
FEZILE DABI MUNICIPALITY

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

ONE PLAN

December 2022



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FOREWORD BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR

The District Development Model (DDM) 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 a concerted initiative aimed at satisfying the requirement of cooperative governance. This is in compliance with Chapter 3 of the Constitution that seeks to strengthen intergovernmental relations. The objective of the DDM 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. Quality service delivery that reaches the communities at the grassroots level requires integrated planning systems between the different spheres of government. This would contribute to improved efficiencies thereby is presenting the monitoring and oversight functions of the machinery of government with far-reaching challenges.

The triple-threat anomalies of poverty, unemployment and inequality which South Africa is faced with, are formidable in any discourse concerning development particularly amongst women, youth and people living with disabilities. Such challenges 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 are the Metsimaholo, Moqhaka, Mafube and Ngwathe Local Municipalities, who are joint partners with sector departments like National Department of Cooperative Governance and, the Free State Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional affair. These stakeholders are spearheading this massive project in partnership with local communities and the private sector. District and metropolitan municipalities are currently faced with unforeseen changes and challenges that government is presented with, namely the COVID-19 global pandemic which came to South African shores in March 2020. The Model envisages 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 aimed at improving the integrated planning across all three spheres of government, 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 is expected to be widened to all South Africa's in the 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 Metropolitan Municipality levels;
- Build government capacity to support municipalities;
- Strengthen monitoring and evaluation at District and Local levels;
- Implement a balanced approach towards development between urban and rural areas; and
- Exercise oversight over budgets and projects in an accountable and transparent manner.

The DDM 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. It 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.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

Historical Perspective

Fezile Dabi District Municipality is a Category C municipality established in terms of the Free State Provincial Notice 113 of 28 September 2000. It was formerly known as the Northern Free State District Municipality, situated in the north of the Free State and consists of four local municipalities: Moqhaka, Metsimaholo, Ngwathe, and Mafube.

1.2 Introducing the District Development Model

In 2019, President Ramaphosa announced the adoption and implementation of the District Development Model (DDM) which seeks to improve service delivery to citizens by co-ordinating all planning and budgeting initiatives at a district level. This entails the development of an approach where national, provincial, and local government priorities are consolidated into one plan with one budget, per district and or metropolitan municipality.

The National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030, acknowledges that “reshaping South Africa’s cities, towns and rural settlements is a complex, long-term project requiring major reforms and political will.”

The Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2019-24 recognises that South Africa’s rural communities must have better opportunities to participate fully in the economic, social, and political life of the country. People should be able to access high-quality basic services that enable them to be well-nourished, healthy, and increasingly skilled. Rural economies will be supported by agriculture and, where possible, by mining, tourism, green economy, agro-processing, and fisheries. However, rural areas are still characterised by significant levels of poverty and inequality, with many households trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty.

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) No. 16 of 2013 seeks to address spatial planning and land use management deficiencies and injustices emanating from apartheid spatial planning. The purpose of the Act is to transform the space economy, promote greater consistency and uniformity in the application procedures, and decision-making by authorities responsible for land development and land use decisions.

The strategic intent of the DDM is to improve the lives of citizens by reducing poverty, stimulating job creation, and reducing inequality. It is a whole-of-government approach seeking to work in partnership with civil society and the private sector to maximise development impact on the ground at district-level. Critically, DDM as an operational model lays a foundation for the development of an ethical and developmental state in the Republic of South Africa.

1.3 DDM objectives

The summary of the DDM objectives are to:

- i. Solve the horizontal and vertical silos;
- ii. Narrow the distance between people and government;
- iii. Deliver integrated services and ensuring accountability for these services onto functionaries and elected leaders assigned to oversee these developmental duties;
- iv. Ensure budgets and programmes are based on community needs, and more importantly those that are inclusive and gender responsive;
- v. Ensure youth empowerment;
- vi. Maximise the impact of government and social partners;
- vii. Facilitate local economic development;
- viii. Enable sustainable development, accelerating initiatives to promote zero hunger, poverty eradication, employment and equality; and
- ix. Inculcate long-range planning practices.

1.4 Purpose of the District ONE Plan

The purpose of the District One Plan is as follows:

- i. Spatial transformation plan: It gives a spatial dimension to inter-governmental investments within the district that promote socio-economic development.
- ii. 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.
- iii. Programme 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.
- iv. 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.



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.



Moghaka 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. Moghaka 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.

Table 2: Number of Wards per Local Municipality in FDDM	Wards
Moqhaka	23
Ngwathe	18
Mafube	9
Metsimaholo	4
Total	54

CHAPTER 2: DEMOGRAPHICS AND PEOPLE POSITIONING

2.1 Population

Fezile Dabi District Municipality accounts for a total population of 545,000, or 18.3% of the total population in the Free State Province and this represent 0.9% share of the national population of South Africa that stood at 60.3 million in 2021.

The ranking in terms of the size of Fezile Dabi compared to the other regions remained the same between 2011 and 2021. In terms of its share the Fezile Dabi District Municipality was slightly larger in 2021 (18.3%) compared to what it was in 2011 (17.8%). Considering 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 0.9% between 2011 and 2021.

Table 3: Total population - local municipalities of Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2011, 2016 and 2021 [Numbers percentage]

	2011	2016	2021	Average Annual growth
Moqhaka	163,000	164,000	168,000	0.33%
Ngwathe	123,000	126,000	131,000	0.68%
Metsimaholo	152,000	169,000	182,000	1.81%
Mafube	58,500	60,800	63,300	0.79%
Fezile Dabi	495,948	520,042	544,762	0.94%

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

2.2 Gender, Age and Race

Fezile Dabi District Municipality's male/female split in population was 100.1 males per 100 females in 2021.

The Fezile Dabi District Municipality has significantly more males (50.00%) relative to South Africa (48.90%), and what is typically seen in a stable population.

The median age is 28 with those of the working age of between 18 and 64 constituting 60% of the population.

In 2021, the Fezile Dabi District Municipality's population consisted of 86.21% African (470 000), 11.43% White (62 200), 2.05% Coloured (11 200) and 0.32% Asian (1 730) people.

The largest share of population is within the young working age (25-44 years) age category with a total number of 182 000 or 33.4% of the total population. The age category with the second largest number of people is the babies and kids (0-14

years) age category with a total share of 27.3%, followed by the older working age (45-64 years) age category with 87 600 people.

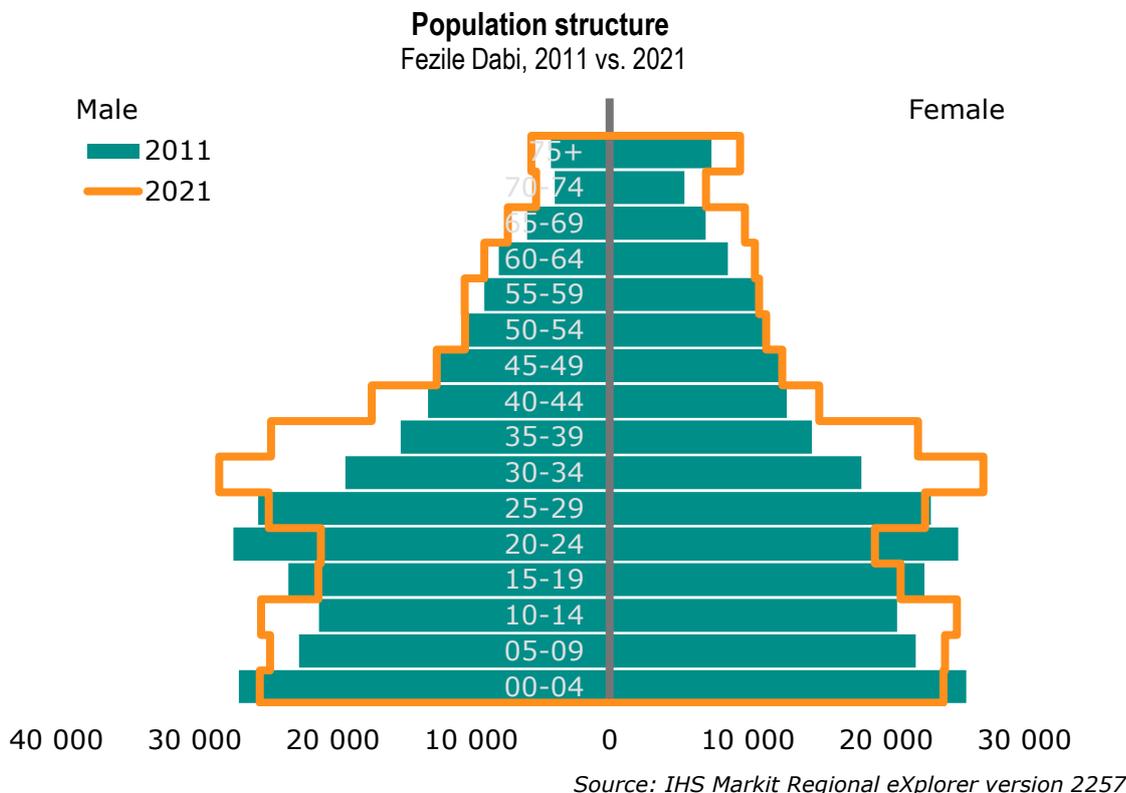


Figure 2: Population Structure of Fezile Dabi District Municipality (2011 vs 2021)

The population pyramid reflects a projected change in the structure of the population from 2021 and 2026. The differences can be explained as follows:

- i. In 2021, there is a significantly larger share of young working age people between 20 and 34 (26.2%), compared to what is estimated in 2026 (23.6%). This age category of young working age population will decrease over time.
- ii. The fertility rate in 2026 is estimated to be slightly higher compared to that experienced in 2021.
- iii. The share of children between the ages of 0 to 14 years is projected to be significantly smaller (25.4%) in 2026 when compared to 2021 (27.3%).

2.3 Households

In 2021, the Fezile Dabi District Municipality comprised of 169 000 households. This equates to an average annual growth rate of 1.43% in the number of households from 2011 to 2021. With an average annual growth rate of 0.94% in the total population, the average household size in the Fezile Dabi District Municipality is by implication decreasing. This is

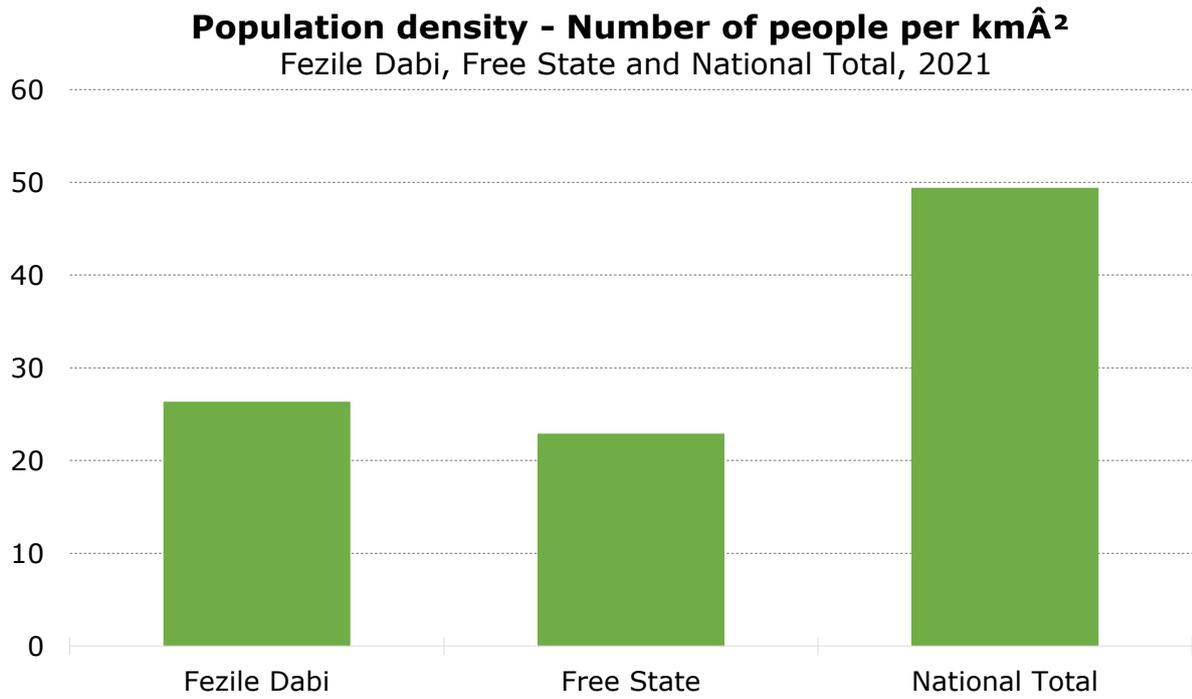
confirmed by the data where the average household size in 2011 decreased from approximately 3.4 individuals per household to 3.2 persons per household in 2021.

Table 4: Number of households - Fezile Dabi, Free State and National Total, 2011-2021 [Number percentage]

	Fezile Dabi	Free State	National Total	Fezile Dabi as % of province	Fezile Dabi as % of national
2011	146,000	824,000	14,300,000	17.8%	1.02%
2012	150,000	838,000	14,600,000	17.9%	1.02%
2013	153,000	852,000	14,900,000	17.9%	1.02%
2014	155,000	860,000	15,200,000	18.0%	1.02%
2015	158,000	873,000	15,600,000	18.1%	1.01%
2016	161,000	890,000	16,000,000	18.1%	1.01%
2017	162,000	889,000	16,300,000	18.2%	0.99%
2018	163,000	891,000	16,400,000	18.3%	0.99%
2019	165,000	900,000	16,400,000	18.3%	1.00%
2020	166,000	903,000	16,400,000	18.4%	1.02%
2021	169,000	914,000	16,600,000	18.5%	1.01%
Average Annual growth					
2011-2021	1.43%	1.04%	1.51%		

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

2.4 Population density

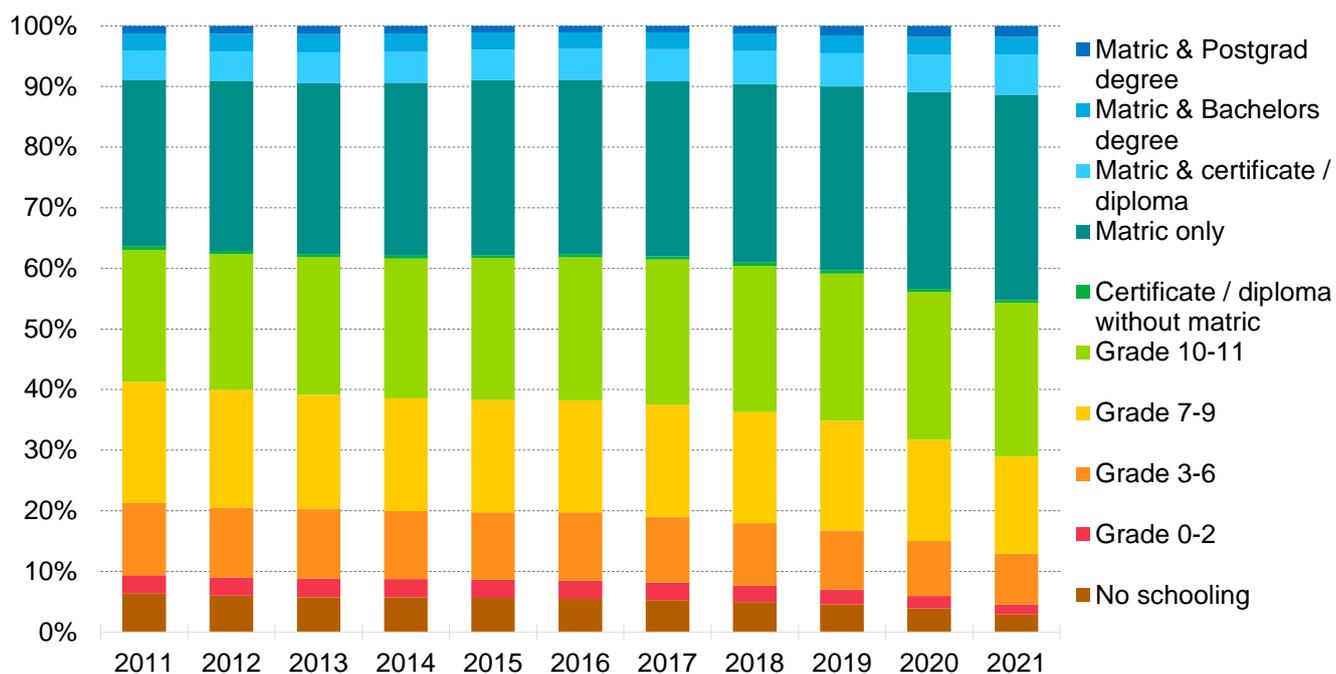


Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

Figure 3: Comparison of Population density of Fezile Dabi vs Free State RSA

In 2021, with an average of 26.4 people per square kilometre, Fezile Dabi District Municipality had a higher population density than Free State (22.9 people per square kilometre). Compared to South Africa (49.4 per square kilometre) it can be seen that there are less people living per square kilometre in Fezile Dabi District Municipality than in South Africa.

**Highest level of education: age 15+
Fezile Dabi, 2011-2021**



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

Figure 4: Highest level of Education in Fezile Dabi

Within Fezile Dabi District Municipality, the number of people without any schooling decreased from 2011 to 2021 with an average annual rate of -6.43%, while the number of people within the 'matric only' category, increased from 85,500 to 120,000. The number of people with 'matric and a certificate/diploma' increased with an average annual rate of 4.51%, with the number of people with a 'matric and a Bachelor's' degree increasing with an average annual rate of 1.76%. Overall improvement in the level of education is visible with an increase in the number of people with 'matric' or higher education.

Table 5: Functional Literacy - age 20+, completed grade 7 or higher - Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2011-2021

[Number percentage]

	Illiterate	Literate	%
2011	69,797	287,390	80.5%
2012	68,056	292,481	81.1%
2013	68,076	295,418	81.3%
2014	68,042	298,955	81.5%
2015	68,436	302,305	81.5%
2016	69,306	305,000	81.5%
2017	67,595	310,402	82.1%
2018	64,488	317,688	83.1%
2019	61,107	325,820	84.2%
2020	55,742	336,364	85.8%
2021	48,430	348,308	87.8%
Average Annual growth			
2011-2021	-3.59%	1.94%	0.88%

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

A total of 348 000 individuals in Fezile Dabi District Municipality were considered functionally literate in 2021, while 48 400 people were considered to be illiterate. Expressed as a rate, this amounts to 87.79% of the population, which is an increase of 0.073 percentage points since 2011 (80.46%). The number of illiterate individuals decreased on average by -3.59% annually from 2011 to 2021, with the number of functional literate people increasing at 1.94% annually.

2.5 Number of schools and no fee schools

In 2021, Fezile Dabi District had a total of 145 public schools, with 13 independent schools. Given the tough economic climate, schools have been reporting an increase in parents being unable to pay their school fees. In an effort to alleviate some of the funding challenges the Free State Department of Education (FSDoE) offered certain fee-paying schools an opportunity to become no-fee schools.

The Fezile Dabi District has an increasing proportion of no fee schools, with 80 percent of schools being registered with the Free State Department of Education (FSDoE) as no-fee schools in 2021.

Table 6: Number of Schools in the Free State

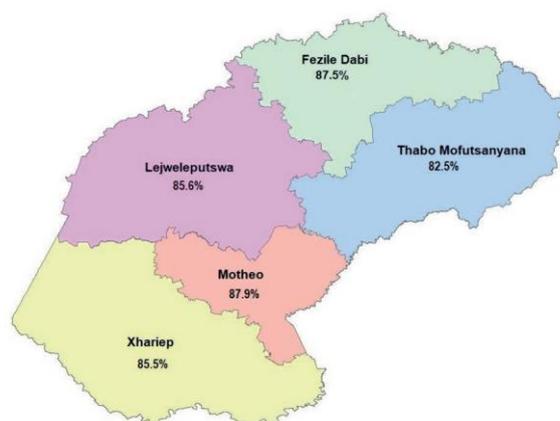
Public School				
Number of schools	Independent School	No fee schools (Q1-3)	Fee paying (Q4-5)	Unassigned school
145 (public and farm)	13	116 (80% of the total public schools in the district)	26	03
Among the public schools there are:				
Agricultural Schools = 02		Special Schools = 02	Specialised Schools = 01	
Technical Secondary School = 02		Schools with Hostel = 16		

2.6 Learner enrolment, the learner-teacher ratio and learner retention rate

There were 124 794 learners in public schools and correspondingly the number of educators was 4 461 and invariably the learner teacher ratio was 1:28.

2.7 Education Outcomes (Matric Pass Rates)

Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagement in the labour market, policy choices and decisions in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic and poverty reduction plans can be realised. Fezile Dabi's matric outcomes declined from 92.3 percent in 2018 to 90.3 percent in 2019 to 86.5 percent in 2020, and a slight increase in 2021 to 87.5 percent however, the pass rate exceeds the province's average performance for the same period. Fezile Dabi being the second best performing District in the Free State province.



Source: National Senior Certificate (NSC) School Performance Report 2021

Figure 5: Matric Pass-rate per District Municipality in the Free State, 2021

Table 7: Matric Pass Rate in Fezile Dabi vs. Free State

	2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Wrote	Achieved	% Achieved	Wrote	Achieved	% Achieved	Wrote	Achieved	% Achieved	Wrote	Achieved	% Achieved
Fezile Dabi	4 116	3 799	92.3	4 484	4 051	90.3	4 638	4 012	86.5	5 939	5 194	87.5
Free State			91.0			88.0	27 928	23 779	85.1	35 055	30 037	85.7

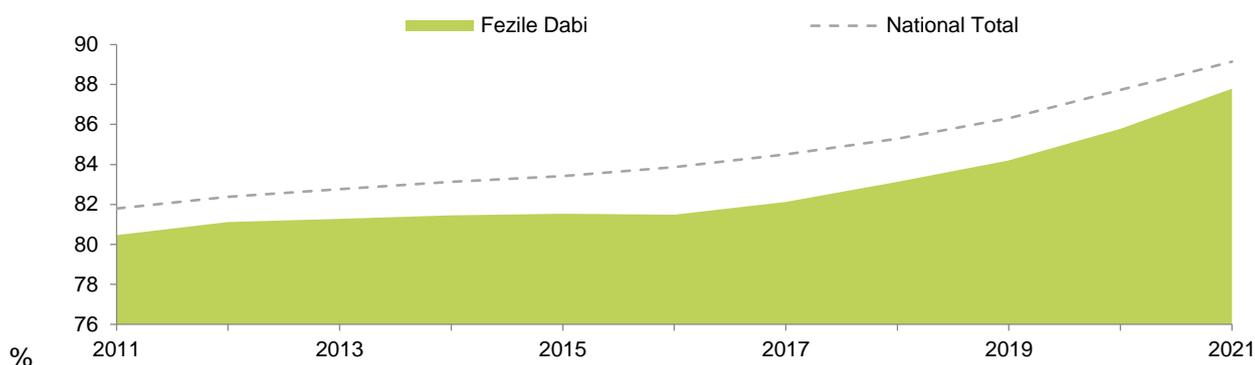


Figure 6: Literacy rate in Fezile Dabi vs RSA: 2011-2021

The literacy rate in the district grew from 80% of the total population in 2011 to 87.8 % literacy rate in 2021. Interestingly, the mentioned district literacy rate was 1.3% less than the national literacy rate that stood at 89.1% in 2021

2.8 Health

- Number of Healthcare Facilities

Province	District	Clinic	Community Health Centre	District Hospital	Regional Hospital	Grand Total
Free State	Fezile Dabi DM	36	5	4	1	46

- District Health Indicators

District	Data Elements and Indicators	Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Mar 2022	Apr 2022	May 2022	Jun 2022
Fezile Dabi District Municipality	Antenatal 1st visit coverage	93,9	89,4	84,1	77,2	100	85,9
	ART adult remains on ART end of period	48272	48554	48951	49185	49461	49737

District	Data Elements and Indicators	Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Mar 2022	Apr 2022	May 2022	Jun 2022
	ART child under 15 years remain on ART end of period	1192	1168	1173	1152	1170	1154
	ART client remains on ART end of month - sum	49464	49722	50124	50337	50631	50891
	Child under 5 years pneumonia case fatality rate	0	4,3	4,8	0	5,7	0
	Child under 5 years pneumonia incidence	4,8	10,5	9,2	13,2	19,4	19,7
	Couple year protection rate	84,1	100	105,4	95,2	92,8	93,7
	Delivery in 10-19 years in facility rate	14,5	13,7	13,3	14,8	14	17,1
	Delivery in facility - sum	650	621	723	615	643	654
	EMS P1 rural response	655	646	552	535	574	522
	EMS P1 rural response under 60 minutes	617	511	406	407	437	315
	EMS P1 urban response	170	152	92	212	143	94
	EMS P1 urban response under 30 minutes	148	128	52	148	116	81
	Immunisation under 1 year coverage	96	91,1	95	79,3	82,6	85,2
	Maternal mortality in facility ratio	282,9	150,4	0	154,6	142,9	0
	Neonatal death in facility rate	12,6	13,3	11,6	11,7	17,3	18,9
	TB symptom 5 years and older screened in facility rate	88,5	96,3	91,5	89,3	88,6	88
	TB symptom child under 5 years screened in facility rate	97	90,7	93,7	90,4	93	93,1
	TB symptomatic 5 years and older rate	1,7	1,4	1,4	1,6	1,9	1,7
	TB symptomatic child under 5 years rate	0,43	0,42	0,45	0,49	0,84	0,3

- Health Outcomes (General Mortality, Infant Mortality, and Life Expectancy)

Health outcomes are improving again in 2022 following a decline between 2020 and 2021 (StatsSA, 2022).

Average Life Expectancy (LE) at birth has increased from 61,9 years in 2021 to 62,8 years in 2022 – Both Male and Female LE have improved.

Under-5 mortality has improved from 35,2 deaths per 1,000 in 2020 to 30,7 deaths per 1,000 in 2022. MTSF target of <30 per 1,000 is likely to be met.

Infant Mortality Ratio (IMR) has improved from 25 deaths per 1,000 in 2020 to 24,3 per 1,000 in 2022. MTSF target of <25 per 1,000 by 2024 is likely to be met.

51.32% of adult South Africans vaccinated against Covid-19, set target was 70% by December 2021 - 1.3% increase compared to 50.64% in June 2022.

2.9 Diagnostic Report

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
- f) Latest statistical Overview Report on Fezile Dabi District developed by the Messrs HIS Markit

The 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 was used in the development of a diagnostic report for FDDM.

2.10 Six Transformative Themes

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 and that will be highlighted so that these would be used in dealing with the mentioned and highlighted challenges.

Demographic and People Development Analysis

Positive trends

- As indicated, the Fezile Dabi District Municipality's population makes up 545 000 or (18.3%) of 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 0.9% between 2011 and 2021.
- The municipality is located in the north of the Free State Province and has a land size of 20, 700 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 0.7% from 545 000 in 2021 to 564 000 in 2026.

Table 8: Population projections - Fezile Dabi, Free State and National Total, 2021-2026 [Numbers percentage]

	Fezile Dabi	Free State	National Total	Fezile Dabi as % of province	Fezile Dabi as % of national
2021	545,000	2,970,000	60,300,000	18.3%	0.90%
2022	549,000	2,990,000	61,100,000	18.3%	0.90%
2023	553,000	3,010,000	61,900,000	18.4%	0.89%
2024	557,000	3,030,000	62,700,000	18.4%	0.89%
2025	561,000	3,050,000	63,500,000	18.4%	0.88%
2026	564,000	3,070,000	64,300,000	18.4%	0.88%
Average Annual growth					
2021-2026	0.71%	0.67%	1.29%		

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

- The population projection of Fezile Dabi District Municipality shows an estimated average annual growth rate of 0.7% between 2021 and 2026. The average annual growth rate in the population over the forecasted period for Free State Province and South Africa is 0.7% and 1.3% respectively.
- Fezile Dabi District Municipality's male/female split in population was 100.0 males per 100 females in 2021;
- The median age is 28 with those of the working age of between 18 and 64 constituting 60% of the population;
- In 2021, the Fezile Dabi District Municipality's population consisted of 86.21% African (470 000), 11.43% White (62 200), 2.05% Coloured (11 200) and 0.32% Asian (1 730) people;
- The largest share of population is within the young working age (25-44 years) age category with a total number of 182 000 or 33.4% of the total population. The age category with the second largest number of people is the babies and kids (0-14 years) age category with a total share of 27.3%, followed by the older working age (45-64 years) age category with 87 600 people;
- Population density of 26.4 people per square kilometres in 2021; and
- Fezile Dabi being the second-best performing District in the Free State province in terms of Matric pass rate and a steadily growing literacy rate that stood at 87% in 2021.

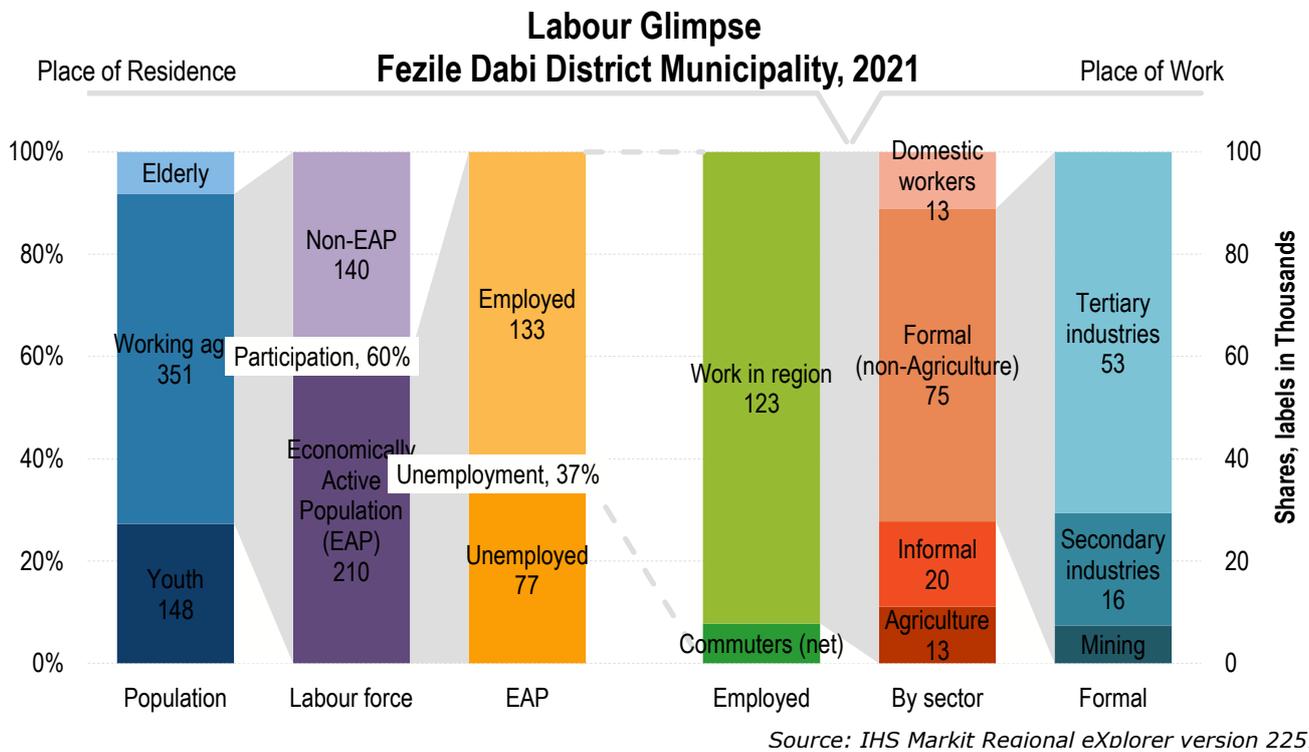


Figure 7: Labour Glimpse - Fezile Dabi 2021

Reading the chart from the left-most bar, breaking down the total population of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality (545 000) into working age and non-working age, the number of people that are of working age is about 352 000. As per definition, those that are of age 0 - 19 (youth) or age 65 and up (pensioners) are part of the non-working age population. Out of the working age group, 60.0% are participating in the labour force, meaning 211 000 residents of the district municipality forms currently part of the economically active population (EAP). Comparing this with the non-economically active population (NEAP) of the district municipality: fulltime students at tertiary institutions, disabled people, and those choosing not to work, sum to 141 000 people. Out of the economically active population, there are 77 500 that are unemployed, or when expressed as a percentage, an unemployment rate of 36.7%. Up to here all the statistics are measured at the place of residence.

On the far right we have the formal non-Agriculture jobs in Fezile Dabi, broken down by the primary (mining), secondary and tertiary industries. The majority of the formal employment lies in the Tertiary industry, with 53 200 jobs. When including the informal, agricultural and domestic workers, we have a total number of 123 000 jobs in the area. Formal jobs make up 61.2% 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.

Table 9: Breakdown of employment sectors in the Free State by District Municipality, 2021

	Fezile Dabi	Mangaung	Xhariep	Lejweleputswa	Thabo Mofutsanyane	Total Free State
Agriculture	13,600	8,980	3,510	11,500	22,100	59,730
Mining	5,570	2,050	3,320	34,400	900	46,257
Manufacturing	11,800	12,400	903	6,440	9,640	41,119
Electricity	1,120	1,950	74	852	598	4,595
Construction	8,060	13,200	1,410	4,760	7,290	34,694
Trade	26,500	61,400	6,330	27,600	39,700	161,554
Transport	5,860	14,900	1,060	5,280	6,800	33,863
Finance	11,300	35,700	1,980	11,000	12,900	72,897
Community services	25,600	80,400	5,910	24,800	38,000	174,598
Households	13,600	30,800	4,880	15,800	17,100	82,206
Total	123,000	262,000	29,400	142,000	155,000	711,512

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

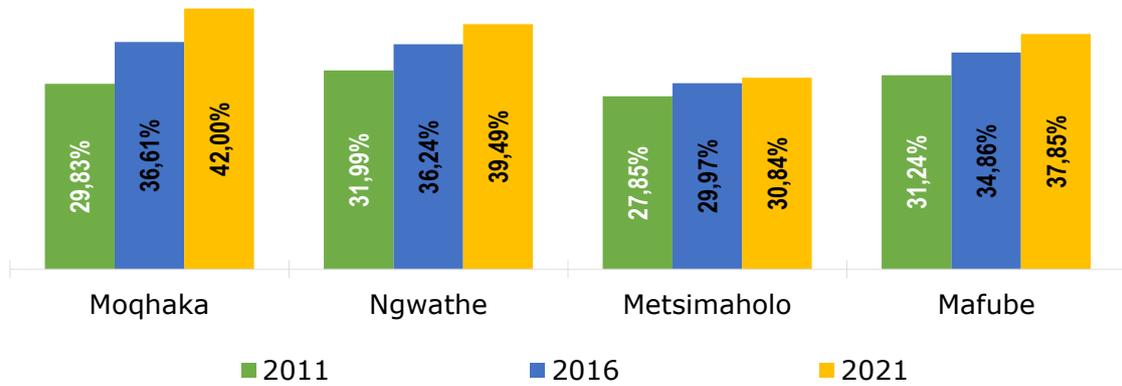
Fezile Dabi District Municipality employs a total number of 123 000 people within its district municipality. Mangaung Metro employs the highest number of people relative to the other regions within Free State Province as it employs 262 000 people. Xhariep district is recorded as lowest employer with a total number of 29 400 employed people.

In Fezile Dabi District Municipality the economic sectors that recorded the largest number of employment in 2021 were the trade sector with a total of 26 500 employed people or 21.5% of total employment in the district municipality. The community services sector with a total of 25 600 (20.8%) employs the second highest number of people relative to the rest of the sectors. The electricity sector with 1 120 (0.9%) is the sector that employs the least number of people in Fezile Dabi District Municipality, followed by the mining sector with 5 570 (4.5%) people employed.

2.11 Unemployment Rate within the District

When comparing unemployment rates among regions within Fezile Dabi District Municipality, Moqhaka Local Municipality has the highest unemployment rate of 42.0%, which has increased from 29.8% since 2011. Metsimaholo Local Municipality on the other hand has the lowest unemployment rate of 30.8% in 2021, which increased from 27.9% in 2011.

