



FRANCES BAARD

District Municipality / Distriksmunisipaliteit
Masepala Wa Sedika / U Masepala We Sithili

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL ONE PLAN

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PREFACE

All three spheres of government working together with communities, the private sector and other key stakeholders in the context of the District Development Model (DDM) recognise the vast potential of the Frances Baard District as a strategic economic space for South Africa and the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

*The Frances Baard District can be transformed” to **become an innovative district which is resilient, advancing, promoting tourism and ensuring the implementation of Sustainable Development through integrated planning efforts in our communities**”.*

This plan aims to develop District Development Model (DDM) One Plan and provide key development trends and bottlenecks within the district. In addition to developing the One Plan for the Frances Baard District Municipality, the plan also identifies key challenges such as spatial, economic, social, governance and capacity. The President of the Republic of South Africa Cyril Ramaphosa in his 2020 and 2021 State of the Nation Address stated that “We have come together as different spheres of government, as different state entities, as business associations and community groups under a new District Development Model that is fundamentally changing our approach to local development”.

“We are proceeding with our efforts to strengthen the local government infrastructure and accelerate service delivery through the District Development Model. The model brings all three spheres of government to focus on key priorities and implementation of critical high impact projects. Working with both public and private sector partners, government is implementing a range of measures to support municipalities to address inadequate and inconsistent service delivery in areas such as water provision, infrastructure build and maintenance”.

It was further reiterated by the Northern Cape Premier Dr. Zamani Saul in his 2020 State of Province Address (SOPA) that the District Development Model will promote alignment and integrated approach by three spheres of government in delivering service to the communities. The DDM is an integrated approach that champions for one district, one plan, one budget and holistic service delivery through the alignment of plans. The DDM has been developed by the Ministry of Cooperative Government and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) that seeks to promote coherent and holistic system to achieve integrated service delivery and development in 44 District and 8 Metropolitan Municipalities.

The programmes and plans of the Provincial and Local spheres need to find expression in the District Development Model and One Plan to ensure alignment of all plans such as the Provincial Growth and Development Plan, Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) through to the Local Spatial Development Framework and ultimately in the Integrated Development Plan (Municipal IDP). The District Development Model approach is aimed at streamlining all the plans to facilitate the implementation of programmes and plans at local municipal level (Frances Baard District Development Profile, 2020).

The cabinet approved in 2019 the District Development Model which foster to accelerate, align and integrate service delivery. Subsequently, the one plan development will harness the holistic and integrated approach in packaging and implementing programmes, projects and budgets aimed at growing the economy improving service delivery and promoting good governance. The District Development Model announced by the President seeks to address the “pattern of operating in silos” which leads to a lack of coherence in planning and implementation and makes it difficult for government to monitor and have oversight in its programmes. It is based on this background that the Frances Baard District Municipality will continue to engage with all the relevant stakeholders to ensure that the development of one plan and the implementation thereof. The successful implementation of the one plan is solely dependent on buy-in from all three spheres of the Government and Private Sectors.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

The District Development Model announced by the President seeks to address the “pattern of operating in silos” which leads to a lack of coherence in planning and implementation and makes it difficult for government to monitor and have oversight in its programmes. The new District Development model aims to improve the coherence and impact of government service delivery on the 44 Districts and 8 Metros including the Frances Baard District Municipality (FBDM) in the Northern Cape. The new model should also do away with the current challenges of poor intergovernmental coordination, planning, budgeting and implementation. The aim of this One Plan is to provide a development profile and key development trends of the FBDM. In addition to providing a development profile for the FBDM, the report also identifies key challenges spatially, demographically, economically, socially, governmental and in terms of financial management. The plan will also provide an

overview of projects related to the national, provincial and district perspective.

1.2 DDM INTENT

The District Development Model and One Plan aims to improve the coherence and impact of government service delivery, provides an ideal opportunity where national, provincial and local government can play a role to create a conducive environment for an entrepreneurial and innovative state.

The programmes and plans in both provincial and local spheres need to find expression in the District Development Model and One Plan to ensure alignment within all the relevant plans starting from the Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP), Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) through to the Local Spatial Development Framework (Municipal SDF) and ultimately the Integrated Development Plan (Municipal IDP).

This approach will not only accelerate local economic development, urbanization, economic activities but also the provision of basic services and other tailor-made solutions such as “Covid-19 interventions” at grass roots level.

The One Plan will focus on key economic infrastructure projects that require unlocking actions; Key catalytic projects (catalytic projects in the context of the One Plan refers to large scale spatial transformation projects of greater investment value and that are projected to make a substantial contribution to economic growth, job creation and skills revolution).

1.3 ONE PLAN

The FBD DDM is guided by the One Plan content guide and consist of five sections namely; **Introduction, Diagnostic analysis, Vision setting, Strategy formulation and Implementation and monitoring framework.**

The One Plan is a visionary and transformative plan addressing the following interrelated DDM key transformation focus areas namely;

- **Demographic change and people development:** To improve the quality of life and overall well-being of the people.
- **Economic positioning:** To build a resilient and transformed economy.
- **Spatial restructuring and environmental:** To develop a transformed, efficient, and sustainable spatial form for economic development and integrated human settlements.

- **Infrastructure engineering:** To mobilise, target, align and manage infrastructure investments sustainably.
- **Integrated service provision:** To enable a reliable, cost effective, viable, sustainable and seamless service provision.
- **Governance:** To improve the performance of all spheres of governance.



Figure 1: DDM transformation focus areas

Source: One Plan content guideline

In relation to each transformation focus area the One Plan has to articulate the following:

- The current situation.
- The desired future.
- The strategies and Interventions needed to move from the current to the desired.
- The Implementation commitments by all three spheres of government and key stakeholders that will enable the identified strategies/interventions to be implemented.

1.4 ONE PLAN FORMULATION PROCESS

The One Plan formulation process was adapted from the One plan content guideline roadmap. The One Plan is formulated jointly by all three spheres of government. CoGTA facilitates the processes by which the joint planning takes place. The One Plan is undertaken as a cooperative governance function that is stipulated in the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (2005).

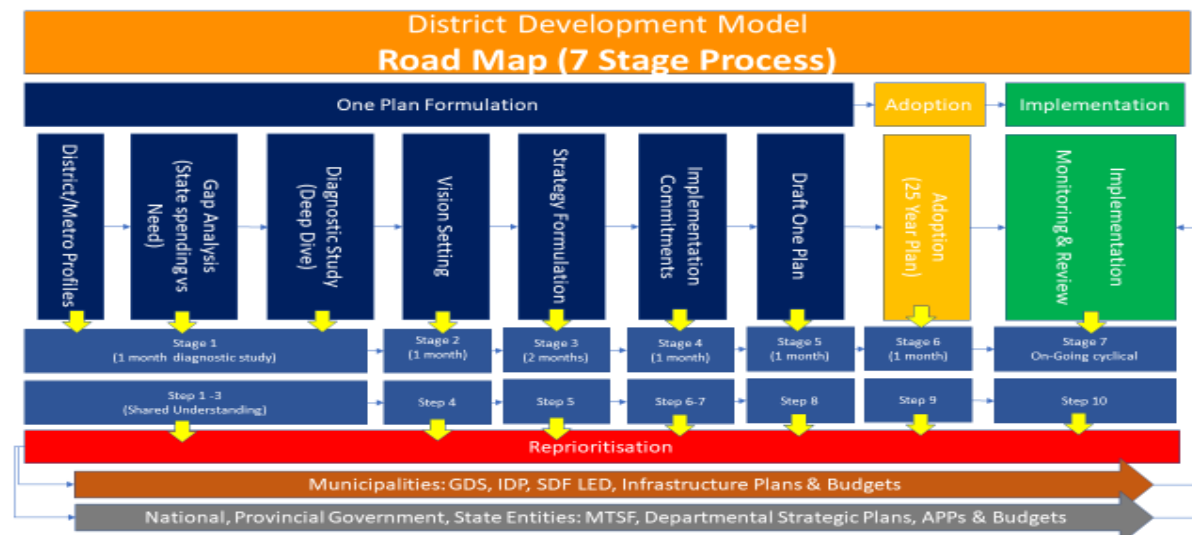


Figure 2: One Plan formulation process

Source: One Plan content guideline

1.5 ONE PLAN OUTLINE

The Frances Baard District One Plan is comprised of the following sections:

- STAGE 1: Introduction
- STAGE 2: Diagnostic analysis
- STAGE 3: Vision setting
- STAGE 4: Strategy formulation
- STAGE 5: Implementation commitments
- STAGE 6: Conclusion

2. DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSIS

The diagnostic analysis was highlighted and the current status quo is discussed on the Demographics/ people development, Economic positioning, Spatial restructuring and environmental, Infrastructure engineering, Integrated service provision, and Governance

2.1 PEOPLE DEVELOPMENT

The Frances Baard District has a total population of 439 000, of which 225, 906 (51.47%) are females and 212, 995 (48.53%) are males. Frances Baard District Municipality housed 0.7% of South Africa's total population in 2019. Between 2009 and 2019 the population growth averaged 2.31% per annum which is slightly higher than the growth rate of South Africa as a whole (1.61%). Compared to Northern Cape's average annual growth rate (2.05%), the growth rate in Frances Baard's population at 2.31% was very similar than that of the province.

Table 1: Total population – Local municipalities and district

	2011	2016	2021	Average Annual growth
Sol Plaatje	235,000	261,000	286,000	2.00%
Dikgatlong	41,300	44,800	48,400	1.61%
Magareng	22,600	24,600	26,800	1.72%
Phokwane	58,800	61,800	66,000	1.17%
Frances Baard	357,556	392,582	427,545	1.80%

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

The Sol Plaatje Local Municipality increased the most, in terms of population, with an average annual growth rate of 2.0%, the Magareng Local Municipality had the second highest growth in terms of its population, with an average annual growth rate of 1.7%. The Phokwane Local Municipality had the lowest average annual growth rate of 1.17% relative to the other within the Frances Baard District Municipality.

Population by population group, gender and age

The total population of a region is the total number of people within that region measured in the middle of the year. Total population can be categorised according to the population group, as well as the sub-categories of age and gender. The population groups include African, White, Coloured and Asian, where the Asian group includes all people originating from Asia, India and China. The age subcategory divides the population into 5-year cohorts, e.g. 0-4, 5-9,

10-13, etc.

Frances Baard District Municipality's male/female split in population was 91.4 males per 100 females in 2021. The Frances Baard District Municipality has significantly more females (52.24%) than males, when compared to a typical stable population. This is most probably an area with high male out migration to look for work elsewhere. In total there were 223 000 (52.24%) females and 204 000 (47.76%) males. This is different from the Northern Cape Province as a whole where the female population counted 676 000 which constitutes 51.18% of the total population of 1.32 million.

Table 2: Population by population group, gender and age-Frances Baard District municipality, 2021

	African		White		Coloured		Asian	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
00-04	15,900	16,400	683	743	5,080	4,980	163	211
05-09	15,400	15,900	662	640	4,540	4,590	168	123
10-14	15,600	15,000	597	586	4,400	4,540	68	54
15-19	12,900	12,400	718	601	4,570	4,480	90	94
20-24	11,400	10,700	684	697	5,000	4,820	106	88
25-29	12,700	10,900	831	678	4,960	5,010	74	168
30-34	13,300	11,200	982	936	4,500	4,190	192	209
35-39	12,600	10,600	1,010	1,020	4,130	3,860	154	280
40-44	9,740	8,840	908	726	3,390	3,240	73	194
45-49	6,860	6,990	767	741	3,090	2,760	65	148
50-54	5,400	5,230	795	788	3,040	2,650	81	91
55-59	4,930	3,890	1,110	809	2,650	2,280	40	75

60-64	4,960	3,460	1,000	847	2,180	1,820	45	47
65-69	4,400	2,500	984	822	1,750	1,210	37	29
70-74	2,710	1,960	918	681	1,260	982	49	19
75+	2,930	1,680	1,660	1,020	1,340	831	56	36
Total	152,000	138,000	14,300	12,300	55,900	52,200	1,460	1,870

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

In 2021, the Frances Baard District Municipality's population consisted of 67.70% African (289 000), 6.23% White (26 600), 25.29% Coloured (108 000) and 0.78% Asian (3 330) people.

