

DRAFT ONE PLAN



Fezile Dabi

District Municipality

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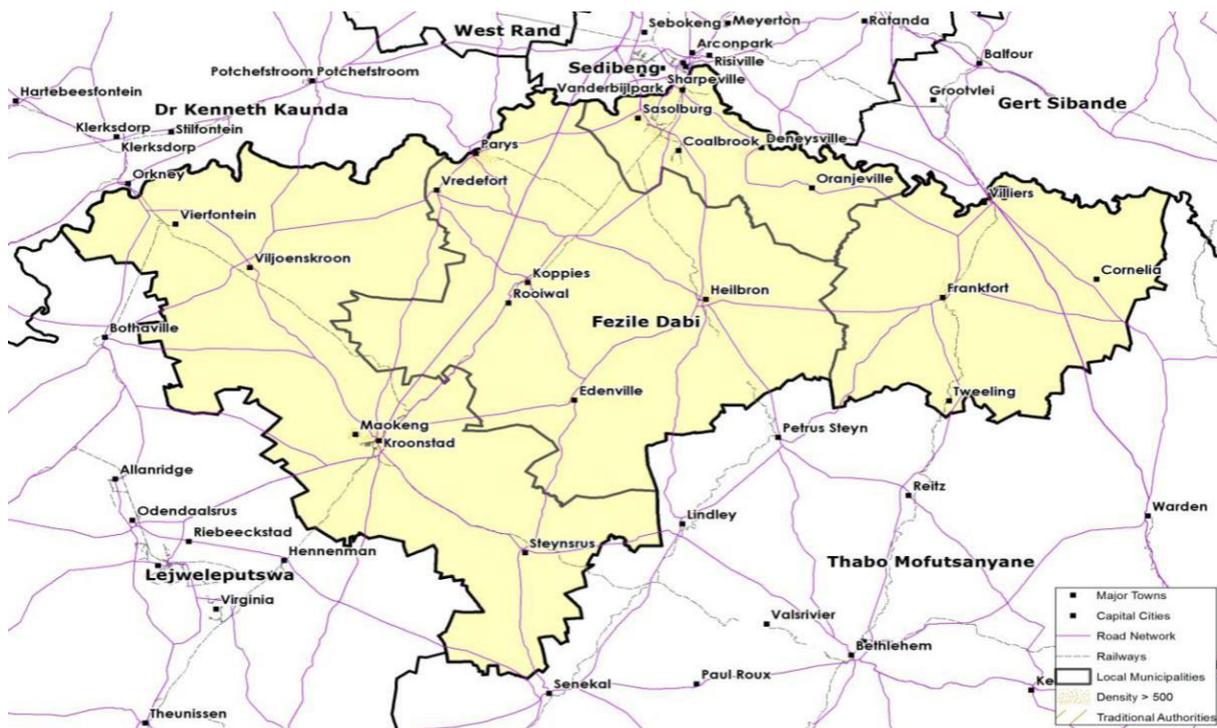
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1. Introduction

1.1. Introducing the District One plan

Fezile Dabi District Municipality formerly known as the Northern Free State District Municipality, is one of five (5) districts in the Free State Province of South Africa. Fezile Dabi District Municipality is a Category C municipality, established in the year 2000. The municipality is located in the north of the Free State Province and is 20 829.1 km². The municipality is the smallest district in the province, making up 16% of its geographical area. The main attraction site is the Vredefort Dome, being the third largest meteorite site in the world, is located within the district.

Fezile Dabi District Municipality is surrounded by Sedibeng in Gauteng to the north; Gert Sibande in Mpumalanga to the north-east; Thabo Mofutsanyane to the south-east; Lefeleputswa to the south-west; and Dr Kenneth Kaunda in the North West to the north west.





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It consists of four local municipalities namely Moqhaka, Metsimaholo, Ngwathe and Mafube.

Mafube Local Municipality: Mafube is a Sesotho word meaning 'dawning of the new day'. It is the dawning of a new era which is illustrated by the sunrise. "Mafube" depicts the real renaissance when the communities rise and begin to toil. The town of Frankfort remains the growth point in Mafube, and plays a major role in terms of regional service provision and industrial and commercial development. Frankfort is situated 55km east of Heilbron and approximately 120km south-east of Sasolburg. Frankfort is a typically-developed small town, serving the predominant surrounding agricultural community.

The Greater Tweeling area is located approximately 150km east of Sasolburg and 350km north-east of Bloemfontein, and is situated adjacent to the Frankfort/Reitz Primary Road. Other larger centres, such as Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark, are all within 160km of Tweeling. The Villiers Town area is situated on the banks of the Vaal River, adjacent to the N3 National Road between Gauteng and Durban. In relation to other major centres, the town is located 120km from Johannesburg, 80km from Vereeniging and 117km from Sasolburg.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality: derives its name from SeSotho, meaning "big water" because a common factor among the amalgamating municipalities in this area is water - an abundance of it (e.g. the number of dams and rivers). The municipality is the smallest of four municipalities in the district at 1 717 km², making up 8% of its geographical area. The municipality was established in 2000 through the amalgamation of the then Sasolburg, Deneysville and Oranjeville Transitional Local Councils. The dominance of Sasolburg, owing to its population density and its proximity to the economically active City of Johannesburg, provides the area with the opportunity of being declared the head office of the entire Metsimaholo Municipality. Key towns include Deneysville, Kragbron, Oranjeville and Sasolburg.

Moqhaka Local Municipality: derives its name from the Afrikaans name 'kroon' which means crown a commonality in the names of the amalgamated municipalities in the area. Moqhaka is SeSotho for crown. It is not only kings who wear crowns, but winners are rewarded with them. Traditionally, the royal homestead is centrally situated. The new municipality is centrally situated in the province and the country as a whole. A picture of a crown for a coat of arms as well as a letterhead is a simple but dignified symbol with which any member of the community associates.

The municipality is situated within the southern part of the Fezile Dabi District in the Free State Province. At 7 925 km² it is the largest of four municipalities in the district, making up over a third of



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its geographical area. The urban area is situated adjacent to the N1 National Road, and located adjacent to one of the largest and most important four-way railway junctions in South Africa. The Viljoenskroon/Rammulotsi urban area is located within an area of extreme agricultural significance. The Provincial Roads P15/1 and P15/2 from Kroonstad to Klerksdorp in the North West province extend through the area from north to south.

The Steynsrus/Matlwangtlwang urban area is situated approximately 45km east of Kroonstad and 92km west of Bethlehem. The major link road between Bethlehem and Kroonstad stretches adjacent to the urban area.

Ngwathe Local Municipality: derives its name from SeSotho meaning river, since the municipality is situated on the northern part of the Fezile Dabi District and the Vaal River forms the northern boundary of the area, which also serves as the boundary between the Free State, Gauteng and North West Provinces. At 7 055km² the land extent makes up about a third of the district's land. The Renoster River also drains through the region and is dammed up in the vicinity of Koppies in a series of dams, namely the Weltevrede, Rooipoort and Koppies Dams.

The Fezile Dabi District Municipality has a total of 54 ward:

Municipality	Wards
Moqhaka	23
Ngwathe	18
Mafube	9
Metsimaholo	4



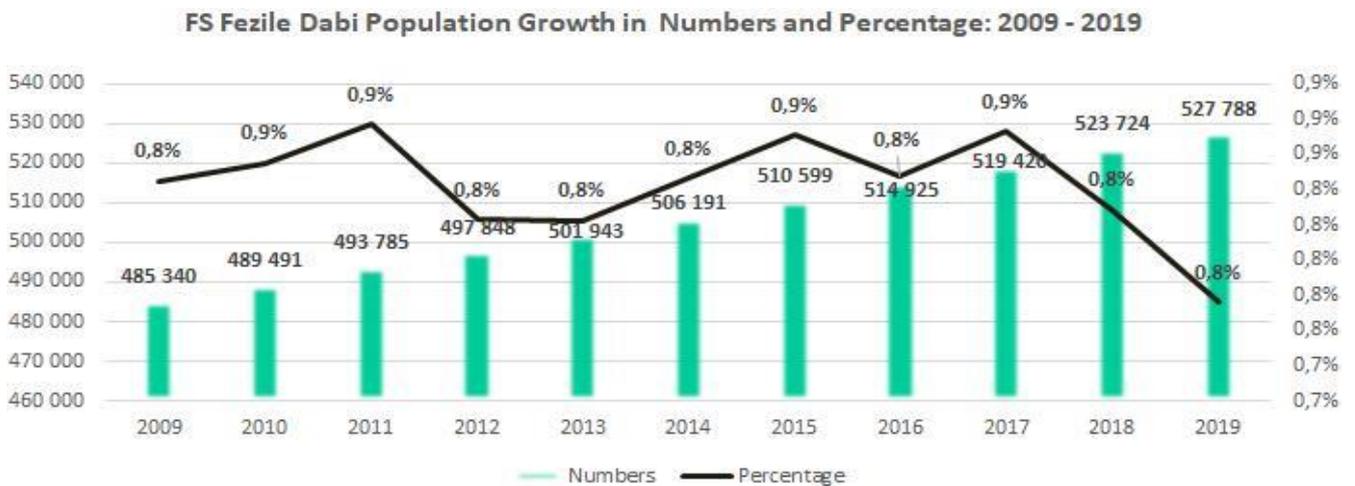
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1.2 Social and Economic Challenges in the District

1.2.1 Population

The Fezile Dabi District Municipality has a population of 527 788 in 2019 and accounts for a total population of (18.3%) of the total population in the Free State Province. When looking at the average annual growth rate, it is noted that Fezile Dabi ranked second (relative to its peers in terms of growth) with an average annual growth rate of 0.8% between 2009 and 2019.

Based on the present age-gender structure and the present fertility, mortality and migration rates, Fezile Dabi's population is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.6% from 527 788 in 2019 to 545 000 in 2024. The population projection of Fezile Dabi District Municipality shows an estimated average annual growth rate of 0.6% between 2019 and 2024. The average annual growth rate in the population over the forecasted period for Free State Province and South Africa is 0.5% and 1.3% respectively. The Free State Province is estimated to have average growth rate of 0.5% which is lower than the Fezile Dabi District Municipality. South Africa as a whole is estimated to have an average annual growth rate of 1.3% which is higher than that of Fezile Dabi's growth rate.



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1.2.2 Gender, Age and Race

Fezile Dabi District Municipality's male/female split in population was 100.1 males per 100 females in 2019. The Fezile Dabi District Municipality has significantly more males (50.02%) relative to South Africa (48.96%). The median age is 28 with those of the working age of between 18 and 64 constituting 60% of the population.

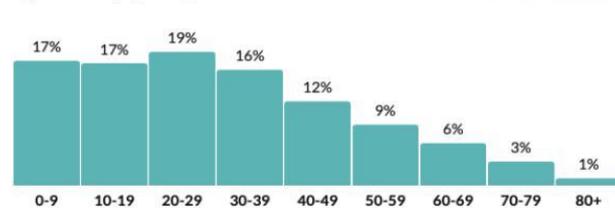
Age

28

Median age

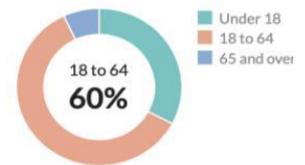
about 10 percent higher than the figure in Free State: 26
about 10 percent higher than the figure in South Africa: 25

Population by age range



Source: Community Survey 2016

Population by age category

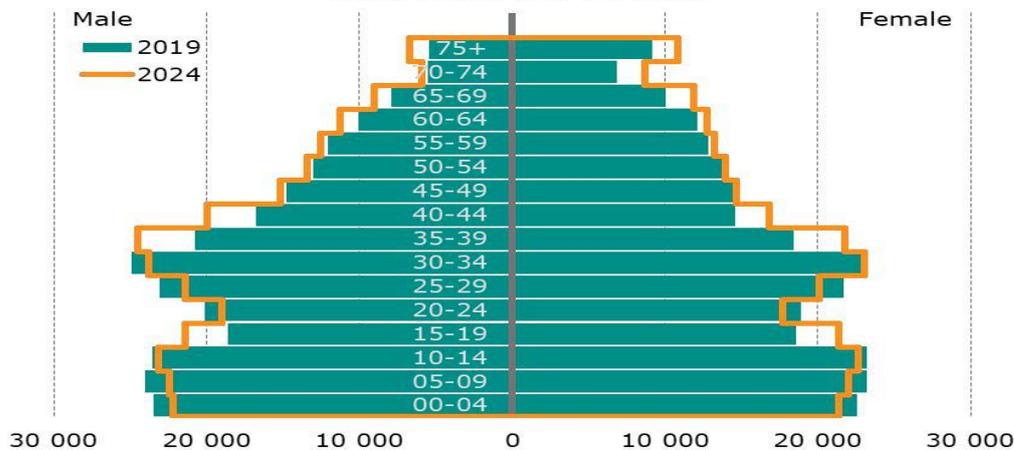


Source: Community Survey 2016

The largest share of population is within the young working age (25-44 years) age category with a total number of 163 000 (31.0%) of the total population. The age category with the second largest number of people is the young children (0-14 years) age category with a total share of 26.5%, followed by the older working age (45-64 years) age category with 103 000 people. The age category with the least number of people is the retired / old age (65 years and older) age category with only 44 800 people.

In 2019, the Fezile Dabi District Municipality's population consisted of 85.28% African (450 000), 12.17% White (64 200), 2.06% Coloured (10 900) and 0.49% Asian (2 580) people.

Population structure
Fezile Dabi, 2019 vs. 2024



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1946

1.2.3 Households

In 2019, the Fezile Dabi District Municipality comprised of 166 000 households. This equates to an average annual growth rate of 1.47% in the number of households from 2009 to 2019. With an average annual growth rate of 0.84% in the total population, the average household size in the Fezile Dabi District Municipality is by implication decreasing. This is confirmed by the data where the average household size in 2009 decreased from approximately 3.4 individuals per household to 3.2 persons per household in 2019.