Unemployment rate
Fezile Dabi, 2011, 2016 and 2021



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

Figure 8: Unemployment rate per Local Municipality in Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2011 - 2021

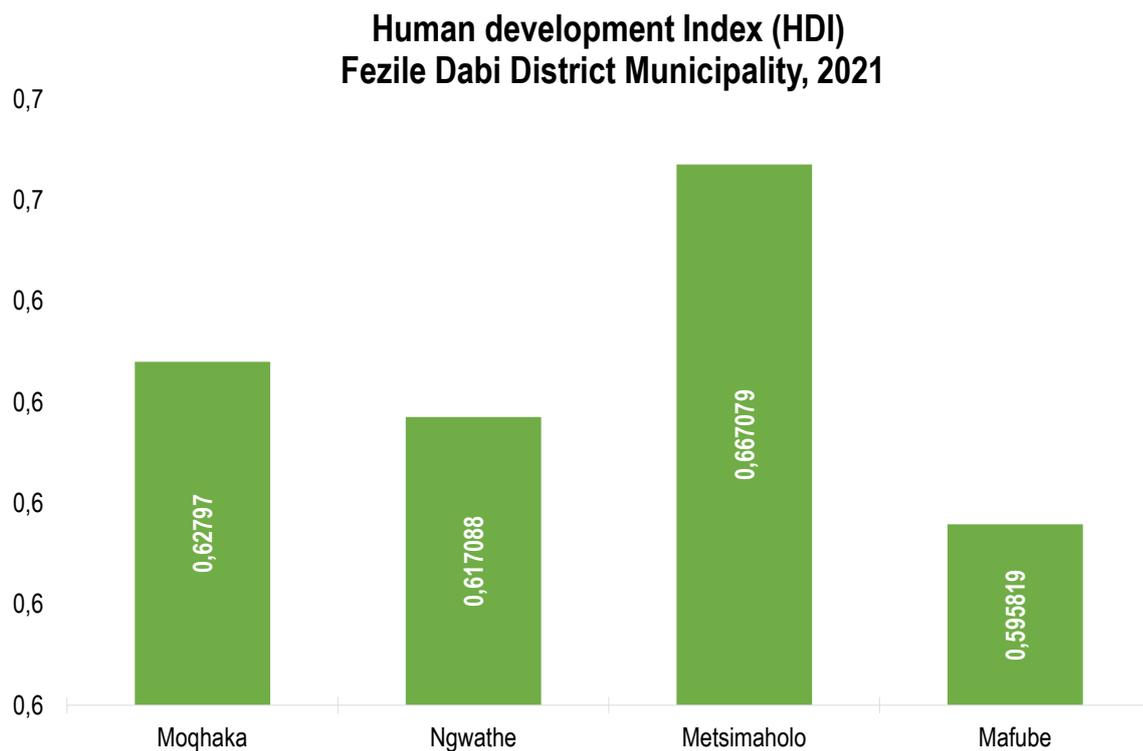
Annual per capita income (Rand, current prices)
Fezile Dabi, Free State and National Total, 2011, 2016, 2021



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

Figure 9: Annual per Capita Income of Fezile Dabi vs Free State vs RSA, 2011 - 2021

The per capita income in Fezile Dabi District Municipality in 2021 is R 77,300 which is higher than both the National Total (R 73,100) and of the Free State Province (R 74,200) per capita income.

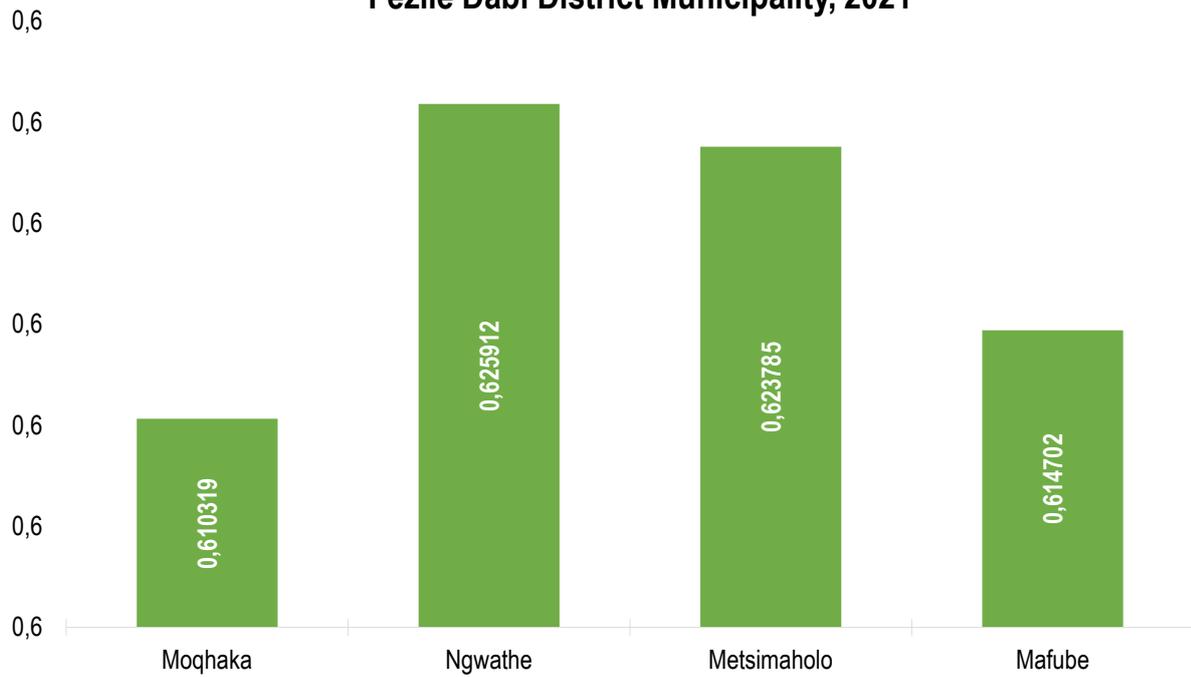


Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

Figure 10: Human Development Index per Local Municipality in Fezile Dabi District, 2021

In terms of the HDI for each the regions within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality, Metsimaholo Local Municipality has the highest HDI, with an index value of 0.667. The lowest can be observed in the Mafube Local Municipality with an index value of 0.596.

Gini coefficient Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2021

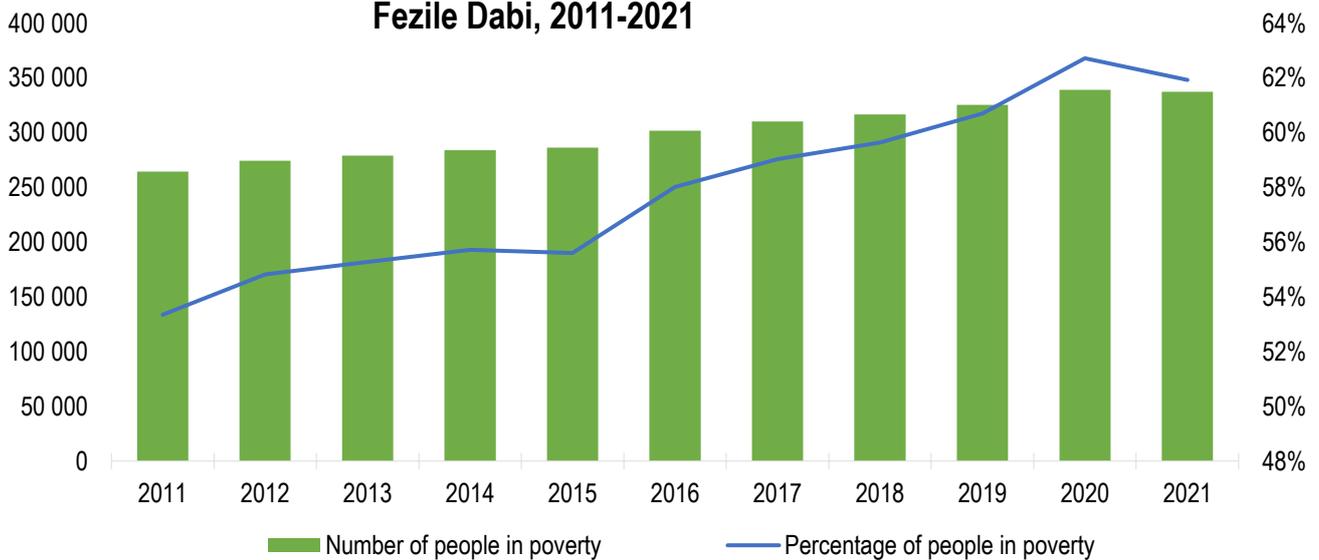


Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

Figure 11: Gini Coefficient per Local Municipality in Fezile Dabi District, 2021

In terms of the Gini coefficient for each of the regions within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality, Ngwathe Local Municipality has the highest Gini coefficient, with an index value of 0.626. The lowest Gini coefficient can be observed in the Moqhaka Local Municipality with an index value of 0.61.

Number and percentage of people in poverty Fezile Dabi, 2011-2021

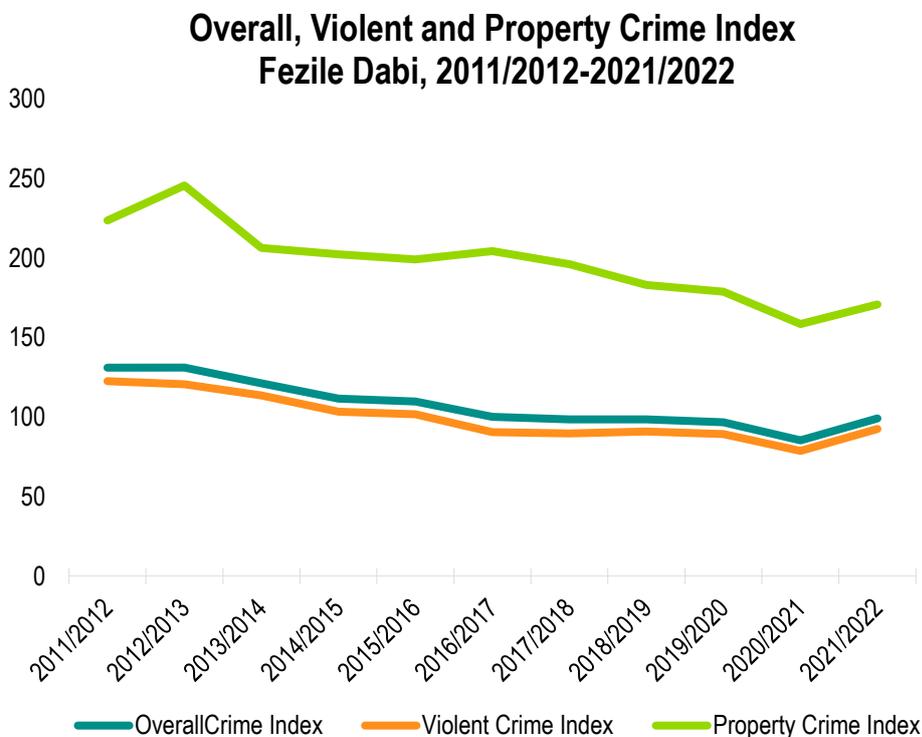


Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

Figure 12: Number and Percentage of people Living in Poverty, Fezile Dabi District, 2011 - 2021

In 2021, there were 337 000 people living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition, across Fezile Dabi District Municipality - this is 27.50% higher than the 265 000 in 2011. The percentage of people living in poverty has increased from 53.35% in 2011 to 61.92% in 2021, which indicates an increase of 8.47 percentage points.

2.12 Overall Crime



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

Figure 13: Crime Index (Overall, Poverty, and Violent) in Fezile Dabi District, 2011/2012 - 2021/2022

For the period 2011/2012 to 2021/2022 overall crime rate decreased at an average annual rate of 2.76% within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality. Violent crime decreased by 2.77% since 2011/2012, while property crimes decreased by 2.65% between the 2011/2012 and 2021/2022 financial years.

2.13 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;
- Unemployment rate in the District is 36.7% which unfortunately, is 3.1% higher than the national unemployment rate that stood at 33.6% in 2021;

- 61.9% of people in the district are below upper poverty line. This, along with an increasing Gini Coefficient 0.64% over a ten –year period 2011 - 2021 raises serious concerns about increasing poverty and inequality;
- In 2021, 81 900 people in the Fezile Dabi District Municipality were infected with HIV. This reflects an average annual infection rate of 1.62% since 2011. The infection rate in 2021 represented 15.04% of the district municipality's total population. The Free State Province had an average annual infection rate of 1.23% from 2011 to 2021 in terms of the number of people infected with HIV, which is lower than that of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality. The country's infection rate from 2011 to 2011 is 2.24%.

2.14 Opportunities to be harnessed

- The largest share of population is within the young working age (25-44 years) category with a total number of 182 000 or 33.4% of the total population in 2021;
- There has been improvement in the level of education attainments in Fezile Dabi as evidenced to by the matric rate of 87.5% in 2021;
- An encouraging functional literacy rate of 87.8% that allows the inhabitants of the district to enter the labour market and contribute towards economic growth and thereby reducing poverty. Conversely, the high functional literacy rate lays a solid foundation for a receptive market for individuals to reduce further training and capabilities development in expertise required by industries and requisite technological advancement for growing the economy of the district.

2.15 Economic Positioning

This section seeks to highlight the current profile, 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 services, etc, to ignite desired economic development.

DCoG, placed an injunction onto districts and metropolitan municipalities to develop Economic Recovery Plans in August 2020 as mitigating measures to reduce the effect of COVID 19 pandemic, however, Fezile Dabi District Municipality, did not promptly developed and implemented the mooted aim is Economic Recovery Plan and the consequent effect on the economy of the district has been devastating.

Invariably, the Fezile Dabi District Economic Recovery Plan maps out seven Priority Interventions to be implemented in the medium to long-term whose aim is to revive the economic fortunes of the district which will ultimately set it on the positive economic development trajectory.

There will be iterative review of these analysis to emerge with mutually reinforcing highlights on challenges to be confronted and opportunities to be harnessed for repositioning the economy of the district.

2.15.1 Structure of the Economy

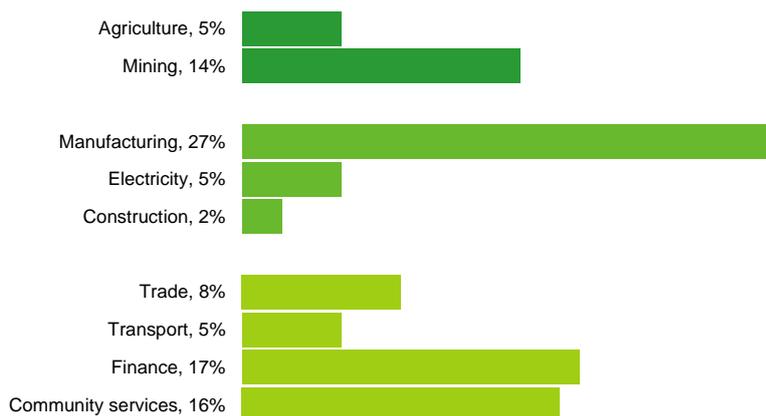


Figure 14: Structure and Proportion of Economic Sectors in Fezile Dabi District, 2021

The economy of the district is comprised these sectors viz, **manufacturing, finance, community services, mining, trade, agriculture, transport, electricity and construction.**

The following are the dominant sectors of the economy in the descending order of importance

- Manufacturing (27%)
- Finance (17%),
- Community services (16%),
- Mining (14%);
- Trade (8%);
- Agriculture (5%);
- Electricity (5%);
- Transport (5%)and
- Construction (2%).

2.15.2 Economic Performance

Table 10: Fezile Dabi, Free State and National Total, 2011-2021 [Annual percentage change, Constant 2010 prices]

	Fezile Dabi	Free State	National Total
2011	0.5%	2.1%	3.2%
2012	5.9%	3.1%	2.4%
2013	1.5%	1.9%	2.5%
2014	1.9%	1.4%	1.4%
2015	-0.6%	0.0%	1.3%
2016	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%
2017	0.9%	1.2%	1.2%
2018	0.1%	0.9%	1.5%
2019	1.3%	-0.2%	0.3%
2020	-5.9%	-7.1%	-6.3%
2021	2.6%	3.6%	4.9%
Average Annual growth 2011-2021	0.77%	0.44%	0.95%

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

In 2021, the Fezile Dabi District Municipality achieved an annual growth rate of 2.64% which is a significant lower GDP growth than the Free State Province's 3.57%, and is lower than that of South Africa, where the 2021 GDP growth rate was 4.91%. Contrary to the short-term growth rate of 2021, the longer-term average growth rate for Fezile Dabi (0.77%) is very similar than that of South Africa (0.95%). The economic growth in Fezile Dabi peaked in 2012 at 5.94%.

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 and Fezile Dabi economy was severely affected as it grew by -5.9% resulting in many people losing their jobs, many going without income for extended periods, and many going hungry every day. Inequality is widening and poverty is deepening. Given the extent of the devastation, the economic response required should match or even surpass the scale of the disruption caused.

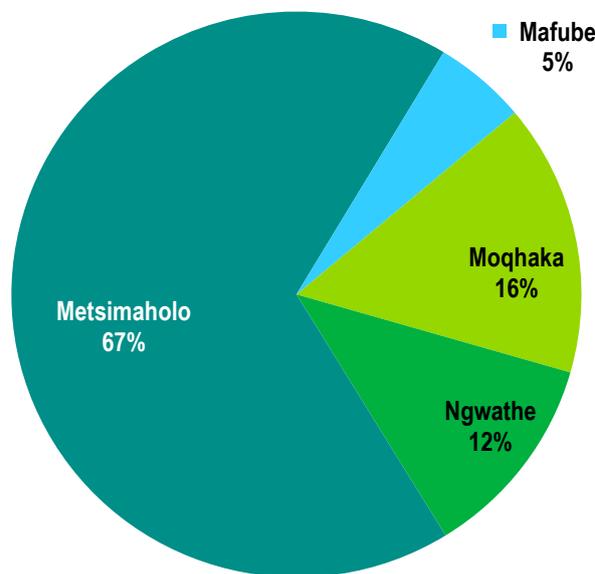
Table 11: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - local municipalities of Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2011 to 2021, share and growth

	2021 (Current prices)	Share of district municipality	2011 (Constant prices)	2021 (Constant prices)	Average Annual growth
Moqhaka	11.66	15.56%	8.98	7.78	-1.42%
Ngwathe	8.83	11.79%	6.41	6.45	0.07%
Metsimaholo	50.50	67.40%	30.59	35.47	1.49%
Mafube	3.93	5.25%	2.69	2.83	0.51%
Fezile Dabi	74.93		48.67	52.53	

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

Metsimaholo had the highest average annual economic growth, averaging 1.49% between 2011 and 2021, when compared to the rest of the regions within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality. The Mafube Local Municipality had the second highest average annual growth rate of 0.51%. Moqhaka Local Municipality had the lowest average annual growth rate of -1.42% between 2011 and 2021.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2021



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

Table 12: GDP Contributions of Local Municipalities to the Fezile Dabi District overall GDP, 2021

The greatest contributor to the Fezile Dabi District Municipality economy is the Metsimaholo Local Municipality with a share of 67.40% or R 50.5 billion, increasing from R 24.6 billion in 2011. The economy with the lowest contribution is the Mafube Local Municipality with R 3.93 billion growing from R 2.11 billion in 2011.

2.15.3 Economic Forecasting (Mic Growth Forecast)

It is expected that Fezile Dabi District Municipality will grow at an average annual rate of 2.10% from 2021 to 2026. The average annual growth rate of Free State Province and South Africa is expected to grow at 1.26% and 1.81% respectively.

Table 13: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - Local Municipalities of Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2021 to 2026, share and growth

	2026 (Current prices)	Share of district municipality	2021 (Constant prices)	2026 (Constant prices)	Average Annual growth
Moqhaka	13.68	13.58%	7.78	7.47	-0.81%
Ngwathe	11.54	11.46%	6.45	6.86	1.25%
Metsimaholo	70.30	69.78%	35.47	40.93	2.91%
Mafube	5.21	5.17%	2.83	3.01	1.28%
Fezile Dabi	100.73		52.53	58.28	

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

When looking at the regions within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality, it is expected that from 2021 to 2026 the Metsimaholo Local Municipality will achieve the highest average annual growth rate of 2.91%. The region that is expected to achieve the second highest average annual growth rate is that of Mafube Local Municipality, averaging 1.28% between 2021 and 2026. On the other hand, the region that performed the poorest relative to the other regions within Fezile Dabi District Municipality will be the Moqhaka Local Municipality with an average annual growth rate of -0.81%.

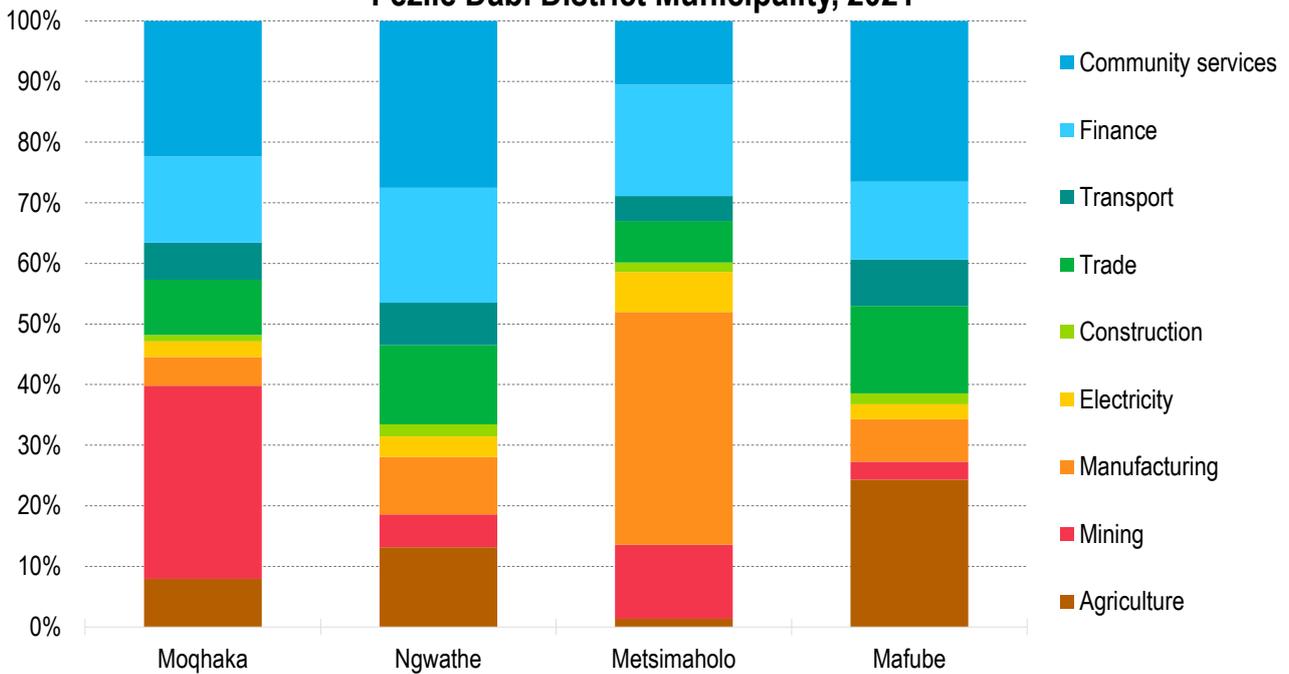
Table 14: Gross Value Added (GVA) by broad economic sector - Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2021 [R billions, current prices]

	Fezile Dabi	Free State	National Total	Fezile Dabi as % of province	Fezile Dabi as % of national
Agriculture	3.3	18.4	152.8	17.9%	2.2%
Mining	9.0	28.3	474.9	31.6%	1.9%
Manufacturing	17.3	27.2	729.8	63.7%	2.4%
Electricity	3.4	9.1	171.7	37.1%	2.0%
Construction	1.0	4.7	141.0	20.8%	0.7%
Trade	5.3	34.9	751.3	15.3%	0.7%
Transport	3.2	21.4	397.8	14.9%	0.8%
Finance	11.0	56.3	1,320.5	19.6%	0.8%
Community services	9.8	77.1	1,432.9	12.8%	0.7%
Total Industries	63.4	277.4	5,572.6	22.8%	1.1%

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

In 2021, the manufacturing sector was the largest within Fezile Dabi District Municipality accounting for R 17.3 billion or 27.4% 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 finance sector at 17.4%, followed by the community services sector with 15.5%. The sector that contributes the least to the economy of Fezile Dabi District Municipality is the construction sector with a contribution of R 977 million or 1.54% of the total GVA.

Gross Value Added (GVA) by broad economic sector Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2021



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

Figure 15: Gross Value Added (GVA) by Broad Economic Sector - Local Municipalities of Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2021 [percentage composition]

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 44.21% of the district municipality. As a whole, the Metsimaholo Local Municipality contributed R 41.3 billion or 65.15% to the GVA of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality, making it the largest contributor to the overall GVA of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality.

For the period 2011 and 2021, the GVA in the agriculture sector had the highest average annual growth rate in Fezile Dabi at 2.86%. The industry with the second highest average annual growth rate is the finance sector averaging at 2.74% per year. The construction sector had an average annual growth rate of -1.39%, while the electricity sector had the lowest average annual growth of -2.43%. Overall a positive growth existed for all the industries in 2021 with an annual growth rate of 1.41% since 2020.

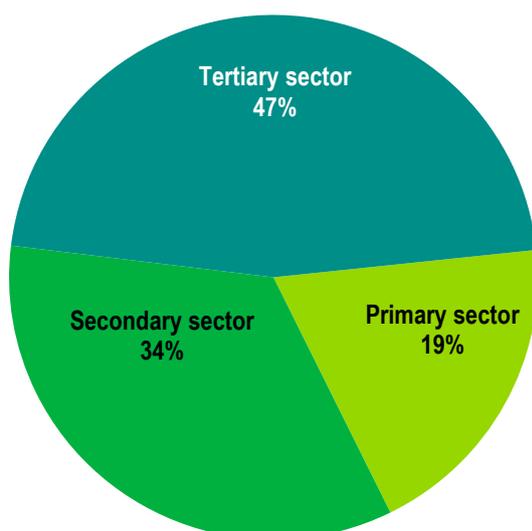
Table 15: Gross Value Added (GVA) by broad economic sector - Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2011, 2016 and 2021
[R billions, 2010 constant prices]

	2011	2016	2021	Average Annual growth
Agriculture	1.37	1.07	1.82	2.86%
Mining	5.29	5.55	5.01	-0.54%
Manufacturing	13.00	14.04	11.83	-0.94%
Electricity	3.28	2.77	2.57	-2.43%
Construction	1.03	1.15	0.90	-1.39%
Trade	4.33	4.89	4.81	1.05%
Transport	2.25	2.43	2.31	0.26%
Finance	5.81	6.21	7.61	2.74%
Community services	6.22	6.80	7.65	2.08%
Total Industries	42.60	44.92	44.51	0.44%

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

The tertiary sector contributes the most to the Gross Value Added within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality at 46.4%. This is significantly lower than the national economy (70.0%). The secondary sector contributed a total of 34.2% (ranking second), while the primary sector contributed the least at 19.4%.

Gross Value Added (GVA) by aggregate sector Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2021

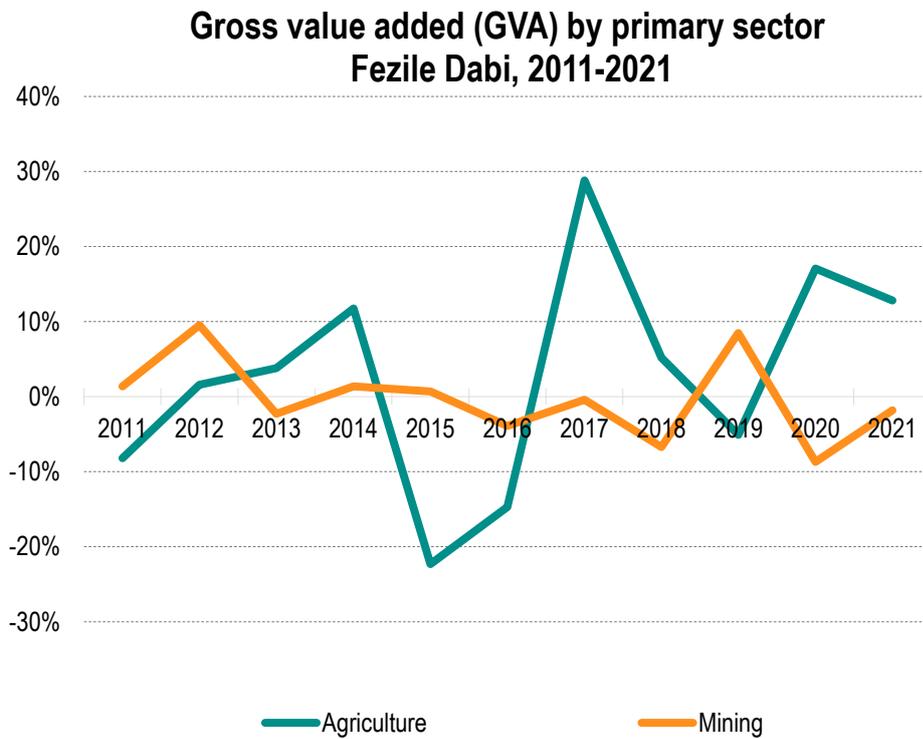


Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

Figure 16: Gross Value Added (Gva) By Aggregate Economic Sector - Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2021
[Percentage]

2.15.4 Primary Sector

The primary sector consists of two broad economic sectors namely the mining and the agricultural sector. The following chart represents the average growth rate in the GVA for both of these sectors in Fezile Dabi District Municipality from 2011 to 2021.



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

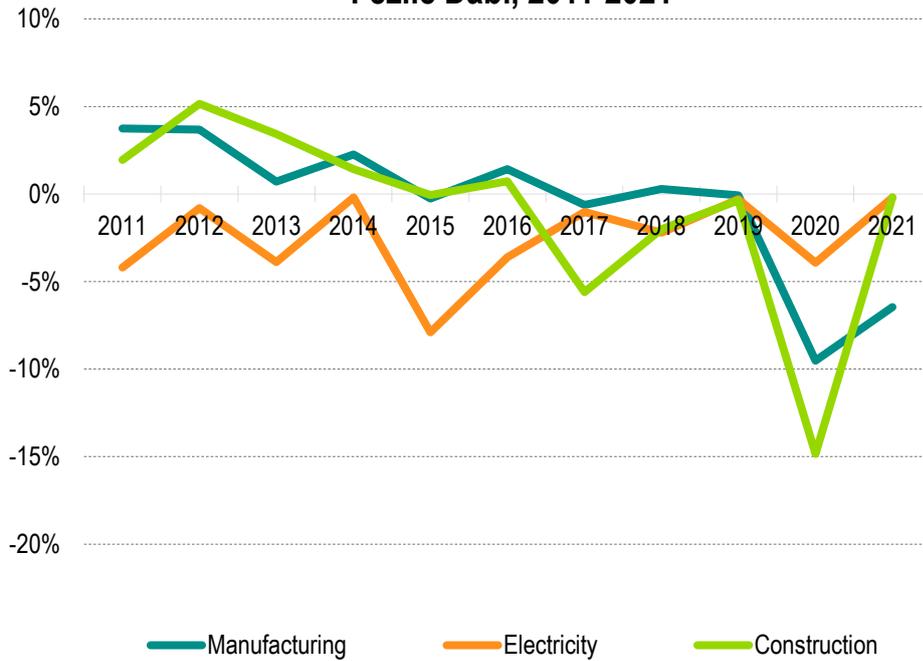
Figure 17: Gross Value Added (GVA) By Primary Sector - Fezile Dabi, 2011-2021 [Annual Percentage Change]

Between 2011 and 2021, the agriculture sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2017 with an average growth rate of 28.8%. The mining sector reached its highest point of growth of 9.5% in 2012. The agricultural sector experienced the lowest growth for the period during 2015 at -22.3%, while the mining sector reaching its lowest point of growth in 2020 at -8.7%. Both the agriculture and mining sectors are generally characterised by volatility in growth over the period.

2.15.5 Secondary Sector

The secondary sector consists of three broad economic sectors namely the manufacturing, electricity and the construction sector. The following chart represents the average growth rates in the GVA for these sectors in Fezile Dabi District Municipality from 2011 to 2021.

Gross value added (GVA) by secondary sector Fezile Dabi, 2011-2021



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

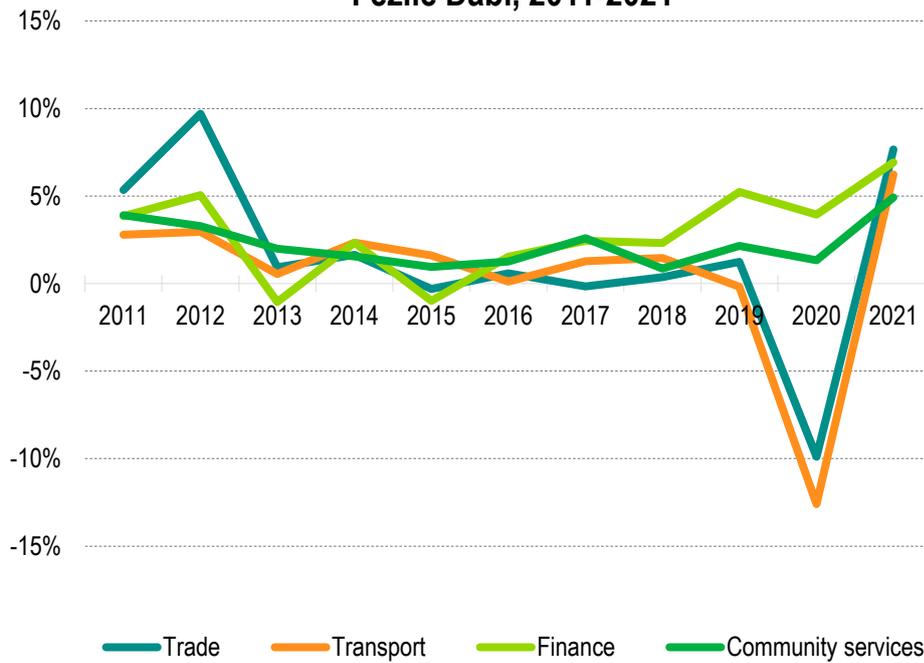
Figure 18: Gross Value Added (GVA) By Secondary Sector - Fezile Dabi, 2011-2021 [Annual Percentage Change]

Between 2011 and 2021, the manufacturing sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2011 with a growth rate of 3.7%. The construction sector reached its highest growth in 2012 at 5.1%. The manufacturing sector experienced its lowest growth in 2020 of -9.5%, while construction sector also had the lowest growth rate in 2020 and it experiences a negative growth rate of -14.8% which is higher growth rate than that of the manufacturing sector. The electricity sector experienced the highest growth in 2014 at -0.2%, while it recorded the lowest growth of -7.9% in 2015.

2.15.6 Tertiary Sector

The tertiary sector consists of four broad economic sectors namely the trade, transport, finance and the community services sector. The following chart represents the average growth rates in the GVA for these sectors in Fezile Dabi District Municipality from 2011 to 2021.

Gross value added (GVA) by tertiary sector Fezile Dabi, 2011-2021



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

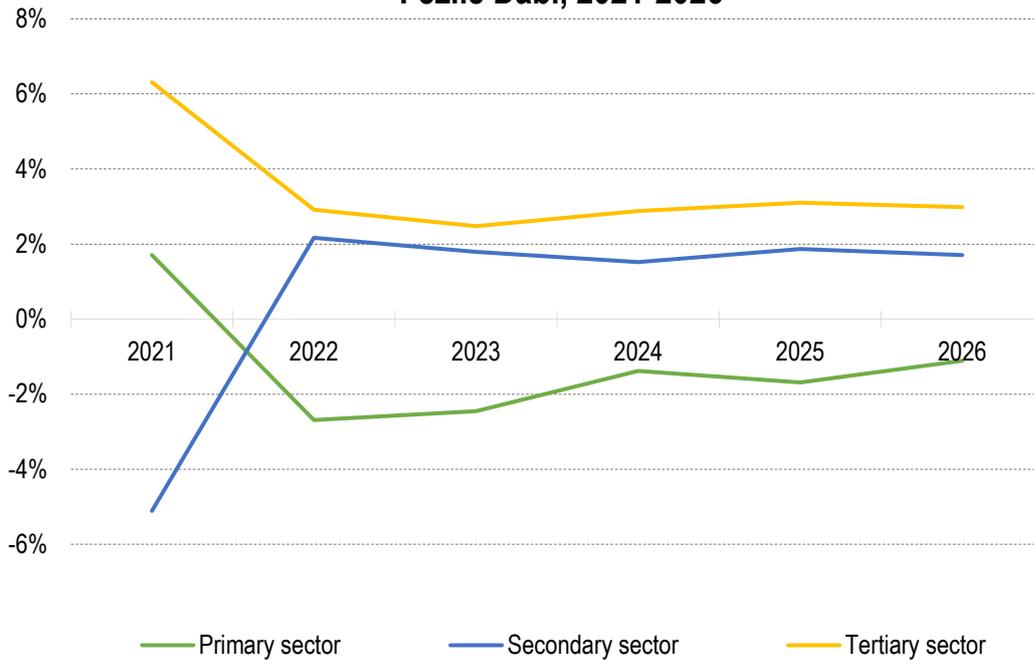
Figure 19: Gross Value Added (GVA) By Tertiary Sector - Fezile Dabi, 2011-2021 [Annual Percentage Change]

The trade sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2012 with a growth rate of 9.7%. The transport sector reached its highest point of growth in 2021 at 6.2%. The finance sector experienced the highest growth rate in 2021 when it grew by 6.9% and recorded the lowest growth rate in 2013 at -1.0%. The Trade sector had the lowest growth rate in 2020 at -9.9%. The community services sector, which largely consists of government, experienced its highest positive growth in 2021 with 4.9% and the lowest growth rate in 2018 with 0.9%

2.15.7 Broad Economic Sector Forecast

The construction sector is expected to grow fastest at an average of 4.08% annually from R 898 million in Fezile Dabi District Municipality to R 1.1 billion in 2026. The manufacturing sector is estimated to be the largest sector within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality in 2026, with a total share of 26.8% of the total GVA (as measured in current prices), growing at an average annual rate of 2.0%. The sector that is estimated to grow the slowest is the mining sector with an average annual growth rate of -3.43%.