The largest share of population is within the young working age (25-44 years) age category with a total number of 132 000 or 30.8% 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 29.7%, followed by the older working age (45-64 years) age category with 69 600 people. The age category with the least number of people is the retired / old age (65 years and older) age category with only 29 900 people.

Based on the present age-gender structure and the present fertility, mortality and migration rates, Frances Baard's population is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.6% from 428 000 in 2021 to 462 000 in 2026.

Table 3: Population projections-2021-2026

	Frances Baard	Northern Cape	National Total	Frances Baard as % of province	Frances Baard as % of national
2021	428,000	1,320,000	60,300,000	32.3%	0.71%
2022	434,000	1,340,000	61,100,000	32.4%	0.71%
2023	441,000	1,360,000	61,900,000	32.5%	0.71%
2024	448,000	1,380,000	62,700,000	32.5%	0.71%
2025	455,000	1,400,000	63,500,000	32.6%	0.72%

2026	462,000	1,410,000	64,300,000	32.7%	0.72%
Average Annual growth					
2021-2026	1.55%	1.35%	1.29%		

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

The population projection of Frances Baard District Municipality shows an estimated average annual growth rate of 1.6% between 2021 and 2026. The average annual growth rate in the population over the forecasted period for Northern Cape Province and South Africa is 1.4% and 1.3% respectively and is lower than that the average annual growth in the Frances Baard District Municipality.

The above statistics indicates that the region is growing in terms of population, and this is a result of fertility as well as in-migration. This growth means that developments are necessary for the improvement of the livelihood of people, this in terms of skills development, education attainment, health, infrastructure development and provision, as well as employment opportunities.

2.2 ECONOMIC POSITIONING

The economic state of Frances Baard District Municipality is put in perspective by comparing it on a spatial level with its neighbouring district municipalities, Northern Cape Province and South Africa. The section will also allude to the economic composition and contribution of the regions within Frances Baard District Municipality. The Frances Baard District Municipality does not function in isolation from Northern Cape, South Africa and the world and now, more than ever, it is crucial to have reliable information on its economy for effective planning. Information is needed that will empower the municipality to plan and implement policies that will encourage the social development and economic growth of the people and industries in the municipality respectively (IHS Markit , 2019).

Gross domestic product

With a GDP of R 44.5 billion in 2021 (up from R 22.8 billion in 2011), the Frances Baard District Municipality contributed 34.32% to the Northern Cape Province GDP of R 130 billion in 2021

increasing in the share of the Northern Cape from 34.27% in 2011. The Frances Baard District Municipality contributes 0.71% 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). Its contribution to the national economy stayed similar in importance from 2011 when it contributed 0.69% to South Africa, but it is lower than the peak of 0.74% in 2014.

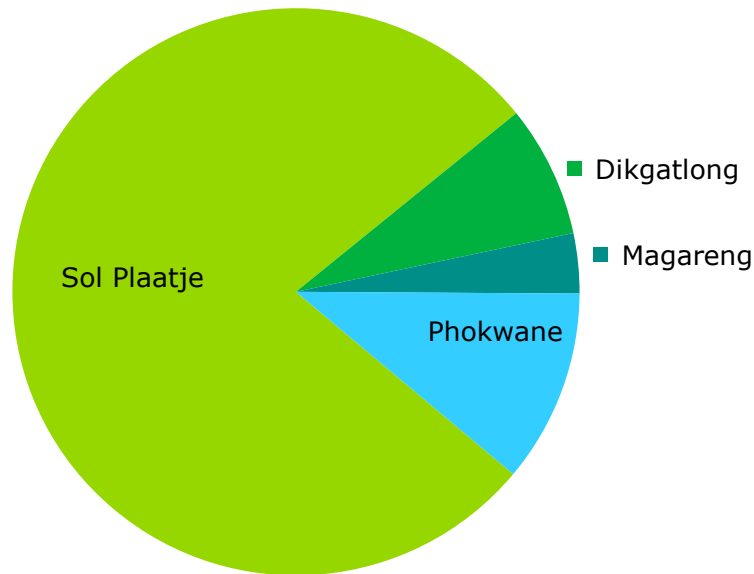
Table 4: Gross domestic product- Frances Baard, Northern Cape and National

	Frances Baard	Northern Cape	National Total	Frances Baard as % of province	Frances Baard as % of national
2011	22.8	66.6	3,327.0	34.3%	0.69%
2012	24.5	70.9	3,566.4	34.5%	0.69%
2013	26.1	74.8	3,868.6	34.9%	0.67%
2014	30.6	87.0	4,133.9	35.2%	0.74%
2015	32.3	90.9	4,420.8	35.6%	0.73%
2016	34.1	95.2	4,759.6	35.8%	0.72%
2017	36.0	101.0	5,078.2	35.7%	0.71%
2018	37.8	105.5	5,348.6	35.9%	0.71%
2019	39.4	109.8	5,613.7	35.9%	0.70%
2020	39.0	110.6	5,556.9	35.2%	0.70%
2021	44.5	129.6	6,225.4	34.3%	0.71%

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

The greatest contributor to the Frances Baard District Municipality economy is the Sol Plaatje Local Municipality with a share of 78.05% or R 34.7 billion, increasing from R 17.9 billion in 2011. The economy with the lowest contribution is the Magareng Local Municipality with R 1.52 billion growing from R 771 million in 2011.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Frances Baard District Municipality, 2021



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

Figure 3: GDP Contribution-Local municipalities

In 2021, there were 273 000 people living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition, across Frances Baard District Municipality - this is 47.97% higher than the 184 000 in 2011. The percentage of people living in poverty has increased from 51.60% in 2011 to 63.85% in 2021, which indicates a increase of -12.2 percentage points.

It was estimated that in 2019 15.10% of all the households in the Frances Baard District Municipality, were living on R30,000 or less per annum. In comparison with 2009's 28.33%, the number is close to half. The 192000-360000 income category has the highest number of households with a total number of 14 200, followed by the 30000-42000 income category with 12 200 households. Only 11 households fall within the 0-2400 income category.

In 2021, the Gini coefficient in Frances Baard District Municipality was at 0.619, which reflects a increase in the number over the ten-year period from 2011 to 2021. The Northern Cape Province and South Africa had a Gini coefficient of 0.61 and 0.627 respectively. In 2021, there were a total number of 36 000 people unemployed in Frances Baard, which is an decrease of

-5 770 from 41 800 in 2011. The total number of unemployed people within Frances Baard constitutes 31.91% of the total number of unemployed people in Northern Cape Province.

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

Table 5: Gross Value Added by broad economic sector, 2021

	Frances Baard	Northern Cape	National Total	Frances Baard as % of province	Frances Baard as % of national
Agriculture	1.3	8.6	152.8	14.7%	0.83%
Mining	1.6	30.0	474.9	5.4%	0.34%
Manufacturing	2.0	4.0	729.8	48.8%	0.27%
Electricity	1.6	3.6	171.7	43.7%	0.93%
Construction	0.8	2.0	141.0	39.7%	0.57%
Trade	5.0	11.3	751.3	44.1%	0.66%
Transport	4.8	9.8	397.8	48.4%	1.20%
Finance	9.0	19.1	1,320.5	46.9%	0.68%
Community services	13.8	29.8	1,432.9	46.5%	0.97%
Total Industries	39.8	118.3	5,572.6	33.6%	0.71%

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

In 2021, the community services sector is the largest within Frances Baard District Municipality accounting for R 13.8 billion or 34.8% of the total GVA in the district municipality's economy. The sector that contributes the second most to the GVA of the Frances Baard District Municipality is the finance sector at 22.5%, followed by the trade sector with 12.5%. The sector that contributes the least to the economy of Frances Baard District Municipality is the

construction sector with a contribution of R 806 million or 2.03% of the total GVA.

Key economic drivers

Economic drivers are factors that affect changes at many levels of the economy and stock market. Macro drivers cause changes at the overall market level. Micro drivers cause change at the entity level. In the district, the Covid 19 pandemic, inflation, exchange rates, manufacturing could lead to closure of the companies and local community lost jobs and on the other end; capital investment create conducive environment for the local economic growth (Investopedia, 2022).

Local Economic Development

Local Economic Development (LED) is the continuous developmental process based on local initiative and driven by local stakeholders. It involves identifying and using local resources ideas and skills to stimulate economic growth and development. The aim of LED is to create an enabling environment that stimulates and fosters employment creation, entrepreneurial opportunities for residents, alleviate poverty and redistribute resources and opportunities to the benefits of all residents. The purpose of Local Economic Development is to build up the capacity of a local area to improve its economic future and the quality of life for all. It is a process by which government, the private sector, labour and civil society work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation. Local economic development encourages public, private, and civil society sectors to establish partnerships and collaboratively find local solutions to common economic challenges (Frances Baard District Municipality, 2019/20).

The LED process seeks to empower local participants to effectively utilize business enterprise, labour, capital, and other local resources to achieve local priorities (e.g. to promote quality jobs, reduce poverty and generate municipal taxes). For LED to be successful, participants and practitioners should have knowledge of these actions and be committed to a process to achieve sustainable results. The district economy is still primary based and skewed towards the Sol Plaatje municipality economy. Sol Plaatje alone is responsible for just under 80% of the value addition in the district while the secondary sector contributes only around 7%. There are LED Priority issues planned to grow and develop the district economy. Some of these initiatives are:

- Establishment of economic clusters.
- Establishment of incubation hubs in all local municipalities.
- Establishment of an Agri-park inclusive of the Farmer Production Support Units (FPSU) and the Rural Urban Market Centre (Sol Plaatje fresh produce market).
- Establishment of Business Support centres (SMMEs support one stop centres) in Magareng and Dikgatlong local municipalities (Phokwane one is completed).
- Support and development of SMMEs; Local Trade and investment promotion; Product development and marketing of locally produced products.
- Entrepreneurship promotion and development.
- Promotion and support of township economies.
- Informal economy support programme.

Challenges:

- Lack of the diversification of the district economy
- Low skills Levels
- Low economies of scale
- Poor infrastructure for businesses
- Poor coordination and support for local economic development.

Solutions:

- Heritage preservation.
- Less dependency on mining.
- Increase agricultural activities.
- SMME development to address low economies of scale.
- Increase secondary sector activities via SEDA and FBDM.

Tourism

As defined by the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UN WTO), a trip refers to travel, by a person, from the time they leave their usual residence until they return to that residence. This is usually referred to as a round trip. IHS likes to narrow this definition down

to overnight trips only, and only those made by adult visitors (over 18 years). Also note that the number of "person" trips are measured, not household or "party trips".

