

DR. KENNETH KAUNDA

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY



DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL: ONE PLAN

March 2023



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1. INTRODUCTION AND BRIEF OVERVIEW

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Dr Kenneth Kaunda District One Plan is:

- i. To give effect to the District Development Model approved by cabinet in August 2019 as a practical method to improve service delivery and development impact in the district municipality space through integrated planning, collaborative budgeting, and focused delivery by all three spheres of government working together with stakeholders and communities.
- ii. To achieve the objectives of the National Development Plan (NDP), the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF), and other key national, provincial, and local socio-economic and spatial development policies.
- iii. To jointly and coherently as all government and stakeholders develop a common vision and approach in addressing the current and future development needs and challenges and key priorities of the district space.
- iv. To restructure the district economy from a focus on primary activities such as mining and agriculture to secondary and tertiary activities which include manufacturing and downstream beneficiation opportunities.
- v. To create an environment which is conducive for investment.
- vi. To stabilize governance and financial management practices in the Dr Kenneth Kaunda district.
- vii. To capacitate people, in particular the vulnerable groups such as women, youth and the disabled through skills redevelopment and development to meaningfully participate in the economy; and
- viii. To focus on infrastructure planning, maintenance, and expansion.

1.2 Structure and Outline of the One Plan

The Dr Kenneth Kaunda District One Plan is a visionary and transformative plan addressing the following interrelated DDM key transformation focus areas, content themes or principles, namely:

- (a) Demographic change and people development – the process of understanding the current population profile and development dynamics and by which a desired demographic profile and radical improvement in the quality of life of the people is achieved through skills development and the following 5 transformations discussed below (economic positioning, spatial restructuring and environmental sustainability, infrastructure engineering, housing, and services provisioning, and governance and management).
- (b) Economic Positioning – the process by which a competitive edge is created that enables domestic and foreign investment attraction and job creation because of an inclusive and transformed economy. The economic positioning informs the spatial restructuring and must be sustained through protecting, nurturing, and harnessing natural environment and resources.
- (c) Spatial Restructuring and Environmental Sustainability – the process by which a transformed, efficient, and environmentally sustainable spatial development pattern and form is created to

support a competitive local economy and integrated sustainable human settlements. Spatial restructuring informs infrastructure investment in terms of quantum as well as location and layout of infrastructure networks.

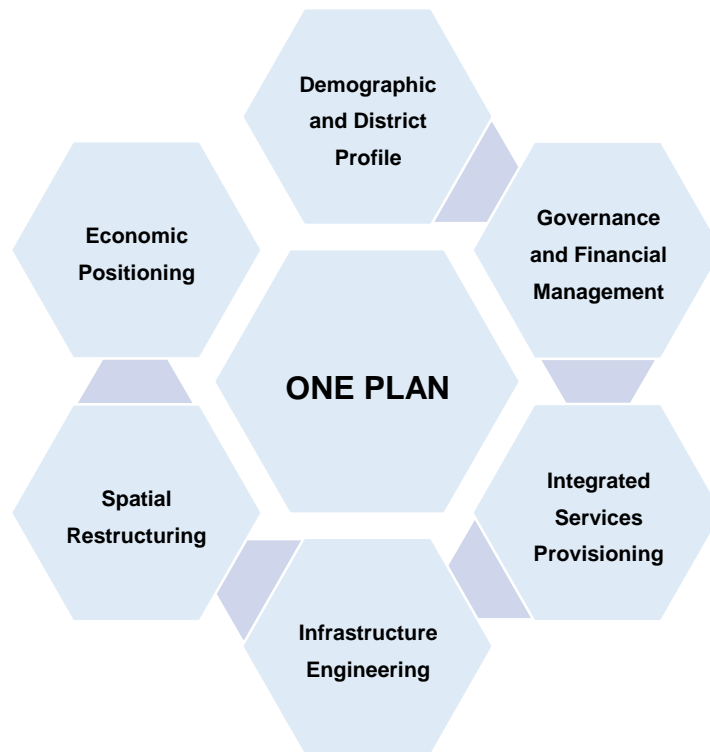
- (d) Integrated Services Provisioning – the process by which integrated human settlement, municipal and community services are delivered in partnership with communities to transform spatial patterns and development for planned integrated sustainable human settlements with an integrated infrastructure network. This also requires holistic household level service delivery in the context of a social wage and improved jobs and livelihoods.
- (e) Governance and Management – the process by which leadership and management is exercised, in that planning, budgeting, procurement, delivery, financial and performance management takes place in an effective, efficient, accountable, and transparent manner. It also includes spatial governance, that is, the process by which the spatial transformation goals are achieved through assessing, directing land development, and undertaking effective land use management and release of municipal/public land.
- (f) Infrastructure Engineering – the process by which infrastructure planning and investment especially bulk infrastructure installation occurs to support the transforming spatial pattern and form, meet the needs of a competitive and inclusive local economy and integrated human settlements, and ensure demand for housing and services is met in a sustainable way over the long-term.

1.3 Process of Formulation

Cabinet approved the District Development Model (DDM) in August 2019 as an important innovation to improve integrated planning and delivery across the three spheres of government. The model focuses on the forty-four (44) districts and eight (8) metros as focal points of government and private sector investment. The model will ensure coherence and integration in planning, budgeting, and implementation of service delivery projects in all districts and metros by all three spheres of government – national, provincial and local.

The DDM is anchored on the development of the “One Plan.” It is also meant to enhance other alignment initiatives like integrated development plans with a clear focus of implementing one plan in each district across all spheres of government. The model is based on the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 (Act 13 of 2005), which provides a framework for a coordinated and integrated alignment of developmental priorities and objectives between the three spheres of government.

The following figure illustrates the pillars of the DDM:

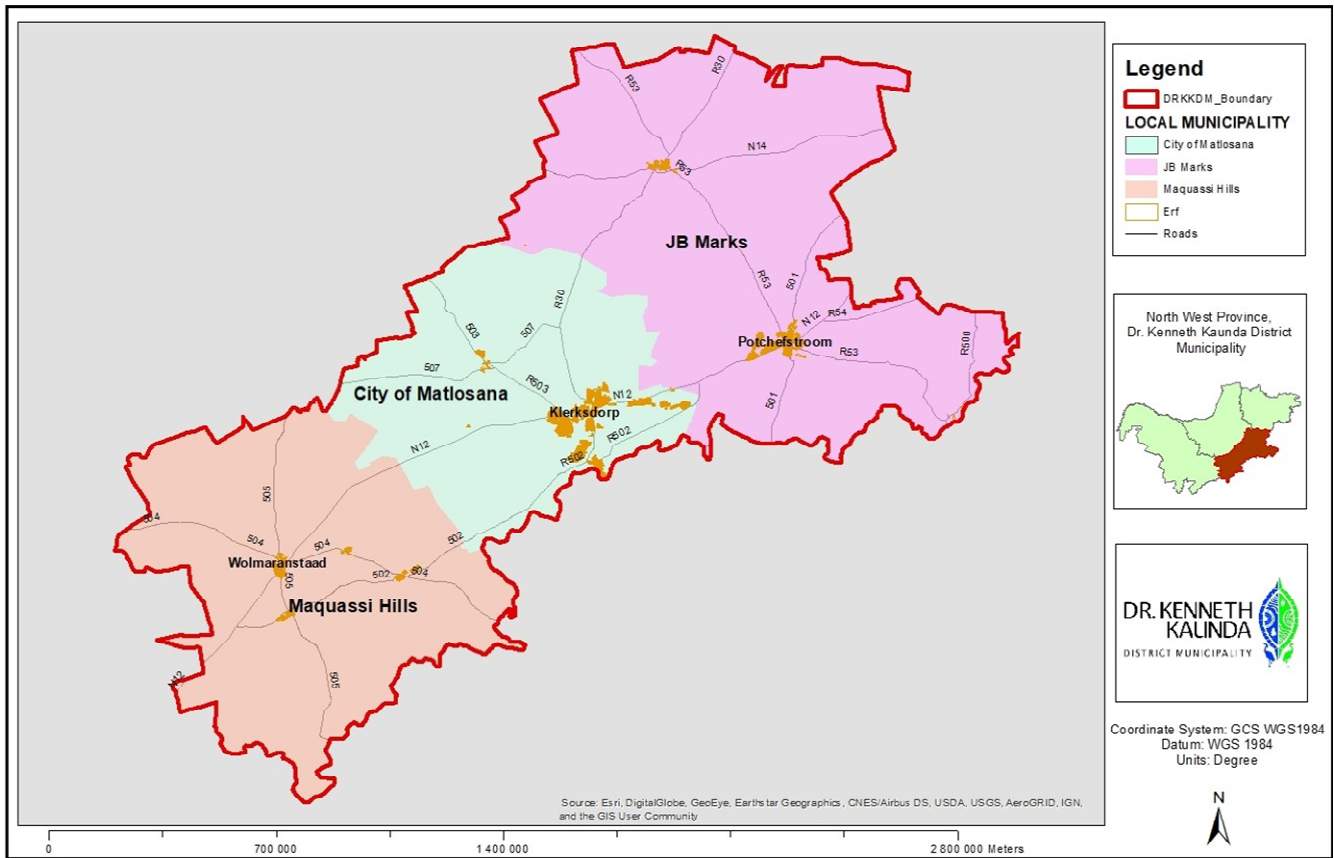


1.4 Location and Spatial Status

The Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality (DrKKDM) is situated at the southern part of the North-West Province, consisting of three local municipalities i.e., Matlosana, JB Marks and Maquassi Hills, the district has a total area size of 13 916 square kilometre with an average 53 people per square kilometre. It is located 65km south-west of Johannesburg and borders the Gauteng Province 162 km on the south and the Free State Province on the North, with the R501 and R30 passing over the Vaal River.

The district is serviced by several primary roads, with the N12 Treasure Corridor forming the main development axis in the district and serving as a potential concentration point for future industrial, commercial and tourism development.

The Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality is a Category C municipality i.e., a municipality that has municipal executive and legislative authority in an area that includes more than one municipality i.e., JB Marks, City of Matlosana and Maquassi hills Local municipalities, the overall number of wards being 84.



1.5 Historical Perspective

Dr KK DM is a region with a rich and diverse natural and cultural heritage, with the potential for sustained economic growth. The region is home to some of the most prominent gold mines in the world and one of the oldest meteor impact sites in the world (The Vredefort Dome), a World Heritage Site.

Mining has historically been the main economic activity within the district, and with the industry in steady decline the district municipality is seeking to diversify the economy from its over-reliance on the mining industry. To this end, the Dr KKDM Local Economic Development (“LED) Strategy identified three priority sectors earmarked for growth and development which is Tourism, Agriculture and Manufacturing.

2. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

2.1 Introduction

"Demographics", or "population characteristics", includes analysis of the population of a region. Distributions of values within a demographic variable, and across households, as well as trends over time are of interest. In this section, an overview is provided of the demography of the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality and all its neighbouring regions, the North-West Province and South Africa as a whole.

2.2 Key Social Demographics

2.2.1 Total Population

Population statistics is important when analysing an economy, as the population growth directly and indirectly impacts employment and unemployment, as well as other economic indicators such as economic growth and per capita income.

According to Statistics South Africa (Community Survey 2016 and Mid-year Population Estimates 2021), **the population** of the Dr. Kenneth Kaunda District (based on 2016 municipal boundaries) was 803 301 in 2021, having increased from 742 822 in 2016 (Consider Table 1). The population is unevenly distributed among the three (3) Local Municipalities and the average annual growth rate of the district is 1.07% between 2016 and 2021, expected to stay the same between 2021 and 2026.

Most of the Dr. Kenneth Kaunda District population reside within the City of Matlosana LM (56.1, down from 56.8% in 2016), followed by JB Marks LM (33.1 up from 32.2% in 2016). The Local Municipality with the lowest population in the Dr. Kenneth Kaunda District is Maquassi Hills (10.8, down from 11.0%).

The number of wards per local municipality is Matlosana (39), JB Marks (34) and Maquassi Hills (11) for a total of 84 in the DM, as on September 2016 (*Statistics SA, Census 2011, Community Survey 2016, Mid-year Population Estimates 2021*). **The number of households** within the Dr. Kenneth Kaunda District was estimated at 253 901 in 2021, from 223 358 in 2016, and 198 784 in 2011 (*Mid-year Population Estimates 2021*).

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POPULATION				POPULATION (%)				ANNUAL GROWTH (%)	
	CENSUS 2011	CS 2016	2021 MYE	2026 MYE	2011	2016	2021	2026	2016-21	2021-26
JB Marks	219463	243528	265843	291083	31,3	32,2	33,1	34	1,09	1,09
City of Matlosana	398676	417281	450629	474131	57,5	56,8	56,1	55	1,08	1,05
Maquassi Hills	77794	82013	86828	90457	11,2	11	10,8	11	1,06	1,04
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	695933	742822	803301	855671	100	100	100	100	1,07	1,07

Source: Statistics SA, Community Survey 2016

In terms of population groups, Dr KKDM comprises of Black Africans (82%), Whites (14%), Coloureds (4%) and Indians/Asians (1%). Most spoken languages are Setswana (51,8%), Afrikaans (16,3%), Sesotho (15,8%), and IsiXhosa (10,4%) (*Statistics SA, Census 2011, and Community Survey 2016*).

2.2.2 Population by Gender, Age and Disability

The gender and age structure of the Dr KKDM, as of 2021 mid-year population estimate the highest age group was the adult population 274 198, followed by youth age group at 267 781, children at 226 544 and elderly at 44 104. This means when planning, we need to take into consideration the different proportions of age and gender groups in the district.



Source: StatsSA, Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2021

The population pyramid above shows the age and gender distribution of the Dr Kenneth Kaunda district for the year 2016, 2021 and 2026. The trend for the 0-9 age cohort shows the decreasing trend, this might be attributed to the decreasing fertility rates in the district. For the department of basic education this would then mean the number of children per class at lower grades will decrease over time.

For the age cohort 10-19 the situation is a bit different as the numbers seems to slightly increase. The age cohort 20-34 on the other hand shows a slight decrease. But from age 35-44 show an increase.

This age cohorts (15-44) are those that are in the labour market and either in education, employment, and training. Now the district needs to be able to create an enabling environment to cater for this population.

Table: Population Number, Percentage and Ratio in Gender

	Male	Female	Grand Total	Percentage	Sex ratio
0–14 (Children)	113831	112713	226544	27.9	100.4
15–34 (Youth)	133758	134023	306413	32.95	99.8
35–64 (Adults)	133110	141090	274200	33.74	94.3
65+ (Elderly)	18008	26096	44104	5.42	69.0
Grand Total	398707	413922	812629	100.00	
DEPENDENCY RATIO	50%				

Source: Statistics SA, MYPE 2021

The table above depicts the functional age groups, gender and sex ratio of the district municipality. There are more females than males in the district. There are more adult age group followed by youth age group, then children age group and lastly elderly age group. The sex ratio only shows that there are more females at the children age group. The other age groups shows that there are more males than females. The dependency ratio of the district is at 50% meaning that half the population is dependent on the other half. This does not take into consideration those that are unemployed.

The table below indicated that the number of **people living with disabilities in the district as at 2016** Community Survey, the highest number is those who have difficulty of seeing and followed by those who cannot walk, followed by those who have difficulty of remembering.

Table: People living with Disabilities

Geography hierarchy 2016	Cannot or Difficulty Seeing	Cannot or Difficulty Hearing	Cannot or Difficulty Communicating	Cannot or Difficulty Walking	Cannot or Difficulty Remembering	Cannot or Difficulty to Self-care
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	15111	6339	2918	11501	8642	4450
City of Matlosana	8025	3230	1459	5725	4518	2136
Maquassi Hills	1983	1203	474	1826	1584	832
JB Marks	5103	1906	986	3950	2540	1482
Total	15111	6339	2918	11501	8642	4450

Sources: Statistics SA, Community Survey 2016

2.2.3 Households

2.2.3.1 Total Number of Households

In 2021, the Dr KK DM comprised of 253901 households. 11. 4% of the total population resides in informal dwellings.

Table: Household Numbers and Estimates

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
National	12658068	14076373	16061483	18575346	21314230	24099042

NW Province	796393	796393	796393	796393	796393	796393
Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM	183587	198784	223358	253901	286313	319369
Matlosana LM	109286	114955	125448	138469	151874	165326
Maquassi Hills LM	18560	20104	22597	25639	28724	31613
JB Marks LM	55740	63725	75313	89793	105715	122430

Sources: Statistics SA, Census 2011, Community Survey 2016, Mid-year Population Estimates 2021

2.2.3.2 Child Headed Households

In 2018, 988 households Dr KK DM were headed by children under the age of 18 years. This equates to approximately 18.6% child-headed households that are residing in informal dwellings (shacks).

2.2.3.3 Women Headed Households

In 2018, approximately 34.8 % of the households in Dr KK DM were headed by women.

2.2.4 Migration

DR KENNETH KAUNDA POPULATION BY PROVINCE OF BIRTH

Geography hierarchy 2016	City of Matlosana		Maquassi Hills		JB MARKS	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Province of birth						
Western Cape	1079	1083	88	79	993	1219
Eastern Cape	9205	7832	95	101	1787	1338
Northern Cape	2973	3414	163	256	1094	1495
Free State	16783	16987	1194	1091	6121	5282
Kwazulu-Natal	2515	1989	61	81	1200	1096
North West	157274	161703	38225	38468	99624	99586
Gauteng	7798	8056	498	443	7370	7625
Mpumalanga	1320	1595	62	47	736	681
Limpopo	2019	1188	129	74	1137	1068
Outside South Africa	7656	4414	645	115	2509	1422
Do not know	61	16	19	8	42	10
Unspecified	156	166	57	13	53	38
Total	208839	208443	41236	40776	122666	120861

Sources: Statistics SA, Community Survey 2016

The table above indicates the migration patterns within the local municipalities within the Dr KKDM. In the City of Matlosana, most people are from Free State Province followed by Gauteng and then Eastern Cape. In Maquassi Hills, most people are from Free State Province followed by those from outside South Africa and then those from Gauteng Province. In JB Marks, the highest are those from Gauteng followed by Free State and those from outside South Africa.

2.3 Health Profile

2.3.1 Health Care Facilities

The district has got the least number of PHC facilities, however, has one tertiary hospital complex, 1 regional and 1 district hospital. Most of the population resides in Matlosana and JB Marks

(Potchefstroom), which are peri-urban areas. There are 2 rural Sub-Districts: JB Marks (Ventersdorp) and Maquassi Hills. All the Sub-Districts have mining activities. The district has a 40 bedded in patient Community Health Centre and has added another 20 bedded PHC facility with imaging services and a procedure room. The financing of these facilities must be reviewed.

There is an improvement in the number in the number of professional nurses and doctors. The doctor coverage in rural sub districts has improved due to GP contracting. PHC utilization rate low due to introduction of CCMDD and no data for household intervention. The gains of decanting CCMDD have improved due to the introduction of the PELE BOX a self-service medication delivery system.

NUMBER OF FACILITIES BY LEVEL, 2017 /2018

Sub District	Ward Based outreach teams	Clinic	Community Health Centre	District Hospital	Regional hospitals	Central/ tertiary Hospitals	Other hospitals
Maquassi Hills	13	6	2	1	0	0	0
Matlosana	36	13	4	0	0	1	5
JB Marks	35	12	4	0	1	0	3
Dr. Kenneth Kaunda	84	31	10	1	1	1	8

Source: DHIS

The number of sub districts has been reduced from 4 to 3, due to the Municipal Demarcation. Tlokwe and Ventersdorp has been merged to form one municipality, however the number of facilities remains the same. Health services are delivered by 1 Tertiary hospital; 1 Regional hospital; 1 District Hospitals; 10 Community Health Centers; 31 clinics; 6 satellite clinics and 2 mobile health service units.

The district hospitals are situated in a rural area of the province (Maquassi Hills). In the urban areas level one service are provided at the Tertiary hospital (Matlosana) and a Regional Hospitals (JB Marks). Due to accessibility issue, there is a cross boundary flow of patients there is an increasing financial burden on the district.

The mobile turnaround time is not optimal due to high vacancy rates and non-replacement of vehicles. This also has an impact on program management. Immunisation coverage is now within the targeted range but is still low despite campaigns that were conducted. DCST is conducting campaigns on how to improve immunisation coverage in the district. All PHC facilities have attained ideal status at different levels due to establishment of district PPTICRM. There was a reduction in performance due to facilities not having tools of trade.

2.3.2 Death Rate and Patient Day Equivalent

Children under 5 years' fatalities is highest in Maquassi Hills and Ventersdorp due to diarrhoea, poor water supply, poverty, and malnutrition. The primary care givers are unable to seek help in time. Diarrhoea for children under five has increased due to SAM. This is compounded by care givers seeking health intervention late. Pneumonia is fluctuating for children under 5 years. There is a need to determine why people seek intervention late.

The district is making strides on quality care. The challenges are on infrastructure, human resources, equipment, and support services that require funding to ensure compliance. There is gross under funding for the current package of services.

2.3.3 Major Causes and Number of Deaths

According to the Mortality and Causes of Death in SA, 2015, (a publication of Statistics SA) the major causes of death in the Dr Kenneth Kaunda district measured in 2015 were led by non-natural causes at

9.5%, followed by tuberculosis at 8.9%. The HIV infection rate was measured at 7.6% in the same period and the number of AIDS related deaths, as a percentage of the DM population is standing at 7.6%.

In the same period, according to the same publication, the number of deaths per age group were almost similar across the district municipalities in the North West Province.

2.3.4 COVID-19 in the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District

The current response to COVID-19 vaccinations has been to incorporate it into the vaccination programmes that are running at all health facilities, there is however a low uptake currently.

2.3.4.1 Number of vaccinated patients

In respect of COVID-19, as on 21 June 2022 a total of 616 025 people had been vaccinated in the district and there has on a 46,9 % uptake since the beginning of the pandemic. There has been a very slow uptake amongst the youth

Sub District	Targeted Population	No Individual Vaccinated	% Vaccinated out of Population	Individually Fully Vaccinated	% Individually Fully vaccinated
Matlosana	350 336	155 307	44.3	134 979	38.5
JB Marks	202 129	101 117	50.0	88 739	43.9
Maquassi Hills	63 530	33 048	52.0	28 597	54.0
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	616 025	289 472	46.9	252 315	40.9

Source: Department of Health, June 2022

2.3.4.2 Quarantine Facilities in the District

In June 2020, the District had seven quarantine sites with 240 beds.

Site Name	State of Readiness	No. of Beds	No. Active of Beds	Current Total Admissions	No. of Admissions (Cumulative)	No. Discharged (Cumulative)
Potch Dam	Ready	114	0	0	0	0
Clementia Lodge	Ready	10	10	0	0	0
Thaba Tshwene Game Farm	Ready	43	43	0	0	0
La Flooza Guesthouse	Ready	23	23	39	62	23
White House Guest House	Ready	28	28	5	19	14
Marryland Guest House	Ready	22	22	0	13	13
Harmony Mine	Ready			0	40	0
Sub-Total		240	126	44	134	50

Source: Department of Health, June 2022

In response to Covid-19 pandemic, the district have established the District Command Council chaired by the Mayor of the distict which meets on weekly basis.

2.3.4.3 Infrastructure (Responding to COVID-19)

Provision of Water and Sanitation

The table below shows the distribution level of the water infrastructure across the province.

Local Municipality	Tanks Allocated	Delivered	Installed	Tankers allocated	Tankers delivered	Number of villages benefiting
City of Matlosana	20	20	20	1	1	10
JB Marks	50	50	50	4	4	30
Maquassi Hills	18	18	18	1	1	03
Total	88	88	88	6	6	43

2.4 Crime and Perception of safety

2.4.1 Crime and Perception of Safety in the District

The largest number of people (according to the STATSSA 2016 Community Survey) who feel safe during the day within the district (with 54%), is highest in JB Marks at about 64%, with less than 50% of people who feel safe are in Matlosana (lowest at 47%). The converse is also replicated where the highest number of people (17%) in Matlosana feel very unsafe during the day, followed by JB Marks at 10% and the least at Maquassi Hills (4%).

At least 60% of people feel very unsafe in the dark, with an average of 64% across the district. Maquassi Hills and Matlosana share the highest percentage, per population number of people who feel very unsafe in the dark at 67% and JB Marks at 60%. An average of people who feel very safe in the dark is 13% across the district, with 15% in JB Marks and the lowest number being found in Maquassi Hills at 9% per total municipality population.

2.4.2 South African Crime Statistics 2012-2022

According to the Police Recorded Crime Statistics of the Republic of South Africa, 2012/2013 to the 2021/2022 Financial Year (ten-year statistics), the national contact crimes (crimes against the person) increased by 13.4% , sexual offences by 14.0%, Some subcategories of aggravated robberies increased, contact-related crimes by 14.9%, property-related decreased by 2.0%, and other serious crimes increased by 11.1%, and crimes detected as a result of police action increased by 15.8%. Please consider the table below.

CRIME CATEGORY	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	Count Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	16 213	17 023	17 805	18 673	19 016	20 336	21 022	21 325	19 972	25 181	5 209	26,1%
Sexual Offences	60 888	56 680	53 617	51 895	49 660	50 108	52 420	53 293	46 214	52 694	6 480	14,0%
Attempted murder	16 236	16 989	17 537	18 127	18 205	18 233	18 980	18 635	18 707	22 095	3 388	18,1%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	185 050	182 333	182 556	182 933	170 616	167 352	170 979	166 720	143 393	162 842	19 449	13,6%
Common assault	171 653	166 081	161 486	164 958	156 450	156 243	162 012	165 494	149 442	169 963	20 521	13,7%
Common robbery	53 196	53 505	54 927	54 110	53 418	50 730	51 765	51 825	37 648	41 600	3 952	10,5%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	105 488	118 963	129 045	132 527	140 956	138 364	140 032	143 990	119 841	132 788	12 947	10,8%
Total Contact Crimes (Crimes Against the Person)	608 724	611 574	616 973	623 223	608 321	601 366	617 210	621 282	535 217	607 163	71 946	13,4%
Total Sexual Offences												
Rape	48 408	45 349	43 195	41 503	39 828	40 035	41 583	42 289	36 330	41 739	5 409	14,9%
Sexual Assault	6 967	6 597	6 087	6 212	6 271	6 786	7 437	7 749	7 025	7 798	773	11,0%
Attempted Sexual Offences	3 293	2 913	2 641	2 573	2 073	2 066	2 146	2 076	1 800	2 027	227	12,6%
Contact Sexual Offences	2 220	1 821	1 694	1 607	1 488	1 221	1 254	1 179	1 059	1 130	71	6,7%
Total Sexual Offences	60 888	56 680	53 617	51 895	49 660	50 108	52 420	53 293	46 214	52 694	6 480	14,0%
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	9 931	11 180	12 773	14 602	16 717	16 325	16 026	18 162	16 731	20 923	4 192	25,1%
Robbery at residential premises	17 950	19 284	20 281	20 820	22 343	22 261	22 431	21 130	20 870	21 832	962	4,6%
Robbery at non-residential premises	16 343	18 573	19 170	19 698	20 680	20 047	19 991	20 651	18 231	20 012	1 781	9,8%
Robbery of cash in transit	145	145	119	137	152	238	183	164	195	238	43	22,1%
Bank robbery	7	21	17	6	3	13	4	0	2	13	11	550,0%
Truck hijacking	943	991	1 279	1 184	1 183	1 202	1 182	1 202	1 397	1 741	344	24,6%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	5 665	5 458	5 127	4 903	4 321	3 869	4 083	3 783	3 238	4 102	864	26,7%
Malicious damage to property	119 026	117 983	120 662	119 901	116 409	111 492	113 089	108 461	99 031	113 403	14 372	14,5%
Total Contact-Related Crimes	124 691	123 441	125 789	124 804	120 730	115 361	117 172	112 244	102 269	117 505	15 236	14,9%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	73 492	73 464	74 358	75 008	75 618	71 195	71 224	69 713	65 508	62 197	-3 311	-5,1%
Burglary at residential premises	261 319	259 784	253 716	250 606	246 654	228 094	220 865	205 959	159 721	156 170	-3 551	-2,2%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	58 102	56 645	55 090	53 809	53 307	50 663	48 324	46 921	35 023	37 402	2 379	6,8%

CRIME CATEGORY	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	Count Diff	% Change
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	138 956	143 801	145 358	139 386	138 172	129 174	125 076	118 213	83 183	81 504	-1 679	-2,0%
Stock-theft	26 465	24 534	24 965	24 715	26 902	28 849	29 672	28 418	26 310	25 001	-1 309	-5,0%
Total Property-Related Crimes	558 334	558 228	553 487	543 524	540 653	507 975	495 161	469 224	369 745	362 274	-7 471	-2,0%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	356 847	363 517	360 541	340 372	328 272	302 656	300 457	282 817	224 345	249 215	24 870	11,1%
Commercial crime	89 138	76 744	67 830	69 917	73 550	73 277	83 823	83 869	82 890	102 057	19 167	23,1%
Shoplifting	71 267	70 487	71 327	68 786	67 454	62 180	60 167	59 883	47 331	42 549	-4 782	-
Total Other Serious Crimes	517 252	510 748	499 698	479 075	469 276	438 113	444 447	426 569	354 566	393 821	39 255	11,1%
Total 17 Community Reported Serious Crime	1 809 001	1 803 991	1 795 947	1 770 626	1 738 980	1 662 815	1 673 990	1 629 319	1 361 797	1 480 763	118 966	8,7%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	14 813	15 362	15 116	14 772	16 134	17 558	15 736	15 779	12 930	13 549	619	4,8%
Drug-related crime	206 721	260 596	266 902	259 165	292 689	323 547	232 657	170 510	121 359	140 326	18 967	15,6%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	71 025	69 725	68 561	76 159	75 034	86 160	82 912	94 273	35 860	43 873	8 013	22,3%
Sexual Offences detected as a result of police action	4 175	4 720	6 340	5 830	6 164	6 701	7 976	9 614	6 946	7 242	296	4,3%
Total Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action	296 734	350 403	356 919	355 926	390 021	433 966	339 281	290 176	177 095	204 990	27 895	15,8%

2.4.3 North West Crime Situation - October to December 2022

According to the Police Recorded Crime Statistics of the Republic of South Africa, First Quarter of 2022/2023 Financial Year (October and December 2022):

- **contact crimes** (crimes against the person) increased by 15.5% between 2018 and 2022
- **under sexual offences**, three categories increased (rape 9.7%, sexual assault 57.1% and attempted sexual offences 35.5%), while contact sexual offences decreased by 29.4%
- in **some subcategories of aggravated robbery**, the **TRIO** (carjacking, robbery at residential premises, and robbery at non-residential premises) increased by an average of 3.3%; robbery of cash in transit and truck hijacking decreased by 100 and 60% respectively; bank robbery stayed constant (0%)

Table: North West Crime Situation: October 2018 – December 2022

CRIME CATEGORY	October 2018 to December 2018	October 2019 to December 2019	October 2020 to December 2020	October 2021 to December 2021	October 2022 to December 2022	Count Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)							
Murder	262	262	239	297	308	11	3,7%
Sexual Offences	1 225	1 138	1 194	984	1 122	138	14,0%
Attempted murder	236	233	259	241	286	45	18,7%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	3 980	3 828	4 062	3 795	4 372	577	15,2%
Common assault	2 437	2 604	2 742	2 602	3 107	505	19,4%
Common robbery	722	682	616	579	731	152	26,3%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	1 762	1 862	1 717	1 743	1 905	162	9,3%
Total Contact Crimes (Crimes against the person)	10 624	10 609	10 829	10 241	11 831	1 590	15,5%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown							
Rape	1 045	918	937	835	916	81	9,7%
Sexual Assault	99	113	152	70	110	40	57,1%
Attempted Sexual Offences	61	82	80	62	84	22	35,5%
Contact Sexual Offences	20	25	25	17	12	-5	-29,4%
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery							
Carjacking	105	136	145	141	146	5	3,5%
Robbery at residential premises	368	344	309	301	311	10	3,3%
Robbery at non-residential premises	319	389	308	340	351	11	3,2%
TRIO Crime	792	869	762	782	808	26	3,3%
Robbery of cash in transit	1	3	3	6	0	-6	-100,0%
Bank robbery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0 count
Truck hijacking	16	15	17	20	8	-12	-60,0%

2.4.4 Crimes against Women

The following is a table of crimes against women above 18 years of age (increased by 16.8%) in the North West Province between October and December 2022;

CRIME CATEGORY	Oct 2021 to Dec 2021	Oct 2022 to Dec 2022	Count Difference	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)				
Murder	29	60	31	106,9%
Sexual offences	764	925	161	21,1%
Attempted murder	46	64	18	39,1%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	1 140	1 288	148	13,0%
Common assault	1 383	1 590	207	15,0%
Selected contact crimes (Crimes against the person)	3 362	3 927	565	16,8%
-				
Breakdown of sexual offences				
Rape	652	788	136	20,9%
Sexual Assault	51	61	10	19,6%
Attempted Sexual Offences	57	70	13	22,8%
Contact sexual offences	4	6	2	50,0%

2.4.5 Crimes against Children

The following is a table of crimes against children (boys and girls) up to 17 years of age (increased by 28.6%) in the North West Province, between October and December 2022;

CRIME CATEGORY	Oct 2021 to Dec 2021	Oct 2022 to Dec 2022	Count Difference	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)				
Murder	7	12	5	71,4%
Sexual offences	418	567	149	35,6%
Attempted murder	8	13	5	62,5%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	134	165	31	23,1%
Common assault	161	179	18	11,2%
Selected contact crimes (Crimes against the person)	728	936	208	28,6%
-				
Breakdown of sexual offences				
Rape	358	479	121	33,8%
Sexual Assault	33	63	30	90,9%
Attempted Sexual Offences	18	19	1	5,6%
Contact sexual offences	9	6	-3	-33,3%

2.4.6 Movement in different Categories of Crimes per Police Station

Reported cases movement in different police stations in the district as they are ranked in the province [(+) Increase, (-) Decrease];

(a) Under the category of 17 Community Reported Serious Crimes, under the Top Twenty (20)

Contributing Stations; Klerksdorp -1.6%, Potchefstroom +2.7%, Ikageng -8.4%, Jouberton +4.2%, Wolmaransstad +34.9% and Ventersdorp -8.4%.

