

DRAFT ONE PLAN



Fezile Dabi

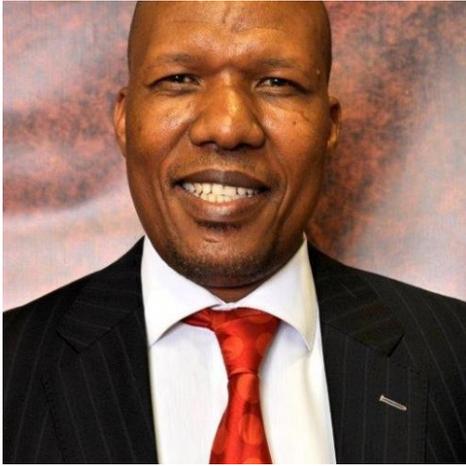
District Municipality

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Foreword by the Executive Mayor



The District Development Model is an initiative by the President of the Republic of South Africa which finds its origins in His Excellency's 2019 Budget Speech and was subsequently adopted by the Cabinet. The Model is an effort aimed to be of a concerted fashion, to satisfy the requirement of cooperative government as required by Chapter 3 of the Constitution and to ascertain intergovernmental relations. The objective of the District Development Model is to ensure that the different spheres of government, namely the national, provincial and local spheres, do not work in silos towards the same end - that being quality service

delivery that ultimately reaches the communities on the grassroots level. It is indisputable that the result of silos planning between the different spheres of government has led to suboptimal service delivery and presented the monitoring and oversight functions of the machinery of government with far-reaching challenges.

The triple-threat anomalies which South Africa is faced with and which are formidable in any discourse concerning development, namely poverty, unemployment and inequality particularly amongst women, youth and people living with disabilities, can only be confronted with certainty if government departments plan jointly with local municipalities under the umbrella of the District Development Model. The local municipalities under the jurisdiction of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality, which are the Metsimaholo, Moqhaka, Mafube and Ngwathe Local Municipalities, are joint partners along with other stakeholders such as sector departments, more particularly the national Department of Cooperative Governance as well as the Free State Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional affairs which are spearheading this massive project; the local communities and the private sector. District and metropolitan municipalities now have an opportunity to confront even unforeseen changes and challenges that government is presented with, such as the COVID-19 global pandemic which came to South African shores in March 2020. The Model occasions a holistic government response to the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 with due cognisance to immediate and long-term strategies and the formulation of an economic recovery plan.

The Fezile Dabi District Municipality is therefore a well-managed institution fully committed and primed to see this project through in an effort to realise the objective of developmental local government.

Foreword by the Municipal Manager



The principle of developmental local government is anchored by the fact that South Africa is a developmental state and this trickles down to municipalities and is further entrenched by section 153 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, which enshrine the developmental duties of local government. It is upon this premise that the District Development Model was approved by Cabinet as a government approach to improve integrated planning across all three spheres of government and metropolitan as well as district spaces were chosen for the Model to unfold. The Model was then piloted at the eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality, the OR Tambo District Municipality and the

Waterberg District Municipality in 2019. Implementation will further advance by taking place in all of South Africa's 44 municipal Districts and 8 Metropolitans.

The objectives of the District Development Model are, *inter alia*, the following:

- Narrow the distance between people and government by strengthening the coordination role and capacities at the District and City levels.
- Build government capacity to support to municipalities.
- Strengthen monitoring and evaluation at District and Local levels.
- Implement a balanced approach towards development between urban and rural areas.
- Exercise oversight over budgets and projects in an accountable and transparent manner.

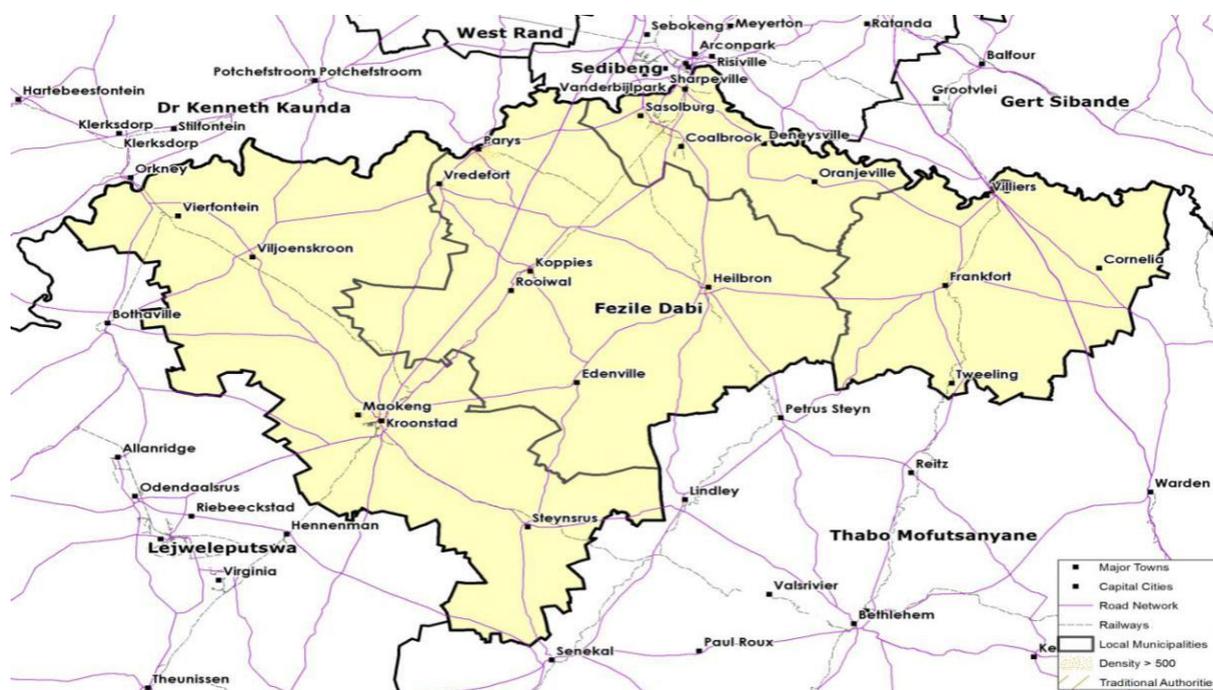
The District Development Model is riveted on the development of the One Plan, which is an intergovernmental plan setting out a long-term strategic framework to guide private sector investment and public service delivery in the district municipality space, and which leverages on the developmental outcomes of local government such as the provision of infrastructure services as reflected in the 1998 White Paper on Local Government. The latter holds that municipalities ought to maximise on social development and economic growth. Planning, budgeting and implementation resultantly become substantial factors to the Model against the long-term strategic objectives, providing coherent government and alignment through the spheres of government of available resources, thereby making One District, One Plan and One Budget feasible and pragmatic.

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; Leweleputswa to the south-west; and Dr Kenneth Kaunda in the North West to the north west.



It consists of four local municipalities namely Mophaka, 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 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

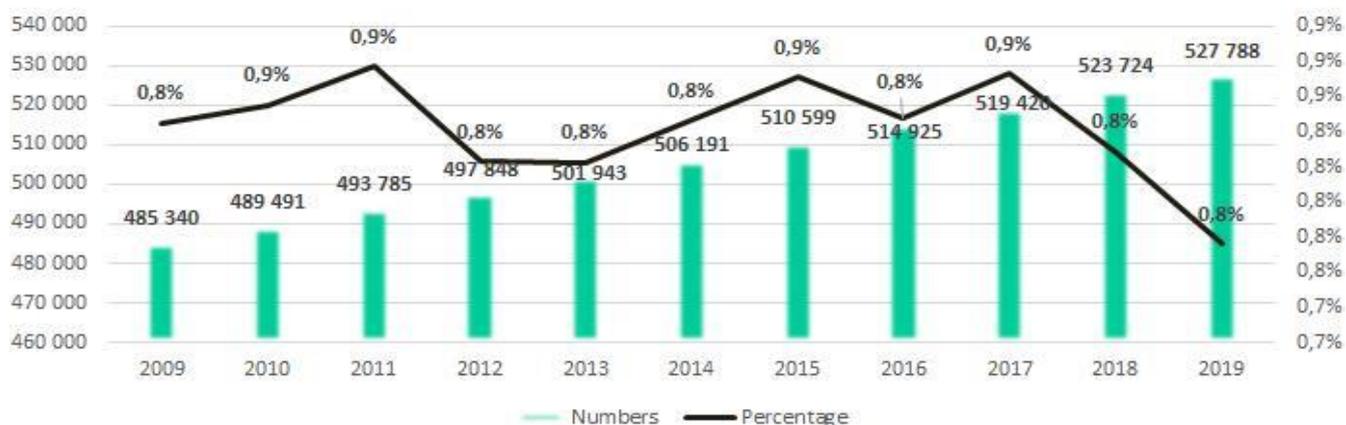
1.2. Social and Economic Challenges in the District

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.

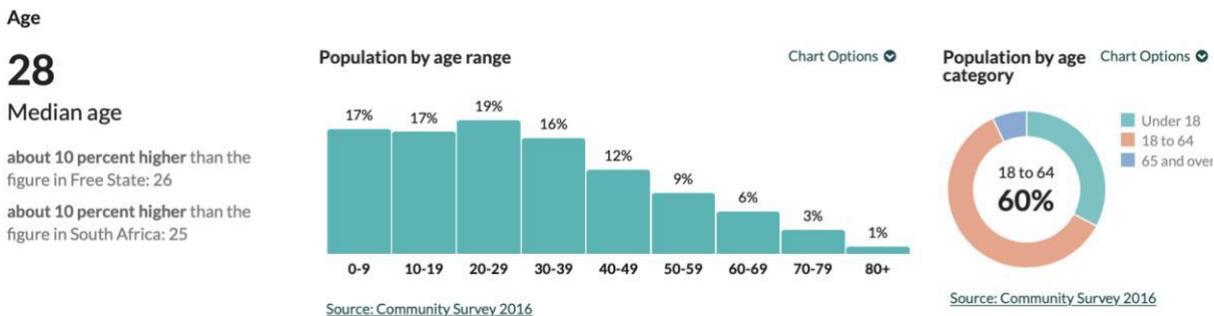
Based on the present age-gender structure and the present fertility, mortality and migration rates, Fezile Dabi's population is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.6% from 527 788 in 2019 to 545 000 in 2024. The population projection of Fezile Dabi District Municipality shows an estimated 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.

FS Fezile Dabi Population Growth in Numbers and Percentage: 2009 - 2019



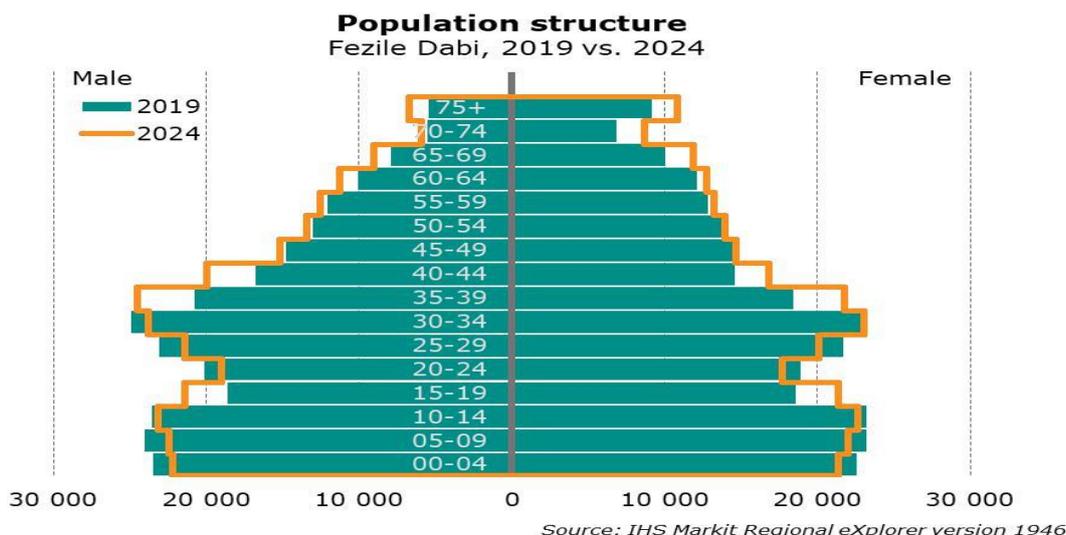
1.2.2. Gender, Age and Race

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.



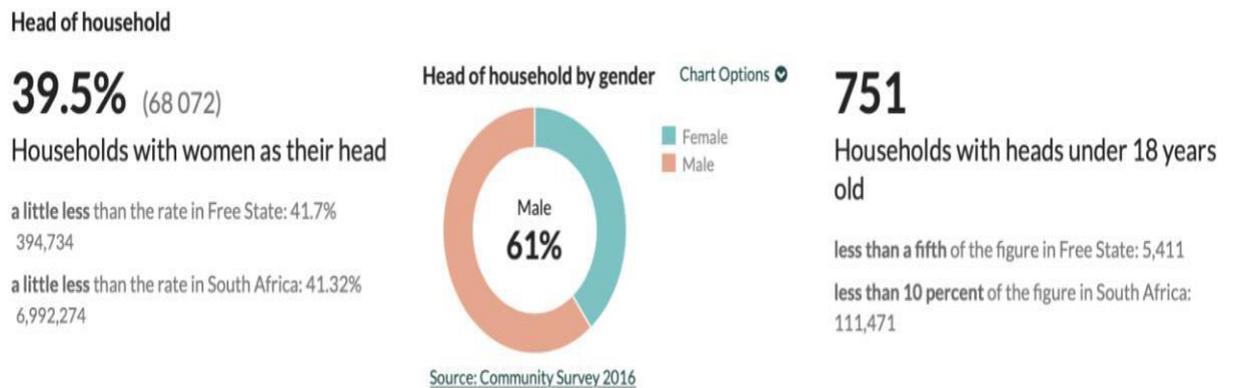
The largest share of population is within the young working age (25-44 years) age category with a total number of 163 000 (31.0%) of the total population. The age category with the second largest number of people is the young children (0-14 years) age category with a total share of 26.5%, followed by 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.