Head of household

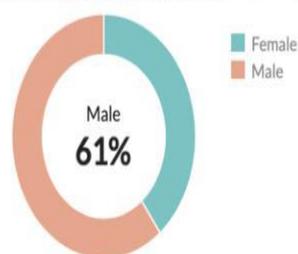
39.5% (68 072)

Households with women as their head

a little less than the rate in Free State: 41.7%
394,734

a little less than the rate in South Africa: 41.32%
6,992,274

Head of household by gender Chart Options



Source: Community Survey 2016

751

Households with heads under 18 years old

less than a fifth of the figure in Free State: 5,411

less than 10 percent of the figure in South Africa:
111,471

1.3 Spatial Challenges in the District

The general spatial challenges in the Fezile Dabi District Municipality summarized for the four local municipalities which are Metsimaholo, Moqhaka, Ngwathe and Mafube are as follows:

-  The land invasion and illegal occupation of land in (Metsimaholo) Amelia , Moodraai , Zamdela etc. , (Ngwathe) Mandela section, Tokoloho, Lusaka, Baipehing in Koppies, Airport & Matoropong in Phiritona, Ext4 Edenville etc. , (Mafube) Qalabotjha, Namahadi , (Moqhaka) illegal urban sprawl in small holdings in Kroonstad and Viljoenskroon.
-  Informal settlements where people settle on dangerous and uninhabitable places like road reserves, wetlands, flooding areas.
-  Residents in Iraq, Zamdela have built structures and churches on top of the Transnet Gas pipes and others on the Rand water pipes.
-  The deteriorating state of roads and gravel roads in rural areas is hampering on the economy and the general livelihood of citizens

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-  The pollution of the Vaal River affects its tributaries which are the Vals and the Renoster River with harmful effects on the water supply.
-  Air pollution, road spillages even though there are mitigating efforts by some stakeholders and partnership with the district municipality.
-  Climate change leads to drought which leads to water shortage in Kroonstad and Steynsrus and this threatens agriculture which contributes to food security.
-  Vandalism of facilities like cable theft, stealing of steel and copper material, breaking and burning down of facilities during protests.
-  Depletion of the Biodiversity by veld fires especially during the winter season.
-  Building of houses, businesses and social facilities without following the town planning, building regulations and laws of the local municipalities.

1.4 Governance and Institutional challenges in the District

Here under the institutional and governance legislative framework will be outlined. The institutional and governance set up in municipalities within the Fezile Dabi District space will be presented. Consideration will further be placed on the institutional and governance challenges followed by the intergovernmental institutional stabilisation and strengthening actions.

1.4.1 Institutional and governance legislative framework

The organisational structuring of local government is explicitly prescribed in the Municipal Systems Act, 1998. Section 51 (d) states that a municipality must, within its administrative and financial capacity, establish and organise its administration in a manner that would enable the municipality to ensure that its political structures, political office bearers and managers and other staff members align their roles and responsibilities with the priorities and objectives set out in the municipality's integrated development plan.

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Section 51 (e) further indicates that a municipality must establish clear relationships, and facilitate co-operation, co-ordination and communication, between –

- i. its political structures, political office bearers and its administration
- ii. Its political structures, political office bearers and administration and the local community.

Section 51 (f) concludes by showing that a municipality must organise its political structures, political office bearers and administration in a flexible way in order to respond to changing priorities and circumstances.

1.4.2 Institutional and governance status

Roles and responsibilities as enshrined in the Municipal Structures Act, 1998 are adhered to as follows:

-  Executive Mayor – Political Head of the municipality and receive reports from Members of the Mayoral Committee for submission to council
-  Speaker – Responsible for council oversight and preside in all council meetings
-  Municipal Manager – Head of Administration and accounts to the Executive Mayor and Council on implementation of the Integrated Development Plan and Annual Budget

The TROIKA meets weekly to receive reports from the Municipal Manager.

Reports from Heads of Departments are submitted monthly to Section 80 Committees and to Council for oversight.

1.4.3 Institutional and governance challenges

The State of Local Government Assessment Report issued by the Department of Cooperative Governance & Traditional Affairs (2009: 10) highlighted some of the following as causal reasons for weak institutional arrangement and poor governance. Notwithstanding the period since the publication of the Report, the institutional and governance challenges have generally remained the same. If caution is not taken, there exist a constant risk that these weaknesses, as stated in the State of Local Government Assessment Report, could arise and thus lessen institutional and governance effectiveness within the Fezile Dabi District space:



Fezile Dabi
District Municipality
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-  Tensions between the political and administrative interface;
-  Poor ability of many councillors to deal with the demands of local government;
-  Insufficient separation of powers between political parties and municipal councils;
-  Measures and support systems and resources for local democracy
-  Political factionalism and polarization of interests rather than any ideological or policy differences.
-  Lack of ethical leadership
-  Vast wards leading to inability of ward councillor to reach all ward community as ward councillor is a link between ward community and rest of government; and
-  Possible tensions between ward committees, Community Development Workers (CDW) and municipal councils

Furthermore, the following are overarching service delivery and financial sustainability challenges associated with governance, political priorities, institutional arrangements and environmental influences faced by the municipalities within the District space:

-  Lack of structured support in a form of partnership with Provincial and National government to fulfil our mandate as district municipality as required by section 84 of the Municipal Structures Act of 1988
-  Over reliance on equitable share allocation due to limited tax base to sustain financial viability and ability to deliver services.
-  Inadequate ability to explore Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and other forms of Municipal Service Partnerships (MSPs) to enhance infrastructure and service delivery.
-  Population increases in urban areas resulting in squatter settlements that put further strain on existing infrastructure and limited services.

1.4.4 Intergovernmental institutional stabilisation and strengthening actions

There is one (1) Category C Municipality, namely, Fezile Dabi District Municipality, and four (4) Category B Municipalities within the Fezile Dabi District space. The five (5) Municipalities, in terms of type, are the Municipalities with a Mayoral Executive System.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality (MLM) has had a coalition council comprised of various political parties since the by-elections held in November 2017. The coalition has made the functioning of the council and decision-making difficult. Due to continual disruptions and/or the council not forming a quorum, council meetings had to be postponed, which delayed the critical decisions necessary to enable the effective functioning of the administration. One of the key decisions the council failed to implement, since the by-elections in November 2017, was the appointment of senior managers reporting to the municipal manager, which resulted in vacancies in all senior managers positions. Consequently, various lower-level managers were appointed to act for short periods, averaging three months per acting period.

The lack of institutionalised internal controls, coupled with challenges in the council that filtered through to the staff, further weakened all areas in the internal control environment, especially assets, revenue and supply chain management. This contributed to the qualifications on assets and revenue and also had an impact on irregular expenditure.

In early 2020, the Municipality was placed under Provincial intervention in terms of Section 139 1 (b) of the Constitution, 1996. The intervention has not yielded the anticipated results as it is still not recognised in Municipal Council. The Municipal Troika is often faced with challenges to resolve matters due to different mandates and stance from different political format represented in the Municipal Council.

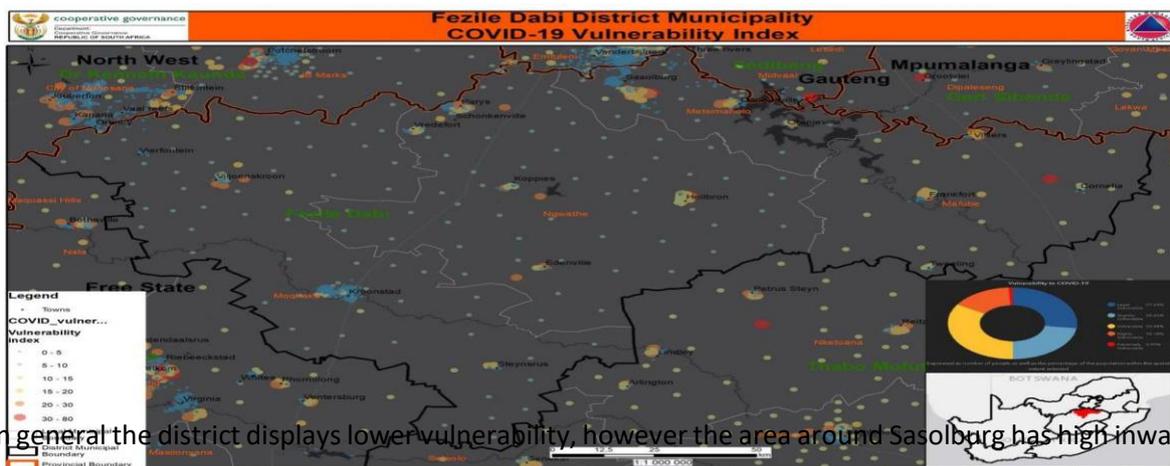
1.5 COVID-19

In respect of COVID-19, as of 11 June 2020, 424 497 people were screened and 406 people tested positive in the Free State Province. The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in collaboration with Albert Luthuli Centre for Responsible leadership have developed a set of COVID-19 Vulnerability Indicators using available data and knowledge. It identifies vulnerabilities present in communities and identifying areas in need of targeted coordinated interventions and early response.

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The purpose of the indicators is intended to support the early prevention/mitigation and preparedness phase of the disaster management cycle and informing disaster management decision making. It is not based on epidemiological modelling but a response to highlighting intervention areas due to underlying situation. The composition of the index follows two main factors, namely: transmission potential and health susceptibility.

Transmission potential areas identify areas that prevent social distancing to be practiced and where limitations of practicing good basic hygiene. The health susceptibility index denotes areas where large number of people are potential more susceptible to being adversely affected by COVID-10 due to factors such as age and underlying health conditions. The Fezile Dabi vulnerability profile is presented below. The map shows low vulnerability areas (blue dotted areas) versus areas with higher vulnerability (red dotted areas)



In general the district displays lower vulnerability, however the area around Sasolburg has high inward migration, and thus in Metsimaholo Zamdela displays extreme vulnerability due to these activities and population density. Similarly in Ngwathe it is in the areas around Fairfield and Sandersville. In Mafube it is Vlaakplaas. Area specific GIS vulnerability maps are available curtesy of CSIR at:

<https://pta-gis-2-web1.csir.co.za/portal2/apps/opsdashboard/#/390a74fb10844c7a85396e60555a866d>

There were two quarantine facilities with 177 beds in the district as at 29 May 2020.

The national cumulative total of detected COVID-19 cases stood at 1 509 124 on 25 February 2021, with recoveries at 1 424 401 translating to a recovery rate of 94%. COVID-19 related fatalities stood at 49 667. By 13 February 2021, the second wave seems to have passed in the Free State and Xhariep,



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Fezile Dabi and Thabo Mofutsanyana Districts combined, contributed less than 30% to the total of 79 756 cases reported in the Free State.

Most cases from the Free State Province were in the 20-39-year-age group (29 686/78 316, 37.9%), followed by 40-59-year-age group (28 057/78 316, 35.8%). In the week of 6-13 February, all age groups reported a decrease in weekly incidence risk. One of the key activities of the District municipality was the awareness and educational campaigns and distribution of pamphlets. In 2020, the Disaster Relief Grant was published/gazetted and it aimed at assisting municipalities in the fight against COVID-19. In this respect, an amount of R2, 65 million was allocated as follows to Fezile Dabi and its local municipalities from the Municipal Disaster relief grant:

- Fezile Dabi District – R149 000
- Mafube – R447 000
- Moqhaka – R1 013 000
- Metsimaholo – R298 000
- Ngwathe – R745 000

1.6 Purpose of the District One Plan

The purpose of the District One Plan is as follows:

- **Spatial transformation plan:** It gives a spatial dimension to intergovernmental investments within the district that promote socio-economic development.
- **Spatial targeted plan:** The District One Plan seeks to achieve coordinated public intervention in defined spatial locations within the district, to maximize the leverage of public resources on the spatial form within the district.
- **Program and Project Planning:** The District One Plan indicates how the district and intergovernmental partners will apply capital financing, including grant resources and all other sources of finance, fiscal and regulatory instruments and incentives to transform the district.
- **Inter-governmental, performance process and plan:** The District One Plan encourages the collaboration, integration and joint planning between the District Municipality and its Local Municipalities; intergovernmental partners in the provincial, national and SOEs.



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2. Economic Positioning – Fezile Dabi District

2.1 Structure of the Economy

The country's economy was traditionally rooted in the primary sectors – the result of a wealth of mineral resources and favourable agricultural conditions. But recent decades have seen a structural shift in output.

Since the early 1990s, economic growth has been mainly driven by the tertiary sector, which includes wholesale and retail trade, tourism and communications. However, South Africa is now moving towards becoming a knowledge based economy, with a greater focus on technology, e-commerce and financial and other services. The key sectors that keep the country's economic engine running are;

- Finance
- Real estate
- Business services
- General government services
- Trade
- Catering and accommodation
- Manufacturing

The finance, real estate and business services sectors contribute the most to South Africa's economy, contributing around 22% to the GDP. It is followed by general government services at 17% and then the sector of wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation at 15%. Manufacturing is fourth at 14%.

The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic in March 2020, found a vulnerable South African economy. In fact, at the time pandemic reached our shores, the South African economy had experienced two consecutive quarters of a recession. As a result, the Covid-19 pandemic deepened the economic crisis. Many people lost their jobs, many have gone without income for extended periods, and many are going hungry every day. Inequality is expected to widen and poverty to deepen. Given the extent of the devastation, the economic response required should match or even surpass the scale of the disruption caused.

The stagnation of the economy for a long period coupled with the Covid-19 crisis has also led to low levels of capacity utilization in the various sectors of the South African economy. This trend is projected to continue; painting a dire picture for gross fixed capital formation. A significant reduction in the gross fixed capital formation variable is a troubling development; given that this variable is

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critical in sustaining and growing the productive base of the economy.

The economy has also been experiencing a series of downgrades including for SOEs, thereby making the cost of accessing funds for funding critical programmes of government expensive. This is a definitive moment not only to address the weaknesses of the pre-COVID-19 economy, but also and more importantly to create an environment supportive to sustained and accelerated economic recovery.

The increase in the risk premium as a result of an increase in downgrades has also had an adverse impact on the public debt servicing costs. It is also important to indicate that the primary budget deficit has been increasing over time, and that the stock of debt has also been rising thereby leading to a constrained fiscal headspace. The COVID-19 crisis found the South African economy battling with the effects of structural problems. The crisis has led to significant adverse impact on capacity utilization for various sectors of the South African economy, this has also been accompanied by significant decreases in gross fixed capital formation in the first quarter of 2020 compared to the same period the year before.

The economy has also experienced significant employment reduction or redundancy effects across various sector of the economy. The current epidemiological scenarios and projected scenario impact on health, critical economic variables, the livelihood of the people and the low base from which to build the economy paint a picture that will require radically different measures to mitigate against the impact of the crisis.