Gross value added (GVA) by aggregate sector Fezile Dabi, 2021-2026

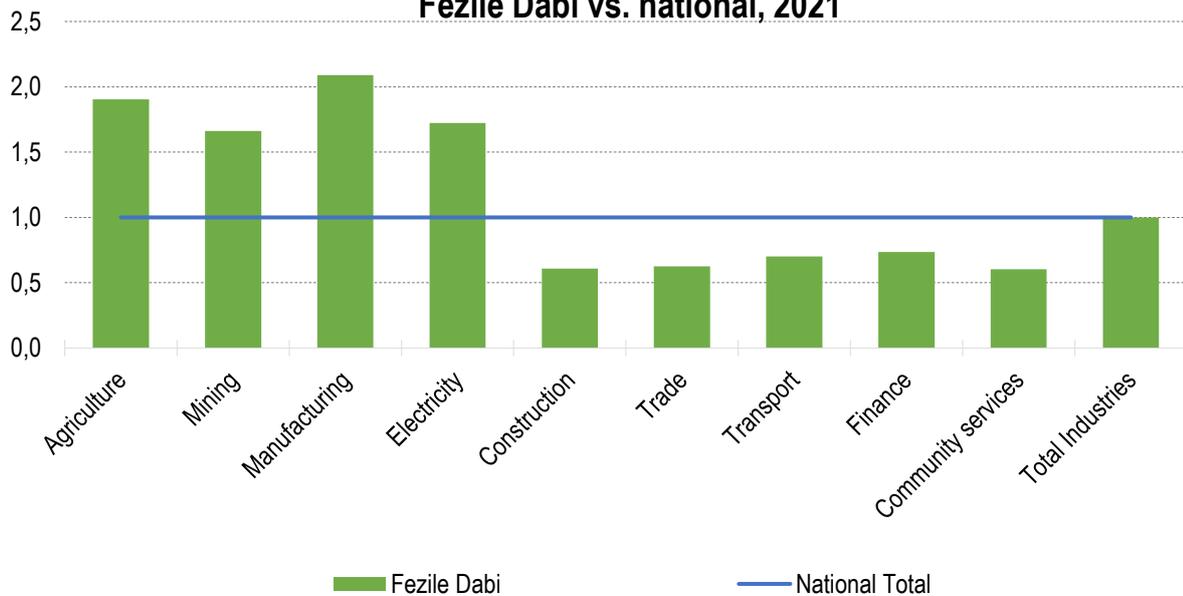


Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

Figure 20: Projected Gross Value Added by Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Sectors in Fezile Dabi, 2021-2026

The Primary sector is expected to grow at an average annual rate of -1.87% between 2021 and 2026, with the Secondary sector growing at 1.81% on average annually. The Tertiary sector is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.87% for the same period.

Location Quotient by broad economic sectors Fezile Dabi vs. national, 2021



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

Figure 21: Location Quotient by Broad Economic Sectors - Fezile Dabi District Municipality And South Africa, 2021

[Number]

For 2021 Fezile Dabi District Municipality has a very large comparative advantage in the manufacturing sector. The agriculture sector also has a very large comparative advantage. The electricity also has a comparative advantage when comparing it to the South Africa economy as a whole, although less prominent. The Fezile Dabi District Municipality has a comparative disadvantage when it comes to the community services and construction sector which has a comparative disadvantage. In general mining is a very concentrated economic sector. Mining is very important to the Fezile Dabi District Municipality Area, with a LQ far above the national average, but not like the predominant mining areas such as Rustenburg and Sishen areas.

2.16 Fezile Dabi Economic Recovery Plan

The Economic Recovery Plan (ERP) is a set of measures that Fezile Dabi District will employ, in consultation with the business, labour and community sectors as social partners – to restore the district's economy to inclusive growth following the devastation caused by the pandemic. The Priority Interventions for the economic recovery plan are the following

- i. Food security (Agriculture & Agro-processing);
- ii. Industrial base to create jobs (Mining & Manufacturing)
- iii. Aggressive Infrastructure development
- iv. Green economy
- v. Reviving the tourism sector
- vi. Mass public employment programme (EPWP, CWP, Presidential Employment Stimulus (PES) & Presidential Youth Employment Initiative (PYEI)
- vii. Gender equality and the inclusion of women and youth

2.16.1 Opportunities in Fezile Dabi Region (NSDF-NSAA)

- i. The National Strategic Action Area (NSAA) is located within easy reach of the highly populous and economically dynamic Gauteng National Urban Spatial Transformation and Economic Transition Region (GNUSTETR) -NSAA and KwaZulu-Natal National Urban Spatial Transformation and Economic Transition Region-National Strategic Action Area (NSAA) (KZNNUSTETR-NSAA),
- ii. The wider South African Development Community (SADC) Region, which provides a huge market for goods and services produced in the region, as well as tourism.
- iii. A good climate and above national average rainfall, which is not set to be as adversely affected by climate change as many of the other parts of the country,
- iv. High-quality agricultural land,
- v. A wealth of unique natural features,
- vi. Sizeable surface water sources,

- vii. Numerous streams, river and water bodies, which are of enormous national importance for the provision of crucial ecosystem services to the country.
- viii. Connectivity, a large number of the most significant roads and railways in the country traverse the NSAA, and it is also located in close proximity to where many of these intersect in the GNUSTETR-NSAA.
- ix. Large population living in high-densities especially in Metsimaholo Local Municipality where population density is 106 people per square kilometres
- x. Highly Central location
- xi. Large transport routes within region
- xii. Economic opportunity in the region
- xiii. Environmental protection and natural resource use management, notably so with regards to water and land, and renewables-based energy generation,
- xiv. Region-based urban and rural settlement development, transformation, regeneration and support,
- xv. Agrarian reform, notably so by expanding the number of small and medium-sized operations and agro-processing in the region,
- xvi. Spatially targeted movement, connectivity and communication infrastructure development, upgrading and maintenance,
- xvii. Social and economic development, notably so in the areas of social capital/infrastructure and service-investment, human skills development, and regional-focused innovation economic
- xviii. Support programmes, far greater levels of intergovernmental and State-non-State; and
- xix. Collaboration, integration and alignment in planning, budgeting and infrastructure investment and development spending, notably so through cooperative governance mechanisms like the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF), the DDM and the five sets of NSAA IPs and IGFs.

2.16.2 Agriculture and Agro-Processing

The further development of agricultural value chains is a key pillar of Fezile Dabi economic recovery, inclusive growth and industrialisation strategies, opening up a myriad of opportunities for businesses, emerging entrepreneurs and rural communities.

Access to land for commercial and subsistence farming will be increased substantially, with marginalised land put to productive use (of underutilised state land to be made available for public leasing).

Land rights issues will be addressed and support to emerging and small-scale farmers will be enhanced.

Strategies to drive consolidated buying and market linkages aim to reduce market risks for producers.

Investment in water infrastructure, incl. wastewater treatment, along with strategic programming for water security, equitable water resource sharing and allocation.

Strategies to enhance Research and Development (R&D) and smart technology absorption in agriculture.

Enhanced value proposition of investment opportunities

- Investment opportunities in agriculture, livestock and fisheries production and processing across several value chains.
- Plans for the Wheat, Maize, Sunflower, tobacco and peanuts value chains, aim to increase domestic consumption and export-orientation, improve competitiveness, raise production and investment, contribute to socio-economic and rural development, as well as lead to sector transformation.
- The broader Agricultural and Agro-processing Strategic Sector plan. Agriculture node within the District for Wheat, Maize, Sunflower and Peanuts production;
- As an integral part of the District Development Model, the Comprehensive Land and Agrarian Strategy focuses on the development of Commodity Corridors and Commodity Production Schemes at the district level. Agri-parks and Farmer Production Support Centres will assist farmers in extracting value from their assets.

Some of the investment opportunities

- Agro-processing in the grains value chain;
- Cattle and sheep farming provide opportunities for the processing of meat, wool and dairy products;
- Industrial development in Frankfort is agriculture-related and the largest butter production facility in the southern hemisphere is established there;
- Agriculture and hunting contributed R3.3 billion in current prices towards the GDP of the district in 2021..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;
- 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;
- The mooted mixed developments viz Qalabotjha / Villiers N3 Mixed Development and at Vaal River Regional Spatial Development at Sasolburg should have an agriculture hubs / nodes for agricultural production and agro-processing and access to road and rail infrastructure would ensure the ferrying of these goods to various destinations in South Africa. Inevitably, cold storage facilities and agricultural related light industries should be developed; and
- Koppies Commercial Greenhouse Vegetable Production Enterprise (Ngwathe Local Municipality) should be extensively expanded and progressively trigger the establishment of a fresh produce market where agricultural wares and animal produce would be traded.

2.16.3 Mining

The expansion and revitalisation of economic activity across mining value chains forms an integral part of Fezile Dabi reindustrialisation strategy, leveraging on the country's vast mineral resource endowment, comparative advantages and industrial development capital.

There is a strong emphasis on renewed investment in exploration activity and the expansion of production capacity to unlock economic resources and enhance competitiveness in mining value chains, as well as on mineral beneficiation for value addition to such resources.

Enhanced certainty and adequate investment protection will reduce risk for investors and existing players.

The diversified structure of South Africa's mining sector, with various commodity value chains competitively positioned on global production cost curves, supports the case for value-accretive long-term investment in the sector.

Enhanced value proposition of investment opportunities

- Diverse mineral resource portfolio presents investment opportunities across precious metals, energy minerals, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, as well as other industrial minerals;
- Growth of the global green hydrogen economy presents significant opportunities to leverage Fezile Dabi position in the world's Platinum Group Metals (PGM) supply chain;
- Increased beneficiation through revitalisation of downstream manufacturing capacity; and
- In terms of mining, there are extensive areas with rich underground coal deposits. Large quantities are mined in the Fezile Dabi 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.

Some of the investment opportunities

- For the period 2011 to 2021, the mining sector had a negative average annual growth rate in the district at -0.54%. While mining does not employ many people, it is the seventh highest contributor to the Gross Value Added, GVA of the district with R3.3. billion at the end of 2021. 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 spinoff industries based on the current and potential future mining activities;

- The Operation Knock Out Zama Zama's must be strengthened and should be implemented in a multi-stakeholder collaborative approach inclusive of all relevant departments. However, it would be imperative that the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy should harness efficiency gains in respect to dealing with backlogs of issuing of artisanal mining licences and extend mining opportunities to budding artisanal mining entrepreneurs.

2.16.4 Manufacturing

The reindustrialisation of Fezile Dabi's economy is a key element of the ERP. Objectives include expanding and diversifying the manufacturing base, improving its competitiveness and dynamism, increasing its participation in regional and global markets, reducing concentration levels and achieving effective transformation.

The social compact between government, business and labour in formulating the ERP is underscoring a much more collaborative approach between the parties.

Enhanced value proposition of investment opportunities

- Industrial financing support including government schemes, development finance and tax incentives, alongside spatial development initiatives such as the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) contribute toward reducing project development risks and raising returns on investment.
- The Fezile Dabi area is mostly dominated by the industrial prowess harnessed by Sasol, with the manufacturing of refined petroleum, coke and chemical products adding largely to its GDP. The establishment of Chem-City, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sasol, has also added a business incubator that allows SMMEs to feed off and diversify from the opportunities that prevail due to the energy consortium operating in the area.

Some of the investment opportunities

- Sasolburg chemicals complex presents attractive manufacturing and services investment opportunities;
- Specialised manufacturing node at Sasolburg; and
- Mooted Sasolburg investment with other industries in green hydrogen;

2.16.5 Infrastructure Development

The Fezile Dabi economy's recovery, renewal and expansion momentum will be catalysed by a massive roll-out of investment across the health, education, agriculture energy, water & sanitation, roads and storm-water, rail, human settlement, tourism, community and social infrastructure.

The creation of new infrastructure assets is consistent with economic development trajectory of infrastructure –led development should be supplemented by a significant investment above the 8% threshold in the prompt operations and maintenance of these infrastructure assets and thus extend their projected lifespan.

Enhanced value proposition of investment opportunities

- Fast-tracked implementation of shovel-ready infrastructure projects will present major opportunities for numerous local suppliers of material inputs and services (MTSF Project Tracker);
- 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);
 - Ongoing maintenance and upgrading by SANRAL of the N1 and N3 particularly the stretch between Villiers and Warden;
- 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;
- There is a need to provide requisite infrastructure to unblock projects that require unblocking such as Villiers / Qalabotjha N3 Development Corridor, attendant rehabilitation of roads and storm water infrastructure in industrial areas;
- Similar mixed housing development including manufacturing and agricultural precincts would be developed in Sasolburg and Kroonstad.

Some of the investment opportunities

Water development and irrigation projects (e.g. phase 2 of the Lesotho Highlands project, Vaal River system) approved across all 9 provinces provide investment opportunities to the private sector.

- Sustainable transport financing strategy will unlock development and state-backed funding opportunities for domestic road and rail construction and maintenance
- Opportunities in the rail network's modernisation and expansion

- Significant investment opportunities in catalytic infrastructure projects such as provincial development corridors, social infrastructure, telecommunications and power generation.

Tapping into the mooted Vaal River Spatial Regional Development Framework commissioned by the Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) to be undergirded by R900 million loan 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.

The Development of Infrastructure Master Plans with the assistance of Municipal Infrastructure Support Agency (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.

Significant investments in Human Settlements, Health, Education, agriculture, 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.

Table 16: Sectors and Projected Costs

Sector Projects Actions broad categorisation	Count	On the One Plan	Unfunded / No budget	Projects Costs
Municipal Infrastructure Projects funded through MIG	61			R 502 601 000 (8.1%)
Water and Sanitation Projects (RBIG and WSIG)	18			R1052 000 000 (14.6.%)
Arts and Culture	6	2		R 36 774 932 (0,6%)
Education	14	2		R 1 575 621 178 (28%)
SAFE Schools Projects	43		(43)	-
Health	30	14	(18)	R 291 401 316 (5,3%)
Human Settlements	36	13	(2)	R 1 775 156 413 (31%)
Public Works	9	2		R 59 133 000 (1%)

Sector Projects Actions broad categorisation	Count	On the One Plan	Unfunded / No budget	Projects Costs
Transport	13	8		R 1 453 428 000 (26%)
Energy	19		(6)	R 109 966 072 (2%)
Environment	19	7	(5)	R 309 009 421 (5,4%)
Justice	1			R 8 783 000 (0.2%)
Small Business Dev	9	9	(9)	-
Agriculture	21	4	(7)	R 62 634 917 (1,1%)
Total Count	299	61 (28%)	90 (41%)	R 7 216 509 249

2.16.6 GREEN ECONOMY

“Green Hydrogen”

- South Africa leads the continent in advanced manufacturing, science, and technology. Our country is a favourable, reliable and stable place to conduct business.
- Green hydrogen is identified in the Investment Plan as one of the four ‘big frontiers’ of a just energy transition, indicating that it has huge growth and investment potential.
- Green hydrogen will create jobs, attract investment, bring development to rural provinces, and support a just transition from fossil fuels.
- South Africa has existing and future potential to produce green hydrogen. It is estimated that the country has the potential to produce 6 to 13 million tons of green hydrogen and derivatives a year by 2050.
- Government, working with its partners (such as Sasol), is determined to make full use of the substantial endowments to meet the challenges of climate change and to achieve a just transition that benefits all our people.

A just transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient, green economy forms an integral part of Fezile Dabi and the Economic Recovery Plan.

The greening trajectory and related initiatives / programmes are providing numerous economic development opportunities such as:

- The further large-scale deployment of renewable energy generation and energy storage;
- The continued adoption of energy and water efficiency solutions;
- The expanded retrofitting of public and private sector buildings;
- Increased waste re-use/recycling on the back of improved management of landfill sites, the implementation of measures to encourage the diversion of waste from landfills to the industrial sector, and the revitalisation of buy-back centres;
- The beneficiation of industrial waste;
- Environmental rehabilitation and preservation; and, among others; and
- Forestry development, particularly through small grower support measures.

The socio-economic benefits are likely to be enormous, with considerable job-creation potential through the strong multiplier effects at play across most sectors of the economy. Many procurement opportunities will arise for local manufacturers and other key input suppliers, both existing and prospective.

Enhanced value proposition of investment opportunities

- Renewable energy generation, particularly wind and solar PV;
- Solar energy technologies and components (solar panels and inputs such as solar glass, aluminium, junction boxes and cabling; solar water geysers; timers, etc.);
- Adoption of energy efficiency technologies;
- Energy storage;
- Green hydrogen production;
- Diversion of landfill waste to industry for re-use/recycling;
- Recycling (e.g. plastics, paper and packaging, glass, tyres, batteries, e-waste);
- Waste beneficiation (e.g. ash, slag, gypsum, biomass and methane gas);
- Waste water treatment;
- Electric infrastructure and value chain development, hydrogen fuel cell-based systems, greener component materials; and

- Green buildings related materials and products.

Some of the investment opportunities

Reduce carbon dependency, ecosystem degradation, and water scarcity;

Sustainable waste management practices: programme includes.

- Improving Chemicals and Waste Management and the Circular Economy through Waste beneficiation; and
- Zero waste community programme for 1670 000 households.

2.16.7 Tourism

- The tourism sector's recovery and growth is one of the priority interventions identified in the ERP to revitalise the expansion momentum and build a new economy.
- The Fezile Dabi region provides a strong platform for attracting investment capital in the tourism industry.

Enhanced value proposition of investment opportunities

- A market entry facilitation programme to support investment in the sector will be a catalyst for renewed growth, development and recovery of the tourism industry.
- Strategic focus on driving growth in the domestic tourism market. (enhance image and marketing of municipal area) (Tourism awareness campaigns).
-
- Tourism development potential leveraging off the Vaal River / Dam and Vredefort Dome (a world heritage site, third largest Meteorite site in the world);
- The development of Vredefort Dome could potentially be a catalytic project in development an Interpretive Centre and embarking on Transient-Oriented Development (TOD) entailing upgrading of road and storm-water drainage system (12 km pedestrian walkway along R59 road), light industries, human settlement, non-motorised transport initiatives (sidewalk upgrading, bicycle lanes, street furniture). The project will strengthen the inter-connectivity and mobility between the towns of Parys and Vredefort;
- Lion Route which passes through the district is known for activities such as cape wine tasting, gliding, hiking and the famous Deneysville Inland Riviera.
- Stimulation of the tourism sector through training, funding and creation of development opportunities and assist tourism establishments (B&Bs) with grading process

Some of the investment opportunities

- Cultural tourism
- Eco-tourism
- Adventure tourism
- Sports tourism
- Medical tourism
- Theme parks
- Investment in world heritage sites

2.16.8 Critical enablers for the District Economic Recovery Plan

- a) Skills development directed to support the local economy
- b) Ensure an enabling economic environment exists for a thriving private sector with the aim of job creation;
- c) Promoting proper planning and implementation of projects and programmes at government level to restore the confidence of social partners and civil society in government;
- d) Setting standards for service delivery across the district
- e) Resource mobilisation
- f) Building a capable state
- g) Regulatory changes, a supportive policy environment and enabling conditions for ease of doing business
- h) Social compacting with critical stakeholders
- i) Economic integration and further integration into the Provincial and national space;
- j) Skills development; as well as; and
- k) Economic diplomacy and further integration into the African continent

Strengths

- i. With a GDP of R 74.9 billion in 2021 (up from R 39 billion in 2011), the Fezile Dabi District Municipality contributed 24.26% to the Free State Province GDP of R 309 billion in 2021 increasing in the share of the Free State from 22.88% in 2011. The Fezile Dabi District Municipality contributes 1.20% to the GDP of South Africa which had a total GDP of R 6.23 trillion in 2021 (as measured in nominal or current prices). It's contribution to the national economy stayed similar in importance from 2011 when it contributed 1.17% to South Africa.

- ii. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in FDDM has fluctuated for the past ten-year 2011 – 2021, attained a 5.9% growth rate in 2012 and from 2013 a downward trend of less than 2% growth rate was experience and in 2020 as a result of the impact of COVID 19 the growth rate was -5.9 % and the economy recovered in 2021 and a growth rate of 2.6% was achieved.

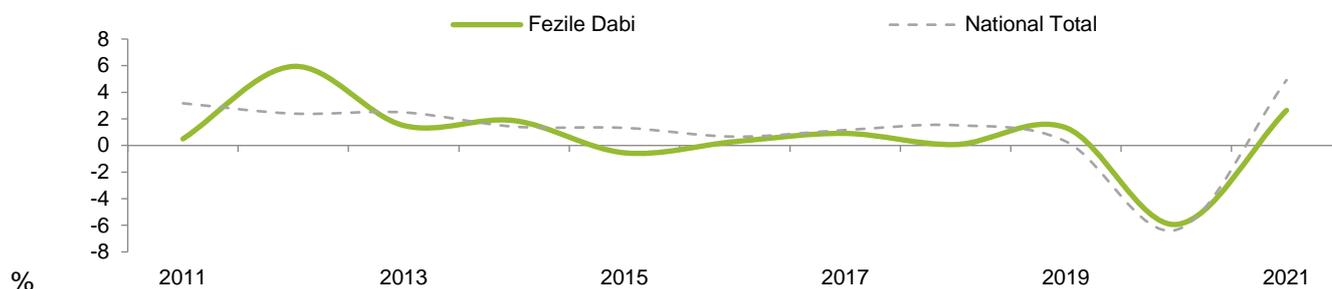


Figure 22: Fluctuations in Fezile Dabi GDP compared to RSA GDP, 2011 - 2021

- The Metsimaholo Local Municipality contributed 67.40% (R50.5 billion) to the Gross Value Added (GVA) of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality, increasing from R24.6 billion in 2022. This is largely 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 27.4% (R17.3 billion) of GVA, finance is the second at 17.4% (R11 billion), community service is the third at 15.5% (R9.8 billion) and followed fourthly the mining sector contributing 14.2% (R9 billion) to the GVA in 2021
- The district has a competitive advantage in the manufacturing, finance, community services as well as the mining sectors. Furthermore, there handful of private sector investment coupled with skilled workers which make the economy to grow;
- The community services sector as indicated contributes 15.5% (R9.8 billion) towards the district's GVA.. 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 8.4% (R5.3 billion) in 2021. 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 fifth 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 initiatives to be unfolded to enable people to join the formal sector;

- Agriculture contributed 5.2% (R3.3 billion) and thus represented the seventh most to the output in the District to the district GVA of R63.4 billion in 2021. There is huge potential to grow this sector in terms of more intensive crop farming and assisting emerging farmers to join the sector.
- The mooted mixed developments viz Qalabotjha / Villiers N3 Mixed Development and at Vaal River Regional Spatial Development at Sasolburg should have an agriculture hubs / nodes for agricultural production and agro-processing and access to road and rail infrastructure would ensure the ferrying of these goods to various destinations in South Africa. Inevitably, cold storage facilities and agricultural related light industries should be developed;
- Koppies Commercial Greenhouse Vegetable Production Enterprise (Ngwathe Local Municipality) should be extensively expanded and progressively trigger the establishment of a fresh produce market where agricultural wares and animal produce would be traded;
- 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.

Challenges

- It is important to note that for the coming five year (2021-2026) the mining sector is projected to *grow the slowest, with an average annual growth rate of -3.43%*;
- The Primary sector (agriculture and mining) is expected to grow at an average annual rate of -1.87% between 2021 and 2026;

- 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;
- 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 implement to alleviate the mentioned economic plight faced by the womenfolk.

Opportunities to be enhanced

- It is expected that Fezile Dabi District Municipality will grow at an average annual rate of 2.10% from 2021 to 2026 that will surpass the projected average annual growth rate of Free State Province and South Africa expected to grow at 1.26% and 1.81% respectively.
- In 2021 Fezile Dabi District Municipality has a very large comparative advantage in the manufacturing sector. The agriculture sector also has a very large comparative advantage.
- The construction sector is expected to grow fastest at an average of 4.08% annually from R 898 million in Fezile Dabi District Municipality to R 1.1 billion in 2026.
- The manufacturing sector is estimated to be the largest sector within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality in 2026, with a total share of 26.8% of the total GVA (as measured in current prices), growing at an average annual rate of 2.0%;
- The mooted Sasol investment with other industries in green hydrogen will be a game-changing investment that would reignite the manufacturing sector of the district
- Fezile Dabi district has location advantages in sectors such as agriculture, mining, manufacturing and electricity provision;

- The Secondary sector is expected to grow at 1.81% on average annually from 2021-2026 . The Tertiary sector is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.87% for the same period.
- 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
- 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

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

3.1 National Perspective (NSDF & NSAA)

The National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) was approved by Cabinet in March 2022. The NSDF, the first of its kind, seeks to make a bold and decisive contribution to bringing about a spatially transformed and just South Africa, as articulated in the Freedom Charter, the Reconstruction and Development Programme and the National Development Plan. It does so in full recognition of:

- The stranglehold that the unjust national spatial development paradigms logics and patterns of the past have placed on our many attempts at breaking the back of poverty, unemployment and inequality;
- The valuable and often hard lessons we have learnt over the last twenty eight years in our pursuit of national reconstruction, inclusive economic growth and spatial transformation; and
- The necessity for decisive collaborative, and targeted State action in national space, to drive our country towards the shared, inclusive and sustainable future we desire and require.

The NSDF seeks to:

- Redress and resolve the multiple and persisting social and economic problems created by the way in which the country's national space was unequally 'carved up' fragmented and developed at the (1) national, and (2) sub national (provincial, regional, municipal and settlement) scales for the singular use and enjoyment by , and advancement of White South Africans, at severe cost to Black South Africans, during colonial and Apartheid times.
- Ensure decisive collaborative integrated, and targeted State and Non State (1) infrastructure investment , and (2) social economic and spatial development spending in national and sub national space, to drive our country towards the shared, inclusive and sustainable future we desire and require.

Using the NSDF as a starting point, an overarching framework, guide and primary source of strategic direction, especially so the underlying approach/paradigm of 'functional post-Apartheid regionalism' – i.e. a fully-functioning, well-connected, sustainable and mutually-beneficial, national-scale natural resource, economic, and settlement development and management system for the utilisation, benefit and enjoyment of all South Africans by 2050.

Purpose of the NSD

- Support national development priorities (as articulated in the NDP);
- Provide strategic, integrating and coordinating guidance to (1) national sector planning;
- Pave the way and prepare the ground for national spatial planning as an ongoing activity by bringing about change in national spatial governance and the structures required for this function in government;
- Galvanise State action (investment and spending) on a set of national spatial development priorities spatial targeting ; and
- Introduce sub national spatial development planning in the form of 'functional development regions.

The NSDF highlight the fact that the district intersects with Upper Vaal River Catchment and the Central Innovation Belt that are some of the National Spatial Action Areas (NSAA) and the iteration of the spatial profile of the Fezile Dabi District should be foregrounded and informed by challenges besetting and latent opportunities to be enhanced from the mentioned NSAA

Table 17: NSAA Challenges in Fezile Dabi

Challenges in NSAA (Upper Vaal River Catchment Resource Risk)	Challenges in NSAA (Central Innovation Belt)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration of youth from the region; • Loss of human capital; • Lack of adequate infrastructure; • Lack of social and economic development spending; • High levels of poverty; • High levels of inequality; • Low levels of personal and disposable income; • Shrinkage of municipal finances; • A lack of, or low-quality services; • Delays in urgently required potentially life-changing interventions, notably so land reform and infrastructure investment, maintenance, and upgrading, and • Investments in and spending on health, education, welfare and safety and security services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unplanned population growth; • Increased levels of informal settlements; • High levels of unemployment, poverty, vulnerability; • High crime levels; • Shrinking public funds; • Frustrated and restless youth; • Natural resources in the region are being depleted; • Pollution due to mining activities; • Lack of waste-treatment; • Limited environmental protection; • Sprawling settlement expansion; • Climate change; • Water availability; and • Low levels of public investments.

NATIONAL SPATIAL ACTION AREAS OVERVIEW

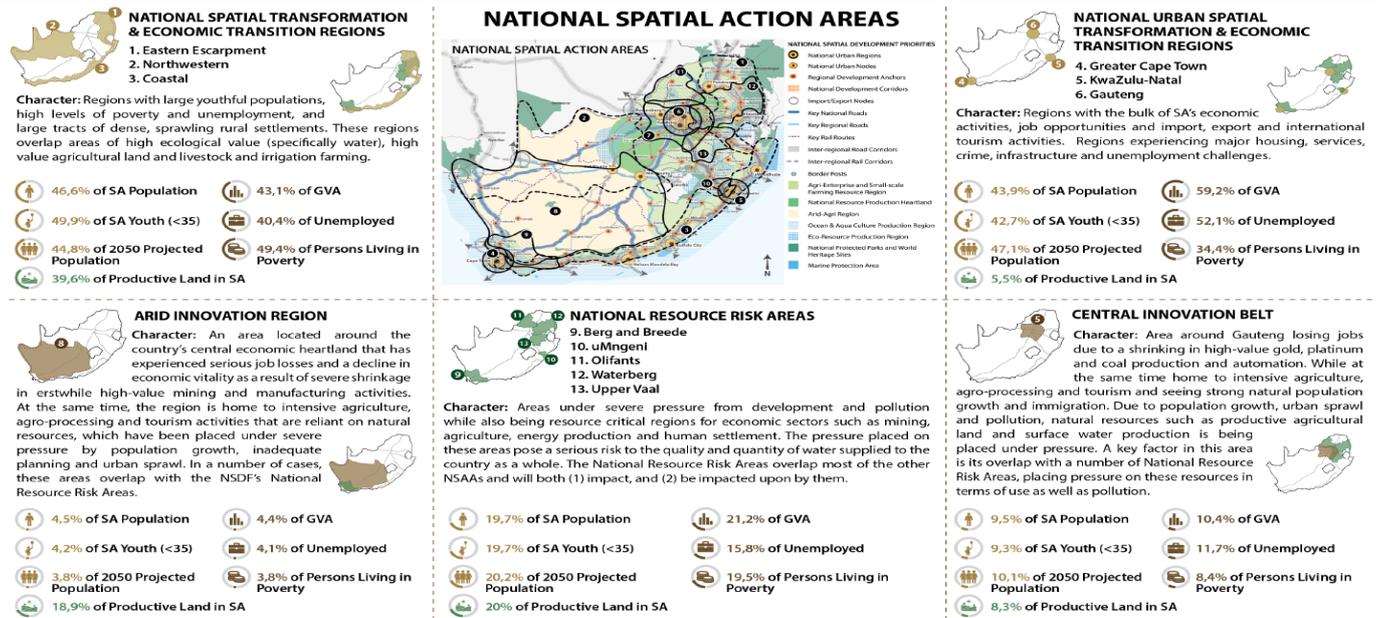
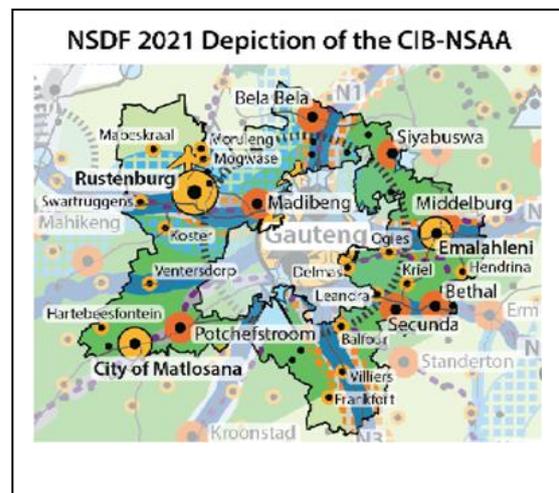
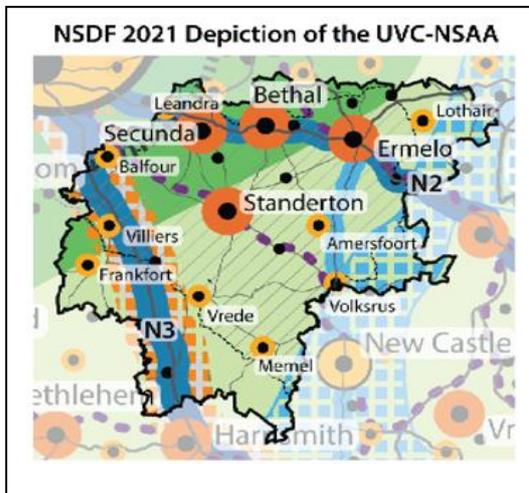


Figure 23: National Spatial Action Areas Overview

Table 18: NSDF Sub-Frames relevant to Fezile Dabi

Relevant NSDF Sub-Frames				
National Spatial Action Areas	National System of Nodes and Corridors	National Resource Economy Regions	National Movement and Connectivity Infrastructure System	National Ecological Infrastructure Network
Central Innovation Belt	Diversifying the economy, rebuilding, supporting and upscaling the secondary sector, and strengthening the tertiary sector. Creating transformed, well-functioning settlements.	Supporting agro-processing, viable mineral and metals beneficiation and alternative energy production.	Strengthening existing connections to, and links with the core areas of the Gauteng Urban Region.	Managing and mediating the impacts of (1) dense human settlement and (2) intense economic activity on critical national water resources, e.g. the pollution mitigation actions in the case of the Vaal River.
National Resource Risk Areas	Ensuring the sustainable use of resources, and preventing pollution and resource depletion.	Managing competing and incompatible land uses, e.g. mining, agriculture and eco-tourism.	Strengthening infrastructure networks to facilitate regional, national and cross-border flows.	Prioritising natural resource management by, amongst others, introducing far more stringent protection and wise management of the country's scarce natural resources, notably so its high-value agricultural land.



Action Streams provide high level strategic guidance as to what needs to be prioritised in the CIB NSAA there is also a need for high impact national system focused interventions 1 the national functional regional system that the NSDF seeks to put in place and 2 the internal working of the CIB NSAA functional regional system (CCAZ).

These actions/interventions 1 are combinations of elements of the seven Action Streams some of which are already captured in existing plans, frameworks, strategies and expenditure proposals and 2 will, due to their scale, be driven by National and Provincial Government Sector Departments, and focused in Coordinated and Catalytic Action Zones (CCAZ). They will, however, also require (1) targeted stakeholder engagement and 2 the pursuit, cementing, and sustained strengthening of multi actor agreements on infrastructure investment and development spending in space over extended periods of time.

3.2 Opportunities in Region (UVC & CIB - NSAA)

- i. The NSAA is located within easy reach of the highly populous and economically dynamic GNUSTETR-NSAA and KwaZulu-Natal National Urban Spatial Transformation and Economic Transition Region-NSAA (KZNUSTETR-NSAA);
- ii. The wider SADC Region, which provides a huge market for goods and services produced in the region, as well as tourism;
- iii. A good climate and above national average rainfall, which is not set to be as adversely affected by climate change as many of the other parts of the country;
- iv. High-quality agricultural land;
- v. A wealth of unique natural features;
- vi. Sizeable surface water sources;
- vii. Numerous streams, river and water bodies, which are of enormous national importance for the provision of crucial ecosystem services to the country;

- viii. Connectivity, a large number of the most significant roads and railways in the country traverse the NSAA, and it is also located in close proximity to where many of these intersect in the GNUSTETR-NSAA;
- ix. Good climate and above national average rainfall, which is not set to be as adversely affected by climate change as many of the other parts of the country;
- x. Environmental protection and natural resource use management, notably so with regards to water and land, and renewables-based energy generation;
- xi. Region-based urban and rural settlement development, transformation, regeneration and support;
- xii. Agrarian reform, notably so by expanding the number of small and medium-sized operations and agro-processing in the region;
- xiii. Spatially targeted movement, connectivity and communication infrastructure development, upgrading and maintenance;
- xiv. Social and economic development, notably so in the areas of social capital/infrastructure and service-investment, human skills development, and regional-focused innovation economic;
- xv. Support programmes, far greater levels of intergovernmental and State-non-State; and
- xvi. Collaboration, integration and alignment in planning, budgeting and infrastructure investment and development spending, notably so through cooperative governance mechanisms like the NSDF, the DDM and the five sets of NSAA IPs and IGFs.

Table 19: Key Actions within CIB

Key Action within CIB	
•	Repurposing Of Industrial And Mining Land And Associated Infrastructure To Support Economic Growth And Diversification
•	Rail Revitalisation and Utilisation
•	Tailored Agricultural Support And Development Programme.
•	Water System Restoration And Management
i.	region-based urban and rural settlement development, transformation, regeneration and support,
ii.	agrarian reform, notably so by expanding the number of small and medium-size operations and agro-processing in the region,
iii.	environmental protection and natural resource use-management, notably so in the areas of water and land and a move away from coal-powered energy generation to non-carbon, renewables-based energy generation,
iv.	spatially targeted movement, connectivity and communication infrastructure development, upgrading and maintenance,
v.	enhancement of safety and security,

- vi. social and economic development, notably so in the areas of social capital/infrastructure and service investment, human skills development, and regional-focused innovation economic support programmes, and
- vii. far greater levels of intergovernmental and State-non- State collaboration, integration and alignment in planning, budgeting and infrastructure investment and development spending, notably so through cooperative governance mechanisms like the NSDF, the DDM and the five sets of NSAA IPs and IGFs.
- viii. moving from a country of the few to one shared, fully lived in and enjoyed by the many,
- ix. recognising and appreciating the importance of the country's natural resource base,
- x. ensuring that our settlements blossom into what they can and should become, and offer all the services and opportunities that they can to all,
- xi. transforming rural areas into place that are welcoming and viable to be born, raised, live, work and grow old in, and
- xii. spatial development planning becoming what it can be, and fulfilling the full transformational promise it holds

Table 20: Key Actions within UVC

Key Action within UVC

- Integrated Development And Resource Management To Protect Urban Water Supply And Food Security
- Immediate Mitigating Action On Threats To Water And Food Security
- Investment and development spending all grow in significance, and their positive impacts become more pronounced in the region.