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.



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 , Mooidraai , 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
- 🏠 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.

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. If caution is not taken, there exist a constant risk 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:

-  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.

Mafube Local Municipality has been placed under Section 139 (1) (b) of the Constitution since 2017.

The critical business issues facing the Municipality include poor governance and political oversight, inability to strengthen and improve the functioning of the administration and governance due to lack of skills and resources as well as ineffective communication with communities and key stakeholders.

Given the poor state of institutional and governance challenges at the Municipality set out herein, the intergovernmental Institutional stabilisation and strengthening actions needed include strengthening oversight by Councillors and Management to ensure proper governance the service so as to ensure execution of the Municipality's Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan.

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. These challenges were worsened by the municipal manager's suspension (with full benefits) in May 2018.

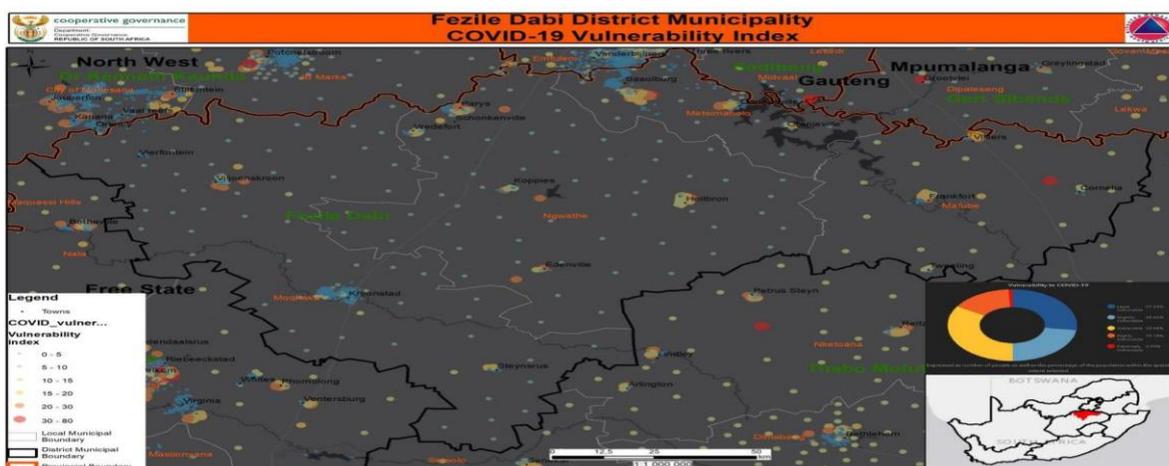
In early 2020, the Municipality was placed under Provincial intervention in terms of Section 139 1 (b) of the Constitution, 1996. The intervention has not yielded the anticipated results as it is still not recognised

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. 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 courtesy of CSIR at:

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, 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. 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.

2. Diagnostic Report

2.1. Introduction and Background

The diagnostic stage of the One Plan entailed a critical analysis of the service delivery, spatial configuration, socio-economic development, environmental and governance and management obtaining circumstances at in Fezile Dabi District.

The One report for Fezile Dabi District Municipality (FDDM) will tease out the obtaining circumstance (current station), envisage / imagine a desired future and map out strategies and intervention critical for realising such a desired future by coalescing the effort of all spheres of government, government social partners and the private sector.

As indicated, the diagnostic study and the corresponding trend and scenario analysis represent two interrelated steps in the development of One-Plan for Fezile Dabi District Municipality.

Critically, the development of FDDM diagnostic report will be embedded and informed by the following District Development Model (DDM) focus areas / transformative themes:

- Demographic Change / People Development;
- Economic Positioning;
- Spatial Restructuring and Environmental Management;
- Infrastructure Engineering
- Integrated Services Provisioning
- Governance and Financial Management.

Importantly, this exercise will translate in an appreciation of the prevailing context and trends that would potentially shape the Fezile Dabi District space and economy.

A series of research documents entailing statistical information and intelligence of these transformative themes will be used to tri-angulate these nuggets of information and arrive at the obtaining trends and current situations in relation to the mentioned themes.

- a) IDP of locals and the FDDM IDP Framework and attendant Spatial Development Frameworks;
- b) Rural Development Plan Fezile Dabi District Municipality;
- c) Free State District Profile;

d) Draft FDDM LED Strategy, June 2021

e) Provincial Economic Review and Outlook, 2021, etc

The draft comprehensive Strength Weaknesses Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis done at the behest of the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) on these transformative themes will be used in the development of a diagnostic report for FDDM.

2.2. Six Transformative Themes

2.2.1. Demographic Change and People Development

This section will be highlighting the current population profile of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality and the development dynamics at play that may impede or enable the district to progressively improve quality of lives of its residents. Importantly, challenges that may encumber people development will be teased out. Finally, latent opportunities to be harnessed for people development will be highlighted so that these would be used in dealing with the mentioned and highlighted challenges.

2.2.2. Demographic and People Development Analysis

Positive trends

- The Fezile Dabi District Municipality's population makes up 494 777 (17.45%) of the Free State province (Community Survey 2016 – StatsSA). 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.
- The municipality is located in the north of the Free State Province and has a land size of 20, 668 km² in extent
- 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.

- FDDM Municipality's male/female split in population was 100.1 males per 100 females in 2019.
- The median age is 28 with those of the working age of between 18 and 64 constituting 60% of the population.
- The largest share of population is within the young working (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 density of 23.8 people per square kilometres;
- In terms of Human Development Index, on average local municipalities has registered HDI indices ranging from 0.67 (Metsimaholo) to 0.60 (Mafube) and these denote that overall there is general improvement in the standard of living at FDDM

2.2.3. Key Challenges

- Population increases in urban areas results in mushrooming of informal squatter settlements that put further strain on existing infrastructure and limited municipal and social services;
- There is uncertainty about population numbers with official (StatsSA) and commercial sources contradicting each other. Reliable demographic data remains a challenge for planning.
- Unemployment rates in the District account to 33% and 43% share are below lower poverty line. This, along with an increasing Gini Coefficient 0.62 over a ten –year period 2008 - 2018 raises serious concerns about increasing poverty and inequality;

- FDDM had 302 000 (57% of the total population) of people living in poverty in 2018. 66.2% in Mafube and 48.2% in Metsimaholo.

2.2.4. Opportunities to be harnessed

- There was an increase in the number of people with matric from 75 600 in 2008 to 103 000 in 2018;
- Highest school pass rate in the province (2019)
- Largest share of population (25-44) young working age;
- There has been improvement in the level of education attainments in Fezile Dabi attested to by the reduction in the number of people with no education from 5.2% in 2008 to 3.6% in 2017.

2.3. Economic Positioning

This section will highlight the current profile and the performance of the district economic, identify and expatiate on main economic sectors of the economic in the district, tease our unique advantages, competitive edge and economic opportunities and potentials to be harnessed and expand on key economic enablers such as people skills, technology, incentives, cost of municipal service, *etc*, to ignite desired economic development.

2.3.1. Economic Performance

- FDDM contributed 24.51% to the Free State GDP of R246 billion in 2018;
- The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in FDDM has showed growth over the 10 years, however in 2020 the GDP like any other District had a negative growth rate, higher than that of the Free State, indicating that it suffered more than the Free State from the impacts of COVID 19. Key economic sectors such as manufacturing mining, agriculture and trade were hard hit. Economic recovery strategies will need to be sector specific and tailored to the specific needs of the District, looking at local economic development on in a holistic manner;
- The Metsimaholo Local Municipality contributed 66.47% (R24.6 billion) to the Gross Value Added (GVA) of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality due to the large petrochemical hub in Sasolburg and the related economic activities;

- The district economy is made up of various industries - **manufacturing** is the largest sector accounting for 27.0% (R14 billion) of GVA and **mining** is the second at 18.2% and followed by the **community services sector** contributing 13.1% to the GVA;
- The district has a competitive advantage in the **manufacturing, mining and agricultural as well community services sectors**. Furthermore, there handful of private sector investment coupled with skilled workers which make the economy to grow;
- The **community services sector** contributes the most towards the GVA and provides the second most jobs as a sector. Many of the jobs in the community services sector are informal however. People join the informal sector due to the formal sector not growing fast enough so people turn to the informal sector as a survival strategy. Informal jobs are less secure as they are more vulnerable to economic shocks and provide less financial security;
- The trade sector also contributes significantly to the GVA and on average the annual growth rate of the sector was 2.79% per year over the mentioned ten-year period. and almost half of the jobs are in the informal sector. Barriers to entering the trade sector for less skilled and poorer people are minimal as fewer skills and capital are required. In spite of this, the trade sector still contributes the third most to the output in the District, and its GVA has been increasing. This indicates the critical role that the informal sector plays in the economy of the District and the need for mechanisms to be put in place to make these jobs more secure, and for upskilling to enable people to join the formal sector;
- Agriculture contributes the second most to the output in the District, however does not provide as many jobs as other sectors. *There is huge potential to grow this sector in terms of more intensive crop farming and assisting emerging farmers to join the sector.* Most of the output is manufactured into secondary goods in other areas;
- The economic opportunity herein, is the revitalisation of agricultural, leading to the creation of new commercial agricultural enterprises, whilst simultaneously creating jobs for locals in the sector. There is a need to lobby for localisation of jobs. Attendant to enterprise development and job creation in this sector is the requirement for skills development, especially in relation to the Agri- hubs and Agri-Parks as envisaged by government. The entrepreneurial skills for commercial agricultural enterprises. This will contribute to sustainable livelihoods and stimulate production driven growth. It is a low to medium skilled sector, with an abundance of land available for expansion. The climate and a topography are favourable for farming and

processing various food, livestock and cash crops. Linking this programme to other LED programmes, scaling up local production, aggressively building local markets and seeking export markets, are the ingredients to make this proposed programme a success. The linkages to markets are an advantage for export of manufactured goods to the rest of the country. Water shortages are one of the major constraints to growth in this sector;

- **For the period 2009 to 2019**, the mining sector had the highest average annual growth rate in the district at 2.81%. While mining does not employ many people, it is the fourth highest contributor to output. While mining has a limited life span, there is potential for the extraction of new minerals such as ***bentonite*** and development of secondary products within the municipality rather than exporting them to other areas for processing and beneficiating into secondary goods. This will require facilitating and attracting investment for the creation of spin-off industries based on the current and potential future mining activities;
- The tertiary sector comprises the trade, transport, finance and community service sectors. Trade sector registered a highest point of growth in 2012 at 8,3%, transport reached its highest growth in 2011 at 3.6%, and the finance sector grew by 5.6% at 2011

2.3.2. People Development

- Out of the economically active population, there are 72 600 (33%) unemployed people. Most of the formal employment lies in the Tertiary industry, with 54 600 jobs. Formal jobs make up 62.7% of all jobs in the Fezile Dabi District Municipality. The difference between the employment measured at the place of work, and the people employed living in the area can be explained by the net commuters that work outside of the district municipality;
- In 2019, the school pass rate in the Fezile Dabi District was 90.3%, the highest pass rate in the Free State province. According to the Community Survey, 2016, 94.8% or 109 806 of school-aged children between 5 and 17 years are in schools in the district which is about the same rate as in the Free State Province (95.96%) and in South Africa (94.9%). At a district wide level, 20.6% of the population have secondary education, whilst persons with tertiary education makes up only 1.3% of the district population;
- The District Municipality is also in the process of reviewing the LED Strategy that will provide a realistic and sustainable basis for growing the local economy and improving the quality of life of the community of the District;

- Tapping into the Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (NDPG) to implement capital projects that will stimulate and accelerate investment in poor areas of the district and thereby increase and attract the investment of both the Public and Private sectors cannot be overemphasised.