South Africa's real GDP growth was 0.2% in 2019. The pandemic and the containment measures to curb the spread of the virus further damaged the economy. Real GDP contracted by 8.2% in 2020, the result of a decline in construction, transport and communication, manufacturing, and mining. On the demand side, all components declined, with the largest contraction, 32.4%, recorded in investment. The Reserve Bank of South Africa cut the policy rate by a cumulative 300 basis points in 2020, from 6.5% to 3.5%, to support businesses and households affected by the pandemic. Inflation was estimated to decline to 3.4% in 2020, within the reserve bank target of 3%–6%. The budget deficit was estimated to widen significantly to more than 14% of GDP, mainly due to spending pressures to contain the economic impact of the pandemic.

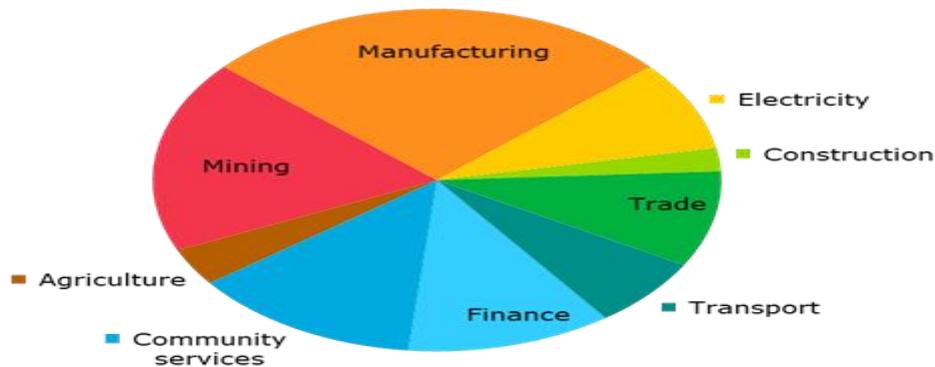
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Real GDP growth is projected to rebound to 3.0% in 2021, but the pace of the recovery will slow to 1.6% in 2022 due to continued structural constraints such as unreliable electricity supply and job regulations. The inflation rate is projected at 4.2% in 2021 and is expected to stay within the reserve banks’ target range of 3%–6% for 2022. The current account surplus is expected to erode, since a recovery in oil prices could raise the import bill. Public debt could reach more than 90% of GDP in the medium term, with projections that it will stabilize at 95% in 2026. The 2020 Medium Term Budget Policy Statement (MTBPS) in October 2020 projected a significantly larger budget deficit and slower debt consolidation in the medium term. These projections will raise risks due to the high debt-service costs and deteriorating balance sheets of state-owned enterprises and the continued weaknesses of the financial position of municipalities.

The Fezile Dabi District is the second most contributor, after Mangaung, to the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the Free State Province. In this context, Gross Domestic Product is the total market value of all goods and services produced annually within the boundaries of a district.

The Gross Value Added (GVA) of the Fezile Dabi District is outlined here below and is broken down into various production sectors:

Gross Value Added (GVA) by broad economic sector
Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2019



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1946

The District Local Economic Development Strategy, 2021 shows that the **Value added economic activities** in the District contributed 28, 9% to the total provincial value added economic activities. Value added activities and export create economic development and such activities must be supported and developed. A total of 327 592ha of land in the District constitutes (15, 4% of all agricultural land in the province) of **high potential agricultural land**. Land is a critical commodity and needs to be optimally used for agriculture and food production.



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The District has a well-developed local economy which has a Diversification Index of 42, 3% (with 0 equal to total diversification) and has location advantages in sectors such as agriculture, mining, manufacturing and electricity provision. Leveraging on location advantages and consistent with the Economic Reconstruction and Development Plan adopted on 15 October 2020, the economic development effort of the District will be placed on manufacturing, agriculture, mining and tourism & hospitality as key economic drivers of the district economy.

2.1.1 Socio Economic Analysis

The COVID-19 pandemic caused millions of workers to lose their jobs, while the number of discouraged workers increased. Investment has been on a downward path already prior to the crisis, marred by policy uncertainty, lack of adequate infrastructure leading for example to electricity shortages and lacklustre government financial prospects. Regulatory restrictions in many areas, including network industries, are a threat to the recovery. Stronger growth is needed to place the government debt trajectory on a sustainable path and to finance large unmet needs in education, health and social spending.

Fezile Dabi District Municipality is a Category C municipality, established in the year 2000. The municipality is located in the north of the Free State Province and is 20 829.1 km². The municipality is the smallest district in the province, making up 16% of its geographical area. With annual population growth rate of 1.6 percent, the district has a population of 527 788. In 2019 the district had a total number of 166 004 households with a population density of 23.8 people per square kilometres. The district has a median age of 28 years. 6% of people in the district live in farms. The average annual household income in the district is R 123 375. Fezile Dabi has an average annual growth rate at 0.8%.

In terms of the percentage of people living in poverty for each of the regions within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality, Mafube Local Municipality has the highest percentage of people living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition, with a total of 67.5%. The lowest percentage of people living in poverty can be observed in the Metsimaholo Local Municipality with a total of 49.8% living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition.

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Percentage of people living in poverty
Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2019



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1946

In terms of the inequality gap as at 2019, the Gini coefficient in Fezile Dabi District Municipality was at 0.618. The average annual income is R30 000 which is the same as the South Africa and Free State average. 62% of the households earn less than R40 000 per annum and 8% have no income. Out of the economically active population, there are 72 600 (33%) unemployed people, while youth unemployment is averaging 44.4%. Most of the formal employment lies in the Tertiary industry, with 54 600 jobs.

For the period 2008/2009 to 2018/2019 overall crime has decreased at an average annual rate of 3.85% within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality. Violent crime decreased by 4.26% since 2008/2009, while property crimes decreased by 1.18% between the 2008/2009 and 2018/2019 financial years.

2.2 National Economic Recovery and Reconstruction Plan

The South African Economy Reconstruction and Recovery Plan has three phases: Engage and Preserve – which includes a comprehensive health response to save lives and curb the spread of the pandemic; Recovery and Reform – which includes interventions to restore the economy while controlling the health risks; and lastly, Reconstruct and Transform – which entails building a sustainable, resilient and inclusive economy. In terms of the Plan, the following primary interventions will be made:

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-  Aggressive agricultural investment;
-  Employment oriented strategic localization, reindustrialisation and export promotion;
-  Energy security;
-  Support for tourism recovery and growth;
-  Gender equality and economic inclusion of women and youth;
-  Green economy interventions;
-  Strengthening food security; and
-  Macro-economic interventions

To ensure the successful implementation of the Plan, the following key enablers will be put in place:

-  Resource mobilisation;
-  Regulatory changes, a supportive policy environment and enabling conditions for ease of doing business;
-  Building a capable state;
-  Social compacting;
-  Skills development; as well as
-  Economic diplomacy and further integration into the African continent

2.3 District Economic Response Plan

The District has identified six (6) economic apex projects for economic recovery and reconstruction. The projects were identified by leveraging on key competitive advantages of the District. The projects are presented here under as follows:

-  12km Pedestrian Walkway along R59 Road and the Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site (Ngwathe Local Municipality) The project will strengthen the inter-connectivity and mobility between the towns of Parys and Vredefort;
-  SMME Business Market Commercial Hub along the N3 (Mafube Local Municipality) the Project is a mixed-use hub for Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs). It will provide trading facilities for SMMEs/Street Vendors and will further have Trading-stalls with supporting infrastructure such as ablution facilities;

-  The SMME Business Market/Civic Commercial Hub along the N3 (Mafube Local Municipality)
The Project will be of service to the daily travellers from Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal and Mpumalanga as it is at the inter-change of these three Provinces along the N3 (Gauteng – Heidelberg, Kwazulu-Natal – Newcastle and Mpumalanga – Standerton);

-  Koppies Commercial Greenhouse Vegetable Production Enterprise (Ngwathe Local Municipality) The Project is being implemented in the town of Koppies which is rural and agriculture-based. It will provide food security, jobs and develop scarce black entrepreneurship;

-  Establishment of Regional landfill site (implementation of the integrated waste management system) The establishment of the Regional Landfill-site will help both the 4 Local Municipalities and District Municipality to make waste management a collective responsibility. That is, the District Municipality will play a role differing but complementing the waste management work which is currently being carried out by the 4 Local Municipalities in the 15 towns within the District/Region. Currently, the 4 Local Municipalities collect waste from generators of waste and dispose of such waste at the 15 landfill sites which are within the 15 towns of the District/Region. The strategy is that, through “Regionalisation’, the District will play coordinating and facilitating role through management of waste so collected and disposed of by the 4 Local Municipalities.

-  Construction of the Harry Gwala/ Zamdela Bridge with pedestrian crossing (Metsimaholo Local Municipality) The construction of the bridge will help, among others, achieve safe commuting over the dangerous railway line between Zamdela and Harry Gwala and will further facilitate easy access to social and economic facilities for communities of both Harry Gwala and Amelia.



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 Water testing laboratory (Metsimaholo Local Municipality) (i) The establishment of the Accredited Laboratory will have the following benefits: Contribute immensely towards achieving water quality in the District. For example, through enforcement of by-laws on industrial waste management, industries such as abattoirs will be encouraged to use the District Testing Laboratory for pre-treatment of their industrial discharges (effluent).

(ii) Help reduce high water testing costs for water services authorities/municipalities as the relationship will be “government to government”

Tourism	Agriculture	SMME Development	Social Development
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stimulation of the tourism sector through training, funding and creation of development opportunities - To maximise the benefits from the industry - Promote and market tourism (enhance image and marketing of municipal area) (Tourism awareness campaigns). - Revise institutional structure to support and guide tourism in the District - Assist tourism establishments (B&Bs) with grading process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To support agricultural development in the district (subsistence agriculture) - Create an environment supportive of small scale agricultural opportunities - To address the problems of commercial farmers - To provide better living conditions, tenure security, and access to basic physical and social infrastructure for farm workers - Support subsistence agriculture - Support development of agri-hubs in the district - Extending agro-processing opportunities across the District - Support/ assist agricultural cooperatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To stimulate and support SMMEs through training, funding and the creation of development opportunities - Assistance to SMMEs through the Entrepreneurial Support System (Job creation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance to NGOs, NPOs, CBOs and ECDs within the district - Assistance of vulnerable groups
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2.4 Critical enablers for the District Economic Recovery

-  Skills development directed to support the local economy
-  Ensure an enabling economic environment exists for a thriving private sector with the aim of job creation;
-  Promoting proper planning and implementation of projects and programmes;
-  Setting standards for service delivery
-  Resource mobilisation
-  Building a capable state
-  Regulatory changes, a supportive policy environment and enabling conditions for ease of doing business
-  Social compacting
-  Economic integration and further integration into the Provincial and national space

2.4 Summary of relief measures to cushion the economy

To improve its resilience and growth potential, as well as to recover from the COVID-19 crisis in a more dynamic and sustainable way, South Africa will need to improve the allocation of resources and create job opportunities. Removing barriers to competition and lifting regulatory restrictions in many sectors, but in particular more competition in network industries would bring down prices, increase the accessibility of services, stimulate downstream firms' competitiveness and raise productivity growth. Competition and good governance should be safeguarded by giving the energy and telecommunication regulators greater independence and encouraging closer and better collaboration between competition authorities and sector regulators.

Entrepreneurship in South Africa is weak compared to other emerging economies, and the slowing growth and COVID-19 crisis have compounded an already difficult environment for new and small businesses before the pandemic. Reducing red tape and barriers to entrepreneurship should aim at further reducing the bureaucratic procedures and licensing, which remain a burden on small firms. Improving access to finance should be prioritised by increasing financial and non-financial government support for entrepreneurs.

Public infrastructure investment has dropped in recent years in addition to declining private investment. The speed, quality and efficiency of many public investment projects also have been low. High quality, accessible infrastructure investment should be increased, by accelerating the operations of the infrastructure fund with the private sector, development finance institutions and multilateral

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development banks. The fund should aim to increase the number of blended-finance projects, enhance oversight, improve the speed and quality of spending, and reduce costs in public infrastructure. Developing well-structured public-private partnerships could also boost infrastructure investment, and in particular participation in ports and rail. Provide special economic zones with better infrastructure and develop their linkages with local economies.

The low quality of the education system, high drop-out rates and the lack of work experience contribute to gaps in entrepreneurial skills. Improving the quality of education would boost human capital accumulation and reduce the high levels of inequality.

South Africa is a heavy greenhouse gas emitter, Coal is the major energy source for electricity and industrial processes, contributing to air pollution with impacts on premature mortality rates and child development. Greener energy policy can bolster growth and limit environmental impact through investment in renewable energy and other low-carbon technologies. Building on recent progress carbon pricing, a more ambitious carbon tax over the medium-term should be combined with the regulatory reforms to increase the responsiveness to such price signals and revenue recycling to shield low income households from adverse effects

2.6 Key economic infrastructure projects that require unblocking

-  Revive/upgrade- Jim Fouche structure, Abrahamsrust, Mimosa resort etc.
-  Increase exposure and marketing of the Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site (VDWHS).
-  Villiers: This node has job creation and tourism potential with its locality along the N3 to Durban and the Vaal River.
-  Maintenance and marketing of the tourist routes within the district and thus creating job opportunities whilst attracting tourists to the region e.g. Riemland Route.
-  Frankfort: Support and promotion of agricultural in this Node.
-  Farmers Support Production Units (FSPU) to feed Agri - hubs, host Agri-hubs- opportunity to sell fresh produce, establishment of commonages in the District, Feed mills and Abattoirs.
-  Kroonstad & Viljoenskroon: Rehabilitation of Roads and Stormwater infrastructure in industrial areas.
-  Kroonstad: Develop Kroonstad Airport
-  Kroonstad: Upgrading of Kroonpark Resort which is a District/National tourist destination of Choice.

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-  Moqhaka: Development of Municipal Investment Incentive Scheme to keep current investment and attract new ones.
-  Revamp Kroonstad Electricity Power Station and look into Green Energy Investment.
-  Moqhaka: Develop and implement an improved Transport Plan.
-  Moqhaka: Develop and Implement a Water Services Development Plan.
-  Moqhaka: Develop and implement a Waste Storage, Disposal and Treatment Plan.
-  Initiate the process of reincorporation of Vierfontein and Renoval into Moqhaka Local Municipality.
-  Kroonstad: Resuscitation of Kroonstad Cargo Hold and Reconstruction of Passengers Train station with its facilities.