This is also the decade in which significant progress on the required five shifts in the NSDF is made, i.e.

1. moving from a country of the few to one shared, fully lived in and enjoyed by the many,
 1. recognising and appreciating the importance of the country's natural resource base,
 2. ensuring that our settlements blossom into what they can and should become, and offer all the services and opportunities that they can to all,
 3. transforming rural areas into place that are welcoming and viable to be born, raised, live, work and grow old in, and
 4. spatial development planning becoming what it can be, and fulfilling the full transformational promise it holds.
 5. the tight and sustained high levels of intergovernmental and State-non-State collaboration in planning, budgeting and infrastructure investment and development spending, and
 6. the healthy state of public finances, which makes it possible to put plans into practice and turn proposals into reality

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. The table below given an illustration of these nodes gleaned from appropriate spatial development frameworks as indicate.

Table 21: Spatial focus / Orientations as expressed by different frameworks

	NSDF	PSDF	DSDF	LSDF
Economic Node	<p>Rail Revitalisation and Utilisation</p> <p>Investment and development spending all grow in significance, and their positive impacts become more pronounced in the region.</p> <p>Connectivity, a large number of the most significant roads and railways in the country traverse the NSAA</p>	Mangaung	<p>Sasolburg / Zamdela</p> <p>Kroonstad</p> <p>Parys</p> <p>Frankfort</p> <p>Heilbron</p> <p>Viljoenskroon</p>	<p>Kroonstad</p> <p>Viljoenskroon</p>
Tourism node	<p>Connectivity, a large number of the most significant roads and railways in the country traverse the NSAA</p>	<p>Natural – Eastern Free State (Golden Gate, Clarens, Maluti - Transfrontier, Memel Area, Fourisburg)</p> <p>Xhariep (Xhariep Dam), FDDM Vredefort Dome)</p> <p>- Dihlabeng (Rosendal)</p> <p>Events – Mangaung, Welkom, Ficksburg, Deneysville, Sasolburg, Parys</p>	<p>Vredefort/Mokwallo</p> <p>Kroonstad</p> <p>Sasolburg/ Zamdela</p> <p>Parys/Tumahole</p> <p>Parys/Tumahole</p> <p>Koppies/Kwakwatsi</p> <p>Villiers/Qalabotjha</p> <p>Deneysville</p> <p>Oranjeville</p>	<p>Renovaal</p> <p>Kroonstad</p>

		Weekend Tourism – Kroonstad, Sasolburg, Parys		
Agricultural node	Tailored Agricultural Support And Development Programme Immediate Mitigating Action On Threats To Water And Food Security Water System Restoration And Management Arable land, higher than average rainfall patterns Agrarian reform, notably so by expanding the number of small and medium-sized operations and agro-processing in the region.	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	Repurposing Of Industrial And Mining Land And Associated Infrastructure To Support Economic Growth And Diversification	Fezile Dabi – Sasolburg (coal); Koppies (bentonite); Parys (Granite) Xhariep – Jagersfontein & Koffiefintein (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	

3.4 Spatial Transformation / Restructuring

- Spatial transformation and integration is still slow in the FDDM District. The towns in the District still reflect the geographical 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 approximately 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);

3.5 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 cause 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.

3.6 Resources

- Considering the FDDM manufacturing, mining and agriculture are some of the main economic 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.

3.7 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 that utilise 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:

- i. 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.
- ii. 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.
- iii. 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.
- iv. Carbon monoxide concentrations are not considered to be significant in the VTAPA.
- v. 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.

Table 22: Air Quality Municipality Capacity Analysis

Name of Municipality	AQMP	By-Law	Designation of AQOs	Monitoring Stations	AEL Processing	AQO Annual Reporting	AQM Forum	VTAPA
Fezile Dabi DM	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Metsimaholo LM	Yes (VTAPA)	No	No	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Moqhaka LM	No	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ngwathe LM	No	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mafube LM	NO	NO	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

3.8 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.

Table 23: Municipal Capacity Analysis

	IWMP	By-Law	Designation of WMOs	Landfill Site License	Site of bridge	Weigh bridge	Transfer Stations	Recycling Initiatives	SAWIS Reporting
Fezile Dabi DM	No	No	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	YES	N/A
Metsimaholo LM	Yes Under Review	No	YES	YES	No	N/A	YES	YES	
Moqhaka LM	Yes Under Review	Yes	YES	YES	No	N/A	YES	YES	
Ngwathe LM	No	No	YES	YES	No	N/A	YES	YES	
Mafube LM	Yes Under Review	NO	YES	YES	No	N/A	YES	YES	

Table 24: Results of Landfill Sites Monitored in the Municipalities (Mafube, Metsimaholo, Moqhaka, Ngwathe)

Municipalities	Mafube			Metsimaholo		Ngwathe			Moqhaka		
Landfill Site	Frankfort	Villiers	Cornelia	Sasolburg	Deneysville	Heilbron	Parys	Koppies	Strydfontein	Viljoenskroon	Steynsrus
Are the landfill sites licensed?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Is site fenced (normally required to be 1.8 m high) to prevent unauthorised entry?	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Is use being made of indigenous vegetation (that will blend into the area) to screen the site from nearby roads and residential areas?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Is there recording of waste volumes, source of waste and nature of the waste being disposed done at the site?	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Is there some form of supervision to ensure that hazardous waste is not disposed at the sites?	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Is there access control at all gates of the landfill site (locked outside times of operation)?	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Is appropriate signage present at the area: Weatherproof, durable and legible notices – at each entrance containing at least the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibit unauthorised access State hours of operation Contact details of license holder and the person responsible for the operations at the site 	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Are the service roads to and from site maintained so that they are in a condition which ensures unimpeded access to the Site for vehicles transporting waste and to keep the roads free of waste?	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Are there ablution facilities on site?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Impact management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is litter arising from the activities at the site cleared from the affected areas outside the site and is windblown waste and litter removed from fences? Are the emissions from the activities at the site free from odour at levels likely to cause annoyance outside the site? Is waste deposited at the site being allowed to burn? Are suitable measures in place to prevent fire on the site and extinguish such which may occur? Is waste disposed at the site compacted and covered on a daily basis? 	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Is waste disposed at the side being reclaimed in designated areas – with safety precautions in place?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Are recycling/waste reclaimers of any nature taking place on the working face of the landfill site?	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3.9 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.

3.10 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:

- i. The land invasion and illegal occupation of land in (Metsimaholo) Amelia , Moodraai , Zamdela etc. , (Ngwathe) Mandela section, Tokoloho, Lusaka, Baipehing in Koppies, Airport & Matoropong in Phiritona, Ext4 Edenville etc. , (Mafube) Qalabotjha, Namahadi , (Moqhaka) illegal urban sprawl in small holdings in Kroonstad and Viljoenskroon.
- ii. Informal settlements where people settle on dangerous and uninhabitable places like road reserves, wetlands, flooding areas.
- iii. Residents in Iraq, Zamdela have built structures and churches on top of the Transnet Gas pipes and others on the Rand water pipes.
- iv. The deteriorating state of roads and gravel roads in rural areas is hampering on the economy and the general livelihood of citizens
- v. The pollution of the Vaal River affects its tributaries which are the Vaal and the Renoster River with harmful effects on the water supply.
- vi. Air pollution, road spillages of hazardous material even though there are mitigating efforts by some stakeholders and partnership with the district municipality.
- vii. Climate change leads to drought which leads to water shortage in Kroonstad and Steynsrus and this threatens agriculture which contributes to food security.
- viii. Vandalism of facilities like cable theft, stealing of steel and copper material, breaking and burning down of facilities during protests.
- ix. Depletion of the Biodiversity by veld fires especially during the winter season.
- x. Building of houses, businesses and social facilities without following the town planning, building regulations and laws of the local municipalities.

3.11 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 (DESTEA to provide an Update);
- 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

3.12 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

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 are 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.

3.13 Water

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

3.14 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 and a private service provider, Messrs Rural Maintenance;
- Fezile Dabi District Municipality is highly industrialized. The economy is based on fossil-fuel energy sources and it is vulnerable to the impacts of climate variability and change; and
- Renewable Energy (Solar) must be investigated for implementation in the district to address the impact of GHGs in Sasolburg.

3.15 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 need to be a priority. The N1 and N3 traversing through the District is a responsibility of the South African National Road Agency Limited (SANRAL). Some of the country's busiest routes passes through Fezile Dabi namely the 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;

3.16 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 sectors, potential exists for integrated human settlements based on an infrastructure network system and in terms of access to job opportunities.

3.17 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

- The district is characterised by a very poor ICT network, with poor connectivity across the district;
- Some local municipalities within the district do not have sufficient internal capacity to deal with IT requirements and there is no disaster recovery and business continuity plans in place;
- Communication is the backbone of an envisaged developmental state and in the realisation of development goals. A number of small-scale initiatives has been started, but a district wide connectivity initiative is required to ensure fast 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 in connectivity of services has the potential of unlocking opportunities for work, creation of synergies and regional integration between rural areas and their surroundings. In order to attract private sector investors, to ICT infrastructure as an enabler for sustainable economic growth.

3.18 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 that is operating above its design and capacity. 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.

3.19 Opportunities

- i. 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;
- ii. Highly connectivity to other provincial districts and provinces;
- iii. Ongoing maintenance and upgrading by SANRAL of the N3 particularly the stretch between Villiers and Warden;
- iv. Development of the rail freight arterial line to service the district and transport agricultural goods;
- v. Potential corridor linkage of people and goods between North West, Gauteng and Mpumalanga;
- vi. Development of an irrigation schemes along banks of Vaal and Wilge River system;
- vii. Strengthened transport linkages on N1 and N3; and
- viii. Revamping of Kroonstad Electricity Power Station and exploring attracting investment into Green Energy.
- ix. 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;
- x. Leveraging of additional infrastructure development resources from Infrastructure South Africa and Neighbourhood Partnership Development Grant by ensuring that sound and credible project business plans are developed.

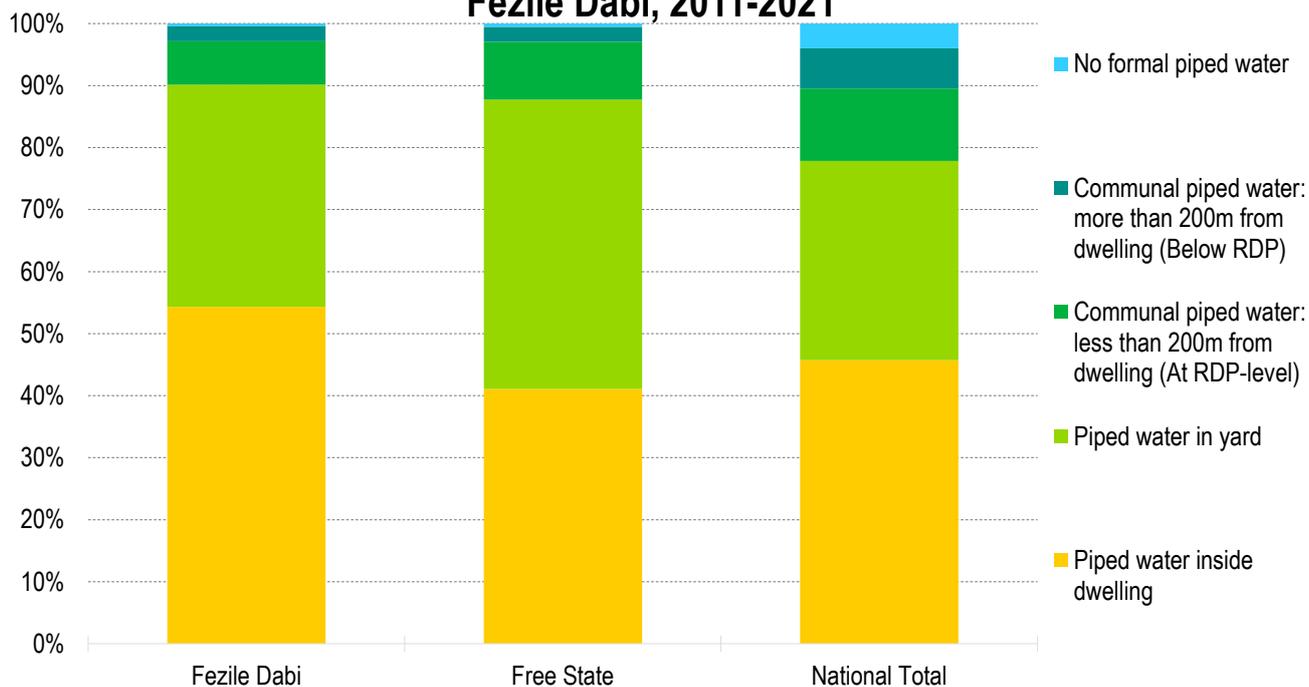
3.20 Integrated Service Provisioning

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 will be provided. More important, an assessment will be conducted on the alignment and co-ordination between sectors for integrated service delivery.

Positive Trends

- i. The FDDM has succeeded in discharging its powers and 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;

Households by level of access to Water Fezile Dabi, 2011-2021

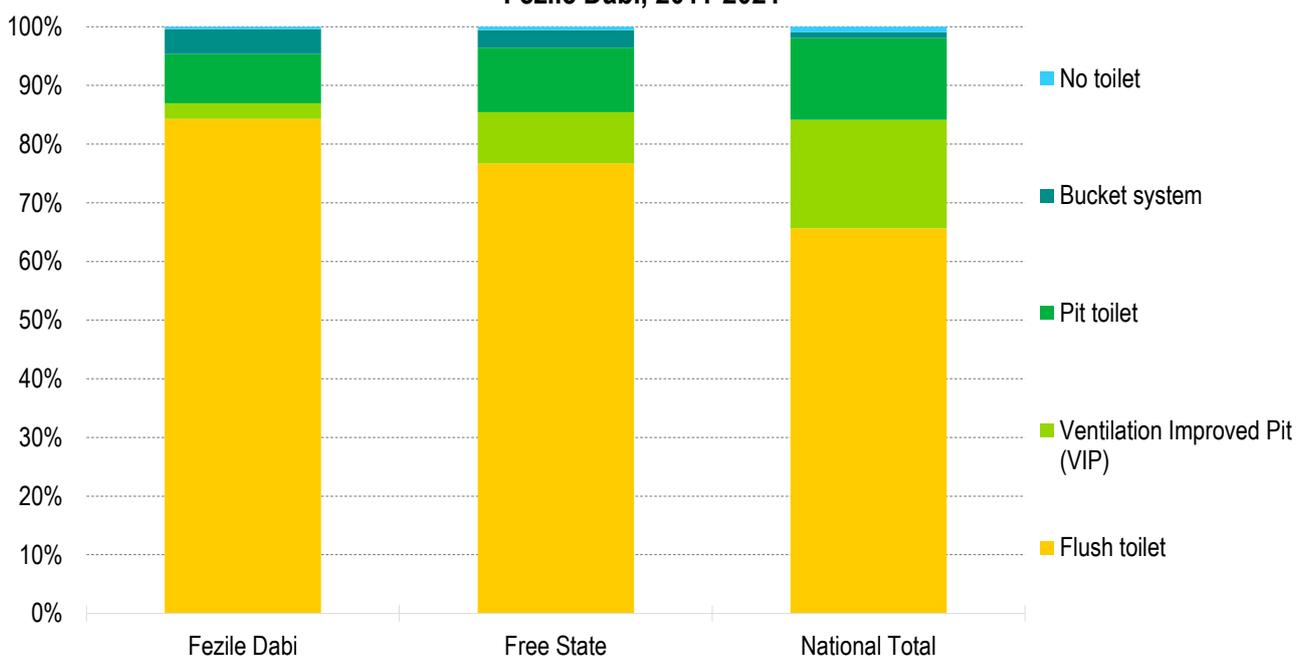


Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

Figure 25: Household Access to Water comparing Fezile Dabi vs Free State vs National, 2011-2021

i. 97% of households have access to water services above and at the RDP level in 2021

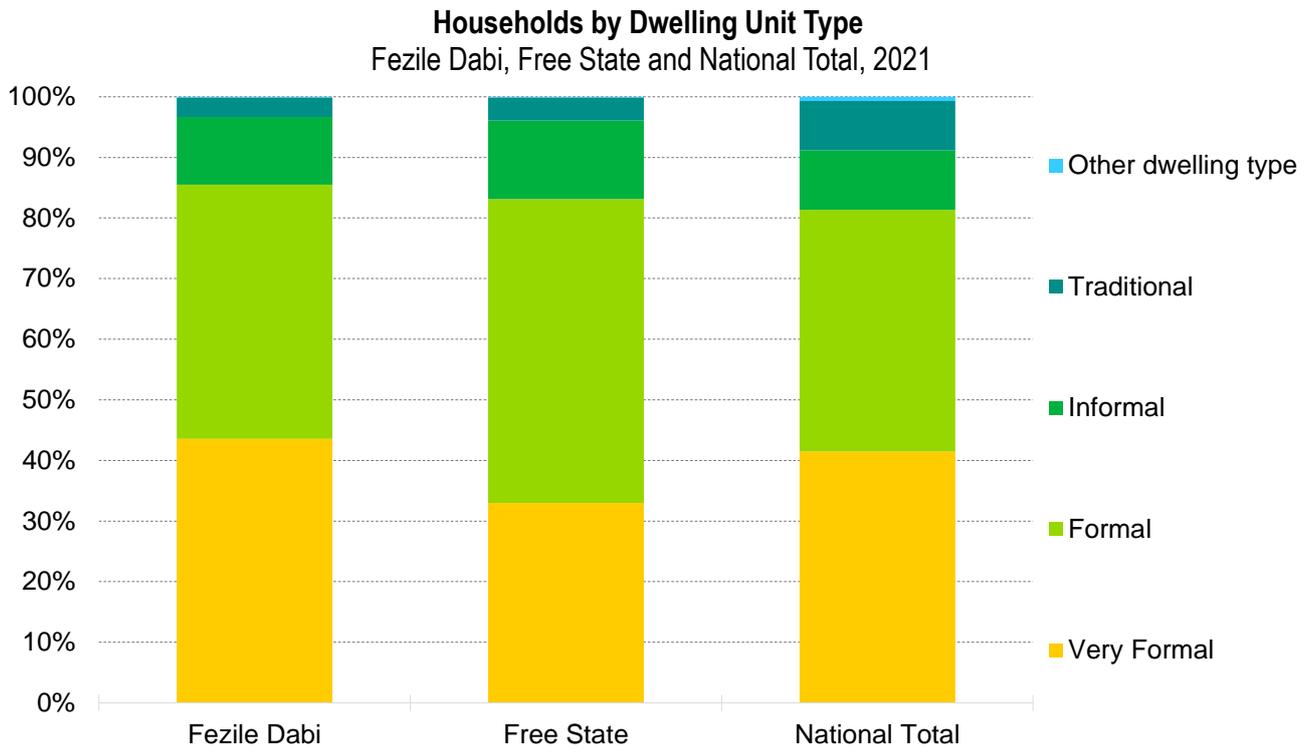
Households by type of Toilet Fezile Dabi, 2011-2021



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

Figure 26: Households by Type of Toilet, comparing Fezile Dabi vs Free State vs National, 2011-2021

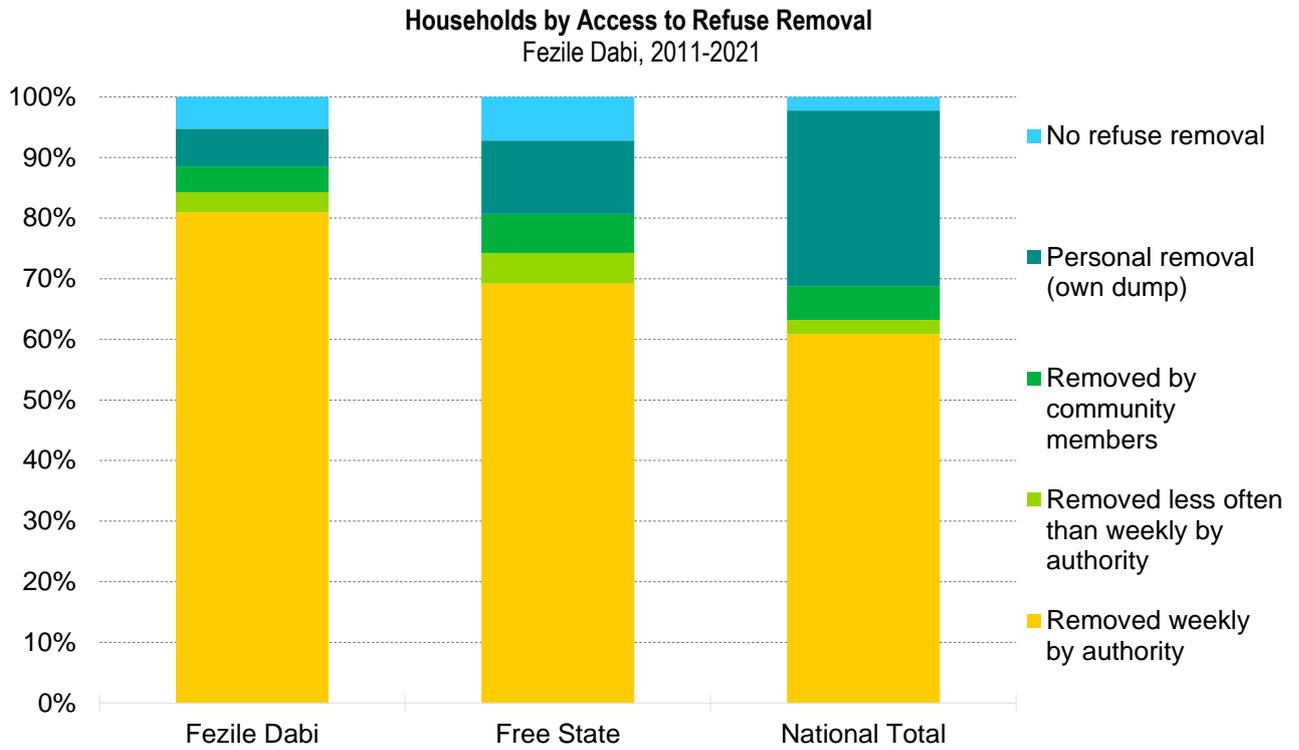
- i. 84.32% of households in Fezile Dabi had access to RDP level basic sanitation in 2021;



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

Figure 27: Households by Type of Dwelling, comparing Fezile Dabi vs Free State vs National, 2011-2021

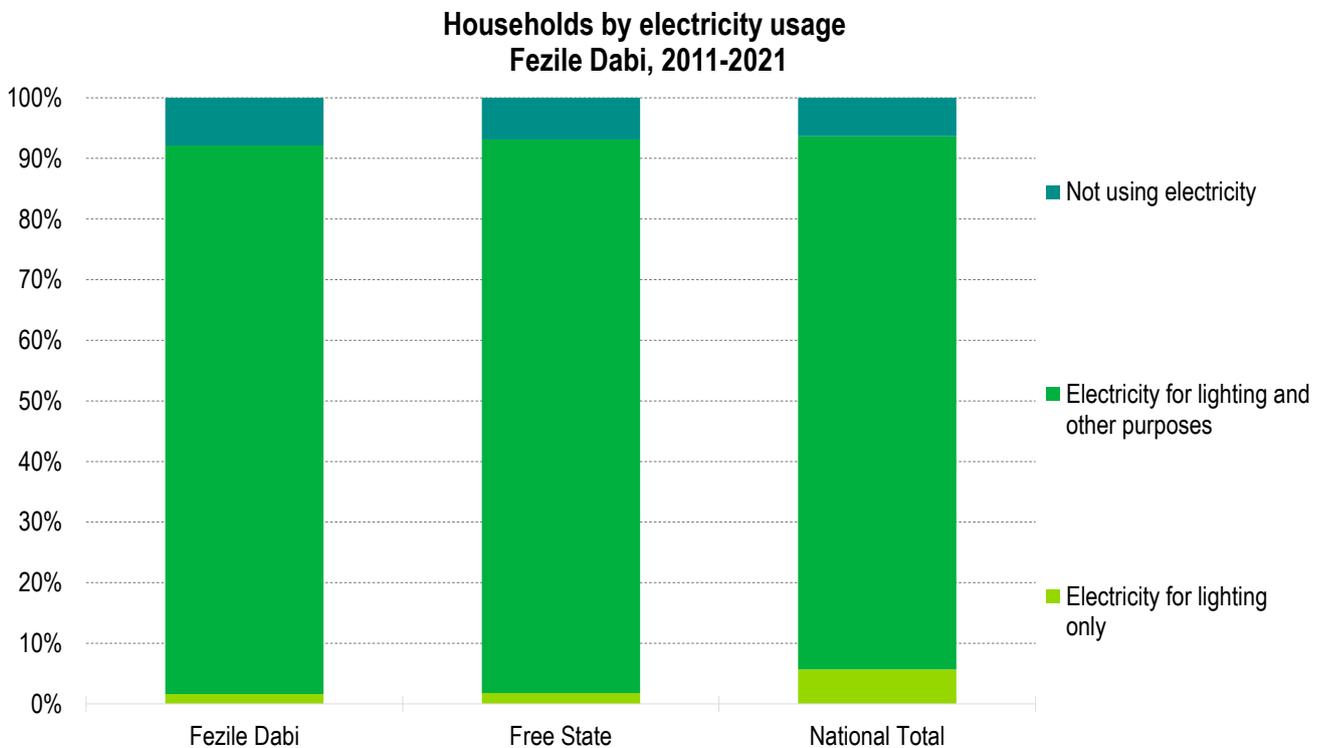
- i. 73 500 (43.58% of total households) and 70 700 (41.91% of total household) had access to very formal and formal dwelling units respectively in 2021;



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

Figure 28: Households by Type of Access to Refuse Removal, comparing Fezile Dabi vs Free State vs National, 2011-2021

ii. 137 000 (80.97%) households which had their refuse removed weekly by the authority in 2021



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

Figure 29: Households by Electricity Usage, comparing Fezile Dabi vs Free State vs National, 2011-2021

- i. 92.14% of households have access to electricity services in 2021.

Social Services and Facilities

- i. Health services are met as per prescribed norms considering total population figures. .
- ii. In order for the Municipality to provide local labour and to expand towards local economic development there is a need for training facilities and higher education institutions which are already in existence in FDDM;
- iii. The development and maintenance of social services and facilities is essential to the well-being of the population;
- iv. Culture and heritage sites must be upgraded, developed and preserved for the future generation and tourism potential; and
- v. 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.

Basic Service Delivery Challenges

- i. The state of service provision is generally poor, with huge backlogs experienced in all areas of basic service provision and social infrastructure. The area is characterised by an ageing infrastructure and an absence of basic service provision in the rural areas. Proper infrastructure is necessary to boost the economy and tourism sector of the District;
- ii. Affordability of household electricity is a country wide challenge and FDDM is no exception to that. 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;
- iii. 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;

- iv. A drive toward indigent based grant provision motivates indigence leading discouragement of service delivery;
- v. 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;
- vi. Lack of quality and affordable housing and basic services for high, medium, and low density;
- vii. The demand for services outstripping supply;
- viii. The insufficient allocation of budget for operation due to low revenue generation on district and local level;
- ix. 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;
- x. The district-wide challenges of water supply are compounded by an ageing infrastructure which has resulted in frequently high distribution losses. This is exacerbated by the lack of adherence to developed Operations & Maintenance Plans;
- xi. Ageing infrastructure, frequently busting asbestos pipes for bulk supply, the lack of provision of 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;
- xii. Ideally, all local municipalities' Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) are due for review and approval by their respective by Councils;
- xiii. A lack of access to basic services such as housing, water and proper sanitation prevents economic growth and job creation, thereby limiting the 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.
- xiv. The district-wide challenges to water supply include ageing infrastructure; and
- xv. Massive road and storm-water system backlog are compounded by the deteriorating roads network throughout the district.

Opportunities

- i. The landfill sites in all the local municipalities of the district are licensed;
- ii. The Department of Human Settlement is completing previously incomplete houses and has recently assisted beneficiaries with housing applications;
- iii. 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;
- iv. 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;
- v. Implementation of Water Conservation and Demand Management Plans across the district will be imperative;
- vi. Introduction of technology to enhance water and electricity operations should be implemented across the districts

Mafube local municipality through the introduction of pre-paid water metering system has registered the following encouraging benefits that intersected with the overall objectives of the Water Conservation and Water Demand Management:

- a) The reduction of non-revenue water (non-functioning meters and unmetered consumption)
- b) The improvement in meter reading performance
- c) Improvement in the accuracy of billing for water services and provide realistic revenue projections
- d) Resisting tampering
- e) Restoring trust and credibility to our customers – brand equity
- f) Improving the revenue generation and collection
- g) Reading water meters 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 (ISA) 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.

3.21 Governance and Financial Management

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

3.22 Governance and Institutional challenges in the District

This session seeks to outline institutional and governance legislative framework. The institutional and governance set up of 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 plans that can be explored to strengthen them.

3.23 Institutional and governance legislative framework

The organisational structuring of local government is explicitly prescribed in the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 and as amended, 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.

3.24 Institutional and governance status

Roles and responsibilities as enshrined in the Municipal Structures Act, (Act 117 of 1998 and as amended) are adhered to as follows:

- i. Mayor – Political Head of the municipality and receive reports from Members of the Mayoral Committee and or Executive Committee for submission to council

- ii. Speaker – Responsible for council oversight and preside in all council meetings
- iii. Municipal Manager – Head of Administration and accounts to the 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 and Executive Committees and to Council for oversight.

3.25 Institutional and governance challenges

The State of Local Government to Report developed at the behest of the Department of Cooperative Governance & Traditional Affairs in June of 2021 and consequently considered by Cabinet paints a worrying picture of the state of municipalities in the province where eleven (48) were adjudged as dysfunctional and a further eleven (48%) were adjudged as at risk requiring close monitoring and support

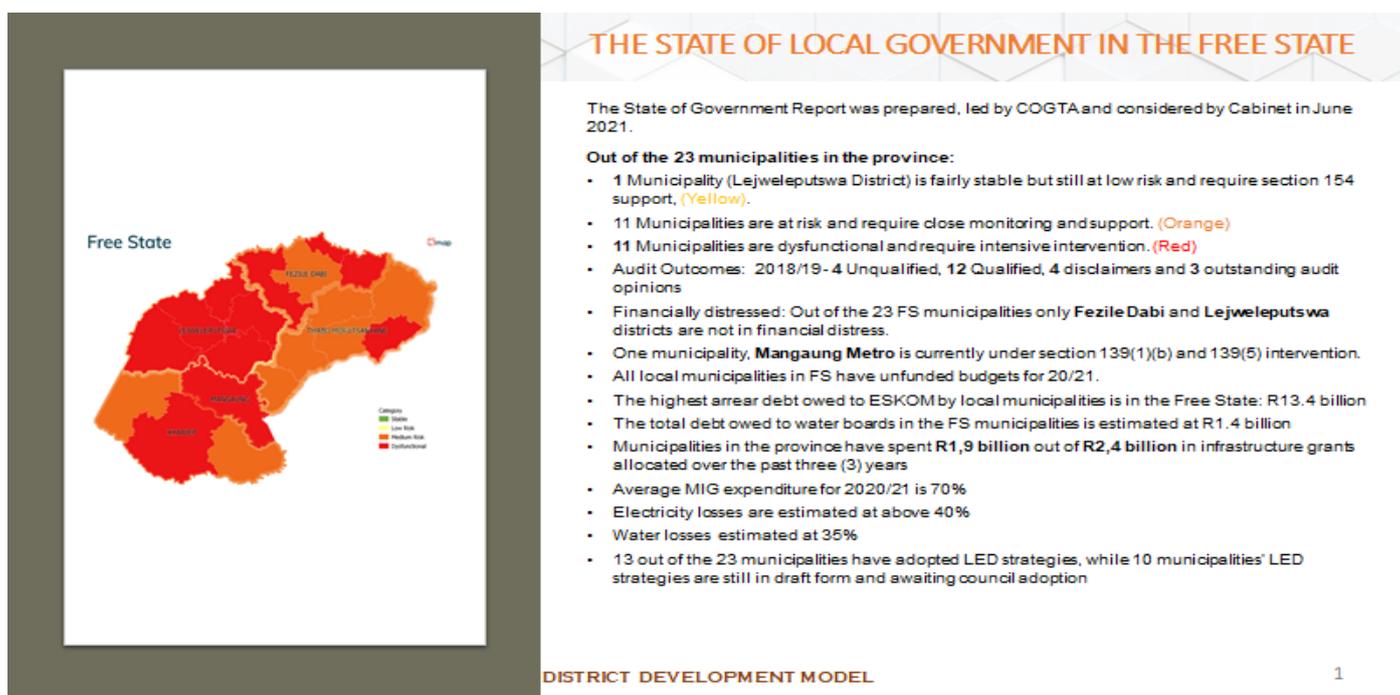


Figure 30: State of Local Government in the Free State

Out of the 5 municipalities at Fezile Dabi District, three (60%) of these municipalities (Mafube, Metsimaholo and Moqhaka) have been adjudged by DCoG as dysfunctional and two (40%) viz Ngwathe Local Municipality and Fezile Dabi District has been adjudged as medium risk in need of close monitoring and support. The following table with tease political, governance and financial management challenges besetting these municipalities that resulted in their assessment and categorization by DCoG as mentioned.

Table 25: Political, Governance, and Financial Management Challenges of the Local Municipalities in the Fezile Dabi District

MUNICIPALITY	POLITICAL	GOVERNANCE	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
Fezile Dabi	Council is Stable	Fully functioning governance institutional arrangements (inclusive of MPAC)	Audit outcome regressed in 2018/2019 FY to a disclaimer from a Qualified audit outcome
Metsimaholo	Coalition municipality characterized by political in-fighting	Under Section 139, successfully challenged the province in court. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council meetings collapse for failure to quorate. Maladministration allegations. Infighting resulting in a very volatile environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In financial distress Qualified: 2018/19 & 2017/18 MIG Expenditure to date is 57% Debt to Eskom - R21 720 807 Debt to water board: R47 773 176.37 R290 000.00 allocated for covid-19 pandemic and fully spent although no close out reports submitted WSIG 20/21: 12% MIG expenditure end May 2021: R 31,622m allocated 57.40% spent
Moqhaka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The municipal council is fairly stable wrt to compliance to schedules Oversight committees are not functional Oversight on administration is weak as a result of divisions amongst the ANC councillors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The municipal manager remains suspended for almost 3 years because Council is not concluding disciplinary process in terms of section 139(1)(a) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In financial distress. Unqualified with findings 2017/18 and Qualified 2018/19 Poor financial management – failure honour 3rd party obligations (SARS, UIF etc) Debt to Eskom: R453 743 541 Debt to water board: R13 091 765.9 R1 013 000.00 allocated for covid-19 pandemic and fully spent although no close out reports submitted WSIG 20/21: 26% spent MIG expenditure end May 2021: R49,311m allocated - 84.13% spent

<p>Ngwathe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council is stable with no divisions and in-fighting. • Council and its committees are functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The municipality is facing a series of costly litigations which led to municipal assets being attached 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In financial distress • Qualified Audit Outcome 2018/19 & Disclaimer 2017/18 • Debt to Eskom: 1 340 530 519 • Debt to Water board: R2 966 284.04 • R1 013 000.00 allocated for covid-19 pandemic and fully spent although no close out reports submitted • WSIG 20/21: 56% • MIG expenditure end May 2021: R46,507m allocated - 63.48% spent • Poor financial management – failure to honour 3rd party obligations (SARS, UIF etc) • <u>High electricity debt (in top 20)</u>
<p>Mafube</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council is fairly stable and functional. • Council and its committees are functional. • Provincial ExCo's oversight on Mafube very weak, (25 years illegal rural maintenance contract not decisively dealt with; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance systems are in place • A court case brought by the Mafube Business Forum on poor delivery of services. Prayers similar to those of Lekwa LM of taking over the running of the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In financial distress and not financially viable • Financial management challenges resulted in disclaimer opinions for a number of years • Outstanding 2018/19 Disclaimer Audit outcome 2016/17 & 2017/18 • 45% of households are indigent • Water tariffs not cost reflective • Debt to Eskom - <u>R153 583 163</u> • Debt to water board: R37 187 9 65.23 • R447 000.00 allocated for covid-19 pandemic , fully spent and compliance certificate submitted • WSIG 20/21: 60% spent • MIG expenditure end May 2021: R 28,044 allocated - 92.75% spent • Failure to honour third party payments

3.26 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.

Based on the outcome of the recent local government elections in 2021, three hung councils have been established in the district namely Fezile Dabi District, Metsimaholo and Moqhaka local municipalities.

Mafube Local Municipality has been placed under Section 139 (5) (a) & (c) of the Constitution since June 2022 to develop and implement a mandatory financial recovery plan.