2.3.3. Economically Active Population

- 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.
- 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

Challenges

- The primary sector of the FDDM is made up of the mining and agricultural sectors and unfortunately, the primary sector is expected to grow at an average annual rate of -5.04% between 2019 and 2021;
- Poor infrastructure such as ITC, and service delivery, ageing infrastructure along with water and electricity interruptions render FDDM an unattractive environment private sector investment to improve local economic development and the GVA;
- Lack of electricity is a constraint to economic development. This can be addressed by attracting the investment of solar related industries and using the biogas and hydrogen resources to promote business development and investment into energy creation;

- Access to finance is a challenge in the District. This refers to the availability and affordability of financial services for individuals and organisations within the District.
 - A critical sector that needs support is the SMME sector as business owners have a shortage of management and financial skills; and
 - Women in FDDM experience disproportionately economic insecurity hence it would be imperative that initiatives are implemented to alleviate the mentioned economic plight faced by the womenfolk

Opportunities to be enhanced

- Cattle and sheep farming provide opportunities for the processing of meat, wool and dairy products.
- National Department of Agriculture has conceptualised Agri-Parks, & Ngwathe LM has been identified as one of the areas where Agri-Parks will be established (IDP, 2017/18);
- Fezile Dabi district has location advantages in sectors such as agriculture, mining, manufacturing and electricity provision;
- In terms of mining, there are extensive areas with rich underground coal deposits. Large quantities are mined in the Sasolburg district by means of conventional and strip mining methods - the rare clay, **Bentonite**, is mined in the vicinity of Koppies as indicated;
- The re-exploitation of the Lacemyn diamond mine in the vicinity of Kroonstad is currently taking place and gold is mined at the Vaal Reefs Mine, part of the Witwatersrand gold reef, in the Viljoenskroon area (IDP, 2017/18);
- There are a range of industries related to the oil-from coal process, including the Chem City project;
- The national headquarters of several industries are situated Heilbron;
- Industrial development in Frankfort is agriculture-related and the largest butter production facility in the southern hemisphere is established here (SALGA, 2013);

- Some of the country's busiest routes passes through Fezile Dabi - there is N1 (Johannesburg to Cape Town via Kroonstad) and the N3 (Johannesburg to Durban via Villiers);
- Commodities transported via Villiers to Gauteng from Durban and vice versa include containers, steel, cars, coal, manganese, fuels and perishables;
- Significant investments in bulk and reticulation service delivery infrastructure investment (in *water, sanitation, roads and storm-water and electricity*) cannot be over-emphasised as these investments potentially would ignite regional economic development;
- FDDM is a significant agricultural production area, and the production of the 50% of the country sorghum, nearly 50% of the sunflower and more than 30% of all wheat, maize, potatoes and groundnuts, indicate agro-processing potential to be latched on and subsequently exploited in the production of by – products; and
- Tourism potential in FDDM is immense – as there are a number of tourism establishments in the district

2.4. Spatial Restructuring and Environmental Management;

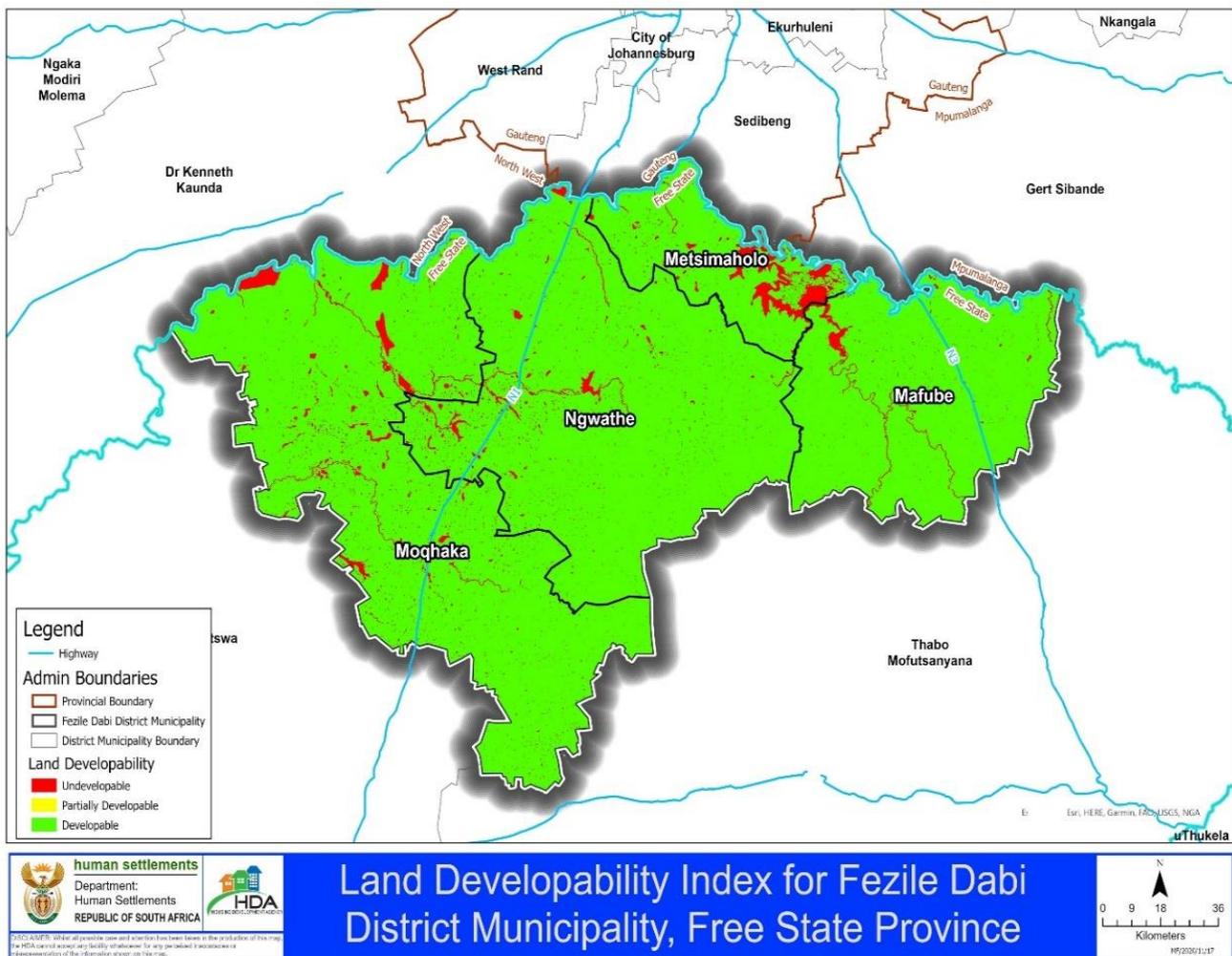
This section will tease out the spatial make- up of the district, highlight economic corridors and nodes, human settlement patters, biodiversity and conservation areas. Furthermore, key spatial transformation challenges and opportunities will be highlighted.

2.4.1. Morphology (Spatial Form)

- FDDM is characterised by three types of settlement typologies which are large towns with major service functions, medium sized mining centres, peri-urban agglomerations (Outer Core), medium-sized towns with established infrastructure, secondary mining outliers and the more densely settled parts (Semi-periphery) and small service centres with established infrastructure, small mining economies (Periphery);
- Growth in towns trend along existing activities and growth around the peripheries shows a natural tendency for human settlement around areas that are already developed;

- Urbanisation has an effect on the demand in housing, other economically activities and infrastructure and more settlements growing at the periphery of town that leads to urban sprawl due to employment opportunities in Sasolburg;
- Towns are also dispersed / scattered throughout the district with bad road infrastructure to integrate towns. There is a need for an integrated urban-rural development approach. District cross border linkages are often stronger than the functional linkages within the district and people spend in other areas;
- Mining nodes at Koonstad, Sasolburg, Koppies and Viljoenskroon;
- There is requisite town planning skills and capacity in the District.

The figure below demonstrates that more than 90% of land across the length and breadth of the district is developable:



Varied spatial development frameworks identifies varied nodes within the spatial morphology of the district that should be harnessed to bring about development (rural and urban) in the district and invariably create job opportunities. Table One below given an illustration of these nodes gleaned from appropriate spatial development frameworks as indicate.

Table 1: Spatial focus / orientations as expressed by different frameworks

	NSDF Populate	PSDF Populate	DSDF	LSDF Populate
Economic Node		Mangaung	Sasolburg/ Zamdela Kroonstad Parys Frankfort Heilbron Viljoenskroon	Kroonstad Viljoenskroon
Tourism node		Natural – Eastern Free State (Golden Gate, Clarens, Maluti-Transfrontier, Memel Area, Fourisburg) Xhariep (Xhariep Dam), FDDM Vredefort Dome) - Dihlabeng (Rosendal) Events –Mangaung, Welkom, Ficksburg, Deneysville, Sasolburg, Parys Weekend Tourism – Kroonstad, Sasolburg, Parys	Vredefort/Mokwallo Kroonstad Sasolburg/ Zamdela Parys/Tumahole Parys/Tumahole Koppies/Kwakwatsi Villiers/Qalabotjha Deneysville Oranjeville	Renovaal Kroonstad
Agricultural node		Mangaung – commercial live stock Xhariep – sheep farming, potatoes, walnuts & grapes Thabo Mofutsanyane – Cherries, Soya, sunflower, asparagus, wheat & potatoes Fezile Dabi – wheat, maize, sunflower, tobacco, peanuts &	Kroonstad Heilbron/Phiritona Frankfort/Namahadi Parys/Tumahole Koppies/Kwakwatsi Villiers/Qalabotjha Tweeling/ Mafahlaneng Cornelia/Ntswantsati Steynsrus/Matlwangtlwang	Steynsrus Viljoenskroon

Mining Node		Fezile Dabi – Sasolburg (coal); Koppies (bentonite); Parys (Granite) Xhariep – Jagersfontein & Koffiefontein (diamond)	Viljoenskroon (Diamond) Kroonstad (Diamond) Sasolburg (Coal and sand) Parys (Granite and sand) Koppies (Bentonite)	Viljoenskroon
Specialised Nodes		Metsimaholo Manufacturing	- Sasolburg/ Zamdela Heilbron/Phiritona Frankfort/Namahadi	

2.4.2. Spatial Transformation / Restructuring

- Spatial transformation and integration is still slow in the FDDM District. The towns in the District still reflect the geographically segregation between towns due to apartheid planning. In some instances integration is not always possible due to topography, natural and, and physical restrictions and the only connection is through accessible infrastructure (roads). Urban restructuring to integrate areas in the towns involve integrated planning; rebuilding and upgrading the townships and informal settlements; planning for higher density land-uses and development; reform of the urban and planning system; urban transportation; and environmental management. Spatial restructuring informs infrastructure investment in terms of quantum as well as location and layout of infrastructure networks;
- 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;

- 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);

2.4.3. Informal Settlement

- The number of informal settlements is growing in the FDDM District with Metsimaholo LM being the leading municipality in this regard. The land invasion and illegal occupation of land in Metsimaholo, Ngwathe, Mafube as well as illegal urban sprawl in small holdings in Moqhaka is a call for concern. The lack of spatial structuring and land use planning lead to human settlements being scattered and not always falling within the boundaries of basic service provision. The growth of informal settlements is further being encouraged by unrealistic political promises;
- The illegal occupation of land can be linked to township establishment procedures that take too long. People invade land illegally on areas earmarked for proposed future residential development in the Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF) where no infrastructure, and proper development studies have been conducted;
- To avoid land invasion/illegal occupation of land/informal settlements, Municipalities must proactively identify, acquire and develop land; incorporate the interest of all relevant role-players; and, avoid political promises; and
- Ward councillors and communities must be capacitated with planning instruments such as Spatial Development Framework. This can also reduce the emergence of informal settlements within FDMM;
- For effective containment of informal settlements, preventive measures must be identified early in the IDP and SDF (identification of proposed future areas, densification strategies, etc.). The buy-in/commitment of all sector departments and relevant role-players are important.

2.4.4. Resources

- Considering the FDDM manufacturing, mining and agriculture are the main sectors. However, the impact of Climate Change due to emission of Green House Gases poses a threat to the agricultural resources, cultivation patterns, the area demonstrates great risk related to natural resource protection, production stability and food security. Due to these gases, Acid rain will have a negative impact on the soil and render it infertile for crop production;
- Water as resource all is under threat due to pollution of Vaal River and its tributaries. Furthermore, water as resource is utilised to the extreme due to the number of mining and industrial firms around Metsimaholo and the management thereof, as the most critical resource, can stabilise the economy and tourism opportunities along the banks of the river;
- Natural water resources, core biodiversity assets, high potential agricultural land must be preserved and sustained; and
- Urbanisation pressures also is impacting on natural resource base.

2.4.5. Environmental Sustainability

- Firstly, Fezile Dabi District Municipality 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.
- 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;

- Protect the natural resource base and manage the natural and built environment interface including strict enforcement to limit encroachment and impact of settlements and industry on high potential agriculture land, biodiversity areas, water resources and air quality;
- 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);
- Develop the utilisation of tourism potential in the District by Increase exposure and marketing of the Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site (VDWHS). The sustainable management of tourism nodes, corridors and centres as well as the promotion thereof are important. 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; and
- Kroonstad: Upgrading of Kroonpark Resort which is a District/National tourist destination of Choice.

2.4.6. Spatial Restructuring and Environmental Management Opportunities

- The main attraction site is the Vredefort Dome, being the third-largest meteorite site in the world, is located within the district and should be exploited for attracting domestic and international tourists;
- The central innovation belt area is situated around the core of the Gauteng urban region. It is spatially positioned to be an economically strong, diverse production area that forms an integral part of the core economic driver of the country and sub-continent;
- In close proximity to Economic Hub of South Africa (Gauteng Province);
- Protection of critical biodiversity and protected areas such as the *Vaal River, Vaal Dam, Vredefort Dome, Deneysville Nature Reserve, Fossil Site, Koppies Nature Reserve and Wetlands*;

- FS Province Climate Change Response and Adaptation Implementation as well as the review of the Free State Air Quality Management Plan will be developed in 2020/21;
- Development of FS Province Wildlife and Biodiversity Economy Strategy and an implementation Plan thereon;
- Development of the FS Province Environment Sector Funding Model;
- Protection of waterbodies; and
- Agricultural land must be protected and used to its full potential in the FDDM seeing that agriculture contributes as third contributor of the economy of the area

2.5. Infrastructure Engineering.

Critically, this section will assess the state of infrastructure and determine its adequacy to address the current service delivery backlog and anchor the future development and growth of the district. Furthermore, infrastructure gaps in relation to each municipality in the district will be identified and teased

2.5.1. State of the District's Service Delivery Infrastructure

- Local municipalities in the district have made significant investment over the past 10- year period with funds received from varied capital grants viz Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG), Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG), Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG) and Integrated National Electrification Programme (INEP) to upgrade, rehabilitate bulk and reticulation infrastructure to provide municipal services;
- There is adequate infrastructure (*albeit there is a need for improvement*) in all municipalities to facilitate the provision of basic municipal services;
- Municipal community service facilities (such as parks, libraries, emergency, halls and stadia) are available to communities across the district;

- Operation and maintenance is being done on these services delivery infrastructure across the district but there is room for improvement on the quantum of money set aside and expended, the frequency and the adequacy of Operation and Maintenance of all service delivery infrastructure and utilities;
- Water and effluent quality is being monitored on a regular basis through taking of samples for assessment and ensuring compliance to set standard by the Department of Water and Sanitation; and
- FDDM performs any municipal public works supporting infrastructure or service to empower the local municipalities to perform their functions.