(b) Under the category of Contact Crimes, in the Top Ten (10) Stations:

- Murder; Kanana, +32%, Ikageng, -20%, Jouberton, -35%, Klerksdorp +13%
- Rape; Jouberton, +26%, Kanana, -3%
- Attempted Murder; Jouberton, +8%,
- Assault GBH; Ikageng, +8%, Jouberton, +11%
- Common Assault; Ikageng, +1%, Klerksdorp, -6%, Jouberton, +11%,

- Robbery AGV; Klerksdorp, +3%, Jouberton, +30%, Kanana, +233%,

(c) Under the category of Property Related Crimes, in the Top Ten (10) Stations:

- Burglary - residence (Including attempts); Ikageng, -10%, Klerksdorp, +20%, Jouberton, +3%,
- Burglary - non-residential (Including attempts); Klerksdorp, +39%, Potchefstroom, -29%
- Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle (Including attempts); Klerksdorp, +100%, Potchefstroom, +27%
- Theft out of/from motor vehicle (Including attempts); Klerksdorp, -23%, Potchefstroom, -37%, Wolmaransstad +155%
- Stock theft; Ventersdorp, -22%

2.4.7 Ranking of Police Stations in Different Crimes Nationally

The following is the table of different police stations in the province, along with the different categories of crimes, and how they rank among the top thirty (30) police stations in the country between October and December 2022;

CONTACT CRIMES (AGAINST A PERSON)	STATION	NATIONAL RANKING
Sexual Assault	Ikageng	17
Attempted Sexual Offences	Mogwase	2
	Mmabatho	6
	Boitekong	5
Assault GBH	Ikageng	9
	Boitekong	8
	Mmabatho	19
	Jouberton	23
Common robbery (Incl. attempts)	Rustenburg	27
Malicious damage to property	Ikageng	30
PROPERTY RELATED CRIMES		
Burglary - residence (Incl. attempts)	Rustenburg	11
	Mmabatho	21
Burglary - non-residential (Incl. attempts)	Rustenburg	1
	Klerksdorp	11
Theft of motor vehicle & m/cycle (Incl. attempts)	Rustenburg	14
Theft out of/ from motor vehicle (Incl. attempts)	Rustenburg	8
Stock-theft	Taung	5
	Mmabatho	13
TOTAL PROPERTY RELATED CRIMES	Rustenburg	2
	Klerksdorp	29
CRIMES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION		
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	Stilfontein	25
Sexual offences: As result of Police Action	Tlhabane	7
	Letlhabile	15
	Rustenburg	17
	Mooiooi	19
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES		
Theft other (Incl. attempts)	Rustenburg	8
Fraud (Commercial crime)	Rustenburg	7
	Potchefstroom	8
TOTAL OTHER SERIOUS CRIME	Rustenburg	5
	Potchefstroom	24
SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY		
Robbery non-Residential (incl. attempts)	Klerksdorp	16

CONTACT CRIMES (AGAINST A PERSON)	STATION	NATIONAL RANKING
	Rustenburg	21
17 Community Serious Reported Crimes	Rustenburg	6

2.5 Gender Based Violence and Femicide

2.5.1 GBVF Pillars as per the National Strategic plan

In order to achieve the vision of “a South Africa free from GBV directed at women, children and LGBTQIA+ persons, The NSP on GBVF is underpinned by six pillars that will align efforts on bringing about specific changes over the next 10 years. The 6 Pillars are: (1) Accountability, Coordination and Leadership; (2) Prevention and Rebuilding Social Cohesion; (3) Justice, Safety and Protection; (4) Response, Care, Support and Healing; (5) Economic Power; and (6) Research and Information Management.

Pillar 1: Accountability, Coordination and Leadership

This pillar sets out to ensure accountability at the highest political levels and across all levels of society through firm individual and collective leadership; building and bolstering an architecture that is responsive to GBVF, coordinated, agile, and adequately resourced. It gives effect to Articles 1 to 10 of the Presidential Summit Declaration Against GBVF. Accountability and strengthened coordination emerge as a theme throughout the Declaration, with a particular focus on increased and effective resourcing for a range of programmes and interventions and for the enhancement of institutional, strategic and operational coherence across sectors and spheres of governance.

Pillar 2: Prevention and Rebuilding Social Cohesion

This pillar sets out to turn the tide of GBVF in the country by focusing on eliminating the social acceptance of all forms of violence against women, children and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual and other extensions (LGBTQIA+) persons through the development and implementation of long-term, comprehensive, adaptable, context specific and holistic approaches to prevention that targets all living in South Africa. It gives effect to Articles 16 to 18 of the Presidential Summit Declaration against GBVF. Effective prevention means addressing the range of risk factors, including structural factors that drive GBVF and contribute towards the normalization of violence.

Pillar 3: Justice, Safety and Protection

This pillar sets out to address the systemic challenges that have resulted in an inadequate response to the management of GBVF cases, particularly domestic violence, sexual offences, child homicide, human trafficking, and other related matters. It aims to facilitate access to justice, safety and protection in response to the needs of victims of GBVF using domestic legislation, policies, international and regional protocols and addressing the infrastructural and resourcing challenges that have obstructed the optimal delivery of justice to different survivors. It gives effect to Articles 2-4, 6-8, 12 and 15 of the Presidential Summit Declaration against GBVF.

Pillar 4: Response, Care, Support and Healing

This pillar seeks to ensure that every survivor of GBV has access to appropriate and sensitive response, care and support that facilitate immediate containment, medium to long term healing, and agency towards reclaiming their bodies, mental and physical health, well-being and lives. It recognizes that effective response, care and support are integral to healing and comprehensively working towards eradicating GBVF in South Africa. It recognizes that effective response, care and support are integral to healing and comprehensively working towards eradicating GBVF in South Africa. It gives meaning to Articles 7-9; and 12-13 in the Declaration of the Presidential Summit on GBVF.

Pillar 5: Economic Power

This pillar sets out to intentionally transform the structural foundation of gender-based violence across local, provincial and national spheres, in ways that reshape economic and social norms and value systems to facilitate women and LGBTQIA+ persons being able to freely participate in, navigate and change their lives. The transformative aspiration of this pillar means that many of the changes require a long-term view; with short-term changes that contribute towards more deeply integrating an understanding of the ways in which the economy and other structural drivers shape the nature and experiences of GBV for different women in South Africa. It gives effect to Article 19 of the Presidential Summit Declaration against GBVF.

Pillar 6: Research and Information Systems

This pillar sets out to ensure that strategic, multi-disciplinary, research and integrated information systems that are nationally coordinated and decentralized, increasingly shape a strengthened response to GBVF in South Africa. It gives effect to Article 11 and 15 of the Presidential Summit Declaration against GBVF.

The identified intervention for budget infusion through the CARA allocation is implementation of all the NSP Pillars (1-6) that provide a multi-sectoral, coherent strategic policy and programming framework to ensure a coordinated national response to the crisis of gender-based violence and femicide by the government of South Africa and the country as a whole.

PARTNERSHIP BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS FOR WOMEN

EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	PHYSICAL & SEXUAL	PHYSICAL, SEXUAL & EMOTIONAL	PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL	PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL OR EMOTIONAL	NUMBER OF EVER-PARTNERED WOMEN
18.0	14.5	7.2	4.4	4.3	17.4	24.6	409

Source: SADHS, 2016

2.5.2 Experience of Violence by Women

According to the **Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey 2018/19**, the following were experiences of violence by women;

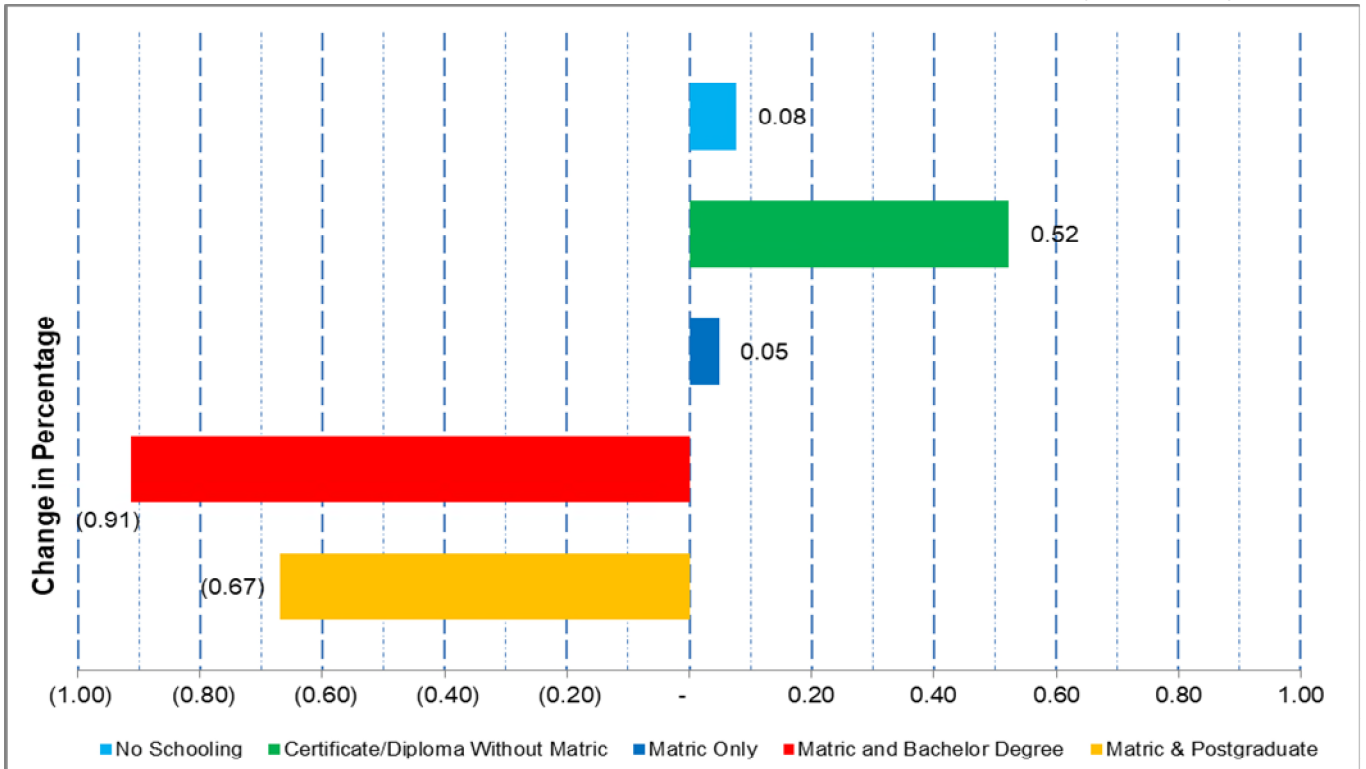
- (a) Almost 50% of the assaults were committed by someone close such as a friend or acquaintance (22%), a spouse or intimate partner (15%), a relative or other household member (13%). About 29% of assaults was committed by unknown person.
- (b) One in five (21%) partnered women has experienced physical violence by a partner,
- (c) Women who are divorced or separated were more likely than other women to have experienced physical violence or sexual violence,
- (d) The prevalence of physical violence was greater among less- educated women than those with secondary education or higher.
- (e) The prevalence of physical and sexual violence decreased with the wealth quintile.
- (f) Ever- experience of partner violence is highest in the EC for physical violence while NW had highest rates of sexual violence ever experienced (29.4% nationally)
- (g) A larger proportion of females felt unsafe at while walking in their own neighbourhoods compared to males

2.6 Education and Skills Profile

The status and changes in the education profile of the district population between 2001 and 2016 is given in the Table and depicted on Figures. There has been a significant improvement in overall skills levels, most notably the decrease of adult illiteracy by 0.67 as a percentage of the population. In addition, the percentage of people without matric have decreased by 0.91%, with a corresponding increase in the proportion of population with matric (0.05%), matric and bachelor's degrees (or equivalent qualification (0.52%)) and matric plus postgraduate degrees (or equivalent qualification (0.08%).

City of Matlosana has the highest proportion of the population with matric (51%), with the lowest proportion in Maquassi Hills (32%). Maquassi Hills has also a corresponding higher percentage of the population with a qualification of less than matric at 48% (district average is 30%) and slightly higher percentage of the population without any schooling at 17% (just higher than the district average of 16%). The newly established (through a merger of Ventersdorp and Tlokwe) municipality has a higher percentage of the population with qualifications higher than matric at 9% to the district average of 7%.

CHANGE IN THE EDUCATION PROFILE OF POPULATION ACROSS DR KKDM (2011-2016)



Source: Statistics SA, Community Survey 2016

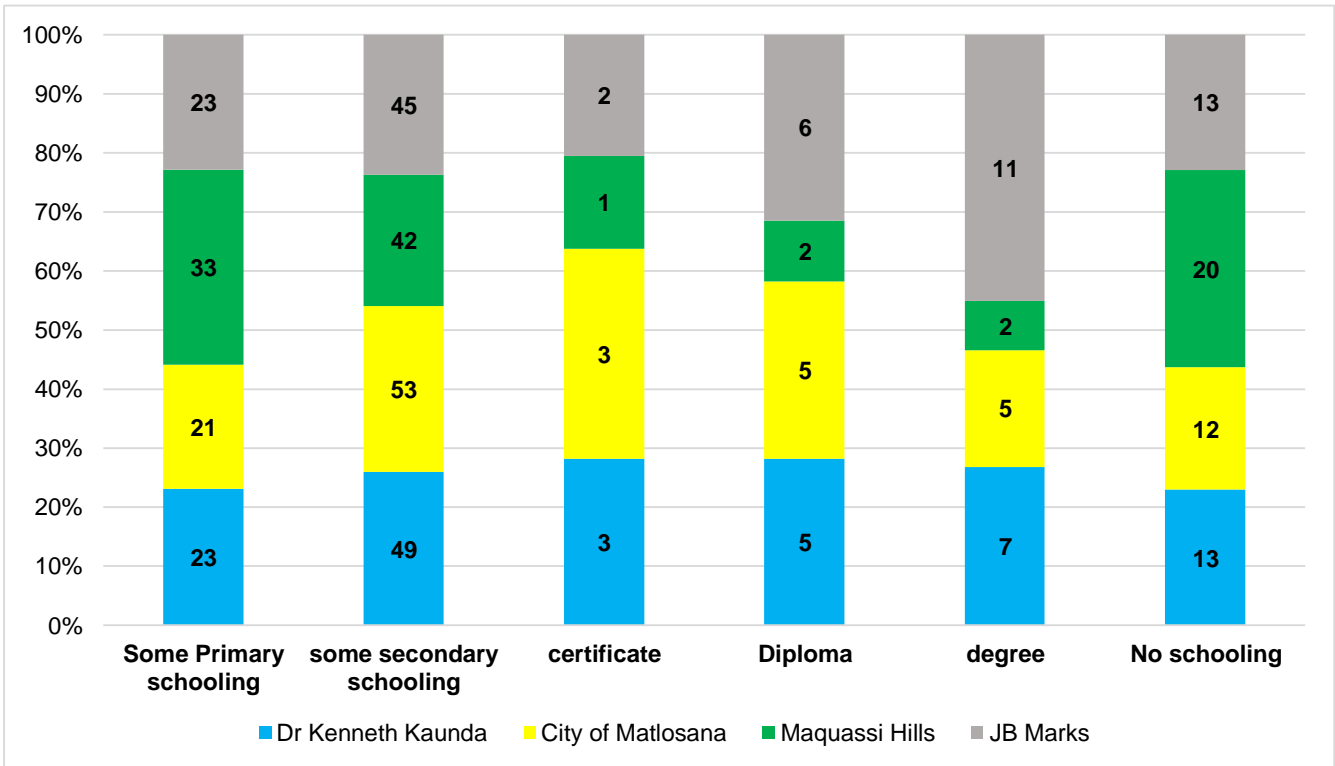
EDUCATION PROFILE OF POPULATION OLDER THAN 20 YEARS: 2016

Highest Level of Education	Dr Kenneth Kaunda	City of Matlosana	Maquassi Hills	JB Marks
Some Primary Schooling	70330	35531	11734	23065
Some Secondary Schooling	149200	89232	14859	45109
Certificate	7933	5508	514	1911
Diploma	15235	8965	648	5622
Degree	20490	8345	741	11404
No Schooling	41031	20512	6948	13571
Total	304219	168093	35444	100683

Source: Statistics SA, Community Survey 2016

The above data is an indication that the youth population is on the increase and dictates that the district adopts an approach of skills development, combined with employment creation for the district to benefit from demographic dividends.

EDUCATION PROFILE OF POPULATION OLDER THAN 20 YEARS (2016)



Source: Statistics SA, Community Survey 2016

2.7 Summary

The three local municipalities in the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District have a total population of 812 629 as at 2021 Mid-Year population estimates, with the highest being at City of Matlosana at 56.2% which also has a high population density of 147 people per square kilometre. The district is projected to reach 934 022 people by 2030. The district has the normal population distribution in terms of age distribution and gender as shown in the pyramid. The highest population being the adult population contributing 33.7% of the entire district population. In terms of population groups, the district has the highest number of blacks followed by the white population group. Most of the people in the district are from Gauteng, Free State and Eastern Cape Provinces, respectively. To be able to reap the benefits of the demographic dividend, the district needs to have a skilled and educated population, specifically in the youth population, as it is shown in figure 2.2.7. There is an improvement of those who are 20 years and above with matric as the highest level of education. The most spoken language is Setswana followed by isiXhosa. The highest number of migrants is from Free State at 42 176 followed by Gauteng at 31 790 followed by Eastern Cape at 20 162 and lastly outside South Africa at 16 761.

Since it is envisaged that the population will continue growing, the district needs to improve on skills development specifically targeting the youth category. The district also needs to improve access to education and training. The district needs to have a system to track quality of life through impact assessment studies that can be implemented on a three-year interval to ensure that there is improvement in people development.

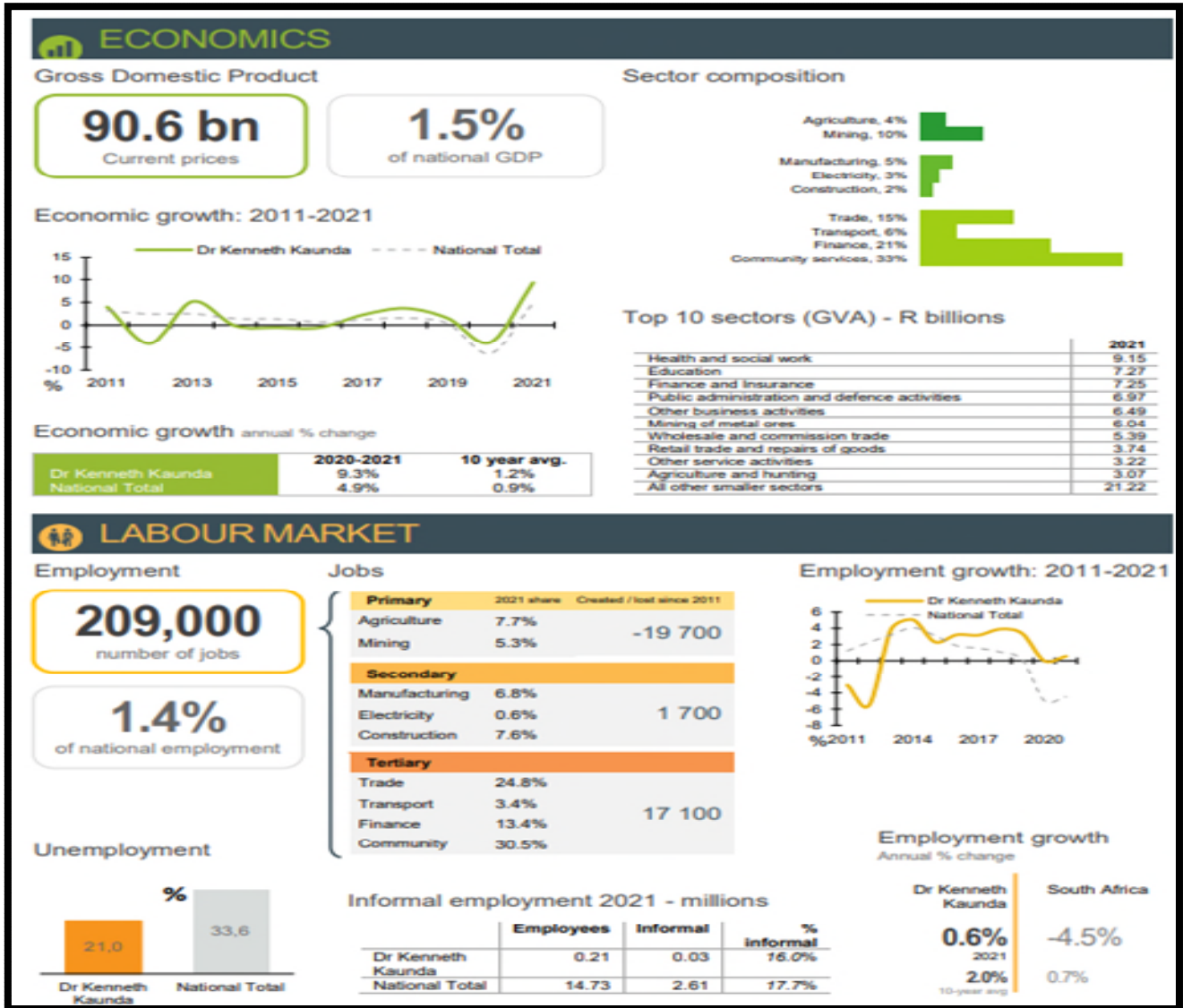
3. ECONOMIC POSITIONING

3.1 Introduction

Economic Positioning the process by which a competitive edge is created that enables domestic and foreign investment attraction and job creation based on an inclusive and transformed economy. The economic positioning informs the spatial restructuring and must be sustained through protecting, nurturing and harnessing natural environment and resources.

South African is faced with high level of unemployment, poverty, inequality and low levels of economic growth and development and Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality is not an exception to these challenges. While is a strong hope for growth and sustainable development challenges remains. It for this reason that the district is committed ensuring the development of one plan with sound economic strategy for recovery, growth, and sustainability with the ultimate objective of reducing unemployment, poverty and inequality. The purpose of this chapter is therefore to ensure that the current economic condition of the district explained and well understood, identify opportunities, and develop strategic interventions and projects/programmes. ***Inclusive and sustainable economic development is a key priority.***

3.2 Summary Statistics

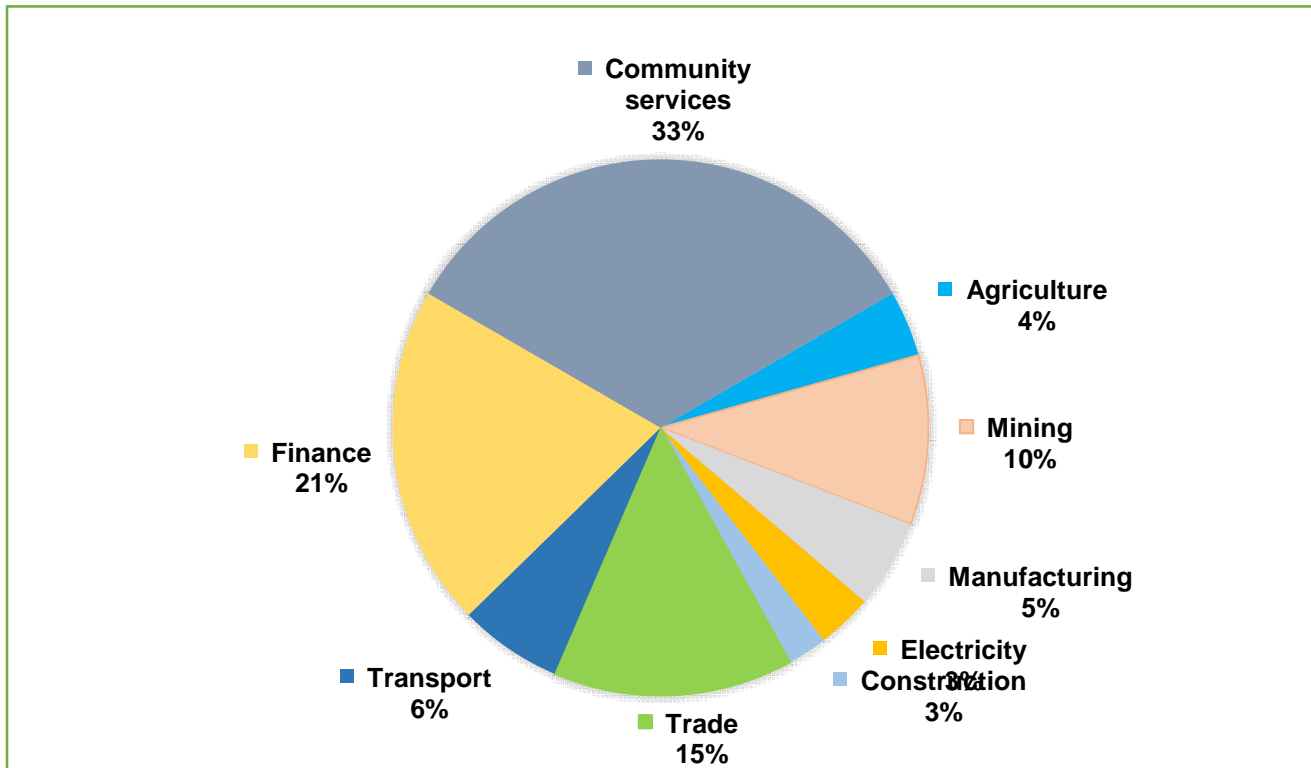


3.3 Current Economic Background

3.3.1 Economic Growth Performance

The Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality's economy is made up of various industries. The GVA-R variable provides a sector breakdown, where each sector is measured in terms of its *value added* produced in the local economy. Gross Value Added (GVA) is a measure of output (total production) of a region in terms of the value that was created within that region. GVA can be broken down into various production sectors. The Dr Kenneth Kaunda's economic drivers are centred around Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors as follows:

Figure 1: Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Gross Value Add



Source: IHS Markit (2022)

The summary table below puts the Gross Value Added (GVA) of all the regions in perspective to that of the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality.

Table 1: GVA by Broad Economic Sector in Dr Kenneth Kaunda District-2021

	Dr Kenneth Kaunda (Billions)	North-West (Billions)	National Total (Billions)	Dr Kenneth Kaunda as % of province	Dr Kenneth Kaunda as % of national
Agriculture	3.2	10.6	152.8	29.9%	2.1%
Mining	8.2	124.9	474.9	6.5%	1.7%
Manufacturing	4.3	17.5	729.8	24.5%	0.6%
Electricity	2.7	10.2	171.7	26.1%	1.5%
Construction	1.9	5.5	141.0	34.7%	1.4%
Trade	11.6	34.4	751.3	33.7%	1.5%
Transport	5.0	14.8	397.8	33.5%	1.2%
Finance	16.5	50.8	1,320.5	32.4%	1.2%
Community Services	26.6	80.7	1,432.9	33.0%	1.9%
Total Industries	79.8	349.3	5,572.6	22.8%	1.4%

Source: IHS Markit (2022)

In 2021, the community services sector is the largest within Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality accounting for R 26.6 billion or 33.3% of the total GVA in the district municipality's economy. The sector that contributes the second most to the GVA of the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality is the finance sector at 20.6%, followed by the trade sector with 14.5%. The sector that contributes the least to the economy of Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality is the construction sector with a contribution of R 1.91 billion or 2.40% of the total GVA.

3.3.2 Primary Sector of the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District

The primary sector consists of two broad economic sectors namely the mining and the agricultural sector.