3.27 Local Government Stabilisation (Good Governance & Sound Financial Management)

Local Government Management Improvement Model Assessments in Fezile Dabi District

LGMIM assessments were conducted in the Fezile Dabi District between the 1st and 4th August 2022. Each municipality was allocated 2-days for the assessment. These assessments were preceded by a DDM oversight visit conducted by the Deputy Minister in the Presidency on the 5th of July 2022 at the Fezile Dabi District Municipality, Sasolburg. The Executive Mayors of the various municipalities in the District were either present or represented. During the visit an announcement was made about the LGMIM assessments to be conducted. Subsequently, letters were written to the Executive Mayors and Municipal Managers, which provided information regarding the LGMIM and its process. More importantly Municipal Managers were requested to appoint a Champion and Coordinator who would be the point of contact for the DPME and facilitate the completion of the assessments in their respective municipalities.

An LGMIM Orientation was held on the on the 28th of July 2022, which sought to advise the Municipal Managers and the appointed Champions and Coordinators about the LGMIM and the process of conducting the assessments. The meeting also sought to garner commitment from the Municipal Managers to ensure that the assessments were conducted, completed and submitted within the allocated time-frames.

All the assessments were conducted, completed and submitted on the allocated dates and the results thereof were presented to the respective municipal management teams. Reports on the assessments were also submitted by the DPME to the municipalities. A key next step is for, municipalities is to develop improvement plans that address the gaps identified through the assessment.

3.28 Conclusion and Recommendations

The LGMIM assessments conducted in the Fezile Dabi District have highlighted the dire state that municipalities are currently faced with. Major challenges include financial, governance and service delivery challenges. Intervention and

support from the various role-players in the local government sphere is required to assist municipalities to improve the state of affairs.

The municipalities that are responsible for basic service provision do not have a majority of the required sector plans i.e. WSDP, IWMP etc. to ensure that they fulfil their service delivery mandate. There is a need to seek the technical assistance and support of the various sector departments, the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) and international development agencies such as USAID, EU and GIZ with the development of these plans. The District Municipality should play the coordinating role to ensure that municipalities are assisted in this area.

Budgeting for repairs and maintenance of the electricity network is key in ensuring sustainable power supply to communities. Municipalities should be budgeting at least 8% of the electricity revenue towards renewal, repairs and maintenance of the electricity network, however, none of the municipalities is ensuring this in the district. This in the long run will lead to breakdown and interruptions of electricity supply. This challenge is exacerbated by the financial problems experienced by municipalities which result in the municipal budgets being unfunded. Municipalities need to reconsider how they budget for repairs and maintenance.

As indicated, the budget of all local municipalities are unfunded as may be noted that similarly the National Treasury has noted in the latest report (2019/20) that all LM's in the district are financially distressed. To note also is that the LGMIM results identified the absence of the Budget Steering Committees in the district as critical and a contributing factor to incredible and unsustainable budget municipalities have. The district LMs may have to seek the assistance of the Provincial Treasury to develop funding plans and the municipal councils to consider the reinforcement of budget-related oversight structures in this regard.

Municipalities are experiencing challenges such as management of unauthorised, irregular and/or fruitless and wasteful expenditure. Section 32(4) of the MSA stipulates that the Mayor, MEC and the AG should be promptly informed about the occurrence of such an expenditure. A majority of the municipalities have not institutionalised such a practice, this may also be attributed to non-functional MPACs. Though all municipalities have appointed an MPAC, none of the committees is reporting to Council on their activities. This poses a serious challenge for oversight and accountability. There may be a need to engage CoGTA and SALGA to capacitate MPACs on their mandate, roles and responsibilities to ensure good governance in municipalities.

There is a need for municipalities to conscientiously and diligently set adequate measures and processes in place e.g. strengthening monitoring of audit action plans and oversight, to enable timeous intervention and implementation of corrective action in a bid to improve future external audit outcomes by the Auditor General.

LGMIM Results

Overall LGMIM results

Table 26: LGMIM Assessments Results for Fezile Dabi District and constituent Municipalities

Final Assessment Results																										
Standards	Integrated Planning, Monitoring and Reporting KPA 1		Municipal Services									Human Resource Management		Financial management				Community Engagement / Participation		Governance						
			KPA 2									KPA 3		KPA 4				KPA 5		KPA 6						
	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	5.1	5.2	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	
	IDP	SDBIP	Free Bas Serv	Water & Sanitation	MuSSA	Landfill Sites	Refuse	Public Lighting	Electrical Distribution	Roads	Recruitment	Performance Mgt Pract	Budget Planning	UJFW Expenditure	Revenue	SCM	Ward Committees	Service Standards	MPAC	Audit Findings	Internal Audit	Audit Committee	Fraud & Corruption	Risk Management	Delegations	
Fezile Dabi	1	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	4	3	1	3	2	N/A	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	
Mahube	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	
Metsimaholo	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	4	1	4	1	1	
Moghaka	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	4	1	2	2	1	
Ngwathe	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	

General points to note:

- The performance of municipalities throughout a majority of the various KPA's indicates that there is limited or partial adherence to legal, regulatory and prescribed best practice requirements.
- Municipalities performed the worst against KPA 2: Service Delivery, where a majority achieved a level 1, while performance was better for performance standards 1.2 and 2.1 where a majority of the municipalities scored at either level 3 or 4.
- A platform to be fully effective exists in KPA 6: Governance, where a majority of the standards were scored at level 2, however, serious management intervention is required for municipalities to reach full adherence.

Legend:

	Adherence to legal, regulatory and prescribed best practice requirements
1	Limited adherence
2	Partial adherence
3	Full adherence
4	Full adherence with commendation

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

Table 27: Municipal Audit Performance

Municipality	Municipal Audit Opinion				
	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-16	2016-17
Mafube	Audit not finalised	Qualified audit	Qualified audit	Disclaimer of audit	Disclaimer of audit
Metsimaholo	Qualified audit	Qualified audit	Qualified audit	Qualified audit	Financially unqualified
Moqhaka	Qualified audit	Qualified audit	Qualified audit	Financially unqualified	Financially unqualified
Ngwathe	Qualified audit	Qualified audit	Qualified audit	Disclaimer of audit	Disclaimer of audit
Fezile Dabi	Qualified audit	Qualified audit	Disclaimer of audit	Qualified audit	Adverse audit

- The lack of robust political and administrative stewardship continues to be a challenge for local municipalities. The on-going instability with key positions in the District hinders a culture of good governance to be developed, which contributes to action plans not being developed, implemented or monitored to address all the prior year audit findings and previously reported internal control deficiencies.
- 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. This has resulted in qualified audits, disclaimed and adverse findings which have 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.

- 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 bear testimony to the mentioned observations:
- Services arrears debt continue to rise and as at the end of September 2022, collectively the debtor’s book of municipalities stood at R5.6 billion and 73% (R4.1 billion) was older than 90 days meaning that it will be difficult to collect those monies;
- Conversely, for the period ending 30 September 2022 Local municipalities owed creditors R3.6 billion and 90.2% (R3.2 billion) was older than 90 days meaning that most municipalities are not adhering to the policy of government of paying suppliers and creditors within 90 days;
- Ngwathe local municipality owe creditors R1.9 billion for the same period and it is owed R1 billion and thus indicating that the municipality is technically insolvent;
- All the Municipal Public Accounts Committees to the exception of that of Ngwathe Local Municipality provided limited or no assurance according to the Auditor-General and thus denote the mentioned committees’ functionality should be enhanced as expeditiously as possible as these are critical for entrenching accountability system, processes and procedures in municipalities;
- Two local municipalities – Mafube and Moqhaka have failed to submit their Annual Financial Statement (AFS) by the regulated timeline of 30 August 2022 to the Auditor-General for auditing; and
- Unauthorized, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure is high (as shown in Table 27, below) and measures should be implemented to progressively reduce UIFW.

Table 28: AG Findings for Fezile Dabi and constituent Municipalities

Audited Unauthorised, Irregular and Fruitless & Wasteful Expenditure (2020-21)			
Municipality	Unauthorised	Irregular	Fruitless & Wasteful
Mafube	-	-	-
Metsimaholo	16 373	70 724	3 595
Moqhaka	76 694	140 623	5 387
Ngwathe	99 115	-	30 573
Fezile Dabi	46 580	27 734	-
TOTAL	238 762	239 081	39 555

Services

Fiscal constraint places strain on all municipalities performing their core functions such as the provision of 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.

Civil Unrest

Sporadic civil protests characterised by destructions arise due to poor service delivery by municipalities. Municipalities are forced to suspend operations due to safety threats. This further weakens their ability to meet their mandated services thereby deterring 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 months (May – July 2021) 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.

Opportunities

Ensuring the extensive use of GovChat – a social media platform developed by DCoG as a citizen engagement tool that will be extended to all provinces by all local municipalities within the district

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.

Table 29: Critical Drivers in FD

CRITICAL DRIVER	PEOPLE DEVELOPMENT	ECONOMIC POSITIONING	SPATIAL RESTRUCTURING AND INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING	SERVICE PROVISIONING	GOVERNANCE
Poor service delivery	X	X	X	X	X
Water scarcity & shortages	X	X	X	X	X
Low literacy level	X	X			
Increasing unemployment	X	X	X		X
Spatially- targeted investment	X	X	X	X	X
Alignment between spheres of government	X	X		X	X
Data uncertainty	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
Poor infrastructure maintenance	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

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

Big Trends

Table 30: 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 push 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</p>

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: "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". The Draft National Spatial Development Framework, has identified parts of FDDM as part of the central innovation belts.

CLIMATE CHANGE

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 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.

	<p>In this regard, climate change response requires strong political commitments and administrative actions to affect the bold decisions that will be necessary to implement both mitigation and adaptation interventions that are founded in research and development (R&D).</p>
POST COVID- 19	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
RISING INEQUALITY	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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”.</p>

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

ANY OTHERS?

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

SWOT ANALYSIS – AN OVERVIEW

Table 31: SWOT Analysis - Demographic Profile

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 545 000 (2021) total population which places it the second ranked with an annual growth rate of 0.9% between 2011 and 2021; • 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 26.4 people per square kilometres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncertainty about data accuracy of formal sources • Second smallest populated district in FS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an increase in the number of people with matric from 85,500 to 120,000 in 2021 • Largest share of population (25-44) young working age with a total number of 182 000 or 33.4% of the total population • Highest school pass rate in the province (2019) at 90.3% • Skilled people in Metsimaholo • Employment opportunities • Attained a literacy rate of 87.8% in 2021 • 87.79% of FD District Population is considered functionally literate in 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average household size decrease • Average Annual growth rate of 0.7% from 545 000 in 2021 to 564 000 in 2026 • 81 900 people in 2021 infected with HIV • 36.7% of unemployment • 61.92% people are living in poverty in 2021

Table 32: SWOT Analysis - 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 27.4% or R17.3 billion of the total GVA in the FD • Finance is the second at 17.42% or R11 billion • The Metsimaholo Local Municipality contributed 67,40% or R50.5 billion to the GVA of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality due to the large petrochemical hub in Sasolburg and the related economic activities. • FD will growth at an average of 2.10 % from 2021 to 2026 • Compared to other regions it is expected that Metsimaholo LM will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is important to note that for the coming five year (2021-2026) it is projected the sector that is estimated to grow the slowest is the mining sector with an average annual growth rate of -3.43%; • The Primary sector (agriculture and mining) is expected to grow at an average annual rate of -1.87% between 2021 and 2026 • Poor infrastructure such as ITC, and service delivery, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is expected that Fezile Dabi District Municipality will grow at an average annual rate of 2.10% from 2021 to 2026 that will surpass the projected average annual growth rate of Free State Province and South Africa expected to grow at 1.26% and 1.81% respectively. ▪ For 2021 Fezile Dabi District Municipality has a very large comparative advantage in the manufacturing sector. The agriculture sector also has a very large comparative advantage. ▪ The construction sector is expected to grow fastest at an average of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of COVID on the economic development prospect of the district; •

<p>achieve the highest average annual growth rate of 2.91%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction sector is expected to growth fastest at an average of 4.08% annually from R898 million in FD to R1.1.billion in 2026, • 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. • The manufacturing sector is estimated to be the largest sector within FD in 2026 with a total share of 26,8 of the total GVA 	<p>ageing infrastructure along with water and electricity interruptions render FDDM an unattractive environment private sector investment to improve local economic development and the GVA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>4.08% annually from R 898 million in Fezile Dabi District Municipality to R 1.1 billion in 2026.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The manufacturing sector is estimated to be the largest sector within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality in 2026, with a total share of 26.8% of the total GVA (as measured in current prices), growing at an average annual rate of 2.0%; • The mooted Sasol investment with other industries in green hydrogen will be a game-changing investment that would reignite the manufacturing sector of the district 	
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		<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 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	
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		<p>the Sasolburg district by means of conventional and strip mining methods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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).• There are a range of industries related to the oil-from coal process, including the Chem City project.	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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)• N3 (Johannesburg to Durban via Villiers).• Commodities transported via Villiers to Gauteng from Durban	
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		and vice versa include containers, steel, cars, coal, manganese, fuels and perishables.	
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Table 33: SWOT Analysis - Spatial Profile

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 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 Mining nodes at Kroonstad, Sasolburg, Koppies and Viljoenskroon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing number of informal settlements Slow spatial transformation Lack of spatial integration between higher and lower income areas Apartheid- planning legacy very prevalent Fiscal challenges for key spatial interventions The land invasion and illegal occupation of land in 	<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 forms an integral part of the core 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 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 Depletion of the Biodiversity by veld fires especially during the winter season.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial Hub identified at Frankfort and Heilbron There is enough capacity in terms of town planning skills in the DM & LMs 	<p>(Metsimaholo) Amelia , Moidraai,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zamdela etc., (Ngwathe) Mandela section, Tokoloho, Lusaka, Baipehing in Koppies, <p>Airport & Matoropong in Phiritona, Ext4 Edenville, (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 	<p>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) 	
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- The pollution of the Vaal River affects its tributaries which are the Vaal 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

	<p>and copper material, breaking and burning down of facilities during protests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Building of houses, businesses and social facilities without following the town planning, building regulations and laws of the local municipalities.• Residents in Iraq, Zamdela have built structures and churches on top of the Transnet <p>Gas pipes and others on the Rand water pipes.</p>		
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Table 34: SWOT Analysis - 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 • 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 soil is good 	<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 Biodiversity Economy Strategy and implementation Plan • Development of the FS Province Environment Sector Funding Model • Business Tourism • Protection of waterbodies 	<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 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. • Waste is generated in households, institutions, industries and commercial businesses on a daily basis due to various activities undertaken.

<p>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 • 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 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most municipalities in FDDM lack an Integrated Waste Management Planning due to poor law enforcement (By-laws) • 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 patterns (especially grasslands, where a high level of extinction is predicted); • Climate change Impacts on health, tourism, agriculture and food security;
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<p>Free 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 • The air quality is affected by GHGs emission in Sasolburg /Metsimaholo LM 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 vulnerable to reductions in available water; • 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. • Uncontrolled development of land can have adverse effects on natural
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			habitats, cultural landscapes and air and water quality
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Table 35: SWOT Analysis - Infrastructure Profile

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local municipalities have invested in the development of infrastructure assets critical for service delivery There are community services facilities available to communities across the district Inter-provincial rail freight arterial line and passenger train connecting Gauteng and other FS towns manually or chemically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ageing infrastructure and frequent service delivery disruptions Lack of provision for sanitation services to informal settlements and incomplete projects remain a daunting challenge for sanitation service provision Lack of submissions of business plans to sector departments 	<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 Development of Kroonstad Airport Develop and implement a Mqhaka waste storage, disposal and treatment plan 	<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 Political unrest, coalition governance, administration and interference

<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 • 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.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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) • Mismanagement of infrastructure grant funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 North West, Gauteng and Mpumalanga • Develop irrigation schemes along banks of Vaal River system • Strengthen transport linkages on N1 and N3 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Insufficient allocation of budget for operations• Skills challenges to maintain infrastructure and equipment• Inadequate reservoir storage due to increasing water demand growth• 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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Table 36: SWOT Analysis – 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 97%. • In 2021, 84.32% of households in Fezile Dabi had access to RDP level sanitation facilities or better, compared to the Free State (81.1%). • 73 500 (43.58% of total households) and 70 700 (41.91% of total households) have access to very formal and formal dwelling units in 2021, • 137 000 (80.97%) households which had their refuse removed weekly by the authority, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • There are no Integrated Transport Plans across all four local municipalities. In terms of the 2021/22 Draft IDP of the Fezile Dabi DM with regard to public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land availability and the high cost of acquiring privately owned land. • Informal settlements do not have access to this service as they were not established in terms of proper planning processes.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 92, 14% of households have access to electricity services; • (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>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;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of provision for sanitation services to informal settlements and incomplete projects remain a daunting challenge in the provision of sanitation. 	<p>infrastructure to anchor future growth and development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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; • 	
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	<p>Sewer network, Ageing/Collapsed infrastructure (AC pipes) causing spillages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Incomplete RDP houses & backlog in provision of houses • Water services Sporadic • water supply interruptions • Aging infrastructure – AC pipes <p>Roads Deteriorating roads network (flexible and gravel roads)</p>		
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Table 37: SWOT Analysis - 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 • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fezile Dabi audit outcomes have not improved beyond qualified audit outcome overtime • 3 local municipalities adjudged as dysfunctional • 75% (3 out of 4) local municipalities encountering acute financial difficulties; • Services arrears debt grew to R5.6 billion as at the end of September 2022; • Over reliance on equitable share allocation due to limited tax base to sustain financial viability and ability to deliver services. 	<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 • 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 	<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 • Political factionalism and polarization of interests rather than any ideological or policy differences. • Lack of ethical leadership • Vastness of wards leading to inability of ward councillor to reach all ward community as ward councillor is a link

	<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 existing infrastructure and limited services. • Mafube Local Municipality has been placed under Section 139 (5) (a) and (c) of the Constitution from July 2022 	<p>LGSETA. Training is conducted according to the plan and reporting is done on a monthly basis.</p> <p>Ensuring the extensive use of GovChat – a social media platform developed by DCoG as a citizen engagement tool that will be extended to all provinces by all local municipalities within the district</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>between ward community and rest of government;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible tensions between ward committees, Community Development Workers (CDW) and municipal councils
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.		
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Visioning and Strategic Development

The Vision is based on the diagnostic findings discussed above and the vision of the country as set out in the National Development Plan (NDP), as well as other key policies and plans across government. This Vision Statement indicates the desired future state for the Fezile Dabi district space, grafted by councillors from all the municipalities in the District during the Councillors DDM Workshop. It is inclusive of the opportunities available to the people of the area, and it works towards eradicating the identified challenges of the area. The vision is the expressed desire of all spheres of government supporting the implementation of the One Plan with the support of the stakeholders in the region.

Vision Statement and Desired future elements

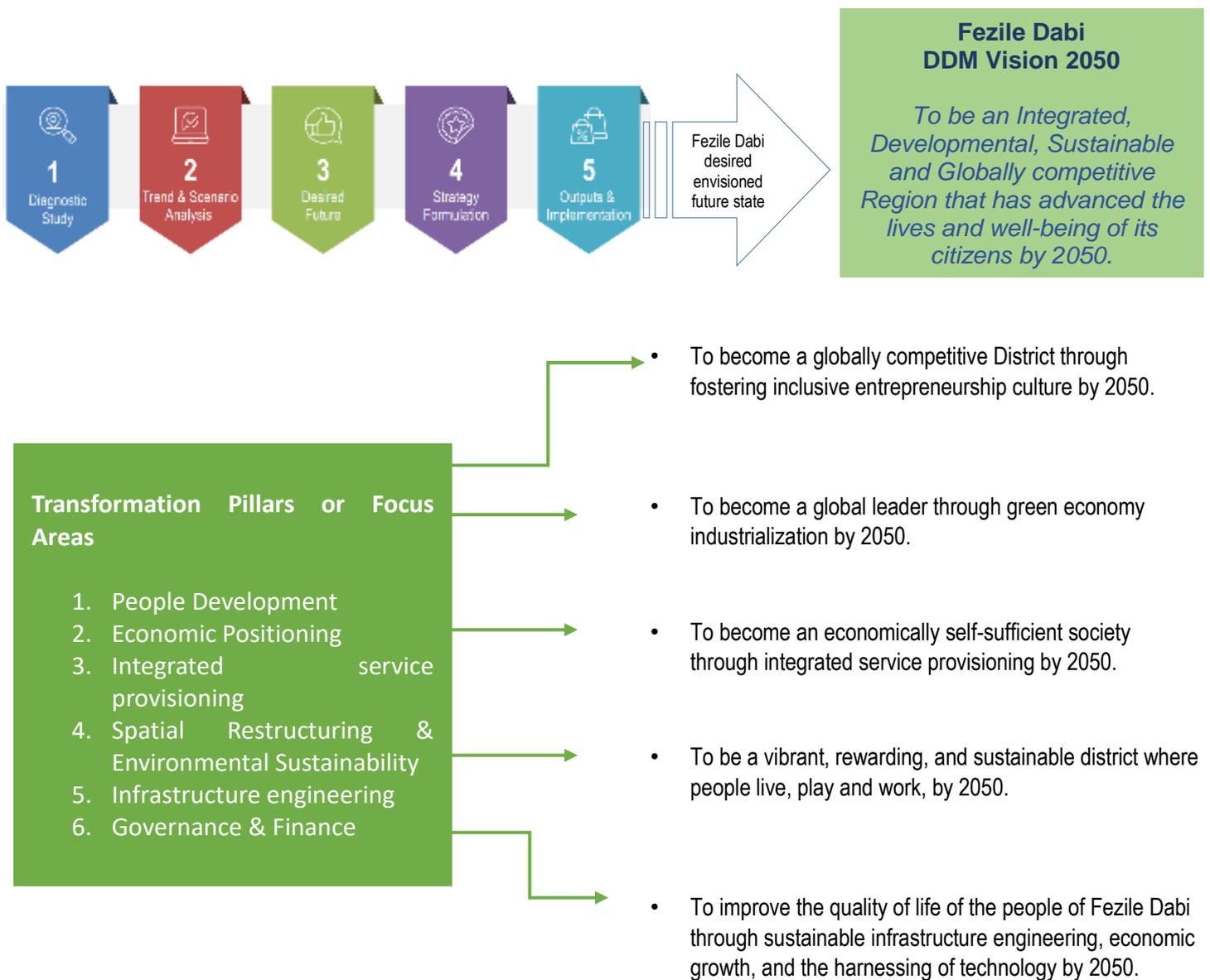


Figure 31: Vision Statement 2050

To be an Integrated, Developmental, Sustainable and Globally competitive Region that has advanced the lives and well-being of its citizens by 2050.

The various Vision elements are an expression of the desired state that is unpacked according to the development goals.

<p>Vision element 1: Integration is the primary and essential objective to overcome divisions that impede the flow of goods, services, capital, people and ideas. These divisions are a constraint to economic growth, especially in within the municipalities. This element helps to promote regional integration through common physical and institutional infrastructure. Divisions between municipalities and districts created by geography, poor infrastructure and inefficient policies are an impediment to economic growth. Regional integration allows municipalities to overcome these costly divisions integrating goods, services and factors’ markets, thus facilitating the flow of trade, capital, energy, people and ideas.</p> <p>Regional integration will be promoted through common physical and institutional infrastructure. Specifically, regional integration requires cooperation between municipalities in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade, investment and domestic regulation; • Transport, ICT and energy infrastructure; • Macroeconomic and financial policy; • The provision of other common public goods (e.g. shared natural resources, security, education). <p>Regional integration can lead to substantial economic gains. Regional integration allows municipalities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share the costs of public goods or large infrastructure projects; • Improve market efficiency; • Decide on policies of cooperative and have an anchor to reform; • Have a building block for regional and global integration; • Reap other non-economic benefits, such as social cohesion, safety and security. 	<p>Vision element 2: Developmental is an essential objective aimed at addressing regional inequalities and socio-economic changes through supporting development interventions carried at regional scale. Mode of functioning of the regional system, which is oriented to the positive dynamics of the parameters of the level and quality of life of the population, provided with a stable, balanced, and multifactorial reproduction of the social, economic, resource, and ecological potentials of the territory.</p> <p>A Developmental region will be promoted through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carry out a set of activities and programmes in order to reduce social and economic inequalities between developed and less developed areas. • achieving economic justice in distribution of production factors (labour, capital, employment, tourism, etc.). • access to basic services such as electricity, water, sanitation, waste removal, roads and other services. • equal access to social facilities and structures such as education, housing, health, safety, and other social services shaping economic activities.
<p>Vision element 3: Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainability provides an approach to making better decisions on the issues that affect all of our lives.</p> <p>The focus of sustainable development is far broader than just the environment. It’s also about ensuring a strong, healthy and just society. This means meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity.</p>	<p>Vision element 4: Globally competitive region, is seen as the economic capability to generate higher productivity and monetised values. The factors underlying regional competitiveness include human talent, innovation capacities, connectivity of the region and entrepreneurship. the ability of an economy to attract and maintain firms with stable or rising market shares in an activity while maintaining or increasing standards of living for those who participate in it.</p> <p>A Globally competitive region allows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councillors from Fezile Dabi (policy makers) stressed that their District must become more “competitive” if they are to maintain their economic position vis-à-vis other industrial or developing areas and

	<p>respond to challenges such as perceived service delivery and productivity gaps, competition for Green Economy, rapid adoption of new technology and electronic commerce.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A competitive region is one that can attract and maintain successful firms and maintain or increase standards of living for the region's inhabitants. Skilled labour and investment gravitate towards more competitive. • South Africa leads the continent in advanced manufacturing, science and technology in Green hydrogen and Fezile Dabi must not be left behind. Our country is a favourable, reliable and stable place to conduct business. Government, working with its partners (Sasol), is determined to make full use of the substantial endowments to meet the challenges of climate change and to achieve a just transition that benefits all our people. Green hydrogen will create jobs, attract investment, bring development to rural provinces and support a just transition from fossil fuels. South Africa has existing and future potential to produce green hydrogen. It is estimated that the country has the potential to produce 6 to 13 million tons of green hydrogen and derivatives a year by 2050.
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Vision Setting

- National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)

Our current 'national spatial development pattern' is an outcome of the 'national development paradigms' and the 'national spatial development logics and visions' of (1) the colonial and Apartheid eras, as well as (2) the first two decades of democracy. This 'national spatial development pattern' is an enabler, driver and facilitator of a multitude of 'national social and economic interactions'. These interactions, in turn, (1) shape the 'national spatial development pattern', either reinforcing and sustaining it, or changing it, and (2) confirm or question the objectives, values, ideals, laws and policies that constitute the 'national development paradigm'. Moving from our current, undesirable 'national spatial development pattern' to the desired new post-Apartheid 'national spatial development pattern', requires targeted and sustainable interventions in all four the components of the national transformation process, which is what the NSDF seeks to do.

- National Development Plan Vision 2030

The National Development Plan: Vision 2030 (NDP), adopted in 2012, is our country's lodestar for inclusive prosperity. The core priorities of the NDP are to eliminate poverty; reduce inequality and unemployment through inclusive economic growth; building human capabilities so that people can lead lives they value; enhancing the capacity of the state; and promoting leadership and active citizenship throughout society.

Importantly, the NDP envision a country, a society, communities in 2030 that bore the following characteristics:

- i. Profound sense of who are we as Africans, in an African country and in an African continent;
- ii. Fascinated by scientific inventions and its use in the advancement of our lives;
- iii. Have access and enjoy the same quality of services and have access to effective municipal services;
- iv. Social amenities such as clinics, police stations, school are available in all communities and effective services are provided in these facilities;
- v. Our economy is growing and latent opportunities are extended to all citizens;
- vi. Leaders are bountiful of ideas and they are servant leaders.

Critically, we need bullish and challenging performance targets that will be achieved through a slew of enabling milestones and attendant intervention action to be unfolded to yield the desired performance targets. For an example

By 2030

Eliminate income poverty – Reduce the proportion of households with a monthly income below R419 per person (in 2009 prices) from 39 percent to zero.

Reduce inequality – The Gini coefficient should fall from 0.69 to 0.6.

Enabling milestones

Increase employment from 13 million in 2010 to 24 million in 2030. Raise per capita income from R50 000 in 2010 to R120 000 by 2030.

Increase the share of national income of the bottom 40 percent from 6 percent to 10 percent.

Establish a competitive base of infrastructure, human resources and regulatory frameworks. Ensure that skilled, technical, professional and

Actions

Boost private investment in labour-intensive areas, competitiveness and exports, with adjustments to lower the risk of hiring younger workers.

An education accountability chain, with lines of responsibility from state to classroom

Public infrastructure investment at 10 percent of gross domestic product (GDP), financed through tariffs, public-private partnerships, taxes and loans and focused on transport, energy and water.

- Free State Growth & Development Strategy (FSGDS)

Taking a cue from the NDP 2030, the Free State Growth and Development Strategy maps out the following 6 pillars to anchor the Strategy, highlight key intervention programmes and corresponding performance targets to contribute towards the attainment of ambitious performance targets as enunciated in the NDP 2030. These are:

- i. Inclusive economic growth and sustainable job creation;
 - ii. Education, innovation and skills development;
 - iii. Improved quality of life;
 - iv. Sustainable rural development;
 - v. Build social cohesion; and
 - vi. Good governance
- Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF)

The MTSF is defined as the combination of NDP five-year implementation plan for the priorities outlined in the electoral mandate and an integrated monitoring framework. It is much more focused on a limited set of priorities and allows for a clear line of site for the country, i.e. required delivery, resources and delivery timelines; and proposals (targets, interventions, outcomes and indicators).

The MTSF 2019-2014 maps out 7 priorities to be pursued by government across the sphere and critically contextualised these priorities by teasing out problem statement in relation to each priority, outlines key outcome to be achieved and identifies key interventions towards realising the mentioned outlined. The mentioned 7 priorities are:

- i. A capable, ethical and developmental state;
- ii. Economic transformation and job creation;
- iii. Education Skills and health;
- iv. Consolidating the Social Wage;
- v. Spatial Integration, Human Settlement and Local Government;
- vi. Social Cohesion and Safer Communities; and
- vii. A better Africa and World

Chapter 1: People Development

Strategies

People Development

Demographic Change and People Development: “To become a globally competitive District through fostering inclusive entrepreneurship culture by 2050.”

Outcomes

- Improved Quality of life for all
- Poverty, inequality and unemployment alleviated
- Fostering Constitutional Values
- Equal Opportunity, inclusion and Redress
- Promoting social cohesion through increased interaction across space, race and class
- Promoting active citizenry and leadership
- Fostering a social compact
- Expanded access to Post School Education and Training (PSET) opportunities
- Improved success and efficiency of the PSET system
- Improved quality of PSET provisioning
- A responsive PSET system
- Youths leaving the schooling system more prepared to contribute towards a prosperous and equitable district
- Improved school-readiness of children
- Increased access to quality Early Childhood Development (ECD) services and support
- School physical infrastructure and environment that inspires learners to learn and teachers to teach
- Functional, efficient and integrated government
- Universal health coverage for all citizens achieved

Key Indicators

- Human Development Index
- Safe, healthy, educated, economically empowered communities
- Mortality rate, Health improvement
- Literacy and education levels
- Skills development
- Nutrition
- Decent Shelter
- Access to basic services
- Material, ethical and emotional / spiritual development
- Well-Being, Prosperity and Happiness Indices

<p>Programme 3: Community Safety Plan implemented (priority project)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore co-production mechanisms to find solutions to service delivery challenges • Improve access to quality public infrastructure and facilities • Strengthen support to community organisations and the integration of migrants • Ensure effective leadership at local level • Community Safety Plan • Ward-based Safety Plan development from bottom-up • Create Safer communities by preventing crime and violence and investing in social protection
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Figure 32: People Development Strategies

Strategies	Implementation commitments and programmes.	Baseline	Indicators (e.g. GDP targets)	Outcomes (desirable)
<p>Enhancing ICT and 4IR Skills</p>	<p>Establishment and resourcing of a Digital Hub by the Department of Small Business</p>	<p>There is no digital Hub in the District</p>	<p>Increase in the Number of ICT Start-Up been serviced and accommodated at the Hub</p>	<p>Percentage Increase in the number of successful ICT Start-Up.</p> <p>Solutions provided by 4IIR such as robotics, Artificial Intelligence 3D Printing to socio economic challenges besetting the region / district</p>
<p>Desired Future</p> <p>Highly skilled citizens actively involved in the economy of the regions and are fully exploiting opportunities presented by 4IR</p>				

Chapter 2: Economic Positioning

Economic Positioning

Economic Positioning: “To become a global leader through green economy industrialization by 2050.”

Outcomes

- More decent jobs created and sustained, with youth, women and persons with disabilities prioritised
- Investing for accelerated inclusive growth
- Industrialisation, localisation and exports
- Improve competitiveness through Green Economy (Green Hydrogen) adoption
- Reduce concentration and monopolies and expanded small business sector
- Quality and quantum of investment to support growth and job creation improved
- Increase access to affordable and reliable transport systems
- Increased economic participation, ownership, access to resources, opportunities and wage equality for women, youth and persons with disabilities
- Increased FDI and increased exports contributed in economic growth
- Growth in tourism sector resulting in economic growth
- Increased regional integration and trade
- Increased intra- Africa trade
- Enhanced national implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063
- International norms and standards implemented that improve conditions for all in Fezile Dabi
- Equitable multilateral institutions and enhanced global governance

Key Indicators

- Globally competitive region, place/product, High demand
- Strategic advantage generated due to unique product (Green Hydrogen) and/or high quality and/or competitive pricing
- Economic Anchor driving growth and jobs
- Attract investment, skills and talent
- Safe and conducive business environment
- High job absorbing growth
- Linkages with and development of local SMMEs
- Harness Research and Development (R&D) capability
- Promote new paradigms and innovative models

<p>Programme 1: Economic Recovery</p>	<p>Key initiatives or interventions that will be rolled out include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure roll out (Aggressive Infrastructure development) • Localization through Industrialization • Energy security • Food security (Agriculture & Agro-processing) • Support for tourism (Reviving the tourism sector) • Green economy interventions (Green Hydrogen) • Public employment programs - Mass public employment programme (EPWP, CWP, Presidential Employment Stimulus (PES) & Presidential Youth Employment Initiative (PYEI) • Micro-economic policy interventions • Gender equality and the inclusion of women and youth • Development and Implementation Vaal River Regional Spatial framework embedded in the competitive advantage and strength of district / region and establishment of a Special Economic Zone
<p>Programme 2: Strategic Positioning in the Green Economy (Hydrogen) Agenda</p>	<p>Key sectors for investment – Agriculture, Agro-processing and Rural development, Advanced Manufacturing (Green Hydrogen) and Industrial development, Trade and Enterprise development, Informal Sector development, Tourism and Hospitality Sector development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that the government remains on track with its plan to transform Sasol into a Greentech SEZ • Regeneration of the railway industry to enhance exports of goods, mobility for local communities and tourism • Development of strategies to use tourism in the District as a catalyst for economic transformation and work towards increasing tourism by 30%; • Mining and processing mineral products into finish products (beneficiation);

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roll-out Agriculture Model to the District: Agri-hub – where small farmers produce for the hub with a take-off agreement with market and establish National Centre of food production in 2024 (Food basket of South Africa); • Facilitate partnerships between emerging farmers and commercial farmers
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Figure 33: Economic Positioning Strategies

Strategies	Implementation commitments and programmes.	Baseline	Indicators (e.g. GDP targets)	Outcomes (desirable)
Development and Implementation of Vaal River Regional Spatial Development Framework	DALRRD has commissioned the development of Vaal River RSDF; Government has set up a loan facility of R900 million at DBSA	The <i>feasibility study</i> commissioned by Gauteng Provincial Government was completed in 2029 DALRRD has appointed SP for the Development of Vaal River Spatial Regional Development Framework The project commenced on the 29 th of July 2022 The Project Initiation meeting was held on the 15 th of August 2022, where the Project Steering	<i>Final Vaal River RSDF will be completed by the 30th of September 2023</i> <i>An establishment of Vaal River RSDF – Special Economic Zone</i>	An increase in the GVA contribution of the district /region Percentage decrease in the number of people living in poverty

		Committee was inaugurated		
Implementation of Green Economy (Hydrogen) Intervention	The Department of Public Works and Infrastructure is supporting the implementation of 19 SIPs projects that are part of Green Hydrogen initiatives	Green Hydrogen Programme consist of 19 projects throughout the country One Hydrogen Project - Sasolburg Green Hydrogen 60M gazetted by Minister De Lille as a Strategic Integrated Project (SIP) in Fezile Dabi region	Sasol transformed into a Greentech SEZ	Investment leverage for Green Economy (Hydrogen) Interventions / Initiative An increase in the GVA contribution of the district /region to the GDP of the Province and South Africa
Development and implementation of district Agri-hub and establish National Centre of food production in 2024 (Food basket of South Africa)	District fostering partnership with DALRRD and Provincial Agriculture Department to establish the district Agri- hub	There is no Agri-hub in the district / region	An established Agri-hub	Increase in food security; Increase in successful agriculture enterprises in the district / region
Desired Future				
An economically growing district / region whose GVA makes a significant contributions towards the GDP of Free State Province				

Chapter 3: Integrated Service Positioning

3.1 Integrated Service Positioning

Integrated Service Positioning: “To become an economically self-sufficient society through integrated service provisioning by 2050.”