2.5.2. Water

- Provision of water services is poor due to inadequate reservoir storage capacity due to increasing water demand/population;
- .
- Sporadic water supply interruptions on the pipeline at Mafube LM are also a concern; and
- Water resources and availability is a significant constraint in the district, especially during drought periods.

2.5.3. Renewable Energy

- Fezile Dabi district had the least proportion of households with access to electricity (92, 3). The majority of households in the district (73, 7%) use pre-paid electricity supplied by their respective local municipalities;
- 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;
- Renewable Energy (Solar) must be was investigated for implementation in the district to address the impact of GHGs in Sasolburg

2.5.4. Transport

- Because of the geographical location of the District upgrading of the road infrastructure from Sasolburg to Heilbron should be priority;
- The maintenance and upgrading of roads needs to be a priority. Except for the N1 and N3 transversing through the District and maintained by the South African National Road Agency Limited (SANNRAL). Some of the country's busiest routes passes through Fezile Dabi. There is N1 (Johannesburg to Cape Town via Kroonstad) and N3 (Johannesburg to Durban via Villiers). Commodities transported via Villiers to Gauteng from Durban and vice versa include containers, steel, cars, coal, manganese, fuels and perishables;
- 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. Villiers is predominantly agriculture-orientated, where products such as maize, sunflower, wheat, grain, sorghum, meat and dairy are produced.

2.5.5. Housing

- Alignment with existing housing patterns for further settlement provision should be considered to prevent further scattered and localised housing provision;
- Considering the need for economic activity, especially in the secondary, tertiary and informal sector, potential exists for integrated human settlements based on an infrastructure network system and in terms of access to job opportunities.

2.5.6. Information Communication Technology (ICT)

- The district is characterised by a very poor ICT network, with poor connectivity across the district;

- The municipality does not have sufficient internal capacity to deal with its IT needs and there is no disaster recovery and business continuity plan in place;
- Communication is the backbone of a developmental state required in the region to assist the development goals. A number of small-scale initiatives has been started, but a district wide connectivity initiative is required to ensure fast implementation and effective ICT service provision;
- With COVID 19, people are less physically connected and digital connection has become more of a need now than ever. Increase connectivity of services that can further unlock opportunities for work, synergies and regional integration between rural areas and their surroundings. To attract the private sector to provide ITC infrastructure, an attractive investment climate for sustainable economic growth needs to be created.

2.5.7. Challenges

- The FDDM is characterised by an ageing infrastructure (water, sanitation, roads and electricity). There is massive roads and storm-water infrastructure backlog across the district;
- Strained bulk service delivery infrastructure operating above its design capacity and unreliability of security of water supply from the source at Mafube and thus encumber supporting and anchoring future development and extension of municipal services to other under-serviced areas;
- Insufficient maintenance budgets on service delivery infrastructure and utilities;
- Skills challenges to maintenance of infrastructure and equipment. All these are a call for concern within FDDM;
- Water is the most critical source in the district and the provision of water to communities need to be carefully co-ordinated and managed to attract investment;
- In order for investment in infrastructure to achieve the objectives of eliminating poverty, reducing unemployment and inequality, and promoting equitable economic growth, the FDDM needs to have the *capability and capacity to maintain, plan and deliver infrastructure efficiently and effectively*. Therefore, investment in basic services, roads, and information

and communication technology infrastructure is paramount. Intergovernmental co-ordinated infrastructure investment must be guided by spatial transformation, desired spatial forms, densification areas, and priority development areas;

- The provision, maintenance and operating of infrastructure is itself is a job creator. If local communities are involved, it can generate income within a community that will have a ripple effect towards the wider community; and
- While the development may provide temporary jobs, the operations and maintenance of infrastructure can provide long- standing jobs especially if local labour, materials and contractors are used. Other direct results of infrastructure are improved access to transport, jobs markets, health, and education and other basic socio- economic facilities and services.

2.5.8. Opportunities

- There is a need to provide requisite infrastructure to unblock projects that require unblocking such as Villiers/Qalabotjha N3 Development Corridor, rehabilitation of roads and storm water infrastructure in industrial areas; development of Kroonstad Airport; development and the implementation of Moqhaka waste storage, disposal and a treatment plan;
- Highly connectivity to other provincial districts and provinces;
- Ongoing maintenance and upgrading by SANRAL of the N3 particularly the stretch between Villiers and Warden;
- Development of the rail freight arterial line to service the district and transport agricultural goods;
- Potential corridor linkage of people and goods between North West, Gauteng and Mpumalanga;
- Development of an irrigation schemes along banks of Vaal River system;
- Strengthened transport linkages on N1 and N3; and

- Revamping of Kroonstad Electricity Power Station and exploring attracting investment into Green Energy.
- Tapping into the mooted Vaal Special Economic Zone (SEZ) to be undergirded by R900 million load facility at the behest of the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) to roll out bulk infrastructure project to catalyse economic development in the Vaal, Northern Free State and surrounding areas should be exploited as a potential resource envelop to ensure development along the Vaal River on the Free State Province's side.

2.6. Integrated Service Provisioning

This section will provide an account of the current service delivery in relation to municipal services across the district. Furthermore, provide an overview of service delivery models, systems and improvements. Critically, a assessment will be conducted on the alignment and co-ordination between sectors for integrated service delivery.

2.6.1. Positive Trends

- The FDDM has succeeded in discharging its powers Functions in terms of Schedule 4 (Part B) and Schedule 5 (Part B) of the Constitution, and leveraged capital grants monies to implement projects in partnership with local municipalities;
- 93.3.% of households have access to water service above the RDP level in 2018;
- 84.37% of households in Fezile Dabi had access to RDP level basic sanitation in 2019;
- 73 700 (45.61% of total households) and 63 6000 (39,40% of total household) had access to very formal and formal dwelling units respectively in 2018;
- 128 000 (85.73%) households which had their refuse removed weekly by the authority albeit the provision of such services has been erratic at Mafube local municipality for approximately two-years (2019-2020; and
- 92.3% of households have access to electricity services according to Community Survey of 2016.

2.6.2. Social Services and Facilities

- Health services are met as per prescribed norms considering total population figures. With regard to education it is clear that FDDM is doing hence it achieved the highest matric percentage of pass rate in 2019.

- For the period 2008/2009 to 2018/2019 overall crime has decrease 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;
- In order for the Municipality to provide local labour to expand towards local economic development there is a need for training facilities and higher education institutions which are already in existence in FDDM;
- The development and maintenance of social services and facilities essential to the well-being of the population;
- Culture and heritage sites must be upgraded, developed and preserved for the future generation and tourism potential;
- The development and maintenance of Fire Services and Disaster Risk Management throughout the District is essential to protect the agricultural, urban, and natural areas, however, response time to the disaster is still an issue to be looked into.

2.6.3. Basic Service Delivery Challenges

- The state of service provision is generally poor, with huge backlogs experienced in all areas of basic service provision and social infrastructure, ageing infrastructure and absence of basic service provision in the very rural areas. Proper infrastructure is necessary to boost the economy and tourism sector of the District;
- The challenge, country wide, is the affordability of household electricity. The FDDM is no exception as this is a factor. The expensive rates of using electricity in households force people to use alternative resources such as wood, paraffin, coal, etc. for heating and cooking purposes. This has an impact on the environment – such as natural resources and air quality. The sporadic national load shedding is not spatially specific – all citizens and the national economy suffer under it;
- 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;

- A drive toward indigent based grant provision motivates indigence leading discouragement of service delivery;
- A lack of inter-municipal coordination and the misalignment between demarcation and function, increasing the need for centralised service delivery models taking not into account the administrative boundaries, but rather the spatial-functional activities;
- Lack of quality and affordable housing and basic services for high, medium, and low density
- The demand for services outstripping supply
- The insufficient allocation of budget for operation due to low revenue generation on district and local level.

- 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 district-wide challenges to water supply include ageing infrastructure, frequently and potentially a major source of high distribution losses. This is exacerbated by the lack of adherence to developed Operations & Maintenance Plans;
- 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;
- 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;
- A lack of access to basic services such as housing, water and proper sanitation prevents economic growth and job creation, and therefore opportunity for absorption of people into the economy. The poor of the poorest are the ones who are mostly who are impacted by this. People are stuck in a cycle of poverty and inequality with a lack of access to

sustainable income, economic opportunities and poor service delivery influencing the growth of economic sectors and investment.

- The district-wide challenges to water supply include ageing infrastructure,
- Massive road and storm-water system backlog and compounded by the deteriorating roads network throughout the district

2.6.4. Opportunities

- The landfill sites in all the local municipalities of the district are licensed;
- The Department of Human Settlement is completing previously incomplete houses and has recently assisted beneficiaries with housing applications;
- The Development of Infrastructure Master Plan with the assistance of MISA, DBSA and COGTA cannot be over-emphasised as this would assist in quantifying backlogs and tease out cost for upgrading, rehabilitating and building new service delivery infrastructure to anchor future growth and development;
- The O&M plans emanating from these master plan should be costed and institutional and capabilities assessment should be done for the effective implementation of these plans;
- Implementation of Water Conservation and Demand Management Plans across the district will be imperative;
- Introduction of technology to enhance water and electricity operations should be implemented across the districts
-
- Mafube local municipality has registered the following encouraging and encouraging benefits that intersected with the overall objectives of the Water Conservation and Water Demand Management were:
 - a) The reduction of non-revenue water (non-functioning meters and unmetered consumption)
 - b) The improvement in meter reading performance
 - c) Improve the accuracy of billing for water services and provide realistic revenue projections
 - d) Tamper resistant

- e) Restore trust and credibility to our customers – brand equity
- f) Improve the revenue generation and collection
- g) Meter can be read remotely

Long range infrastructure planning across the district should be encouraged and supported. Municipalities should develop a series of business plans on key water and sanitation infrastructure and these should be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation and Infrastructure, South Africa operating in the Presidency. However, municipalities should, with the assistance of their consulting engineers, thoroughly tease out immediate, medium and long term bulk and reticulation water and sanitation infrastructure needs that should inform the sequencing, financing and development of water and sanitation infrastructure services to inform Infrastructure Implementation Plan of the municipality. Use of Public Private Partnership (PPP) should be explored for the exploitation of river sand and loose dump rock at Mafube for commercial purpose, taking of equity stake of such venture and using the proceeds thereof for upgrading of the roads and storm-water system in the municipality.

2.7. Governance and Financial Management

This section will assess the state of governance in relation to the district and local municipalities as well as intergovernmental relation and co-ordination. Critically, the state of financial governance and management will additionally be assessed. Furthermore, highlight will be provided on the district and its local municipalities to realise integrated planning and governance, and assess the effectiveness of co-ordination for the structures established.

2.7.1. Governance

- Governance is constrained due to a lack of leadership, development skills, human resource and political instability, especially in Metsimaholo Local Municipality. The fiscal constraints capacities in most of the local municipalities cannot be over-emphasised.
- Inadequate customer relations management strains relationships with other stakeholders such as the community and business. A comprehensive skills audit identifying the skills available and required is needed to close the skills gap;

- **Mafube Local Municipality** has been placed under Section 139 (1) (b) of the Constitution since 2017 till the 31st of March 2021. The municipality has steadily improved administrative and political stewardship and attained the following encouraging achievements:
 - a) Ensured that outstanding two set of Annual Financial Statements for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 financial years were submitted simultaneously to the Auditor-General on the 16th of February 2021 for auditing:
 - b) The auditing processes are proceeding well and the Auditor-General anticipate tentatively that audit report for 2018/2019 FY and 2019/2020 FY will be issued by the end of August and end of September 2021 respectively. ***The audit outcome for Mafube for 2018/2019 FY is a qualification;***
 - c) Restored the transacting of the municipality onto the municipal financial system and thus enhanced

- **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. These challenges were worsened by the municipal manager's suspension (with full benefits) in May 2018;

- 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;

- FDDM has succeeded in establishing a number of IGR fora to co-ordinate developmental efforts in various fields and areas of work across the district with local municipalities.