The main purpose for an overnight trip is grouped into these categories:

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

Table 6: Number of trips by purpose of trips-2009-2019

Year	Leisure / Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other (Medical, Religious, etc)	Total
2009	43,700	21,400	232,000	32,700	330,000
2010	45,500	21,700	239,000	37,900	345,000
2011	44,300	21,800	233,000	40,100	340,000
2012	41,800	23,000	218,000	40,700	323,000
2013	38,900	22,500	203,000	40,600	305,000
2014	37,400	21,700	189,000	38,200	286,000
2015	36,100	19,700	171,000	35,100	262,000
2016	37,200	19,000	161,000	33,700	251,000
2017	39,400	17,300	156,000	32,200	245,000
2018	41,100	15,100	147,000	29,000	232,000
2019	43,300	12,500	140,000	29,400	225,000
Average Annual growth					
2009-2019	-0.09%	-5.26%	-4.96%	-1.04%	-3.76%

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1990

In Frances Baard District Municipality, the Leisure / Holiday, relative to the other tourism,

recorded the highest average annual growth rate from 2009 (43 700) to 2019 (43 300) at -0.09%. Visits to friends and relatives recorded the highest number of visits in 2019 at 140 000, with an average annual growth rate of -4.96%. The tourism type that recorded the lowest growth was Business tourism with an average annual growth rate of -5.26% from 2009 (21 400) to 2019 (12 500).

Total tourism spending

In their Tourism Satellite Account, StatsSA defines tourism spending as all expenditure by visitors for their trip to the particular region. This excludes capital expenditure as well as the shopping expenditure of traders (called shuttle trade). The amounts are presented in current prices, meaning that inflation has not been considered. It is important to note that this type of spending differs from the concept of contribution to GDP. Tourism spending merely represents a nominal spend of trips made to each region (IHS Markit , 2019).

Table 8: Total tourism spending - Frances Baard, Northern Cape and National Total, 2009-2019

Year	Frances Baard	Northern Cape	National Total
2009	1.0	2.7	153.4
2010	1.1	3.0	167.2
2011	1.2	3.1	174.5
2012	1.3	3.5	199.4
2013	1.4	3.9	217.8
2014	1.7	4.5	240.5
2015	1.6	4.3	231.4
2016	1.8	5.0	267.2
2017	1.8	5.1	277.5
2018	1.6	4.8	273.2
2019	1.6	4.9	284.6
Average Annual growth			

2009-2019	4.76%	6.17%	6.37%
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Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1990

Frances Baard District Municipality had a total tourism spending of R 1.64 billion in 2019 with an average annual growth rate of 4.8% since 2009 (R 1.03 billion). Northern Cape Province had a total tourism spending of R 4.91 billion in 2019 and an average annual growth rate of 6.2% over the period. Total tourism spending in South Africa increased from R 153 billion in 2009 to R 285 billion in 2019 at an average annual rate of 6.4% (IHS Markit , 2019).

Tourism is one of the world's largest growing industries and one of its fastest growing economic sectors. The tourism industry contributes largely towards regional development as it aids in diversifying economies and promotes the development of new economic activities. Tourism has significant impacts that are generated when tourism spending flows into the non-tourism sectors of the local economy, it has the ability to stimulate demand and production in other sectors of the economy and generate significant multiplier effects. Tourism is not only regarded as an important economic activity but is also recognised as an essential tool to promote mutual understanding and tolerance through the interactions between tourists and host communities which enable participants to learn about each other's culture. Domestic tourism has the potential to foster social cohesion, as citizens travel to explore their own country and interact with their fellow citizens in the process. Furthermore, tourism has the potential to foster regional interaction (Department of Tourism , 2017).

A functional and vibrant tourism sector can facilitate socio-economic growth through job creation, investment attraction, social development, and small enterprise development. The Frances Baard District Municipality (FBDM) has identified tourism as a sector with great potential for economic growth in the region. The district offers exceptional natural, cultural and historical attributes which offers potential for the development of tourism. Unfortunately, these tourism assets have not been optimally utilised to generate a significant impact on economic growth and development in the region.

The district has identified the following priority projects for tourism development:

- Develop and improve potential and current historical and heritage products.
- Water / river based multi-use visitor facilities/ soft adventure experiences.
- Avi-tourism.

- Development and promotion of tourism routes in the district.

Challenges:

- Poor community involvement regarding the tourism initiatives.
- Lack of the packaged tourism experiences (Route development).
- Lack of brand awareness and tourism development.
- Lack of functional tourist information centres.

Solution:

- Awareness programmes in the communities for tourism i.e., IDP meetings, social media, tourism promotion through local tourism association.
- Partnership to develop tourism.

Agriculture

Agriculture in FBDM is one of the main economic drivers. In Phokwane Municipality, the Vaalharts irrigation scheme which is the second largest in the Southern Hemisphere sustains 1280 farms. The agriculture products produced at Vaalharts consist of wheat, fruit, pecan nuts, peanuts, lucerne, maize, cotton, olives, and vegetables. The Sol Plaatje land is mostly used for livestock, game, farming as well as crop productions (Lucerne, grapes, cotton and Soybeans). Magareng and Dikgatlong Municipalities comprise of extensive commercial farmland with few agri-villages. The agricultural land is mainly used for livestock and game farming (Frances Baard District Municipality , 2017-2022).

The highest potential agricultural land falls within the Phokwane Local Municipal area, between the towns of Hartswater, Jan Kempdorp and Ganspan to the north of the District. The area is known as the Vaalharts Irrigation Scheme and is the largest irrigation scheme in South Africa. High potential agricultural land is also present along the banks of the Vaal River between Riverton & Barkley West. Scattered smaller pockets of irrigated land is present within the eastern side of the Dikgatlong Local Municipal area as well as to the south of the Sol Plaatje Local Municipal area, surrounding Ritchie. Most of the cultivated land falls within the Agri-Parks prescribed radius of 60km, which provides the opportunity for investment within the District to enable the rural communities to acquire land through the Rural Development Programme initiatives to uplift the quality of life of rural communities. Crop cultivation is concentrated towards the central and eastern side of the District, with the highest

concentration of crop cultivation situated within the Vaalharts Water Scheme. These areas are categorized as High cultivation and pivot irrigation and is present within the whole scheme. Key projects are proposed within the Frances Baard District Focus Regions to unlock the economic potential of the rural areas as well as creating better linkages between urban and rural areas. Through some of the key project's poverty will be alleviated and access to markets will be more accessible for the rural poor.

There are three (3) main focal areas within the Frances Baard District which are located around the following important towns or nodes:

- Focus Region 1: Kimberley, Ritchie, Barkly West, Windsorton and surrounds;
- Focus Region 2: Warrenton, Ganspan, Hartswater, Jan Kempdorp, Pampierstad and surrounds;
- Focus Region 3: Delportshoop, Ulco, western and north western rural areas.

Table 7: Proposed potential projects per focus region Source: FBDM Rural dev plan, 2017

Focus Region	Existing Projects	Proposed Projects	Functional Region - Evident
Focus Region 1	Red Meat & Vegetables	Protein, Poultry and Vegetables	Meats (Beef, Mutton, Game) & Vegetables
Focus Region 2	Fruit, Nuts & Vegetables	Fruit, Nuts & Vegetables	Fruit, Nuts & Vegetables
Focus Region 3	Red Meat & Vegetables	Protein, Poultry and Vegetables	Meats (Beef, Mutton, Game) & Vegetables

Rural communities are still faced with challenges related to lack of and/or inadequate services and related infrastructure and inadequate resources for service delivery. Provision of services and allocation of resources should take into consideration the complexities and unique challenges facing each rural space. This therefore calls for adapted and realistic models of service delivery. The department through its internal branches proposes and implement projects in municipalities that are aligned to the District rural development plans to advance the agricultural sector. The projects aim to address the challenges of underdevelopment and

to try to unlock the economic potential of the rural areas (Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, 2017).

Mining

Diamond mining is taking place away from the rivers in dolomite pipes, while alluvial digging is present in the vicinity of the rivers. Lime is produced on a commercial scale at Ulco situated in the Ghaap Mountains. Building and construction material for the Northern Cape economy is extracted from the Quarries and Sand from the riverbeds. Mining activities have the following impact on the environment.

- Dust and smoke created by mining activities.
- Alluvial diamond digging causes a large increase in water consumption.
- The slurry created by this activity covers the natural environment.
- Vast areas of valuable topsoil and vegetation are destroyed.

Barriers and constraints to unlocking opportunities and potential

Key issues that impede on economic growth is the disjuncture between Spatial Development Strategy and local economic plans which is catalytic in terms of the establishment of the growth centres, Emerging growth centres, Stagnating small towns, Land Reform areas, development corridors and special resource areas. It would be important for the FBDM to be aware of nodes and/or corridors to be developed within the municipal area to align the LED initiatives with these nodes and/or corridors. Dilapidated or obsolete infrastructure, lack of the financial and human resource capacity, and inadequate revenue collection mechanism, bureaucracy, red tapes and lack of the full intergovernmental relations amongst the government entities, load shedding, theft and vandalism of the infrastructure (electric cables, power stations) have detrimental effect of the entire district. The poor infrastructure main cause of the district to unable to attract the new investors that will inject capital and promote Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs) as well as creating employment opportunities (Frances Baard District Municipality, 2021).

Local Economic Development strategy is a tool that will rely on in identifying and using local resources, ideas and skills to stimulate economic growth and development. The aim of LED is to create enterprise development and employment opportunities for local residents, alleviate poverty and, redistribute resources and opportunities to the benefit of all local residents. In

order for Local Economic Development (LED) to be effective, a community (local, ordinary people, entrepreneurs and local government) with the support of knowledgeable individuals and experts needs to identify and consider its own economic strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats and agree on a shared strategy.

LED is characterised by the following objectives:

- Creating an enabling environment for enterprise development;
- Establishing a job-creating economic growth path;
- Embarking upon sustainable rural development and urban renewal;
- Bringing the poor and disadvantaged to the centre of development;
- promote and develop local economic potential;
- support innovation and entrepreneurial thinking; and
- To leverage private and public financial and other resources for development.

Key enablers

Frances Baard District Municipality is legally bound to promote social and economic development within its community. This implies that public investment should largely focus on developing the municipal area in terms of local economic development and providing for the basic needs of the community. Thus, it is important that the FBDM provide services, infrastructure provision, community services, educational components and business support to areas that lack these services or in areas where improvements of these services are required. Tourism is a 'major contributor to the local economy' of the FBDM. Consequently, the FBDM is expected to contribute to the TGS (and ultimately AsgiSA) through developing and expanding its existing market in a way that promotes transformation, distribution and sustainability in the industry. This suggests that a local tourism strategy is essential for boosting economic development in the area.

FBDM needs to ensure that the programmes and projects that emerge from the LED Strategy need to focus on the sectors mentioned above. The design of the strategy needs to be such that the incentives offered in these programmes are accessible as a result.

Interventions and programmes

- Machinery and Equipment Grant Programme

The machinery and equipment grant programme was established in 2016/17 financial year, and its main aim is to support small business with machinery and equipment that will aid the business to improve their productivity and efficiency. Since inception, a total number of 42 SMEs have benefited from the grant. The negative impact of Covid- 19 on SMEs is quite evident in the district as there has been an increase in demand for the support grant.

- SME Capacitation Programme

Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises play a significant role in stimulating economic growth and transformation, innovation, and employment creation in the Frances Baard District Municipality in particular and South Africa in general. Nationally, it has been reported that SMMEs contribute between 52% and 57% to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The district recognizes that small enterprises are underdeveloped, and appropriate support is needed so that these enterprises can play a larger role in the economic activity of the district. SMMEs are still faced with numerous challenges that hinder their growth. It is evident that despite SMME funding and access to finance as major hindrances to their development, they also suffer from poor business and management skills which are a result of lack of adequate training and education which has resulted in a high rate of business failures.