3.3.2.1 Mining

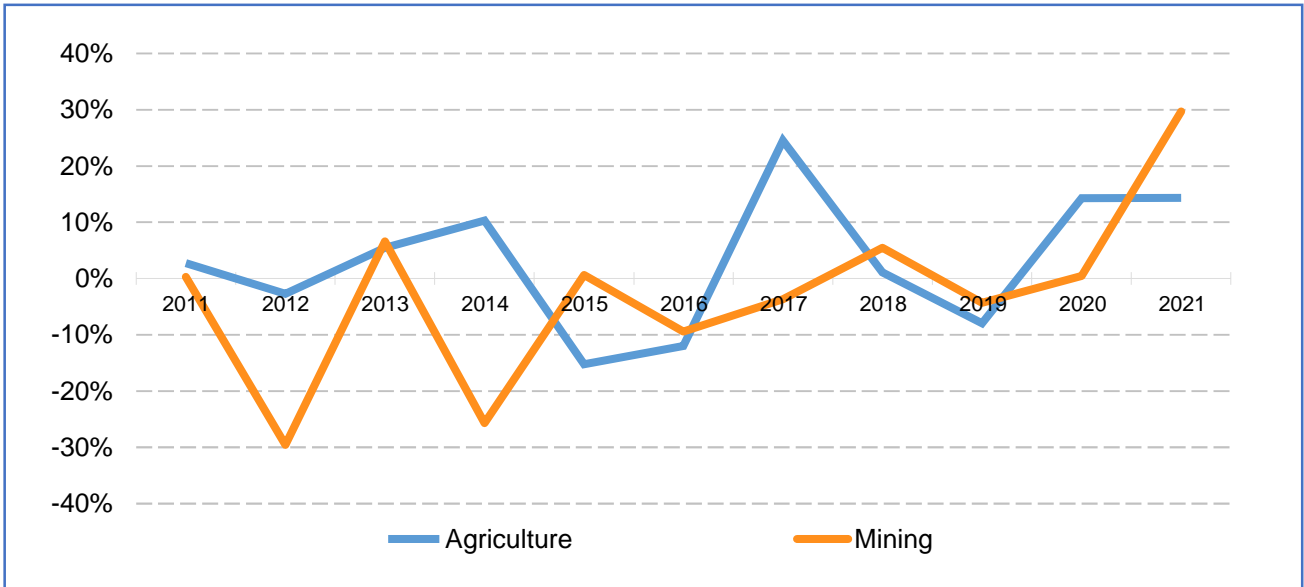
Mining has historically been the main economic activity within the district, and with the industry in steady decline the district municipality is seeking to diversify the economy from its over-reliance on the mining industry. The Mining Sector contributed 4.3% to the total economy with a decline of -4.29 since 2011. The mining activities are mainly concentrated in the Klerksdorp, Orkney and Stilfontein areas South of the N12. Another concentration of mining-related surface activity is found in the Western boundary. City of Matlosana contains the most important concentration of mining activities with large Gold Mining in the area with a significant amount of Uranium whilst Diamond is mostly concentrated in Maquassi Hills LM.

3.3.2.2 Agriculture

Agriculture being the “new mining”, with an average growth rate of 2.49%. The primary sector of Agriculture within the DrKKD is spread across the three local areas as follows Maquassi Hills: 18%, JB Marks (5%) and Matlosana (2%). The following chart represents the average growth rate in the GVA for both sectors in Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality from 2011 to 2021. Between 2011 and 2021, the agriculture sector experienced the highest growth in 2017 with an average growth rate of 24.5%. The mining sector reached its highest point of growth of 29.7% in 2021. The agricultural sector experienced the lowest growth for the period during 2015 at -15.2%, while the mining sector reaching its lowest point of growth in 2012 at -29.5%. Both the agriculture and mining sectors are generally characterised by volatility in growth over the period.

There is great potential of the Agricultural Sector to contribute to employment and value adding in the regional economy compared to other sectors. Not only can it have significant multiplying effects throughout the regional economy, but it can also stimulate many other economic activities by linking to other sectors. Dr Kenneth Kaunda contains several areas with high agriculture potential; irrigation farms around Potchefstroom in particular are one of the Maize-Producing and Wheat-Growing areas in the world. Commercial food processing activities have also been established around Klerksdorp and Potchefstroom. The main agricultural products produced within Dr KK District are Maize, Wheat, Beef/Cattle, Sunflowers, Groundnuts, Poultry and Sorghum.

Figure 2: Dr Kenneth Kaunda GVA by Primary Sector



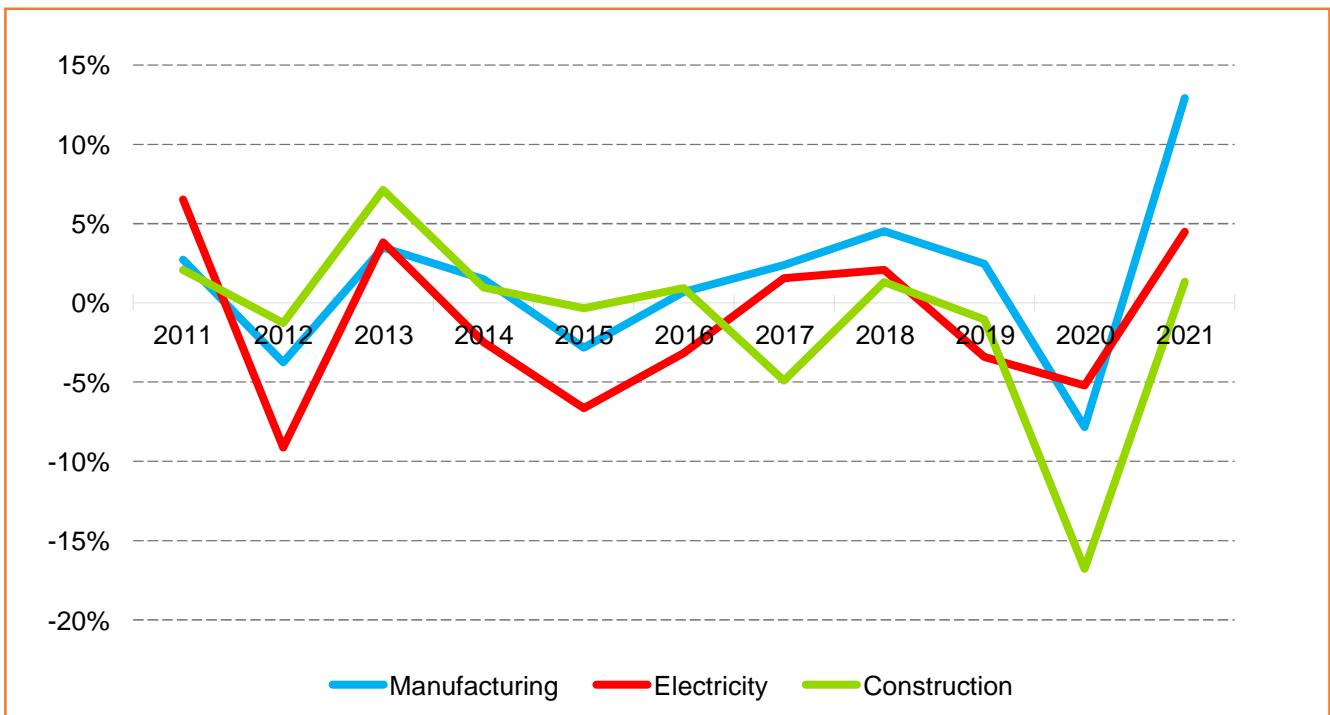
Source: IHS Markit (2022)

3.3.3 Secondary Sector of the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District

The secondary sector consists of three broad economic sectors namely which are manufacturing, electricity and construction and the performance of these sectors as shown in figure 3 below.

Manufacturing - The manufacturing sector plays an important role in the Economy of JB Marks, with several manufacturing companies including brick manufacturers, manufacturers of Engineering Equipment for the mines, a special Soya protein Processing Plant, Breweries, Bakeries and Food processors.

Figure 3: Dr Kenneth Kaunda GVA by Secondary Sector



Source: IHS Markit (2022)

Electricity - The electricity sector is well regulated and is a great commodity for generating revenue for the Municipalities who are licenced to be electricity distributors.

Construction - Infrastructure development is a contributor to the economy and key in municipal revenue collection. The rates and taxes collected by the Local Municipalities assist in building the financial power. Landmark structures increase the value of the Dr KKDM, for example, the construction of a Matlosana Mall along the N12 Treasure Route.

Between 2011 and 2021, the manufacturing sector experienced the highest growth in 2021 with a growth rate of 12.9%. The construction sector reached its highest growth in 2013 at 7.1%. The manufacturing sector experienced its lowest growth in 2020 of -7.8%, while construction sector also had the lowest growth rate in 2020 and it experiences a negative growth rate of -16.8% which is higher growth rate than that of the manufacturing sector. The electricity sector experienced the highest growth in 2011 at 6.5%, while it recorded the lowest growth of -9.1% in 2012.

3.3.4 Tertiary Sector of the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District

The tertiary sector consists of four broad economic sectors namely as shown in figure 7 below.

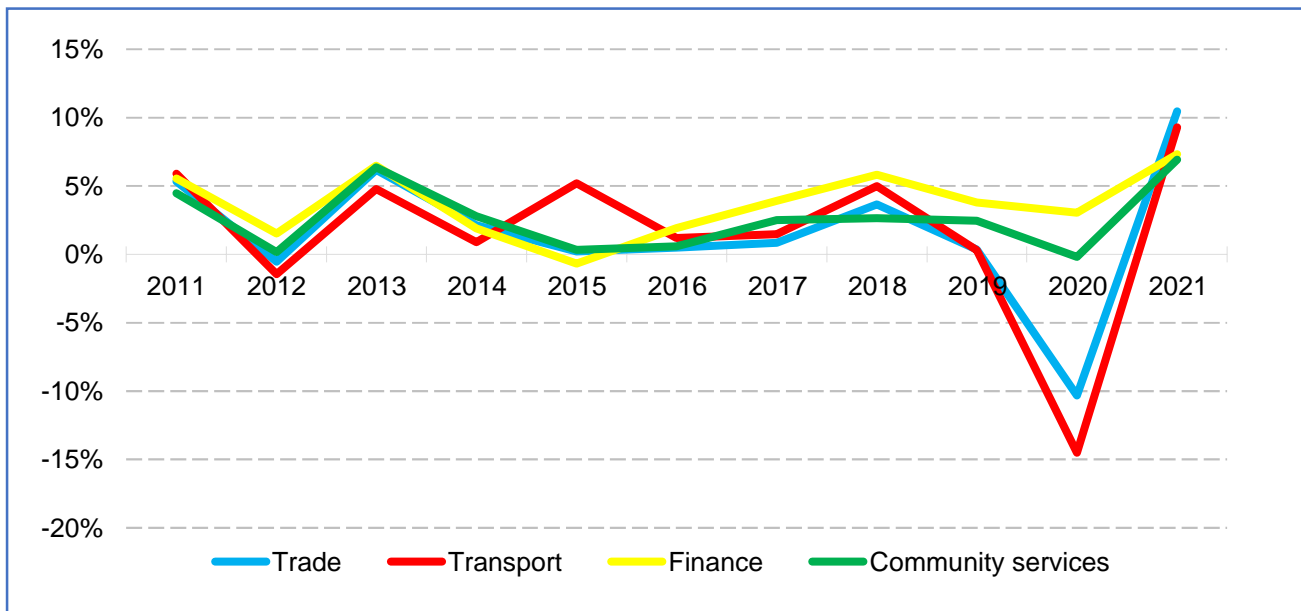
Trade - Trade which is the act of buying and selling goods across the international borders, more generally referred to as Import and Export.

Transport (and Roads) - Roads and Transport Master Plan the development of such plan will assist the District Municipality in terms of travel and transportation efficiency. There is a greater opportunity on Air Transport. The need exists in conducting a feasibility study for the development of a logistics and transportation hub connected to the PC Peller Airport in the Matlosana LM. The airport is suitable for the development of a hub due to its location near the main railway line and the N12.

Finance - The Finance Sector is comprising of the banks and insurance companies including all other institutions registered with the Financial Service Provider. The Finance and Insurance Sector is contributing 7.25% to the Economy of the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality as cited in the Market Regional Report of 2021. The contribution is demonstrated by the number of banking institutions within the Dr KKD. The banks are a major stakeholder when it comes to SSME Empowerment in a way that they have capacity development and financial programmes they offer to promote the growth of SMMes.

Community Service - The community sector, which includes the government services, is generally a large contributor towards GVA in smaller and more rural local municipalities. When looking at the regions within the district municipality, the City of Matlosana Local Municipality made the largest contribution to the community services sector at 54.57% of the district municipality. The City of Matlosana Local Municipality contributed R 46.8 billion or 58.59% to the GVA of the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality, making it the largest contributor to the overall GVA of the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District.

Figure 4: Dr Kenneth Kaunda Tertiary Sector GVA



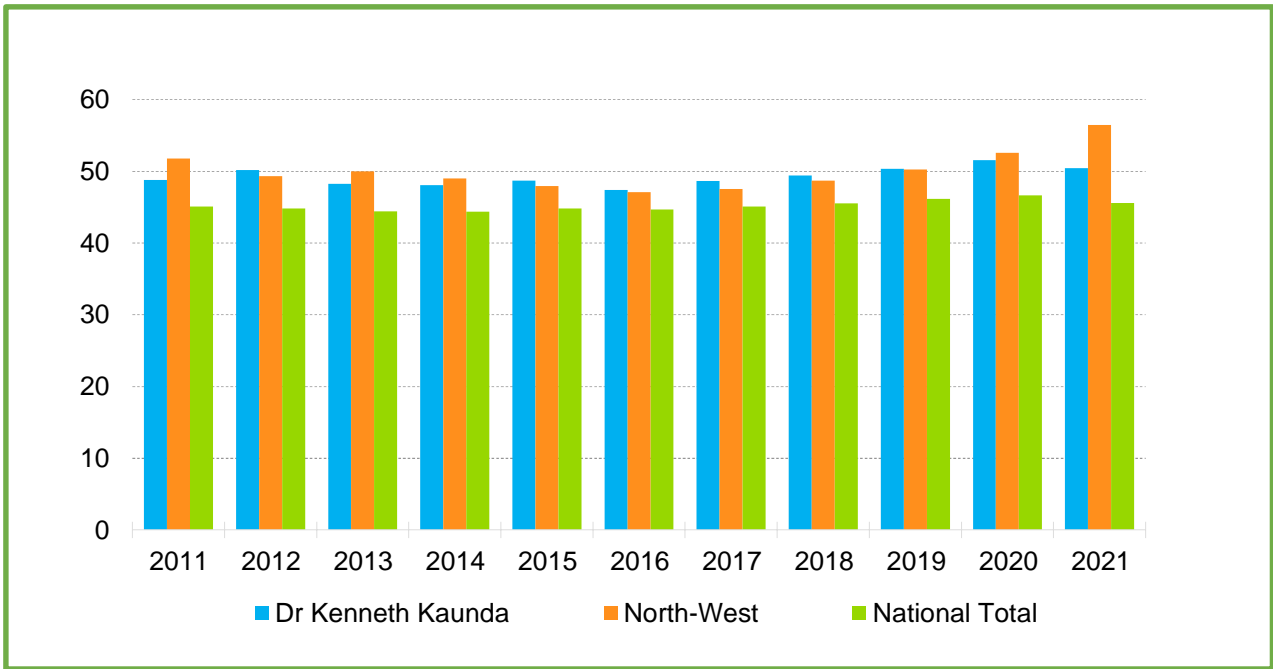
Source: IHS Markit (2022)

The trade sector experienced the highest growth in 2021 with a growth rate of 10.5%. It is evident for the transport sector that the highest growth rate also existed in 2021 at 9.3% which is lower than that of the manufacturing sector. The finance sector experienced the highest growth rate in 2021 when it grew by 7.3% and recorded the lowest growth rate in 2015 at -0.7%. The Trade sector had the lowest growth rate in 2020 at -10.3%. The community services sector, which largely consists of government, experienced its highest growth in 2021 with 6.9% and the lowest growth rate in 2020 with -0.2%.

3.4 Economic Diversification

The more diverse an economy is, the more likely it is to create employment opportunities across all skills levels. Figure below shows the Tress index for Dr KK thus illustrating the degree of diversity compared to national and provincial economy. A Tress index value of 0 means that all economic sectors in the region contribute equally to GVA, whereas a Tress index of 100 means that only one economic sector makes up the whole GVA of the region. As indicated in figure below, in 2021, Dr Kenneth Kaunda's Tress Index was estimated at 50.4 which are lower than the 56.5 of the province and higher than the 56.5 of the South Africa as a whole. This implies that - on average - Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality is less diversified in terms of its economic activity spread than the national's economy. More efforts are therefore required to diversify the district economy so as to be more inclusive.

Figure 5: Dr Kenneth Kaunda Tress Index

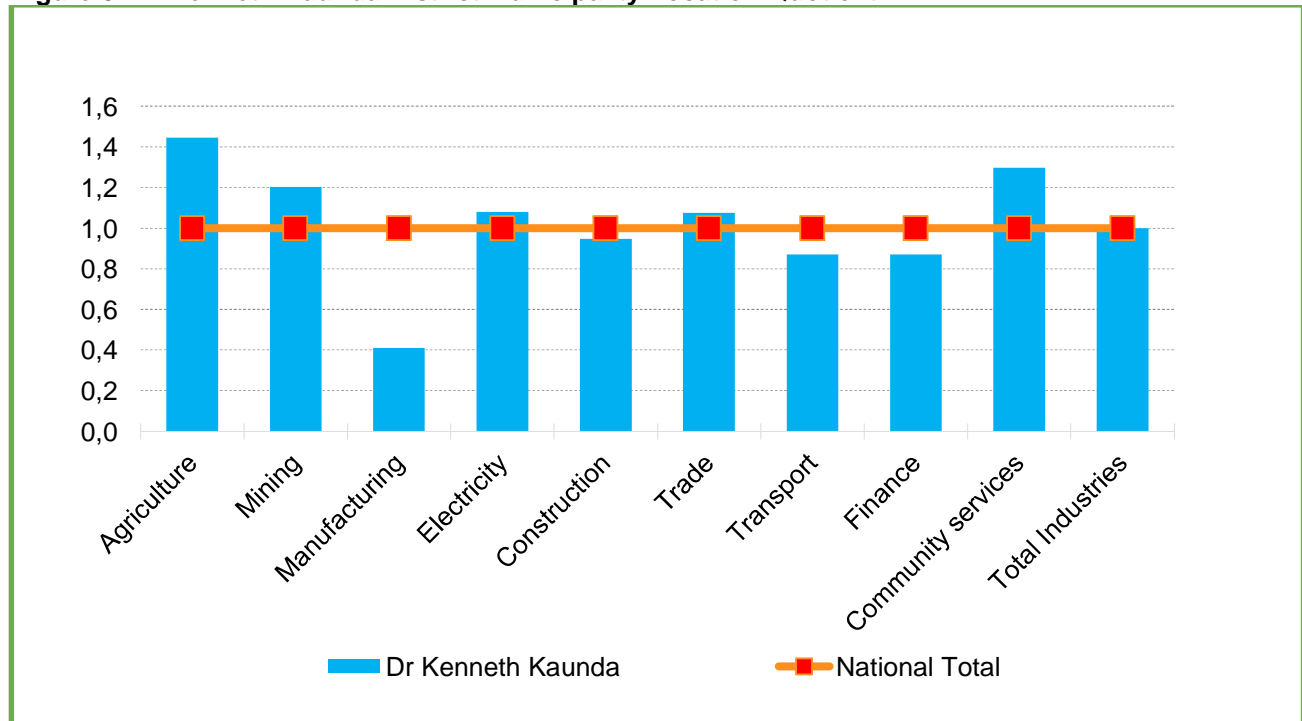


Source: IHS Markit (2022)

3.5 Economic Comparative Advantage

If the location quotient is larger than one for a specified sector within a region, then that region has a comparative advantage in that sector. This is because the share of that sector of the specified regional economy is greater than the same sector in the national economy.

Figure 6: Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality Location Quotient



Source: IHS Markit (2022)

For 2021 Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality has a comparative advantage in the agriculture sector. The community services sector has a comparative advantage. The mining also has a comparative advantage when comparing it to the South Africa economy, although less prominent. The Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality has a comparative disadvantage when it comes to the manufacturing and transport sector which has a large comparative disadvantage. In general mining is a very concentrated economic sector. The Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality area rates well 1.2 on the LQ scale - with some mining activity in the area - on par with the national economy, but the area does not centre around the mining activity.

3.6 Tourism

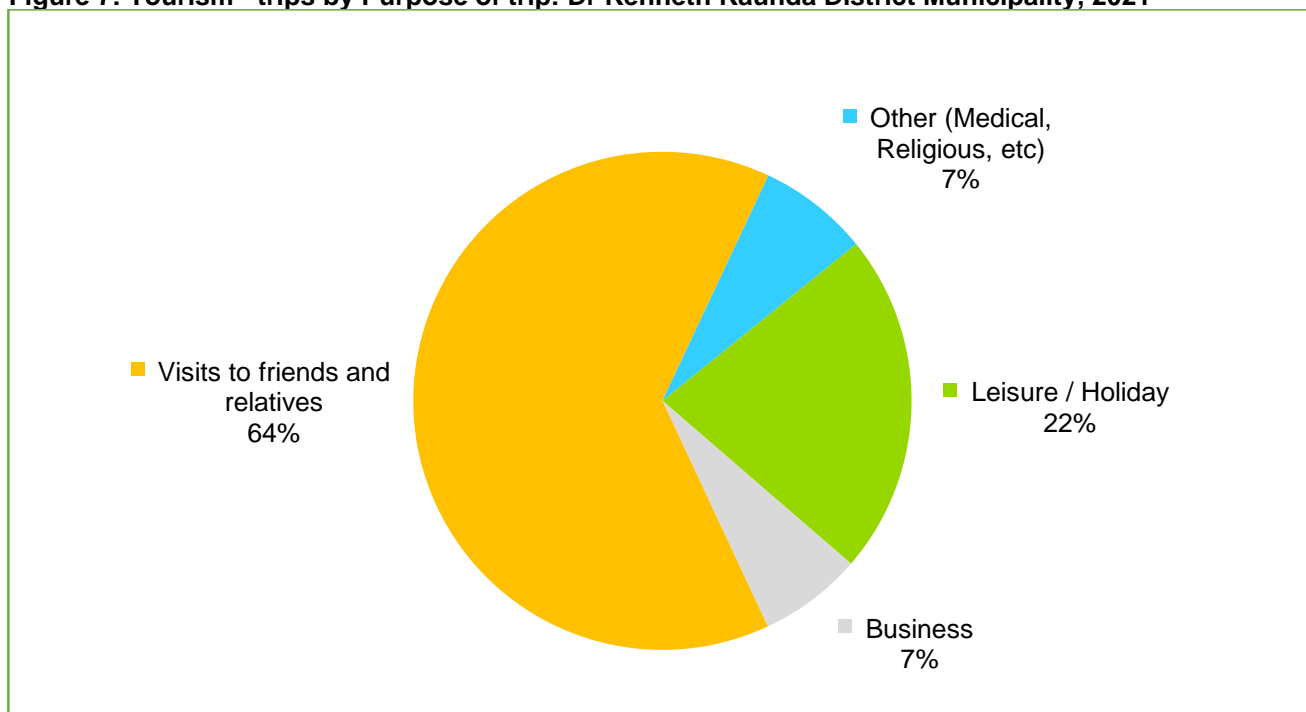
Tourism can be defined as the non-commercial organisation plus operation of vacations and visits to a place of interest. Whether you visit a relative or friend, travel for business purposes, go on holiday or on medical and religious trips - these are all included in tourism.

3.6.1 Tourism by Purpose of Trips

As defined by the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UN WTO), a trip refers to travel, by a person, from the time they leave their usual residence until they return to that residence. This is usually referred to as a round trip. IHS likes to narrow this definition down to overnight trips only, and only those made by adult visitors (over 18 years). Also note that the number of "person" trips are measured, not household or "party trips". The main purpose for an overnight trip is grouped into these categories and is shown in the figure below:

- Leisure / Holiday; Business; Visits to friends and relatives; and Others (Medical, Religious, etc.)

Figure 7: Tourism - trips by Purpose of trip: Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality, 2021



Source: IHS Markit (2022)

In Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality, the Leisure / Holiday, relative to the other tourism, recorded the highest average annual growth rate from 2011 (74 000) to 2021 (63 200) at -1.57%. Visits to friends and relatives recorded the highest number of visits in 2021 at 182 000, with an average annual growth rate of -7.24%. The tourism type that recorded the lowest growth was Other (Medical, Religious, etc.) tourism with an average annual growth rate of -12.04% from 2011 (73 800) to 2021 (20 500). The Visits to friends and relatives at 63.93% have largest share the total tourism within Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality. Leisure / Holiday tourism had the second highest share at 22.17%, followed by Other (Medical, Religious, etc) tourism at 7.19% and the Business tourism with the smallest share of 6.72% of the total tourism within Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality.

3.6.2 Origin of Tourists

The number of trips by tourists visiting Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality from other regions in South Africa has decreased at an average annual rate of -6.24% from 2011 (487 000) to 2021 (255 000). The tourists visiting from other countries decreased at an average annual growth rate of -11.67% (from 103 000 in 2011 to 29 700). International tourists constitute 10.42% of the total number of trips, with domestic tourism representing the balance of 89.58%.

3.6.3 Growth in Tourism

A bed night is the tourism industry measurement of one night away from home on a single person trip. The following is a summary of the number of bed nights spent by domestic and international tourist within Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality between 2011 and 2021.

Figure 8: Growth in tourism (using bed nights): Dr Kenneth Kaunda, 2011-2021



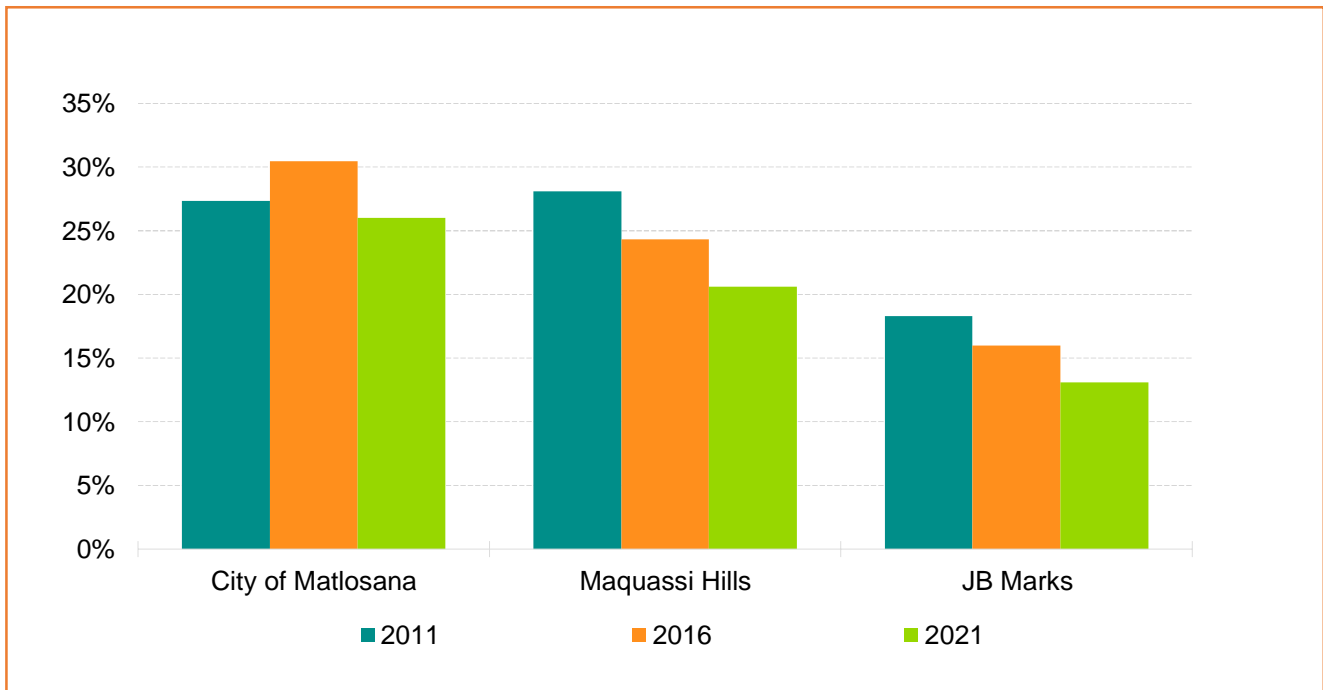
Source: IHS Markit (2022)

3.7 Labour Market

3.7.1 Unemployment

Figure 9 below shows the levels of unemployment rate per local municipalities and the rest of Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality, 2011, 2016 and 2021 [percentage].

Figure 9: Unemployment Rate in Dr KK



Source: IHS Markit (2022)

In 2021, the unemployment rate in Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality (based on the official definition of unemployment) was 21.04%, which is a decrease of -3.53 percentage points. The unemployment rate in Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality is lower than that of North-West. The unemployment rate for South Africa was 33.58% in 2021, which is an increase of -8.5 percentage points from 25.08% in 2011. When comparing unemployment rates among regions within Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality, City of Matlosana Local Municipality has indicated the highest unemployment rate of 26.0%, which has decreased from 27.4% in 2011. The JB Marks Local Municipality had the lowest unemployment rate of 13.1% in 2021, which decreased from 18.3% in 2011.

Table 2: District Unemployment, 2021

	Unemployment Rate - official definition	Unemployment Rate - expanded definition
Dr Kenneth Kaunda District	21,0%	32,5%
City of Matlosana	25,8%	37,1%
Maquassi Hills	20,7%	35,8%
JB Marks (Tlokwe/Ventersdorp)	13,3%	23,6%

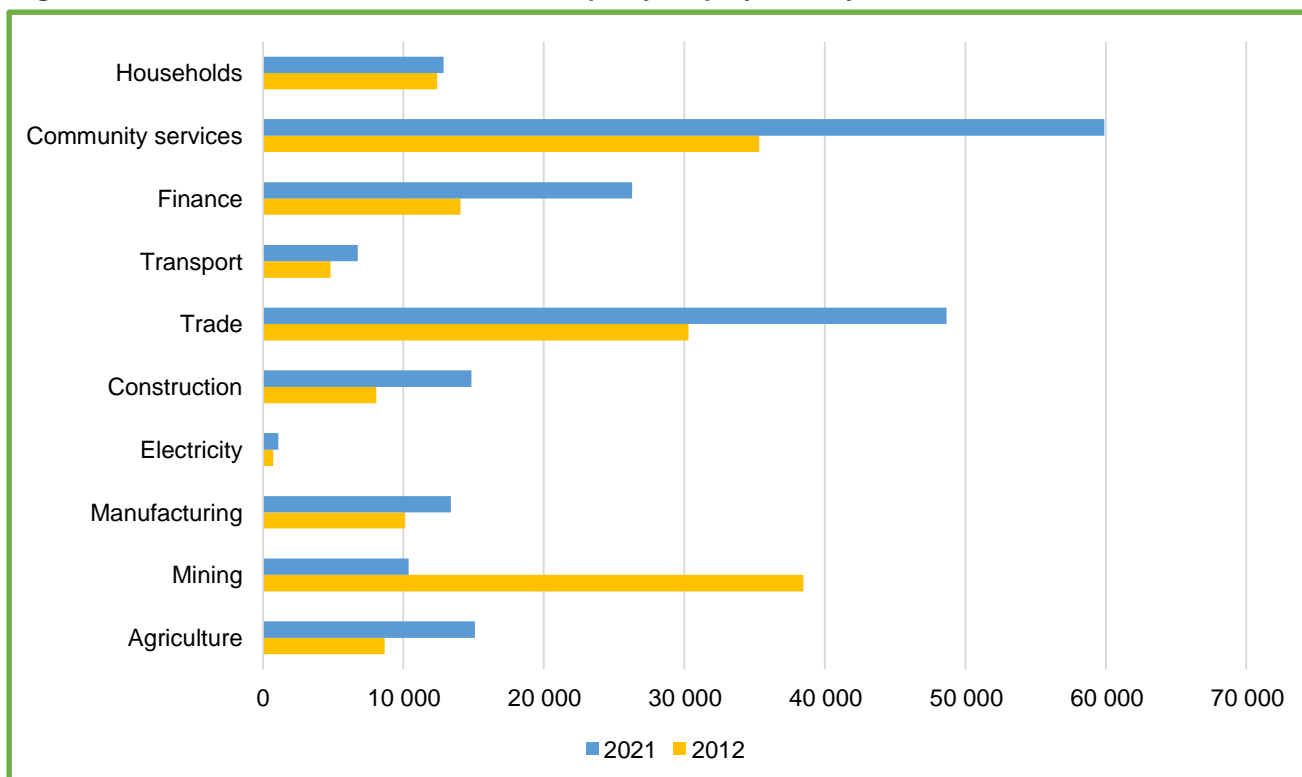
Source: IHS Markit (2022)

Table 2 above indicates both unemployment rate on official and expanded level. It is evident that expanded unemployment rate remains very in the entire district with City of Matlosana taking the lead at 37,1% and the lowest being JB Marks 23,6%.