2.7.2. Accountability and Transparency

The table below indicates the audit outcomes at the District for the past two financial years:

Table 2: Audit Outcome at Fezile Dabi District

Audit Year	Municipality / Auditee	Audit Outcome	Regression on Previous Outcome	Improvement on Previous Outcome
2018/2019	FDDM	Disclaimer		
2019/2020	FDDM	Qualification		
2018/2019	Mafube Local	Qualification		
2019/2020	Mafube Local	Outstanding, to be <i>received by end of September 2021</i>		
2018/2019	Ngwathe Local	Qualification		
2019/2020	Ngwathe Local	Qualification		
2018/2019	Moqhaka Local	Qualification		
2019/2020	Moqhaka Local	Qualification		
2018/2019	Metsimaholo	Qualification		
2019/2020	Metsimaholo	Qualification		

- Inadequate systems of internal control, institutional capacity and employment are reflected in financial governance and management. Non-compliance and inaccurate financial information make it difficult to assess service delivery, the impact and cost thereof. All indications are that some local government across the district are dysfunctional and are facing serious challenges. (3 out of 4 local municipalities as highlighted by the report issued by the national Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs.)
- There is a lack of accountability and transparency with respect to the use of public resources has resulted in qualified audits, disclaimed and adverse and this led to political instability.
- The functionality of audit committees in Moqhaka were reassuring and no such assurance existed in Ngwathe and Metsimaholo. Mafube has recently established an Audit Committee.
- Financial Governance and Management
- 75% (3 of 4) local municipalities are encountering acute financial difficulties and are unable to meet their financial obligations when due and are underinvesting in the operations and maintenance of service delivery infrastructure and utilities. The following tables denoting the financial positions of these municipalities bears testimony to the mentioned observations:
- On average over a three months period (May – July 2021), Metsimaholo registered a collection of 96,01 % and Moqhaka over the same period registered a collection rate of 84%;
- Moqhaka Local Municipality does not owe the Water Boards / DWS, pension fund and SARS and Metsimaholo does not owe pension fund and SARS and only indebted to Rand Water for raw water supply.

2.7.3. Services

Fiscal constraint places strain on all municipalities performing their core functions such as water, sanitation, electricity and refuse services. While the municipalities have accurate data on the services being rendered, the over- reliance on grant funding and consistent operational deficits renders services consistently provided under what is required.

2.7.4. Civil Unrest

Sporadic civil protests, at times destructive, arise due to poor service delivery by municipalities. Municipalities have to close in response to safety threats, further weakening their ability to meet their mandated services. These are major deterrents to investment and economic growth.

Challenges

- 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.
- On average the collection rate for the three (May – July 2021) months period at Mafube Local Municipality was 29.6% and that is 65.4% shy of the recommended collection rate of 95%;
- Mafube and Ngwathe local municipalities are indebted to SARS, pension funds, Water Boards / DWS and Eskom.

2.8. STRUCTURAL AND SYSTEMIC CHALLENGES

Arising from the diagnostic assessment, a number of critical drivers that underpin the systemic challenges were identified. The table below indicates which of the transformational focus area each of the critical drivers influences, which in turn has informed the strategies and projects per transformational area in the Fezile Dabi District One Plan.

CRITICAL DRIVER	PEOPLE DEVELOPMENT	ECONOMIC POSITIONING	SPATIAL RESTRUCTURING	INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING	SERVICE PROVISIONING	GOVERNANCE
Poor service delivery	X	X	X	X	X	X
Water scarcity & shortages	X	X	X	X	X	X
Low literacy level	X	X				
Increasing unemployment	X	X	X		X	X
Spatially- targeted investment	X	X	X	X	X	X
Alignment between spheres of government	X	X		X		X
Data uncertainty	X	X	X	X	X	X
Unattractive climate for private sector investment	X	X		X	X	
Reliance on grant funding						X
Low revenue collected by municipality					X	X
Lack of SMME support	X	X				
Poor road maintenance	X	X	X	X	X	X
Poor infrastructure maintenance	X	X	X	X	X	X
Migration of skilled workers	X	X				
Underutilised tourism potential		X	X			
Underutilised potential of current industries		X		X		
Strong linkages to markets		X	X			
Solar energy potential		X	X			
Uncertainty of land ownership		X	X			X
Economic sector diversification		X		X		

Climate change		X		X		
Non-functional freight rail		X		X		
Spatial inequality in settlements	X		X		X	
Limited primary and secondary sectors	X	X				X
Electricity cuts	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dysfunctional local government					X	X
Lack of skills and skills development in municipalities						X
Mismatch of skills to economic needs		X				
Low Economically Active Population	X	X				
Competitive and emerging farming		X	X	X	X	
Political and civil unrest	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lack of waste removal services					X	
Poor environmental protection			X			
Municipal human resource and fiscal capacity					X	X
Inadequate internal controls and financial mismanagement						X
Poor access to basic & social services	X	X	X	X	X	X

2.9. Big Trends

TRENDS	DESCRIPTION
URBANISATION	<p>In 2009, 66.68% of South Africa’s population were living in rural areas and this number is expected to increase to almost three quarters of the country’s population (71.3%) by 2030, according to the Integrated Urban Development Framework. The flow of people to cities over the last two decades has been influenced by increased access to employment, economic, educational and social opportunities and a desire for a better quality of life in urban areas. The pull factors out of rural areas are compounded by difficulty for developing agricultural in the black homelands (issues such as land tenure and allocation), rural disasters, escalating unemployment and lack of access to basic services in rural areas. As a result, cities have become areas of prosperity and growth, while rural areas have declined, leading to an increasing urban-rural divide. This urban-rural divide has resulted in spatial fragmentation, poorly maintained and developed infrastructure and public services, social, economic and racial divides, deteriorating rural economies and civil unrests and protests about lack of access to basic services. To combat the trend and bring about economic development, jobs and service delivery, transformation of the inherited spatial structure is required. The IUDF’s overall envisaged outcome is spatial transformation where urban growth is steered towards model of compact, connected and coordinated cities and towns and development of inclusive, resilient and liveable settlements. The IUDF aims to guide the development of inclusive, resilient and liveable urban settlements while directly addressing the unique conditions and challenges facing South Africa’s cities and towns. Importantly, this vision for South Africa’s urban areas recognises that the country has different types of cities and towns, each with different roles and requirements. In the case of FDDM: <i>“THE GENERAL TENDENCY OF MIGRATION FROM RURAL TO URBAN AREAS IS ALSO OCCURRING IN THE AREA, AS IS THE CASE IN THE REST OF THE FREE STATE PROVINCE”</i>. The Draft National Spatial Development Framework, has identified parts of FDDM as part of the central innovation belts.</p>
CLIMATE CHANGE	<p>Through increased temperatures, extreme weather events such as flooding and drought, wildfires and the need for reliance on alternative energy sources climate change has impacted and poses further risk to populations, the economy and especially the agricultural sector, infrastructure, livelihoods, the</p>

environment, to name a few. In response to climate change, reducing carbon footprint of cities and settlements, better and smarter utilisation of resources and smarter food production is needed. According to the international Energy Agency's global energy trends report forecasting energy trends to 2040, renewables such as wind, solar, and hydropower will surpass coal as the world's dominant source of electricity by 2030. Africa currently has about 40% of the world's potential for solar energy. South Africa's Integrated Resource Plan supports a diverse energy mix to ensure the security of electricity supply. These impacts and climate variability need to be managed through initiatives such as the Municipal Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. However, sufficiently skilled human resources in the relevant fields of environment and climate change will be required. It is not clear whether these skills currently existing within the district municipality.

Firstly, Fezile Dabi District Municipality 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 Municipality 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).

POST COVID- 19

The impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic on the way societies and economies may change is uncertain but there is real risk of long-term consequences such as increase in inequalities and social deprivation. There may be long-lasting changes in how businesses work facilitated by technology- where people work (from home), how business takes place, business operations, a need for increased digitisation, the needs of consumers, marketing. 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.

Other impacts include increased mental health and psychological issues in society, lack of social cohesion due to exacerbated inequality and youth unemployment. The consequences of educational inequalities during COVID where poorer communities lacked the necessary tools to access courses, especially for girls and young women, will disadvantage them in labour markets and further exacerbate inequality. There may also be likely long-term impacts on improving food value chains, environmental and public health, changes in societal values and management of natural resources.

**RISING
INEQUALITY**

South Africa has the largest economy in Africa, but suffers from a highly dualistic economy, with a world class formal economy including a number of multinationals, while up to 40% of the population is unemployed who depend on welfare grants and the informal sector to survive.

UN latest Human Development Report indicated that SA, since 2014 dropped two ranks lower on the Human Development Index (SA ranked 114 out of 189 countries) and 1 in 5 South Africans are now living in extreme poverty. What exacerbates social inequality and economic inefficiency in South Africa is the skewed spatial patterns, this is evident in the fact that as much as 65% of economic activity in the country is generated in just three of its nine provinces (Krugell, Mathee, and Mothata, 2018).

The National Development Plan (“NDP”) is South Africa’s blue print development plan. It provides a broad strategic framework to guide key policy choices and actions. The plan presents a long- term strategy to increase employment and broaden opportunities through the active intervention of government via various policy instruments. The NDP captures the challenge of

rural areas in South Africa as “characterised by great poverty and inequality, with many households trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty”.

TECHNOLOGY

One of the fastest ways to transform a country’s society and its economy is to invest in digital infrastructure- World Economic Forum¹

There are big shifts globally towards Smart Cities and Smart Societies enabled by technology and innovations of the 4th Industrial Revolution. These include IoT (Internet of Things), Big Data, AI (Artificial Intelligence), Robotics and Shared Economy. Technology is transcending the Information age for resolving social challenges and creating better Human life. Smart Cities can be more than technology driven cities. They ought to be about how technology can enable smart systems, infrastructure, governance and service delivery that addresses needs of people and society in inclusive and affordable ways.

Importantly, opportunities advanced by using technology in a quest for constantly improving municipal operations cannot be over-emphasised. For an example, municipal turn-around time in relations to development applications can make municipalities ideal investment destinations and these investments invariably would broaden the tax base of the municipality and thus bolster their financial viability.

In Africa the high-level of connectivity and cell-phone penetration mean that farmers can benefit from real time data. Critically, these data can *yield a positive-knock on effect on enhancing crop yields, soil quality analysis, resource management, tracking of livestock, farm security, sustainable pest control and reduction of post-harvest wastage.*

My FarmWeb powered by Messrs Vodacom is being used by 77 farms in the Eastern Free State using farming technology to gather data in the farming of corn, soybeans, and sugar beans by placing sensors across farming lands measuring soil quality, weather and yields.

Internet of Things (IoT) can be used to enhance farming operations – for an example sensors can measure the pH and nutrient level of soil and these

¹<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/09/governments-develop-digital-infrastructure-vodafone/>

empowers farmers to make strategic farming decisions such as what crop to plan in the right soil for high yields.

ANY OTHERS?

References:

Provincial Economic Outlook, 2021, Treasury, Free State Province

2.10. SWOT ANALYSIS – AN OVERVIEW

2.10.1. DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 527788 (2019) total population which places it the second from the last • FDDM accounts for 18.3% of FS • 50% males and 50% females (positive for gender balance & women empowerment) • Media age of 28 • Population density of 23.8 people per square kilometres • Ranked second in terms of annual growth rate • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncertainty about data accuracy of formal sources • 751 of households headed by children • Average annual growth rate of 1.3% is slightly lower compared to South Africa • Second smallest populated district in FS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an increase in the number of people with matric from 75 600 in 2008 to 103 00 in 2018 • Largest share of population (25-44) young working age • Highest school pass rate in the province (2019) • Skilled people in Metsimaholo • Employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average household size decrease • Annual growth rate of 0.84% • 80 812 HIV positive people • Teenage pregnancy rate at 12.7% (2018) • 33% of unemployment • 43% share below lower poverty line

2.10.2. ECONOMIC PROFILE

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District economy is made up of various industries • Manufacturing is the largest sector accounting for 27.0% of GVA • Mining is the second at 18.2% • The Metsimaholo Local Municipality contributed 66.47% to the GVA of the Fezile Dabi District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lack of funding for agricultural projects (Koppies Green House Vegetable production Project) has been identified (IDP, 2017/18). • 59% of agricultural land has low potential. • The manufacturing sector experienced its lowest growth in 2019 of -5.7%, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cattle and sheep farming provide opportunities for the processing of meat, wool and dairy products. • National Department of Agriculture has conceptualised Agri-Parks, & Ngwathe LM has been identified as one of the areas where Agri-Parks will be established (IDP, 2017/18). • Fezile Dabi district has location advantages in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A negative growth existed for all the industries in 2019 with an annual growth rate of -0.51% since 2018. • Both the agriculture and mining sectors are generally characterised by volatility in growth over the period. • Informal economy is unrelated and a number of guiding principles need to be set and implemented to reduce conflict situations with the public and private sector.