It's upon this background that Frances Baard District Municipality responded to this challenge by embarking on a series of SMME skills training and support services interventions aimed at addressing the underlying factors that affect the growth and development of local SMMEs, and in partly to assist them sustain themselves in an environment constrained by Covid - 19. The intervention has mainly focused on building resilience among the local entrepreneurs so that they survive and grow beyond the challenges posed by the Covid- 19 pandemic.

- Women Empowerment Programme

- South African Women in Construction

The South African Women in Construction (SAWIC) initiative was founded to empower women to gain access to contracts, training, finance and networks in the construction

industry, with a view to restoring dignity of impoverished communities and developing much needed skills in the sector. SAWIC is a Section 21 Company and was established in 1999 and incorporated in 2004.

- South African Network of Women in Transport

The training was requested by South African Network of Women in Transport (SANWIT) for its members in the Frances Baard District. The women (trainees) came from four towns within the Frances Baard District, namely Kimberley, Ritchie, Warrenton and Barkly West. The training was requested for a period of four days. It was very encouraging to notice that most of the women were youth, and very eager to start their own businesses. Their ideas cut across different sectors which include Construction/ Building, Transport sector, Service sector (Cleaning), Beauty salons, Wholesale & Retail, Restaurants, Textile & Upholstery and Agriculture in particular Livestock.

2.3 SPATIAL RESTRUCTURING AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Location

The Frances Baard District Municipality is located in the far eastern portion of the Northern Cape Province. It shares its northern borders with the North West Province and its eastern border with the Free State Province. The municipality is the smallest district in the Northern Cape, making up only 3% of its geographical area. However, it accommodates the most significant proportion of the province's population. It comprises the four local municipalities of Dikgatlong, Magareng, Phokwane and Sol Plaatje. The district municipality is located in Kimberley, approximately 500km from Johannesburg north of the municipality, 1000km south of the municipality is Cape Town, and almost 800km east of the municipality is Port of Durban.

Sol Plaatje Local Municipality has a geographical area of 1877.1km² and comprises the urban areas of Kimberley, Ritchie and surrounding villages and farms. Kimberley is the administrative centre of the FBDM, and the seat of the Northern Cape Provincial Administration, whilst the main economic activities consist of retailers, industries, mining and farming. It accommodates about 255 351 people and contributes 78.85% to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of FBDM.

Dikgatlong Local Municipality is a Category B municipality with seven wards situated approximately 35 km north-west of Kimberley on the northern bank of the Vaal River. The

municipal area covers approximately 7 315 km² and borders with the Magareng Municipality in the north-east and Sol Plaatje in the south-east. Agriculture and mining form the economic activities of the area.

Phokwane Local Municipality has approximately 834km² of landmass and consists of Hartswater, Jan Kempdorp, Pampierstad and Ganspan settlements and the adjoining farming areas. The dominant economic activities are mainly agricultural, varying from stock farming in the dry areas to irrigated crops in the Vaalharts irrigation scheme. The municipality has high agricultural potential and the highest potential for economic growth in the district after Sol Plaatje Municipality.

Magareng Local Municipality is the smallest municipality within Frances Baard District Municipality. Warrenton, the administrative centre of Magareng local municipality, is situated approximately 75 km north of Kimberley on the banks of the Vaal River. The area of jurisdiction is approximately 1 542 km².

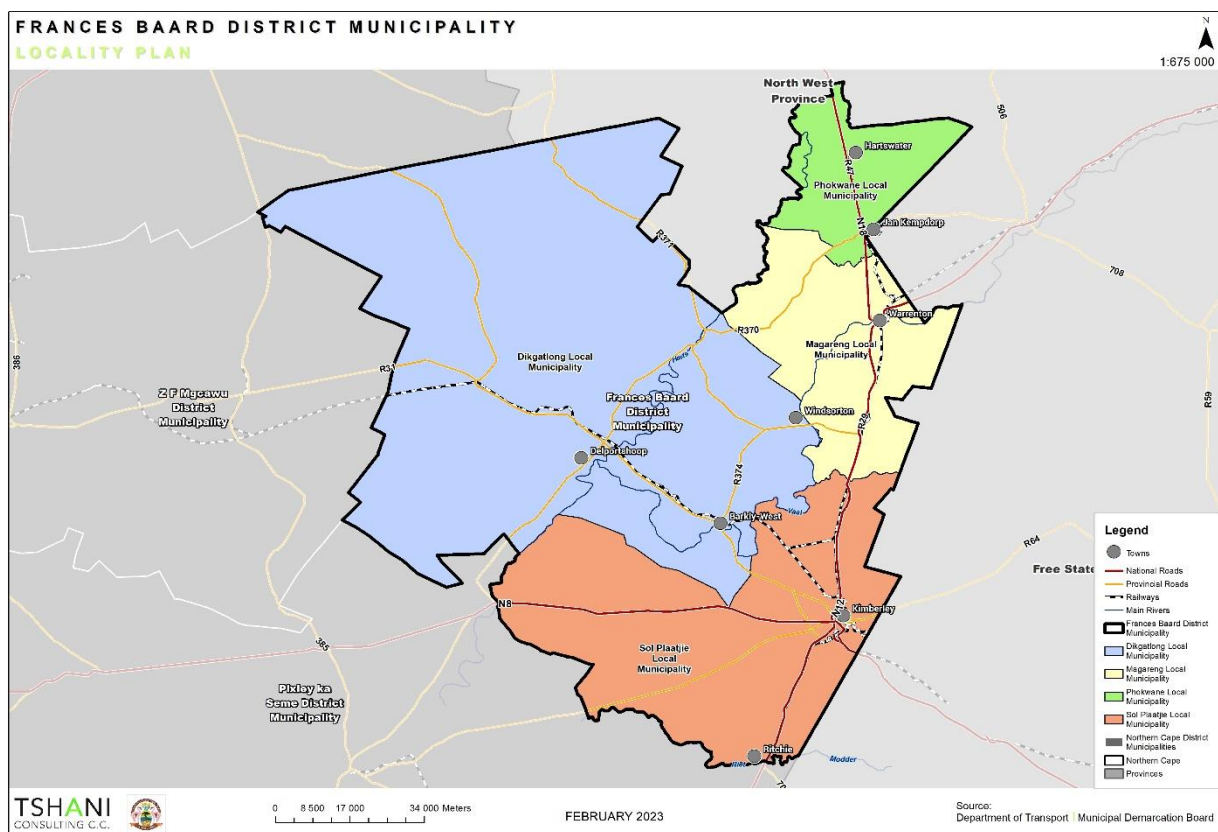


Figure 4: Locality map

Source: Tshani consulting, 2023

NSDF Directives

The National Spatial Development Framework of 2022 (NSDF) identify the Frances Baard District as a National Transformation Corridor Priority (North-western Transformation Corridor) area focussing on a production transition area and rail corridor from Mahikeng via Vryburg and Taung to Kuruman, Postmansburg and Sol Plaatje. Kimberley has also been identified as an urban node under stress. The district is also located in the Arid-Agri innovation area with extensive agricultural activities with pockets of intensive irrigation farming, mining clusters, renewable energy farms and small compact settlements. Some portions of the district are also located within the National Spatial Development Priority region focusing on mining. Although the district is well known for its agriculture and rich history in mining, it is also the capital of the Northern Cape Province and host to various provincial departments and private sector companies.

Economic spatial makeup

The Frances Baard district is predominantly a mining and agricultural district, with much potential to be unlocked. The climate is favourable for outdoor living, with many “sunny” days throughout the year. The Orange and the Vaal, two of the largest rivers, flow through our district. The region produces quality export fruit, vegetables and olives. The Vaalharts scheme is the largest irrigation scheme in the Southern hemisphere, with approximately 32,000ha of land under irrigation. The scheme sees water from a diversion weir in the Vaal River flowing through an 812km long network of canals to water approximately 1250 farming units within the scheme. In the Phokwane municipal area, there is scope for a secondary industry, such as processing premium agricultural products. Although predominantly a mining and agricultural region, Frances Baard District Municipality also offers rich experiences in terms of culture and history. The population has been estimated at 387 742 in Census 2016, and the district has a reputation for being friendly and hospitable.

Kimberley is centrally located in South Africa, and various commuters pass through the district en-route to Cape Town or Johannesburg via the N12. Being the government and business hub, combined with the constant flow of travellers between Johannesburg and Cape Town, the district and Kimberley holds enormous potential for internal and external investment in the district. Recently, the Premier of the Northern Cape also announced that Kimberley needs to be developed as a smart city to be the flagship city as part of his vision towards a Modern,

Growing and Successful Province. The main economic sectors of the District are as follows:

- Community Services: 28%;
- Finance: 22%;
- Trade: 15%;
- Transport 12%;
- Mining 10%;
- Agriculture: 4%;
- Manufacturing: 4%;
- Construction 3%; and
- Electricity 2%.

Settlements classification and function

Settlement	Primary function	Secondary function	Economic base
Kimberley	Urban core region	Administrative centre	Regional centre
Ritchie	Rural service centre	Agro processing	agriculture
Delportshoop	Rural service centre		Mining
Windsorton	Small rural service centre		mining
Barkly west	Rural service centre		Mining
Warrenton	Rural service centre	Agri-hub	Agriculture
Jan Kempdorp	Rural service centre		Agriculture
Hartswater	Rural service centre		Agriculture

Spatial Plans and SPLUMA implementation

Municipality	Spatial Development Framework	Land Use Scheme	Municipal Planning Tribunal	Appeal Authority	By-Law	Authorised Official
Frances Baard DM	SPLUMA Compliant	N/A	Joint MPT – Functional	N/A	N/A	Yes

Sol Plaatje LM	Not Compliant – in review	SPLUMA – in	Not SPLUMA Compliant – awaiting Council adoption	Single MPT – Functional	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dikgatlong LM	SPLUMA Compliant		SPLUMA Compliant	Joint MPT - Functional	Yes	Yes	Yes
Magareng LM	SPLUMA Compliant		SPLUMA Compliant	Joint MPT - Functional	Yes	Yes	Yes
Phokwane LM	Not Compliant – to be reviewed	SPLUMA – to	SPLUMA Compliant	Joint MPT - Functional	Yes	Yes	Yes

The district in conjunction with Local Municipalities and Provincial departments are ensuring that the municipalities are complying with SPLUMA which seek to address the spatial injustice by fostering plans and policy that promote spatial inclusion. The immediate interventions which the municipalities were assisted with to realise the spatial transformation are as follows: review of the spatial development frameworks, land use schemes, SPLUMA bylaws, promote infill development, adoption of the provincial spatial development framework and establishment of the District Municipal Planning Tribunal (DMPT), review of the environmental management framework. It is critical to provide brief highlight on the essence of the interventions provided to fast track the spatial transformation.

Frances Baard offers support on spatial planning to four local municipalities within the district. However, more focus is on Magareng, Phokwane and Dikgatlong Local Municipalities. In addition to limited planning tools, these municipalities are characterised by limited institutional planning capacity as compared to Sol Plaatje local municipality.

Frances Baard District Municipality, Phokwane Municipality, Dikgatlong Municipality and Magareng Municipality have agreed to establish a District Municipal Planning Tribunal (DMPT) to receive and dispose of land development applications and land use applications. The DMPT has been established and is operational.

Challenges:

- The authorized officials at the Local Municipalities to approve certain categorized land use applications still require training as they lack knowledge and understanding on the land use management and land development process.
- Local Municipalities as the authorities of the first instances on land development matters, they do not have system ready to receive and process land use applications.
- Local Municipalities have not yet established Appeal Authority as required by the SPLUMA.
- Local Municipalities lacks resources and are embedded with weak institutional capacity to implement and enforce the approve plans such as Land Use Scheme and Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF's).
- Local Municipalities gradually update the change in the land use rights or zones, which lead to the mismatch of the deed's information and land use on the ground.