Outcomes

- Urban Integration
- Sustainable Settlements and Infrastructure
- Connected Working and Living Spaces
- Supply of energy secured
- Water Security Secured

Key Indicators

- Universal coverage of basic services to all households
- Fast, reliable, quality services and affordable service delivery
- Affordability promoted
- Land development, land use and housing services coordinated and improved

Programme 1: Integrated Service Delivery

Key initiatives or interventions that will be rolled out during this term include:

- Building capacity in the area of infrastructure services;
- Develop and implement an integrated infrastructure Master Plan for effective and efficient bulk infrastructure development;
- Intensify the construction, reconstruction and maintenance of roads and storm water infrastructure to integrate;
- Development and implementation of extensive operations and maintenance programme for municipal service whose annual investment exceed the threshold of 8% of OPEX;
- Construction and maintenance of pedestrian walkways/ sidewalks;
- Implementation of the IRPTN as part of creating a dynamic transportation system;
- Build a reliable transport and logistics infrastructure;
- Electrification of all informal settlements;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased provision of public lighting (street lights and high mast lights); • Implementation of the Green Power Station to broaden accessibility and ensure security of supply; • Implementation of mega housing projects to increase access to different housing typologies; • Provision of serviced stands; • Upscaling of services in informal settlements to make them more habitable; • Fast-tracking the proclamation of townships;
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Figure 34: Integrated Service Positioning Strategies

Strategies	Implementation commitments and programmes.	Baseline	Indicators (e.g. GDP targets)	Outcomes (desirable)
Enhancing Infrastructure Planning Capabilities in municipalities	MISA and FSCOGTA providing financial assistance to municipalities in developing Infrastructure Master Plan FSCOGTA and MISA to leverage financial assistance from DBSA for the development of Infrastructure Master Plans	The DBSA has assisted Mafube LM in the development of two Infrastructure Master Plans	Developed Infrastructure Master Plan	Rehabilitated service delivery infrastructure
Development and implementation of extensive operations and maintenance programme for	Local municipalities and government making adequate budgetary provisions for operations and	Municipalities and government are maintaining the service delivery assets to	Percentage expenditure of OPEX for operations and maintenance of infrastructure assets	Extension of useful lives of infrastructure assets

municipal and government services whose annual investment exceed the threshold of 8% of OPEX;	maintenance of service delivery infrastructure assets	extend their useful lives		
Implementation of the Integrated Rapid Public Transport Network (IRPTN) as part of creating a dynamic transportation system;	OTP and Depart of Police Roads and Transport to assist local municipalities with the development and implementation of Integrated Transport Plan Developed transport plans to be used in leveraging monies from the IRPTN	None of LM in the There is no Agri-hub in the district / region	Credible ITP that are part of IDPs; Money leverage from the IRPTN to create a reliable public transport system in the district and region	Increased economy growth especially in transport and logistic Reduction in atmospheric pollution Reliable affordable and accessible public transport system
Desired Future				
All citizens accessing basic and equitable municipal and government services				

Chapter 4: Infrastructure Engineering

4.1 Infrastructure engineering

Infrastructure engineering: “To improve the quality of life of the people of Fezile Dabi through sustainable infrastructure engineering, economic growth, and the harnessing of technology by 2050.”

Outcomes	Key Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal access to basic services • Urban Integration • Sustainable Settlements and Infrastructure • Connected Working and Living Spaces • Supply of energy secured • Water Security Secured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal coverage of basic services to all households • Fast, reliable, quality services and affordable service delivery • Affordability promoted • Land development, land use and housing services coordinated and improved
<p>Programme 1: Integrated infrastructure</p>	<p>Key initiatives or interventions that will be rolled out include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidate and coordinate infrastructure funding • Institutionalise municipal long-term infrastructure planning • Strengthen intergovernmental planning, roles and partnerships • Widen sources of finance for infrastructure • Invest in ICT infrastructure and literacy • Develop infrastructure as a bridge between rural and urban areas • Building resilience through integrated infrastructure • Public infrastructure investment at 10% of gross domestic product (GDP) financed through tariffs, public-private partnerships, taxes and loans and focused on transport, energy and water. • Connectivity, a large number of the most significant roads and railways in the country traverse the NSAA, and it is also located in close proximity to where many of these intersect in the GNUSTETR-NSAA.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration, integration and alignment in planning, budgeting and infrastructure investment and development spending, notably so through cooperative governance mechanisms like the NSDF, the DDM and the five sets of NSAA IPs and IGFs; • Fast-track the implementation of shovel-ready infrastructure projects will present major opportunities for numerous local suppliers of material inputs and services (MTSF Project Tracker); • Deliberate investments in bulk and reticulation service delivery infrastructure investment (in water, sanitation, roads and storm-water and electricity) as informed by infrastructure Master Plans to unblock projects that require unblocking such as Villiers / Qalabotjha N3 Development Corridor, and similar mixed housing development including manufacturing and agricultural precincts would be developed in Sasolburg and Kroonstad. • Implementation of the Vaal River Spatial Regional Development Framework
<p>Programme 2: Waste Management (priority area)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Waste Management Facility: Conduct a Section 78 investigation and implement the recommendations • Review of Integrated Waste Management Plan
<p>Programme 3: Improving Resilience (priority area)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring / Information Sharing Mechanism: Climate Change: River Management • Water Security: (Municipal Water Resilience Programme) • Energy Security: (Municipal Energy Resilience Programme) • Ongoing maintenance and upgrading by SANRAL of the N1 and N3 particularly the stretch between Villiers and Warden.

Figure 35: Infrastructure Engineering Strategies

Strategies	Implementation commitments and programmes.	Baseline	Indicators (e.g. GDP targets)	Outcomes (desirable)
<p>Deliberate investments in bulk</p>	<p>MISA, and FSCOGTA and</p>	<p>The FDDM has submitted application</p>	<p>Number of Precinct Plans developed</p>	<p>Growing local economic and</p>

and reticulation service delivery infrastructure investment (to unblock Villiers / Qalabotjha N3 Development Corridor, and similar mixed housing development.	FDDM to leverage resources from Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (NDPG) and Infrastructure South Africa	to leverage monies from the NDPG Number of local municipalities have submitted business plan to leverage resources from the Infrastructure South Africa	Amount of resources leveraged from NDPG and Infrastructure South Africa	expanded revenue bases for the municipalities
Desired Future Improved quality of life and increased mortality rate				

Chapter 5: Spatial Restructuring and Environmental Sustainability

5.1 Spatial Restructuring and Environmental Sustainability

Spatial Restructuring and Environmental Sustainability: “To be a vibrant, rewarding, and sustainable district where people live, play and work, by 2050.”

Outcomes

- Coordinated, integrated and cohesive national spatial development guidance to enable economic growth and spatial transformation
- Functional sub-national regional development in urban and rural spaces
- Integrated service delivery, settlement transformation and inclusive growth in urban and rural places
- Greenhouse gas emission reduction (mitigation)
- Municipal preparedness to DEFFI with climate change (Adaptation)
- Just transition to low carbon economy (Mitigation)
- State of ecological infrastructure improved
- Adequate housing and improved quality living environments
- Security of tenure Eradicate backlog and issuing of title deeds
- Improved capacity to deliver basic services, quality infrastructure and integrated public transport to increase household access to basic services.
- Review regulatory framework on water ownership and governance (water rights, water allocation and water use)
- Effective water management system for the benefit of all
- Affordable, safe and reliable public transport
- Sustainable land reform
- Agrarian transformation

Key Indicators

- Connecting and Integrating places and communities across district/metro space
- Strategic land packaging, release, and land use management
- Efficient, smart, sustainable and cost-effective connectivity and movement of people, goods and services within district and beyond
- Consolidation of existing settlements and development of new settlements according to urban planning principles, mixed income and housing typology, and prescribed social and economic service access norms and standards and targets across settlement types: Townships, informal settlements, urban centres / CBDs, urban nodes, villages, rural settlements

Key initiatives or interventions that will be rolled out during this term include:

- Align spatial, sectoral and strategic plans

<p>Programme 1: Integrated urban planning and management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the quality of municipal spatial plans • Align land-use and human settlement planning to transport planning • Integrate spatial planning and urban resilience • Support and strengthen capacity to implement the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) • Improve urban management • Develop and strengthen instruments for creating compact towns and connected towns • Maximise existing IGR structures as a mechanism for coordinating planning
<p>Programme 2: Integrated transport and mobility</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen and integrate public transport modes • Invest along core public transport nodes and corridors • Develop an operational subsidisation policy • Make towns pedestrian and cyclist friendly
<p>Programme 3: Integrated sustainable human settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate the upgrading of informal settlements • Prioritise the regeneration of CBDs • Provide additional options for accessing urban opportunities • Promote densification, including support for back-yarding • Redevelop townships • Identify and fast track land for settlement interventions • Develop norms and standards for urban design • Transform public spaces into safe places of community life
<p>Programme 4: Efficient land governance and management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen land-use planning and management • Address the fragmentation in public land information • Improve intergovernmental relations for the acquisition or transfer of state land • Speed up security of land tenure • Promote land-value capture • Ensure legislative concepts are applied consistently • Improve municipal access to state-owned entities and state-owned land

<p>Programme 5: Central Innovation Belt (NSDF - National Spatial Action Areas)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversifying the economy, rebuilding, supporting and upscaling the secondary sector, and strengthening the tertiary sector. • Creating transformed, well-functioning settlements. • Supporting agro-processing, viable mineral and metals beneficiation and alternative energy production • Strengthening existing connections to, and links with the core areas of the Gauteng Urban Region. • Managing and mediating the impacts of (1) dense human settlement and (2) intense economic activity on critical national water resources, e.g. the pollution mitigation actions in the case of the Vaal River.
<p>Programme 5: National Resource Risk Areas (NSDF - National Spatial Action Areas)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring the sustainable use of resources, and preventing pollution and resource depletion. • Managing competing and incompatible land uses, e.g. mining, agriculture and eco-tourism. • Strengthening infrastructure networks to facilitate regional, national and cross-border flows. • Prioritising natural resource management by, amongst others, introducing far more stringent protection and wise management of the country's scarce natural resources, notably so its high-value agricultural land.

Figure 36: Spatial Restructuring and Environmental Sustainability Strategies

Strategies	Implementation commitments and programmes.	Baseline	Indicators (e.g. GDP targets)	Outcomes (desirable)
<p>Establishing sustainable and integrated human settlements</p>	<p>Free State Human Settlement has invested in the establishment of sustainable and integrated human settlements in the district</p>	<p>A Number of Human Settlement projects are being implemented in all LMs in the district <i>albeit</i> progress has been slow to date</p>	<p>Number of People accessing housing opportunities</p>	<p>Integrated human settlements where social cohesion is forged; Human dignity is restored;</p>

				Percentage increase in the number of successful enterprises that us houses as a collateral to access financing for economic enterprise
Desired Future				
Integrated human settlements that are safe and closer to work opportunities				

Chapter 6: Governance, Finance & Institutional Arrangements

6.1 Governance & Finance

Governance & Finance:

Outcomes

- Building a capable local government
- Strengthen Developmental Governance
- Improved leadership, governance and accountability
- Functional, efficient and integrated government
- Professional, meritocratic and ethical public administration
- Improvement in Corruption Perception Index rating
- Effectively defended, protected, safeguarded and secured communities
- Reduced organised crime
- Increased feelings of safety in communities
- Establish Long Term Fiscal Strength
- Strategic Acquisition and Management of Assets

Key Indicators

- Stakeholder and community involvement deepened
- Cohesive societal relations
- Key and critical issues and contestations managed
- Society wide buy-in and commitment to jointly created vision and outcomes
- Coordination and participatory platforms

Programme 1: Effective municipal governance

Key initiatives or interventions that will be rolled out during this term include:

- Ensure policy, strategies and programmes coherence and strengthen national, provincial and municipal coordination
- Establish clear mechanisms for intergovernmental transactions
- Up-scale integrated intergovernmental development planning
- Strengthen inter-municipal and intra-municipal coordination
- Improve municipal leadership and administrative capabilities
- Enhance resilience, climate change mitigation and resource efficiency
- Interventions to ensure environmental sustainability and resilience to future shocks.
- Strengthen transparency and accountability
- Strengthen communication and use of technology (e-governance)

Programme 2: Sustainable finances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue protection and enhancement • Development and implementation of a Growth Management strategy • Improved service delivery through visible and impactful programmes supported by Capital Expenditure in line with service delivery backlogs • Establish a commission to fight fraud and corruption • Implement an Anti-Fraud & Corruption Campaign
Programme 3: Municipal Business Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial Sustainability Study • Shared Services (DCoG, District, Municipalities and Social Partners) • ESKOM – Revenue Collection (project leads to be confirmed)

Figure 37: Governance, Finance and Institutional Arrangements

Strategies	Implementation commitments and programmes.	Baseline	Indicators (e.g. GDP targets)	Outcomes (desirable)
Revenue Protection and enhancement	FSCOGTA and Provincial Treasury assisting and resourcing the review and implementation of credible revenue enhancement strategies and plans	All LMs are implementing credit control measures as part of their revenue enhancement strategies	Developed and reviewed Revenue Enhancement Strategies; Credible billing system undergirded by extensive data cleansing exercises; Percentage increase in revenue collection to exceed the set threshold of 95%	Effective operations and maintenance of infrastructure assets; Increased number of people paying for municipal services; Improved approval ratings of municipalities
Desired Future				
Municipality that are capable, developmental and financially viable and thus able to discharge their constitutional mandates				

Chapter 7: Intergovernmental Programmes, Projects & Budget

7.1 Catalytic Projects

National & Provincial Sector Projects in Fezile Dabi

The DPME, CoGTA and National Treasury dataset collectively identify 299 Sector Projects for Fezile Dabi DM from the MTSF 2019 - 2024.

Fezile Dabi projects or commitments are a mix of important statements relating to, among others:

- new projects and initiatives, and progress updates and next steps on previously announced major projects/initiatives,
- and these can be characterized as either entirely new, reiterations of previous announcements or existing plans, in some cases with certain variations.

The table lists the broad categorization of sectors that are used in the report.

Sector Projects categorisation	Actions broad	Count	On the Plan	One	Unfunded / No budget	Projects Costs
Municipal Infrastructure Projects funded through MIG		61				R 502 601 000 (8.1%)
Water and Sanitation Projects (RBIG and WSIG)		18				R1 052 000 000 (14.6%)
Arts and Culture		6	2			R 36 774 932 (0,6%)
Education		14	2			R 1 575 621 178 (28%)
SAFE Schools Projects		43			(43)	-
Health		30	14		(18)	R 291 401 316 (5,3%)
Human Settlements		36	13		(2)	R 1 775 156 413 (31%)
Public Works		9	2			R 59 133 000 (1%)
Transport		13	8			R 1 453 428 000 (26%)
Energy		19			(6)	R 109 966 072 (2%)
Environment		19	7		(5)	R 309 009 421 (5,4%)
Justice		1				R 8 783 000

Sector Projects categorisation	Actions broad Count	On the Plan	One Unfunded / No budget	Projects Costs
				(0.2%)
Small Business Dev	9	9	(9)	-
Agriculture	21	4	(7)	R 62 634 917 (1,1%)
Total Count	299	61 (28%)	90 (41%)	R 7 216 509 249

Overall Status of Sector Department’s commitments or projects

As at August 2022:

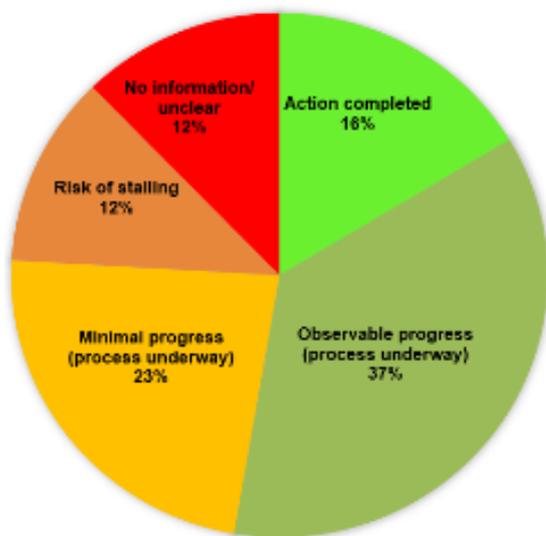


Figure 38: Progress on Sector Department Commitments

- 36 (16%) are reported as **“Projects completed”** – meaning that a specific action identified in the MTSF has been carried out and reported as such.
- 80 (37%) are reported as having **“Observable progress (process underway)”** – necessary implementation processes are underway and substantive progress has been made towards realizing the identified action.
- 51 (23%) are reported as having **“Minimal progress (process underway)”** – necessary processes to initiate the action have been put in motion and some progress has been reported towards realizing the identified action.
- 26 (12%) are identified to be at **risk of stalling**. There are challenges in initiating the action or the action has been initiated but not eliciting the expected traction and /or response from stakeholders, or appear to be hampered by dependencies.
- In 27 (12%) there is **no information reported or the information reported is not clear** whether there is progress or not.

7.2 Private Sector Projects

Green-hydrogen aspirant Sasol has set aside R350-million to repurpose an operational electrolyser at Sasolburg, in the Free State, to produce green hydrogen.

Sasol is also playing a leading role in the Sustainable Aviation Fuels (SAF) project. SAF is key to GHG emission reductions, improved local air quality, reduced exposure to jet fuel supply and price volatility, and the decarbonization of aviation fuels.

In April 2022, Sasol confirmed it will first manufacture hydrogen via its existing electrolyser units and ammonia plants. Sasol aims to produce 3.5 tons a day for local use, and down the line it will build greenfield projects dedicated to green hydrogen for export purposes, including participating in the German government's H2Global auction program.

Free State (Fezile Dabi)

- Sasolburg Green Hydrogen 60M
- Project Phoenix fuel cell manufacturing

Intergovernmental Programmes, Projects and Budgets

Table 38: Sector Department: Sports, Arts, and Culture

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Leister Skhosana Interpretative Centre	Arts and Culture	R7,500,000.00	Stage 3: Design Development	On Hold	Deferred to the outer MTEF period	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Dinoheng Indoor Multipurpose sport centre	Arts and Culture	R9,000,000.00	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Design	Land was donated by Municipality in February 2022. Currently the design stage is being finalised. Going out on tender in the 1st week of August for appointment of contractors.	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Mafube Multipurpose Indoor Sport Centre	Arts and Culture	R7,500,000.00	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Design	Currently the design stage is being finalised. Going out on tender in the 1st week of August for appointment of contractors.	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Fezile Dabi Art Centre Satelite Studio	Arts and Culture	R1,500,000.00	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Design	Specification issues at SCM has been solved. Tender will be re-advertised in the 2nd quarter of 2022/20223.	

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Tumahole Library	Arts and Culture	R6,000,000.00	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Design	Sites identified, Plans drawn. Department to appoint contractors by December 2022 and construction to commence by February 2023	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Leister Skhosana Interpretative Centre	Arts and Culture	R7,500,000.00	Stage 3: Design Development	On Hold		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Fezile Dabi Art Centre Satellite Studio	Arts and Culture	R1,500,000.00	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Design		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Tumahole	Implementation of Phase two (2) of the Fezile Dabi Stadium	Arts and Culture	R1 124 298-65			Confirmed budget to Public Works for the remedial works and construction to commence on the 1st week of August 2022	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	Fezile Dabi Art Centre – Satellite Studio	IEA	1500				
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Kroonstad Recording Studio	IEA	7800				
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Fezile Dabi Stadium – Phase 2 (Retention)	IEA	2053				
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Dinoheng Indoor Sports Centre	IEA	24000				

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Frankfort Indoor Sports Centre	IEA	22500				
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Tumahole Library	IEA	11063				

Table 39: Sector Department: Energy

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Koppies 2 x 10MVA/88/6.6kV (Ph1)	Energy	R10,000,000.00	Waiting for Eskom Quotation for bulk point	Design		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Koppies 2 x 10MVA/88/6.6kV (Ph1)	Energy	R25,000,000.00	Initial State Continuation from Ph1			
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Electrification of Maokeng Ext. 10	Energy	R850,000.00	Under Construction	Tender Re-advertised	Procurement complete	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Electrification of Maokeng Ext. 10 (Pre-Engineering)	Energy	R650,000.00	Design Complete			
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Electrification of 462 Namahadi Ext.9	Energy	R7,580,000.00	Under Construction			
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Construction of MV OHL from Tweeling Sub to Tweeling Extension	Energy	R1,125,000.00	Tender Stage: Advertised			

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Electrification of Tweeling Ext (225 households)	Energy	R4,163,000.00	Initial stage			
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Electrification of Villiers Ext 13 (228 Households)	Energy	R4,218,000.00	Initial stage			
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Electrification of Cornerlia Ext (100 households)	Energy	R1,850,000.00	Initial stage			
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	Electrification Themba Khubeka ((1 926 households)	Energy	R35,631,000.00	Initial stage			
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Steynsrus PV1	Energy					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Steynsrus PV2	Energy					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Heuningspruit PV1	Energy					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe & Nketoana	Farm Dweller Houses	Energy	R 138,000.00	Connected	Completed	Completion Stage 100%	2022/23
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	Refengkgotso Tshepiso Section	Energy	R 150,000.00	Pre-engineering	Planning	20%	2022/23
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Viljoenskroon Municipal Substation 88/11kV 20MVA Transformer	Energy	R 18,611,072.17	Construction	Awaiting contractor appointment	40%	2022/23

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Steynsrus PV1	Energy					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Steynsrus PV2	Energy					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Heuningspruit PV1	Energy					

Table 40: Sector Department: Education

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	TOILET BLOCKS (EDUCATORS & LEARNERS)	Education	R19,762,940.00	Packaged Programme	Other - Packaged Ongoing Project		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	LABORATORIES	Education	R32,988,082.00	Packaged Programme	Other - Packaged Ongoing Project		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	DBSA CURRNT MAINTENANCE	Education	R10,000,000.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Project Initiation		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	ADDITIONAL CLASSROOMS	Education	R123,008,216.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Project Initiation		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	RENOVATION	Education	R298,369,000.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Other - Packaged Ongoing Project		

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	GRADE R FACILITIES	Education	R52,744,734.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Other - Packaged Ongoing Project		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	KRNSTD TEACHER DEV INST(DBSA)17	Education	R7,000,000.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Project Initiation		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	FENCES	Education	R101,250,000.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Other - Packaged Ongoing Project		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	PARYS NEW PRIMARY	Education	R72,500,000.00	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Design		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	Security Upgrades	Education	R35,000,000.00	Stage 5: Works	Construction 51% - 75%		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	NUTRITION CENTRES	Education	R75,966,371.00	Stage 5: Works	Construction 51% - 75%		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	SASOLBURG KATLEGO MPUMELLELO	Education	R74,264,835.00	Stage 5: Works	Construction 1% - 25%	Katlego Mpumelelo in Sasolburg is under construction at 36%	
FS	Fezile Dabi		DR Sello in Viljoenskroon	Education				DR Sello in Viljoenskroon is under construction at 89%	
FS	Fezile Dabi		Construction of the Father Balink School in Parys.	Education				The tender is at adjudication stage	

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	Free State Department of Education	Education and Related Functions: DBE	R13,115,000.00	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	Free State Department of Education	Education and Related Functions: DBE	R958,021,000.00	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Anderkant PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Dipkraal IF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Hamiltonsrust PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Jonkerskraal PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Jordaan PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Kgaisanong PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Kleinbroek PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Koeberg PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Leeuwpan PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Leonie PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Ongegund PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Oploop PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Rietfontein PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Rooderand PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Sibongile PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Susanna PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Tumelwano PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Uitzien IF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Vierfontein PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Wonderkring PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Tabu PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Samadula IF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Ntutubolle PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Noordskool PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Seotlo PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Nuwe Engeland PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Grootrietvlei PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Marsala PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Cairo PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Wonderkop IF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Gerhardusdam PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Uplands PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Ruby PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Alice PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Boholong PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Burmah PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Fontein PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Grenfell PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Helderwater PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Lysbeth PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Makgetha PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Nokanapedi PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Spitshoek PF/S	SAFE (Water & Sanitation)					
FS	Fezile Dabi		Sasolburg: New School (Thuto ke Lesedi)	Education	45 000	Design development			
FS	Fezile Dabi		Viljoenskroon: Dr Sello	Education	45 000	Works			
FS	Fezile Dabi		Sasolburg: Katlego - Mpumelelo	Education	45 000	Works			
FS	Fezile Dabi		Parys: New Primary (Father Balik)	Education	30 000	Design development			
FS	Fezile Dabi		Frankfort: Tsebo-Ulwazi	Education	30 000	Design development			
FS	Fezile Dabi		Sasolburg: Thuto Ke Tsebo P/S	Education	34 000	Design development			

Table 41: Sector Department: Health

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Phekolong District Hospital - Refurbishment of Kitchen Roof Paeds Etc	Health	R0.00	Stage : Works old	Project Initiation		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Seeisoville Clinic - Refurbishment	Health	R0.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Project Initiation		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Health technology: Mafube Hospital	Health	R0.00	Stage 2: Concept/ Feasibility	Construction 76% - 99%	Completion Stage	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Pax Clinic- Rehabilitation, Renovation & Refurbishment	Health	R0.00	Stage 2: Concept/ Feasibility	Feasibility		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	PARYS HOSPITAL: RENOVATIONS	Health	R0.00	Stage 2: Concept/ Feasibility	Project Initiation		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Hillstreet clinic in Kroonstad - Construction of New Replacement clinic	Health	R50,000,000.00	Stage 2: Concept/ Feasibility	Project Initiation		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Sizabantu Clinic- Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Health	R0.00	Stage 2: Concept/ Feasibility	Feasibility		

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Tokollo Hospital - Renovations, Rehabilitation and Refurbishment of Tokollo Hospital	Health	R0.00	Stage 2: Concept/ Feasibility	Project Initiation		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Parys Hospital - Construction New Replacement District Hospital	Health	R0.00	Stage 2: Concept/ Feasibility	Project Initiation	Site was donated to the department. EIA study to be done on site to test the suitability of the site. An approved clinical brief is still outstanding.	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Kananelo CHC - Construction of New and Replacement CHC	Health	R0.00	Stage 2: Concept/ Feasibility	Project Initiation		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Maintenance of Clinics in Fezile Dabi District	Health	R0.00	Stage 3: Design Development	Design		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Health Technology Relebohile Clinic	Health	R0.00	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Construction 51% - 75%		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Health Technology Villiers Clinic	Health	R0.00	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Construction 51% - 75%		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	Health Technology Zamdela Clinic	Health	R0.00	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Construction 51% - 75%		

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Bophelong Clinic in Kroonstad - Construction of New Clinic	Health	R0.00	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Design	Currently waiting for Architect to finalize drawings and specifications	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	Zamdela Clinic (Sasolburg) HT	Health	R1,086,014.00	Stage 5: Works	Construction 1% - 25%		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Relebohile Clinic Refurbishment	Health	R7,090,000.00	Stage 5: Works	Construction 76% - 99%	Completion Stage	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Villiers Clinic HT	Health	R500,416.00	Stage 5: Works	Construction 1% - 25%		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Boitumelo Regional Hospital (ICU) HT	Health	R9,422,169.00	Stage 5: Works	Construction 1% - 25%	Procurement of contractor delayed due to budget unavailability. Tender was advertised on 26 April 2019 and closed on the 06 June 2019. Awaiting approval for the appointment of a contractor from the department of Health. To be further reported on during the 2022/2023 financial year	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Phahameng Clinic in Frankfort - Construction of New Replacement Clinic	Health	R0.00	Stage 5: Works	Construction 1% - 25%		

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	New Parys Clinic HT	Health	R2,000,000.00	Stage 5: Works	Construction 1% - 25%		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Relebohile Clinic (Heilbron) HT	Health	R1,470,813.00	Stage 5: Works	Construction 1% - 25%		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Boitumelo Hospital_HT Replacement of Med Equip_ICU & Theatre	Health	R0.00	Stage 5: Works	Construction 51% - 75%		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Maintenance of District Hospitals - Fezile Dabi	Health	R0.00	Stage 5: Works	Construction 1% - 25%		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Boitumelo Hosp. Contract 12: Upgrade of H Block Kitchen & Ablutions	Health	R170,636,727.00	Stage 5: Works	Construction 76% - 99%	There were contractual challenges with the previous contractor with subsequent litigations. The department of Public Works and Infrastructure had to terminate the contract. The Free State Department of Health has engaged the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure to fast track the appointment of consultants for monitoring and implementation of the project. Presently Public Works is busy finalising the Bid documents and	

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
								Committee sat last week Monday (29 August 2022).	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Maintenance Other Facilities in Fezile Dabi District	Health	R0.00	Stage 5: Works	Other - Packaged Ongoing Project		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Mafube District Hospital - Rehabilitation, Renovation and Refurbishment of District Hospital	Health	R38,106,761.00	Stage 5: Works	Construction 76% - 99%	Completion Stage	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Relebohile Clinic_ Refurbishment works of Entire Clinic	Health	R7,089,149.00	Stage 6a: Design documentation (Production information)	Final Completion	Project Completion	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Villiers Clinics - Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishments	Health	R3,999,267.00	Stage 7: Close out	Final Completion	Project Completion	
FS	Fezile Dabi		Finalise the planning for the Lesedi Clinic and appoint contractors during 2022/2023 financial year.	Health				Planning and designs still underway	

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Schonkenville Clinic - New and replacement of assets	Health					31/03/2022
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Villiers Trauma Centre - New and replacement of assets	Health					31/03/2026
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	Fezi Ngubentombi Hospital – Upgrading and additional	Health	25 000.00				31/12/2023
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Boitumelo Hospital – Rehabilitation and refurbishment	Health	80 000.00				31/12/2023
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Seeisoville Clinic - Complete refurbishment of existing main clinic building including associated site works	Health	5 000 000.00				31/12/2022

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	PAX CHC - Complete refurbishment of existing main clinic buildings and Nurses Home including associated site works	Health	12 000 000.00				31/12/2022
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Relebohile Clinic - Complete refurbishment of existing main clinic building including associated site works7	Health	7 090 000.00	Construction			14/10/2021
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Frankfort Clinic - Complete refurbishment of existing main clinic building including associated site works	Health	3 940 000.00	Construction			31/07/2021
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Mafube Hospital - Complete refurbishment of existing main clinic building including	Health	38 107 000.00	Construction			28/09/2021

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
			associated site works						

Table 42: Sector Department: Human Settlements

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Tumahole Ext 7 Water And Sewer (605 Consulting) (Phase)	Human Settlements	R35,116,546.00	Packaged Programme	Project Initiation	Not listed in 2022/23 business plan. Scope: construction and installation of water and sewer network for 605 serviced sites. To date, 479 serviced sites completed. Expenditure: R32 169 308	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Kroonstad 100 2019/20 Approved Beneficiaries without houses	Human Settlements	R14,192,300.00	Packaged Programme	Other - Packaged Ongoing Project	New project and listed in the 2022/23 business plan. Approved on 01/04/2022 for 100 units. Budget allocation R 14 192 300 and only expenditure thus far R 339 393 for NHBRC enrolment. Project progress very slow	2022/23

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	Sasolburg Properties Water and Sewer	Human Settlements	R131,000,000.00	Packaged Programme	Other - Packaged Ongoing Project	The project is at site development stage. Listed in the 2022/23 business plan	2022/23
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	Metsimaholo : Water and Sewer for 2962 sites in Sasolburg, Zamdela Ext 18 (Moidraai, Raymond Mohlaba 3075) (Phase)	Human Settlements	R150,000,000.00	Packaged Programme	Project Initiation	Project approved on 1 April 2017 for the installation of 3075 sites in EXT 18 Moidraai. It is an UISP project. The budget allocation is R 84 169 369 and expenditure incurred to date R 1 926 570 for topographic surveys and Professional services.	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Vredefort - 400 Superb Homes (2008/2009) (Phase)	Human Settlements	R22,329,187.00	Packaged Programme	Project Initiation	Listed in 2022/23 business plan. Scope: construction of 400 housing units. To date, 53 properties transferred and 28 housing units completed. Expenditure: R19 812 198. Project done in two phases	2022/23
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Kroonstad 170 (Distinctive Choice Land Rest (Moleboheng Developers (Tuthela B Enter 2010/2011) (Phase)	Human Settlements	R33,150,342.00	Packaged Programme	Project Initiation	Project approved on 06/09/2010 for 150 subsidies. Listed in the 2022/23 business plan. 83 beneficiaries approved and 67 to be approved. Budget allocation R 33 150 342	2022/23

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
								and expenditure incurred R 29 570 895. Contractor was Distinctive Choice 712.	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	Sasolburg- 400 Gamont Housing 2017/18 Tauris Garden incompl. 2013/15 (Ndabambi Roots Construction (2010/2011) (Phase)	Human Settlements	R66,736,726.00	Packaged Programme	On Hold	Project approval date is 28 September 2010. Addendum was signed for a new contractor. 2019/20 PRR was appointed as the new contractor to do partial work on houses previously completed. Total number of units completed according to HSS 271 units. Budget allocation R 68 356 991 and expenditure incurred R 42 358 152. Listed in the 2022/23 business plan	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Frankfort - 500 Bright Ideas 2017/18 Sedtrade Incomplete 2013/15 (Ubhlebethu cc (2010/11) (Phase)	Human Settlements	R60,114,201.00	Packaged Programme	Other - Packaged Ongoing Project	Project was approved on 28/09/2010 and various contractors were appointed for the construction of the units, namely Ubhlebethu, Sedtrade, Bright Ideas. Budget allocation R 61 082 404 and expenditure reported R 49 503 750. Listed in the 2022/23 business plan	2022/23

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	Deneysvillie 2614 Refengkhotsa Sedtrade Topstructures (Phase)	Human Settlements	R290,015,458.00	Packaged Programme	Project Initiation	Project in progress. Project was approved on 1 April 2014 for the construction of 2614 units. Sedtrade appointed as contractor. End date for completion was extended until 29 November 2021. Multi-year project. Challenge with approved beneficiaries encountered. Still 1 045 beneficiaries to be approved. 645 units completed. Budget allocation R 617 758 985 and expenditure incurred to date R 118 167 349. Listed in the 2022/23 business plan	2022/23
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Ngwathe: Water and Sewer for 495 sites in Edenville, Ngwathe Ext 5 (Phase)	Human Settlements	R30,000,000.00	Packaged Programme	Project Initiation	Not listed in 2022/23 business plan. Scope: construction and installation of water and sewer network for 495 serviced sites. To date, 463 serviced sites completed. Expenditure: R22 082 319. Project nearing completion	

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Ngwathe: Water and Sewer for 310 sites in Vredefort, Mokwallo Ext 7 (Phase)	Human Settlements	R4,665,513.00	Packaged Programme	Project Initiation	Not listed in 2022/23 business plan. Scope: construction and installation of water and sewer network for 310 serviced sites. To date, 309 serviced sites completed. Expenditure: R16 045 628. Project awaiting top structures	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Heilbron, Phiritona Ext 10 Water And Sewer 1356 Sites (Phase)	Human Settlements	R43,435,249.00	Packaged Programme	Project Initiation	Project approved on 01/04/2017. Listed in 2022/23 business plan. Scope: construction and installation of water and sewer network for 1356 serviced sites. To date, 788 serviced sites completed. Expenditure: R43 437 168	2022/23
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Ngwathe: Water and Sewer for 1721 sites in Koppies, Kwakwatsi Ext 5 and 323 sites in Kwakwatsi Ext 6	Human Settlements	R31,187,896.00	Packaged Programme	Other - Packaged Ongoing Project	Project approved on 01/04/2017. Not Listed in 2022/23 business plan. Scope: construction and installation of water and sewer network for 2 220 serviced sites. To date, 1 509 serviced sites completed. Expenditure: R72 988 235 . Conducted water testing on site	

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Moqhaka Accreditation Support Level 1 2016/17 (Phase)	Human Settlements	R26,580,000.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Other - Packaged Ongoing Project	Budget for accreditation support R 3 580 000 (budget and expenditure). Listed in the 2022/23 business plan	2022/23
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Moqhaka Brentpark W&s - Phase 1	Human Settlements	R15,000,000.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Project Initiation	Only aware of the individual dwellings which was done by Distinctive Choice. No infrastructure project in Brentpark. Listed in the 2022/23 business plan	2022/23
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Moqhaka Moakeng W&s - Phase 1	Human Settlements	R15,000,000.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Project Initiation	For Moakeng there is a social housing project with 50 units and another project for 900 subsidies. Not specifically infrastructure This is old projects. A new project listed in the business plan for 2022/23	2022/23

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Moqhaka Viljoenskroon W&s	Human Settlements	R15,000,000.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Project Initiation	Project for infrastructure in Viljoenskroon is Moqhaka 2900 Erven Infrastructure Water, Sewer & Road Rammulotsi. This project is in Viljoenskroon. Total budget allocation R 69 269 800 and expenditure R 54 538 402. The project was approved on 06/10/10. Another project: Approved on 22/01/2009 and implemented by Deeprooted Consulting Engineer for 2000 sites. Budget allocation R 15 806 451 and expenditure R 11 974 689. These are old projects. A new listing in the 2022/23 business plan.	2022/23
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Moqhaka Tuinhof Gap Market W&s - Phase 1	Human Settlements	R15,000,000.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Project Initiation	In the 2022/23 business plan	2022/23

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Frankfort 700 Top Structure 2019/20	Human Settlements	R160,000,000.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Project Initiation	Project approved for the completion of 700 units on 30 June 2021. Mulaudzi Development Projects appointed as the contractor. Total budget allocation R 78 703 450 and expenditure to date R 4 128 385. Listed in the 2022/23 business plan	2022/23
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Moqhaka: Matlwangtlwang Ext W&s - Phase 1	Human Settlements	R50,000,000.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Project Initiation	In the 2022/23 business plan	2022/23
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Moqhaka: Stynsrus Ext 2 W&s - Phase 1	Human Settlements	R80,000,000.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Project Initiation	Projects listed on HSS all for the completion of units. In total 11 projects for units	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Parys - 300 Project Superb Homes 2006/2007 (Phase)	Human Settlements	R15,451,677.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Other - Packaged Ongoing Project	Project approved on 23/11/2003. Listed in 2022/23 business plan. Scope: construction of 300 housing units and 298 completed. To date: 189 properties transferred. Expenditure: R12 292 862	2022/23
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Moqhaka: Kroonstad Marabastad Infrastructure W&s - Phase 1	Human Settlements	R50,000,000.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Project Initiation	Project approved on 15/01/2009. Budget allocation R 11 141 200 and expenditure R 10 037 077. No total number of sites	

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Mafube: Frankfort Phomolong W&s - Phase 1	Human Settlements	R62,000,000.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Project Initiation	Listed in the 2022/23 business plan	2022/23
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Moqhaka Elandia Gap Market W&s - Phase 1	Human Settlements	R15,000,000.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Project Initiation	In the 2022/23 business plan	2022/23
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Villiers Qalabotjha Township Establishment	Human Settlements	R15,000,000.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Project Initiation	This project was approved on 19/11/1999 for 50 units in this township. Vermeulen Property Enterprises was the contractor and completed 49 units Budget allocation R 920 000 and full amount was paid out.	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Cornelia Ntswanatsatsi Township Establishment	Human Settlements	R15,000,000.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Project Initiation	Project was approved on 19/11/1999. Project involved geo-tech, subsidies and title deeds. 59 units completed and 5 title deeds transferred. Budget allocation R 1 121 500 and reported expenditure R 1 112 750.	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Farn Villiers Township Est - Phase 1	Human Settlements	R15,000,000.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Project Initiation	Listed in the 2022/23 business plan	2022/23

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	VILJOENSKROON - 200 Mohlahleli (Snowball Constr (2008/2009) (Phase)	Human Settlements	R13,066,805.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Other - Packaged Ongoing Project	Project approved on 31/01/2008 for 82 units. Total number of units completed 93. Budget allocation R 6 844 902 and expenditure R 5 110 179. This was for phase 1. Phase 2 was approved on 31/03/2009 for 99 units, but 55 approved. Budget allocation R 7 258 369 and expenditure R 3 055 985	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Villiers 100 2020/2 For Approved Beneficiaries without houses	Human Settlements	R6,609,000.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Project Initiation	Project approved on 23/11/2021 with a budget allocation of R 11 686 700. No contractor appointed and number of subsidies not indicated on HSS. Listed in the 2022/23 business plan	2022/23
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	Mohokare Refenggotso W&s - Phase 1	Human Settlements	R21,000,000.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Project Initiation		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Kroonstad 5300 Water & Sewer - Phase 1	Human Settlements	R198,000,000.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Project Initiation	In the 2022/23 business plan	2022/23

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Parys - 200 Maono Incompl. 2013/15 (Terisano Housing Support Centre (Phase)	Human Settlements	R1,840,000.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Other - Packaged Ongoing Project	Project approved on 28/08/1998. Listed in 2022/23 business plan. Scope: construction of 200 incomplete housing units. To date: 03 properties transferred. Budget allocation R 5 575 394. Expenditure: R4 888 734	2022/23
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Moqhaka Heuwelsig Gap Market W&s - Phase 1	Human Settlements	R15,000,000.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Project Initiation	In the 2022/23 business plan	2022/23
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Moqhaka PDA	Human Settlements					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	Metsimaholo PDA	Human Settlements					

Table 43: Sector Department: Public Works

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	TWEELING TRP	Public Works	R9,811,000.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Project Initiation		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	TWEELING TRP (Train)	Public Works	R762,000.00	Stage 2: Concept/ Feasibility	Feasibility		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	KOPPIES TRP	Public Works	R14,116,000.00	Stage 5: Works	Construction 76% - 99%	Completion Stage	

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	KGI BUILDING R&R	Public Works	R2,174,000.00	Stage 5: Works	Construction 76% - 99%	Completion Stage	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	FRANKFORT TRP	Public Works	R14,116,000.00	Stage 5: Works	Construction 76% - 99%	Completion Stage	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	VILLIERS TRP	Public Works	R14,116,000.00	Stage 6: Handover	Practical Completion (100%)	Completion Stage	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	KOPPIES TRP (Train)	Public Works	R1,346,000.00	Stage 7: Close out	Final Completion	Completion Stage	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	FRANKFORT TRP (Train)	Public Works	R1,346,000.00	Stage 7: Close out	Final Completion	Completion Stage	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	VILLIERS TRP (Train)	Public Works	R1,346,000.00	Stage 7: Close out	Final Completion	Completion Stage	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	VILJOENSKROON - ORKNEY	Transport	R90,000,000.00	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Pre - Feasibility		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	TWEELING-FRANKFORT	Transport	R177,377,000.00	Stage 5: Works	Construction 1% - 25%	Contractor terminated and new contractor appointed in December 2021. Contractor on site. Progress is at 35%	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	S44 DENEYSVILLE-HEILBRON	Transport	R274,178,000.00	Stage 5: Works	Construction 76% - 99%	Project is at 97%, 35km has been completed unto seal, only 1km left.	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Implement the Access Road Rehabilitation Project Villiers - Cornelia (Phase 2)	Transport	R37,020,000.00	Stage 5: Works	Construction 51% - 75%	Contractor has been appointed, will be on site from the 18th July 2022.	