<p>Municipality due to the large petrochemical hub in Sasolburg and the related economic activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Primary sector is expected to grow at an average annual rate of -5.04% between 2019 and 2024, • Fezile Dabi district municipality has a strong agriculture base and is known as 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction sector reached its lowest point of growth in 2019 a with -4.0% growth rate. • The electricity sector recorded the lowest growth of -2.7% in 2016. • The finance sector recorded the lowest growth rate in 2013 at 0.3%. • The Trade sector had the lowest growth rate in 2009 at -1.1%. 	<p>sectors such as agriculture, mining, manufacturing and electricity provision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In terms of mining, there are extensive areas with rich underground coal deposits. Large quantities are mined in the Sasolburg district by means of conventional and strip mining methods. • The rare clay, Bentonite, is mined in the vicinity of Koppies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The municipality has to prepare proper by-laws to harness and build capacity of the sector.
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<p>the grain/maize basket for South Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 2009 and 2019, the manufacturing sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2010 with a growth rate of 5.8%. • The construction sector reached its highest growth in 2009 at 13.8%. • Sasolburg and Heilbron are high- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community services sector, which largely consists of government, experienced its lowest growth rate in 2019 with 0.8%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The re-exploitation of the Lacemyn diamond mine in the vicinity of Kroonstad is currently taking place and gold is mined at the Vaal Reefs Mine, part of the Witwatersrand gold reef, in the Viljoenskroon area (IDP, 2017/18). • There are a range of industries related to the oil-from coal process, including the Chem City project. • The national headquarters of several 	
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<p>tech industrialized areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sasolburg is a large industrial city within the Metsimaholo local municipality and is known as the chemical hub of South Africa. • The trade sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2012 with a growth rate of 8.3%. • The transport sector reached its highest 		<p>industries are situated Heilbron.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial development in Frankfort is agriculture-related and the largest butter production facility in the southern hemisphere is established here (SALGA, 2013). • Some of the country's busiest routes passes through Fezile Dabi. • There is N1 (Johannesburg to Cape Town via Kroonstad) 	
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<p>point of growth in 2011 at 3.6%.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The finance sector experienced the highest growth rate in 2011 when it grew by 5.6% • The community services sector, which largely consists of government, experienced its highest positive growth in 2011 with 5.5% 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N3 (Johannesburg to Durban via Villiers). • Commodities transported via Villiers to Gauteng from Durban and vice versa include containers, steel, cars, coal, manganese, fuels and perishables. 	
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2.10.3. SPATIAL PROFILE

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Draft National Spatial Development Framework, has identified parts of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality as part of the central innovation belt. The municipality is located in the north of the Free State Province and is 20 829.1 km² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The municipality is the smallest district in the province, making up 16% of its geographical area. Growing number of informal settlements Slow spatial transformation Lack of spatial integration between higher and lower income areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main attraction site is the Vredefort Dome, being the third-largest meteorite site in the world, is located within the district. The central innovation belt area is situated around the core of the Gauteng urban region. It is spatially positioned to be an economically strong, diverse production area that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Draft NSDF mentions that the arid and sparsely populated western and south-western central parts of the country is set to be significantly affected by climate change trends Long distances between urban areas & rural communities Lack of human resource and fiscal capacity Informal settlements where people settle on dangerous

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining nodes at Kroonstad, Sasolburg, Koppies and Viljoenskroon • Industrial Hub identified at Frankfort and Heilbron • There is enough capacity in terms of town planning skills in the DM & LMs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apartheid- planning legacy very prevalent • Fiscal challenges for key spatial interventions • The land invasion and illegal occupation of land in (Metsimaholo) Amelia , Moidraai, • Zamdela etc., (Ngwathe) Mandela section, Tokoloho, Lusaka, Baipehing in Koppies, Airport & Matoropong in Phiritona, Ext4 Edenville, 	<p>forms an integral part of the core economic driver of the country and sub-continent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In close proximity to Economic Hub of South Africa (Gauteng Province) 	<p>and uninhabitable places like road reserves, wetlands, flooding areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents in Iraq, Zamdela have built structures and churches on top of the Transnet Gas pipes and others on the Rand water pipes. • Depletion of the Biodiversity by veld fires especially during the winter season. •
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	<p>(Mafube) Qalabotjha, Namahadi , (Moqhaka)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal urban sprawl in small holdings in Kroonstad and Viljoenskroon. • The deteriorating state of roads and gravel roads in rural areas is hampering on the economy and the general livelihood of citizens • The pollution of the Vaal River affects its 		
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	<p>tributaries which are the Vals and the Renoster River with harmful effects on the water supply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 		
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	<p>Steynsrus and this threatens agriculture which contributes to food security.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandalism of facilities like cable theft, stealing of steel and copper material, breaking and burning down of facilities during protests. • Building of houses, businesses and social facilities without following the town planning, building 		
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	regulations and laws of the local municipalities.		
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2.10.4. ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The flat topography is mainly due to the horizontal strata forming part of the Karoo formations that underlie the greater part of the study. There is a proposed open pit to be established in north-east Parys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District's environmental vulnerability is high The District key potential sources of negative impacts on property values in the area include visual, air quality, noise, terrestrial and riverine biodiversity impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of critical biodiversity and protected areas FS Province Climate Change Response and Adaptation Implementation as well as the review of FS AQMP will be developed in 2020/21 Development of FS Province Wildlife and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate changes increase droughts, heat islands and flooding and water scarcity; The declaration of the Vaal Triangle Airshiled as a priority area was published in the Government Gazette in terms of Section 18(1) of the National Environmental

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The secondary interest is the unconsolidated quaternary gravels which potentially contain alluvial diamonds (Vaal) • FDDM is comprised mainly of agriculture, game farming and tourism accommodation establishments • The FDDM environmental conditions in terms of 		<p>Biodiversity Economy Strategy and implementation Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the FS Province Environment Sector Funding Model • Business Tourism • Protection of waterbodies • Agricultural land must be protected and used to its full potential in the FDDM seeing that agriculture contributes as third contributor of the economy of the area 	<p>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 is a call for concern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste is generated in households, institutions, industries and commercial businesses on a daily basis due to various activities undertaken. • Most municipalities in FDDM lack an Integrated Waste Management
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<p>soil is good for crop production grazing land for cattle and sheep farming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large waterbodies in the district due to Vaal river system • National Department of Agriculture has conceptualised Agri-Parks, & Ngwathe LM has been identified as one of the areas where Agri- Parks will be established 			<p>Planning due to poor law enforcement (By-laws)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The landfill sites in all municipalities in the district do not have weighbridges, resulting in quantities of waste disposed not exactly known • Climate change is one of the possibilities that may trigger disaster and will have an impact on water, agriculture and many other human activities • Climate change effects the change in biodiversity
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The terrain of the district is comprised of flat plains with low relief hills and mountains with moderate and high relief in the north east. • Large areas are ecologically supported • Protected areas and critical biodiversity areas surround waterbodies and identified in the Free 			<p>patterns (especially grasslands, where a high level of extinction is predicted);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change Impacts on health, tourism, agriculture and food security; • Small scale and homestead farmers are most vulnerable to climate change and although intensive irrigated agriculture is better off than these farmers, irrigated lands remain
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<p>State Critical Biodiversity Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical Biodiversity Areas are located along the Vaal River and Weltevreden Dam near the town of Koppies. • Formal conservation and protected areas are scattered throughout the district and are also predominantly within and/or near dams and perennial rivers 			<p>vulnerable to reductions in available water;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maize production in summer rainfall areas may be badly affected by climate change; • Alien invasive plant species are likely to spread more and have an ever-increasing negative impact on water resources due to climate change • There will be an increase in the frequency and severity of extreme weather events.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The air quality is affected by GHGs emission in Sasolburg /Metsimaholo Lm • 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncontrolled development of land can have adverse effects on natural habitats, cultural landscapes and air and water quality
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2.10.5. INFRASTRUCTURE PROFILE

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N1 and N3 transgress district and identified as transport corridors • There is a sports and recreational facility stadium built in Ngwathe LM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Water Services Development Plan in place • Aging infrastructure and frequent bursting of asbestos pipes • Lack of provision for sanitation services to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are key economic infrastructure projects that require unblocking such as Villiers Node, rehabilitation of roads and storm water infrastructure in industrial areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The year 2020/21 has been maimed by COVID 19 which posed challenges that have crippled the engine of service delivery which are human capital

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-provincial rail freight arterial line and passenger train connecting Gauteng and other FS towns • Border Post to Gauteng, Mpumalanga and North West • Agri-hub identified in Ngwathe LM (Parys) • All municipalities within FDDM jurisdiction are responsible of cleaning all public 	<p>informal settlements and incomplete projects remain a daunting challenge for sanitation service provision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of submissions of business plans to sector departments • Sporadic water supply interruptions • Water pipelines which are very old and experience regular leakages • Water from mineshafts is of poor quality and needs to be purified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Kroonstad Airport • Develop and implement a Moqhaka waste storage, disposal and treatment plan • Highly connectivity to other provincial districts and provinces • Ongoing maintenance and upgrading by SANRAL • Develop the rail freight arterial line to service the district • Potential corridor linkage of people and goods between 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political unrest, coalition governance, administration and interference • Mismanagement of infrastructure grant funding • Insufficient allocation of budget for operations • Skills challenges to maintain infrastructure and equipment • Inadequate reservoir storage due to increasing water demand growth
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<p>streets, roads and other public either manually or chemically</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of water quality including potable water • Monitoring and awareness with regard to sampling networks and connection to assess compliance with applicable sanitation standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads are in a very poor condition • Arterial and internal roads require substantial maintenance and renewal • Incomplete sewer reticulations and utilisation of buckets at Phomolong, (Namahadi) 	<p>North West, Gauteng and Mpumalanga</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop irrigation schemes along banks of Vaal River system • Strengthen transport linkages on N1 and N3 • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capacity of WWTW to accommodate population growth • Leakages at Riverside Pump Station result in raw sewerage discharging into Vaal River •
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FDDM performs any municipal public works supporting infrastructure or service to empower the local municipalities to perform their functions • There are plenty existing government services (libraries, Police, emergency services, etc.) 			
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2.10.6. SERVICE DELIVERY PROFILE

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The share of households with access to water above RDP level had increased to 92.5%. Community Survey of 2016 reported that 84.1% of households in Fezile Dabi had access to RDP level sanitation facilities or better, compared to the Free State (81.1%). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 780 Ventilation Improved Pit (VIP) (2.34% of total households) 12 600 (7.79%) of total households' pit toilets. A total of 2 700 (1.67%) households had their refuse removed less often than weekly by the authority A total of 63 600 (39.40% of total households) formal dwelling units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It can be seen that in 2008 the number of households not living in a formal dwelling were 27 200 within Fezile Dabi District Municipality. From 2008 this number decreased annually at -1.16% to 24 200 in 2018 The landfill sites in all the local municipalities of the district are licensed and the percentage of households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total number of 14 200 (8.81% of total households) informal dwelling units. A total number of 12 600 (7.78%) households which had to remove their refuse personally (own dump). Land availability and the high cost of acquiring privately owned land. Informal settlements do not have access to this

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 82% total number of 73 700 (45.61% of total households) very formal dwelling units, • (85.73%) households which had their refuse removed weekly by the authority, • The Fezile Dabi district had the least proportion of households with access to electricity (92, 3). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The district-wide challenges to water supply include ageing infrastructure, • Ageing infrastructure and frequently bursting asbestos pipes for bulk supply, • Lack of provision for sanitation services to informal settlements and incomplete projects remain a daunting challenge in the provision of sanitation. <p>sewer network</p>	<p>with access to refuse removal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The status of major Housing Progress on commissioning of previously incomplete houses is taking time. • Department of Human Settlement has recently assisting beneficiaries with housing applications • Water services Reactive maintenance on burst water pipes • Sanitation Regular unblocking of sewer network 	<p>service as they were not established in terms of proper planning processes.</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic roads leading to social facilities such as schools, clinics, etc., across the district are generally in fair conditions, Arterial and internal roads are also in fairly good condition 	<p>Aging/Collapsed infrastructure (AC pipes) causing spillages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing <p>Incomplete RDP houses & backlog in provision of houses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water services Sporadic water supply interruptions Aging infrastructure – AC pipes <p>Roads Deteriorating roads network (flexible and gravel roads)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of damaged sewer manholes Construction of collapsed sewer line (only short sections) Roads Re-gravelling and blading of roads Cleaning of SW channels Patching of potholes 	
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2.10.7. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Municipalities reported that positions of municipal managers were filled Professional Town and Regional Planners are appointed at the Districts and its locals Support in terms of grants and from National and Provincial Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fezile Dabi audit outcomes have not improved overtime 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance Management System is place Performance Evaluation is done and reporting is done on a quarterly basis in line with the Policy Framework and Regulations Audit & Performance Committee in place and fully functional Internal Audit Unit in place and fully functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>due to limited tax base to sustain financial viability and ability to deliver services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 34 HR policies in place and they will all be reviewed in the 2019/20 financial year • Workplace Skills Plan in place and submitted on time to LGSETA. Training is conducted according to the plan and reporting is done on a monthly basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • Possible tensions between ward committees, Community
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	<p>existing infrastructure and limited services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mafube Local Municipality has been placed under Section 139 (1) (b) of the Constitution since 2017. • The municipality does not have sufficient internal capacity to deal with its IT needs • There is no disaster recovery and business continuity plan in place. 		<p>Development Workers (CDW) and municipal councils</p>
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3. Economic Positioning

3.1. 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 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.

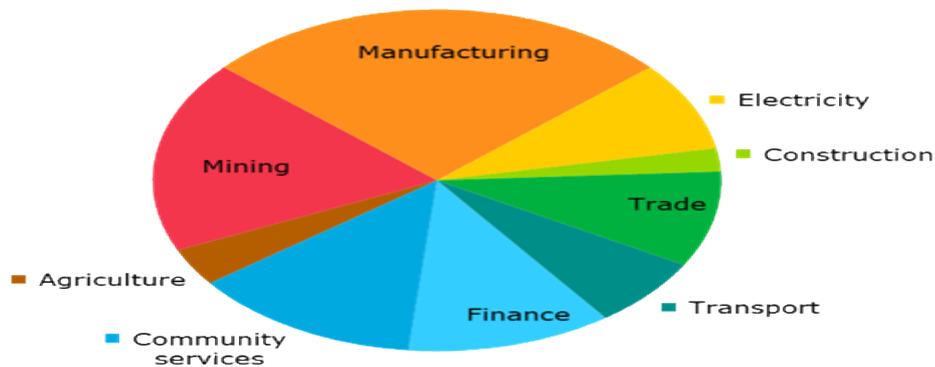
South Africa's real GDP growth was 0.2% in 2019. The pandemic and the containment measures to curb the spread of the virus further damaged the economy. Real GDP contracted by 8.2% in 2020, the result of a decline in construction, transport and communication, manufacturing, and mining. On the demand side, 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.

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 Municipality's economy is made up of various industries.