3.7.2 Employment

Figure 10 below shows employment for Dr Kenneth Kaunda District municipality by economic sector for the years 2012 and 2021 which gives 10 years view of sectoral employment performance.

Figure 10: Dr Kenneth Kaunda District municipality employment by economic sector, 2012 & 2021

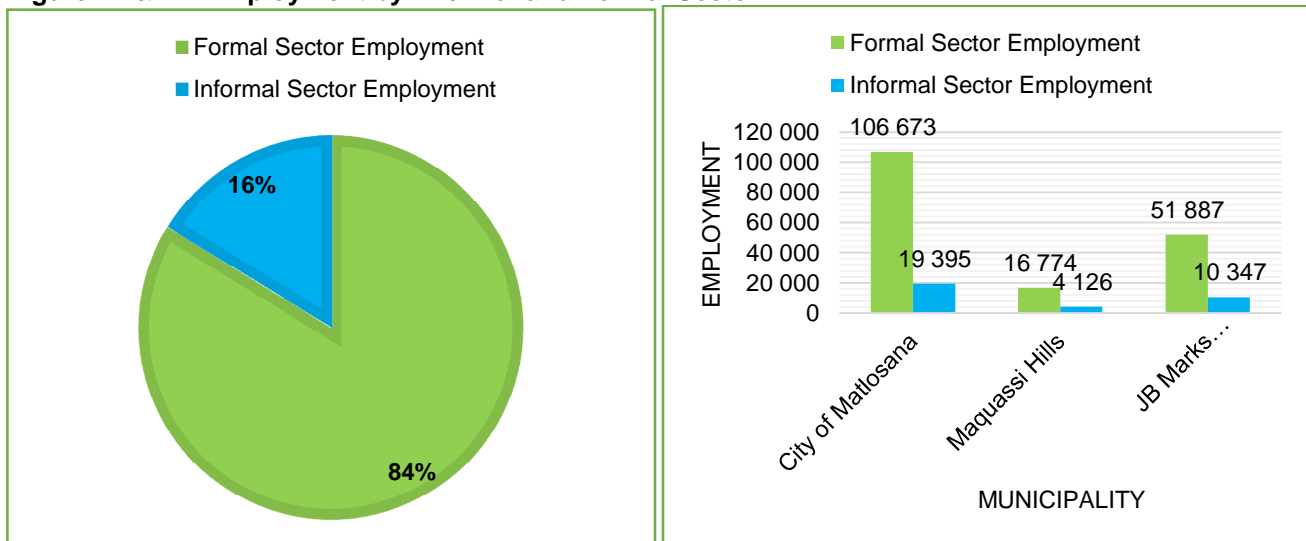


Source: IHS Markit (2022)

Community services remains the leading employer and demonstrate a significant growth from 2012 to 2021 followed by trade, and finance. Construction shows to have grown for the period under review, however, as at 2021 construction; households, manufacturing and agriculture shows to be on the same region of employment.

As indicated in figure 11 below, 84% of employment in the district is within the formal sector and 16% in informal sector. Figure 12 shows employment in formal and informal sector by local municipalities and City of Matlosana and JB Marks have the largest of both, respectively.

Figure 11 & 12: Employment by Informal and Formal Sector

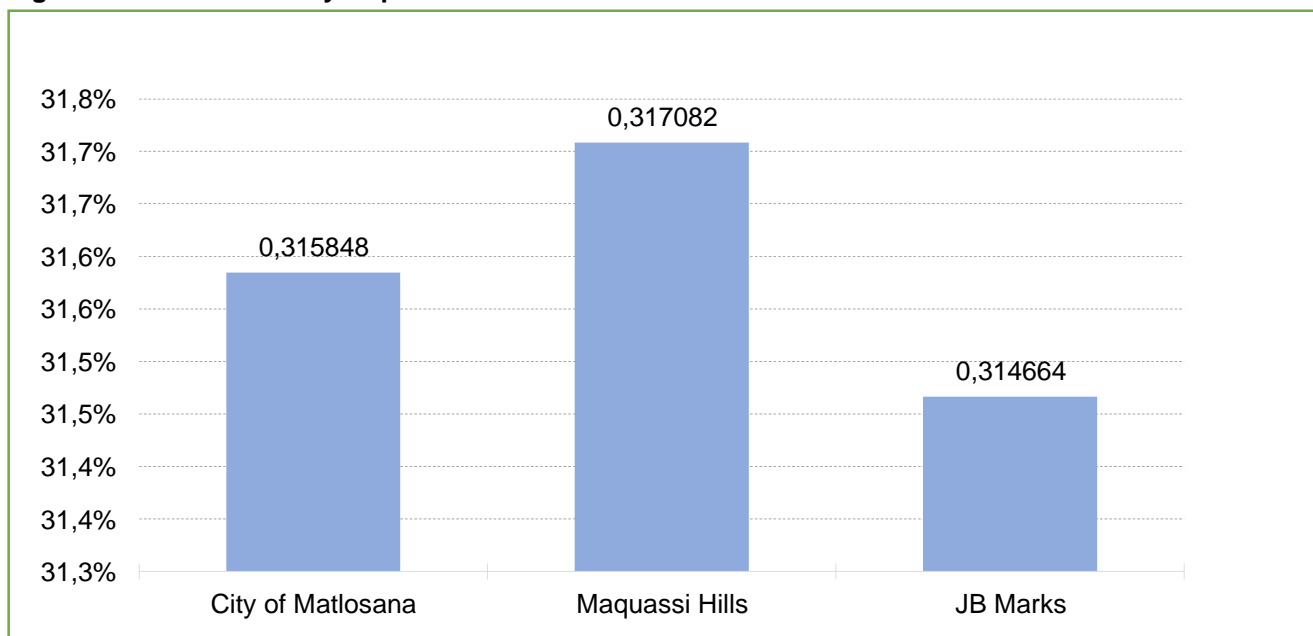


Source: IHS Markit (2022)

3.8 Poverty and Development

Figure 13 below shows poverty gap rate in Dr Kenneth Kaunda District municipality per each local.

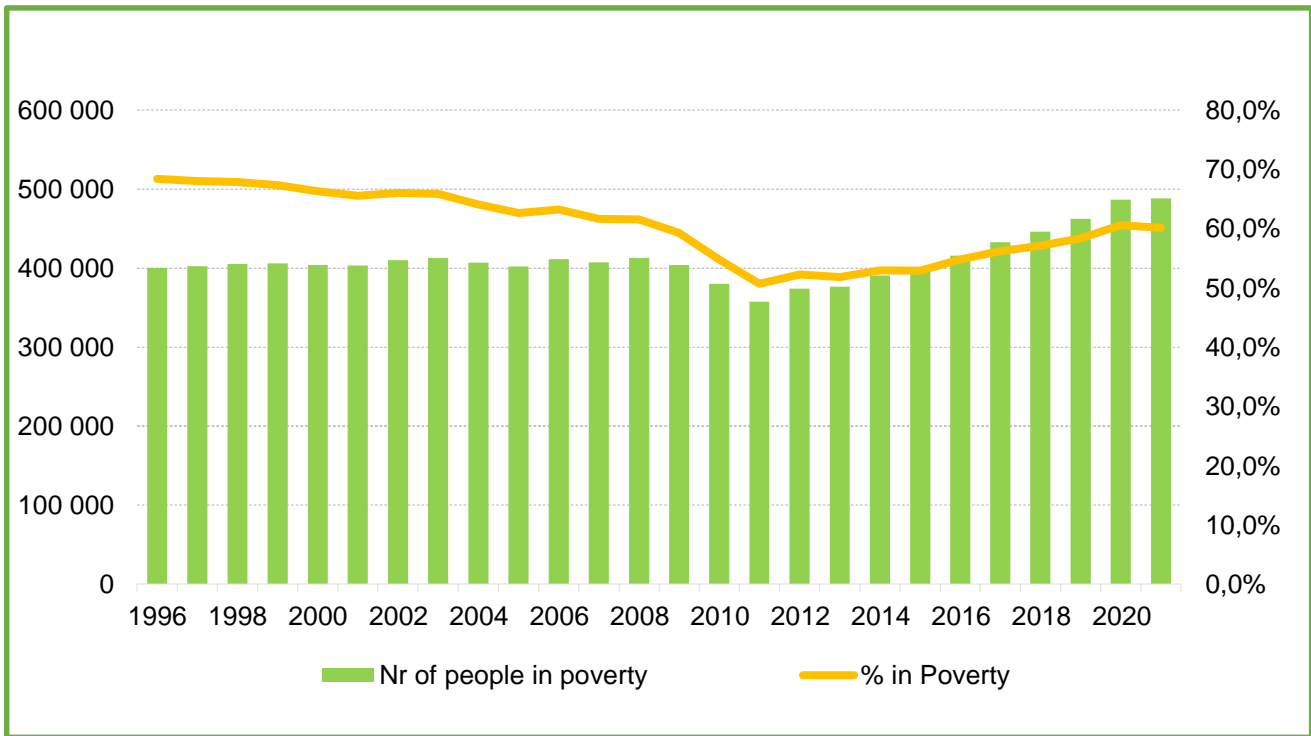
Figures 13: Dr KK Poverty Gap rate



Source: IHS Markit (2022)

The poverty gap is used as an indicator to measure the depth of poverty. It is estimated that the poverty gap rate in Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality amounted to 31.6% in 2021 - the rate needed to bring all poor households up to the poverty line and out of poverty. In terms of the percentage of people living in poverty for each of the regions within the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality, Maquassi Hills Local Municipality has the highest percentage of people living in poverty at 31.7%. The lowest percentage of people living in poverty can be observed in the JB Marks Local Municipality with a total of 31.5%.

Figure 14: Poverty Overview – Dr Kenneth Kaunda



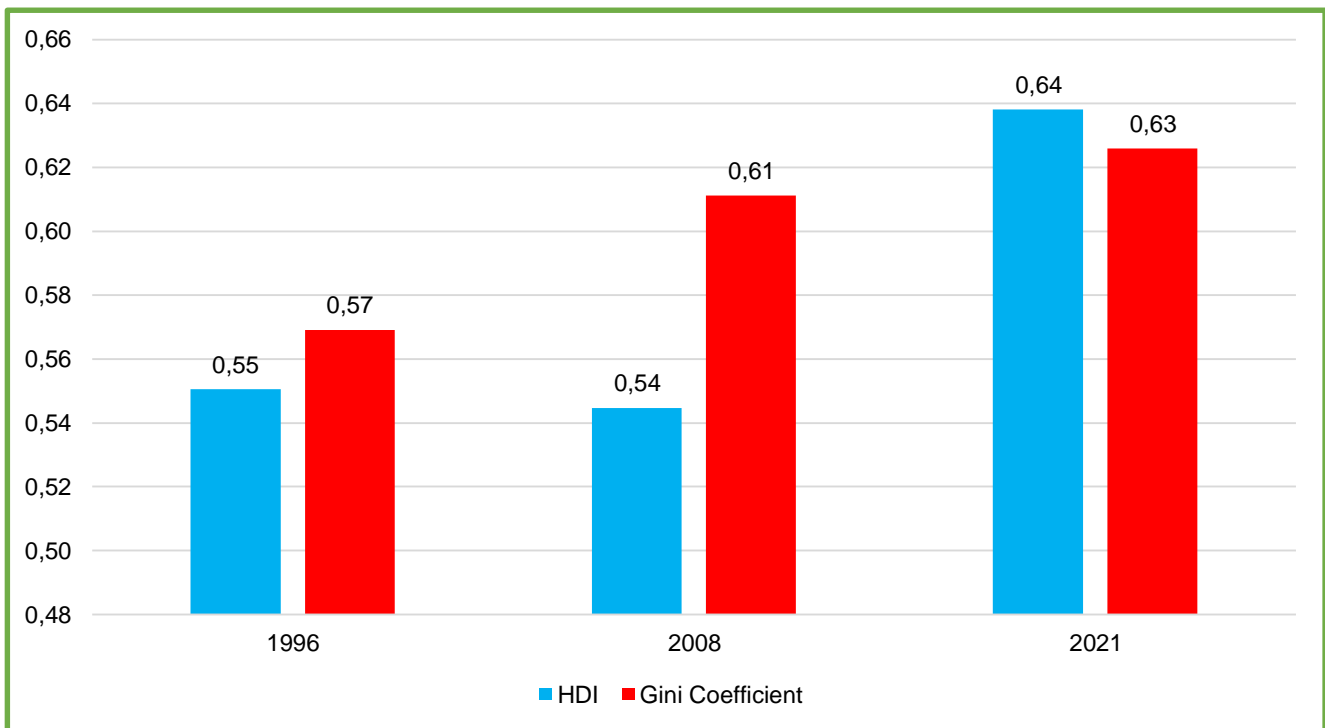
Source: IHS Markit (2022)

Poverty shows to be very high in the district. As indicated in figure 14 above, 60% of the population in the district municipality lives in poverty. Though clear that since 1996, poverty was slightly high at 68%, it has decline to 50% in 2011 but increased to 60 % in 2021.

3.9 Human Development and Income Inequality

As indicated in figure 15 below, human development Index (HDI) in the district is on the right trajectory which a good progress. However, Income inequality is continuously widening thus showing the lack jobs and business development which can translate into growth in income levels. It therefore evident that the improvement in HDI is linked to economic development but intervention by government in sectors such as education, health and basic service provision.

Figure 15: Human Development and Income Inequality, 1996, 2008, 2021



Source: IHS Markit (2022)

3.10 Enablers and Potential Funding

The following Provincial corridors are identified as the Strategic Routes kinked to the N12 and run advantageously through the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District and, this also provides development opportunities and an opportunity as connecting routes:

- *The N12 Treasure Corridor (N12).*
- *The N14 National Provincial Corridor, and the following secondary transport corridors are identified:*
 - *Ventersdorp-Potchefstroom-Parys (R53).*
 - *Klerksdorp-Ventersdorp-Rustenburg (R30).*
 - *Klerksdorp-Freestate (R30).*
 - *Klerksdorp-Mahikeng (R503).*
 - *Wolmaransstad- Leeuwdringstad (R504), and*
 - *Leeuwdringstad-Makwassie (N12)*

The following institutions are being engaged to finance various projects identified.

- Increase to access to Conditional Grants District.
- District Municipality Revenue.
- Department of Agriculture; Department of Economic Development, Conservation, Environment and Tourism, SEDA; SEFA, and
- The Presidency.

3.11 Economic Recovery Plan

3.11.1 Purpose of the Economic Recovery Plan

Business closures, job losses, and other economic impacts have led to declining income revenues during the crisis, placing significant financial strain on many municipalities.

Accordingly, it must be noted that there is a consensus amongst the social partners that there should be substantial structural change in the economy that would unlock growth and allow for development within the context of the South African historical trajectory, and this would require an exceptional form of state, a capable state - an important enabling factor without which this plan will not achieve our determination to revive the economy.

Government's conviction is that we have to massively mobilise all our resources and efforts in economic activities that will put the economy in a sustainable recovery trajectory.

3.11.2 South Africa Economic Recovery Plan

The South African Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan has three phases:

1. Engage and Preserve - which includes a comprehensive health response to save lives and curb the spread of the pandemic;
2. Recovery and Reform - which includes interventions to restore the economy while controlling the health risks; and lastly,
3. Reconstruct and Transform - which entails building a sustainable, resilient and inclusive economy.

3.11.3 Cornerstone of Economic Recovery

The cornerstone of the Reconstruction and Recovery Plan entails the following Principles:

- Protection for low-income workers, the unemployed and vulnerable groups;
- Enhance the capacity of the economy to grow and create decent jobs;
- Ensure local communities particularly the historically marginalized are removed from the vicious cycle of under development;
- Maintaining planned levels of investment in public sector infrastructure;
- Ensure localized procurement of key inputs in order to strengthen and deepen backward and forward linkages; as well as crafting employment intensive ways in which a turn-around can be achieved.

3.11.4 Priority Interventions/Focus Areas

In terms of the Plan, the following priority interventions will be made:

- Aggressive infrastructure investment / roll out;
- Employment orientated strategic localization, reindustrialization and export promotion;
- Energy security;

- Support for Tourism recovery and growth;
- Gender equality and economic inclusion of women and youth;
- Green Economy interventions;
- Public Employment Interventions / Programs;
- Strengthening food security; and
- Macro-economic interventions

3.11.5 Economic Enablers

The following enablers to the success of the plan have been identified:

- Improved efficiency of spending, elimination of wastage and corruption;
- Increase access to community projects technical conditional grants
- Skills development and training for a population that is equipped for the new normal;
- Communication and the digital economy
- Township and Rural Economy
- Policy changes to facilitate ease of doing business with the municipality (payments to SMME / Cooperatives within the 30 days' time frames amongst others).

3.11.6 Phases of Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Effort

Phase 1: Engage & Preserve

This phase is about saving lives first, including distressed households, firms and jobs:

- Health care response (Municipal Health Campaigns and Services)
- Support to employment preservation, SME, vulnerable households, and firms;
- Ensure social stability and food security;
- Engagement with social partners through LED / IGR Forums to drive recovery agenda on key policy initiatives;
- Budget reprioritization towards productive activities and in support of social obligations.

Phase 2: Recover & Reform

- Controlling health risks to avoid collapse in employment, investment and production
- Strengthen SMME supply chain inclusion;
- Maintenance and roll out of infrastructure
- Public employment programmes (EPWP / CBPs);
- Localization through industrialization;
- Support for Tourism; and Green Economy interventions.

Phase 3: Reconstruct & Transform

- Strategic partnerships and social compacting;
- SMME Development;
- Infrastructure roll-out;

- Green economy interventions;
- Support for Tourism;
- Digital Economy; and
- Localization through industrialization

3.11.7 Infrastructure Investment and Delivery

Infrastructure invest, delivery and maintenance will play a leading role in Dr KKDMs economic reconstruction and recovery. Accordingly, infrastructure programme will boost aggregate demand, assist in reviving the construction industry and contribute to employment creation.

3.11.8 Industrialisation through Localisation

Priority will be placed on key value chains such as in construction, agro-processing, basic consumer goods, capital goods including equipment and industrial inputs used in both manufacturing and infrastructure projects.

A focused manufacturing programme will be implemented to build and support SMME participation in the manufacturing value chain for purpose of localization based on the following principles:

- Accelerating or facilitating the involvement of township and rural enterprise in the manufacturing value chain;
- Intensifying SMME participation in the light and fast consumer goods manufacturing;
- Revitalization of dormant industrial production infrastructure (Itireleng Centre in Vaal Reefs and or old mine shafts and offices around the region)

3.11.9 Gender Equality and Economic Inclusion of Women and Youth

The interventions that form part of the South African Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan will be geared towards promoting greater participation by black people, women, youth and persons with disability at all economic levels. This will be done as part of transforming patterns of asset ownership and income distribution in our society.

Young people, women and persons with disability will be encouraged and supported to form cooperatives in key economic sectors such as retail, agriculture and agro-processing, financial services (Cooperative Financial Institutions), manufacturing and infrastructure development. In addition, young people, women and persons with disability will be prioritized in accessing funding for initiatives that will drive the recovery and reconstruction effort.

3.11.10 Support for Recovery and Growth of Tourism

Attention will also be paid to catalysing domestic tourism demand through the phases of economic re-opening with informative and inspirational messaging that encourages safe tourism and domestic vacation experiences.

Further attention shall be given to the maintenance of attraction to prevent the collapse of the tourism supply base. SMME funding in the tourism sector will be directed in a manner that deepens the spatial tourism subsector product offerings in villages and small towns.

3.11.11 Support for Recovery and Growth of Tourism, Cultural and Creative Industries

To support the revival and sustained growth of the cultural and creative industries, interventions will be made to strengthen the development of online platforms for the distribution of creative products and where they exist these will be strengthened.

Linked to this, will be interventions to strengthen, including through the introduction of appropriate incentives, online dissemination of cultural products such as music, film and design. To unlock both the demand and supply side constraints in the cultural and creative industries, the following focus areas will be prioritized:

- Stimulation of demand including Audience development and consumption;
- Support the development of local content, including digital content; and
- Develop cultural value adds to the tourism packages and enhance the profile of the coordinated value proposition.

3.11.12 Green Economy Interventions

Critical interventions in the green economy will include amongst others the following:

- Support for SMMEs and cooperatives to take advantage of opportunities in the green economy;
- Revival of the Dr KKDM Regional Hazardous Waste Facility Project together with Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA),
- Revival of the Matlosana Waste recycling project (formerly MAARIFA) in partnership with Small Enterprise Finance Agency (SEFA); Buy back centres.
- Revival of the Water Infrastructure Management and Maintenance Programme. (DPSA).

3.11.13 Public Employment Interventions

Public employment programmes have an advantage in that not only do they create jobs for people where they live, they also help in meeting community needs in areas such as infrastructure maintenance, the care economy and ecological services.

The mass public employment plan cuts across clusters and spheres of government and builds on existing EPWP programmes and the implementation of the Presidential Youth Employment Intervention.

3.11.14 EPWP Annual Targets

The current EPWP Phase IV has the following objective: “To provide work opportunities and income support to poor and unemployed people through the labour-intensive delivery of public and community assets and services, thereby contributing to development”.

From 2019/2020 – 2023/2024, the NW Province have been given a total five-year target of 198,286 work opportunities to be created through the EPWP Phase IV.

Municipalities in this Province are expected to contribute a total of 72,329 work opportunities. The Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality is expected to create a total of 731 work opportunities over the same period broken down as follows:

Dr KKDM	Phase IV Targets					
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total (5yrs)
Infrastructure Sector	54	57	60	63	66	300
Environment & Culture Sector	84	85	85	86	87	427
Social Sector	9	9	9	9	9	45
Total per year	147	151	154	158	162	731

Accordingly, the Dr KKDM will endeavour to create a minimum of 250 work opportunities annually within the Community Based Planning as well as EPWP programmes and projects.

Our focus will be as follows:

- Parks and Beautification;
- Waste Management;
- Textile;
- Creative & Cultural Industries (Dance, Music and Films / Theatre);
- Tourism Sector (Data Collection and information sharing); and
- Manufacturing.

3.11.15 Strengthening Agriculture and Food Security

The following schemes modelled in the Land and Agrarian Strategy will be prioritized given the significant implications they have for food security:

- Industrial Crops: Cotton in partnership with DENC and Cotton SA;
- White Meat: Poultry and pigs (Revitalization of Agri-park);
- Red Meat: Cattle, Goat and Sheep (Revival of the Meat Processing Plant project);
- Fibers: Wool/Mohair;
- Grains: Maize, Wheat and Soybean;
- Vegetables: Potato, Tomato, Onion.
- Funding of SMME and Cooperatives with a Conditional Grant

3.11.16 Local Economic Development and Strategy Interventions

The following Interventions will be pursued:

- Continuous Development / Review of the Dr KKDM LED Strategy
- Review of the Community Projects Technical Conditional Grants to include other economic sectors as per the Economic Recovery Plan. This will include Township and Rural Economies as well as ICT (Digital Economy) and Innovation in line with the 4th Industrial Revolution.

3.11.17 Resource Mobilization and the Fight against Corruption

Promoting good governance through the provision of sound fiscal stewardship will be a key area of focus. In this regard, concerted efforts will be directed towards prudent financial management, while expenditure will be in line with policy priorities, which goes hand in hand with public accountability and transparency.

Work will continue to ensure improved audit outcomes and the elimination of wasteful expenditure. A firm foundation for clean governance will be laid through the implementation of the Open Tender Processes and all government procurement transactions are reported in a transparent manner on an open platform.

To further strengthen resource mobilisation the following will be implemented:

Enhancing productivity and customer centricity;

- Support for international and domestic resource mobilization;
- **Promoting full tax and any other CPIC compliance (Township and Rural Economy);**
- Support all levels of government to collect taxes, rates and other revenue;
- Support efforts to drastically improve efficiency of spending; and
- Mobilize Financial Resources via the Diplomatic Executive Networking Centre (DENC) and other financing institutions.

3.11.18 Building Social Compacts

The COVID-19 crisis has created material conditions for the emergence of a national consensus on how best to address short-term challenges due to the crisis. The crisis has also opened a fresh discussion on how to address long-term historical problems facing the country. There is a tremendous amount of goodwill among all sectors of the South African society to be leveraged on, as the country proceeds along the path of economic reconstruction and recovery.

Accordingly, a process of social dialogue and social compacting, at national, provincial and sectoral level, involving key constituencies such as municipalities, business, labour, communities and government, has been identified as among the key enablers of the Plan. This will entail resuscitation of all LED Forums and platforms.

3.11.19 Communication and Digital Economy

Communications and the digital economy cut across all economic activity. They contribute to lowering businesses costs, enable better government service provision, increase productivity, encourage innovation, reduce unemployment, and provide the poor with access to productive opportunities.

Given the potential that communications and the digital economy have on the goal of unlocking inclusive growth, they will be among the key enablers of South Africa's economic reconstruction and recovery.

In this regard, our vision seeks to realise jobs through introducing ICT initiatives that alleviate unemployment & have a potential to drive skills within the District, ensuring we build an educated and technical competent workforce for the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District.

Our vision will be realized according to the following five (5) pillars:

- Digital Hubs & Labs - prime ICT Digital Hub in the District Municipality which will feed all 3 local municipalities.
- Training & Workshop - Provide training in ICT for the youth to find IT Solutions of the 4IR in the District Municipality.
- ICT recycling - ICT products recycling industry/ Systems
- Resilient Entrepreneurial Environment - Ensure a sustainable entrepreneurship through IT initiatives and solutions.
- Public Private Partnerships - Enter into private public partnership MOU/ MOA to establish & roll out IT Hub Operation in the District Municipality

3.11.20 Support for SMME, Cooperatives and Start-ups

SMMEs, cooperatives and start-ups also have an important role to play in facilitating economic transformation and empowerment. Providing a supportive ecosystem to SMMEs, cooperatives and start-ups is among the critical enablers for recovery and reconstruction. Accordingly, the following will be undertaken to support SMMEs, cooperatives and start-ups:

- Reviewing and integrating government support for formal and informal SMMEs, star-ups and cooperatives, including removing red tape and reducing timeframes for relevant licenses and permits to improve the ease of doing business; and
- Designing more appropriate financing products, such as microfinance, and blended financing including for emerging farmers.
- The support to SMMEs to participate in the localization opportunities.

4. SPATIAL RESTRUCTURING AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

4.1 Spatial Overview

DR Kenneth Kaunda DM comprises of three local municipalities, i.e., JB Marks, Maquassi Hills and Matlosana City. It is located 65km south-west of Johannesburg and borders the Gauteng Province on that side. The district is serviced by several primary roads, with the N12 Treasure Corridor forming the main development axis in the district and serving as a potential concentration point for future industrial, commercial and tourism development. Dr KK DM is a region with a rich and diverse natural and cultural heritage, with the potential for sustained economic growth. The region is home to some of the most prominent gold mines in the world and one of the oldest meteor impact sites in the world.

4.2 Spatial Analysis

The spatial and environmental analysis in the Dr KKDM is explained in terms of various features and attributes that serve as the building blocks for the (1) Biophysical, (2) Planning and Development, and (3) Social, Economic and Cultural Environments.

Content	Description
Topography	The district has a slightly irregular undulating topography and a height above sea level ranges between 1 300m and 1 600m.
Catchments and Hydrology	Major tributaries of the Vaal River which have entire catchments within the district are the Schoonspruit, Makwassiespruit, Mooi River and Bamboesspruit. There are two main water management areas located in the district, i.e., Middle Vaal River and Upper Vaal. There are seven major dams in the district and all of them and their catchment area have moderate ecological importance and sensitivity, i.e., Boskop Dam, Johan Naser Dam, Potchefstroom Dam, Klipdrift Dam, Elandskuil Dam and Rietspruit Dam.
Climate Change	In terms of seasonal fluctuation and rainfall, the district is situated on the eastern region of the North West Province and therefore its climate can be described as being predominantly temperate (DACE, 2002). The seasonal averages for Dr. KKDM were calculated using hourly data from the SAWS Meteorological data. These averages contain the daily minimum and maximum temperatures. The average daily temperature for the Dr. KKDM in summer months is 22°C, autumn averages at 17°C, winter at 10°C and spring at 20°C. The Dr. KKDM experiences a marked seasonality of precipitation with cool, dry winters and warm, wet summers. Monthly precipitation in Klerksdorp, Potchefstroom and Ventersdorp indicate that rain occurs from May to October with most of the rain falling in the summer months.
Geology	The Geology of the north-eastern section of the district consists of a combination of the Transvaal sequence and the Ventersdorp Super group. The first narrow outcrop of the Transvaal sequence lies to the north of the Ventersdorp Super group's outcrop in the southern portion of the Tlokwe district. This outcrop forms the flat semi-circle of ground between the undulating surface exposures of the Ventersdorp Super group and the lower most hills of the quartzite of the Pretoria Group. The second group of dolomites is exposed in a 10 – 25 km wide band starting near Orkney and striking roughly north-eastward towards the Provincial border with Gauteng (to the north-east of Potchefstroom). The predominantly volcanic Ventersdorp Super group composed mainly of andesitic lavas and related pyroclastics, conglomerates, tuffaceous and calcareous shale and porphyries are also constituents of this formation. The thickness of the rocks varies from approximately 1800m in the Klerksdorp area, to more than 3 350m in the Tlokwe district.