Development Corridors

The following routes have been identified as **Primary existing corridors**: N8: Groblershoop – Kimberley – Bloemfontein – Ladybrand – Maseru Bridge. A strong economic and administrative link existing between Kimberley and Bloemfontein. Further studies are required to investigate potential. Corridor development efforts are evident in Bloemfontein whereas Kimberley has still to improve and access future corridor development potential between the cities. Kimberley is underperforming and requires catalytic projects to kick-start the local economy. The economic potential between Kimberley and Bloemfontein is not fully exploited and requires urgent development and strategic interventions (Frances Baard District Municipality, 2021).

N12: George – Beaufort West – Kimberley – Klerksdorp – Potchefstroom – Johannesburg – eMalahleni

A medium to strong economic linkage coexist between Ritchie, Kimberley, Warrenton towards Christiana, and Bloemhof. Further studies are required to determine the corridor development potential. The route further links to Gauteng and is regarded as a Treasure route. The link between Kimberley and Bloemhof shows economic potential, especially through the diversification of the economic activities taking the agricultural, mining, transportation and administrative activities along the route into consideration (Frances Baard

District Municipality, 2021).

The following routes have been identified as **Secondary existing corridors**: R64: To Bloemfontein: this route is a key gateway route into the Province of the Northern Cape as well as into the Frances Baard District. R370: To Jan Kempdorp; this regional Route links Schmidtsdrif to Jan Kempdorp. **Future Development Corridor**; the Northern Cape PSDF identifies the R31 to Kuruman as being a Future Development Corridor. A Future Development Corridor (R31) is proposed to facilitate the expansion of Kuruman, Hotazel and Kathu towards the Sol Plaatje Local Municipality. The Corridor is proposed to unlock the Rural Economic Development Zone, the corridor further links towards the Central Urban Cluster as proposed in the National Spatial Development Framework. The expansion would improve the economic diversity of the Central Urban Cluster as the Gamagara Corridor would be included in the last-mentioned cluster. The proposal would further encourage mixed land use activities, improved access and mobility, improve road safety and increased development potential in the central region of South Africa. Key to the success of the proposed development corridor is to promote freight to rail, thus releasing the pressure experienced on the existing road networks (Frances Baard District Municipality, 2021).

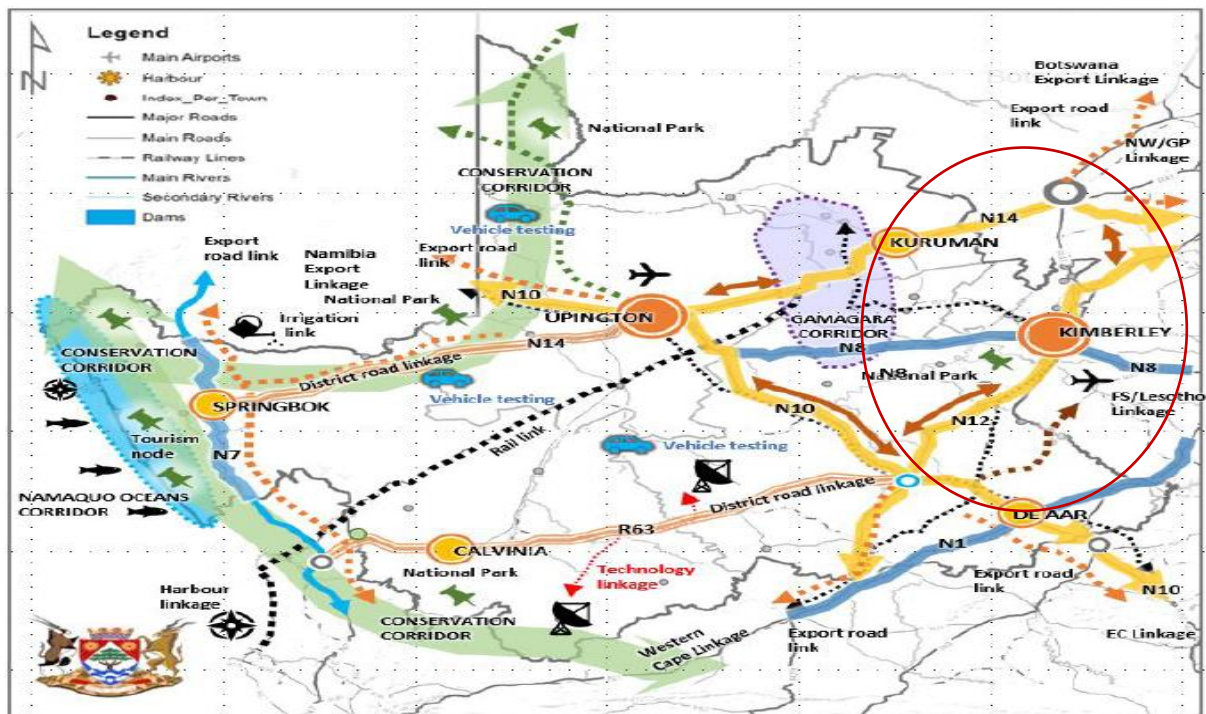


Figure 5: Corridor development

Source: NCPSPDF: 2018

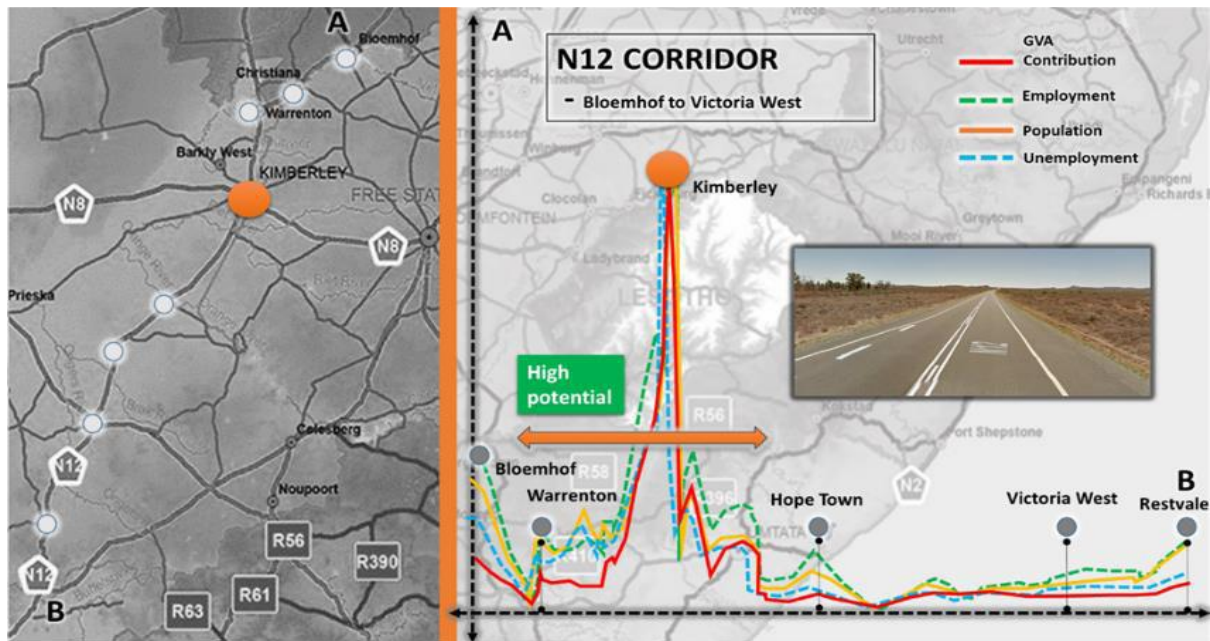


Figure 6: N12 Corridor development

Critical Biodiversity and Conservation areas

Critical Biodiversity Areas are located along the perennial rivers running through the Frances Baard District, and dams. There are also large parcels of CBA1's that need to be excluded from agricultural potential land due to the conservancy of critical endangered species and grassland in the Dikgatlong, Magareng and Sol Plaatje Local Municipalities. There are a lot of intensive farming and pivots located within the district especially in the Barkley West, Warrenton, Hartswater, Jan Kempdorp, and Pampierstad, along the Harts River and along the Riet River that need to be protected for food security.

Biodiversity score is derived from the Northern Cape biodiversity plan which classifies the Northern Cape according to biodiversity importance. Protected areas are giving a 0 score as it has no potential for development. CBA1 is also given a 0 since it's seen as critical. Ecological support areas are given a 50% score and already cultivated and used areas are 100 available for development.

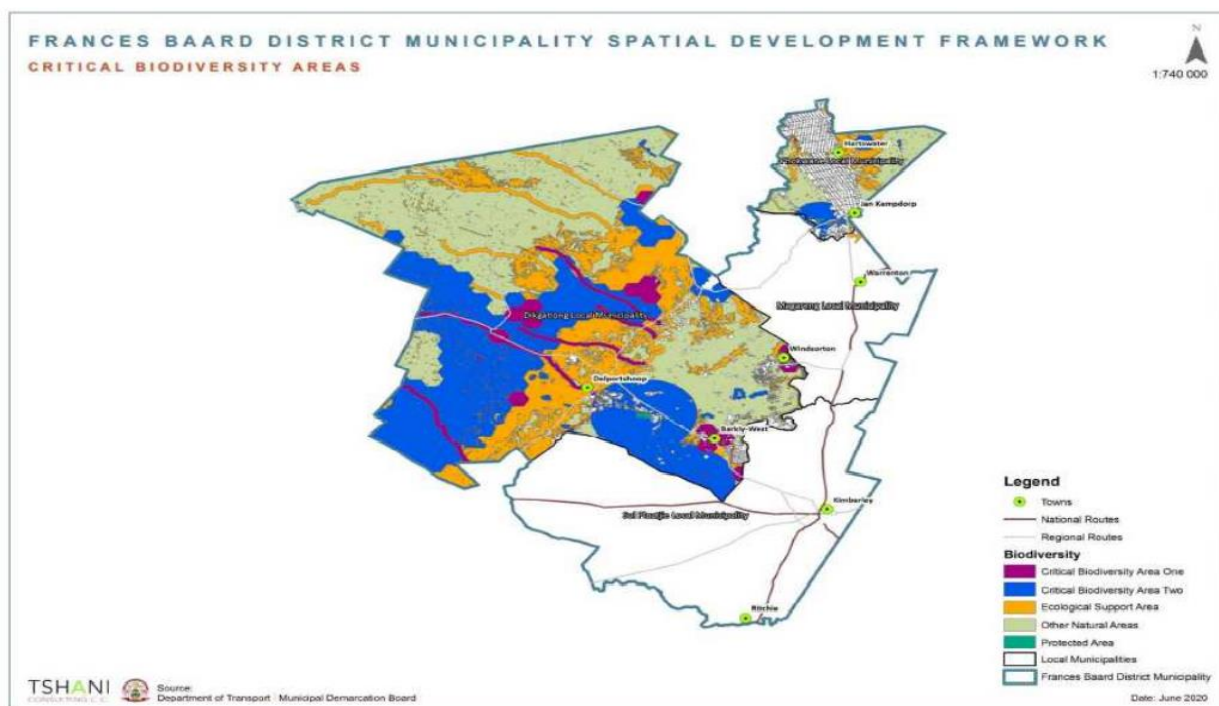


Figure 7: Critical biodiversity area

Source: FBDM SDF, 2021

Climate change

The growing awareness of climate change and the crucial role played by the natural environment in providing the essential ecosystem goods and services upon which all life on earth depends is the context for this theme. Climate Breakdown as it has come to be termed – is regarded as the most significant challenge to human development and, indeed, human survival as a viable species on earth in our era. It is already having – and will continue to have – far reaching impacts on human livelihoods.