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

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

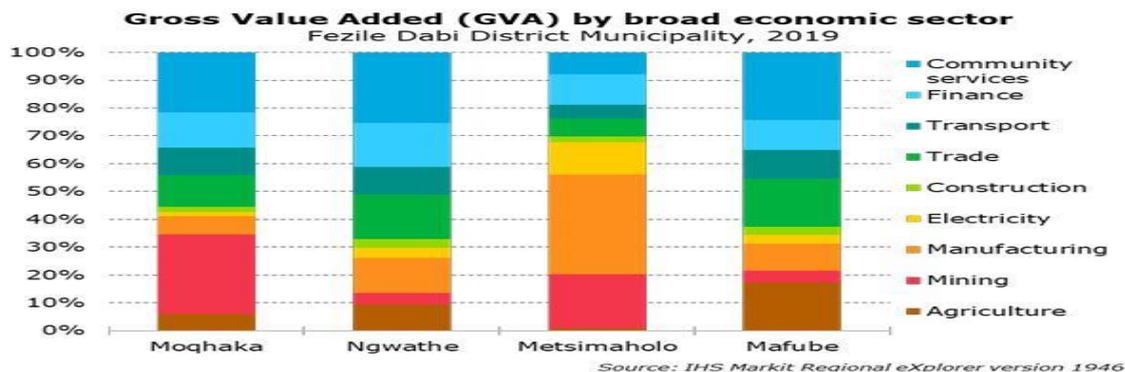


Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1946

In 2019, the manufacturing sector is the largest within Fezile Dabi District Municipality accounting for R 14 billion or 27.0% of the total GVA in the district municipality's economy. The sector that contributes the second most to the GVA of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality is the mining sector at 18.2%, followed by the community services sector with

13.1%. The sector that contributes the least to the economy of Fezile Dabi District Municipality is the construction sector with a contribution of R 1.14 billion or 2.20% of the total GVA.

The community sector, which includes the government services, is generally a large contributor towards GVA in smaller and more rural local municipalities. When looking at the regions within the district municipality, the Metsimaholo Local Municipality made the largest contribution to the community services sector at 40.09% of the district municipality. The Metsimaholo Local Municipality contributed R 34.6 billion or 66.47% to the GVA of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality, making it the largest contributor to the overall GVA of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality. This is due to the large petrochemical hub in Sasolburg and the related economic activities.



For the period 2019 and 2009, the GVA in the mining sector had the highest average annual growth rate in Fezile Dabi at 2.81%. The industry with the second highest average annual growth rate is the trade sector averaging at 2.79% per year. The electricity sector had an average annual growth rate of 0.43%, while the agriculture sector had the lowest average annual growth of -2.71%. A negative growth existed for all the industries in 2019 with an annual growth rate of -0.51% since 2018.

The primary sector consists of two broad economic sectors namely the mining and the agricultural sector. Both the agriculture and mining sectors are generally characterised by volatility in growth over the period. The Primary sector is expected to grow at an average annual rate of -5.04% between 2019 and 2024, with the Secondary sector growing at -0.80%

on average annually. The Tertiary sector is expected to grow at an average annual rate of - 0.33% for the same period.

Agriculture

Fezile Dabi district municipality has a strong agriculture base and is known as the grain/maize basket for South Africa. The district has a total of 327 592ha (15, 4% of all agricultural land in the province) of high potential agricultural land and 59% of agricultural land has low potential. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP, 2017/18) notes that land needs to be optimally used for agriculture and food production.

Cattle and sheep farming provide opportunities for the processing of meat, wool and dairy products. Maize, sunflower seed, sorghum and wheat are cultivated in the district. There is a need for more agro-processing initiatives to boost agriculture in the district. A lack of funding for agricultural projects (Koppies Green House Vegetable production Project) has been identified (IDP, 2017/18).

National Department of Agriculture has conceptualised Agri- Parks, & Ngwathe LM has been identified as one of the areas where Agri- Parks will be established (IDP, 2017/18).

Mining

Fezile Dabi district has location advantages in sectors such as agriculture, mining, manufacturing and electricity provision. In terms of mining, there are extensive areas with rich underground coal deposits. Large quantities are mined in the Sasolburg district by means of conventional and strip mining methods. The rare clay, Bentonite, is mined in the vicinity of Koppies. The re-exploitation of the Lacemyn diamond mine in the vicinity of Kroonstad is currently taking place and gold is mined at the Vaal Reefs Mine, part of the Witwatersrand gold reef, in the Viljoenskroon area (IDP, 2017/18).

Secondary Sector

The secondary sector consists of three broad economic sectors namely the manufacturing, electricity and the construction sector. Between 2009 and 2019, the manufacturing sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2010 with a growth rate of 5.8%. The construction sector reached its highest growth in 2009 at 13.8%. The manufacturing sector experienced

its lowest growth in 2019 of -5.7%, while construction sector reached its lowest point of growth in 2019 with -4.0% growth rate. The electricity sector experienced the highest growth in 2010 at 5.4%, while it recorded the lowest growth of -2.7% in 2016.

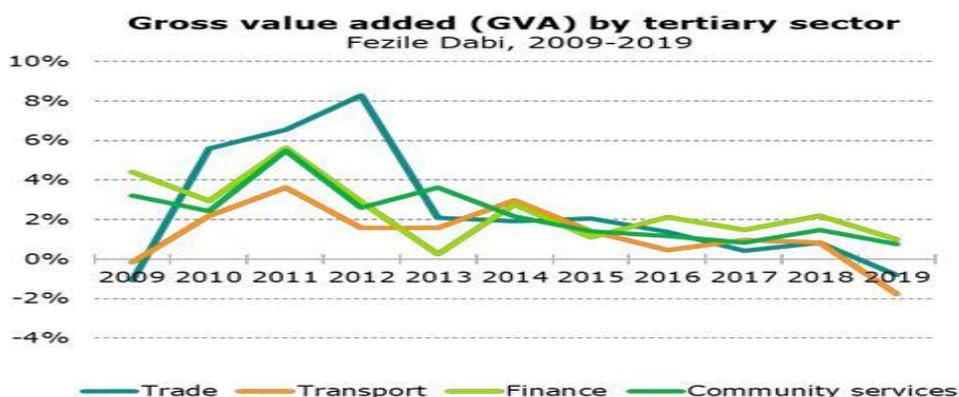
Manufacturing

Sasolburg and Heilbron are high-tech industrialized areas. Sasolburg is a large industrial city within the Metsimaholo local municipality and is known as the chemical hub of South Africa. There are a range of industries related to the oil-from coal process, including the Chem City project.

The national headquarters of several industries are situated Heilbron. Industrial development in Frankfort is agriculture-related and the largest butter production facility in the southern hemisphere is established here (SALGA, 2013).

Tertiary Sector

The tertiary sector consists of four broad economic sectors namely the trade, transport, finance and the community services sector. The trade sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2012 with a growth rate of 8.3%. The transport sector reached its highest point of growth in 2011 at 3.6%. The finance sector experienced the highest growth rate in 2011 when it grew by 5.6% and recorded the lowest growth rate in 2013 at 0.3%. The Trade sector had the lowest growth rate in 2009 at -1.1%. The community services sector, which largely consists of government, experienced its highest positive growth in 2011 with 5.5% and the lowest growth rate in 2019 with 0.8%. The following chart represents the average growth rates in the GVA for these sectors in Fezile Dabi District Municipality from 2009 to 2019.



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1946

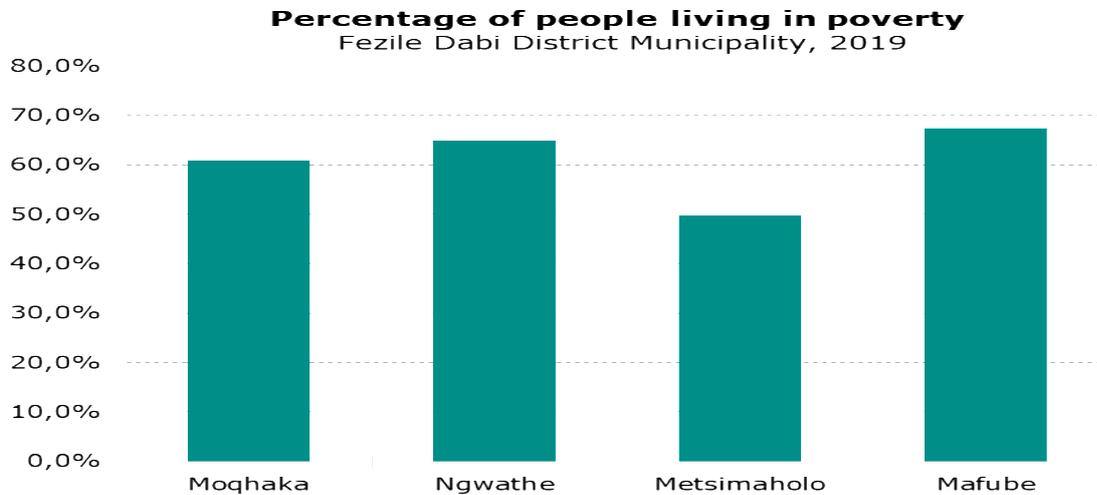
The manufacturing sector is estimated to be the largest sector within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality in 2024, with a total share of 29.4% of the total GVA (as measured in current prices), growing at an average annual rate of -0.4%. The sector that is estimated to grow the slowest is the mining sector with an average annual growth rate of -5.94%.

3.2. 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.



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.

3.3. 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:

-  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

3.4. District Economic Response Plan

Development of the FDDM LED & Tourism Impact Study that will provide an assessment of the socio-economic environment in terms of LED and Tourism and thereby provide strategies that will be used to mitigate the impact of Covid-19 on the economy of the District and also promote tourism within the region.

The District Municipality is also in the process of reviewing the LED Strategy that will provide a realistic and sustainable basis for growing the local economy and improving the quality of life of the community of the District.

Tapping into the Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (NDPG) to implement capital projects that will stimulate and accelerate investment in poor areas of the district and thereby increase and attract the investment of both the Public and Private sectors. The District has identified 6 pipeline projects and these projects are 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.

 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
<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

3.5. 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

3.6. 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 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.

3.7. 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 Storm water infrastructure in industrial areas.
-  Kroonstad: Develop Kroonstad Airport

-  Kroonstad: Upgrading of Kroonpark Resort which is a District/National tourist destination of Choice.
-  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.

4. 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.

4.1. 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.

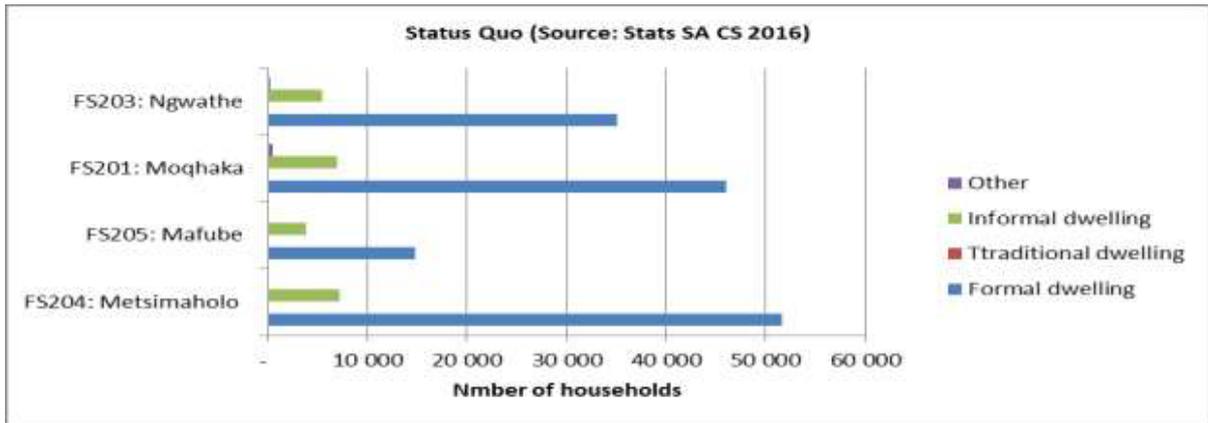
4.1.1. Service delivery challenges Mafube Local Municipality

Discussed below is information pertaining to the state of service delivery in the Fezile Dabi Municipality and the local municipalities in the District's area of jurisdiction.