3. Integrated Service Positioning

The services provided by the Fezile Dabi District Municipality are related to its areas of function prescribed in Powers and Functions in terms of Schedule 4 (Part B) and Schedule 5 (Part B) of the Constitution, and these, among others, are listed below:

-  Cleansing: The District, in terms of the Health Act, is responsible for the development of plans, awareness as well as educational campaigns. The local municipalities within the jurisdiction of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality, however, are responsible for the cleaning of public streets, roads, and other public spaces either manually or mechanically.
-  Control of public nuisance: In terms of general function of municipal health services
-  Municipal Health Services referring to environmental health services performed by a district municipality, subject to amendments to the Structures Act and arrangements with MECs to grant the necessary authorisations.
-  Water: The monitoring of water quality, including potable water.
-  Sanitation: Monitoring and awareness which involves sampling on networks and connection to assess compliance with applicable standards.
-  Municipal Public Works: The district performs any supporting infrastructure or service to empower the local municipalities to perform their functions
-  Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria: Monitoring of funeral parlours and crematoria for compliance. The District is responsible for regional cemeteries.



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3.1 Service delivery challenges

It is noteworthy to highlight that the 2020/21 municipal financial year has been marred by COVID-19 associated challenges which have crippled the engine of service delivery - human capital. The prevention of the workforce from coming to the workplace to work from home was a massive transition for many public officials and this ultimately hindered service delivery. However, the Fezile Dabi District Municipality has constantly formed strategies to manoeuvre around the global outbreak of the pandemic and ensure that the safety of its employees is central to the institution.

As mentioned above, the work of the Fezile Dabi District involves engaging with communities through awareness campaigns relating to a myriad of affecting issues such as HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and now COVID-19 itself. It is under the stringent COVID-19 regulations that the Fezile Dabi District Municipality, through the Office of the Executive Mayor our Environmental Health & Emergency Services department which consists of a Disaster Management Unit, Municipal Health Services; Environmental Management; Disaster Management; and Fire & Emergency Services, held programmes which assisted funeral parlours in the handling of COVID-19 affected bodies, taxi associations, food outlets and as well as schools on the conducting of day to day business amidst the pandemic.

3.1.1 Service delivery challenges Mafube Local Municipality

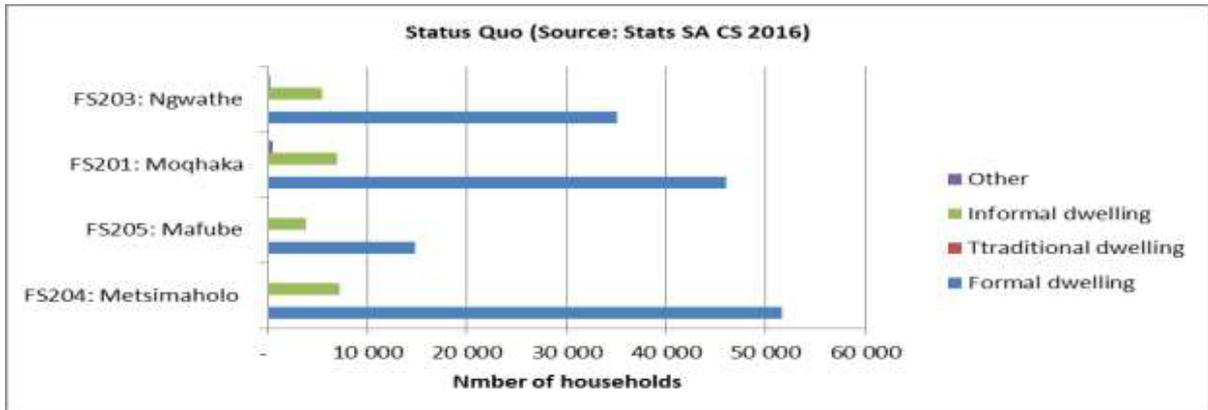
Below is information pertaining to the state of service delivery in the Fezile Dabi Municipality and the local municipalities in the area of jurisdiction

3.1.1.1 Housing

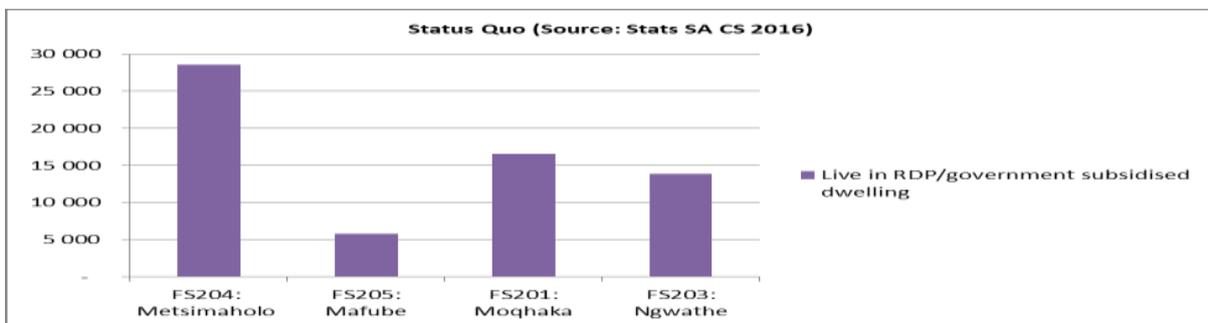
The challenges that the district is confronted with in the housing area of service are but a few, namely that of land availability and the high cost of acquiring privately owned land.

The following graph depicts distribution of households by type of main dwelling in the district:

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Distribution of households living in RDP / government subsidised dwellings in the district:



The following is information pertaining to the status of the Housing Sector Plans:

-  Moqhaka LM – Approved by Council
-  Metsimaholo LM – Approved by Council.
-  Ngwathe LM – Under review.
-  Mafube –

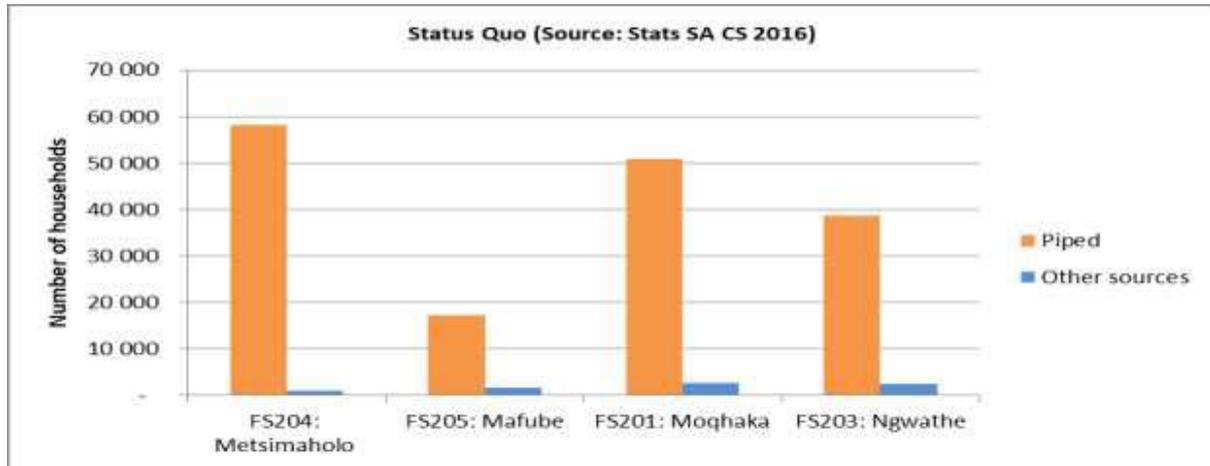
3.1.2. Water services

The national target for the provision of water service provision in terms of the National Development Plan is 100% by the year 2030. Currently, no local municipality has a Water Services Development Plan (WSDP), and the status is as follows:

-  Metsimaholo LM – is awaiting council approval;
-  Moqhaka LM – draft is currently being updated
-  Ngwathe – No WSDP in place
-  Mafube –

The following is a graph depicting water distribution of households with piped water supply in the district:

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The district-wide challenges to water supply include ageing infrastructure, frequently and potentially a major source of high distribution losses. This is exacerbated by the absence of Operations & Maintenance Plans. However, water is effectively available in places of public service such as police stations, clinics, schools, etc.

3.1.3. Sanitation

The national target in terms of the National Development Plan on sanitation purposed to eliminate the backlog pertaining thereto by 2010. Ageing infrastructure and frequently busting asbestos pipes for bulk supply, the lack of provision for sanitation services to informal settlements and incomplete projects remain a daunting challenge in the provision of this service. Moreover, the absence of an Operations & Maintenance Plan is exacerbating to the latter. The following information pertains to the percentage of households with access to sanitation (flush toilet):

 Metsimaholo: 74.1%

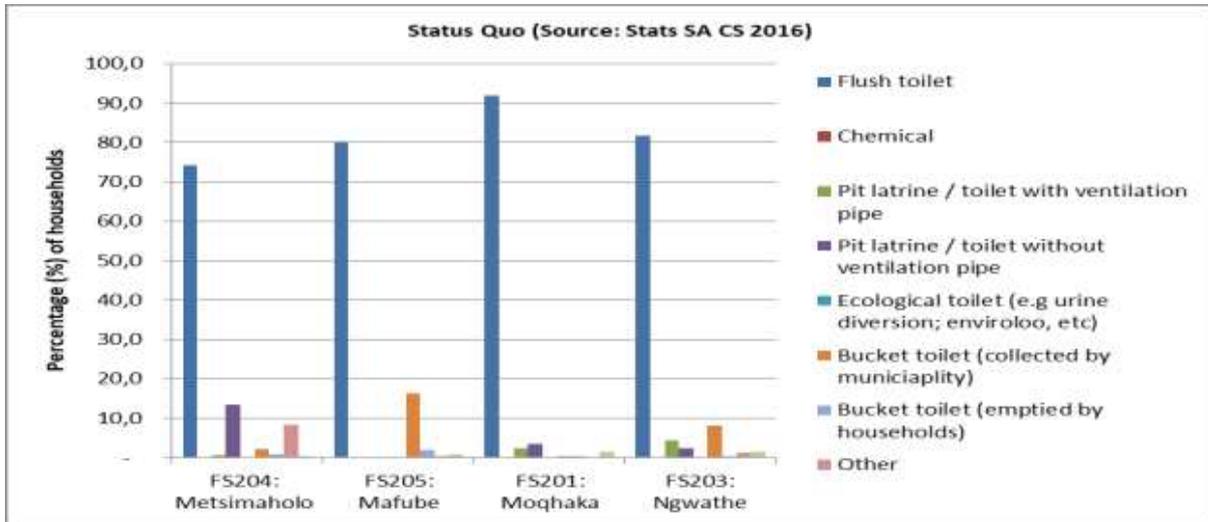
 Mafube: 72.2%

 Moqhaka: 85.8%

 Ngwathe: 74.6%

The graph below indicates the distribution of households by toilet facility in the district:

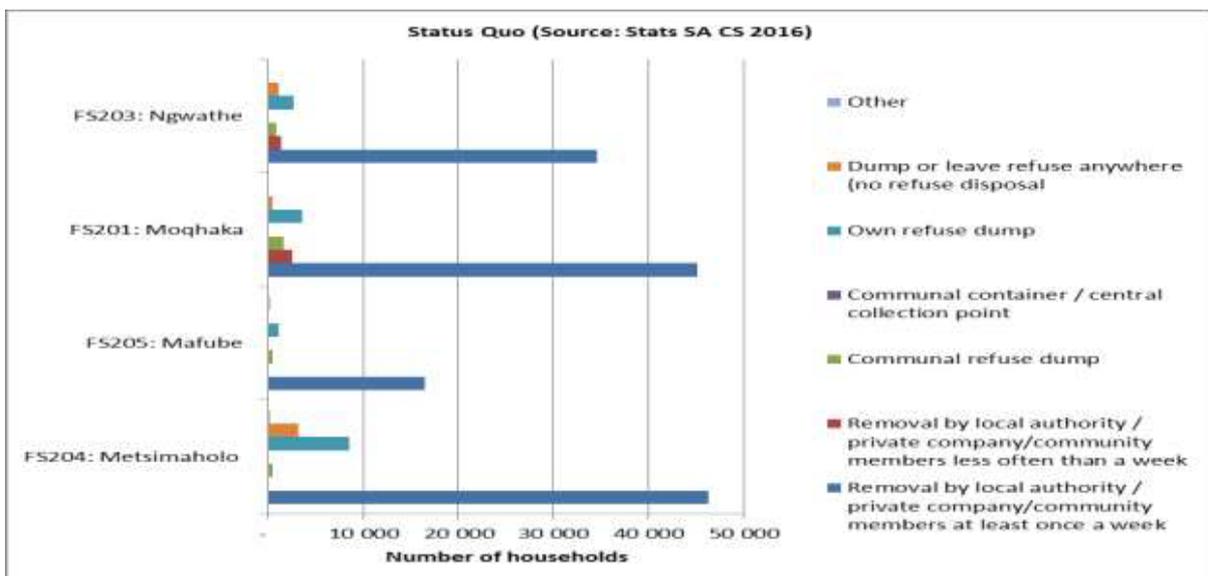
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3.1.4. Refuse Removal

In terms of the national target, 95% of urban households and 75% of rural households were to have adequate levels of refuse removal by 2016. As the situation stands in Fezile Dabi District, the local municipalities currently should have their Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) reviewed by Council and subsequently approved.

Below is a graph depicting the distribution of households by access to refuse removal facilities in the district:



Furthermore, the landfill sites in all the local municipalities of the district are licensed and the percentage of households with access to refuse removal is as follows:

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 Metsimaholo: 79.0%

 Mafube: 80.3%

 Moqhaka: 84.9%

 Ngwathe: 81.9%

3.1.5 Roads

The roads in the district consist of both gravel and tarred roads including major economic roads. There is no Integrated Transport Plan across all four local municipalities. In terms of the 2021/22 Draft IDP of the Fezile Dabi DM with regard to public transport, the status of major economic roads leading to social facilities such as schools, clinics, etc., across the district are generally in fair conditions, but require substantial maintenance and renewal. Arterial and internal roads are also in fairly good condition, in terms of the 2021/22 IDP, requiring of maintenance and renewal. Informal settlements do not have access to this service as they were not established in terms of proper planning processes. The Fezile Dabi District Municipality depends on grants and subsidies from national Government to support the delivery of this service.