According to the FBDM District Development Model, 2020; Climate change will have an impact on water, agriculture and many other human activities. Some 39 key impacts have been identified. The next table provides a summary of the key issues noted by municipalities in the district when analysing the impacts of climate change. These potential impacts and the degree to which they could affect specific districts is recorded. The first column of the table below shows how many of the 44 districts indicated whether the impact needs to be planned for, with the second column showing the percentage of districts so affected.

Key Land Issues

Land issues are defined as problems associated with land tenure, land reform and availability

of land, etc.

- Sparsely dispersed settlements, with low density
- There is a lack of undamaged and suitable land for grazing and housing in many areas
- Traditional leaders not releasing land or slow to release land

Key Movement Issues

Movement issues refer to issues related to the movement of objects or people from one location to another.

- Lack of Public sector managed public transportation
- Generally low-density development throughout the district which make accessibility, linkages between settlements difficult

Key Environmental Issues

Environmental issues are defined as problems with the planet's systems (air, water, soil, etc.) that have developed as a result of human interference or mistreatment of the planet.

- Mining threatens the biodiversity
- Loss of habitat due to destruction and invasion
- Lack of rainfall leads to the degradation of veld
- Prevent the pollution of rivers and streams by agricultural activities
- Measure and control air pollution by factories and mines
- Environmental and other pollution takes place because of the lack of surrounding fencing to avoid paper and plastic littering
- Air pollution is created and is a high risk for veld fires
- Surrounding vegetation is often used for energy sources
- Mining activities in many cases severely impacts on the environment
- Increasing demand for groundwater consumption and the drilling of boreholes, result in decreasing the level of the water table.

2.4 INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING

- **Roads and transport infrastructure**

The Rural Road Asset Management System (RRAMS) in the district will become partly operational in 2019. FBDM is currently part of this programme initiated by the national

Department of Roads. The aim of this system is to provide information about the roads assets in local municipalities as well as conditional assessments. This will become an important tool to lobby for funding of future roads' projects. Through the RRAMS programme it has already been established that there are about 2 085 km of gravel roads and about 975 km of paved roads as part of the municipalities' street networks. FBDM's grader operating team assist with maintenance of gravel streets in the local municipalities

Transportation and access to nodal points and places of employment is one of the most important issues in land use planning. A transport system serves to bind the urban and rural fabric together. Traveling issues could be measured in time and distance. The most popular measurement is walking distance which becomes applicable in the planning of urban settlements. Any distance beyond a reasonable walking distance would make the consumer dependant on other forms of transport such as road or railway. The plan below indicates the road network in the Frances Baard District:

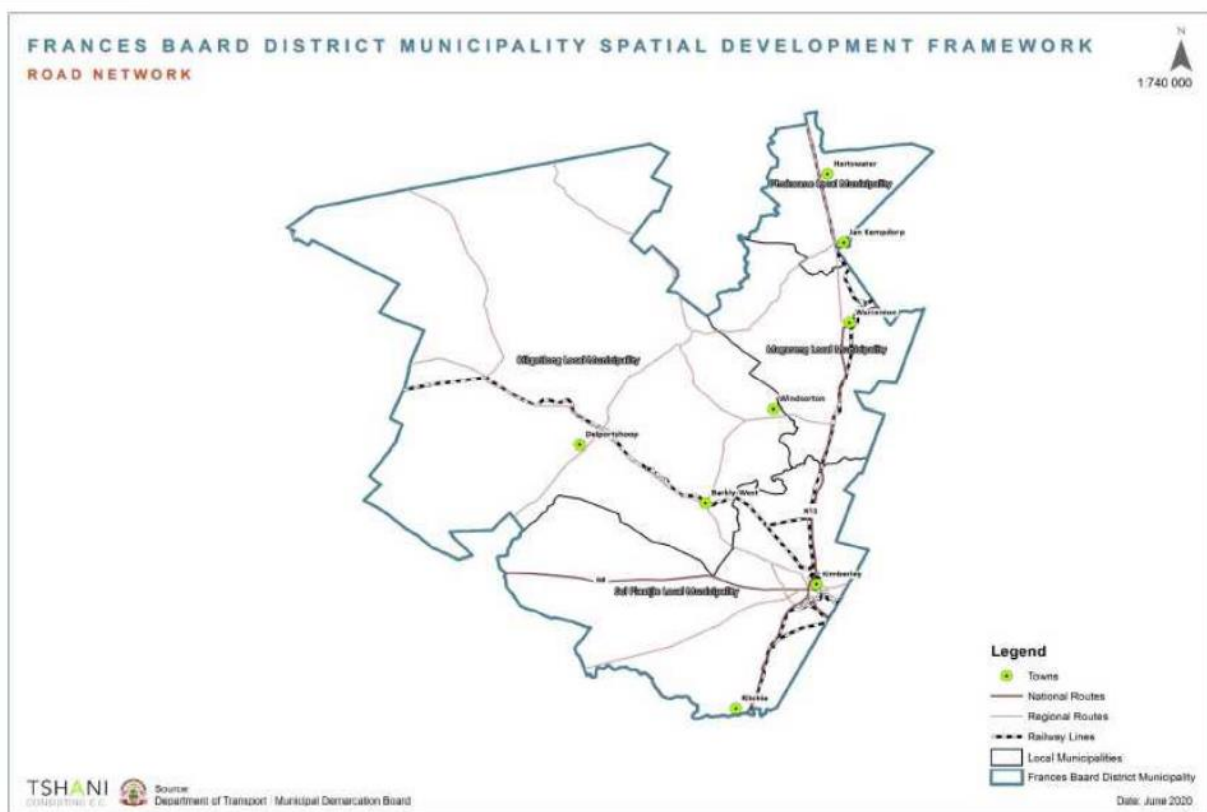


Figure 8: Road networks

Source: FBDM SDF, 2021

Major roads

The Frances Baard District Municipality has a good network of roads to link major towns with each other or surrounding higher order towns. National Roads: The following national roads provide a service to this area.

- N12 – This road runs in a north-south direction from the Modder-River to the south through Kimberley, Warrenton and over the Vaal River to the north.
- N18 – The N8 road connects with the N12 at Magareng and runs north-wards through Hartswater to link with Bloemfontein and the Free State. This road runs in a western direction to Campbell, Griekwastad and from there to Upington.
- N8 – Links Sol Plaatje in a south-eastern direction with Bloemfontein and the Free State. This road runs in a western direction to Campbell, Griekwastad and from there to Upington.
- R64 – Regional Road R64 links Kimberley eastwards with Bloemfontein via Boshof.
- R31 – The route runs from Sol Plaatje through Dikgatlong to Danielskuil.
- R370 – from Sol Plaatje to Siyancuma and further to the west. The R- roads fall under the management and supervision of the Northern Cape Roads Department. A system of smaller secondary district gravel roads supports the local farming communities which is under supervision of Frances Baard District municipality.
- All national roads are supervised, controlled, and managed by SANRAL.

Railway facilities

It is a well-known fact that the railway freight volume has been declining over the last 15 years to such an extent that passenger services has completely stopped. The following lines need to be mentioned:

- The main Gauteng to Cape Town line that moves through Modder–River, Kimberley, and Warrenton
- A main line that runs from Bloemfontein to the east via Kimberley to Postmasburg to the west.
- A smaller lesser active line also links Kimberley and Prieska. The above-mentioned system shows a well-planned and positioned facility linking various potential

development nodes.

By the proper management and planning of such infrastructure intra- settlement traffic could be facilitated.

Air transport

The Kimberley Airport is considered to have an important role in the regional economy. The main purpose of the airport is to transport business people and tourists to the Frances Baard area a limited amount of cargo is also however managed, but the main bulk thereof is directed to Upington Airport. ACSA has recently upgraded the Kimberley Airport to make it more consumer friendly for visitors. This refers to maintenance on the runways and the upgrading of the terminal buildings. The runway and facilities at the 98 Ammo depot of the SANDF is well structured and could be made fully operational at minimum cost. The John Weston airfield to the west of Kimberley is not registered.

Non - Motorised Transport

With the high level of poverty in the NC and the Frances Baard District Municipal area, a large % of the population depends primarily on pedestrian movement of public transport. Even the latter mode represents a cost to the indigent section of the community. In future town planning of towns and villages excessive walking distances to community facilities and residential units needs to be addressed.

Public Transport

The running and management of public transport is absolutely in the hands of the private sector. This depends on demand and supply principles and is managed by the taxi associations (long distance and local). The performance, affordability and convenience thereof are important to lower income of the population. Public transport trips cover commuter trips between home and work, school trips for children living further than 5 km from school and visits to health and administration facilities

- **Water Infrastructure**

A Water Service Authority (WSA) should be able to guarantee assurance of supply to its water users from the supply, demand and performance of the resources under existing climatic conditions. Although not defined, it is suggested that assurance of supply is met if water

resources can meet the peak demand of users by utilising less than 80% of the resource capacity.

There is no separate Water Service Provider contract in Sol Plaatje, Magareng, Phokwane or Dikgatlong. In all cases the municipality, as the WSA, provides water services.

Sol Plaatje's receives their water from;

- Vaal River
- Riet River with support from Vanderkloof Dam

Phokwane receives their water from:

- Vaal River via the Vaalharts Irrigation Scheme

Magareng receives their water from:

- Vaal River

Dikgatlong receives their water from:

- Sedibeng Water
- Vaal River

- **Energy Infrastructure**

Solar Energy

Solar energy generation can also be found in areas surrounding Kimberley, these solar plants are however directly connected to the Eskom grid and does not supply any settlement directly. The FBDM Rural Development Plan, 2018 mentions the expansion of Solar corridor in the district in order unlock potential for solar energy for the Agri-Hubs and FPSU's.

Electricity

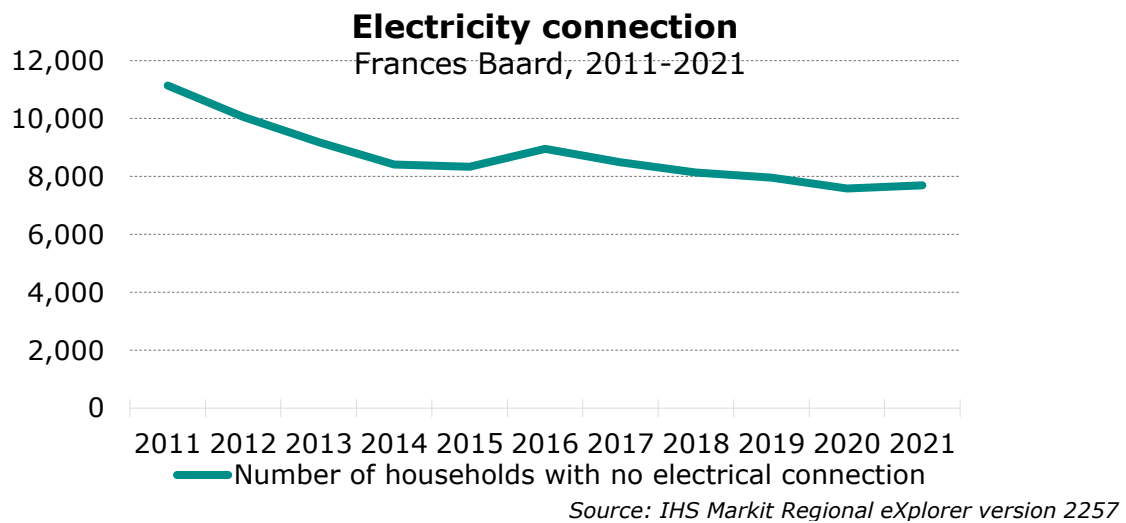


Figure 9: Electricity connection

When looking at the number of households with no electrical connection over time, it can be seen that in 2011 the households without an electrical connection in Frances Baard District Municipality was 11 100, this decreased annually at -3.64% per annum to 7 690 in 2021.