Content	Description
Vegetation	The DR KK District is dominant with Andesite Mountains bushveld and was given by the indigenous people of the area because of the many water streams flowing down the mountain slopes. The DR KK Mountain Range forming a central thornveld, and, and Highveld grassland occupies the central part of the district.
Flora and Fauna	There are different categories of threat in conservation planning and environmental management and consequently that there is a hierarchy of priority. Threatened species are the species of which the extinction risk is the highest and are accordingly also of the highest priority in conservation planning. Threatened species are those species that are facing an unacceptable high extinction risk to different degrees which are assessed as Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable. Near Threatened, Declining, Critically Rare and Rare species are not threatened but are of conservation concern. Near Threatened species are close to qualify for threatened in future whilst Declining species are often widespread but owing to factors such as harvesting for the medicinal trade or deforestation considerable decrease in numbers of these species are observed/ possible and of concern.
Air Quality Management	Currently, the air quality of the DR KK District is fair, but with current situation of mines closing set to happen in the area, it is expected that air pollution will decrease in future. Air pollution challenges within the district include emission of atmospheric pollutants due to active industrial emissions both in mining sites and industrial processing plants, burning of solid and hazardous wastes due to non-compliance, endangerment of biological diversity and land degradation caused by overgrazing and deforestation.
Dolomite Risk	The Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality's Disaster Management Department has embarked on a Dolomite Risk Management Strategy Framework for the district. Large areas of the Matlosana- and JB Marks Local Municipalities are underlain by dolomite, with only the Maquassi Hills Local Municipality not being affected. Most of the mining activities (both past and present), which are one of the major contributors to the area's economy, are situated on or near dolomite land. Many residential areas are also located on dolomite land, which requires land use restrictions, sound management, monitoring and risk reduction measures.
Protected Areas	The natural heritage resources occurring within KKDM are summarised Potchefstroom-Vrede Fort Dome, Klerksdorp Faan Meintjies Nature Reserve, Leeudoringstad Wolwespruit Nature Reserve, Orkney Likkewaan Hiking Trails, Ventersdorp Swartrand Caves and Wolmaransstad Makwassierante Conservation Area.

4.2.1 Agricultural Development

The areas north of Ventersdorp and Maquassi Hills municipal area consist of the highest grazing potential. The Area Based Management Plan for the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality provides a comprehensive overview of the agricultural potential and production of the district.

4.2.2 Mining Development

Most of the mining activities are found in the City of Matlosana as a result of the concentration of gold deposits, whilst the second prominent mineral in the district is the form of alluvial diamonds especially in the Matlosana, Ventersdorp and Maquassi Hills areas. From a spatial point of view mining development in the district is gradually changing from large scale mining operations such as the gold mines in the City of Matlosana to smaller scale and open cast gold and diamond mines.

4.2.3 Transportation

An Integrated Transportation Plan was compiled for the Dr. Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality in 2018 which included all the Local municipalities of JB Marks, Matlosana as well as Maquassi Hills. The N12 Treasure Corridor serves as the main access route and development axis within the district. The N12 Corridor potentially creates future industrial, commercial and tourism developments. Gold mining and agriculture are the dominant economic activities in the district, with Potchefstroom and Klerksdorp as the main economic nodes. The District ITP is based on the minimum requirements as set out in the Technical Transport Planning Guidelines for a District Integrated Transport Plan (District ITP).

4.3 Spatial Planning Tools

The District Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is currently under review subsequently with all its local municipalities SDFs been adopted recently by their municipal Councils and in terms of Land Use Schemes, the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform has appointed consultants on behalf of City of Matlosana and JB Marks Local Municipalities review their land use scheme to be SPLUMA compliant

4.4 Spatial Key Issues and Challenges, Improvement Measures and Development Opportunities

The spatial situational analysis within the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District has been outlined to reflect on a collective shared understanding of the space and identifies key issues, challenges, improvement measures and development opportunities.

4.4.1 Key Issues and Challenges

- The general topography of the district has a slightly irregular undulating topography dominated by the Vredefort event, which brought about the Vredefort Dome near Parys.
- In terms of hydrology, the district major tributaries of the Vaal River which have entire catchments within the district are the Schoonspruit, Makwassiespruit and Bamboesspruit.

- There are seven major dams in the district and all of them and their catchment area have moderate ecological importance and sensitivity, these includes Boskop, Johan Naser, Potchefstroom, Klipdrift, Elandskuil and Rietspruit.
- The Geology of the north-eastern section of the district consists of a combination of the Transvaal sequence and the Ventersdorp Super group and the other group of dolomites is exposed in a 10 – 25 km wide band starting near Orkney and striking roughly north-eastward towards the Provincial border with Gauteng (to the north-east of Potchefstroom).
- Another geological group found in the district is the Dominion Group which comprise of arenaceous sediments, conglomerates, grits, basic volcanic, tuffs, coarse pyroclastic rocks, and quartzite.
- Several surface instability events have already occurred in and around built-up areas of the district in the last decade, in some instances causing localized disruption of transport routes and buried infrastructure, with several of the currently un-rehabilitated sinkholes still posing a significant risk to residents.
- Large areas of the Matlosana- and JB Marks Local Municipalities are underlain by dolomite, with only the Maquassi Hills Local Municipality not being affected.
- The mines within the municipal area are clearly under distress and more than 80% of the Mines are closed within the district area, this includes the situation such as mine infrastructure been damaged by previous mine group causing mine shafts not being operational for years and the invasion and theft by zama-zamas, resulting in increased cost for security and repair of damages/stolen infrastructure
- Many households reside in a house or brick structure within the district, however, there are also a number of informal settlements mostly build by shacks
- Illegal settlements are a major issue within the district mostly occupying municipal and government land, however, there are cases of private land been occupied by informal settlements
- There are also Informal settlements which are taking place on the Highveld Nature Reserve, and these Highveld Nature Reserve are privately owned and are classified as a protected area in terms of the Provincial Biodiversity Plan.
- Housing development is spatially channelled discouraging the integration of High-, Middle- and low-income development
- Over the past decades the CBD of Klerksdorp and Potchefstroom are experiencing a decline and degradation of Business and Retail activities, mainly due to the decentralisation of Business on Retail activities to sub-urban centres and up market suburb's
- Objection of township establishment process, and the farm portion on which the township is situated is subject to a servitude limitations.

4.4.2 Improvement Measures

- Climate change poses a threat to the environment, residents, and future development in Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality and actions are required to reduce carbon emissions (mitigation) and prepare for the changes that are projected to take place (adaptation) in the district.
- Effective dolomite risk management facilitates sustainable development and prevents fruitless expenditure while protecting the lives and assets of state-, municipal- and private entities and residents.
- The risk for the formation of dolomite-related surface instability (e.g.: sinkholes and subsidence) can be reduced when existing and future development are actively managed according to the standards for development on dolomitic land as defined by SANS 1936 (2012), and the requirements of the Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002).
- Many residential areas are also located on dolomite land, which requires land use restrictions, sound management, monitoring and risk reduction measures.
- Restricting land use, and ensuring that development takes the limitations posed by the inherent risk class into account
- Establishing requirements for proper storm water management
- Establishment of a dolomite hazard training program to facilitate informed decision-making
- Ground improvement to rehabilitate existing areas of surface instability
- Embarked on a Dolomite Risk Management Strategy Framework for the district which will include regulatory framework such as Dolomite Risk Assessment; Dolomite Risk Management Strategy; Risk Communication Strategy; Dolomite Risk Management Policy; Dolomite Risk Management By-law; Contingency/ Emergency Reaction Plan and Dolomite Risk Management Plan
- Several subsidence's and sinkholes have already occurred within the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality's area of jurisdiction, including the following within urban areas that pose high risk and requiring urgent rehabilitation

4.4.3 Development Opportunities

- The ridges and hills of Klerksdorp have a characteristic range of different aspects, slopes, altitudes, soils and hydrological conditions conducive to heterogeneous abiotic conditions that provide a greater diversity of potential niches for plants and animals than homogenous landscapes.
- Most of the mining activities (both past and present), which are one of the major contributors to the area's economy, are situated on or near dolomite land.
- The areas north of Ventersdorp and Maquassi Hills municipal area consist of the highest grazing potential.

- The Area Based Management Plan for the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality provides a comprehensive overview of the agricultural potential and production of the district. The agricultural protection of field crops, horticultural production, animal, and animal products of the municipal area
- Most of the mining activities are found in the City of Matlosana because of the concentration of gold deposits, whilst the second prominent mineral in the district is the form of alluvial diamonds especially in the Matlosana, Ventersdorp and Maquassi Hills areas
- Infill development must be encouraged within the existing settlements
- The district municipality needs to support and encourage local municipalities to approve the prioritisation of the relocation of households from informal settlements as part of the process of upgrading the existing informal settlements.

4.5 Institutional Arrangements

To ensure the protection and harnessing of the district resource base, the following institutional arrangements needs to be in place.

- Spatial Development must inform and be informed by the planning of other spheres of government, including sectoral/ departmental planning of line agencies.
- Mutual alignment between National and Provincial principles, planning requirements, local needs and resources must be conducted in the spirit of co-operative governance.
- Development and planning shall promote sustainable development within the institutional and administrative means of the Municipality and Province.
- Meet the basic needs of all citizens in an affordable way.
- Municipalities shall provide clear laws and procedures; and access to information, promoting trust and acceptance among those likely to be affected by it.

Planning and development procedures and discussions shall be consistent with the general principles as set out in National and Provincial Legislation.

4.6 Spatial Considerations

It is essential for the one plan to establish a functional, efficient, and equitable spatial structure and the facilitation of equitable access to land taking into consideration of the following:

- Promote more compact development of urban areas and spatial Integration
- Limit urban sprawl, although they must be reconsidered to accommodate new developments.
- Correction of historically distorted spatial patterns.
- Promote integrated land development in rural and urban areas in support of each other.
- Development and planning shall promote efficient and rapid development.
- Development shall provide systems to manage the use of land to give effect to spatial development policies and to provide legal protection of land and development rights.

- Indicate the desired patterns of land use in the district (current District under review & Local SDF makes provision)
- Address spatial reconstruction of the district.
- Provide strategic guidance in respect of location and nature of development and set out basic guidelines for a Land Use Management System in the district.
- Development shall promote the integration of social, economic, environmental, institutional, infrastructural, and spatial aspects of the development and identify programmes and projects for the development of land within the district.
- Indicate a strategic assessment of the environmental impact within the district area.
- Protection of agricultural resources (Environmental Management Framework).
- Promote for the development of formal and informal settlements through various housing delivery programmes and discourage the illegal occupation of land through land use control mechanisms.
- Ensure a visual representation (Precinct Plan & Strategic Target Areas) to indicate where public and private land development and infrastructure investment should take place; indicate desired or undesired utilization of space in a particular area and identify areas where strategic intervention is required.

5. SERVICE DELIVERY PROVISIONING

5.1 Introduction

Integrated service provisioning is the process by which integrated sector, municipal and community services are delivered in partnership with communities to transform spatial patterns and development for planned integrated sustainable sector departments and municipality with an integrated infrastructure network. This also requires holistic household level service delivery in the context of a social wage and improved jobs and livelihoods.

Objectives.

- To provide integrated municipal and intersectoral community services to the community of Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality to addresses socio-economic challenges.
- To Establish and operate an implementation platform for all three spheres of government to work closely as a collective in communities and undertake responsive zonal/area-based management and service delivery.
- To coordinate the different functions and powers of three spheres of government according to one shared plan.

5.2 Municipal Services

5.2.1 Introduction to Municipal Services

Municipalities must make sure that people in their areas have at least the basic services they need. There are many services that they provide, the most important of which are:

1. Water supply
2. Sewage collection and disposal
3. Refuse removal
4. Electricity and gas supply
5. Municipal health services
6. Municipal roads and storm water drainage
7. Street lighting
8. Municipal parks and recreation

These services have a direct and immediate effect on the quality of the lives of the people in that community. For example, if the water that is provided is of a poor quality or refuse is not collected regularly, it will contribute to the creation of unhealthy and unsafe living environments. Poor services can also make it difficult to attract business or industry to an area and will limit job opportunities for residents.

Basic services needed in rural areas may be different from those that urban communities need.

5.2.2 Access to Basic Services

The following table indicate the access to basic services for households within the DM, according to the Statistics SA, 2016 Community Survey.

Table: Access to Basic Services

Municipality	Percentage Access to Basic Services								
	Electricity: Cooking	Electricity: Lighting	Electricity: Space Heating	Electricity: Water Heating	Electricity : General	Formal Refuse Removal	Access to Safe Drinking Water	Sanitation (Connected to a public sewerage system)	Formal Dwelling
City of Matlosana	90.9	95.7	69.6	91.5	96.0	95	85.4	95.4	91.6
Maquassi Hills	90.4	96.6	53.1	87.9	94.5	76.8	92.2	87.9	87.3
JB Marks	82.9	91.4	52.1	85.2	92.9	79.6	89.9	77	85.5
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	88.2	83.3	62	89	94.8	87.9	87.6	88.6	89.1

Source: Statistics SA, Community Survey 2016

Most households in the DM (87.6%) have access to piped water either inside the dwelling, inside the yard or from an access point outside the yard. About 87.9% have access to refuse removal for at least once a week, while almost 88.6% have sanitation that is connected to a formal sewage system. Almost 89.1% of the population stay in formal dwellings and about 95% have access to one or another form of access to electricity access (**Table above**).

5.2.3 Types of Housing and Backlogs

The **table below** provides information on the number of types of dwelling per local municipality in the district. In addition to the information on the provision of services in the district, Table 4.1 (c) details the number of backlogs of sanitation, water and housing in the local municipalities from 2011 to 2020. There is a consistent decrease in the backlogs in all areas, but housing shortages are very high.

Table: Main Type of Dwelling in the DM

	Formal dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a	Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional mater	Flat or apartment in a block of flats	Cluster house in complex	Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex)	Semi-detached house	Formal dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard (e.g. in an informal	Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servants quart	Caravan/tent	Other	Unspecified	Total
City of Matlosana	345725	4024	8579	1483	5144	4244	11602	15220	16131	1313	-	3817	-	417282
Maquassi Hills	70783	169	199	20	54	64	239	2721	2486	94	-	5182	-	82012
Ventersdorp/Tlokwe	175410	765	8463	1984	854	2673	16603	12439	20502	1463	54	2319	0	243527
Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM	591918	4958	17241	3487	6052	6981	28444	30380	39119	2870	54	11318	0	742821

Source: Statistics SA, Community Survey 2016

Table: Service Delivery Backlogs in the Dr KKDM Municipalities

Years	Sanitation			Water			Housing		
	Matlosana	Maquassi Hills	JB Marks	Matlosana	Maquassi Hills	JB Marks	Matlosana	Maquassi Hills	JB Marks
2011	8 066	4 597	9 059	4 350	2 223	6 109	22 734	4 456	13 199
2012	7 653	4 427	9 043	5 153	2 352	6 360	23 718	4 690	13 238
2013	7 383	4 253	9 256	5 747	2 401	6 497	24 037	4 764	13 353
2014	7 285	4 009	9 500	5 354	2 175	6 108	23 151	4 574	13 396
2015	6 819	3 537	9 590	3 926	1 679	5 326	20 846	4 089	13 698
2016	4 887	2 527	9 027	2 132	892	4 151	17 687	3 392	13 672
2017	4 606	2 228	8 367	1 887	741	3 799	17 315	3 343	13 441
2018	4 435	1 938	7 861	1 878	723	3 840	17 172	3 272	13 181
2019	4 243	1 602	7 286	1 918	729	3 991	16 616	3 149	12 677
2020	3 933	1 235	6 380	1 914	722	4 044	15 475	2 901	11 612

5.2.4 Municipal Health Services

(a) Introduction and Legislative Framework

Municipal Health Services (MHS) in DR Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality is rendered by Community Services department.

MHS is rendered in all the Local Municipalities where the district has satellite offices.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No: 108 of 1996) allocates Municipal Health Services (MHS) as a Local Government function under Part B of Schedule 4, section 156(1)(a).

In terms of **Section 24 of the Constitution** which enshrines the right to the Environment Everyone has the right —

1. to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and
2. to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that —
3. prevent pollution and ecological degradation.
4. promote conservation; and
5. secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

(b) Municipal Health Services Functions

Municipal Health Services is mandated by the National Health Act, 2003 (Act 61 of 2003) to perform nine (9) functions described as Environmental Health Functions.

Environmental Health Services refers to the theory and practice, dealing with the identification, evaluation, monitoring and the control of all factors in the environment that can potentially affect the health and well-being of all people in the community.

Municipal health services in terms of the National Health Act (Act 61 of 2003) includes-

- a) water quality monitoring.
- b) food control.
- c) waste management.
- d) surveillance health of premises.
- e) surveillance and prevention of communicable diseases, excluding immunisations.
- f) vector control.
- g) environmental pollution control.
- h) the disposal of the dead; and
- i) chemical safety,

but excludes port health, malaria control and control of hazardous substances.

(c) Water Quality Monitoring

- a. Monitoring water quality and availability, including mapping of water source.
- b. Enforcement of laws and regulations related to water quality management.
- c. Ensuring water safety in respect of safe quality (microbiological and chemical), and accessibility to an adequate quantity for domestic use as well as in respect of the quality of water for recreational, industrial, food production and any other human and animal use.
- d. Ensuring that water supplies that are readily accessible to Communities and to the planning, design, management, and health surveillance of community water supplies that are readily accessible to Communities.
- e. Ensuring monitoring and effective wastewater treatment and water pollution control, including the collection treatment and disposal of sewage and other water borne waste and control of the quality of surface water (including the sea) and ground water.
- f. Advocacy on proper and safe water and wastewater usage.
- g. Water sampling and testing on the field or in a laboratory.

(d) Food Control

- a. Food safety in respect of acceptable microbiological and chemical standards and quality of all food for human consumption and optimal hygiene control throughout the food supply chain from point of origin, all primary ground, or raw products production up to the point of consumption.
- b. Food inspection at production, distribution, and consumption area.
- c. Informal Street Trading Monitoring.
- d. Food premises inspection and control of stationary nuisances.
- e. Enforcement of food legislation and Codex Alimentarius.
- f. Food quality monitoring programmes and principles through various techniques e.g., HACCP.
- g. Promote the safe transportation, handling, storage, and preparation of food stuffs used in the Primary School Nutrition programme (PSNP), Prisons, Health Establishments, Airports etc.
- h. Promote safe handling of meat and meat products including Abattoir inspections.

- i. Promote the safe handling of milk and milk products.

(e) Waste Management

Waste management and general hygiene monitoring including:

- a) Ensuring proper refuse collection, storage, and disposal.
- b) Ensuring proper liquid waste management including sewerage and industrial effluents.
- c) Ensuring the proper storage, treatment, collection, transportation, handling and disposal of health care waste and hazardous waste.
- d) Sampling and analysis of any waste or product (sewage), refuse or other wastes.
- e) Investigations and inspections of any activity relating to the waste stream or any product resulting there from.
- f) Advocacy on appropriate sanitation.
- g) Control of the handling and disposal of diseased animal tissue.
- h) Ensuring safe usage of treated sewerage sludge and the health safety of reclaimed waste.
- i) Ensuring waste management including auditing of waste management systems and ensuring the "cradle to grave" approach is adhered to.

(f) Health Surveillance of Premises

Including:

- a) Environmental Health Impact Assessment including housing projects and indoor air quality monitoring.
- b) Assessment of factors including ventilation, lighting, moisture proofing, thermal quality, structural safety, and floor space.
- c) Assessment of an overcrowded, dirty, or unsatisfactory condition in any residential, commercial, industrial, or other occupied premises.
- d) Monitoring all buildings and all other temporary or permanent physical structure for residential, public, or institutional use (including health care and other care, detainment, work, and recreation including travel, tourism, holiday resorts and camping sites) as well as the facilities in connection therewith and the immediate precincts thereof.
- e) Ensuring the urban and rural land-use planning and practices that are conducive to sustainable development through sound environmental health impact and other assessments.
- f) Prevention and abatement of any condition on any premises which is likely to constitute a danger to health.
- g) Ensuring the health safety of the public passenger transportation facilities such as busses, - trains, taxis, boats, and aeroplanes as well as all other facilities in connection therewith.
- h) Ensuring compliance with the principles of Agenda 21, the Healthy Cities approach to integrated service rendering and the practical minimizing of any detrimental environmental health risk.

(g) Surveillance and Prevention of Communicable Diseases

- a) Health and hygiene promotion aimed at prevention of environmentally induced diseases and related communicable diseases.
- b) Collection analyses and dissemination of epidemiological data and information
- c) Use of Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Training (PHAST) approaches for effective control measures at Community Level.
- d) Epidemiological surveillance of diseases.
- e) Establishment of effective Environmental Health Surveillance and Information
- f) System.
- g) Develop environmental health measures with protocols reference to epidemics, emergencies, diseases, and migrations of population.

(h) Vector Control

Vector control monitoring including:

- a) Identification of vectors, their habits and breeding places.
- b) Vector control of public health interest including the control of arthropods, molluscs, rodents, and other alternative hosts of diseases.
- c) Removal or remedying of conditions resulting or favouring the prevalence or increase of rodents, insects, diseases carriers or pests.
- d) Residual spraying of premises and surrounds.
- e) Investigate zoonotic diseases and other vector borne diseases in the working and living environment.
- f) Surveillance of imported cargo and livestock for the prevalence of disease vectors.
- g) Serological tests of rodents, dogs, and other pests.

(i) Environmental Pollution Control

Including:

- a) Ensuring hygienic working, living and recreational environments.
- b) Identification of polluting agents and their sources i.e., air, land, and water
- c) Conducting environmental health impacts and assessments including Major Hazardous Installations.
- d) Conducting environmental health hazards and risk mapping.
- e) Accident prevention e.g., paraffin usage.
- f) Approval of environmental health impact reports and commenting on Environmental Impact Assessment applications.
- g) Ensuring clean and safe air externally (ambient and point sources) including emission inventories monitoring, modelling and toxicological reviews and complaint investigations.
- h) Control and prevention of vibration and noise pollution.
- i) Prevention and control of land pollution detrimental to human, animal, and plant life.

- j) Ensuring compliance with the provisions of Occupational Health and Safety Act and its regulations including anticipating, identifying, evaluating, and controlling of occupational hazards.
- k) Preventative measures required to ensure that the general environment is free from health risks.
- l) Ensuring the registration, permitting, monitoring, and auditing of all industries, activities, trade and etc, which involves the control of internal impacts on the worker and external impacts on the community.
- m) Integrity management including pipelines and tankage.
- n) Emergency preparedness under abnormal operating conditions and disasters jointly with other role players.
- o) Develop sustainable indicators appropriate for monitoring the effectiveness of
- p) Environmental management Systems of Industry.

(j) Disposal of the Dead

Control, restriction or prohibition of:

- a) The business of an undertaker or embalmer, mortuaries and other places or facilities for the storage of dead bodies.
- b) Regulating, control and prohibition of graves, cemeteries, crematoria, and other facilities for the disposal of dead bodies.
- c) Manage, control, and monitor exhumations and burials or disposals of human remains.

(k) Chemical Safety

Including:

- a) Listing all operators, fumigation firms formal or informal, retail premises, which deal with the (manufacturing, application, transport, or all of and storage of chemicals).
- b) Permitting and auditing of premises e.g., Schedule Trade Permit.
- c) Facilitating pesticides and / or chemical safety advice education and training

5.2.5 Disaster Risk Management

The Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality 's Disaster Management Centre plan is to prevent or reduce the effects of a disaster, mitigate the severity of consequences of disasters, prepare for emergencies, respond rapidly and effectively to disaster, and implement post disaster recovery and rehabilitation within the district through effective monitoring integrating, coordinating and directing disaster management activities of role players. Disaster Risk Management analyzes and reduce the causal factors of disasters. Reducing exposure to hazards, lessening vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improving preparedness and early warning for adverse events in line with the Disaster Management Act no 57 of 2002 and the National Framework of 2005.

5.3 Sector Department Services

5.3.1 DSD Social Work Programmes

The following are the first list of the core programmes which the Department of Social Development renders.

(i) Services to Older Persons

Community Based Services

- ✓ Independent living programmes
- ✓ Home based care to frail older persons e.g., hygiene and physical care, professional lay support, provision of respite care.
- ✓ Economic empowerment programmes.
- ✓ Recreational & active aging programmes e.g., SANGALA & Golden Games
- ✓ Information, educational and counselling services on HIV & AIDS, care and support of orphans and vulnerable children, Alzheimer's, dementia, and emergency care.
- ✓ Spiritual, cultural, medical, and social services.
- ✓ Nutritional support programmes.
- ✓ Skills promotion and capacity building to sustain the livelihoods of older persons.
- ✓ Care and rehabilitation services e.g., provision of assistive devices
- ✓ Support to indigent, vulnerable and eligible older persons in line with the indigent policy.
- ✓ Multi-purpose community centres/Community based care and support centres i.e., service clubs, service centres, meals on wheels
- ✓ Intergenerational programmes.
- ✓ Advocacy and Promotion on rights of older persons through awareness campaigns, commemoration of National and International days, Older Persons Forums.

Residential Care Services

- ✓ 24 Hour care to frail older persons and older persons who need specialised services
- ✓ Care and supervision services to older persons suffering from dementia and related diseases
- ✓ Rehabilitation services
- ✓ Public education on aging
- ✓ Counselling to family members and significant others
- ✓ Implementation and monitoring of outreach programmes
- ✓ Provision of beds for temporary accommodation of older persons at risk
- ✓ Respite care services
- ✓ Training of volunteer caregivers to deal with frail older persons
- ✓ Sport and recreational facilities for older persons

Protection of abuse of older persons

- ✓ Management of the older persons register
- ✓ Therapeutic services

(ii) Services to Persons with Disabilities

Community Based Services

- ✓ Provision of day care services to persons with disabilities.
- ✓ Peer support programmes.
- ✓ Sustainable livelihoods programmes through capacity building and linking people with disabilities with resources and employment opportunities.
- ✓ HIV and ADIS support programmes to persons with disabilities.
- ✓ Development Programs for Women with Disabilities.
- ✓ Victim empowerment services to persons with disabilities.
- ✓ Services to older persons with disabilities.
- ✓ Public awareness on disability issues.
- ✓ Support groups to persons with disabilities
- ✓ Care and rehabilitation services e.g., provision of assistive devices
- ✓ Home based care and support services
- ✓ Commemoration of casual day
- ✓ Funding of NPOs providing care to persons with disabilities
- ✓ Participation in coordinating structures for persons with disabilities e.g., office on the status of persons with disabilities, disability desk.
- ✓ Recreational Programmes for persons with disabilities.

Social Work Services

- ✓ Counselling Services.
- ✓ Empowerment programmes including life skills development.
- ✓ Programmes enhancing positive self-image and self-perception.
- ✓ Family/parental support programmes.
- ✓ Daytime supervised care, stimulation, structured programmes and activities.
- ✓ Safe transportation of children with severe and profound intellectual disabilities.
- ✓ Awareness and education.

Disability mainstreaming

- ✓ Partial care programmes to children with disabilities.
- ✓ Social rehabilitation programmes.
- ✓ Promoting accessibility of services, community, and public resources.
- ✓ Prevention of discrimination against people with disabilities.
- ✓ Capacity building.

Protective workshops for persons with disabilities

- ✓ Provision rehabilitation services
- ✓ Provision of employment opportunities to persons with disabilities who experience barriers in accessing employment in the open labour market.

Residential care programmes

- ✓ Temporary or permanent care
- ✓ Protection, support, stimulation and rehabilitation of people with disabilities.
- ✓ Respite care
- ✓ Supported/Assisted living programmes

Vocational programmes

School social work programmes for children in special school

(iii) HIV and AIDS Care and Support Services

- Home community-based care
 - Orphan and vulnerable children care
 - Care and support
 - Advocacy Coordination
- Advocacy programme
- Social integration
- Referral services to ARV clinics
- Support services to caregivers
- Funding of HCBC's
- Monitoring and evaluation

(iv) Social Relief of Distress

- Link eligible households to DSD food security programmes
- Distribute sanitary dignity packs to qualifying households

(v) Family Care and Support Services

- ✓ Family Preservation Programmes
- ✓ Parenting Skills Programmes
- ✓ Marriage Counselling
- ✓ Marriage Preparation
- ✓ Marriage Enrichment Programmes
- ✓ Mediation Services
- ✓ Family Reference Groups
- ✓ Divorce Counselling

- ✓ Bereavement and Trauma Counselling
- ✓ Moral Regeneration Programmes
- ✓ Reintegration Services/Family Reunification Programmes
- ✓ Social Relief of Distress to Families in Crisis
- ✓ Programmes to Homeless People and Displaced Families

(vi) Child Care and Protection Services

(a) Community Based Services

- ✓ Prevention and Awareness Campaigns.
- ✓ Commemoration of the National Child Protection Week.
- ✓ Provision of Drop In Centre Services e.g. nutrition, hygiene, outreach, homework support, lay counselling services to children at risk.
- ✓ Management of the register for child abuse.
- ✓ Approval, Funding and Provision of Temporary Safe Care.
- ✓ Child Care Forums and Coordinating structures for children at risk.
- ✓ Screening of alternative care parents/caregivers

(b) Child Protection Services

1) Provision of Services to orphans and vulnerable children

- ✓ Foster Care Services
- ✓ Identification, Designation, and monitoring of Cluster Foster Care Schemes
- ✓ Services to children living and working on the street
- ✓ Services to children who are victims of child labour and child exploitation
- ✓ Adoption and Inter-country adoption Services
- ✓ Services to child headed households- identification, profiling, designation of supervising adults.
- ✓ Parenting Plans.
- ✓ Designation of Child Protection Organisations.
- ✓ Services to children who have been abused, neglected, exploited etc.
- ✓ Pre-hearing and family group conferences.
- ✓ Partial Care and Early Childhood development.
- ✓ Health care Services to children.
- ✓ Protection of children from harmful cultural and religious practices.
- ✓ Termination of parental responsibilities and rights.
- ✓ Protection of children in places of entertainment.
- ✓ Prevention of unlawful removal of children from the Republic.
- ✓ Services to unaccompanied minors and undocumented children.

2) Residential Care Services

- ✓ Registration, funding, monitoring and evaluation of child and youth care centres.
- ✓ Placements of children in Child and Youth Care Centres.
- ✓ Therapeutic Services.

3) After Care and Reintegration

- ✓ Permanency planning.
- ✓ Family Reunification Services.

4) Partial Care Facilities

- Registration of partial care facilities

5) Social Crime Prevention

- Pre-sentence reports
- Probation services
- Reception, assessment, and referral
- Mediation
- Family group conferencing
- Pre-trial reports
- Home based supervision
- Family finding
- Cell monitoring
- Advocacy programmes
- Diversion programme
- Child and Youth care centre (Secure Care)
- Reintegration and aftercare services
- Research
- Restorative Justice programme

6) Victim Support Services

- Trauma Counselling
- Mediation/ restorative programmes
- Pre-trial assessments
- Crisis Centre
 - Food
 - Clothing
 - Protection
 - Trauma counselling

- Short term overnight facility
- Support services
- Advocacy programmes

7) Substance Abuse Prevention and Rehabilitation

- Rehabilitation services
 - Referral
 - Assessment
 - Admission
 - Contracting
 - Tests
 - Detoxification
 - Individual sessions
 - Group sessions
 - Visits
 - Exit plan
 - Family group sessions
 - Nutrition
- Advocacy programmes
- Prevention programme
- Support programme
- Ke Moja strategy
- Aftercare services
- TADA/YADA

5.3.2 DSD Community Development Programmes

The following is the second list of the core programmes which the Department of Social Development renders.

(i) Institutional Capacity building and support for NPO's

- Registration of organizations in line with the Non-Profit Organizations Act.
- Monitor compliance of registered organizations to Non-Profit Organization's ACT through capacity building sessions.
- Monitor implementation of Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)
- Convene Non-Profit Forum meetings

(ii) Community Mobilisation

- Conduct community mobilization sessions in wards.

(iii) Community based research and planning

- Conduct Household profiling and monitor interventions
- Develop and monitor Community Based Plans

(iv) Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable livelihoods

- Monitor funded Community Nutrition and Development Centres (CNDCs)
- Monitor implementation of development programmes for funded Community Nutrition and Development Centres (CNDCs) beneficiaries
- Link Cooperatives to economic opportunities.