3.2 Basic Service Delivery Challenges

3.2.1 Service delivery challenges Mafube Local Municipality

Service	Challenges
Housing	Incomplete RDP houses & backlog in provision of houses
Water services	Sporadic water supply interruptions Aging infrastructure – AC pipes
Sanitation	Incomplete sewer network Aging/Collapsed infrastructure (AC pipes) causing spillages
Roads	Deteriorating roads network (flexible and gravel roads)

3.2.2 Short-term service delivery improvement actions/interventions Mafube Local Municipality

Service	Short term improvement actions/interventions
Housing	<p>Progress on commissioning of previously incomplete houses is taking time.</p> <p>Department of Human Settlement has recently assisting beneficiaries with housing applications</p>
Water services	Reactive maintenance on burst water pipes
Sanitation	<p>Regular unblocking of sewer network</p> <p>Construction of damaged sewer manholes</p> <p>Construction of collapsed sewer line (only short sections)</p>
Roads	<p>Re-gravelling and blading of roads</p> <p>Cleaning of SW channels</p> <p>Patching of potholes</p>

4. Infrastructure engineering

4.1 Infrastructure challenges:

- Aging infrastructure (Water, sanitation, roads and electricity)
- Under capacitated infrastructure and networks that does not held up to the growth of communities and expansions of suburbs.
- Insufficient maintenance budgets on infrastructure and equipment
- Skills challenges to maintain infrastructure and equipment

4.1.1 Infrastructure challenges Ngwathe Local Municipality

The following electricity projects are proposed so as to achieve uninterrupted electricity supply and accommodate population growth as well as businesses and industrial development:

Ngwathe Local Municipality			
Project	Cost estimate	Project	Cost estimate
Upgrading Lusaka Sub-station	R1 400 000.00	Replacement of Protection relays in Main sub	R80 000,00
Upgrading Monument Sub-station	R 400 000.00	Replacement of Protection relays in Parys Switching station	R60 000,00
Upgrading Park mansion Sub-station	R2 300 000.00	Replace solid copper with ABC	R1 000 000,00
Upgrading Heilbron main station	R2 500 000.00	Replace 11 kV cables	R2 500 000,00
1 MVA standby generator installation in Parys	R2 200 000.00	Refurbish Ring Main Units	R280 000,00
Replacement of overhead lines in Koppies Rural	R3 000 000.00	Refurbish mini subs and transformers	R1 065 000,00
Upgrading of Rooidam substation	R1 500 000.00	Upgrading of Eskom Bulk Supply Point	R18 000 000,00
Replacement of MV cables in Parys Replacement of MV underground cables	R16 000 000,00	Vredefort switching station	R2 400 000,00

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Ngwathe Local Municipality			
Project	Cost estimate	Project	Cost estimate
Industries switching station required is a new Switching Station and cable work	R4 000000,00	New Mapetla switching station	R4 000 000,00
Cable work to Industries SS from Parys Main SS required is a new Switching Station and cable work	R2 000 000,00	New Mokwallo switching station	R4 000 000,00
Golf Estate switching station required is a new Switching Station and cable work	R4 000000,00	New overhead lines	R2 000 000,00
Cable work to Golf Estate SS from Industries SS required is a new Switching Station and cable work	R 4 500 000,00	New overhead lines	R1 500 000,00
		New overhead lines	R300 000,00
		Upgrade existing electrical network in Mokwallo	R1 800 000,00
		Vredefort WTW standby 200 KVA generator	R 800 000,00
Koppies		Heilbron	
New Koppies Kwakwatsi Switching Station	R7 000 000,00	Service Switchgear	R800 000,00
Overhead network normalisation	R8 000 000,00	Service Ring Main units	R1 000 000,00

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Ngwathe Local Municipality			
Project		Cost estimate	
Additional transformers	R3 500 000,00	Service Minisubs and Transformers	R2 000 000,00
Construction of a new substation	R60 000 000,00	Maintenance on building	R5 000 000,00
		Additional transformers	R500 000,00
Edenville			
Replacement of Poles	R1 000 000,00		
Pole mounted transformers	R600 000,00		
Eskom Bulk supply point	R2 000 000,00		
Edenville/Ngwathe switching station	R2 500 000,00		
New overhead line Edenville	R1 500 000,00		
New overhead line Ngwathe	R800 000,00		
Transformer maintenance	R800 000,00		
Additional transformers and new poles	R2 500 000,00		

4.2 Infrastructure challenges Mafube Local Municipality

Infrastructure (WATER)	Challenges
Construction of new 4ML concrete reservoir in Cornelia	Inadequate reservoir storage capacity due to increasing water demand/population growth
Construction of new 4ML concrete reservoir in Tweeling and associated pipeline	Inadequate reservoir storage capacity due to increasing water demand/population growth
Refurbishment of the Water Purification Plant in Tweeling	Inadequate reservoir storage capacity due to increasing water demand/population
Upgrading of water supply pipeline from Frankfort to Cornelia	Sporadic water supply interruptions on the pipeline from Frankfort to Cornelia
Construction of a Weir in Vaal River for Qalabotjha and Villiers communities	Inadequate raw water supply from source during the seasonal time in winter when river water level drops

Infrastructure (SANITATION)	Challenges
<p>Completion of Sewer Network and Water Reticulation (both main line & connections) for Namahadi Extension 8 Phase 2 extend water and sanitation services to 2 346 ervens.</p>	<p>Incomplete sewer reticulations / utilisation of buckets at Phomolong in Namahadi.</p>
<p>Upgrading of Tweeling Waste Water Treatment Works</p>	<p>Provision of basic sanitation services</p>
<p>Upgrading of Cornelia Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW)</p>	<p>Inadequate capacity of Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) to accommodate population growth</p>
<p>Refurbish the Riverside Pump Station in Villiers</p>	<p>Leakages at Riverside Pump Station result in raw sewerage discharging into the Vaal river.</p>
<p>Repositioning of sewer pump station and construction of 1km rising main in Villiers.</p>	<p>Continuous sewer spillages into HHs yards when pump station is not operating.</p>

Infrastructure improvement actions/interventions Mafube Local Municipality:

Infrastructure (WATER)	Infrastructure improvement actions/interventions
Construction of new 4ML concrete reservoir in Cornelia	Business Plan submitted to DWS
Construction of new 4ML concrete reservoir in Tweeling and associated pipeline	Business Plan to be submitted to sector department
Refurbishment of the Water Purification Plant in Tweeling	Business Plan to be submitted to sector department
Upgrading of water supply pipeline from Frankfort to Cornelia	Business Plan to be submitted to sector department
Construction of a Weir in Vaal River for Qalabotjha and Villiers communities	Business Plan previously approved by DWS

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Infrastructure (SANITATION)	Infrastructure improvement actions/interventions
Completion of Sewer Network and Water Reticulation (both main line & connections) for Namahadi Extension 8 Phase 2 extend water and sanitation services to 2 346 ervens.	Business Plan to be submitted to sector department
Upgrading of Tweeling Waste Water Treatment Works	Business Plan to be submitted to sector department
Upgrading of Cornelia Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW)	Business Plan to be submitted to sector department
Refurbish the Riverside Pump Station in Villiers	Business Plan to be submitted to sector department
Repositioning of sewer pump station and construction of 1km rising main in Villiers.	Business Plan to be submitted to sector department

Mafube Local Municipality

Water projects:

Project Description	Challenge	Location	Duration	Estimated Costs
Construction of new 4 ML concrete reservoir	Inadequate reservoir storage capacity due to increasing water demand/population growth	Tweeling / Mafahlaneng	18 months	<i>R20.2 million</i>
Refurbishment of the Water Purification Plant	Inadequate reservoir storage capacity due to increasing water demand/population	Tweeling / Mafahlaneng	12 months	<i>R14.5 million</i>
Construction of new 4 ML concrete reservoir	Inadequate reservoir storage capacity due to increasing water demand/population growth	Cornelia	18 months	<i>R20.2 million</i>

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Project Description	Challenge	Location	Duration	Estimated Costs
Upgrading of water supply pipeline from Frankfort to Cornelia	Sporadic water supply interruptions on the pipeline from Frankfort to Cornelia	Cornelia / Ntswanatsatsi	36 months	R177.5 million
Construction of a Weir in Vaal River for Qalabotjha and Villiers communities	Inadequate raw water supply from source during the seasonal time in winter when river water level drops	Villiers / Qalabotjha	24 months	R45 million
Replacement of AC water pipes with uPVC pipes	The AC pipes have exceeded useful lifespan and are a health hazard	Frankfort, Villiers, Cornelia and Tweeling	24 months	R95 million
Construction of new 4 ML concrete reservoir	Inadequate reservoir storage capacity due to increasing water demand/population growth	Tweeling / Mafahlaneng	18 months	R20.2 million
Refurbishment of the Water Purification Plant	Inadequate reservoir storage capacity due to increasing water demand/population	Tweeling / Mafahlaneng	12 months	R14.5 million
Rehabilitation of Kimberley Weir and Construction of new 4 km uPVC water pipeline from Frankfort Intake Tower to Water Purification Works	The weir is in a state of disrepair, while the current GRP pipeline is obsolete and unreliable with consistent bursts. This results in critical water supply disruptions to Frankfort, Namahadi, Cornelia and Ntswanatsatsi	Frankfort	6 months	R21.2 million

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Project Description	Challenge	Location	Duration	Estimated Costs
Upgrading of water supply pipeline from Frankfort to Cornelia	Sporadic water supply interruptions on the pipeline from Frankfort to Cornelia	Cornelia / Ntswanatsatsi	36 months	R177.5 million
Construction of a Weir in Vaal River for Qalabotjha and Villiers communities	Inadequate raw water supply from source during the seasonal time in winter when river water level drops	Villiers / Qalabotjha	24 months	R45 million

Sanitation Projects:

Project Description	Challenge	Location	Duration	Estimated Costs
<i>Completion of Sewer Network and Water Reticulation (both main line & connections) for Namahadi Extension 8 Phase 2 viz extend water and sanitation services to 2 346 ervens</i>	Incomplete sewer reticulations / utilisation of buckets at Phomolong in Namahadi.	Frankfort / Namahadi	12 months	R33. 095 million
Upgrading of Tweeling Waste Water Treatment Works	Provision of basic sanitation services	Tweeling / Mafahlaneng	18 months	R55 million
Installation of 102 sewer house connections in Tweeling Ext.1	Incomplete sewer reticulations/utilisation of buckets at Mafahlaneng.	Tweeling / Mafahlaneng	6 months	R1.1 million
Upgrading of bulk sewer rising main pipeline and two sewer pump stations in Cornelia	Continuous sewer blockages and spillages	Cornelia / Ntswanatsatsi	12 months	R8.8 million

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Project Description	Challenge	Location	Duration	Estimated Costs
Upgrade Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW)	Inadequate capacity of Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) to accommodate population growth	Cornelia / Ntswanatsatsi	18 months	R25 million
Refurbish the Riverside Pump Station.	Leakages at Riverside Pump Station result in raw sewerage discharging into the Vaal river.	Villiers / Qalabotjha	12 months	R8.5 million
Installation of water and sewer house connections to 188 Households	Incomplete sewer reticulations/utilisation of buckets at Qalabotjha.	Villiers / Qalabotjha	9 months	R1.4 million
Repositioning of sewer pump station and construction of 1km rising main.	Continuous sewer spillages into HHs yards when pump station is not operating.	Villiers / Qalabotjha	9 months	R5.5 million
Electrification of 1757 Households in Mafube	Eradication of electrification backlog	All Towns	18 months	R29 869 000,00
Completion of Sewer Network and Water Reticulation (both main line & connections) for Namahadi Extension 8 Phase 2 viz extend water and sanitation services to 2 346 ervens	Incomplete sewer reticulations / utilisation of buckets at Phomolong in Namahadi.	Frankfort / Namahadi	12 months	R33. 095 million
Upgrading of Tweeling Waste Water Treatment Works	Provision of basic sanitation services	Tweeling / Mafahlaneng	18 months	R55 million
Upgrading of bulk sewer rising main pipeline and two sewer pump stations in Cornelia	Continuous sewer blockages and spillages	Cornelia / Ntswanatsatsi	12 months	R8.8 million

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Project Description	Challenge	Location	Duration	Estimated Costs
Replacement of AC sewer pipes with uPVC pipes	AC pipes have exceeded useful lifespan and are a health hazard	Frankfort, Villiers, Cornelia and Tweeling	24 months	R145 million
Upgrade Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW)	Inadequate capacity of Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) to accommodate population growth	Cornelia / Ntswanatsatsi	18 months	R25 million
Refurbish the Riverside Pump Station	Leakages at Riverside Pump Station result in raw sewerage discharging into the Vaal river	Villiers / Qalabotjha	12 months	R8.5 million
Repositioning of sewer pump station and construction of 1km rising main.	Continuous sewer spillages into HHs yards when pump station is not operating.	Villiers / Qalabotjha	9 months	R5.5 million
Construction of 15km paved main roads	Goods and services are not accessible due to non-existence of major feeder roads	Frankfort, Villiers, Cornelia and Tweeling	24 months	R157.5 million
Upgrade of Frankfort SubStation	Establish adequate electricity capacity for eradication of backlogs, future industrial and community development	Frankfort/ Namahadi	9 months	R51 million
Electrification of 1757 Households in Mafube	Eradication of electrification backlog	All Towns	18 months	R29.9 million

Moqhaka Local Municipality

Electricity projects:

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Project Description	Challenge	Location	Duration	Estimated Costs
Bulk - Refurbishment for Main Substation	Uninterrupted electricity supply to accommodate population growth as well as businesses and industrial development	Kroonstad	12 months	R36 million
Bulk – 66kV overhead line from Main substation to South substation	Uninterrupted electricity supply to accommodate population growth as well as businesses and industrial development	Kroonstad	24 months	R40 million
Electrification of Maokeng extension 10	Uninterrupted electricity supply to accommodate population growth as well as businesses and industrial development	Maokeng	1 to 6yrs	R117 million (Phase 1 – R6 million)
Bulk – Refurbishment of the electrical network	Uninterrupted electricity supply to accommodate population growth as well as businesses and industrial development	Moqhaka Local Municipality	3 to 10 yrs	R500 million (Phase 1 – R25 million)
Bulk – Notified maximum demand (NMD) increase	Uninterrupted electricity supply to accommodate population growth as well as businesses and industrial development	Viljoenskroon	12 months	R49 million
Upgrading of catchment weir in Viljoenskroon	Inadequate raw water supply (Viljoenskroon is running at an average of ± 6.4 ML/d and needs to be extended to cope with the additional 4400 stands of Northleigh	Viljoenskroon	12 months	R20 million
Upgrade Steynsrus Water Treatment Plant	Inadequate raw water supply (Steynsrus is running at an average of ± 1.8 ML/day and its capacity needs to be increased in light of increased population growth)	Steynsrus	9 months	R8 million