- **Education infrastructure**

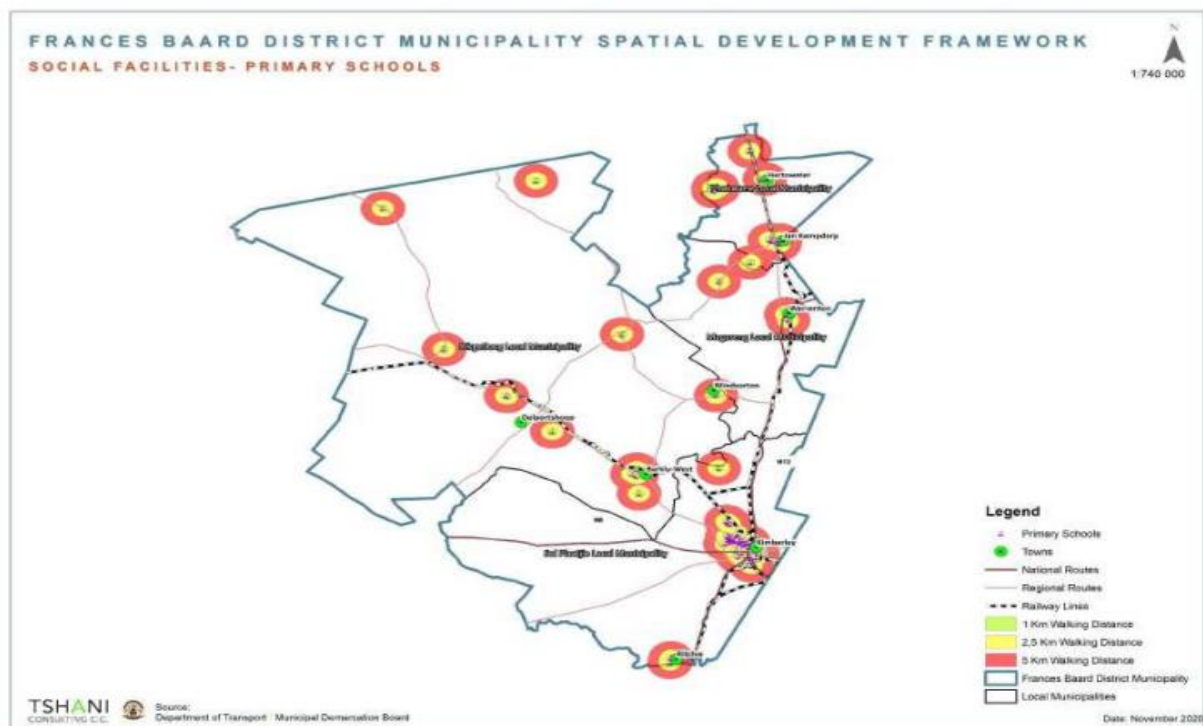


Figure 10: Primary schools in the district

Source: FBDM SDF, 2021

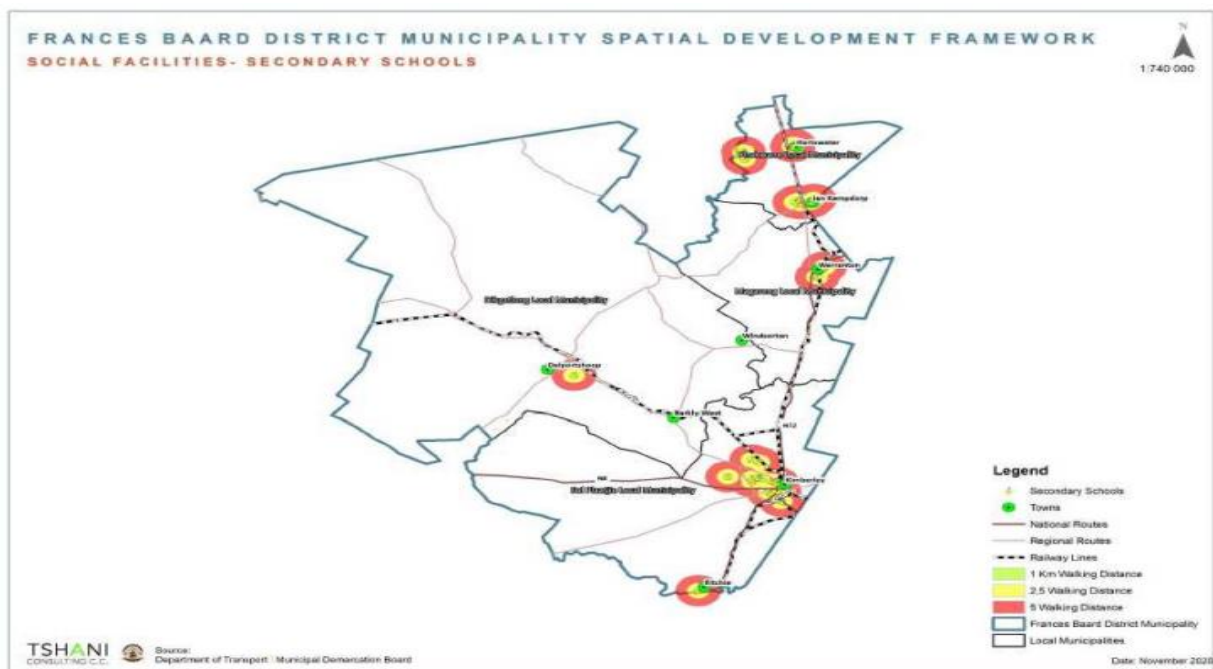


Figure 11: Secondary schools in the district

Source: FBDM SDF, 2021

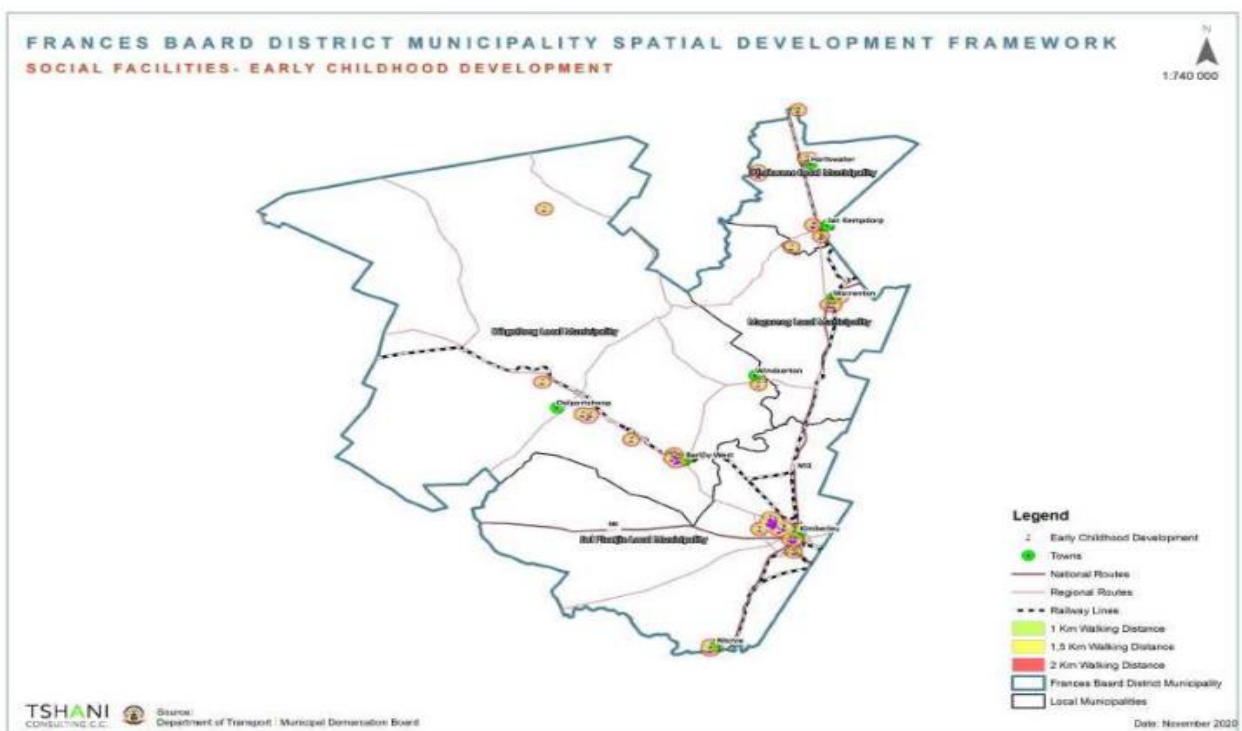


Figure 12: Early childhood development facilities in the district

Source: FBDM SDF, 2021

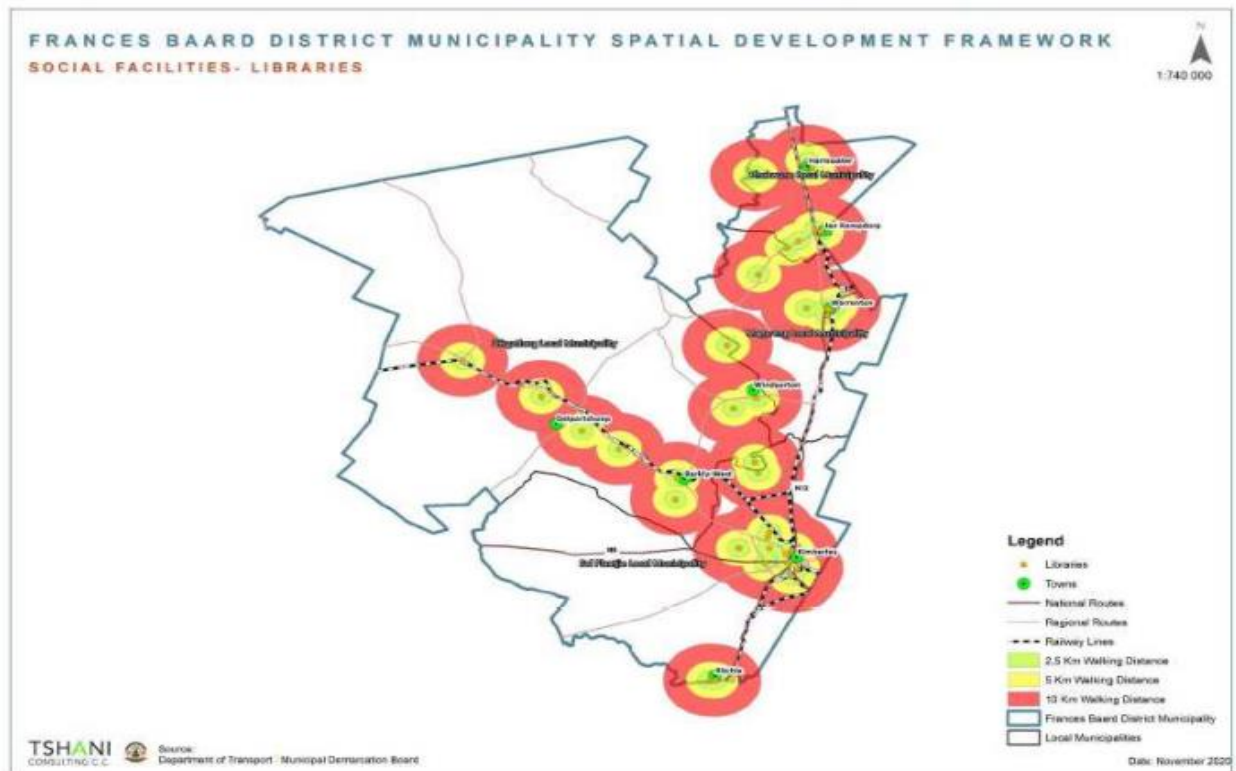


Figure 13: Libraries in the district

Source: FBDM SDF, 2021

- Health infrastructures

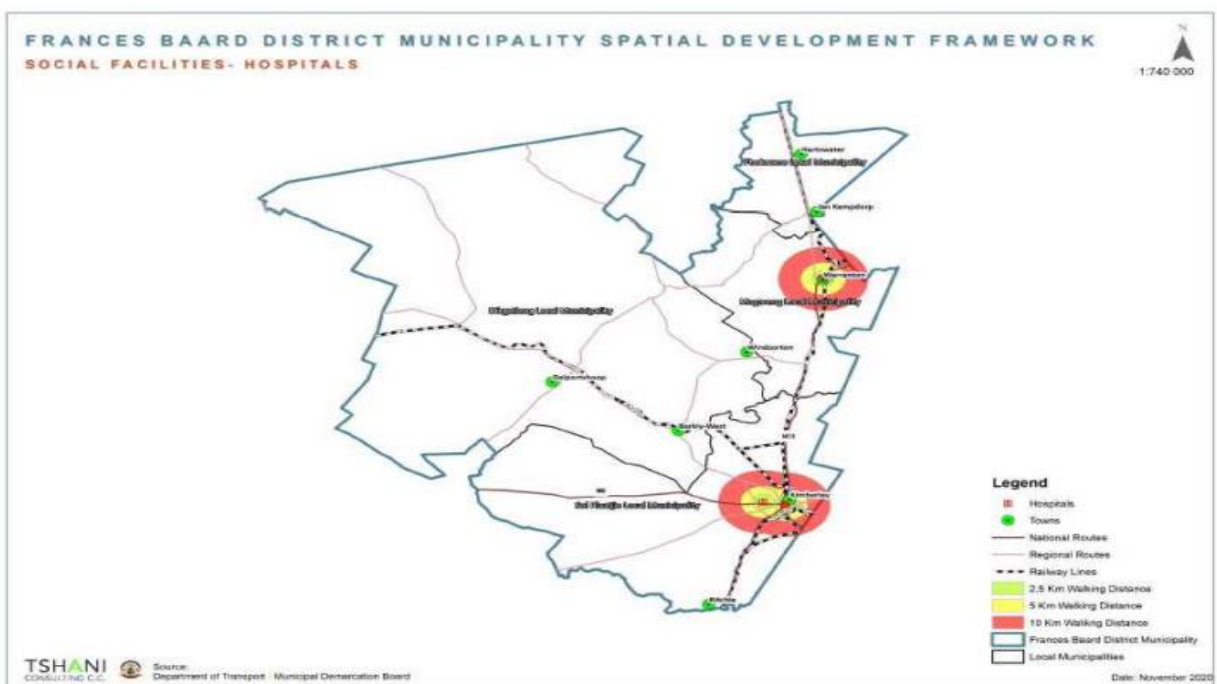