(v) Women Development

- Link Women to empowerment programmes
- Conduct Women dialogues

(vi) Youth Development

- Link Youth to skills development programmes
- Coordinate youth mobilization programmes
- Support youth development structures

(vii) Population Policy Promotion

- Completion of demographic profiles
- Conduct population capacity development session
- Conduct population Advocacy, Information, Education and Communication sessions

5.3.3 Department of Employment and Labour Services

The Department of Employment and Labour has the following core programmes:

(a) Registration Services

(i) UIF

1. Ordinary benefits
2. Maternity Benefits
3. Illness Benefits
4. Maternity Benefits
5. Adoption Benefits
6. Death Benefits
7. Paternity Benefits

(ii) UIF Registration

Registration of domestic and commercial employers

(iii) Inspection and Enforcement Service for Complaints

Registration of all Labour complaints and attempt to resolve them

(iv) Compensation for Injury on Duty and Diseases Section

1. Registration of Employers
2. Register new claims
3. Return of Earning
4. Issue letter for Tender purpose and letter of good standing

(v) Registration of Work Seeker

We register all work seeker on ESSA system

(b) Inspection and Enforcement

(i) BCEA Inspectors

- Provide Reactive and Proactive inspections on all legislations
- Execute investigations
- Refer Non-compliant employer for prosecution
- Conduct advocacy

(ii) Occupational Health and Safety Inspectors

- Provide Reactive and Proactive inspections on OHSA
- Execute investigations
- Refer Non-compliant employer for prosecution
- Conduct advocacy

(c) Public Employment Service

- (i) Source opportunities to work seekers
- (ii) Provide career guidance services to work seeker
- (iii) Canvassing of vacancies and marketing
- (iv) Coordination of international cross broader Labour Migration
- (v) Provide Psychometric assess for employers
- (vi) Register work opportunities

5.3.4 Department of Correctional Services

OUR VISION:

Providing best correctional services for safer South Africa.

OUR MISSION:

Contributing to a just, peaceful, and safer South Africa through effective and humane incarceration of inmates and the rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders.

OUR VALUES:

Integrity, Accountability, Development, Excellence

Department of Correctional Services is offering the following:

PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	PURPOSE
Administration 1	Ministry	To support the executive Authority in carrying out oversight executive responsibility of the Department.
	Judicial Inspectorate	To provide the independent oversight relating to the treatment of inmates and conditions.
	Management	To provide administrative management, financial, Information and Communication Technology, research, policy coordination and good governance and support functions necessary for all the service delivery by the Department and in Support of the function of the ministry
PROGRAMM 2 INCARCERATION	Security Operations	Provide safe and secure conditions for the inmates, consistent with human dignity
	Facilities	Provide physical infrastructure that supports safe custody, human conditions and provision of correctional and development programme, care, and general administration.
	Remand Detention	Ensure effective and efficient remand detention system
	Offender Management	Provide safe and secure conditions consistent with human dignity through effective administration and management of offenders
PROGRAMME 3 REHABILITATION	Correctional Programmes	Provide needs based correctional programmes targeting offending behaviour based on the Correctional Sentence plan
	Offender Development	Provide offenders with needs-based programmes and interventions to facilitate their rehabilitation and personal development
	Psychological, Social and Spiritual services	Manage and ensure the rendering of needs based psychological, social, and spiritual care services to inmates and persons under supervision with the aim of improving health and emotional wellbeing and assisting rehabilitation and reintegration.
PROGRAMME4 CARE	Nutritional Services	Provide inmates with appropriate nutritional services during the period of incarceration
	Health and Hygiene	To ensure that inmates are provided with appropriate access to health care services
PROGRAMME 5 SOCIAL REINTERGRATION	Supervision	Provide effective supervision of offenders placed under correctional and parole supervision to enhance public safety
	Community Reintegration	Provide and facilitate support system for the reintegration of offenders into society
	Office Accommodation Community Corrections	Facilitate the provision of community corrections offices including satellite offices and service points to enhance community reintegration

GEOGRAPHICAL SETIUP OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN DR KK

4 CORRECTIONAL CENTRE:

1. Klerksdorp Correctional Centre is in Matlosana Municipality
2. Potchfsroom Remand Detention Facility is in JB Marks Municipality
3. Chrisitian Correctional Centre is in Makwassihills Municipality
4. Wolmaransstad Correctional Centre is in

5 SOCIAL REINTEGRATION OFFICES:

Klerksdorp Community Corrections

Wolmaransstad Community Corrections

Bothaville Community Corrections

Christiana Community Corrections

Potchefsroom Community Corrections

5.3.5 Department of Education Services

Six strategic priorities for the Education Sector,

Improving reading skills in our learners to ensure that every 10-year old will be able to read for meaning by 2030;

- The implementation of the three streams education model – academic, technical vocational and technical occupational;
- Equipping all our learners with skills for the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR);
- Expanding Early Childhood Development by including two years before Grade 1 and migrating the 0-4 year olds from Social Development to Basic Education;
- Promoting social cohesion, health and school safety so that schools are places where teachers want to teach and learners want to learn;
- Improving accountability, including assessment.

The revised MTSF sector outcomes

- **Outcome 1:** Improved **school-readiness** of children.
- **Outcome 2:** 10-year-old learners enrolled in publicly funded schools **read for meaning**.
- **Outcome 3:** Youths better **prepared for further studies and the world of work** beyond Grade 9.
- **Outcome 4:** Youths leaving the schooling system more prepared to **contribute towards a prosperous and equitable South Africa**.
- **Outcome 5: School physical infrastructure** and environment that inspires learners to learn and teachers to teach.
 - Improved access to quality Early Childhood Development (ECD)

- Improved standard of learner performance in mastering language and Numeracy/Mathematical competencies at the end of Grade 3, 6, 9 . This will result in improved pass rates in Grade 12 Mathematics and Physical Science, and more learners becoming eligible for a bachelor passes
- Children will remain effectively enrolled in school up to the year in which they turn 15, addressing the high dropout rate the province is experiencing. Learners with barriers to learning are supported.
- Improve the access of youth to Further Education and Training beyond Grade 9.
- Provision of minimum set of textbooks and workbooks required according to national policy. Additional resources, consisting of various ICT equipment and data to support integration of 4IR in teaching and learning.
- Having a young motivated and appropriately trained teacher corps.
- Addressing issues of overcrowding in schools and making schools places where teachers want to teach, and learners want to learn. School infrastructure meets the minimum norms.
- Improved parent and community participation in the governance of schools. Funds are utilised transparently and effectively. Improve the frequency and quality of the monitoring and support services provided by district offices to schools, partly through better use of e-Education.

Policy Mandates	Brief Description
Education White Paper 2	EWP 2 deals with decisions on a new structure for school organisation, including a framework of school categories, proposals concerning school ownership and governance, and observations on school funding. The policy sought to address the huge disparities among South African schools by providing for a new structure of school organisation and system of governance which would be, inter alia, workable and transformative; uniform and coherent; and yet flexible enough to take into account the wide range of school contexts, the availability or absence of management skills, parents' experience or inexperience in school governance, and the physical distance of many parents from their children's school.
Education White Paper 5	EWP 5 proposes the establishment of a national system of Reception Year provision that will comprise three types: Reception Year programmes within the public primary school system; Reception Year programmes within community-based sites; and independent provision of Reception Year programmes. The White Paper undertakes to provide grants-in-aid, through provincial departments of education, to school governing bodies who respond effectively to the early childhood education (ECED) challenge outlined in the White Paper. With regard to pre-school or early childhood development, the Department of Education plays a supportive role to the Department of Social Development, the lead department in terms of the Children's Act, 2005. The National Education Department, with regard to the Reception Year, determines policy and plays a monitoring role, while provincial departments provide the services with independent providers. The Reception Year, Grade R (for children aged 4 turning 5), is being implemented through programmes at public primary schools, at community-based sites and through independent provision.
Education White Paper 6	This EWP 6 deals with critical constitutional rights to basic and further education and equality in the provision of education and educational opportunities in particular for learners who experience and have experienced barriers to learning and development, or who have dropped out of learning because of the inability of the education and training system to accommodate their needs. It recognises a vision of an inclusive education and training system and funding requirements which include the acknowledgment that: all children and youth can learn and need support; the creation of enabling education structures, systems and learning methodologies to meet the needs of all learners; acknowledging and respecting differences in learners, whether due to age, gender, ethnicity, language, class, disability, HIV or other infectious diseases; the overhauling of the process of identifying, assessing and enrolling learners in special schools, and its replacement by one that acknowledges the central role played by educators and parents; the general orientation and introduction of management, governing bodies and professional staff to the inclusion model, and the targeting of the early identification of diverse learning needs and intervention in the Foundation Phase; the establishment of district-based support to provide co-ordinated professional services that draws on expertise in further and higher education and local communities, etc.; the launch of the national advocacy and information programme in support of the inclusion model, focusing on the roles, responsibilities and rights of all learning institutions, parents and local communities; and highlighting the focal programmes and reporting on their progress.
Education White Paper 7	EWP 7 is about e-Education and revolves around the use of information and communication technology (ICT) to accelerate the achievement of national education goals. It is about connecting learners and teachers to each other and to professional support services, and providing platforms for learning. It seeks to connect learners and teachers to better information, ideas and one another via effective combinations of pedagogy and technology in support of educational reform. The White Paper is premised on the recognition that learning for human development in the learning society requires collaborative learning and a focus on building knowledge. ICTs create access to learning opportunities, redress inequalities, improve the quality of learning and teaching, and deliver lifelong learning. ICTs further play an important role in the transformation of education and training, transform teaching and learning, and shift the focus to an inclusive and integrated practice where learners work collaboratively, develop shared practices, engage in meaningful contexts and develop creative thinking and problem solving skills.
National Disability Policy, 2006	The policy aims to facilitate the achievement of priorities of the department through the development of integrated developmental services to people with Disabilities and parents of children with disabilities. It further sheds light on the rights of People with Disabilities by analysing all the relevant disability instruments, supporting equality and accessibility as a coherent whole.
The National Policy Framework for Orphans and Other	The purpose of the Framework is to promote an enabling environment for more effective delivery on commitments to orphans and other children made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS at legislative, policy and programmatic levels. It encourages flexibility, effective harmonisation and coordination between various legislation, policy and regulations within and between government departments and between stakeholders at all levels.

Policy Mandates	Brief Description
Children made Vulnerable by HIV and AIDS, 2005.	

Other policy mandates:

Policy mandate	Purpose
1. The Critical Infrastructure Protection Act 8 of 2019	<p>To provide for the identification and declaration of infrastructure as critical infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to provide for guidelines and factors to be considered to ensure transparent identification and declaration of critical infrastructure. • to provide for measures to be put in place for the protection, safeguarding and resilience of critical infrastructure. • to provide for the establishment of the Critical Infrastructure Council and its functions. • to provide for the administration of the Act under the control of the National Commissioner as well as the functions of the National Commissioner in relation to the Act. • to provide for the establishment of committees and their functions. • to provide for the designation and functions of inspectors. • to provide for the powers and duties of persons in control of critical infrastructure; to provide for reporting obligations. • to provide for transitional arrangements. • to provide for the repeal of the National Key Points Act, 1980, and related laws: and • to provide for matters connected therewith
2. Inter-governmental Relations Framework ACT NO 13 2005	<p>To establish a framework for the national government, provincial governments, and local governments to promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to provide for mechanisms and procedures to facilitate the settlement of inter-governmental disputes; and • to provide for matters connected therein
3. Safety in Education Partnership Protocol between the DBE and SAP	<p>The Department of Basic Education and the South African Police Service (SAPS) have formalised their co-operative partnership through a signed agreement known as the Partnership Protocol. This Protocol, sets out the framework for close inter-departmental co-ordination to create Safe, Caring and Child Friendly Schools, in which quality learning and teaching can take place.</p> <p>The aims of this Protocol are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to develop and support the implementation of school-based crime prevention programmes. These school-based crime prevention programmes aim to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Strengthen Safe School Committees to curb crime and violence in schools. (ii) Encourage all role players at school and communities to play an active role as members of Safe School Committees. (iii) Link all schools to local Police Stations. (iv) Establish reporting systems at schools. (v) Raise awareness amongst learners regarding crime and violence and its impact on individuals, families, and education. (vi) Establish a school-based crime prevention service and interventions, which will deter potential offenders and empower potential victims and past victims. (vii) Extend crime prevention programmes to Early Childhood Development Centres in order to raise awareness amongst young children. (viii) Mobilise communities to take ownership of schools; and (ix) To promote the image of the South African Police Service, and to build positive relationships between schools, police stations, children, school communities and the police

Policy mandate	Purpose
<p>4. AFRICAN UNION AGENDA 2063</p>	<p>The African Union Agenda 2063 is driven by the following common and a shared set of aspirations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development. 2. An integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa’s Renaissance. 3. An Africa of good governance, respect for human rights, justice, and the rule of law. 4. A peaceful and secure Africa. 5. An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values, and ethics. 6. An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children; and 7. Africa as a strong, united, resilient, and influential global player and partner. <p>These seven aspirations show strong convergence with the AU Vision, and are in line with the eight priorities of the OAU/AU 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration.</p>
<p>5. National Action Plan to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance for the period 2019/2020 - 2023/2024</p>	<p>Some of the objectives of the plan relevant to Basic Education are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reverse legacy of apartheid in education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement anti-racism and equality promotion modules in the school curriculum • Roll out and monitor anti-racism programmes in schools and institutions of higher learning • Create a new, inclusive culture of learning, including programmes aimed at combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other related intolerance 2. Promotion of social cohesion within South African Society Leverage on Department Basic Education school governing bodies to design and help implement anti-racism initiatives 3. Combat discrimination based on ethnic origin Teaching learners in school about the dangers of discrimination based on ethnic origin 4. Eradication of gender-based violence and discrimination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a gender non-violent and non-discriminatory policy in schools • Induction of school learners on gender-based violence and discrimination, and ensuring a safe environment for earners 5. Redress to victims of colonialism and apartheid Teaching learners about our history of colonialism and apartheid 6. Promotion of constitutional and human rights awareness Include the National Schools Moot Court Competition into the curriculum

5.3.6 Department of Human Settlements Services

5.3.6.1 Housing Needs

The municipality of JB Marks has 5 informal settlements that need to be formalised and they currently have a backlog of 20 000 houses. There is social housing project also in the pipeline in the areas of Miederpark and Dassierand. The City of Matlosana has a waiting list of about 45 500 houses with an expected additional household of 4 036, this is however based on a report of the South Africa Cities Network as the municipality is reviewing their housing sector plan. Maquassi Hills has a backlog of 1 105 family units that require RDP houses.

5.3.6.2 Informal Settlements

Maquassi Hills Informal Settlements

Project Description as listed in the (FY) Business Plan	Delivery Targets /No of serviced sites (FY)	Funding approved (FY)	Potential Project Risks and Risk Mitigation Measures
Maquassi Hills Local Mun Lebaleng ext 4	110	R5 058 350	Project ready for implementation
2016/17 Maquassi Hills Lebaleng Ext 6	185	R9 507 225	Township Establishment processes underway
Maquassi Hills Wolmaransstad Ext 18	109	R13 126 109	Construction underway
Maquassi Hills Wolmaransstad Ext 17 & 18	770	R52 153 879	Construction underway

Matlosana Informal Settlements

Project Description as listed in the (FY) Business Plan	Delivery Targets /No of serviced sites (FY)	Delivery targets/ Planned Units (FY)	Funding approved (FY)	Potential Project Risks and Risk Mitigation Measures
2016/17 Matlosana Orkney Flisp	200	0	R11 697 000	Contractor appointed for installation of services
2018/19 Matlosana Kanana Estates	0	0	R4 000 000	Project under planning for township establishment
Matlosana Kanana Ext 15	466	0	R21 429 010	Contractor appointed for installation of services

JB Marks Informal Settlements

Project Description as listed in the (FY) Business Plan	Delivery Targets /No of serviced sites (FY)	Funding approved (FY)	Potential Project Risks and Risk Mitigation Measures
2016/17 Ventersdorp 3200	168	R7 725 480	Contractor appointed for installation of services
2017/18 Tshing Ext 9	340	R15 634 900	Contractor appointed for installation of services
Tlokwe Ikageng Ext 9 481	0	R2 500 000	Footprint studies underway.
JB Marks Ikageng Ext 13	0	R2 500 000	Budget for township establishment

5.3.7 Department of Public Works Services

STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

Vision

Delivery and maintenance of quality infrastructure for sustainable growth and development.

Mission

To provide quality provincial infrastructure and ensure better service delivery

Our Values

The vision and mission statements of the Department are underpinned by the following values:

- Client focused
- Professionalism
- Integrity
- Commitment
- Valuing of staff and mutual respect at all levels of the organisations
- Accountability
- Compliance of the Public Service Code of Conduct

INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

1. Public Works Infrastructure

The purpose of the programme is to avail land and building infrastructure and facilities for provincial governments departments that is accessible, safe, fit-for-purpose and environmentally sensitive.

List of Sub-Programmes.

- Programme Support
- Planning
- Design
- Construction
- Maintenance
- Immovable Assets Management
- Facilities Management

2. Transport Infrastructure

The purpose of the programme is to promote accessibility and the safe and affordable movement of people through the delivery and maintenance of transport infrastructure that is sustainable, integrated and environment sensitive and which supports and facilitates social empowerment and economic growth.

List of Sub-Programme

- Programme Support
- Planning
- Design
- Construction
- Maintenance

3. Community-Based Programme

The purpose of the programme is to manage and coordinate the implementation of the Public Works Programme, both departmentally and provincially. The management of the implementation of the programme and strategies is intended to lead to the development and empowerment of previously disadvantaged communities, contractors, and co-operators.

List of Sub Programmes.

- Programme Support
- Community Development
- Innovation and Empowerment
- Coordination and compliance monitoring

5.3.8 Department of Community Safety and Transport Management

STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

Vision

Safe communities and effective transport Services

Mission

We are committed to promote community and road safety, exercise civilian oversight of police and coordinate transport services through an integrated approach

Values

- Integrity
- Innovation
- Motivated
- Accountability
- Client focused
- Committed
- Teamwork
- Communication
- Consultation

Legislative Mandate

The mandate of the Department regarding civilian oversight is derived from section 206 (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996) Section 3 (1) and 5 of the South African Police Service, 1995 (Act 68 of 1995), Civilian Secretariat for police station Service (Act 2 of 2011), White Paper on Safety and Security, White Paper on Police and National Crime Prevention Strategy (1995).

INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

- Support and fund Community Structures (Community Police Forums and Non-Profit Institutions) to encourage and strengthen their fight against crime and
- Create employment by appointing Community Safety Patrollers across the Province through the Extended Public Works Programme (EPWP).
- Implement the Court Watching Brief Programme
- Conduct announced and unannounced police station visits to assess service delivery at front desk level
- Assess implementation and compliance to the Domestic Violence Act
- Receive and investigate service delivery related complaints from community members against the SAPS.
- Monitor implementations of IPID Recommendations by the SAPS

Co-ordinate stakeholders and community structures in municipalities to participate in the implementation of the following social crime prevention initiatives:

- Anti-Substance abuse
- Volunteerism
- Rural Safety- (stock theft, anti-dangerous weapons campaign, farm killings)
- Prevention of violence against vulnerable groups including children, youth, women (GBVF), persons living with disabilities and elderly
- School Safety
- Implementing Crime Prevention through Environmental Design programmes (CPTED)
- Intensified Prevention of Gender Based Violence against Vulnerable Groups programmes (GBV)

CONCLUSION

Integrated service provisioning presents an opportunity for various sector departments and municipalities to plan, budget, manage, organise, implement, and monitor service delivery projects jointly, that will benefit the community of Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality.

6. GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

6.1 Institutional and Governance Challenges in the District

Below is a brief discussion of the institutional and governance challenges in the district:

LEGEND	GOVERNANCE	ADMINISTRATION	SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	DELIVERING OF BASIC SERVICES
Dysfunctional Municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-fighting in councils. Intra-political party divisions in council. Divisions in caucuses. External political interference in councils. Persistent & frequent section 139 interventions (esp. on dissolution of councils). Council not meeting as regulated. Committees of council not meeting. Council taking wrongful decisions No oversight by council on administration Poor and weak decision-making by council. Councilors unduly interfering in administration No consequence management on corruption, maladministration, nepotism & poor performance. Frequent Labour disputes and disruptions. Poor public participation processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vacancies in key positions. Bloated structures. Poor performance management and lack of consequence management. Non-compliance: legislation, regulations, and policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfunded budget. Incapacitated and incompetent Budget & Treasury Offices (BTO) Excessive salary bills. Non submission or late submission of annual financial statements. Disclaimer & adverse audit outcomes. High debt to utilities and statutory obligations. Flouted SCM processes. Poor collection of revenue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High basic services backlogs. High number of informal settlements. No maintenance of infrastructure resulting in water and electricity supply interruptions and poor water quality. No technical capacity Glaring service delivery issues Perennial poor infrastructure grant expenditure. Persistent service delivery protests. Poor response: service delivery complaints. Court actions by interest groups on poor service delivery.
Municipalities at Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal in-fighting in council. Elements of factionalism. Regular Section 139 interventions. Council meeting as scheduled with some external interruptions. Reports on maladministration identified but not acted on by council. Oversight conducted not fully effective. Public participation not fully effective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vacancies in some key positions. Structure not fully respondent to municipal needs. Compliance to applicable legislation, regulations and policies not fully met. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BTO not fully capacitated – vacancies in some positions. Financial management policies in place, not fully implemented. Weak revenue collection. Debt owed to utilities & statutory obligations not fully services. Annual financial statements late. Qualified audit outcomes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic services backlogs not fully met. Repairs and maintenance not fully executed due to capacity and budget. Infrastructure grants not fully spent. Frequent service delivery protests. Inadequate response to service delivery complaints.
Stable / Functional Municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cohesion in council. Functional caucus. No intra party-political divisions. Council meeting regularly, as regulated. Council adopts IDP, budget, policies, annual financial statements on an informed and efficient basis. Council provides effective oversight over administration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure fully respondent to municipal needs. No vacancies in key and senior positions (positions occupied by competent individuals). Full compliance with legislation, regulations, and policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully funded budget. Functional BTO. Effective application of credit control and debt collection policies. No or minimal outstanding debt to utilities & statutory obligations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community consultation on service delivery priorities. Well capacitated and efficient infrastructure services department. Uninterrupted delivery of services due to well-maintained infrastructure. Quick response and turnaround time to service delivery complaints. Infrequent service delivery protests.

6.2 Municipality Performance: Audit Outcomes

SUMMARY OF AUDIT OUTCOMES OF DR KK DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES

Municipality	2020/2021	2019/20	2018/19	2017/18	2016/17	Progress
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified	Qualified	Qualified	Improved
Matlosana	Unqualified	Qualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Qualified	Improved
Maquassi Hills	Disclaimer	Disclaimer	Disclaimer	Disclaimer	Qualified	Regressed
JB Marks	Qualified	Qualified	Qualified	Qualified	Disclaimer	Stagnant

6.3 Institutional and Governance Challenges in the District

Below is a brief discussion of the institutional and governance challenges in the district:

1. Repeat negative audit findings
2. Poor leadership and oversight as stated in the AGs reports of the local municipalities.
3. Ineffective project planning, monitoring, and evaluation.
4. No mechanism to curb fraud and corruption, including no anti-corruption hotline.
5. Disruptions of infrastructure projects.
6. Municipalities not complying with conditional grants conditions
7. Senior positions filled in DR. Kenneth Kaunda DM. In all the local municipalities, all Senior and critical positions are not filled including those of Municipalities.
8. A general overview of the past six years of municipalities within the district shows stagnation in audit outcomes with recurrent audit findings mainly pertaining to an increase in UIF&W expenditure linked to the transgression of supply chain management prescripts.
9. IGR structures are inconsistent and ineffective.
10. There is poor participation of relevant stakeholders, and this affects alignment and integration of programmes at DM level. There is non-alignment to IDP processes to support planning and implementation of projects in municipalities.

6.3.1 Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM

KPA	Status quo against SOLG of June 2021	Status Quo as at June 2022
Governance:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Kenneth Kaunda District municipality has fully functioning governance structures in place • MPAC is functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functionality of Council and its Committees – Fully functional • The municipality has established MPAC which comprise of 11 members, with continuous meetings. • MPAC is performing its minimum statutory functions but does not have enough capacity to investigate the UIF&W expenditures. • Poor audit outcomes with recurring audit findings pertaining to UIF&W expenditure. • The Municipality is up to date with the submission of the Oversight report on the Annual Report to the Provincial Legislature except Maquassi Hills. • The municipality has been stagnant on unqualified audit opinions since 2019/2020. • Continuous findings on contingent liabilities by the Auditor General • Outdated ICT System • Risk Register not illuminating identified risk • Post Audit Action Plan not monitored, and findings not addressed • No Human Resource Management Plan in place
Administration:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other positions including the Municipal Manager are filled. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Senior Management Positions are filled.
Financial Viability and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unqualified audit opinion an improvement from qualified audit opinions of the past 3yrs • Funded budget • Recurrence of irregular expenditure due to noncompliance with SCM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Kenneth Kaunda District municipality have been adopting a funded budget for 2021/2022 F/Y. • The district can meet its financial obligations.
Service Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not a Water Services Authority nor a Water Service Provider, not coordinating role. • Not resourced to support infrastructure projects. • Grants: the district municipality is not receiving any grants (MIG/WSIG/RBIG). • LED: Economic Recovery Plan in place to support the recovery of economic growth within the district. • Implementation: Agriculture and Agro-processing development facilitation, promotion, and investment attraction program. • Due to decline in Mining activities the unemployment rate has increased, the most affected being City of Matlosana. 	<p>MISA Number of Technical staff and skills for DR Kenneth Kaunda District: - 2 x Professional Civil Engineers, 1 x Professional Electrical Engineer, 1 x Professional Town Planner, 1 x Young Graduates (i.e., Civil)</p> <p>The reviewed post local government elections MSIP has targeted this area of focus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N12 potholes have been rectified around Wolmaransstad.

6.3.2 JB Marks LM

KPA	Status quo against SOLG of June 2021	Status Quo as at June 2022
Governance:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council resisted section 139(1)(b) in 2019. • Administrator on site, reasonable progress. • Committees of Council are functional. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functionality of Council and its Committees? • Alleged fraud and maladministration are currently being investigated • The municipality has established MPAC which comprise of 9 members, continuous meetings were conducted. • Not complied with the submission of the Oversight report on the Annual Report to the Provincial Legislature from 2018/19 to date, JB Marks • Continuous findings on contingent liabilities by the Auditor General • Outdate ICT System • Risk Register not illuminating identified risk • Post Audit Action Plan not monitored, and findings not addressed • No Human Resource Management Plan in place • Audit Committees • Risk Management Committees • Internal Audit
Administration:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officials charged by Hawks including MM who is currently on suspension. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No commitment from Senior Managers • High turnover in Senior Management Positions • Inadequate record management/keeping
Financial Viability and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial distress. • Qualified past 3 years. • Statements rated: fair. • Post Audit Action Plan reported as completed & implemented. • Eskom: R0. • Funded budget. • Increasing irregular expenditure due to noncompliance with SCM. • Poor revenue collection which results in more than 60% of debt impairment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The municipality has been adopting a funded budget for the past years. • The municipality can meet its financial obligations. • Increasing debtors' book • Maintained Qualified audit outcome for the past four financial years
Service Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MIG: Spent 76% of R85,578 m, an additional allocation of R20,146m was given to the municipality. • WSIG: Spent 90% of R 20m (end of May 2021). • RBIG: Spent 100% of R30m. • INEP: Spent 80% of R25m. • Energy Backlog is 16 969HH (21%). • Energy losses is 9.72%, infills and informal settlements in Ikageng and Ventersdorp area. • Water losses is 28.47% • LED Strategy in place prioritizing Social, Tourism and Economic development. • High number of informal settlement - 14 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Green Drop Score for the WWTWs was 84% (2021). There are no staff shortage for the WWTWs • MIG: Spent 47% of R62,975 m, the municipality lost 7,5m. • WSIG: Spent 90% of R 20m • RBIG: Spent 100% of R30m • INEP: Spent 80% of R25m • Energy Backlog is 16 969HH (21%) • Energy losses is 9.72%, infills and informal settlements in Ikageng and Ventersdorp area. • Water losses is 28.47% • LED Strategy in place, implementation Social, Tourism and Economic development. • High number of informal settlement - 14

KPA	Status quo against SOLG of June 2021	Status Quo as at June 2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water & Sanitation: Huge backlogs • Poorly maintained infrastructure (roads, water and sanitation). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water & Sanitation: Huge backlogs • Ten high mast lights have been installed around JB Marks LM funded by MIG with a cost of R9.9m in the 2021/22 FY. • Electrification of Tshing Ext 09 has been completed, 1040HH are benefiting from energy service delivery. • Electrification of Ikageng Ext 13 Phase 2 is completed, 373 HH are benefiting from energy service delivery. • Ageing infrastructure, resulting in frequent spillages of sewer • Potholes • Poor contract management resulting in several blocked projects • No consequence management owing to the above • Service delivery protests in Kanana, Jourberton Khuma and Ventersdorp. • Water Services Development Plan not in place. • Municipality budgeted 1% of its electricity revenue on repairs and maintenance instead of 6%.