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Project Description	Challenge	Location	Duration	Estimated Costs
Construction of 2 ML steel tank reservoir in Phomolong/Maokeng	Not provided	Phomolong/Maokeng	12 months	R6,5 million
Refurbishment of Waste Water Treatment Plant	Spillages into the adjacent stream	Steynsrus/Matlwangtlwang		R5 million

Ngwathe Local Municipality

Electricity projects:

Project Description	Challenge	Location	Duration	Estimated Costs
Upgrade Lusaka sub-station	Interrupted electricity supply to accommodate population growth as well as businesses and industrial development.	Lusaka/Tumahole		R1.4 million
Upgrading Monument sub-station	Interrupted electricity supply to accommodate population growth as well as businesses and industrial development.			R400 000
Upgrading Parkmansion Sub-station	Interrupted electricity supply to accommodate population growth as well as businesses and industrial development.			2.3 million

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Project Description	Challenge	Location	Duration	Estimated Costs
Upgrading Heilbron main station	Interrupted electricity supply to accommodate population growth as well as businesses and industrial development.	Heilbron		R2.5 million
1 Mva standby generator installation in Parys	Interrupted electricity supply to accommodate population growth as well as businesses and industrial development.	Parys		R2.2 million
Replacement of overhead lines in Koppies Rural	Interrupted electricity supply to accommodate population growth as well as businesses and industrial development.	Koppies Rural		R3 million

Water projects:

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Project Description	Challenge	Location	Duration	Estimated Costs
Pipeline Between to Reservoir number 4 in Ward 6 Parys	Interrupted potable water supply to accommodate population growth as well as businesses and industrial development.	Parys		2 Million
400kl Elevated tower in Tumahole (Mandela) - Ward 6	Interrupted potable water supply to accommodate population growth as well as businesses and industrial development.	Tumahole		9 million
Construction of 140kl Elevated tower in Schoekenville – Ward 13	Interrupted potable water supply to accommodate population growth as well as businesses and industrial development.	Schoekenville		6 million
Refurbishment of existing manholes in Ward 12 Parys	Inadequate sanitation	Parys		R1.8 million
Bucket eradication in Ward 5 Heilbron	Inadequate sanitation	Heilbron		R21 million
Bucket eradication in Ward 17 Koppies	Inadequate sanitation	Koppies		R15 million
Bucket eradication in Ward 15 Vredefort	Inadequate sanitation	Vredefort		R18.3 million
Bucket eradication in Ward 18 Edenville	Inadequate sanitation	Edenville		R9.975 million
Bucket eradication in Parys	Inadequate sanitation	Parys		R10 million

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Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Project Description	Challenge	Location	Duration	Estimated Costs
Electricity projects				
Upgrade of Zamdela water pipes from asbestos to UPVC	Interrupted potable water supply to accommodate population growth as well as businesses and industrial development.	Zamdela	12 months	R10 million
Road infrastructure				
Construction of 2.0 km paved road and storm water drainage system	Flooding of storm water during the rainy season/ main road inaccessible	Refengkgotso	12 months	R 15million
Upgrade of Zamdela water pipes from asbestos to UPVC	Interrupted potable water supply to accommodate population growth as well as businesses and industrial development.	Zamdela	12 months	R10 million
Road infrastructure projects				
Construction of 2.0 km paved road and storm water drainage system	Flooding of storm water during the rainy season/ main road inaccessible	Refengkgotso	12 months	R15 million

5. Spatial Restructuring and Environmental Sustainability

The spatial challenges of the Fezile Dabi Local Municipality are detailed in section 1.3 above. Below are the three environmental management areas as prevalent in FDDM.

5.1 Air quality

The declaration of the Vaal Triangle Airshed as a priority area was published in the Government Gazette in terms of Section 18(1) of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004) under Notice No. 365 of 21 April 2006, as amended by Notice 711 of 17 August 2007. The Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area (VTAPA) is the first priority area in South Africa and was declared such due to the concern of elevated pollutant concentrations within the area, specifically particulates.

The Vaal Triangle is a highly industrialised area housing numerous industries, a coal fired power station, and various smaller industrial and commercial activities in addition to a few collieries and quarries giving rise to noxious and offensive gasses. The Vaal Triangle is also home to a number of large informal settlements mainly using coal and wood as fuel source. This in return impacts directly on the health and well-being of the people residing there. Other sources of concern contributing to the pollution mixture within the area include vehicle tailpipe emissions, biomass burning, water treatment works and landfill areas, agricultural activities and various other fugitive sources.

The demarcation of the VTAPA includes two district municipalities and one metropolitan municipality namely Sedibeng District Municipality (Gauteng Province), Fezile Dab District Municipality (Free State Province) and the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (Gauteng Province). The Local municipalities include Emfuleni Local Municipality and Midvaal Local Municipality in Sedibeng, Administrative Regions 6 (Doornkop/Soweto); 10 {Diepkloof/Meadowlands}, and 11 (Ennerdale/Orange Farm) within the City of Johannesburg; and the Metsimaholo Local Municipality {Northern Free State} (Figure 1). The priority area covers approximately 3,600 km² and houses a population of 2,532,362 (based on the 2001 Census) with the highest population density falling within Soweto and Emfuleni Local Municipality.

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Based on the available monitoring data, the major findings of the air quality assessment indicated that:

-  Particulate concentrations are elevated over most areas of the VTAPA, particularly in residential areas where domestic coal burning is occurring and areas neighbouring major industrial operations.
-  Sulphur dioxide concentrations are reduced in both the residential and industrial stations, although exceedances were recorded on several occasions at Jabavu and Orange Farm and in Sasolburg.
-  Nitrogen dioxide concentrations are low in the VTAPA. Although a seasonal signature was observed in NO₂ concentrations. Nitrogen dioxide concentrations have a regional impact within the Vaal Triangle.
-  Carbon monoxide concentrations are not considered to be significant in the VTAPA.
-  Ozone concentrations are elevated in areas surrounding major industrial operations with exceedances of the one hour average target recorded on numerous occasions. Ozone concentrations measured at Makalu are representative of known background concentrations in South Africa.

5.2 Waste management

Waste is generated in households, institutions, industries and commercial businesses on a daily basis due to various activities undertaken. Annual reporting of waste generation in Fezile Dabi and associated municipalities is currently not undertaken, and this is the reflection of the prevalent status quo in South Africa. Several isolated attempts to quantify waste generation in South Africa have been carried out by municipalities, in particular, landfill facilities that have registered with the DEA Waste Information System (WIS).

With the development of the Waste Act (2008), it is a legal requirement to quantify and report to WIS waste generated, transported from source of generation, recycled, treated and disposed in landfill sites. But this is still a challenge.

With regard to waste management in general, most municipalities in Fezile Dabi district, lack an Integrated Waste Management Planning and the approach to waste management was end-of-pipe, where waste generated is collected and disposed at the landfill site. Although there are by-laws against littering and illegal dumping of waste in areas without formal waste disposal services, in open spaces, including designated places, these activities are still rife due to poor law enforcement.

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The landfill sites in all municipalities in the district do not have weighbridges and therefore the quantities of waste disposed of are not exactly known. The daily tonnages of waste generated were obtained by applying per capita waste generation rates to the figures for the population served. These rates vary with the socio-economic standing of the population, from 0.2 kg per capita per day in the poor areas, to 1.2 kg per capita per day in the affluent areas.

5.3 Climate change

Firstly, Fezile Dabi District acknowledges that human activities have contributed a great deal in the release of greenhouse gases (GHGs) into the atmosphere, and that climate change is already evident through the change of weather patterns over the years. This calls for a need to reduce the amount of GHGs released into the atmosphere, through mitigation actions. Fezile Dabi District Municipality is a highly industrialized District Municipality and the economy is based on fossil-fuel energy sources and it is vulnerable to the impacts of climate variability and change. Climate change poses a risk of undermining the sustainable development initiatives in Free State and Fezile Dabi District Municipality in particular.

Secondly, the need to adapt to the impacts of climate change by means of assessing the vulnerability of the Fezile Dabi District to climate change and subsequently developing adaptation actions is now recognised. This is in view of the fact that GHGs have long lifetimes in the atmosphere and their accumulated impacts on local environment require an appropriate response.

Climate change response is one of the areas that contribute to overall sustainable development. In this regard, climate change response requires strong political commitments and administrative actions to effect the bold decisions that will be necessary to implement both mitigation and adaptation interventions that are founded in research and development (R&D).

6. Institutional and Governance Challenges

7. Intergovernmental programmes, projects and budgets

Funding Sector: Tourism Development

Project name	Area	Actual budget		
	Location	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Implementation of the Provincial Tourism Sector Strategy	All Districts	Operational	Operational	Operational
Tourism month launch	To be confirmed	100 000	150 000	200 000
Eco-Tourism Development Support Programmes	All Districts	Operational	Operational	Operational
Number of partnerships established with neighboring provinces and Lesotho	Fezile Dabi, Thabo Mofutsanyane and Xhariep District	Operational	Operational	Operational
Market Access Opportunities for tourism enterprises in the province	All Districts	40 000	80 000	120 000

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Project name	Area	Actual budget		
	Location	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Kasi Tourism programmes facilitated	All Districts	1M	500 000	500 000
Cultural / Heritage tourism programmes facilitated	All Districts	Operational	Operational	Operational
Women supported through tourism programmes	All Districts	Operational	Operational	Operational
Trainings	All Districts	300 000	400 000	500 000
Community Tourism Organizations supported	All Districts	Operational	Operational	Operational

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Funding Sector: Department of Sports, Arts and Culture

Actual Budget				Area	
Project	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Location	Source of Funding
UPGRADES					
Fezile Dabi Art Centre – Satellite Studio	1 500	-	-	Sasolburg	IEA
Kroonstad Recording Studio	7 800	-	-	Kroonstad	IEA
Fezile Dabi Stadium – Phase 2 (Retention)	2 053	-	-	Kroonstad	IEA
NEW PROJECTS - FDDM					
Dinoheng Indoor Sports Centre	5 000	10 000	9 000	Kroonstad	IEA
Frankfort Indoor Sports Centre	5 000	10 000	7 500	Kroonstad	IEA
Tumahole Library	-	5 063	6 000	Parys	IEA
Cornelia Library	-	3 622	7 500	Cornelia	CG

Funding Sector: Department of Police Roads and Transport

Actual Budget		
Project	2021/22	Physical Progress
REITZ – TWEELING	40 000	40%
TWEELING – FRANKFORT	40 000	35%
BOTHAVILLE – VILJOENSKROON (PHASE 3)	38 239	98%
VREDEFORT – VILJOENSKROON (PHASE 3)	65300	80%
JIM FOUCHE – DENEYSVILLE	54 595	95%
HEILBRON – SASOLBURG	30 000	90%
P15/1 KROONSTAD – VILJOENSKROON	30 000	10%
S44 DENEYSVILLE – HEILBRON	31 096	97%
SCHONKENVILLE - KOPPIES	49 102	75%



Fezile Dabi
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Name of Department: Public Works

Project Name	Project description	Outputs	Project duration	
			Start date	Completion date
Frankfort TRP	TRP	Roads	01/04/2021	31/03/2024
Koppies TRP	TRP	Roads	01/04/2021	31/03/2024

Name of Department: DESTEA

Project name	Overview of Project	Budget Allocation	Location	Output
Good Green Deeds (EPWP)	Supporting municipalities with regard to waste management	R2.000m	Kroonstad, Frankfort, Jagersfontein, Koppies, Hobhouse, Wepener, Bothaville, Ventersburg	Diversion of waste from landfill sites & Promotion of green economy





Fezile Dabi
District Municipality
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Project	Actual Budget			Area	
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Location	Source of Funding
Frankfort 500 Bright Ideas 2017/18 Sedtrade Incomplete 2013/15 (Ubuhlebethu cc (2010/11) - Phase 1	R 12 161 194,83	R 114 579,63	R300 000,00	Frankfort	
Frankfort 700 Top Structure 2019/20 - Phase 1	R 460 000,00	R 15 326 200,00	R19 973 957,00	Frankfort	
Villiers 100 2020/2 For Approved Beneficiaries without houses - Phase 1	R 0,00	R 1 710 400, 00	R5 710 675, 00	Villiers	
Sasolburg 400 Gamont Housing 2017/18 Tauris Garden incompl. 2013/15 (Ndabambi Roots Construction (2010/2011) - Phase 1	R 24 606 808,47	R 520 816,50	R 520 816, 40	Sasolburg	
Deneysvillie 2614 Refengkhotoso Sedtrade Topstructures - Phase 1	R 268 219 102, 66	R 40 220 800, 00	R 6 822 986, 00	Deneysville	
Metsimaholo 2962 Sasolburg Water and Sewer Zamdela Ext 18 Moidraai Raymond Mohlaba 3075) - Phase 1	R 43 647 516,08	R 2 834 000, 00	R20 392 432, 00	Sasolburg	
Sasolburg Properties Water and Sewer - Phase 1	R 9 000 000,00	R 8 000 000, 00	R17 200 000,00	Sasolburg	

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Viljoenskroon 200 Mohlahleli (Snowball Constr (2008/2009) - Phase 1	R 588 927,23	R 1 145 796,30	R2 100 000,00		
Viljoenskroon 200 Mohlahleli (Snowball Constr (2008/2009) - Phase 1	R 3 171 167,39	R 1 031 216,67	R1 031 216,60		
Kroonstad 100 2019/20 - Approved Beneficiaries without houses	R 2 505 600,00	R 4 758 480,00	R4 824 550,00		
Steynsrus 250 Topstructure - Phase 1	R 0,00	R 7 339 800,00	R6 657 986,00		
Kroonstad 5300 Water & Sewer - Phase 1	R 0,00	R 13 568 144,00	R31 200 000,00		
Parys 300 Project Superb Homes 2006/2007 - Phase 1	R 313 932,80	R 1 562 449,50	R800 000,00		
Vredefort 400 Superb Homes (2008/2009) - Phase 1	R 304 972,10	R 2 083 266,00	R800 000,00		
Vredefort 400 Superb Homes (2008/2009) - Phase 1	R 107 421,04	R 0,00	R54 250,00		
Parys 200 Maono Incompl. 2013/15 (Terisano Housing Support Centre - Phase 1	R 644 945,27	R 157 300,00	R0,00		