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	KROONSTAD-STEYNSRUS	Transport	R215,000,000.00	Stage 5: Works	Construction 76% - 99%	Project is at 85%.	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Complete the Koppies - Schonkenville Road	Transport	R212,000,000.00	Stage 5: Works	Construction 26% - 50%	Contractor is on site. Progress is at 35%	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	JIM FOUCHE-DENEYSVILLE (MILLING AND RESEALING)	Transport	R85,853,000.00	Stage 5: Works	Construction 1% - 25%	Project is currently under litigation.	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	KROONSTAAD VILJOENSKROON	Transport	R312,000,000.00	Stage 5: Works	Construction 76% - 99%	Project is completed. Waiting for launching date.	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	P9/4 Sasolburg-Heilbron Phase 2	Transport	R40,000,000.00	Stage 5: Works	Construction 1% - 25%		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Edenville Access Route	Transport	R10,000,000.00	Stage 6: Handover	Practical Completion (100%)	Completion Stage	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Vredefort Viljoenskroon	Launching of the Vredefort - Viljoenskroon Access Road.	Transport	No budget allocation required from the Department. Event to be funded by the Contractor.	Stage 5: Works	100% Completed	Project is completed. Waiting for the date of Launching.	

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Heilbron Edenville	Implement the Access Road Rehabilitation Project Heilbron-Edenville	Transport	No budget allocation			Internal teams are maintaining the road as no budget was allocated.	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Kroonstad Henneman	Completion of the Kroonstad to Henneman Road Rehabilitation Project	Transport				For 21/22 financial year the project was differed. Currently for 22/23 contractor has been appointed.	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Frankfort TRP	Transport					31/03/2024
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Koppies TRP	Transport					31/03/2024
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Reitz – Tweeling		40 000	40%			
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Tweeling – Frankfort		40 000	35%			
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Bothaville – Viljoenskroon (phase 3)		38 239	98%			
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Vredefort – Viljoenskroon (phase 3)		65300	80%			
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	Jim Fouche – Deneysville		54 595	95%			
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Heilbron – Sasolburg		30 000	90%			

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	P15/1 Kroonstad – Viljoenskroon		30 000	10%			
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	S44 Deneysville – Heilbron		31 096	97%			
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Schonkenville - Koppies		49 102	75%			

Table 44: Sector Department: Justice and Protection

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Villiers magistrate`s office	Justice and Protection Services: Justice and Constitutional Development	R8,783,000.00	Stage 2: Concept/ Feasibility	Feasibility		

Table 45: Sector Department: Environment

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	Fezile Dabi District Thuma Mina Green Deeds	Environment	R9,049,774.00				
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Lejweleputswa District Thuma Mina Green Deeds	Environment	R11,312,217.00				
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	DEA - Jobs in Waste for Youth Programme	Environment	R67,370,240.00		None project has been completed		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	DEA - Jobs in Waste for Youth Programme	Environment	R67,370,240.00		None project has been completed		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	DEA - Jobs in Waste for Youth Programme	Environment	R67,370,240.00		None project has been completed		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	DEA - Jobs in Waste for Youth Programme	Environment	R67,370,240.00		None project has been completed		
FS	Fezile Dabi		Provide environmental support and training in the energy and waste management sectors.	Environment				The training of Recycling Enterprises was scheduled for 15 July 2022.	2022/23

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	NRM FS Vredeford Dome_2	Environment	R3,346,232.00	Execution / Implementation	Ongoing Project	60 Participants in field DBSA has been appointed to manage the whole project.	
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	NRM FS Frankfort_2	Environment	R612,069.00	Execution / Implementation	Ongoing Project	24 Participants in field	2022/23
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	NRM FS Vredeford 2	Environment	R1,625,087.00	Execution / Implementation	Ongoing Project	28 Participants in field	2022/23
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	FS - Skills Programme: Building and Civil Construction Tilling NQF3	Environment	R8,111,384.00	Procurement Stage	Ongoing Project	100 Participants	2022/23
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	FS - Driver Development Programme	Environment	R315,845.00	Planning Stage	Ongoing Project	19 Participants	2022/23
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	FS - Driver Development Programme	Environment	R1,246,758.00	Planning Stage	Ongoing Project	75 Participants	2022/23
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	FS -Occupation MTP014 - Plumbing	Environment	R1,765,252.00	Implementation State	Ongoing Project	10 Participants	2022/23
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	Eskom Lethabo	Environment					2022/23
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	Sasolburg Operation	Environment					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	Sasolburg Operation	Environment					

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	Sasolburg Operation	Environment					
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	Sasolburg Operation	Environment					

Table 46: Sector Department: Water and Sanitation (RBIG & WSIG)

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	Upgrading of Leitrim Pump Station		R 15 000 000		Construction		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	Upgrading of Oranjeville WWTW		R 25 000 000		Construction		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	Upgrading of Oranjeville WWTW		R 42 049 675		New		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo	Upgrading of Deneysville WWTW		R 70 000 000		New		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Upgrading of Viljoenskroon WWTW		R 35 376 432,57		New		

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Construction of 3MI new reservoir (Steynsrus Matlwangtlwang)		R 12 193 615		Construction		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Upgrading of Parys Outfall Sewer (Phase 1)		R 10 676 763,43		Construction		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Bulk Water Supply Phase 3 A (Parys, Koppies, Edenville & Vredefort)		R 52 500 000		Construction		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Upgrading of Koppies Outfall Sewer		R 19 124 264,43		Construction		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Refurbishment of Koppies Waste Water Treatment Works		R 14 472 184,07				
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Heilbron: Water Conservation and Water Demand Management		R 2 473 901,56				
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Vredefort: Water Quality Management		R 1 956 453,25				

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Vredefort: Water Conservation and Water Demand Management		R2 156 895,23				
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Construction Koppies to Edenville pipeline		R 86 459 862		New		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Phiritona. Installation of 1000 residential meters		R 6 611 002		New		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Water Demand and Water Conservation in Parys		R 3 500 000		New		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Ngwathe	Water Quality Management in Parys		R 2 484 423		New		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Construction of a weir in Vaal river and Refurbishment at Intake Towers at Villiers		R 55 093 840,66		New		

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Construction of 6.5MI reservoir and Pipeline for Qalabothja		R 29 923 755,27		New		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Refurbishment of Intake Towers, Pump Stations and Water purification works and Repairing of water leaks in Frankfort, Villiers, Cornelia and Tweeling		R 14 450 000,00		New		
FS	Fezile Dabi	Mafube	Refurbishment of Ntswanatsatsi / Cornelia WWTW		R 6 000 000,00		New		

Table 47: Sector Department: Small Business Development

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi		SheTradesZA	Small Business Development					
FS	Fezile Dabi		100 Thousand young entrepreneurs	Small Business Development					
FS	Fezile Dabi		SMME expansion/ scale up	Small Business Development					
FS	Fezile Dabi		Township and rural entrepreneurship	Small Business Development					
FS	Fezile Dabi		Incubation and digital hubs	Small Business Development					
FS	Fezile Dabi		Cooperatives	Small Business Development					

FS	Fezile Dabi		Informal businesses	Small Business Development					
FS	Fezile Dabi		SMME products	Small Business Development					
FS	Fezile Dabi		Start-up nation	Small Business Development					

Table 48: Sector Department: Agriculture, Land Reform, and Rural Development

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Design & Construction of Kroonstad Fpsu Mechanisation Centre	Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development	R7,300,000.00	Execution of Planned Activities			
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Construction of Kroonstad Fpsu	Agriculture, Land Reform	R 110,000.00	Execution of Planned Activities			

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
			Security Guard House	& Rural Development					
FS	Fezile Dabi		Design & Construction Monitoring of Koppies Fpsu	Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development	R 350,000.00	Execution of Planned Activities			
FS	Fezile Dabi	Moqhaka	Kroonstad Farmer Production Support Unit	Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development	R 6,869,950.43	Planning			
FS	Fezile Dabi		Pro - Active Vreugde	Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development		Actual Implementation of Planned Activities			
FS	Fezile Dabi		Pro - Active Weltevrede Noord (Allocation)	Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development		Actual Implementation of Planned Activities			

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi		LDS: LANDSKROON	Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development	R 472,281.61				
FS	Fezile Dabi		LDS: MIDDENSPRUIT ZUID	Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development	R 9,895,433.54				
FS	Fezile Dabi		LDS: EXCELSIOR 1796	Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development	R 6,492,407.60				
FS	Fezile Dabi		LDS: CORNELIA	Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development	R 7,935,840.72				
FS	Fezile Dabi		LDS: OORSPRONG OOS	Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development	R 9,213,512.67				

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi		LDS: SACHSEN WEIMAR	Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development	R 7,318,368.42				
FS	Fezile Dabi		LDS: PALMIETKUIL	Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development	R 6,527,126.88				
FS	Fezile Dabi		TRI: Brakfontein	Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development	R 50,000.00	Execution / Implementation			
FS	Fezile Dabi		TRI: Zebra	Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development	R 50,000.00	Execution / Implementation			
FS	Fezile Dabi		TRI: Uitkyk & Geluk	Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development	R 50,000.00	Execution / Implementation			

Province	District	Municipality	Project Name	Sectors	Project Cost	Project Stage	Project Status	Progress	Timeline
FS	Fezile Dabi		Itekeng Chicken Abattoir Farm CPA	Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development		Execution / Implementation			
FS	Fezile Dabi		Mabaso CPA	Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development		Execution / Implementation			
FS	Fezile Dabi		Mabaso CPA	Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development		Execution / Implementation			
FS	Fezile Dabi		Tswelopele Boerdery CPA	Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development		Execution / Implementation			
FS	Fezile Dabi		Tswelopele Vegetables CPA	Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development		Execution / Implementation			

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 neighbouring 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

Name of Department: DESTEA

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

Mohlaba 3075) - Phase 1					
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 Top structure - 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 Incompl. (Terisano Support Centre - Phase 1	Maono 2013/15 Housing	R 644 945,27	R 157 300,00	R0,00		
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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
Moghaka	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

Local Municipality	Project Name/ Description	Status	Project Value According To The Business Plan
	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 6.5Ml reservoir and Pipeline for Qalabothja	New	R 29 923 755,27
	Refurbishment of Intake Towers, Pump Stations and Water purification works and Repairing of water leaks in Frankfort, Villiers, Cornelia and Tweeling	New	R 14 450 000,00
	Refurbishment of Ntswanatsatsi / Cornelia WWTW	New	R 6 000 000,00

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
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,	Targeted beneficiaries - 3	Not indicated	Not indicated

Projects	Project description	Location /	Time frames	Budget
		Targeted areas		
	support and platforms for a minimum of 3 years. It targets start-ups that require hand holding as they start their journey in business.			
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/pr operty 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 neighbouring	Fezile Dabi, Thabo Mofutsanyane and Xhariep District			01 April 2021	31 March 2022	Operational	Operational	Operational

Project name	Area		Coordinates/pr operty description	Timeframes		Actual budget		
	Location	Ward		Start date	End date	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
provinces and Lesotho								
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/pr operty 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	Program mes	Municipality / Region	Type of infrastructure	Project duration		Total Estimated project cost
				Project description	Date: Start	Date: Finish	
1	Bophelong Clinic (Kroonstad)	8	Moqhaka	Replacement of clinic	01-Apr-20	31-Mar-23	R 8 000 000
2	Hillstreet clinic (Kroonstad)	8	Moqhaka	Construction of new clinic (replacement)	01-Apr-20	31-Mar-24	R 40 000 000
3	Kananello CHC (Vredefort)	8	Ngwathe	Refurbishment and upgrading of entire facility	01-Apr-20	31-Mar-24	R 76 000 000
4	Sizabantu Clinic (Heilbron)	8	Ngwathe	Refurbishment and upgrading of entire facility	31-Mar-20	30-Jun-20	R 8 000 000
5	PAX CHC (Viljoenskroon)	8	Moqhaka	Refurbishment and upgrading of entire facility	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-21	R 80 000 000
6	Parys Clinic	Private sector, Sasol mine	Ngwathe	Construction of a new facility (Replacement)	01-May-20	31-Mar-21	R 10 000 000
7	Amelia Clinic (Sasolburg)	Private NGO, Rand Water Foundation	Metsimaholo	Construction of a new facility	To be determined	To be determined	R 10 000 000

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

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

Department of Education (DoE)

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

Department of Environment, Forestry & Fisheries (DEFF)

Forestry & Fisheries

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

		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	Implementation	Mar 2019 – Nov 2021	R 9 049 774.00

		street cleaning, clearing of illegal dumps and public open spaces as well as the conducting of environmental education with the following deliverables: recruitment and placement of participants, street cleaning and clearing of illegal dumps, Education and Awareness campaigns, Non-accredited training to participants.			
NRM					
NRM	FS	Alien Plant Clearing Project	Implementation	Not indicated	R1 203 559.08
Frankfort_2					
NRM	FS	Alien Plant Clearing Project	Implementation	2019/20 – 2021/22	R940 284.30
Dome_2	Vredeford				
NRM	GP	Alien Plant Clearing Project	Not Active	Not indicated	R1 132 581.55
Vaaldam_2					

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

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

				coordination between DEA and the local municipality • Provide support in the coordination of stakeholder engagements & events
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Department of Cooperative Governance & Traditional Affairs

Department of Roads, Police & Transport (DRPT)

Project Description	Project Funding (2021 / 22) (R ,000)	District and Local(s) where project will be implemented	DDM KRA (People Development, Economic Positioning, Spatial Restructuring and Environmental Sustainability, Infrastructure Engineering, Integrates Service Provisioning and/or Governance)	Indicate number of beneficiaries and/or expected number of jobs created
DPRT Facilities	9 000	FS: All	People Development, Infrastructure Engineering	-
Tweeling 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
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Project Description	Project Funding (2021 /22) (R ,000)	District and Local(s) where project will be implemented	DDM KRA (People Development, Economic Positioning, Spatial Restructuring and Environmental Sustainability, Infrastructure Engineering, Integrates Service Provisioning and/or Governance)	Indicate number of beneficiaries and/or expected number of jobs created
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
Road Markings Contract	10 000	FS: All		
Repair of Flood Damage and bridge structures	44 000	FS: All		200
Routine Maintenance	130 902	FS: All		People Development, Infrastructure Engineering

across the Province (CDP) (CU)				
Road Signs Contract (CA)	15 000	FS: All		60
Road Safety Projects (KPI)	24 473	FS: All		98
P99/1 Hennenman - Kroonstad	20 000	Lejweleputswa / 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
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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

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

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
R thousands					2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Tumahole Library (R50)	Library	Ngwathe			11 000	11 000	11 000

Type of infrastructure	Project name	Municipality	Project duration		Total available	MTEF Forward estimates	
			Date: Start	Date: Finish		2019/20	2020/21
Oranjeville Library (R13 m)	Library	Metsimaholo					
Zamdela II Public Library	Library	Fezile Dabi			5 000	5 000	5 000
Tumahole Indoor Centre (Master Nakeli)	Sport Centre	Ngwathe					
Fezile Dabi Arts Centre	Arts Centre	Fezile Dabi			3 929	7 500	7 500
Fezile Dabi Stadium	Stadium	Fezile Dabi			25 000	-	-
Current Programme 1 - Administration	Maintenance	All			1 800	1 800	1 800
Building Maintenance Cultural Affairs	Maintenance	All			3 200	3 200	3 200
Building Maintenance Libraries	Maintenance	All			6 000	6 000	6 000
Building Maintenance Archives	Maintenance	All			500	500	500
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 Moidraai Raymond Mohlaba 3075) - Phase 1	Sasolburg
Sasolburg Properties Water and Sewer - Phase 1	Sasolburg
Viljoenskroon 200 Mohlahleli (Snowball Construction (2008/2009) - Phase 1	Snowball
Viljoenskroon 200 Mohlahleli (Snowball Construction (2008/2009) - Phase 1	Snowball
Kroonstad 100 2019/20 - Approved Beneficiaries without houses	Beneficiaries
Steynsrus 250 Top structure - Phase 1	Steynsrus
Kroonstad 5300 Water & Sewer - Phase 1	Kroonstad
Parys 300 Project Superb Homes 2006/2007 - Phase 1	Superb
Vredefort 400 Superb Homes (2008/2009) - Phase 1	Vredefort
Vredefort 400 Superb Homes (2008/2009) - Phase 1	Vredefort
Parys 200 Maono Incomplete. 2013/15 (Terisano Housing Support Centre - Phase 1	Parys

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 	Metsimahol o 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

Project name	Area		Timeframes (Annual)		Actual Budget
	Location	Ward	Start date	End date	2020 / 2021
Lesedi La Batho Projects Funding Suspended	Mafube Villiers		01 Apr 2020	31 Mar 2021	R67 800
Winkie Direko CNDC • Gardening	Mafube Cornelia		01 Apr 2020	31 Mar 2021	R67 800
Ahanang Soup Kitchen • Awareness campaigns • Counselling • Sports Activities	Moqhaka Kroonstad		01 Apr 2020	31 Mar 2021	R157 296
Ivy Matsepe Cassaburi • Food Gardening • Computer Training • Aftercare program	Mafube Frankfort		01 Apr 2020	31 Mar 2021	R475 956
Mandela Community CNDC • Gardening • Hand Work	Ngwathe Edenville		01 Apr 2020	31 Mar 2021	R67 800
Rearabetswe CNDC • Gardening	Moqhaka Steynsrus		01 Apr 2020	31 Mar 2021	R67 800

Department of Agriculture & Rural Development

Project Name	Project Description	Project Status	Timeframe / Duration	Total Project Budget
RURAL DEVELOPMENT: RID				
			Not Indicated	R 300 000.00

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

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

Ngwathe Local Municipality			
Project	Cost estimate	Project	Cost estimate
Replacement of MV cables in Parys Replacement of MV underground cables	R16 000 000,00	Vredefort switching station	R2 400 000,00
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

Ngwathe Local Municipality			
Project	Cost estimate	Project	Cost estimate
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
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		

Ngwathe Local Municipality			
Project	Cost estimate	Project	Cost estimate
Edenville/Ngwathe switching station	R2 500 000,00		
New overhead line Edenville	R1 500 000,00		
New overhead line Ngwathe	R800 000,00		
Transformer maintenance	R800 000,00		
Additional transformers and new poles	R2 500 000,00		

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

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

Project Description	Challenge	Location	Duration	Estimated Costs
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

Moghaka 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

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

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

Ngwathe Local Municipality

Electricity projects:

Project Description	Challenge	Location	Duration	Estimated Costs
Upgrade Lusaka sub-station	Interrupted electricity supply to accommodate population growth as well as businesses and industrial development.	Lusaka/ Tumahole		R1.4 million
Upgrading Monument sub-station	Interrupted electricity supply to accommodate population growth as well as businesses and industrial development.			R400 000
Upgrading Parkmansion Sub-station	Interrupted electricity supply to accommodate population growth as well as businesses and industrial development.			2.3 million
Upgrading Heilbron main station	Interrupted electricity supply to accommodate population growth as well as businesses and industrial development.	Heilbron		R2.5 million

Project Description	Challenge	Location	Duration	Estimated Costs
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

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 5 Heilbron	Inadequate sanitation	Heilbron		R21 million
Bucket eradication in Ward 17 Koppies	Inadequate sanitation	Koppies		R15 million
Bucket eradication in Ward 15 Vredefort	Inadequate sanitation	Vredefort		R18.3 million
Bucket eradication in Ward 18 Edenville	Inadequate sanitation	Edenville		R9.975 million
Bucket eradication in Parys	Inadequate sanitation	Parys		R10 million

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

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

Chapter 9: Monitoring, Reporting & Evaluation Framework

Purpose

This is a Monitoring, Reporting & Evaluation (M,R&E) Framework for monitoring the Fezile Dabi DDM intervention, commitments, programme and projects in the Free State Province.

The monitoring framework is a central tool for decision-making and aims to provide credible, relevant and timeous evidence on the functionality, outcomes and impact of the various work streams of the intervention. It should also provide the capability to the Fezile Dabi Steering Committee to make an evidence-based determination on when to intervene, unblock and leverage.

The District Development Model (DDM) is an operational model for improving Inter-Governmental Relations and co-operative governance aimed at building a capable, ethical and developmental State. It embodies an approach by which the three spheres of government and state entities work in unison in an impact-oriented way, and where there is higher performance and accountability for coherent service delivery and development outcomes. It is a method of government operating in unison focusing on the municipal district and metropolitan spaces as the impact areas of joint planning, budgeting and implementation. The M, R &E Framework is anchored on the Fezile Dabi One Plan which is a long term inter-governmental plan.

Basic Principles

Successful M, R &E is based on some simple, practical principles that represent a mix of collective thinking, good practice and ethical considerations. The key principles for effective M, R &E Framework, which the FDDDMSC encourages all to adopt, are based on:

- Theory of Change at the core;
- Integration of M&E and implementation (Monitoring information should be used in decision-making);
- Alignment with existing strategies, frameworks, operational policies and practices;
- Provides timely evidence to fulfil the core objectives for M&E;
- Rigorous yet practical and relatively straight forward-to-apply; and

- Monitoring and evaluation should respect principles of participation, gender responsiveness and involve all Fezile Dabi DDM stakeholders, including programme implementers, beneficiaries (programme users), local officials, and other observers such as related civil society groups.

Objectives

The focus of this Monitoring, Reporting & Evaluation (M,R&E) Framework is to assist the FDDDMSC in describing a standard approach in which the Monitoring & Evaluation process will unfold; how, when and who needs to be involved for the success of the establishment, operationalisation and implementation of the Fezile Dabi DDM One Plan interventions. At this stage, M&E process becomes crucial as it provides an opportunity for all affected and interested stakeholders to be involved in the development and implementation of the Fezile Dabi DDM One Plan. The Framework will support the Fezile Dabi District and local municipalities in ensuring ownership and accountability of various stakeholders at an early stage of the development of the DDM One Plan, therefore promoting ownership that will ensure effective service delivery to communities within the district. The Core Objectives of the results-oriented Monitoring and Evaluation process are to achieve the following:

- Ensure informed decision-making;
- Support substantive accountability and FDDDMSC repositioning;
- Build the capacities of Fezile Dabi in each of these areas and in monitoring and evaluating functions in general;
- Enhance organizational and development learning;
- Relevance and Accountability;
- Efficiency and Effectiveness;
- Impact and Sustainability;
- Causality and Collaboration; and
- Seeking alternative Strategies and Frameworks

These objectives are linked together in a continuous process, as shown in Figure 1 below. Learning from the past contributes to more informed decision-making. Better decisions lead to greater accountability to stakeholders. Better decisions also improve performance, allowing for FDDDMSC activities to be repositioned continually. Partnering closely with key stakeholders throughout this process also promotes shared knowledge creation and learning, helps transfer skills for planning, monitoring and evaluation. These stakeholders also provide valuable feedback that can be used to improve

performance and learning. In this way, good practices at the heart of monitoring and evaluation are continually reinforced, making a positive contribution to the overall effectiveness of development.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The Fezile Dabi has unique challenges which require stakeholders to build from the inside out, as the typical South African district has followed a resource-intensive growth path, and suffers from inefficiencies across sectors such as energy, water, waste, food, and transport (SACN, 2016). Any successful DDM requires leadership, vision and a clear Framework for all stakeholders. As is so often the case, there is a considerable distance between the vision and the reality on the ground.

Service delivery coverage in relation to water and electricity services across the district is encouraging and at glance service delivery coverage in the municipal services within Fezile Dabi District is as follows:

- 141 344 (84.9%) households have access to formal dwelling units;
- 150 985 (90.7%) households have access to water services;
- 144 547 (86.8%) households have access to basic sanitation services;
- 152 505 (91.6%) households have access to electricity services;
- 137 922 (82.9%) households have access to weekly kerb-side refuse removal services

Notwithstanding afore-mentioned encouraging service delivery coverage, the following service delivery challenges beset the majority of local municipalities across the district and these are:

- a) Inaccessible roads network due to inadequate maintenance and inadequate funding to improve road conditions in municipalities. This is compounded by massive roads and storm-water drainage system backlogs prevalent in these municipalities;
- b) Theft and vandalism of service delivery infrastructure due to poor safety measures geared towards securing these infrastructure assets;
- c) Inadequate fleet and utilities for refuse collection, roads, water, sewer and electricity maintenance;
- d) Inadequate measures for the management and maintenance of landfill sites; and

- e) Ineffective management of Bulk Water and Sanitation Infrastructure (Water and Waste-Water Treatment Plants) which calls for action by the Department of Water and Sanitation and prompted other stakeholders such as Business Forum to litigate supported by Afri-Forum against Mafube and Ngwathe local municipalities. The mentioned ineffective management of waste-water treatment plants have resulted in the pollution of the Vaal river system by Moqhaka LM (via Vaal river); Mafube LM (via Wilge and Vaal) and Metsimaholo LM (Oranjeville).

Unemployment, poverty and inequality are rampant in the Fezile Dabi District as 68% of people are living in poverty and the unemployment rate stood at 36.7% within the District according to IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2201.

At the behest of DCoG, the DDM One Plan Quality Assurance Panel was established and subsequently conducted and quality assured forty seven (47) DDM One Plans developed for district and metropolitan municipalities' spaces across the country. The said quality assessment revealed the following fault lines that are afflicting the First Generation DDM One plan that should invariably be corrected during the processes to be unfolded in the developed of the 2nd Generation DDM One plan. These were as follows:

- a) One Plans are not strategic in nature;
- b) No clear District Vision;
- c) Most One Plans are short term focused;
- d) No long-term transformational perspective for the District;
- e) Limited to no reference to NDP, MTSF, NSDF;
- f) Overshadowed by IDP process and requirements;
- g) Diagnostics are high level with little to no view on trends and future scenarios and does not thoroughly tease out historical, cultural and economic competitive and comparative advantages prevalent in the district space;
- h) Spatial component poor or lacking completely;
- i) Not aligned to the transformational elements in the DDM One Plan Framework;
- j) No Indicators, outcomes or impacts defined;
- k) Lack of or no participation by National & Provincial Sector Departments;
- l) Poor provincial co-ordination in development of One Plans;
- m) No participation from SOEs;
- n) Project lists of projects from MTREF and MTEF period;
- o) Limited catalytic projects;

- p) Limited human or no settlements and industrialization projects;
- q) Generally, of poor quality; and
- r) Need to be redone and re-submitted;

The highlighted fault lines indicate the importance of stakeholder involvement in the attainment of objectives set for DDM in the district and the draft stakeholders engagement Framework plan would potentially assist in ensuring that all critical stakeholders are involved in the revision, development, implementation, monitoring and reporting on FD DDM One Plan.

There is widespread recognition that the DDM has energised debate on how to improve inter-governmental collaboration. However, it has evolved into a much more complex inter-governmental initiative which may take a considerable period to show results. As part of the DDM, Fezile Dabi seeks to demonstrate the realisation of the DDM objectives which are:

- i. Solving the horizontal and vertical silos;
- ii. Narrowing the distance between people and government;
- iii. Delivering integrated services and evolving monitoring & evaluation systems and processes;
- iv. Ensuring budgets and programmes are based on community needs, and more importantly these are inclusive and gender responsive;
- v. Ensuring youth empowerment;
- vi. Maximising the impact of government;
- vii. Facilitating local economic development;
- viii. Enabling sustainable development, accelerating initiatives to promote zero hunger, poverty eradication, employment and equality; and
- ix. Inculcating long-range planning approaches and practices.

Considering the DDM objectives, what has become very clear is that there is a need to improve how government works. A part of that improvement is accepting that government alone cannot move the country forward, this therefore calls for an all-hands-on-deck approach under the theme of #Building Together. All-hands refers to: communities, community organisations, traditional leadership, private sector and all three spheres of government.

The strategic purpose of this initiative therefore is to send a clear message, that calls on us to demonstrate a desire and will to change how we work. On this development we will be #Building Together; building inclusively, equitably, sustainably, efficiently and with a long-term lens.

The Fezile Dabi DDM One Plan is a confirmation that we (as all of society) are not only interested in sod-turning and ribbon cutting, but we will be #Building Together from the planning stage. This was to affirm how seriously government takes the matter of long-range planning that is inclusive.

INTRODUCTION TO MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

The Monitoring, Reporting & Evaluation (M,R&E) Framework will focus on assessing, planning, implementing, managing, monitoring & evaluating programmes that affect service delivery and the community with the sole intention of ensuring sustainability through effective relations with all stakeholders. This M&E Framework seeks to inform the operations of the Fezile Dabi Steering Committee (FDDDMSC), after diagnostic assessment of the stakeholders, to ensure that all the affected role players in Fezile Dabi District in the Free State Province are adequately informed about the establishment, purpose and functions of the FDDDMSC. Effective M&E affords an opportunity to engage on problem identification through the root cause analysis and collectively agree on the proposed theory of change, resources and different roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder in supporting the FDDDMSC to address these needs and expectations.

The Gender, Youth and Persons with Disabilities Indicator Framework is located in the Country Gender Indicator Framework (CGIF) which supplements the GRPBMEAF and strengthens government's ability to plan for and measure progress towards the promotion of empowerment, equality, development and rights of gender, youth and persons with disabilities.

The location of youth and disability components into the CGIF aligns to the MTSF and the establishment of the DWYPD after the CGIF and GRPBMEA were already approved.

The inclusion of women, youth and disabilities (WYPD) indicators and targets in planning and budgeting instruments is essential in laying the basis for the development of WYPD responsive implementation programmes, the allocation of resources towards the achievement of these targets and the generation of performance data disaggregated by sex, age and disabilities.

The Framework contains a set of indicators which should be incorporated into the district planning and budgeting instruments and programme design and implementation and against which to monitor progress on district, regional and national gender, youth and disabilities commitments as well as inform the public policy cycle.

The Framework is based on an overall theory of change which positions programme outcomes as contributing towards WYPD outcomes and impacts at a country level. The Framework draws from a range of existing normative instruments and indicator frameworks at a global, regional and national level.

Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation: Definition

District Development Model, like any other type of public policy intervention, are designed to change the current situation of the target group and achieve specific results, like increasing employment or reducing unemployment. The key policy question is whether the planned results (outcomes) were actually achieved. Often, in fact, the attention of policy-makers and programme managers is focused on inputs (e.g. the human and financial resources used to deliver a programme) and outputs (e.g. number of participants), rather than on whether the programme is achieving its intended outcomes (e.g. participants employed or with the skills needed to get productive jobs).

Monitoring and evaluation are the processes that allow policymakers and programme managers to assess: how an intervention evolves over time (monitoring); how effectively a programme was implemented and whether there are gaps between the planned and achieved results (evaluation); and whether the changes effected are due to the programme and to the programme alone (impact evaluation).

Monitoring is a continuous process of collecting and analysing information about a programme, and comparing actual against planned results in order to judge how well the intervention is being implemented. It uses the data generated by the programme itself (characteristics of individual participants, enrolment and attendance, end of programme situation of beneficiaries and costs of the programme) and it makes comparisons across individuals, types of programmes and geographical locations. The existence of a reliable monitoring system is essential for evaluation.

Reporting is an integral part of monitoring and evaluation. Reporting is the systematic and timely provision of essential information at periodic intervals.

Evaluation is a process that systematically and objectively assesses all the elements of a programme (e.g. design, implementation and results achieved) to determine its overall worth or significance. The objective is to provide credible

information for decision-makers to identify ways to achieve more of the desired results. Broadly speaking, there are two main types of evaluation:

- Performance evaluations focus on the quality of service delivery and the outcomes (results) achieved by a programme. They typically cover short-term and medium-term outcomes (e.g. student achievement levels, or the number of welfare recipients who move into full-time work). They are carried out on the basis of information regularly collected through the programme monitoring system. Performance evaluation is broader than monitoring. It attempts to determine whether the progress achieved is the result of the intervention, or whether another explanation is responsible for the observed changes.
- Impact evaluations look for changes in outcomes that can be directly attributed to the programme being evaluated. They estimate what would have occurred had beneficiaries not participated in the programme. The determination of causality between the programme and a specific outcome is the key feature that distinguishes impact evaluation from any other type of assessment.

Monitoring and evaluation usually include information on the cost of the programme being monitored or evaluated. This allows judging the benefits of a programme against its costs and identifying which intervention has the highest rate of return. Two tools are commonly used.