6.3.3 Maquassi Hills

KPA	Status quo against SOLG of June 2021	Status Quo as at June 2022
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity challenges within Budget and Treasury office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functionality of Council and its Committees – Fully functional The municipality has established MPAC which comprise of 8 members, 3 meetings were conducted during the quarter. Not complied with the submission of the Oversight report on the Annual Report to the Provincial Legislature from since the establishment of the municipality 2018/19 to date. Continuous findings on contingent liabilities by the Auditor General Outdated ICT System Risk Register not illuminating identified risk Post Audit Action Plan not monitored, and findings not addressed No Human Resource Management Plan in place
Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Filled all snr management positions after vacant >5yrs. Highly reliant on consultants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High turnover in Senior Management positions. The section 139(5) team working with council will look at the issue of vacancies. Unable to meet financial obligations. Ineffective Local Labour Forum (LLF) leading to employees' issues not adequately addressed.
Financial Viability and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial distress Disclaimer past 3 yrs. Eskom: R 22 014 998 - Sedibeng Water Board: R220 193 556 Shared internal audit and audit committee not functional. Adopted unfunded 2021 budget Recurrence of irregular expenditure due to noncompliance with SCM Poor revenue collection which results in more than 80% of debt impairment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The municipality has been adopting an unfunded budget for the past two years Total consumer debt amounts to R1 808 140 000,00 as at May 2022, Households constitute most of the debt at R1 714 039, Organ of state at R13 309 Commercial/businesses R80 792 of the total debts Indebted to Eskom to a total amount of R19 835, and have a payment arrangement with Eskom entered to in July 2021 Owed Water Boards a total amount of R115 143 000 as at May 2022. A payment arrangement with Sedibeng Water was concluded in March 2018, Have been receiving a disclaimer audit outcome for the past 4 years.
Service Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIG Spent 88% of R23,872 m, the municipality lost R3.826m. WSIG: Spent 68% of R 58,4m Poorly maintained infrastructure (roads, water, sanitation and energy) PMU manager and 2 Technician positions are vacant Basic services backlogs not fully met Inadequate response to service delivery complaints Lack of Town Planning Capacity and Non-Existence of Planning Units/Departments Informal Settlement – 8 LED Strategy in place, implementation through tourism development programmes. Energy Backlog is 13%, infills and informal settlements in Makwassie, Witpoort, Leeudoringstad and Witfontein. Water losses 40%, Energy losses 15% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Green Drop Score for the WWTWs improved from 2% (2013) to 14% (2021). The Staff shortage for the WWTWs is 8 Process Controllers Municipality has applied to DMRE for INEP funding for two villages Bosakuil 312HH and Oeronskraal 134HH to be electrified in 2023/24FY. N12 potholes have been rectified around Wolmaransstad. Energy NMD has been increased by Eskom for the municipality big customer in Leeudoringstad. Service delivery protests rife, due to collapse of public participation Lack of water for lengthy periods Lack of operation & maintenance of water treatment plants Sewer spillages Lack of plan for waste management Poor maintenance of landfill sites Inadequate water provision in the municipality

6.3.4 Matlosana LM

KPA	Status quo against SOLG of June 2021	Status Quo as at June 2022
Governance:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Committees of council meetings disrupted by gangsters including council meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functionality of Council and its Committees – Fully functional The municipality has established MPAC which comprise of 12 members, continuous meetings. The Municipality has submitted the 2020/21 Oversight report on the Annual Report to the Provincial Legislature.
Administration:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All senior Managers positions are filled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High vacancy rate in Senior Management posts, Use of Consultants caused R13.6m in the last 3 years No public participation
Financial Viability and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial distress Qualified for 2 years, improved unqualified with findings 2020/21 Adopted unfunded 2021 budget Recurrence of irregular expenditure due to noncompliance with SCM Poor revenue collection which results in high debt impairment of more than 70% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matlosana LM has been operating with an unfunded budget for the past five years Adopted the 2022-23 Final Budget on the 15th of June 2022 Improved from Qualified to Unqualified audit opinion in 2020/21 financial year. Total consumer debt amounts to R6 469 751 246,00, Households constitute most of the debt at R5 837 384 316, Organ of state at R92 992 478, Commercial/businesses R539 374 452 of the total debts indebted to Eskom and Water board (MIDVAAL) to the total amount of R1 202 384 800 and R1 008 598 404 respectively as at May 2022. Improved from Qualified audit outcome to Unqualified in 2020/21 financial year.
Service Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poorly maintained infrastructure (water, roads, and sanitation). Solid waste management in poor state. MIG: Spent 92% of R 75,828m, the municipality lost R10m. WSIG: Spent 100% of R 21m with an additional funding of R5m. INEP: Spent 59% of R24.246m. Poorly maintained infrastructure (water, roads, and sanitation). Water losses is 35%. Energy losses is 29%. SMMEs stopping projects. LED Strategy in place prioritizing SMME Support. Informal Settlements - 5. Solid Waste Management – is in a poor state. Energy Backlog is 10 413HH (6%), infills in Jouberton, Alabama and Hartebeesfontein area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reviewed post local government elections MSIP has targeted this area of focus Municipality received an additional R5m of MIG funds due to good performance in 2021/22 FY. N12 potholes have been rectified around Klerksdorp. The Green Drop Score for the WWTWs improved from 40% (2013) to 44% (2021). The Staff shortage for the WWTWs is 1 supervisor and 6 Process Controllers Ageing infrastructure, resulting in frequent spillages of sewer Potholes Poor contract management resulting in several blocked projects No consequence management owing to the above Service delivery protests in Kanana, Jouberton and Khuma

6.4 Indigent Policies and Registers

Municipality & Total Number of Wards	FBS Staff Composition	Indigent Policy Rating	Indigent H/H Qualifying Income Threshold	Indigent H/H (StatsSA 2016 CS)	Municipal Indigent Register	Variance
JB Marks (34 Wards)	1 designated	1: Poor	R 3,560.00	45,123	12,222	32,901 5,000 p/q
Maquassi Hills (11 Wards)	1 designated	2: Good	R 3,760.00	13,483	4,695	8,788 1,500 p/q
City of Matlosana (39 Wards)	4 designated	2: Good	R 3,720.00	76,101	21,454	54,647 7,000 p/q
				6,294 – (No Electricity)	9,825 –	
Dr Kenneth Kaunda				141,001	Free Basic Alternative Energy	

6.5 Immediate Intergovernmental Institutional Stabilisation and Strengthening Actions or Interventions

Below are the identified immediate intergovernmental institutional stabilization and strengthening actions and interventions

6.5.1 Public Participation

Business Goal 1: to increase awareness and understanding of our services through an accountable and transparent way

Business Goal 2: to give guidance and advice, to improve district and local authority services through improved consultation and participation.

a) Strengthen Public Participation

To achieve greater community reach and impact, high-volume government communication platforms such as both district and local municipal external newspapers, the websites, and the local community radio stations in the district, must be effectively used.

b) Strengthen Inter- Governmental Communication Coordination

- (i) The IGR structures to be effectively used to ensure that communication across spheres of government is uniformly professional and efficient

- (ii) In an environment where media may misrepresent government, government will respond to unfair, malicious, or inaccurate reporting by pursuing corrections, retractions and other remedies through the Press Ombudsman, Broadcasting Complaints Commission, Advertising Standards Authority and other channels for redress or self-regulation of the media.
- (iii) The success of the government-wide communication system is dependent on strong and well-resourced communication units across departments and municipalities.

6.5.1.1 IGR Structures: Office of the Executive Mayor

IGR STRUCTURES	FUNCTIONALITY	IMPACT
District Justice/ Crime / Safety & Security Cluster	Established and sat on the 4 th of August 2022. The meeting was well attended by all Stakeholders of DJCSSC	Very positive impact like debushing crime hotspots areas across the district, in Matlosana / Maquassie Hills and continuous. Scholar safety road crossing throughout the district, two in Maquassie Hills and continuous
District Mayors Co-ordinating Council	It was established during the second quarter of 2021-2022 and has been sitting like the next hybrid meeting is on the 29 th of September 2022, 14h00.	Very positive impact like successful Typhoid fever prevention in Matlosana as well as health and hygienic compliance in food outlets across the district.
IGR District Forum (Mayoral Imbizo Steering Committee Meeting)	It was established and sat on the 1 st of August 2022 and functioning. Its meetings are sitting thrice and one dry run meeting before Mayoral as well one assessment meeting after Mayoral Imbizo meetings.	It has positive impact like we had the most successful imbizos in Tshing, JB Marks on the 30 August 2022 and Wolmaranstad in Maquassie Hills on the 14 September 2022 and its continuous by four imbizos every quarter
District Aids Council	Established on the 23/03/2020. Last sitting was the 25/08/2021 *Its existing but its co-chairperson passed, and it was supposed to meet on the 28 th of September 2022, but it is rescheduled to meet in due course	Provincial Aids Council Disestablished
EM & MMC Working Sessions	Its existing and it sat recently as its schedule to have one meeting per quarter	It has a big impact in good governance and accelerated services delivery

6.5.1.2 IGR Structures: Office of the Speaker

IGR STRUCTURE	FUNCTIONALITY	IMPACT ‘
District Stakeholder's Forum	Functional - Established on 07 September 2022. The launch meeting was attended by all relevant stakeholders.	<i>The purpose of the stakeholder's forum is to bring services, like the registering and issuing of birth certificates and identity documents, closer to the community.</i>
Speaker's Forum	Pending — Was initially supposed to be launched in September but was postponed to October 2022.	<i>Will be to coordinate activities and ensure uniformity within the district</i>

6.5.1.3 IGR Structures: Municipal Public Accounts Committee

IGR STRUCTURES	FUNCTIONALITY	Stakeholders
District MPAC forum	The district forms this forum where best practices are shared. The platform is used by the district to support the Local Municipalities MPAC with functionality. The platform is also used to prepare the consolidated report which is then sent to the Provincial MPAC Chairpersons forum.	All members of MPAC in all local municipalities. Standing invitees are SALGA, Provincial Treasury, COGTA and AG
Provincial MPAC Chairpersons forum	The forum is Chaired by the North West Legislature Provincial Public Accounts Committee Chairperson. It is where all Chairpersons report their MPACs performance and share best practice. The district is also given an opportunity to report the support given to the local municipalities MPACs.	It consists of all MPAC Chairpersons within the North West Province. Standing invitees are SALGA, Provincial Treasury, COGTA and AG
Provincial MPAC support staff forum	The forum is coordinated by COGTA, and it is meant to assist the MPAC support staff members with best practices on how to ensure that the committees are functional.	All MPAC support staff within the North West Province. Standing invitees are SALGA, Provincial Treasury, COGTA and AG

6.5.1.4 IGR Structures: Technical

STRUCTURE	PURPOSE	Participants
IDP Coordinating Committee Meeting	The purpose is to coordinate and align matters of mutual interest between the district municipality and local municipalities.	IDP Managers, Coordinators and Officials of the District, NW COGTA, Premier's Office, and NW SALGA, chaired by the IDP Manager of the district.
Extended Technical IGR Forum Meeting	Ensuring vertical/sector alignment between provincial/national sector departments/ strategic plans and the IDP process at local/district level through project/ programme planning, consolidation, reporting and interventions at technical level.	Municipal Managers, Senior Managers, IDP Managers and other Officials of Municipalities, Sectors Departments, State-owned Enterprises, and other stakeholders. The structure is chaired by the Municipal manager of the district.
IDP Representative Forum	Final Projects Integration: It is the final stakeholder structure that effectively transfers the final decision making of the planning process to Council for approval.	All District Political and Administrative Senior Stakeholders, chaired by the Executive Mayor of the district

6.5.2 District Workshops on Establishment of Ward Committees

Municipalities were guided in the proper establishment of ward committees through district workshops conducted. Speakers, ward committee coordinators, IDP Practitioners and Councillors from both Local and District Municipalities formed the core audience of the workshops by Cogta NW.

(a) District Workshops on Ward Committee Establishment Held

District	Venue	Date	Audience	Comment
Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality	Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality Council Chambers	06/01/2022	Speakers, Officials in the Offices of the Speaker, IDP Managers	

(b) Current Ward Committee Establishment Status

Ref	Municipality	Total Wards	No. of Wards Established	Balance	%
1.	JB Marks LM	34	34	0	100%
2.	Matlosana LM	39	39	0	100%
3.	Maquassi Hills	11	11	0	100%

(i) Induction of Ward Committees

The department conducted induction of ward committees across municipalities. The inductions guided ward committee members on their roles and duties.

Municipality	Dates Conducted
JB Marks	20 & 21 April 2022
Matlosana	12 April 2022
Maquassi Hills	15 June 2022 & 17 June 2022

(ii) Provincial Monitoring of Ward Committees

- A **Ward Committee Assessment Tool** has been developed to assist with monitoring of ward committee functions. This is a spreadsheet tool that offers a comprehensive assessment of ward committee functionality of ward committees.
- A **Provincial Public Participation Forum WhatsApp Group** has been established to assist with monitoring, coordination and real time information dissemination and gathering. Through the WhatsApp group, we share policies, legislature, circulars in real time to municipalities.

(iii) Capacitation of Ward Committees

- **Induction** – The primary capacitation of ward committees has been through induction. This is due to newly established ward committee members requiring empowerment on understanding the functions of a ward committee.
- **Capacity Building** – After the induction process is concluded, ward committee members will be capacitated on various areas which include:
 - Training on minute writing for Ward Committee secretaries
 - Training on administering of Ward Committee portfolio functions
 - Training on development of Ward Operational Plans

The department will attend to additional training requests received from municipalities.

(iv) Funding for Ward Committee Operations

Section 73 of the Municipal Structures Act provides that municipalities budget for the operations of ward committees. It requires that out-of-pocket expenses be budgeted for and paid from the funds of the municipality.

Most municipalities have budgeted for and paid out of pocket expenses to ward committees. Additional funding for capacity building is expected to be included in the budgets of the incoming financial year.

Due to reductions in capacity building funding, the department is limited in terms of the capacity building it can provide to ward committees.

6.5.3 Addressing Issues Relating to Skills and Employment Gaps causing Civil Unrests

- a) In relation to development of skill in the sector to promote internships programs. The future-oriented call to action, 'Let's grow local government together by exploring prosperity in the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District' is also an attractive proposition to young people as most of the population.
- b) Given the state of the national and global economy, it is essential in the approach of the new political term that council consistently and energetically communicates the extensive range of job opportunities, social services, educational opportunities, and other forms of support that are changing lives. This approach also presents an opportunity for government to vigorously promote Agriculture, Culture and Tourism, as strategic pillars of the province's economic growth. The district and its entities must, therefore, pay attention to marketing such opportunities, without undermining government's directory of services that outlines to people where to find things such as application forms, which offices to visits, what the criteria are for various approvals and what applicants' responsibilities are. To create interest and involvement, Departments and entities must continuously profile case studies that highlight the success of government programmes and initiatives.
- c) The challenge with District Municipalities is that they do not directly deliver the public services to the relevant civil recipients, local municipalities do. The various local municipalities - and in the case of Dr Kenneth Kaunda the 3 such municipalities Matlosana, JB Marks and Maquassi Hills – have unique strengths and weakness that may complement one another, or in extreme cases compete against one another. Thus, for any District municipality brand to succeed, it must ensure that its local municipalities are co-drivers of brand development and are completely sold on its promise. In addition, the local municipalities MUST actively incorporate the district brand's value proposition in all their services to ensure that it becomes a living part of everyday service delivery.
- d) The Office of the Speaker have established District Anti-Corruption Forum. The Office also coordinate the Local Anti-Corruption Forums. These forums are chaired by the Speakers. These structures develop campaigns and ensure that municipalities put mechanisms of combating fraud

and corruption. The district also must assist municipalities in promoting professional ethics within the institution

6.5.4 Identified Strengthening Actions and Interventions in the District IDP

The following are the key (general) strategic goals and objectives maintained:

- To promote physical infrastructure development and services
 - To promote socio-economic development
 - To provide environmental health services
 - To ensure disaster risk management
 - To promote integrated transport services
 - To promote community safety
 - To ensure internal municipal excellence
- a) The district has developed and workshopped all the prescribed policies
- b) The district and its locals have developed its PAAP, which is aimed at addressing the audit findings of the AG (not sure how BTO is assisting the locals to improve)
- c) The district will review and adopt its communication strategy (not sure how the locals are being assisted)
- d) The district has instituted several fora aimed at creating a platform where best practices are shared.
- e) The district will be formulating a combined assurance framework and plan aimed at improving the audit report of the municipality (not sure how locals are taken on board who are not part of the shared service)

6.6 DDM Communication Strategy

6.6.1 Purpose

DDM Communication Strategy determines the path or the plan of actions that must be taken by the municipality to be able to reach its goals and objectives:

- The purpose of the DDM Communication Strategy is to keep residents of the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District accurately informed about the District Development Model- One Plan
- To offer communication support to the Executive Mayor and Council in the implementation of the DDM
- To promote the profile of DDM of the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality
- Maximise community access to the district service delivery
- Promoting intergovernmental- communications in the three spheres of government

6.6.2 Communication Objectives

- To promote bulk infrastructure development and integrated transport management
- Promote socio-economic development

- Provide district environmental health services
- To ensure Disaster Risk Management
- To promote community safety
- To ensure municipal excellence and financial viability
- Promoting the National Development Plan Vision 2030 to reduce Poverty, Unemployment and Inequality within our society.

6.6.3 Communication Activities/POA

ACTIVITY	MESSENGER/ RESPOSIBLE OFFICIAL/DEPARTMENT	MEDIA PLATFORM	PLANNED DATE	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE (achieve / Not achieved)	OUTCOME (Positive/Negative)
Media Release	Executive Mayor	Local newspapers	Ongoing 2022 - 2026	2 x media release done	Positive
Social media updates	Executive Mayor	Facebook / Social media platforms	Ongoing 2022 - 2026	11 x social media updates	Positive
Radio interview	Executive Mayor	Local / Regional/ Commercial Radio Station	Ongoing 2022 - 2026	3 x interviews conducted	Positive
Press conference	Executive Mayor, Speaker & Members of Mayoral Committee	District & National Media	Ongoing 2022- 2026	1 x Press conference done	Positive
Design and implement billboard advert	Executive Mayor	Billboard	Ongoing 2022 – 2026	2 x DDM campaigns implemented	Positive
Placing of advert/Public Notice/ Tender	Communication Unit	Newspaper Advertisement	Ongoing 2022 - 2026	1 x advert	Positive
Television and On-line interviews and Broadcasting	Communications Unit	Public/National/Commercial Broadcasters, On-line platforms	Ongoing 2022 - 2026		
Photographic & video coverage	Communication Unit	YouTube/ Facebook	Ongoing 2022 - 2026	2x video coverage	Positive
Posting of DDM promotional documents on the municipal website	Communication Unit and the relevant department	Municipal website	Ongoing 2022 - 2026	3x DDM promotion on Website	Positive
Outreach Campaigns & Activations	Communication Unit and the relevant department; stakeholders	Face- to- face; Community activations; Malls/ Taxi ranks etc	Ongoing 2022 - 2026	2 x Outreach campaigns	Positive
Posting of DDM promotional documents- hard copies	Communication Unit and the relevant department; stakeholders	Leaflets / promotional materials	Ongoing 2022 - 2026	1 x DDM leaflets	Positive

7. INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISIONING

7.1 Infrastructure Development Profile

7.1.1 Infrastructure Master Plans

- (a) JB Marks has masterplans in place. However, some are still in the process of development before Council approval.
- (b) City of Matlosana does not have most of the relevant masterplans in place. They have sourced funding from the DBSA. Appointment of the service providers is awaited.
- (c) Maquassi Hills does not have masterplans in place. Dr KKDM has budgeted funds for the development of the roads and stormwater master plan specifically focusing on Maquassi Hills (R1.5million for 2022/23). Dr KKDM has budgeted funds for the development of the electricity master plan specifically focusing on the Maquassi Hills (R0.5million for 2022/23).

7.1.2 Water Supply Sources and Infrastructure

7.1.2.1 Water Supply in JB Marks LM

- (a) JB Marks is licensed to provide water to its residents within its area of jurisdiction. In the Tlokwe region, water is provided from two water treatment plants with a combined treatment capacity of 94Mℓ/d.
- (b) The old water works abstracts raw water from the Boskop Dam and the Lakeside Water Works abstracts from both the Boskop and the Potch dams.
- (c) The JB Marks municipality is currently in the process of a WUL application to abstract an additional 5 ML from the Potch dam to meet the growing water demand in the city due to rapid development (infrastructure is in place).
- (d) The municipality also makes use of water tankers in providing water to informal settlements as well as when there are challenges affecting the supply systems such as loadshedding and mechanical/electrical breakdowns or malfunctions.
- (e) In the Ventersdorp region, the water works abstracts raw water from the Minnebron eye (spring) and the surrounding villages are supplied mainly from boreholes.
- (f) The water supply is also augmented through water tankering as per set schedule to meet the demand in the region. For Ventersdorp; it is expected that the average water use will increase to 12.18ML/d within the next 10 to 15 years.

7.1.2.2 Water Supply in Matlosana LM

- (a) Matlosana source water from the Vaal River via the Midvaal Water Company for its urban residents. On average we are supplied with 102 Mℓ/day of water to our 364 Mℓ Storage Reservoirs, which are sufficient.
- (b) In certain areas boreholes are the source especially in rural areas while other areas depend on water tankering on a weekly basis (Communal Property Association areas, formerly farming communities).

7.1.2.3 Water Supply in Maquassi Hills LM

- (a) Maquassi Hills sources its bulk water from Balkfontein WTW for the urban areas. Boreholes augment this bulk supply in the towns.
- (b) Rural areas depend on boreholes. The supply line from Buisfontein to Tsweleng/ Wolmaransstad was never upgraded resulting in a shortfall of 4Mℓ on the towns downstream.

7.2 Infrastructure Challenges and Opportunities

CHALLENGE	OPPORTUNITES
High unemployment remains a challenge and mainly affecting the youth and resulting in an increase in social ills like gangsterism, substance abuse	Mechanism that aims to create jobs for the youth is the Employment Tax Incentive Act No. 26 of 2013 which was put into law in December 2013. That will be achieved by encouraging employers to employ young people aged between 18 and 29 years in return the government will offer tax incentive to those companies
Instabilities of Local Councils are characterized by infighting that led to political instability and weak oversight.	The agriculture sector and other sectors need to be improved to allow for job creation.
IGR structures are inconsistent and dysfunctional	Development of this Dolomite/Sinkhole Contingency Plan has enjoyed the participation of all the responsible agencies from both the DR KKDM and those operating within the area of the DR KKDM and has included the participation of communities that are known to be at risk
Poor audit outcomes with recurrent audit findings mainly pertain to an increase in UIF & W expenditure linked to transgression of supply chain management prescripts where the municipalities in the district have received damning AG reports in the past six financial years expect for City of Matlosana LM	Housing Development Agency is willing to work with local government to buy land for housing developments and these are partnerships that local government should grab with both hands, more especially because the HDA is not only bringing funding but also brings skills to facilitate township establishment application process
The approved budgets are not cash-backed, as a result, the municipalities are not financially viable	Dr KKDM Local Economic Development (“LED”) policy identified three priority sectors earmarked for growth and development viz: Tourism, Agriculture and Manufacturing
Poor management of MIG Expenditures are affecting the infrastructure development and service delivery in the district	The Dr Kenneth Kaunda has a high potential for tourism growth as it sets itself apart with several of its unique spatial landscape; attractions and rich heritage sites
The old and inadequate infrastructure and poor maintenance in general result in blockages leading to spillages of sewerage and other critical service delivery challenges and anomalies e.g., poor road maintenance.	
various other policies call for integration in spatial planning and bringing people closer to social and economic places and places of employment to reverse the apartheid spatial patterns of our cities. However, the analysis above shows the perpetual apartheid planning by driving communities away from places of employment and economic opportunities	
District experience challenges of Dolomite/Sinkholes	
The other challenge is the availability of municipal land for low-cost housing and mixed housing development	

CHALLENGE	OPPORTUNITES
The district has got the least number of PHC facilities, however have 3 regional and 1 district hospital. The matter of classification of hospitals needs to be addressed	
The mobile turn around time has reduced from every four weeks to once a quarter coverage, due to high vacancy rates and non-replacement of vehicles. Immunisation coverage is very low despite campaigns that were conducted. There was a reduction in performance due to facilities not having tools of trade.	
Children under 5 years' fatalities is highest in Maquassi Hills and Ventersdorp due to diarrhoea, poor water supply, poverty and malnutrition. The primary care givers are unable to seek help in time	
Community services finance and trade and were the largest contributor to the economy of Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality. The economy of the district needs to be diversified in to avoid dependence on one or two industries	
The Kenneth Kaunda District Municipal Economic Agency (DR KKDMEA) is wholly owned by the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality and has been in existence since 2007, but they have limited resources to ensure their attainment, that blur progression towards attaining the desired outcomes.	
Maquassi Hills received disclaimer during 2017/18. They have backlog of Oversight reports, no permanently allocated support staff and no annual work plan. MPAC inactive.	

8. VISION AND STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE DISTRICT

8.1 Vision Statement and the Desired Future

The district reimagines by 2050, to become an investment friendly developmental economic destination, underpinned by agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, sustained trade and sports excellence through a multi-skilled community, *aligned to the National Development Plan (NDP), the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF), and other key national, provincial, and local socio-economic and spatial development policies.*

8.2 Vision and Mission Statements of Different Pillars

8.2.1 Demography and People Development Vision and Mission

Ensuring a safe and healthy environment for citizens who are skilled and prosperous. A multi- skilled community that will participate in the regional economy where they will earn sufficient and sustainable income through employment and entrepreneurship sustained by regional economic activities.

8.2.2 Demography and People Development Mission

To progressively improve quality of life and overall wellbeing of citizens of Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality with special focus on upliftment of vulnerable groups.

8.2.3 Economic Positioning Vision

Based on the information provided in the economic provisioning chapter, the vision, objectives, targeted outputs and desired impact have been developed.

The vision is: To create an inclusive economy geared towards recovery, growth and sustainable development.

8.2.4 Economic Positioning Objectives

- To position Dr Kenneth Kaunda as an investment destination of choice.
- Reduce gender disparities, unemployment, poverty and inequality by maximizing economic participation.
- Invest in capacity building and develop skills needed for future industries in ICT and science.
- To create stable governance with policy certainty and good financial management throughout the district.
- To place a special focus on growing the tourism, heritage, sports, arts and trade sectors.
- Harness the economic advantage in agriculture, mining, electricity, trade and community services.

8.2.5 Spatial Restructuring Vision

The common spatial vision for the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality is as follow:

“Strive to enhance integrated socio-economic and physical development in such a manner that promotes the orientation of transit and logistic spatial development and ensure the protection, sustainable use and proper management of the environment to provide sustainable livelihoods for all citizens”

8.2.6 Integrated Services Provisioning Vision

To provide an effective, efficient, and sustainable integrated services within the district.

8.2.7 Integrated Services Provisioning Mission

To continuously improve the quality of life of the community of Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality through better planning, managing, implementation and monitoring of integrated service delivery.

8.2.8 Infrastructure Provisioning Vision

Infrastructure provision is the glue that binds all the pillars of service delivery, without which their success is simply not possible. Therefore, The Dr Kenneth Kaunda District’s infrastructure provision vision seeks to provide and maintain integrated physical assets with the goal to maximize it re-imagined economic potential in areas such as: light manufacturing, tourism, agro-processing and mining. Integrated infrastructure asset management (planning, maintenance and decommissioning) is thus envisioned in: energy supply, human settlements, water supply, sanitation services, transportation and communication networks, social and economic sectors. The vision is summarized as follows:

- o **Goal**

The goal is in line with the national vision 2030: **to sustainably improve the quality of life for all in the district.**

8.3 Strategies of Workstreams

8.3.1 Demography and People Development Strategies

Strategy	Objectives	Outcomes	Indicators
Growth and job creation	To identify and implement the Priority skills relevant to 4IR, digital innovation and creative industries. To have a working relationship with the private sector.	Enhanced human development Skills transfer and SMME development	Decrease in unemployment rate Number of students with on job training
Safe and cohesive communities	To implement safer city programs through collaborative community safety programs	strengthen community safety forums	Reduction in crime levels
Improve Education Outcomes	To introduce additional programmes on scarce skills at TVET colleges, including exploring establishment of a medical university. There is a need of introducing other scarce education programs such as sign language to accommodate people living with disabilities.	Multi-skilled population	Number of institutions offering scarce skills programs

8.3.2 Economic Positioning Strategic Interventions, Output, and Impact

Industry	Description	Output	Impact
Future Industries	Innovation cuts across all sectors on the economy, capacity building and skills development within youth in ICT, science, and engineering.	Innovation Hubs across the Dr KKDM. Entrepreneurial Innovation	Capacity Development, and Job Creation
Manufacturing	Sustainability and new industries	Construction of Manufacturing Plants.	Job Creation; and Spill over effects to existing industries, e.g., taxi industry.
Infrastructure Development	Basic services and economic infrastructure to enable private sector to thrive.	Electricity, Housing, Water, Sewer, Roads, etc.	Capacity Development; Improved Service Delivery; Job Creation and Investor Confidence
Tourism	The following institution and tourism attraction exist in the district and will be explored to grow the economy: Bloemhof Dam Nature Reserve (Maquassi Hills LM); Wolwespruit Nature Reserve (Maquassi Hills LM); Boskop Dam Nature Reserve (JB Marks LM); Faan Meintjies Nature Reserve (Matlosana LM); Schoonspruit Nature Reserve (JB Marks LM) and Vredefort Dome.	Enhanced Infrastructure Improved Tourist Attraction Travel & Tour Guide	Increased levels of tourists; Job Creation; Economic Growth and Growth in Tourism Fields
Mining	Small scale artisanal mining to be promoted in all areas with closed, abundant, or small mines in district as a way of eradicating the illegal mining and promoting small scale mining as well as beneficiation.	Resuscitation of abandoned mines Beneficiation of Mineral Resources	Job Creation and Reduced “ZamaZama” activities.
Trade	The district will be partnering with StatsSA to conduct a study on the motor sector to explorer population and retention strategy	Growth and Retention Automobile Trade Sector Diversification within the Automobile related industry, eg manufacturing of tyres.	Job Creation
Agriculture	Ensure support and sustainability of emerging farmers. In the long-term agro processing	Increased number of farmers Increased number of Agro Processing Plants	Job Creation
Opportunities in the Sports, Arts, Culture and Heritage Sector	Dr KKD has a range of good sports facilities, for an example, the High-Performance Centre in Potchefstroom. The district has rich heritage which provides an opportunity to expand on existing opportunities as well as to create new. The District Municipality may set up an annual cultural and heritage event. The Event, well marketed may become popular and draw multitudes of people on an annual basis to the district, thereby promoting Tourism.	Improved Sporting Infrastructure	Growth in the Tourism Sector; Expose local sporting talent and Job Creation
Medical University	The project presents an opportunity for both short to long job opportunities and economic growth.	Construction of a Medical University	Capacity Development and Improved Health Care

8.3.3 Spatial Restructuring Goals and Objectives

The spatial goals of Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality are linked to the spatial vision on the municipality. The following goals are aimed to develop a transformed, efficient, and sustainable spatial form as dynamic platform for economy and integrated human settlements to ensure well organised spatial restructuring and environmental sustainability within the district.

- integrated and sustainable urban/rural development and management
- Strategic land-use management
- the creation of rural economic growth strategies or small-town regeneration
- Unearthing opportunities for sustainable employment for local communities.
- Sustainable Urban Development for social inclusion and ending poverty
- Sustainable and inclusive Urban prosperity
- Development of inclusionary housing policies
- Environmentally Sustainable and resilient Urban development
- Effective implementation spatial and environmental plans
- Building the Urban governance structure
- Planning and managing Urban Spatial Development
- Development towards township economy

In terms of section 4 of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, the district municipality must indicate desired patterns of land use within the municipality and address the spatial reconstruction of the municipality; and provide strategic guidance in respect of the location and nature of development within the local municipalities. The district will align itself with the development strategies of North West Spatial Development Framework which provides the foundation for the spatial development strategies for North West supporting the Spatial Development Concept.

- Strategic Objective 1: Focus development on regional spatial development initiatives, development corridors, development zones and nodes
- Strategic Objective 2: Protect biodiversity, water, and agricultural resources within the district
- Strategic Objective 3: Promote infrastructure investment within the district
- Strategic Objective 4: Support economic development and job creation guiding the spatial development pattern within the district
- Strategic Objective 5: Balance urbanisation and the development of rural areas within the district

8.3.4 Integrated Services Provisioning Strategies

Strategic Objective 1: Coordinate provision of reliable, affordable, and consistent services by all three spheres of government in a financially viable way at each settlement level according to differentiated place-making logic of each settlement with agreed norms and standards, and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

Strategic Objective 2: Promote and undertake innovative service delivery models and solutions and utilise technology tools to enhance interface and communication with the public, and to make access to services easier for the public

Strategic Objective 3: To provide a community-based engagement platform.