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Department: Education

Type of infrastructure	Project name	IDMS Gates	Budget allocation		
			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Small secondary school	Sasolburg: New School (Thuto ke Lesedi)	Design development	15 000	15 000	15 000
Small primary school	Viljoenskroon: Dr Sello	Works	15 000	15 000	15 000
Small secondary school	Sasolburg: Katlego - Mpumelelo	Works	15 000	15 000	15 000
Small secondary school	Parys: New Primary (Father Balik)	Design development	10 000	10 000	10 000
Small secondary school	Frankfort: Tsebo-Ulwazi	Design development	10 000	10 000	10 000
Small primary school	Sasolburg: Thuto Ke Tsebo P/S	Design development	4 000	15 000	15 000

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Department: Health

Project name	Town	Short Description of Scope	Start Date	Planned End Date	Anticipated End Date	Project value	Project status
Schonkenville Clinic	Parys	New and replacement of assets	01/04/2020	31/03/2022	31/03/2022	Not provided	Retention
Villiers Trauma Centre	Villiers	New and replacement of assets	01/04/2020	31/03/2026	31/03/2026	Not provided	Inception
Fezi Ngubentombi Hospital	Sasolburg	Upgrading and additional	01/06/2021	31/12/2023	31/12/2023	R 25 000. 00	Inception
Boitumelo Hospital	Kroonstad	Rehabilitation and refurbishment	06/01/2021	31/12/2023	31/12/2023	R 80 000.00	Documentation and Procurement
Seeisoville Clinic	Kroonstad	Complete refurbishment of existing main clinic building including associated site works	01/07/2021	31/12/2022	31/12/2022	R 5 000 000.00	Planning
PAX CHC	Viljoenskroon	Complete refurbishment of existing main clinic buildings and Nurses Home including associated site works	01/07/2021	31/12/2022	31/12/2022	R 12 000 000.00	Planning
Relebohile Clinic	Heilbron	Complete refurbishment of existing main clinic building including associated site works	15/10/2020	14/10/2021	14/10/2021	R 7 090 000,00	Construction

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Project name	Town	Short Description of Scope	Start Date	Planned End Date	Anticipated End Date	Project value	Project status
Frankfort Clinic	Frankfort	Complete refurbishment of existing main clinic building including associated site works	01/07/2020	31/07/2021	31/07/2021	R 3 940 000,00	Construction
Mafube Hospital	Frankfort	Complete refurbishment of existing main hospital building including associated site works	29/04/2019	28/09/2021	28/09/2021	R 38 107 000.00	Construction

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Annexure A – Community Development Priorities

Department of Water & Sanitation

(RBIG & WSIG) Projects and Indicative Allocations

Local Municipality	Project Name/Description	Status	Project Value According To The Business Plan
Metsimaholo	Upgrading of Leitrim Pump Station	Construction	R 15 000 000,00
	Upgrading of Oranjeville WWTW	Construction	R 25 000 000
	Upgrading of Oranjeville WWTW	New	R 42 049 675,64
	Upgrading of Deneysville WWTW	New	R 70 000 000
Moqhaka	Upgrading of Viljoenskroon WWTW	New	R 35 376 432,57
	Construction of 3ML new reservoir (Steynsrus Matlwangtlwang)	Construction	R 12 193 615
Ngwathe	Upgrading of Parys Outfall Sewer (Phase 1)	Construction	R 10 676 763,43
	Bulk Water Supply Phase 3 A (Parys, Koppies, Edenville & Vredefort)	Construction	R 52 500 000
	Upgrading of Koppies Outfall Sewer	Construction	R 19 124 264,43
	Refurbishment of Koppies Waste Water Treatment Works		R 14 472 184,07
	Heilbron: Water Conservation and Water Demand Management		R 2 473 901,56
	Vredefort: Water Quality Management		R 1 956 453,25
	Vredefort: Water Conservation and Water Demand Management		2 156 895,23
	Construction Koppies to Edenville pipeline	New	R 86 459 862,00
	Phiritona. Installation of 1000 residential meters	New	R 6 611 002,42

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Local Municipality	Project Name/ Description	Status	Project Value According To The Business Plan
	Water Demand and Water Conservation in Parys	New	R 3 500 000,00
	Water Quality Management in Parys	New	R 2 484 423,07
Mafube	Construction of a weir in Vaal river and Refurbishment at Intake Towers at Villiers	New	R 55 093 840,66
	Construction of 6.5ML reservoir and Pipeline for Qalabothja	New	R 29 923 755,27
	Refurbishment of Intake Towers, Pump Stations and Water purification works and Repairing of water leaks in Frankfort, Villiers, Cornelia and Tweeling	New	R 14 450 000,00
	Refurbishment of Ntswanatsatsi / Cornelia WWTW	New	R 6 000 000,00

**2.2 Department OF Economic, Small Businesses Development, Tourism & Environmental Affairs
(DESTE A)**

Projects	Project description	Location /	Time frames	Budget
		Targeted areas		
SheTradesZA	Initiative supporting women owned businesses with products that are ready for market or with limited market access. It is a platform that serves as a unique opportunity for women entrepreneurs in the SMME sector	Targeted beneficiaries - 2800	2019 - 2024	Not indicated

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Projects	Project description	Location /	Time frames	Budget
		Targeted areas		
	to participate in the global value chains and markets			
100 Thousand young entrepreneurs	Initiative targeting young people between the ages of 16 and 40 with businesses with the potential to create a minimum of 10 sustainable jobs	Targeted beneficiaries - 1100	Not indicated	Not indicated
SMME expansion/ scale up	Initiative targeting small and medium enterprises that have been in existence for more than 4 years and employ more than 5/10 staff members. It supports businesses to scale up and expand through access to working capital and markets for goods and services.	Targeted beneficiaries - 2200	Not indicated	Not indicated
Township and rural entrepreneurship	A dedicated programme to transform and integrate opportunities in townships and rural areas into productive business ventures.	Targeted beneficiaries - 4948	Not indicated	Not indicated
incubation and digital hubs	Business and technology incubation centres that offer enterprises business and management skills, support and platforms for a minimum of 3 years. It targets start-ups that require hand holding as they start their journey in business.	Targeted beneficiaries - 3	Not indicated	Not indicated

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Projects	Project description	Location /	Time frames	Budget
		Targeted areas		
Cooperatives	Initiative aimed at supporting cooperatives as enterprises that are income and profit generating. It targets registered cooperatives that have potential to generate income and profit.	Targeted beneficiaries - 110	Not indicated	Not indicated
Informal businesses	Initiative aimed at supporting informal businesses with compliance support, business skills development, business infrastructure and technical support.	Targeted beneficiaries – 9895	Not indicated	Not indicated
SMME products	Initiative to coordinate and direct the buy local campaign to be impactful by targeting a minimum number of enterprises that should benefit.	Targeted beneficiaries - 2200	Not indicated	Not indicated
Start-up nation	Initiative that seeks to promote innovation that can have a ripple effect on the national economy. Target beneficiaries are Tech and Engineering Start-ups and Social enterprises.	Targeted beneficiaries - 4400	Not indicated	Not indicated

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Tourism Programmes

Project name	Area		Coordinates/p roperty description	Timeframes		Actual budget		
	Location	Ward		Start date	End date	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Implementation of the Provincial Tourism Sector Strategy	All Districts			01 April 2021	31 March 2022	Operational	Operational	Operational
Tourism month launch	To be confirmed			01 September 2021	30 September 2022	100 000	150 000	200 000
Eco-Tourism Development Support Programmes	All Districts			01 April 2021	31 March 2022	Operational	Operational	Operational
Number of partnerships established with neighboring provinces and Lesotho	Fezile Dabi, Thabo Mofutsanyane and Xhariep District			01 April 2021	31 March 2022	Operational	Operational	Operational
Market Access Opportunities for tourism enterprises in the province	All Districts			01 April 2021	31 March 2022	40 000	80 000	120 000
Kasi Tourism programmes facilitated	All Districts			01 April 2021	31 March 2022	1M	500 000	500 000

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Project name	Area		Coordinates/property description	Timeframes		Actual budget		
	Location	Ward		Start date	End date	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Cultural / Heritage tourism programmes facilitated	All Districts			01 September 2021	30 September 2022	Operational	Operational	Operational
Women supported through tourism programmes	All Districts			01 April 2021	31 March 2022	Operational	Operational	Operational
Trainings	All Districts			01 April 2021	31 March 2022	300 000	400 000	500 000
Community Tourism Organizations supported	All Districts			01 April 2021	31 March 2022	Operational	Operational	Operational

Department of Health (DH)

Project No.	Project name	Program mes	Municipality / Region	Type of infrastructure	Project duration		Total Estimated project cost
				Project description	Date: Start	Date: Finish	
1	Bophelong Clinic (Kroonstad)	8	Moqhaka	Replacement of clinic	01-Apr-20	31-Mar-23	R 8 000 000
2	Hillstreet clinic (Kroonstad)	8	Moqhaka	Construction of new clinic (replacement)	01-Apr-20	31-Mar-24	R 40 000 000
3	Kananello CHC (Vredefort)	8	Ngwathe	Refurbishment and upgrading of entire facility	01-Apr-20	31-Mar-24	R 76 000 000
4	Sizabantu Clinic (Heilbron)	8	Ngwathe	Refurbishment and upgrading of entire facility	31-Mar-20	30-Jun-20	R 8 000 000
5	PAX CHC (Viljoenskroon)	8	Moqhaka	Refurbishment and upgrading of entire facility	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-21	R 80 000 000
6	Parys Clinic	Private sector, Sasol mine	Ngwathe	Construction of a new facility (Replacement)	01-May-20	31-Mar-21	R 10 000 000
7	Amelia Clinic (Sasolburg)	Private NGO, Rand Water	Metsimaholo	Construction of a new facility	To be determined	To be determined	R 10 000 000

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Project No.	Project name	Program mes	Municipality / Region	Type of infrastructure	Project duration		Total Estimated project cost
				Project description	Date: Start	Date: Finish	
		Foundation					
8	Villiers Trauma Centre with EMS Station	8	Mafube	EMS Station (construction of new facility)	01-Apr-20	31-Mar-24	R 60 000 000
9	Parys District Hospital	8	Ngwathe	Refurbishment of entire facility	01-Apr-20	31-Mar-23	R 610 000
10	Laundry (Kroonstad)	8	Moqhaka	Refurbishment of entire facility and replacement of equipment	01-Mar-21	30-Jun-23	R 5 000 000
11	Brentpark Clinic	8	Moqhaka	Refurbishment and upgrading of entire facility	01-Apr-20	31-Mar-23	R 8 000 000
12	Lesedi CHC (Kroonstad)	8	Moqhaka	Refurbishment and upgrading of entire facility	01-April-20	30-Nov-20	R 20 000 000
13	Mafube District Hospital	8	Mafube	Refurbishment and upgrading of entire facility	01-Apr-18	31-Mar-23	R 38 000 000

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Project No.	Project name	Program mes	Municipality / Region	Type of infrastructure	Project duration		Total Estimated project cost
				Project description	Date: Start	Date: Finish	
14	Tokollo District Hospital	8	Ngwathe	Refurbishment of entire facility	01-Apr-20	31-Mar-23	5 000 000
15	Fezi Ngubentombi Hospital	8 and Sasol firm	Metsimaholo	Refurbishment and upgrading of entire facility	01-Apr-18	31-Mar-23	23 000 000
16	Boitumelo Hospital	8	Moqhaka	Completion of revitalisation contract	01-Apr-20	31-Mar-22	R 260 000 000

Department of Public Works & Infrastructure

Project No.	Type of infrastructure	Project name	IDMS Gates	Municipality / Region	Project duration		Total project cost	MTEF '2019 /20	MTEF 2020/ 21	MTEF 2021/ 22
					Date: Start	Date: Finish				
R thousands										
5	Access roads	Heilbron T/S Revit	Design	Ngwathe	01/04/2019	31/03/2022	24 000	6 000	6 000	6 000
9	Access roads	Koppies T/S Revit	Design	Ngwathe	01/04/2019	31/03/2022	29 000	7 000	8 000	8 000
10	Access roads	Marabastad T/S Revit	Design	Moqhaka	01/04/2019	31/03/2022	24 000	6 000	6 000	6 000
12	Access roads	Parys T/S Revit	Design	Ngwathe	01/04/2019	31/03/2022	29 000	7 000	8 000	8 000

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Project No.	Type of infrastructure	Project name	IDMS Gates	Municipality / Region	Project duration		Total project cost	MTEF '2019 /20	MTEF 2020/ 21	MTEF 2021/ 22
					Date: Start	Date: Finish				
R thousands										
16	Access roads	Tweeling T/S Revit	Design	Mafube	01/04/2019	31/03/2022	24 000	7 000	6 000	6 000
19	Access roads	Vredefort T/S Revit	Design	Ngwathe	01/04/2019	31/03/2022	24 000	6 000	6 000	6 000

Department of Education (DoE)

Name of school	Project Type	Local Municipality	Town
New Schools (Implemented by Department of Public Works)			
DR Sello P/S	New School	Moqhaka	Viljoenskroon
Katlego Mpumelelo S/S	New School	Metsimaholo	Sasolburg
Tweeling C/S	New School	Mafube	Tweeling
Tsebo Ulwazi S/S	New School	Mafube	Frankfort
Parys P/S	New School	Ngwathe	Parys
In-House Projects			
Mfundo-Thuto S/S	Science Laboratory	Mafube	Frankfort
Boiphihlelo S/S	Science Laboratory	Ngwathe	Vredefort
Falesizwe S/S	Media Centre	Mafube	Frankfort
Boikemisetso P/S	6 Classrooms	Moqhaka	Kroonstad
Dibaseholo P/S	6 Classrooms	Ngwathe	Koppies
Lovedale P/S	7 Classrooms	Moqhaka	Kroonstad
Lovedale P/S	2 Toilet Blocks	Moqhaka	Kroonstad
Ntswanatsatsi P/S	2 Toilet blocks	Mafube	Cornelia
Dibaseholo P/S	3 x Grade R	Ngwathe	Koppies
Ntswanatsatsi P/S	Nutrition Centres	Mafube	Cornelia
Tshediso Xolani P/S	Nutrition Centres	Mafube	Tweeling
Edenville I/S	Refurbishment/renovation of hostel	Ngwathe	Edenville

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Name of school	Project Type	Local Municipality	Town
Tweeling C/S	Refurbishment/renovation of hostel	Mafube	Tweeling
Boiteko P/S	Refurbishment/renovation of school	Moqhaka	Kroonstad