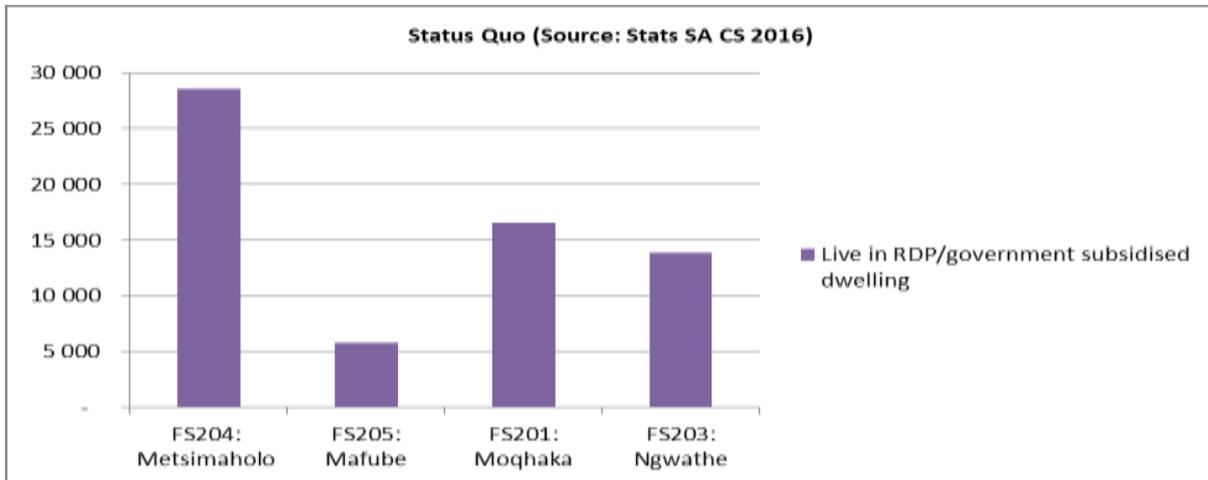
4.1.1.1. Housing

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:



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:

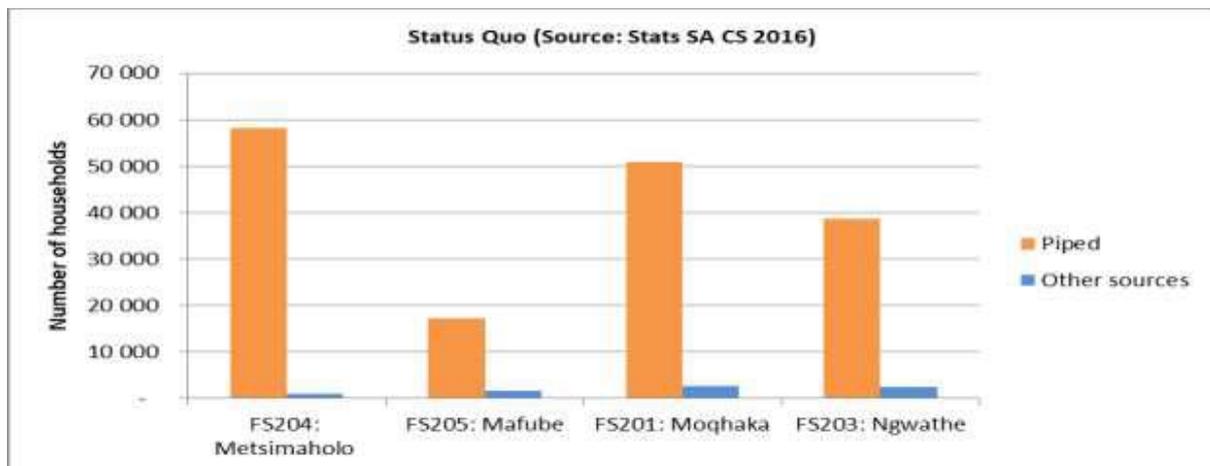
-  Moqhaka LM – Approved by Council
-  Metsimaholo LM – Approved by Council.
-  Ngwathe LM – Under review.
-  Mafube –

4.1.1.2. 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:



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.

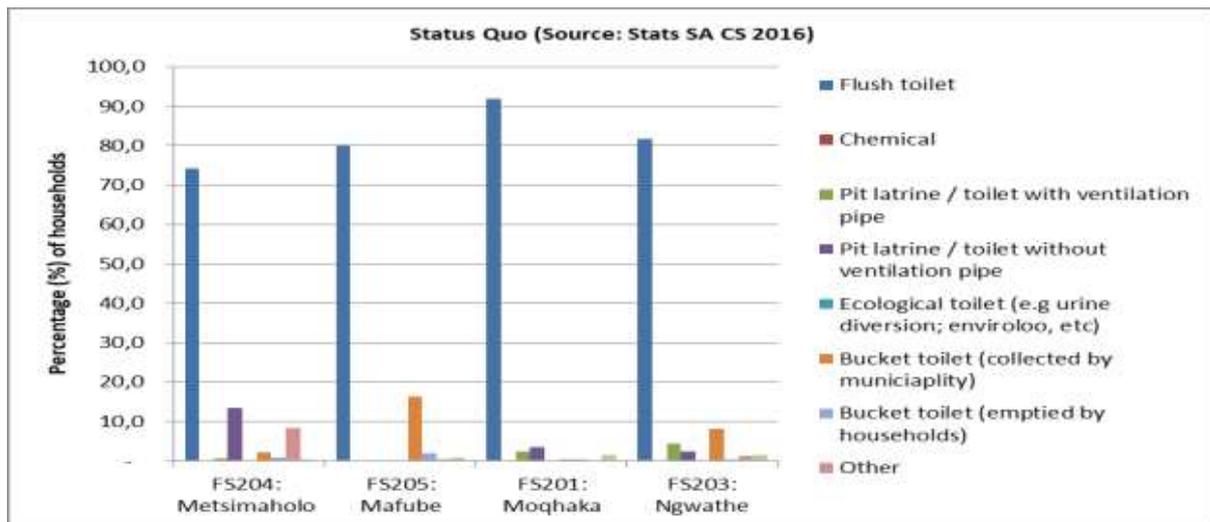
4.1.1.3. Sanitation

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%

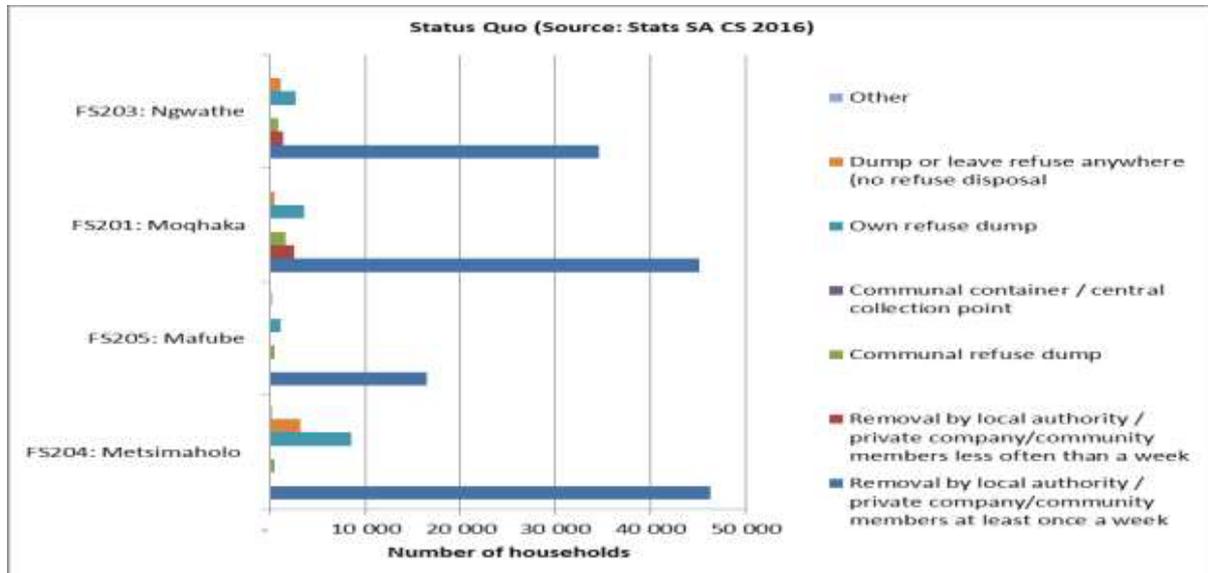
The graph below indicates the distribution of households by toilet facility in the district:



4.1.1.4. 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:

 Metsimaholo: 79.0%

 Mafube: 80.3%

 Moqhaka: 84.9%

 Ngwathe: 81.9%

4.1.1.5. 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.

4.2. Basic Service Delivery Challenges

4.2.1. 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)

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

Service	Short term improvement actions/interventions
Housing	Progress on commissioning of previously incomplete houses is taking time. Department of Human Settlement has recently assisting beneficiaries with housing applications
Water services	Reactive maintenance on burst water pipes
Sanitation	Regular unblocking of sewer network Construction of damaged sewer manholes

	Construction of collapsed sewer line (only short sections)
Roads	<p>Re-gravelling and blading of roads</p> <p>Cleaning of SW channels</p> <p>Patching of potholes</p>

5. Infrastructure engineering

5.1. 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

5.1.1. 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

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

Ngwathe Local Municipality			
Project	Cost estimate	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		

Ngwathe Local Municipality			
Project		Cost estimate	
Additional transformers and new poles	R2 500 000,00		

5.2. 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
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.	Incomplete sewer reticulations / utilisation of buckets at Phomolong in Namahadi.
Upgrading of Tweeling Waste Water Treatment Works	Provision of basic sanitation services

Infrastructure (SANITATION)	Challenges
Upgrading of Cornelia Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW)	Inadequate capacity of Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) to accommodate population growth
Refurbish the Riverside Pump Station in Villiers	Leakages at Riverside Pump Station result in raw sewerage discharging into the Vaal river.
Repositioning of sewer pump station and construction of 1km rising main in Villiers.	Continuous sewer spillages into HHs yards when pump station is not operating.

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

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	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

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	Cornelia	18 months	R20.2 million
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

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
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
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
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

Project Description	Challenge	Location	Duration	Estimated Costs
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
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:

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

Project Description	Challenge	Location	Duration	Estimated Costs
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
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			R400 000

Project Description	Challenge	Location	Duration	Estimated Costs
	businesses and industrial development.			
Upgrading Parkmansion Sub-station	Interrupted electricity supply to accommodate population growth as well as businesses and industrial development.			2.3 million
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:

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.	Schoenkenville		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

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.	Schoenkenville		6 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

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	Refenggotso	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				

Project Description	Challenge	Location	Duration	Estimated Costs
Electricity projects				
Construction of 2.0 km paved road and storm water drainage system	Flooding of storm water during the rainy season/ main road inaccessible	Refengkgot so	12 months	R15 million

6. 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.

6.1. 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.

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.

6.2. 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.

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.

6.3. Climate change

Firstly, Fezile Dabi District Municipality 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 Municipality 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).

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
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

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%

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

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	
Deneysville 2614 Refenghotso 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 Moodraai 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	
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

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	01/07/2021	31/12/2022	31/12/2022	R 5 000 000.00	Planning

Project name	Town	Short Description of Scope	Start Date	Planned End Date	Anticipated End Date	Project value	Project status
		associated site works					
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
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

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 3MI 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
	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 6.5MI reservoir and Pipeline for Qalabothja	New	R 29 923 755,27

Local Municipality	Project Name/ Description	Status	Project Value According To The Business Plan
	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 (DESTEA)

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 to participate in the global value chains and markets	Targeted beneficiaries - 2800	2019 - 2024	Not indicated
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

Projects	Project description	Location /	Time frames	Budget
		Targeted areas		
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
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

Tourism Programmes

Project name	Area		Coordinates/property 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
Cultural / Heritage tourism programmes facilitated	All Districts			01 September 2021	30 September 2022	Operational	Operational	Operational

Project name	Area		Coordinates/property description	Timeframes		Actual budget		
	Location	Ward		Start date	End date	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
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	Programmes	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 Foundation	Metsimaholo	Construction of a new facility	To be determined	To be determined	R 10 000 000
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

Project No.	Project name	Programmes	Municipality / Region	Type of infrastructure	Project duration		Total Estimated project cost
				Project description	Date: Start	Date: Finish	
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
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 2	24 000	6 000	6 000	6 000
9	Access roads	Koppies T/S Revit	Design	Ngwathe	01/04/2019	31/03/2022 2	29 000	7 000	8 000	8 000
10	Access roads	Marabastad T/S Revit	Design	Moqhaka	01/04/2019	31/03/2022 2	24 000	6 000	6 000	6 000
12	Access roads	Parys T/S Revit	Design	Ngwathe	01/04/2019	31/03/2022 2	29 000	7 000	8 000	8 000
16	Access roads	Tweeling T/S Revit	Design	Mafube	01/04/2019	31/03/2022 2	24 000	7 000	6 000	6 000
19	Access roads	Vredefort T/S Revit	Design	Ngwathe	01/04/2019	31/03/2022 2	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
Boiphilelo S/S	Science Laboratory	Ngwathe	Vredefort
Falesizwe S/S	Media Centre	Mafube	Frankfort
Boikemisetso P/S	6 Classrooms	Moqhaka	Kroonstad

Name of school	Project Type	Local Municipality	Town
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
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.	Mangaung and All Districts	R 485 000

		Draw an Arbor Week Celebrations / Events Schedule for circulation. Facilitate Plenary Meetings and confirmation of Resources Needed. Facilitate Public Awareness on		
3	Greening and Million Trees Program	Facilitation of District's Greening Plans and Strategies. Identification of Potential Urban Greening Projects with Municipalities. Coordination and Provision of Trees for planting on the identified projects	Mangaung and All Districts	
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	Implementation	Mar 2019 – Nov 2021	R 9 049 774.00

	dumps, Education and Awareness campaigns, Non-accredited training to participants.			
NRM				
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 (Moghaka 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

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	Indicate number of beneficiaries and/or expected
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			Engineering, Integrates Service Provisioning and/or Governance)	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
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

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
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		-

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

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

Project name	Area		Coordinates/property description	Timeframes		Actual Budget	
	Location	Ward		Start date	End date	2019/2020	2020/2021
Contractor Development Programme (CDP)	All Districts		Provide construction skills	TBC	TBC	5 2m	TBC

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

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

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 Refenghotso SEDTRADE Top structures - Phase 1	Deneysville
Metsimaholo 2962 Sasolburg Water and Sewer Zamdela Ext 18 Mooidraai 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

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 	Metsimaholo 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
Ivy Matsepe Cassaburi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Gardening Computer Training 	Mafube Frankfort		01 Apr 2020	31 Mar 2021	R475 956

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

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
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