- A cost-benefit analysis estimates the total benefit of a programme compared to its total costs. This type of analysis is normally used ex-ante, to decide among different programme options. The main difficulty is to assign a monetary value to “intangible” benefits. For example, the main benefit of a youth employment programme is the increase of employment and the earning opportunities for participants. These are tangible benefits to which a monetary value can be assigned.

However, having a job also increase people’s self-esteem, which is more difficult to express in monetary terms as it has different values for different persons.

- A cost-effectiveness analysis compares the costs of two or more programmes in yielding the same outcome. Take for example a wage subsidy and a public works programme. Each has the objective to place young people into jobs, but the wage subsidy does so at the cost of R500 per individual employed, while the second costs R800. In cost-effectiveness terms, the wage subsidy performs better than the public work scheme.

Two other terms frequently used in monitoring and evaluation are defined below:

Feedback is a process within the framework of monitoring and evaluation by which information and knowledge are disseminated and used to assess overall progress towards results or confirm the achievement of results. Feedback may consist of findings, conclusions, recommendations and lessons from experience. It can be used to improve performance and as a basis for decision-making and the promotion of learning in an organization.

A lesson learnt is an instructive example based on experience that is applicable to a general situation rather than to a specific circumstance. It is learning from experience. The lessons learnt from an activity through evaluation are considered evaluative knowledge, which stakeholders are more likely to internalize if they have been involved in the evaluation process. Lessons learnt can reveal “good practices” that suggest how and why different strategies work in different situations valuable information that needs to be documented.

Theory of Change

A theory of change describes how an intervention will deliver the planned results. A causal/result chain (or logical framework) outlines how the sequence of inputs, activities and outputs of a programme will attain specific outcomes (objectives). This in turn will contribute to the achievement of the overall aim. A causal chain maps: (i) inputs (financial, human and other resources); (ii) activities (actions or work performed to translate inputs into outputs); (iii) outputs (goods produced and services delivered); (iv) outcomes (use of outputs by the target groups); and (v) aim (or final, long-term outcome of the intervention).

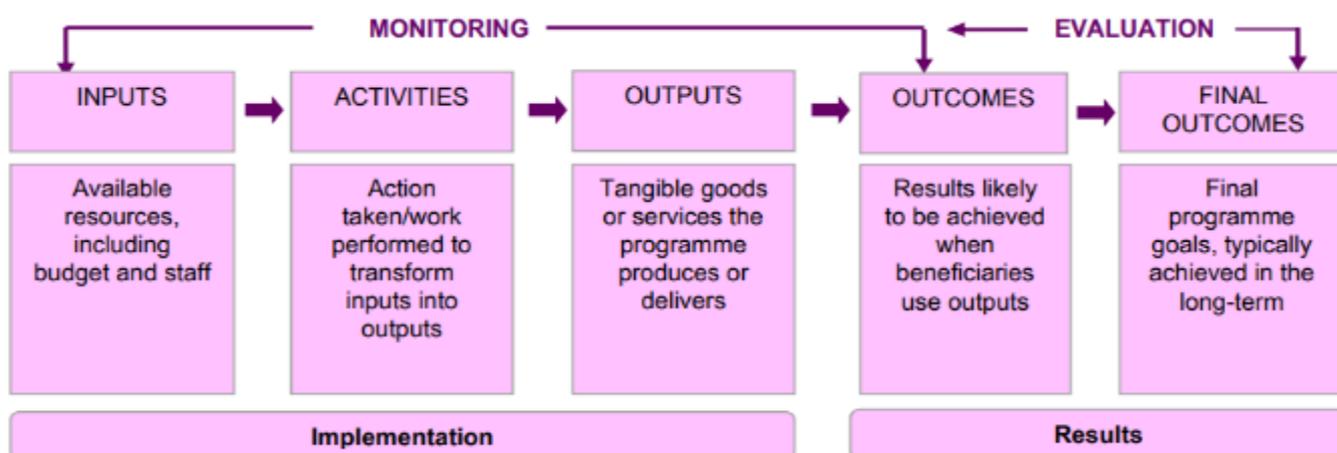
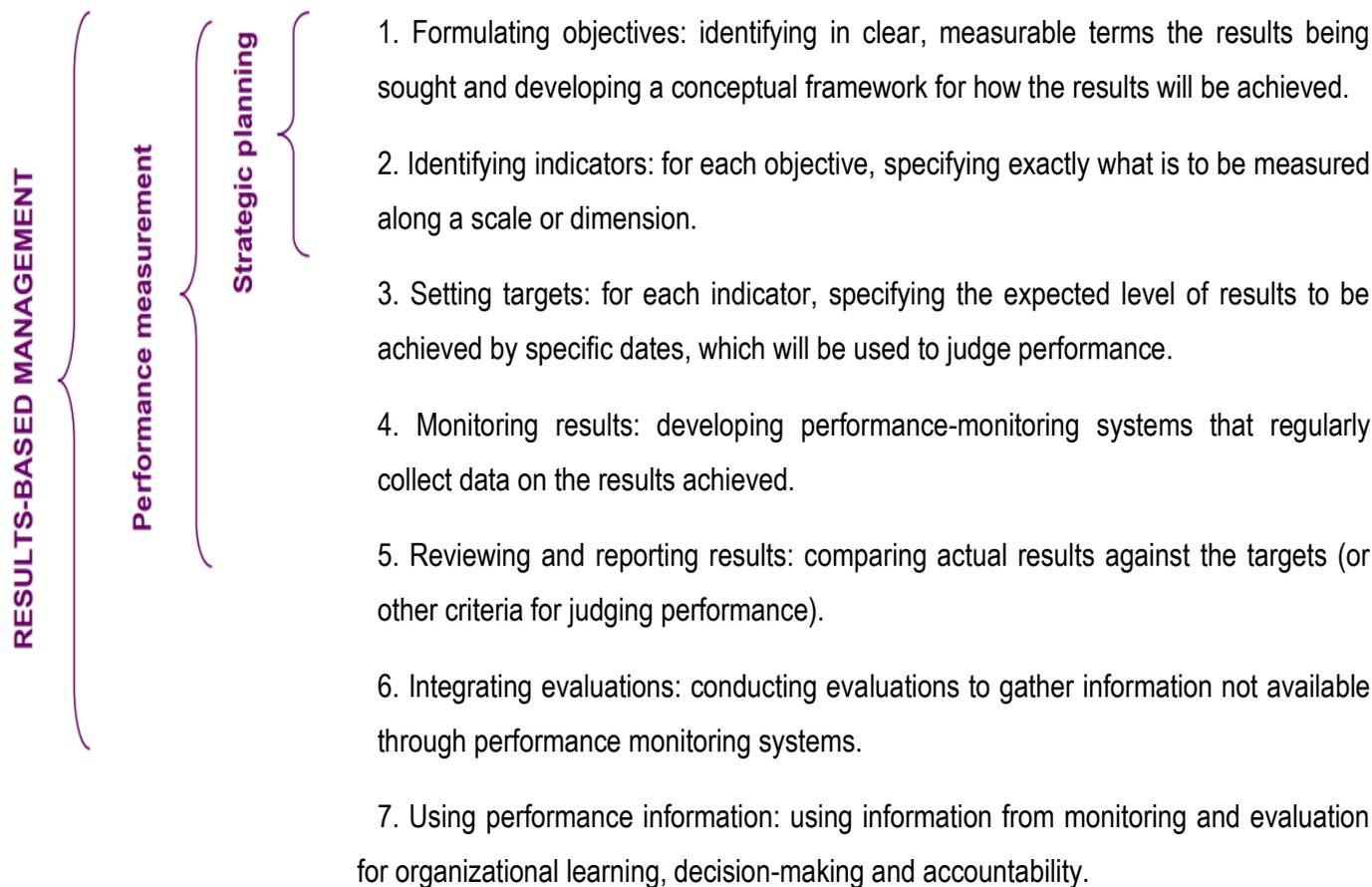


Figure 39: Results Chain

In the result chain above, the monitoring system would continuously track: (i) the resources invested in/used by the programme; (ii) the implementation of activities in the planned timeframe; and (iii) the delivery of goods and services. A performance evaluation would, at a specific point of time, judge the inputs-outputs relationship and the immediate outcomes. An impact evaluation would provide evidence on whether the changes observed were caused by the intervention and by this alone.

4.3 Performance management system and Performance measurement

Performance management (or results-based management) is a Framework designed to achieve changes in the way organizations operate, with improving performance (better results) at the core of the system. Performance measurement (performance monitoring) is concerned more narrowly with the production of information on performance. It focuses on defining objectives, developing indicators, and collecting and analysing data on results. Results-based management systems typically comprise seven stages:



The setting up a performance monitoring system for Fezile Dabi DDM, therefore, requires: clarifying programme objectives; identifying performance indicators; setting the baseline and targets, monitoring results, and reporting. In many instances, the objectives of a Fezile Dabi DDM are implied rather than expressly stated. In such cases, the first task of performance monitoring is to articulate what the programme intends to achieve in measurable terms. Without clear objectives, in fact, it becomes difficult to choose the most appropriate measures (indicators) and express the programme targets.

Figure 40: Steps of Performance Management Systems

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

DDM Political Champions are the cornerstone for successful implementation and sustenance of this high profiled programme. Experience has shown that where Political championship is visible and consistent, the commitment of all stakeholders involved in the programme increases as a result of constant interactions and consultations with Political

champions. In this way, Political champions are able to receive first-hand information directly from communities about the extent to which their needs are being addressed by implemented programmes. Sound and active leadership at a political level is therefore critical to the success of an integrated District Development Model.

To this end, Cabinet has deployed Ministers and Deputy Ministers to all the 52 spaces (districts and Metros) across the country as political champions that would ensure effective implementation of the model and co-ordinate responses to service delivery challenges. In other provinces, Provincial Leadership (MECs) have also been deployed to districts to support the national deployments. The DDM political champions (deployments) are now actively on the ground responding to various challenges, which mainly relate to the government response to GBV, COVID-19 and the health system capacity.

Co-ordination and management of the DDM Political Championship (political oversight) programme will enable a citizen centric results-based planning, monitoring, evaluation, budgeting and accountability system across government.

A core set of projects should ideally be identified for political oversight, this includes ensuring the effective management of the DDM Political Champions programme to support the overall implementation of government policy, alignment and coherence within each district - as a measure to unlock any blockages that may impede the development of communities and/or delay the implementation of the DDM.

Terms of Reference for DDM Political Champions

The deployed District Champions will therefore act as national and provincial focal points for each of the districts/Metros to:

- i. Provide political oversight and support to improve cooperation and collaboration across the three spheres of governance to implement the DDM;
- ii. Promote transparency and accountability on the implementation of the DDM;
- iii. Unlock any blockages that may impede the development of communities and/or delay in the implementation of the DDM;
- iv. Support all government co-ordination efforts within the district;
- v. Oversee the implementation of overall government policy, alignment and coherence within the district;

- vi. Provide oversight on the roll out of COVID-19 Relief funds;
- vii. Raise, address and respond to urgent COVID-19 issues in the district with relevant structure;
- viii. Oversee the development and implementation of District Plans, i.e. One Plan;
- ix. Ensure government-wide, state entities, private sector and civil society participation in the development and implementation of One Plans;
- x. Ensure that all the co-ordination structures in the district work in harmony;
- xi. Unlock any blockages related to district development; and
- xii. Ensure initiatives to combat Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Gender Mainstreaming in the Economy.

Terms of Reference for the Fezile Dabi DDM Steering Committee

At its core, the Fezile Dabi DDM Steering Committee (FDSC) has the strategic intent of institutionalising the DDM throughout district, and in society as a whole.

The purpose of the FDDDMSC is to monitor the implementation of the DDM, to trouble shoot, identify and resolve identified blockages. This committee will also track the impact of the DDM to establish and determine how it is addressing service delivery challenges, unemployment, poverty and inequality in the district and at local municipalities constituting the district. Thus, the FDDDMSC has the following purposes:

- i. To provide political and technical leadership to institutionalise the DDM operational model across the district, by eliciting involvement of government representative, state agencies, private sector and civil society representatives;
- ii. To facilitate spatial transformation through supporting joined planning and reprioritisation of budget to accelerate the socio-economic impact of the DDM towards improving the lives of citizens;
- iii. To support effective localisation of the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) through the DDM One Plan in the district;
- iv. Ensure continuous oversight monitoring and evaluation of the overall progress of the DDM for Councils, Provincial EXCO and Cabinet reporting;
- v. To co-ordinate and mobilise government, private sector and civil society resources for effective implementation of the DDM programmes and projects;

- vi. To facilitate rapid-response actions in terms of intervening in key burning platforms identified through district profiles, planning processes and on-going stakeholder engagements; and
- vii. Create a platform where all these stakeholders within the ambit of Intergovernmental Relation will robustly engage each other and induce accountability on commitments made as entailed in the District DDM One Plan
 - a. Leadership to Institutionalise the DDM across Society
 - i. Provide conceptual clarification of the Fezile Dabi DDM One Plan to enable a shared understanding by all stakeholders;
 - ii. Provide oversight, co-ordinating and ensuring that the critical milestones inherent in the revision of Fezile Dabi DDM 1st Generation One Plan are achieved;
 - iii. Oversee, co-ordinate and facilitate the engagement (of all stakeholders) towards the revision of 1st Generation and the development of 2nd Generation FD DDM One Plan;
 - iv. Provide oversight on the implementation of a co-ordinated Communication Plan of the Fezile Dabi DDM One Plan across government, business and civil society;
 - v. Advocate for service delivery transformation within government with the intention of achieving a better and bigger developmental impact;
 - vi. Provide Inter-governmental Relations (IGR) support using the existing established platforms and structures to promote 'top down' and 'bottom up' interface and accountability;
 - vii. Provide oversight on the co-ordination of whole of government, private sector and civil society resources and capacity to accelerate roll-out & impact of Fezile Dabi DDM One Plan i.e. facilitate participation by other departments, private sector and civil society where needed;
 - viii. Leverage additional resources and technical support from government, development finance institutions (DBSA, IDC, DFID, USAID, EU, GIZ), private sector and civil society for the implementation of FDDDM One Plan
 - ix. Promote policy dialogue and advocacy to unblock challenges in the implementation of the Fezile Dabi DDM One Plan;
 - x. Convene quarterly DDM Technical Steering Committee meeting where progress attained in the implementation of FDDDM One Plan is reviewed and reported progress is thoroughly processed;
 - xi. Foster and oversee the implementation of Fezile Dabi District specific social compact amongst IGR stakeholders that has been developed as one of the implementation instrument for the FDDDM One Plan; and
 - xii. Provide oversight and conduct periodic reviews of the developed DDM One Plan when the obtaining circumstances warrants such a review.

- b. **Oversee and Provide Support to Political District Champions**
 - i. Devise a programme to strategically guide the interventions of political district champions to unblock service delivery challenges and drive impact;
 - ii. Support interaction between citizens and political champions on the Fezile Dabi DDM related initiatives.

- c. **Facilitate Spatial Transformation, Planning and Programme Implementation**
 - i. Foster collaboration across Departments to deliver on their respective mandates in driving the spatialization of development priorities, review and reprioritisation of plans, budgets and programmes by each government sphere, sector departments, state entities, private sector and civil society in a seamless manner;
 - ii. Facilitate technical support to local municipalities in the development of comprehensive precinct plans and attendant bankable business plans on approved catalytic projects to be implemented in localities
 - iii. Provide spatial planning expertise and support in the development, review and management of the Fezile Dabi DDM;
 - iv. Exercise oversight over project implementation in an accountable and transparent manner;
 - v. Oversee the process of geo-spatial referencing of projects in Fezile Dabi district; and
 - vi. Ensure inclusivity through gender responsive planning and budgeting, based on the needs and aspirations of vulnerable groups and communities at a local level.

- d. **Provide Strategic Oversight for the Localisation of the MTSF through the Fezile Dabi DDM**
 - i. Alignment of government policies through the implementation of localised MTSF guidelines in Fezile Dabi district;
 - ii. Identify bottlenecks and facilitate rapid intervention;
 - iii. Monitor progress with respect to key catalytic projects and key service delivery interventions in Fezile Dabi district; and
 - iv. Consider and make recommendations on strategic development projects to be initiated in Fezile Dabi.

- e. **Oversight Monitoring, Reporting, and Evaluation**
 - i. Oversight on management of an “early warning” system to detect potential risks and issues that could impact the project, as they arise;
 - ii. Provide insights and recommendations on reports received from Sector Departments and do follow-ups on the implementation of recommendations;

- iii. Share Information management on the Fezile Dabi DDM One Plan roll-out and assist in the establishment of a functional, fit for purpose and interoperable Management Information System (MIS) or Project Tracking System;
- iv. Oversee / Commission of evaluation studies to assess Return on Investment and how citizens /communities benefited through the Fezile Dabi DDM; and
- v. Prepare quarterly FDDDM One Plan progress reports for Political Principals with necessary recommendations and present to the relevant intergovernmental fora.

THE MR&E FRAMEWORK'S KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS

Consistent with their onus of supporting and monitoring the performance of local government, the Departments of COGTA as enjoined by section 154 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, have overtime development monitoring, reporting and evaluation framework to assess the performance of local government.

Recently, DCoG has used the following five (5) Key Performance Areas (KPA's) anchored in the Back-to-Basic Programme as a monitoring, reporting and evaluation framework to develop an extensive report card on the performance of local government called the State of Local Government Report that was presented in Cabinet on the 24th of August 2021. These KPA's are as follows:

- a) Political;
- b) Governance;
- c) Administrative;
- d) Financial Management; and
- e) Service Delivery

For the completeness of the monitoring, reporting and evaluation framework, it will be critical that the following six (6) DDM pillars / transformative themes be used as well as an integral component of the said monitoring, reporting and evaluation framework:

- a) Demographic and People Development;
- b) Economic positioning
- c) Integrated service provisioning;

- d) Spatial Restructuring and Environmental Sustainability
- e) Infrastructure Engineering; and
- f) Governance.

DCoG, through circular 10 on DDM has placed an injunction on all the district and metros to develop government programmes and attendant projects and use planning and budgeting instrument to response to the plight of Women, Youth and Disabled (WYD) persons. Invariably, corresponding indicators, performance targets related to WYD should be developed and performance thereon evaluation and reported on at agreed intervals.

The afore-mentioned key performance areas geared towards evaluating the performance of local government are evolving, have been tweaked and seem to intersect with each other as the table below demonstrate.

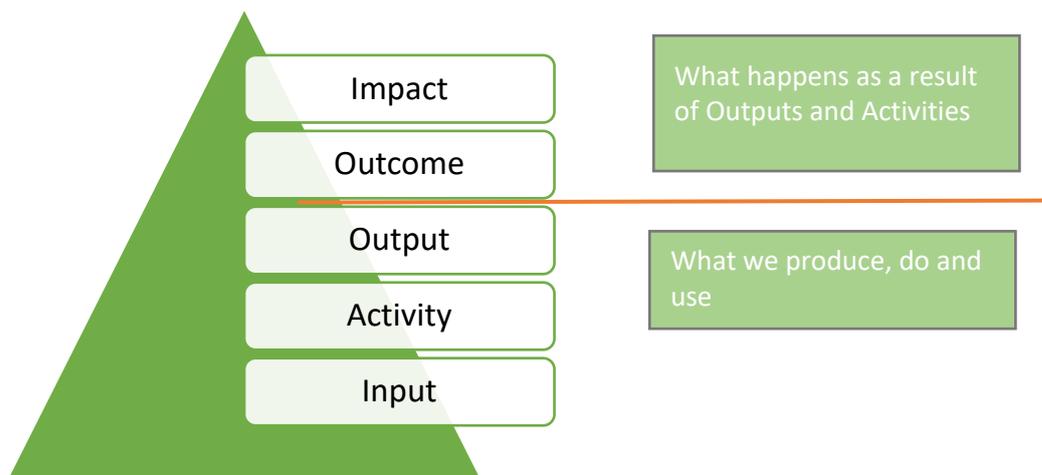
Table 1: Convergence of KPAs

Back to Basics (B2B)	DDM
Political	Governance; Demographic and People Development
Governance	Governance and Finance; WYD
Administrative	Demographic and People Development
Financial Management	Economic positioning
Service Delivery	Integrated service provisioning; Infrastructure Engineering; Spatial Restructuring and Environmental Sustainability

The indicators

Over the years, National Treasury and DCoG have developed an extensive compendium of indicators comprising 304 municipal indicators made up of both outcome, output and compliance indicators for all categories of municipalities.

The prescribed 207 outcome indicators will be used to determine impact yielded at different interval (ideally 5 year monitoring) through the implementation of Fezile Dabi District DDM ONE Plan.



(Results Pyramid, adapted from DPME: 2010)

The attached Excel spreadsheet – which sets out the details of the monitoring framework - provides more information on each of the indicators, including a detailed description; baseline data where this exists; where and how the data will be collected, at what frequency and who will be responsible for this; etc. The example below illustrates this:

Key Result Areas	Indicator	Purpose	Description	Level	Baseline	Target	Frequency	Data source	Responsible for collecting
Effective implementation of Fezile Dabi ONE Plan interventions	Progress of implementation of Fezile Dabi ONE Plan Intervention plans	To track progress of intervention plans	A measure of progress of implementation of Fezile Dabi ONE Plan intervention plans. Progress will be self-reported by the various Fezile Dabi teams against their planned activities. The Coordination Mechanism will undertake random verification of the reporting through frontline monitoring and through monitoring other indicators such as MPAT.	Output	0%	No target set at this point.	Monthly	Reports from national & Provincial departments responsible for Fezile Dabi ONE Plan intervention plans	National departments to provide progress reports on implementation of intervention plans. DPME will undertake verification activities

Outcome and Impact level indicators

The table below sets out the outcome and impact level indicators that will be used to track the effectiveness of the various intervention plans being implemented by the various work streams of the intervention. Indicators have been included to track the long term effect of the intervention in relation to the afore-mentioned six (6) DDM transformative themes.

Percentage of households with access to basic sanitation / basic water supply/ electricity
Percentage of non-revenue water
Frequency of sewer blockages/ water mains failures
Households receiving Free Basic Electricity as a percentage of all households with electricity connections
Renewable energy capacity available within the municipal jurisdiction as a percentage of Eskom supply capacity to the municipality
Tonnes of municipal solid waste sent to landfill per capita
Percentage of households with basic refuse removal services or better
Number of fire related deaths per 1000 population
Top management Stability (% of days in a year that all S56 positions are filled by full-time, appointed staff not in an acting capacity)
Number of convictions for bribery and /or corruption by city officials per 100 000 population
Percentage of households living in adequate housing
Number of project plan/s (IDPs, ONE Plans etc) that are gender responsive
Number of ONE budget/s that are gender responsive

Analysis of provincial government and municipalities budgets for inclusion of the GBVF
Number of persons who are victims of physical or sexual harassment by, gender, age and disabilities and place of occurrence
Percentage utilisation rate of sport fields / community halls
Non-motorised Transport (NMT) paths and lanes as a percentage of the total municipal road network length
Percentage share of monthly household income spent on public transport, for households using public transport
Percentage of fatal crashes attributed to road and environmental factors
Percentage of hectares approved for future development outside the 2015 urban edge

Input, Activity and Output level indicators:

The table below presents all the indicators that will track the intervention at the output, activity and input level.

KPA 1 – Demographic and People Development
Percentage reduction in poverty gap and the severity of poverty
Percentage increase in mortality rate for all communities of Fezile Dabi
Reduction of income inequality to 0.6 by 2030
Percentage reduction income poverty
To implement inclusive education and mainstreaming disability in Fezile Dabi
KPA 2 – Economic Positioning
Number of land use application finalised in the district

Number of building applications approved in the district
Percentage increase in tourism to Fezile Dabi and create conditions for sustainable tourism growth
To improve government's efficiency and effectiveness in attracting investment by creating an environment conducive to business operation
Percentage reduction in unemployment by at least half to 14 percent in 2030 and 6 percent in 2050.
KPA 3 – Spatial Restructuring and Environmental Management
Percentage of atmospheric emissions licenses (AELs) processed within guideline timeframes
Percentage of biodiversity priority areas protected
Length of NMT paths built
Meeting housing needs by creating sustainable human settlements
KPA 4 - Improved citizenry and gender responsive
Social cohesion and social capital
Percentage reduction of the overall levels of sexual offences
Number of project plan/s (IDPs, ONE Plans etc) that are gender responsive
Number of ONE budget/s that are gender responsive
Analysis of provincial government and municipalities budgets for inclusion of the GBVF
KPA 5 & 6 - Integrated Service Provision and Infrastructure Engineering
Km of unsurfaced roads graded
Number of new sewer / water connections meeting minimum standards
Number of dwellings provided with electricity connections to the mains electricity supply by the municipality

Total renewable energy capacity available through Independent Power Producers
Number of subsidised housing units completed
1 000 000 work opportunities by 2030 through the labour-intensive delivery of public and community assets and services
KPA 7 Governance
Staff vacancy rate
Number of active suspensions longer than three months
Number of repeat audits from the Auditor-General
To reduce the number of municipalities receiving qualified, adverse and disclaimer annual audit reports to 0.
Ensure transparency and effective oversight
To build safer communities by reducing serious crime

Reporting frequency

Monthly monitoring reports will be submitted to Cabinet, through the FDSC. Where the frequency of reporting on indicators is less than monthly these indicators will be reported on as appropriate.

STAKEHOLDER FOR THE MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

Stakeholder Identification

As with any intervention, it is necessary for the DDM Monitoring & Reporting Framework to identify and map its key stakeholders. The table below indicates the identified stakeholders and their associated responsibilities.

Table 49: List of stakeholders and their responsibilities

Stakeholder	Provide information	Data analysis	Monitoring	Stakeholder Engagements	Interventions	Reporting
DPME (all branches)						
OTP (various units)						
Sector Departments						
District						
Local government						
Government agencies						
Civil Society Organisations						
Organised community structures / Beneficiaries						
Executives						
Cabinet, Provincial Exco and Municipal Councils						
Citizen's and Social Partners (via the Presidential Hotline, mobile app, and CBM)						

7.2 M,R&E Framework Stakeholder Matrix

No.	Internal stakeholders	Frequency of engagement	Outputs	Method/s or Tools of engagement	Frequency of Use			Schedule & Timing
					Low	Medium	High	
1	Provincial Legislature	Bi-Annual	Progress Reports & Solicit oversight	Meetings		X		
2	FS EXCO	Bi-Annual	Progress Reports	EXCO Meetings		X		Reporting prior to every FDSC Meeting
3	Premier's Coordinating Forum (PCF)	Bi-Annual	Progress Reports	Meetings		X		Reporting prior to every Exco Meeting
4	FD DDM Political Structure	Quarterly	EXCO Reports, Ad Hoc Committee Report, PCC Reports, reports to other parts of Parliament as applicable, media briefings	FDPS Meetings, Public Speeches, Press Statement, Public Meetings (Imbizo)			X	Prior to every Cabinet Meeting
5	FD DDM Steering Committee	Monthly	Progress Reports, DDM Political Structure Reports, partnership agreements (social compact)	Steering Committee Meetings, Reports, Emails, Telephone calls, SMS or WhatsApp messages			X	Prior to every FDSC Steering Committee Meeting
6	FD Workstreams	Monthly	Progress Reports, FDSC Reports, partnership agreements	FD Workstreams Meetings, Reports, Emails, Telephone calls, SMS or WhatsApp messages			X	Prior to every FDSC Steering Committee Meeting

7	National CoGTA	Quarterly	Submit progress reports on the status of DDM implementation	Meetings, Reports			X	Quarterly
8	National Departments	Continuously	Development Plans, Progress Reports, MOUs / partnership agreements, Implementation Protocols, Directives	Meetings, Reports, Emails, Telephone calls, SMS or WhatsApp messages			X	Continuously
9	Provincial Departments	Continuously	Progress Reports, partnership agreements, Implementation of Protocols	Meetings, Reports, Emails, Telephone calls, SMS or WhatsApp messages			X	Continuously
10	Private Sector (Business Forums)	Continuously	Progress Reports, partnership agreements, Implementation of Protocols	Meetings, Reports, Emails, Telephone calls, SMS or WhatsApp messages			X	Continuously
11	External Stakeholder • Community Forums	Quarterly	Progress Reports	Public Meeting, Focus groups, Task groups, visits, deliberative meetings		X		Reporting after Cabinet Meetings

Chapter 10: Gender Mainstreaming and GBV Framework

Gender Mainstreaming and GBV Framework

- The Gender, Youth and Persons with Disabilities Indicator Framework is located in the Country Gender Indicator Framework (CGIF) which supplements the GRPBMEAF and strengthens government's ability to plan for and measure progress towards the promotion of empowerment, equality, development and rights of gender, youth and persons with disabilities.
- The location of youth and disability components into the CGIF aligns to the MTSF and the establishment of the DWYPD after the CGIF and GRPBMEA were already approved.
- The inclusion of women, youth and disabilities (WYPD) indicators and targets in planning and budgeting instruments is essential in laying the basis for the development of WYPD responsive implementation programmes, the allocation of resources towards the achievement of these targets and the generation of performance data disaggregated by sex, age and disabilities.
- The Framework contains a set of indicators which should be incorporated into the provincial planning and budgeting instruments and programme design and implementation and against which to monitor progress on international, regional and national gender, youth and disabilities commitments as well as inform the public policy cycle.
- The Framework is based on an overall theory of change which positions programme outcomes as contributing towards WYPD outcomes and impacts at a country level.
- The Framework draws from a range of existing normative instruments and indicator frameworks at a global, regional and national level.

Framework Objective

- To serve as a resource government can use to inform GEYODI responsive planning, budgeting and programme design from all spheres of government.
- To create a tool for the government to track performance against national, regional and international WYPD commitments.

- Identifies government involved in planning, measuring and monitoring country-levels indicators
- Provides information needed by the DWYPD to engage with provinces, departments and state-owned agencies on gender, youth and disabilities indicators and targets.
- Encourages individual provincial departments and agencies to identify sectoral, institutional and programme-level indicators that contribute to the achievement of country-level indicators.

Proposed measures of GEYODI Responsiveness at Local Level

- Number of plan/s (IDPs, One Plans etc) that are gender responsive:
 - % of prioritised programme/project in the one plans that have defined WYPD as beneficiaries/s
 - % of WYPD empowerment projects/interventions in the plans (a list must be provided)
 - % of WYPD benefitting from capital projects
 - % of WYPD businesses benefitting from capital projects
- Number of one budget/s that are gender responsive:
 - % of the budget allocation that is targeted to WYPD
 - % of the budget that is being allocated to WYPD businesses
 - % of procurement spend on women, youth and disabilities businesses in the district one budget (Target 40%, 30% & 7%)

Selected project/programme at local level

- Assess the extent to which women, youth and persons with disabilities are impacted by the project/programme (in line with the project/programme objective/s)
 - This can be done by getting views from Women, Youth and Persons with disabilities on the project/programme in general.

- Assess the extent to which WYPD are benefitting from the project/programme (this can be assessed from inputs and outputs of the project/programme) in terms of staffing/training/services how many WYPD received training, are appointed as staff or as business
 - Assess the extent of which WYPD businesses have access to the project: WYPD as service provider to the P/P and the amount spent towards WYPD businesses
 - Number of WYPD that participated/participating in the project/programme cycle (how many WYPD were part of the planning and monitoring cycles of the P/P)
 - EPWP/CWP assessment can be done for the existence of the programme/s in the district and confirmation of number of WYPD employed.
- Decision making: number of wyped as Project/Programme managers of identified one plan projects.
 - Allocation/access of tribal land for use by wyped

Key GEYODI indicators

Key indicator	Activities
Number of sustained and visible initiatives campaigns throughout the year on gender and anti-xenophobia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess if the province has anti-xenophobia campaigns
Percentage reduction in the number of crimes against women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the level of crime against women
Number of athletes supported by sport academies per year by age, sex and disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of funded support programmes targeted at young women
Number of athletes supported through scientific support programme per year by age, sex and disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of funded support programmes targeted at young women in sport
Percentage of voters who turn out in the local government elections in November 2021 as a percentage of registered voters by age, sex and disabilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess if there are programmes that support women to be able to go and vote during election
Percentage of victims satisfied with their interaction with the police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess programmes that support communities and have confidence in police services

Percentage increase in the number of victims of VAWC accessing psychosocial support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the availability and utilisation of psychological support services in communities
Number of persons who are victims of physical or sexual harassment by, gender, age and disabilities and place of occurrence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess access of sexual harassment policy and level of utilisation
Percentage preferential procurement spend by sex/gender, age and disability- Towards 40% preferential procurement targeted at women owned enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess if the province has a procurement policy that is responsive to WYPD. Analyse the number of all procurement by provincial departments by sex/age /disability
Proportion of GEYODI programmes targeted at equitable job creation, representation and ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of programmes for equitable job creation, representation and ownership by women, youth and persons with disabilities.
Percentage of funding to incentives and opportunities for women, youth and persons with disabilities-led and owned businesses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of funding access to financing, incentivising and creating opportunities for women, youth and person with disabilities.
Number of programmes targeted to empowerment of WYPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up programmes targeted at empowerment of WYPD
Percentage share by gender, age and disability of hectares (Ha) of land acquired, for redistribution, restitution, tenure reform and access to title deeds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection of hectares (Ha) of land acquired, for redistribution, restitution, tenure reform and access to title deeds.
Number of Cooperatives run by WYPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme to support and train women to run cooperative
Number of competitive small businesses and cooperatives supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building and technical business support for WYPD owned small business
Percentage of provincial unemployed by gender, age and disabilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills development programme initiated for unemployed persons
Percentage of representation by gender, age and disabilities in executive positions in all provincial departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of the HR recruitment EE compliance

Percentage of representation of persons with disabilities employed in provincial departments by level, age and disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the HR recruitment EE compliance
Percentage representation by gender, age and disabilities in the following professional categories: (i) Councillors, (ii) agricultural professionals, (ii) chartered accountant, (iv) architects, (v) physicians, (vi) engineers, (vii) CEOs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the recruitment in line with EEA compliance
Percentage of people screened for TB by sex, age, disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection of people screened for TB by sex, age, disability
Percentage of TB treatment success rate by sex, age, disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection of TB treatment success rate by sex, age, disability
HIV prevalence rate by gender, age and disability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection of HIV prevalence rate by sex, age and disability
Percentage on proportion of people living with HIV who know their status by sex age and disabilities .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection of people living with HIV who know their status.
Proportion of HIV positive people who are on ART by sex, age, disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection of HIV positive people who are initiated on ART by sex, age, disability
Total life expectancy by sex and disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial statistics of total life expectancy disaggregated by sex, age and disability
Gender parity index of the gross enrolment ratios in primary, secondary and tertiary education by sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School enrolment data collection by sex
Number of girl learners in the national school sport championships per year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training programmes for girls to update sports
Percentage of persons appointed as SGBs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection of SGB, disaggregated by sex, age and disabilities
Percentage of indigent women and girls in quintile 1, 2 and 3; farm schools and special schools receiving free sanitary towels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial statistics on women and girls in quintile 1, 2, 3, farm schools and special schools benefitting from free sanitary towels
Gender parity index of the gross enrolment ratios in primary, secondary and tertiary education by sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School enrolment data collection by sex

Number of girl learners in the national school sport championships per year.	Training programmes for girls to update sports
Percentage of persons appointed as SGBs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection of SGB, disaggregated by sex, age and disabilities
Percentage of indigent women and girls in quintile 1, 2 and 3; farm schools and special schools receiving free sanitary towels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial statistics on women and girls in quintile 1, 2, 3, farm schools and special schools benefitting from free sanitary towels
Percentage of graduates in science, technology, engineering and mathematics at tertiary level by gender, age and disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programmes to support student to study such as bursary/ scholarship/ grants (specify) awarded
Percentage of university lecturers who hold doctoral degrees by sex, age and disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme to support women to further their studies - grants/scholarship
Percentage of WYPD who are participating in adult education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme to encourage adult education
Percentage of students completing a university qualification annually by sex, age and disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programmes to support students funding – bursaries/scholarship/ grants
Number of provincial departments implementing the GRPBMEAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of the provincial plans for the gender responsiveness Assessment of the provincial budgets for the gender responsiveness
Number of provincial departments implementing the NSP on GBVF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of the provincial plans for the inclusion of NSP on GBVD pillars indicators in their plans
Number of provinces with established provincial GEYODI machineries which meet at least quarterly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment or resuscitation of the provincial GEYODI machineries
Number of performance agreements (PA) of Provincial DGs and HOD that are responsive to the WYPD priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of the PA of Provincial DGs and HODs for the responsiveness to WYPD priorities

10. Source Documents

Most of the information in this document is taken from Circular 1 of 2021 (Department of Cooperative Governance, 19 January 2021) - Guidance on the implementation of the District Development Model (DDM) - together with its three annexures -

- Annexure 1 - One Plan Process Guideline
- Annexure 2 - Establishment of DDM Hubs
- Annexure 3 - One Plan Content Guideline

This document also incorporates both the District Development Model (DDM) and One Plan as adopted on National level.

This document outlines the activities, roles, responsibilities, institutional arrangements, ownership and timelines that are part of the process of compiling a long term strategic framework for the Fezile Dabi District that guides all strategic investments from Government and the private sector in the District.

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
- f) Latest statistical Overview Report on Fezile Dabi District developed by the Messrs HIS Markit.