Department of Environment, Forestry & Fisheries (DEFF)

Forestry & Fisheries

Project No.	Project/ Program	Activities	Target Areas	Budget
1	Projects Monitoring- Site Visits	Tree Health and Growth assessments. Small /Orchard Growers meetings / discussion / Pruning Workshops	Mangaung Metro All Districts	R 250 000
3	Plenary for Schools Outreach Program [Career Guidance]	Identification and prioritization of schools and visit arrangements/plans Implement the Outreach plan and distribute materials.	Mangaung and All Districts	
2	Schools Outreach Program	Identify and prioritized schools to be visited. Communicate the program with identified schools. Draw and set up the Outreach Plan/Program. Implement the Outreach Plan.	Mangaung and All Districts	R 300 000
3	Establishment of District Greening / Arbor Week Forums	Identify and consult with District Municipalities / Other Stakeholders. Draw a list of stakeholders and coordinate District Greening /Arbor Week Forum Meetings.	Mangaung and All Districts	
2	Arbor Week Celebration Events	Facilitate and Coordinate Plenary / Arbor Week Forums Resolutions. Draw an Arbor Week Celebrations / Events Schedule for circulation. Facilitate Plenary Meetings and confirmation of Resources Needed. Facilitate Public Awareness on	Mangaung and All Districts	R 485 000
3	Greening and Million Trees Program	Facilitation of District's Greening Plans and Strategies.	Mangaung and All Districts	

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		Identification of Potential Urban Greening Projects with Municipalities. Coordination and Provision of Trees for planting on the identified projects		
2	Arbor Week Celebrations Postmortem Meetings [Internal and External Stakeholders]	Coordination of Arbor Week Celebration Postmortem Meetings. Explore success stories and identify improvement areas. Communicate acknowledgements on sponsorship / role playing [External Stakeholders]	Mangaung and All Districts	R 220 000
3	District Greening/ Arbor Week Forums [Yearly Schedule Celebrations]	Facilitate AGM / End Year Functions and celebrate initiatives taken. Present 2020 FD Proposed Plans		

Environmental Affairs (Municipal Support Interventions)

Project Name	Project Description	Project Status	Timeframe / Duration	Total Project Budget
EPIP				
Fezile Dabi District Thuma Mina Green Deeds	The project is aimed at encouraging better environmental management practices through street cleaning, clearing of illegal dumps and public open spaces as well as the conducting of environmental education with the following deliverables: recruitment and placement of participants, street cleaning and clearing of illegal dumps, Education and Awareness campaigns, Non-accredited training to participants.	Implementation	Mar 2019 – Nov 2021	R 9 049 774.00
NRM				

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NRM FS Frankfort_2	Alien Plant Clearing Project	Implementation	Not indicated	R1 203 559.08
NRM FS Vredeford Dome_2	Alien Plant Clearing Project	Implementation	2019/20 – 2021/22	R940 284.30
NRM GP Vaaldam_2	Alien Plant Clearing Project	Not Active	Not indicated	R1 132 581.55

Secondment of Youth Environmental Coordinators (YCOP Programme) (2020-2021)

District	Local Municipality	Number of Candidates	Resources provided by DEA	Key Performance Areas
Fezile Dabi	All 4 LMs	2 (Metsimaholo and Mafube Currently employed and 2 (Moqhaka and Ngwathe LM) awaiting appointment	Laptops, Cellphones, salaries for 3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate ward based environmental education programme • Coordinate the school based environmental education programme • Focal point for DEA to ensure effective communication and coordination between DEA and the local municipality • Provide support in the coordination of stakeholder engagements & events

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Department of Cooperative Governance & Traditional Affairs

Department of Roads, Police & Transport (DRPT)

Project Description	Project Funding (2021 /22) (R ,000)	District and Local(s) where project will be implemented	DDM KRA (People Development, Economic Positioning, Spatial Restructuring and Environmental Sustainability, Infrastructure Engineering, Integrates Service Provisioning and/or Governance)	Indicate number of beneficiaries and/or expected number of jobs created
DPRT Facilities	9 000	FS: All	People Development, Infrastructure Engineering	-
Tweelling Access Route	2 000	Fezile Dabi		24
Edenville Access Route	2 000	Fezile Dabi		24
Schonkenville - Koppies	12 878	Fezile Dabi		52
S44 Deneysville-Heilbron	4 569	Fezile Dabi		-
P9/4 Sasolburg-Heilbron	56 000	Fezile Dabi		224
P33/3 Vredefort-Viljoenskroon	60 000	Fezile Dabi		80
P23/1 Kroonstad - Steynsrus	30 000	Fezile Dabi		120
P44/2 Jim Fouche - Deneysville	8 700	Fezile Dabi		35

Project Description	Project Funding (2021 /22) (R ,000)	District and Local(s) where project will be implemented	DDM KRA (People Development, Economic Positioning, Spatial Restructuring and Environmental Sustainability, Infrastructure Engineering, Integrates Service Provisioning and/or Governance)	Indicate number of beneficiaries and/or expected number of jobs created
Verification of 10% of Consulting Services	10 000	FS: All	People Development, Infrastructure Engineering	-
Automated Traffic Counts	10 000	FS: All		-
P15/1 Kroonstad - Viljoenskroon	80 000	Fezile Dabi		210

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Project Description	Project Funding (2021 /22) (R ,000)	District and Local(s) where project will be implemented	DDM KRA (People Development, Economic Positioning, Spatial Restructuring and Environmental Sustainability, Infrastructure Engineering, Integrates Service Provisioning and/or Governance)	Indicate number of beneficiaries and/or expected number of jobs created
P41/3 Reitz Tweeling	70 000	Fezile Dabi / Thabo Mofutsanyana		280
Vegetation Control at Testing Stations	15 000	FS: All		-
Re-gravelling-Fezile Dabi	13 000	Fezile Dabi		10
Road Markings Contract	10 000	FS: All		
Repair of Flood Damage and bridge structures	44 000	FS: All		200
Routine Maintenance across the Province (CDP) (CU)	130 902	FS: All	People Development, Infrastructure Engineering	1 331
Road Signs Contract (CA)	15 000	FS: All		60
Road Safety Projects (KPI)	24 473	FS: All		98
P99/1 Hennenman - Kroonstad	20 000	Lejweleputs wa / Fezile Dabi		80
Road Safety Audits	15 000	FS: All		-
Borrow Pit Management	5 000	FS: All		-
Road asset management	93 652	FS: All		-

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Project Description	Project Funding (MTEF) (R ,000)		District and Local(s) where project will be implemented	DDM KRA	Indicate number of beneficiaries and/or expected number of jobs created	
	2022/23	2023/24			2022/23	2023/24
Blading	50 000	100 000	FS: All	People Development, Infrastructure Engineering		
Pothole Eradication Program	50 000	100 000	FS: All		-	-
P15/2: Viljoenskroon - Orkney	20 000	50 000	Fezile Dabi		80	200

Department of Public Works & Infrastructure

Type of Infrastructure	Project Name	Municipality	Start Date	Finish Date	Total Project Cost	Total Available for 2019/20
Access road	Heilbron T/S Revit	Ngwathe	01/04/2019	31/03/2022	R 24 000	R 6000
Access road	Koppies T/S Revit	Ngwathe	01/04/2019	31/03/2022	R 29 000	R 6000
Access road	Marabastad T/S Revit	Moqhaka	01/04/2019	31/03/2022	R 24 000	R 7000
Access road	Parys T/S Revit	Ngwathe	01/04/2019	31/03/2022	R 29 000	R 7000
Access road	Tweeling T/S Revit	Mafube	01/04/2019	31/03/2022	R 24 000	R 7000
Access road	Vredefort T/S Revit		01/04/2019	31/03/2022		R 6000

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Project name	Area		Coordinates/property description	Timeframes		Actual Budget	
	Location	Ward		Start date	End date	2019/2020	2020/2021
Cleaning and Greening	All Districts	Various wards	Cleaning and ,beautification of public areas	1 st April 2020	31 st March 2021	15 651m	TBC
Community Work Programme	All Districts	Various wards		1 st April 2020	31 st March 2021	11 183m	TBC
Cash for Waste	Fezile Dabi	Various wards	Cleaning ,illegal dumping and waste collection	1 st April 2020	31 st March 2021	3 954m	TBC
National Youth Services (NYS)	All Districts	Various wards	Provide work place skills	1 st April 2020	1 st April 2021	42 4m	TBC
Contractor Development Programme (CDP)	All Districts		Provide construction skills	TBC	TBC	5 2m	TBC

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Department of Sports, Arts, Culture & Technology (DSACT)

Type of infrastructure	Project name	Municipality	Project duration		Total available	MTEF Forward estimates	
			Date: Start	Date: Finish		2019/20	2020/21
Tumahole Library (R50)	Library	Ngwathe			11 000	11 000	11 000
Oranjeville Library (R13 m)	Library	Metsimaholo					
Zamdela II Public Library	Library	Fezile Dabi			5 000	5 000	5 000
Tumahole Indoor Centre (Master Nakeli)	Sport Centre	Ngwathe					
Fezile Dabi Arts Centre	Arts Centre	Fezile Dabi			3 929	7 500	7 500
Fezile Dabi Stadium	Stadium	Fezile Dabi			25 000		
Current Programme 1 - Administration	Maintenance	All			1 800	1 800	1 800
Building Maintenance Cultural Affairs	Maintenance	All			3 200	3 200	3 200
Building Maintenance Libraries	Maintenance	All			6 000	6 000	6 000
Building Maintenance Archives	Maintenance	All			500	500	500

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Type of infrastructure	Project name	Municipality	Project duration		Total available	MTEF Forward estimates	
			Date: Start	Date: Finish		2019/20	2020/21
Building	Maintenance Sport	All			2	2 500	2
Maintenance Sport					500		500

Department of Human Settlements (DHS)

Standardized reporting template for draft/final budgeted projects and programmes	
Name of Department: Human Settlements (HSDG)	
Name of Project	Town
Frankfort 500 Bright Ideas 2017/18 SEDTRADE Incomplete 2013/15 (Ubuhlebethu cc (2010/11) - Phase 1	Frankfort
Frankfort 700 Top Structure 2019/20 - Phase 1	Frankfort
Villiers 100 2020/2 For Approved Beneficiaries without houses - Phase 1	Villiers
Sasolburg 400 Gamont Housing 2017/18 Tauris Garden incomplete. 2013/15 (Ndabambi Roots Construction (2010/2011) - Phase 1	Sasolburg
Deneysville 2614 Refengkhotoso SEDTRADE Top structures - Phase 1	Deneysville
Metsimaholo 2962 Sasolburg Water and Sewer Zamdela Ext 18 Moidraai Raymond Mohlaba 3075) - Phase 1	Sasolburg
Sasolburg Properties Water and Sewer - Phase 1	Sasolburg
Viljoenskroon 200 Mohlahleli (Snowball Construction (2008/2009) - Phase 1	Snowball
Viljoenskroon 200 Mohlahleli (Snowball Construction (2008/2009) - Phase 1	Snowball
Kroonstad 100 2019/20 - Approved Beneficiaries without houses	Beneficiaries
Steynsrus 250 Top structure - Phase 1	Steynsrus
Kroonstad 5300 Water & Sewer - Phase 1	Kroonstad
Parys 300 Project Superb Homes 2006/2007 - Phase 1	Superb
Vredefort 400 Superb Homes (2008/2009) - Phase 1	Vredefort
Vredefort 400 Superb Homes (2008/2009) - Phase 1	Vredefort
Parys 200 Maono Incomplete. 2013/15 (Terisano Housing Support Centre - Phase 1	Parys

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Department of Social Development (DSD)

Project name	Area		Timeframes (Annual)				Actual Budget
	Location	Ward	Start date	End date			2020/2021
Thabo Mosia Community Soup Kitchen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gardening Homework Classes 	Ngwathe Vredefort		01 Apr 2020	31 Mar 2021			R418 800
Stompie Seipei <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gardening Beadwork Exercising 	Ngwathe Parys		01 Apr 2020	31 Mar 2021			R169 500
Mathabo Soup kitchen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gardening Adult Literacy Classes 	Mafube Tweeling		01 Apr 2020	31 Mar 2021			R339 000
Pelo Nolo community Centre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hand Work Gardening Exercising 	Moqhaka Kroonstad		01 Apr 2020	31 Mar 2021			R149 160
Paballo ya Bomme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gardening knitting, Active ageing 	Metsimaho lo Deneysville		01 Apr 2020	31 Mar 2021			R147 804
Rata Batho Drop In Centre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewing Gardening about to start computer project 	Ngwathe Koppies		01 Apr 2020	31 Mar 2021			R536 976
Lesedi La Batho Projects Funding Suspended	Mafube Villiers		01 Apr 2020	31 Mar 2021			R67 800
Winkie Direko CNDC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gardening 	Mafube Cornelia		01 Apr 2020	31 Mar 2021			R67 800
Ahanang Soup Kitchen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness campaigns Counselling Sports Activities 	Moqhaka Kroonstad		01 Apr 2020	31 Mar 2021			R157 296

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Project name	Area		Timeframes (Annual)		Actual Budget
	Location	Ward	Start date	End date	2020/2021
Ivy Matsepe Cassaburi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Gardening • Computer Training • Aftercare program 	Mafube Frankfort		01 Apr 2020	31 Mar 2021	R475 956
Mandela Community CNDC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gardening • Hand Work 	Ngwathe Edenville		01 Apr 2020	31 Mar 2021	R67 800
Rearabetswe CNDC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gardening 	Moqhaka Steynsrus		01 Apr 2020	31 Mar 2021	R67 800

Department of Agriculture & Rural Development

Project Name	Project Description	Project Status	Timeframe / Duration	Total Project Budget
RURAL DEVELOPMENT: RID				
Design & Construction of Kroonstad Fpsu Mechanisation Centre	Design & Construction of Kroonstad Fpsu Mechanisation Centre	Execution of Planned Activities	Not Indicated	R 300 000.00 R7,000,000.00
Construction of Kroonstad Fpsu Security Guard House	Construction of Kroonstad Fpsu Security Guard House	Execution of Planned Activities	Not indicated	R 110,000.00
Design & Construction Monitoring of Koppies Fpsu	Design & Construction Monitoring of Koppies Fpsu	Execution of Planned Activities	Not indicated	R 350,000.00
RURAL DEVELOPMENT: REID				
Kroonstad Farmer Production Support Unit	Kroonstad Farmer Production Support Unit	Planning	Not indicated	R 6,869,950.43