8.3.5 Infrastructure Provisioning Goals and Strategic Objectives

(a) Strategic objectives

To enable an inclusive economic environment:

- Provision of appropriate housing inclusive of the requisite services for communities as the population grows.
- Eliminate structural economic inhibitors by providing and maintaining lacking infrastructure. In sectors such as: education, health, water & sanitation, electricity, and energy supply.
- During the provision of infrastructure propagate downward beneficiation.
- Implement targeted spatial development in areas with economic potential such as close to resources (minerals, water sources, etc). Also, by avoiding or putting mitigatory measures in high-risk areas, e.g., where dolomitic geological phenomena exist.

(b) Strategic outcomes

(i) Poverty, inequality and unemployment alleviated:

- Providing infrastructure for agro-processing such as agri-parks
- Light industrial areas
- Safe removal of hazardous wastes
- Construction materials manufacturing plants

(ii) Human development enhanced:

- Sustainable human settlements along the N12 & N14 corridors
- Development of cultural
- Development and establishment of IT infrastructure through public-private partnerships
- Development of infrastructure for safe removal of hazardous wastes through public-private partnerships
- Development of tourism infrastructure (hospitality training facility)

(iii) Vulnerable and marginalized groups supported and uplifted:

- Development of infrastructure for smallholder farmers
- Sustainable human settlements and bringing services closer to indigent communities along the N12 & N14 corridors
- Development of light industrial areas for indigent communities

9. PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

9.1 Spatial Development

The existing nodal structure within Kenneth Kaunda District and surrounding areas and regional and district accessibility provides a system of nodes and corridors, which provides the basis for urban and rural development. The following corridors and associated nodes have developed:

- a. ***The N12 development corridor (Treasure) supporting the Johannesburg- Cape Town transportation corridor with:***
 - Potchefstroom and Klerksdorp as primary activity nodes
 - Stilfontein and Wolmaransstad as secondary
- b. ***The N14 route providing the link between Gauteng and the Northern Cape is supported by the Johannesburg Vryburg railway line. The N14 route includes the nodes Ventersdorp, Delareyville and Vryburg;***
- c. ***The New Regional Road Intervention² linking Botswana (Ramatlabama Border Post), Mahikeng, Lichtenburg, Coligny, Klerksdorp, Potchefstroom, Parys and Sasolburg;***
- d. ***The R503/N14/R53 route links Potchefstroom with Mahikeng, via Ventersdorp and Lichtenburg and was identified in the North West Provincial Draft Development Plan as a new development corridor.***

The above corridors support a system of primary, secondary, tertiary and fourth order urban and rural development nodes of a regional, sub regional and local significance.

9.2 Projects that Require Unblocking

9.2.1 Catalytic and Major Infrastructure Projects

9.2.1.1 Roads Projects

Upgrading of 1,320km of internal unpaved roads to a paved road network within Dr KKDM (Matlosana, JB Marks, MHLM). To improve road safety through the upgrading of unpaved road network within the Dr KKDM. Rehabilitation of 1,903km of internal paved roads within Dr KKDM (Matlosana, JB Marks, MHLM). To improve road safety through the rehabilitation of the existing road network. The data on the state of the municipal road network in terms of condition had been sourced from the Rural Roads Asset Management System.

The road network per local municipality is as follows:

Municipality	Paved Road Network	Unpaved Road Network	Total per LM
Maquassi Hills	135.20	161.52	296.72
City of Matlosana	1,159.00	845.00	2,007.00
JB Marks	609.00	313.02	922.02
Total for the district	1,903.20	1,319.54	3,222.74

The estimated total cost to upgrade the 1,320kilometres of unpaved road network was calculated from an average of R6million per kilometre giving a total of R 7.917billion. The cost of rehabilitating the paved

road network of 1,903.2kilometres was based on an average of R 2.129million per kilometre giving a total of R 4.051billion. These road networks are only Class 3 to 5 which are typically municipal proclaimed roads and therefore excludes the Class 1 (National roads) to 2 (Provincial roads).

9.2.1.2 Replacement of Existing Pipe Network (Water Type Project)

There is an urgent need for the replacement of existing water pipe network consisting of Asbestos materials so as to minimise the water losses currently being experienced across the three local municipalities which has an impact on the revenue collection on this service. Details on the planned pipe replacement programme per local municipalities are available which confirms the estimated costs of pipe replacement. A total estimated budget for these pipe replacement programmes is R 5billion.

9.2.1.3 Development of Infrastructure Master Plans

There is a direct correlation between lack of master plans and incoherent planning on infrastructure roll out as well as maintenance of existing assets. The District Municipality is in the process of intervening at the Maquassi Hills Local Municipality in terms of assisting with the development of master plans on roads & storm water as well as electricity. As additional funds become available the district intends to expand this to the water & sanitation services. For the 2022/23 only R 2 million had been budgeted for whereas the total required budget is R 6 million.

9.2.1.4 Establishment of Electricity Solar Plant within Dr KKDM

To minimise the reliance on the electricity supply by Eskom with a view towards ensuring the district becomes the licensed supplier of electricity to its three local municipalities. The Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality has identified an urgent need for the establishment of an electricity solar plant which will be the major source of energy supply in this region.

The behind the establishment of the Solar Plant is to ensure that this plant becomes the main source of electricity supply to the three local municipalities (Matlosana, JB Marks and Maquassi Hills LMs) whereby they will pay for the bulk supply and in turn the district municipality sets aside enough budget for maintenance of these electrical system.

The total estimated budget for these facilities is R1.5 billion but subject to verification through detailed planning.

9.2.1.5 Bulk Water and Sanitation Programme

To ensure sustainable water and sanitation services to the community of Dr. KK DM. All unfunded bulk water and sanitation projects covering the three local municipalities have been lumped together for the creation of a programme however details of each project will be availed to the prospective funders. The total estimated costs for these programmes are R6.0 billion.

9.2.1.6 Bulk Energy Programme for Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM

Sustainable provision of electricity increases the capacity for future development within Municipality. All unfunded electricity projects covering the three local municipalities have been lumped together for the creation of a programme however details of each project will be availed to the prospective funders. The total estimated costs for these programmes are R 3,045billion.

9.2.1.7 Development of Tourism Support Centres

Development of a Tourism One Stop Shop focusing on Hotel School, SMEE Incubation and Entrepreneurship. This is aimed at enhancing tourism in the region as one of the key pillars for economic reimagining of this district. The total estimated costs for this programme are R15million.

9.2.1.8 Development of New Landfill Sites and Opening of Solid Waste Cells

To provide a clean environment and reduce degradation and pollution of environment in:

- Maquassi Hill,
- Matlosana and
- JB Marks areas

Majority of landfill sites within Dr KKDM are not compliant with their licensing conditions with some requiring total closure whereas others need to be upgraded. The approach with waste management has to take into account the potential to minimize waste being transported to these landfill sites and instead recycling centres or transfer stations be part of the design regime during the planning cycle. The total estimated costs for the roll out of this waste management facilities are R 850million.

9.2.1.9 N14 Development in Ventersdorp

To develop the JB Marks Municipality along the N14 Route in Ventersdorp.

9.2.1.10 Buisfontein Wild and Golf Estate Development

Establishment of a Golf Estate at the Buisfontein farm. Buisfontein game farm No.03 a Portion of farm 38, provides a solution for a future integrated and secured community of Maquassie Hills and an opportunity for Economic Growth. About 2000 Residential Units will be built in the Wild and Golf Estate. This project will be financed by the private sector.

9.2.1.11 Mining Infrastructure Repurposing in Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM

The repurposing of some business operations in the gold and diamond mines in the district in order to create job opportunities for the communities. The project will be undertaken by the private sector with the possible involvement of government entities. The initial estimated costs are approximately R5.0 billion.

9.3 List of Economic Infrastructure Projects that Require Unblocking

DDM ONE PLAN ONE BUDGET DISTRICT PROJECTS AND STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE SERVICE DELIVERY AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY										
GOAL DEFINITION	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OBJECTIVE	LEAD RESP	TOTAL BUDGET REQUIRED	BUDGET COMMITTED 2021/22	BUDGET COMMITTED 2022/23	BUDGET COMMITTED 2023/24	DURATION OF PROJECT & TIMEFRAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY & WARD & ISIGODI	GPS COORDINATES
Integrated Services Provisioning: Enable residents to experience reliable, cost effective, viable, sustainable and seamless provisioning of services in functioning places"	Upgrading of 1,320km of internal unpaved roads to a paved road network within Dr KKDM (Matlosana, JB Marks, MHLM)	To improve road safety through the upgrading of unpaved road network within the Dr KKDM	Dr KKDM / ISA	R7.917 billion	R0	R0	R0	10 years (2024 – 2034)	All 3 x LMs	All the Townships in Dr KKDM (Tshing; Ikageng; Promosa; Khuma; Kanana; Jouberton; Tigane; Kgakala; Tswelalang; Rulaganyang & Lebaleng)
	Rehabilitation of 1,903km of internal paved roads within Dr KKDM (Matlosana, JB Marks, MHLM)	To improve road safety through the rehabilitation of the existing road network	Dr KKDM / ISA	R4.051 billion	R0	R0	R0	10 years (2024 – 2034)	All 3 x LMs	All the Towns & Residential areas (Ventersdorp; Potch; Klerksdorp; Stilfontein; Orkney; Hartebeesfontein; Wolmaranstad; Witpoort; Leeudoringstad; Makwassie CBD's & their residential areas)
	Replacement of existing Asbestos pipe	To minimise water losses and improve efficiency in terms of water supply to the communities	All 3 x LMs	R5.0 billion	R0	R0	R0	2 years (2024 – 2026)	All 3 x LMs	All Towns & Ventersdorp; Potch; Klerksdorp; Stilfontein; Orkney; Hartebeesfontein; Wolmaranstad; Witpoort; Leeudoringstad; Makwassie CBD's & some residential areas)
	Development of Masterplans (Roads and Stormwater, Water & Sanitation, Electricity, Energy Master Plan for the Dr KKDM	To assist Maquassi Hills with the development of a roads and storm water master plan	Dr KKDM	R6.0 million	R0	R2.0 million	R0	4 months (2022 – 2023)	Mhlm	Maquassi Hills as a whole
	Development of Tourism Support Centre	Development of a Tourism One Stop Shop focusing on Hotel School, SMME Incubation and Entrepreneurship.	DEDECT / Dr KKDM	R15 mil	R0	R10 mil	R5mil	2 years (2024 – 2026)	Matlosana, Orkney	All the Towns (Ventersdorp; Potch; Klerksdorp; Stilfontein; Orkney; Hartebeesfontein; Wolmaranstad; Witpoort; Leeudoringstad; Makwassie)

9.4 List of Catalytic Projects

DDM ONE PLAN ONE BUDGET										
DISTRICT PROJECTS AND STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE SERVICE DELIVERY AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY										
GOAL DEFINITION	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OBJECTIVE	LEAD RESP	TOTAL BUDGET REQUIRED	BUDGET COMMITTED 2021/22	BUDGET COMMITTED 2022/23	BUDGET COMMITTED 2023/24	DURATION OF PROJECT	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY & WARD & ISIGODI	GPS COORDINATES
Economic Positioning: Define Strategic Role of the District in National Economy and build a Resilient and Transformed regional Economy	Regional Agri-Park and Farmer Production Support Units (FPSU)	To maximise access to all farmers, especially emerging farmers and rural communities. To support growing towns and revitalisation of growing rural towns in terms of high economic growth. Development and Establishment of an Agri Park to enhance food security, create jobs and boost the economy. The hub will be situated in JB Marks.	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform, and Rural Development JB Marks Maquassi Hills and Matlosana Dr KKDM	R 5bil	R 0	Awaiting Allocation	Awaiting Allocation	3 Years (2024 – 2027)	JB Marks Maquassi Hills Matlosana	Ventersdorp area
	Development Witpoort Dam Resort	Commercialization of Witpoort Dam Resort and to develop the infrastructure into a recreational & tourist attraction facility for economic development, employment & skills develop.	Maquassi Hills, DEDECT and Dr KKDM Private Sector	R500 mil	Awaiting allocation	No allocation	No allocation	3 years (2023 – 2026)	Maquassi Hills, Leeudoornstad, Ward 1	Maquassi Hills (Witpoort area)
	Meat Processing Plant.	Establishment of international competitive slaughter and meat processing plant	Dr KKDM / Private Sector	R1.5 billion	No Allocation	No Allocation	No Allocation	3 years (2024 – 2027)	Matlosana Local Municipality	Matlosana (Next to Airport)
	Information and Technology Hubs in all local municipalities.	Development and Establishment of an IT Hub for the DrKKDM, to incubate 460 youth (male & female) (240 – Matlosana; 120 – JB Marks and 100 – Maquassi hills) in IT Programmes; Innovation programmes & modules; Living laboratories & Hubs	Dr KKDM / Private Sector	R1.5billion	No Allocation	No Allocation	No Allocation	5 years (2024 – 2029)	District Wide	District Wide
	Mining Infrastructure Repurposing in the district	To repurpose some of the mining operations in the Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM for job creation	Private sector	R5.0billion	No Allocation	No Allocation	No Allocation		District Wide	District Wide

9.5 List of Spatial Restructuring and Environmental Sustainability Projects

DDM ONE PLAN ONE BUDGET DISTRICT PROJECTS AND STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE SERVICE DELIVERY AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY										
GOAL DEFINITION	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OBJECTIVE	LEAD RESP	TOTAL BUDGET REQUIRED	BUDGET COMMITTE D 2021/22	BUDGET COMMITTE D 2022/23	BUDGET COMMITTE D 2023/24	DURATION OF PROJECT / TIMEFRAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY & WARD & ISIGODI	GPS COORDINATES
Spatial Restructuring and Environmental: Develop a transformed, efficient and sustainable spatial form as dynamic platform for economy and integrated human settlements"	Matlosana N12 (West) Development and Matlosana Estate Ext. 10	To provide sustainable mixed-use development and Installation of Civil Engineering Services	Matlosana / HDA / COGTA	R8 392 914 000	No Allocation	No Allocation	No Allocation	5 Years (2019 – 2024)	Matlosana LM	Klerksdorp West
				R 124,7 mil	No allocation	No allocation	No allocation			
	Regional Hazardous Waste Facility	Development of a Regional Hazardous Waste Facility	Dr KKDM / DBSA / National Treasury	R150 mil	No Allocation	No Allocation	No Allocation	5 Years (2024 – 2026)	Matlosana LM	Next to Klerksdorp Regional Landfill site
	Development of new landfill sites, rehabilitation and opening of Solid Waste Cells in the district	To provide a clean environment and reduce degradation and pollution of environment in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maquassi Hill, Matlosana and JB Marks areas 	Maquassi Hills DEDECT	R500mil	No Allocation	No Allocation	No Allocation	5 Years (2024 – 2029)	Maquassi Hills	Central Location of Wolmaranstad; Makwassie & Leeudoringstad
			Matlosana/Department of Environment/ Human Settlement (Prov)	R200mil	No allocation	No allocation	No allocation	2 Years (2024 – 2026)	Matlosana LM	Klerksdorp Regional Landfill Site (2 nd Cell)
			JB Marks DEDECT	R150mil	15m	No Allocation	No Allocation	1 Year (2024 – 2025)	JB Marks LM	Ventersdorp Landfill Site
	Township establishment within the district	To provide for sustainable human settlements and to secure land tenure for residents of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dassierand, Promosa and Klipdrift, Kgakala Ext 10, Lebaleng Ext 7 (TE), Wolmaransstad EXT 19, Sunnyside Jagspruit,, Jouberton extension 25, Kanana Estate and Palmietfontein 	JB Marks / HDA/ Human Settlement (Prov)	R10mil	R2mil	R2mil	R2mil	3 years	JB Marks LM	Dassierand; Promosa & Klipdrift
			Maquassi Hills / HDA / Human Settlement (Prov)	R10.5mil	No Allocation	No Allocation	No Allocation		Maquassi Hills LM	Kgakala Ext 10; Lebaleng Ext. 7 & Wolmaranstad Ext. 19
			Matlosana/ HDA / Human Settlement (Prov)	R11.7mil	R7.2mil	No allocation	No allocation		Matlosana LM	Sunnyside Jagspruit; Jouberton Ext. 25 & Palmietfontein

9.6 Key Projects aimed at Stimulating and Diversifying the Economy

GOAL DEFINITION	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OBJECTIVE	LEAD RESP	TOTAL BUDGET REQUIRED	BUDGET COMMITTED 2021/22	BUDGET COMMITTED 2022/23	BUDGET COMMITTED 2023/24	DURATION OF PROJECT / TIMEFRAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY & WARD & ISIGODI	GPS COORDINATES
Economic Positioning: Define Strategic Role of the District in National Economy and build a Resilient and Transformed regional Economy	Ilima Projects, Food Security and CASP	To support small holder farmers with Agricultural Production and Infrastructure Inputs to enhance food security	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform, and Rural Development	Unknown	R22,6mil	Awaiting allocation	Awaiting allocation	5 years (2024 – 2029)	District Wide	
	Bricks-Manufacturing Plant	Development and Establishment of a Brick Manufacturing Plant, to create jobs and boost the economy. The plant will be situated in Ventersdorp.	Dr KKDM and Private Sector	R 250m	R 3m	Awaiting Allocation	Awaiting Allocation	3 Years (2022 – 2025)	JB Marks	
	Cultural Village	Development of a Cultural Village to create a tourist attraction within the Dr KKDM which will create jobs. The village will be situated in Klerksdorp.	DrKKDM and Private Partner(s)	R 3m	No Allocation	Awaiting Allocation	Awaiting Allocation	2 Years	Not Yet Determined	
	Multipurpose Centre (Sports, Arts and Culture)	Development and Establishment of a Multipurpose Centre for Sports, Arts & Culture for the DrKKDM to be situated in Wolmaransstad.	DrKKDM & Infrastructure South Africa	R 42m	No Allocation	No Allocation	No Allocation	2 Years (2024 – 2026)	Matlosana LM	
	Stalls for small traders, including mobile stalls etc.	Container Stalls for small traders (20) building into a Flea Market. Will be situated in Orkney and will also contribute to the aspect of Agritourism. Portable three-wheeler Mobile Containers (40) for SMME's within the Dr KKDM.	DrKKDM & Infrastructure South Africa	R1.2m	No Allocation	No Allocation	No Allocation	1-2 Years (2023 – 2025)	District Municipality & All Local Municipalities within the District	
	Township Economy	Revival of the economic activities in the townships	DrKKDM & Infrastructure South Africa	R 3b	R 500 000.00	Awaiting Allocation	Awaiting Allocation	2-3 Years (2023 – 2026)	District Municipality & All Local Municipalities within the District	

9.7 Projects and Programmes for Immediate Implementation and Status

9.7.1 City of Matlosana

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OBJECTIVE	LEAD RESP	TOTAL BUDGET REQUIRED	BUDGET COMMITTED 2022/23
Emptying of VIP toilet CPA	Improve the sanitation services for the affected communities	City of Matlosana	R2 500 000	R1 000 000
Supply mobile pump T6 GR x3	To maintain and service the existing sewer services infrastructure	City of Matlosana	R3 000 000	R 700 000
Grading of Roads	Improve accessibility and safe road network	City of Matlosana	R50 000 000	R8 000 000
Pothole Patching and Resealing of roads	Road Maintenance	City of Matlosan	R100 000 000	R24 000 000
Repair of street lights and High Mast lights in KOSH	Improve lighting and reduce crime in the affected areas	City of Matlosana	R6 000 000	R3 000 000
Ward based illegal dumping removal strategy in KOSH	Improve the living environment within the community	City of Matlosana	R15 000 000	R3 000 000
Maintenance/Cleaning of 26 cemeteries	Cleaning the environment	City of Matlosana	R5 000 000	R2 000 000
Rural water supply in farming areas	To drill boreholes and install water tanks	City of Matlosana	R30 000 000	R0
Replacement of valves	To replace malfunction valves on water distribution network	City of Matlosan	R15 000 000	R1 000 000
Upgrading of Telemetry System	Install telemetry and remote pressure management	City of Matlosana	R5 000 000	R1 000 000
Bontle ke Bontle Ward Project	Improve leaving environment within the community	City of Matlosana	R5 000 000	R3 700 000

9.7.2 Maquassi Hills Local Municipality

Project Title	Project Type (water, sanitation etc)	Total Project Cost	Budget - 2022/23	Expenditure to date	Project Status
Length of outfall sewer in Lebaleng ext.6	Sewer	R4 801 590,92	R3 110 000,00	R 1 880 843,80	Construction
Upgrading of Roads and Stormwater - Taxi Route from Piet Retief Street to Maitemogelo Comprehensive School	Roads and Stormwater	R8 500 000,00	R6 000 000,00	R 1 888 199,12	Construction
Construction of Flood mitigating structures in Tsweleng ext 4 (Chris Hani)	Stormwater	R6 370 369,58	R1 400 000,00	R 138 561,53	Tender
Installation of 4 High Mast Lights in Boskuil and Oersonskraal villages	Area Lighting	R1 500 000,00	R750 000,00	R398 000,00	Construction
Upgrading of Ramotse and Kala Streets from gravel to block paving in Kgakala	Roads and Stormwater	R3 850 000,00	R1 361 343,25	R 509 178,33	Tender
Upgrading of Tshesane drive, Maditjane, Sejake and Kadi streets from gravel to block paving in Lebaleng	Roads and Stormwater	R9 500 000,00	R3 000 000,00	R 2 231 603,33	Construction
Refurbishment of boreholes, Construction of pumping mains and storage in Lebaleng Ext 3	Bulk Water	R2 300 000,00	R2 300 000,00	R1 956 192,00	Construction
Construction of Sports Facility in Wolmaransstad ext.13	Community Facility	R 14 744 168, 00	R4 400 000,00	R2 138 880,23	Construction
Procurement of a TLB for refuse	Refuse Removal	R800 000,00	R800 000,00	R0,00	Tender
Length of Bulk Water Supply upgraded between Buisfontein and Tsweleng	R 98 000 000	R98 000 000,00	R17 700 000,00	R 11 564 441,63	Construction
Refurbishment of boreholes in Wolmaransstad	Bulk Water	R4 000 000,00	R3 686 740,00	R1 922 110,00	Construction
Refurbishment of Wastewater Treatment Plant in Wolmaransstad	Bulk Sewerage	R17 000 000,00	10 000 000,00	R 7 715 892,49	Construction

9.7.3 JB Marks Local Municipality

GOAL DEFINITION	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OBJECTIVE	LEAD RESP	TOTAL BUDGET REQUIRED	BUDGET COMMITTED 2021/22	BUDGET COMMITTED 2022/23	BUDGET COMMITTED 2023/24	DURATION OF PROJECT	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY & WARD& ISIGODI	STATUS
	Pothole patching and resealing of short streets within JB Marks Local Municipality (Potch & Ventersdorp)	Road Maintenance		R6m	Operational Budget – R6m	Operational Budget – R6m	Operational Budget – R6m	Ongoing	All Wards	Ongoing Programme- 34 contractors employed at different section within the entire jurisdiction of the municipality, project allocation is R33.6M with the first phase of 882m2 completed. Project progress stands at 39% for both physical and financial progress.
	Road Grading of Gravel Roads	Improved and Safe Roads Network		R4m	Operational Budget – R4m	Operational Budget – R4m	Operational Budget – R4m	Ongoing	All Wards	Challenges of unavailability of funding and lack of Plant & machinery(yellow fleet)
	Street Lighting and traffic light signal	Improved lighting and Safety within the municipality		R2m	Operational Budget – R2m	Operational Budget – R2m	Operational Budget – R2m	Ongoing	All Wards	Panel of contractors established and assigned sections wherein maintenance was conducted on street lighting and traffic light signals- Budget allocated towards street light maintenance is R1M and for traffic lights R500 000 for the 2022/23 FY and has been exhausted.
	Cleaning of illegal dumping sites	To ensure and increase participation of Sector Departments in relation to DDM.		R1m	R1m	R1m	R1m	Ongoing	All Wards	Ongoing as per the standing schedule developed, budget allocated each financial year to address the backlog on this item.
	Erecting high Security Fence for Council Facilities.	Provision of Security on Municipal Infrastructure		R1,5m	R1,5m	N/A	N/A	1 Month	Ventersdorp	NO BUDGET ALLOCATED
	Replace Chamber Roof	Building Maintenance		R1,5m	R1,5m	N/A	N/A	6 Months	Ventersdorp	R2M Budgeted for the replacement of the chamber roof and R5M budgeted for the roof replacement at the main municipal building. The spec has been finalised and is to serve at the next BSC Seating.

GOAL DEFINITION	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OBJECTIVE	LEAD RESP	TOTAL BUDGET REQUIRED	BUDGET COMMITTED 2021/22	BUDGET COMMITTED 2022/23	BUDGET COMMITTED 2023/24	DURATION OF PROJECT	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY & WARD & ISIGODI	STATUS
	Erect Security fencing and Build Borehole Structure in Various Villages	Provision of Security		R0.6m	R0.6m	N/A	N/A	4 Months	Ventersdorp	The spec has been finalised and is to serve at the next BSC Seating.
	Construction of Septic Tank and Installation of Solar Electricity	Provision of Security		R80K	R80K	N/A	N/A	1 Month	Eersterandjies Reservoir (Ikageng)	The spec has been finalised and is to serve at the next BSC Seating.
	Construction of Septic Tank and Electricity power supply	Provision of Security		R30K	R30K	N/A	N/A	1 Month	Vyfhoek Reservoir	The spec has been finalised and is to serve at the next BSC Seating.
	Stormwater Repair - Installation of 2x (1800 dia x 2,5m) pipes @ Govan Mbeki Street	Stormwater Maintenance		R 0,5 mil	R 0,5 mil	N/A	N/A	Ongoing	Potchefstroom	NO BUDGET ALLOCATED
	Repairing of collapsed Stormwater Concrete slab (@ Buyers Naude Street)	Stormwater Maintenance		R 0,5 mil	R 0,5 mil	N/A	N/A	1 month	Potchefstroom	NO BUDGET ALLOCATED
	Attending to Water & Sanitation Operations and Maintenance (Water Leaks & Sewer Spillages)	Water & Sanitation Operations and Maintenance		R 25 mil	R 25 mil	R 25 mil	R 25 mil	Ongoing	Potchefstroom	Ongoing R4M allocated for water and sewer in the Tlokwe region, R1M allocated for the sewer in Ventersdorp region for the 2022/23 FY
	Painting of Municipal buildings within the Municipality (Dan Tloome Complex, EAP, Traffic, Licencing, Technical Services, etc)	Maintenance of Municipal Buildings		R5m	R1m	R1m	R1m	Ongoing	Potchefstroom & Ventersdorp	NO BUDGET ALLOCATED

9.7.4 Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism

Areas of intervention	Medium Term (3 years - MTEF)							
	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	BUDGET ALLOCATION (R)	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION: GPS COORDINATES	PROJECT LEADER	SOCIAL PARTNERS
Integrated Economic Development Services	Establishment of Trade Markets	2023-2024	R 10m	DRKK	Klerksdorp/Potchefstroom	N12/R30 (Still to be provided)	Frank Tlhomelang	DSBD, SEDA, Municipalities, NWDC
	Establishment and Support of Incubation Centres / Hub	2022-2024	R18 m	Ngaka Modiri Molema Bojanala DR Kenneth Kaunda	Mahikeng/ Orkney	Mahikeng/ Mogwase Orkney (Still to be provided)	Frank Tlhomelang	DSBD, SEDA, Municipalities, NWDC
	Roll out of Business Advisory Program	2022 - 2023	R24m	All Districts	Mahikeng Vryburg Klerksdorp Rustenburg	Mahikeng Vryburg Klerksdorp Rustenburg	Frank Tlhomelang	DSBD, SEDA, Municipalities, NWDC, Private Sector, Sector Departments
Environmental management	Waste Management Projects	2022 - 2024	R5m	All Districts	All local	Still to be established	Tlotleng Kgosiemang	Municipalities & other departments
	Provincial Air Quality Monitoring Network	2022 - 2025	R9m (over a period of three years)	NMM DM, BP DM, Dr KK DM	Matlosana, Rustenburg, Madibeng, Ditsobotla and Mahikeng	1. Khuma: 26°51'17.08" S 26°50'48.24" E 2. Kanana: 26°57'22.96"S 26°38'15.62"E 3. Jouberton: 26°53'45.85"S 26°36'20.31" E 4. Damonsville: 25°37'31.51"S 27°51'6.13"E 5.	Portia Krisjan	Department of Health, Municipalities
Tourism	Illegal Tourist Guiding Awareness inspection	2022 - 2024	R600K	All Districts	4 Local Municipality	Still to be established	Gabriel Dichabe	Municipalities & other departments
	Up skilling Tourist Guide Programme	2022-2024	R2m	All District	25 Per Local Municipality	Still to be established	Gabriel Dichabe	Municipalities & other departments
	Tourism Industry Customer Care Training	2022-2024	R300k	Dr RSM Dr KK		Still to be established	Obakeng Motthanke	Municipalities & other department

Areas of intervention	Medium Term (3 years - MTEF)							
	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	BUDGET ALLOCATION (R)	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION: GPS COORDINATES	PROJECT LEADER	SOCIAL PARTNERS
	North West Grading Assistance Programme	2022 - 2024	R600k	All District	All Municipalities	Still to be established	Obakeng Motthanke	North West Grading Assistance Programme
	Social Tourism Projects	2022 - 2024	R1m	All District	All Municipalities	Still to be established	Obakeng Motthanke	Municipalities & schools
	Covid 19 Tourism Inspection	2022 - 2024	R200k	All District	All Municipalities	Still to be established	Obakeng Motthanke	North West Grading Assistance Programme
	Tourism Month	2022 - 2024	R2.5m	All District	All Municipalities	Still to be established	Obakeng Motthanke	North West Grading Assistance Programme
	Tourism Infrastructure Projects	2022 - 2024	R 28m	Dr RSM Dr KK Ngaka Modiri Molema	All Municipalities	Still to be established	Tlhopane Nthatisi	IDT Public works NWTPB
	Tourism Product Support Programme	2022 - 2024	R1m	All District	All Municipalities	Still to be established	Tlhopane Nthatisi	Tourism Association, Traditional Councils Municipalities Local Business communities
	Tourism Job Creation Programme	2022 - 2024	R2.5m	All District	All Municipalities	Still to be established	Tlhopane Nthatisi	Municipalities, unemployed youth
	Tourism Sector Performance Report	2022 - 2024	R500k	All District	Local Municipalities	Still to be established	Lerato Sechogo	Municipalities, unemployed youth
	Tourism Stakeholder Engagement Programme	2022 - 2024	R800k	All District	Local Municipalities	Still to be established	Lerato Sechogo	Municipalities, unemployed youth

10. CONCLUSION

The district development model implementation offers abundant prospects of economic growth and development in the district at large and, particularly, in its family of local municipalities. The district Profile and hence, the One Plan of the district municipality covers critical thematic areas that form the much-needed baseline for proper integrated planning that provide shared growth and development.

This One Plan contains a detailed and prognostic list of elements such as demographics, economic analysis, spatial rationale, service delivery information, analysis of infrastructure and governance and financial management assessment and proposals of corrective measures. In all cases, challenges as well as interventions are proffered. While the information mainly high-level summary, references are provided and source documents are available for perusal.

Key stakeholders, role-players and partners within the district have been consulted and all need to familiarize themselves with the contents of this plan, engage meaningfully and actively to ensure that the purpose of the document is achieved for the betterment of the lives of the people.