Figure 14: Hospitals in the district

Source: FBDM SDF, 2021

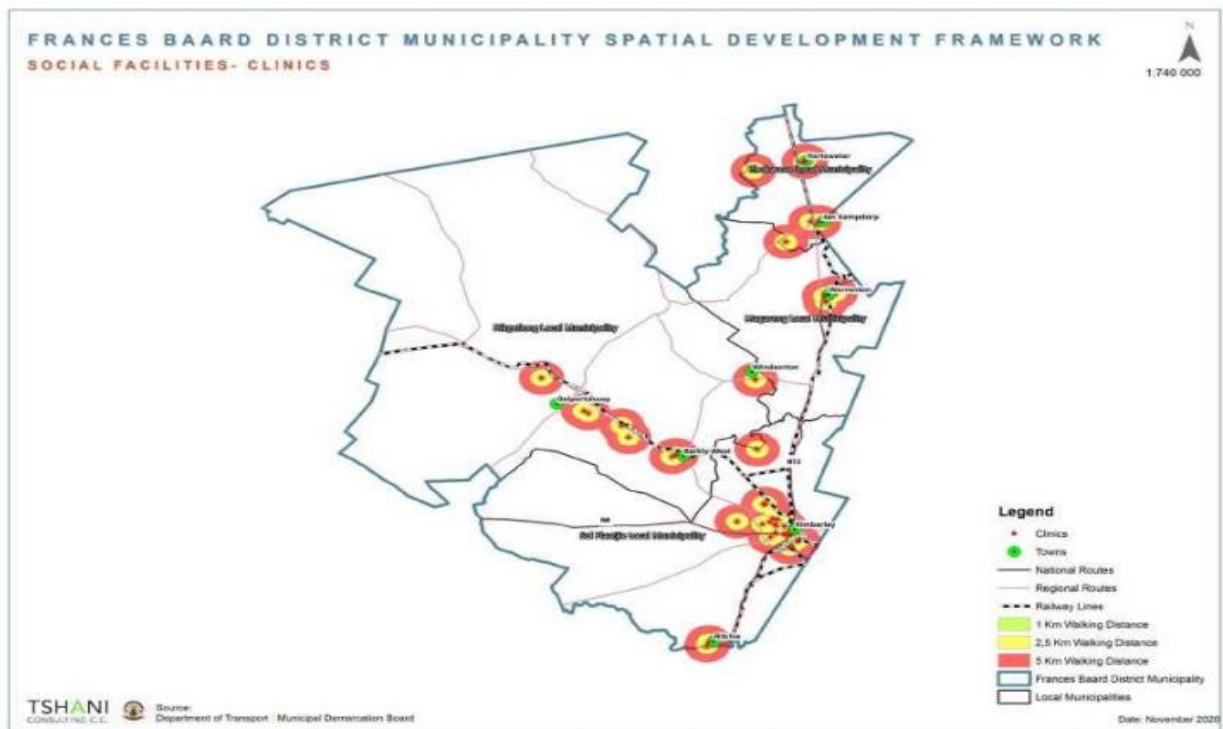


Figure 15: Clinics in the district

Source: FBDM SDF,2021

- Social infrastructures

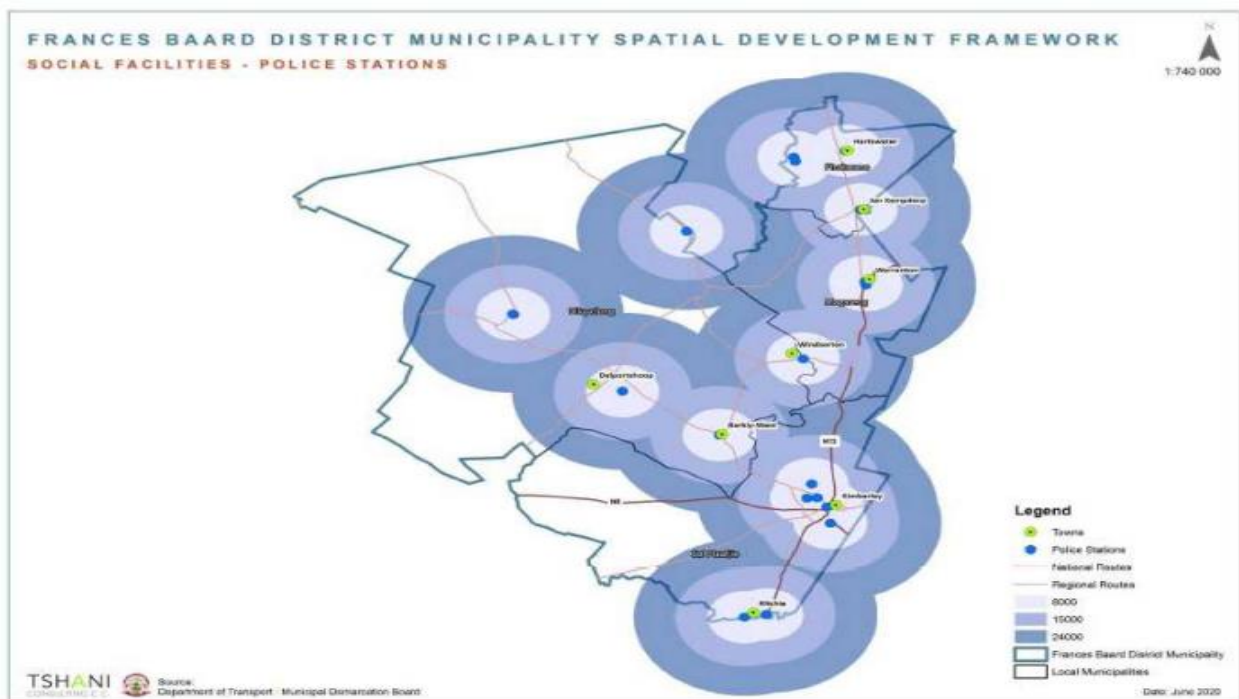


Figure 16: Police stations in the district

Source: FBDM SDF,2021

2.5 INTEGRATED SERVICE PROVISIONING

Electricity

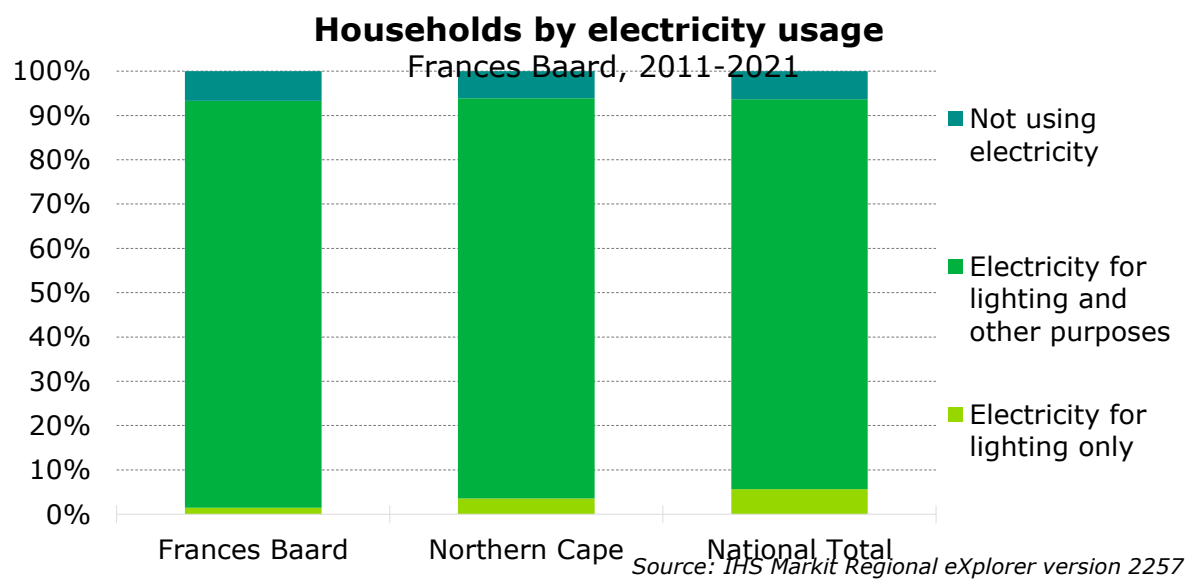


Figure 18: Households by electricity usage

Frances Baard District Municipality had a total number of 1 710 (1.48%) households with electricity for lighting only, a total of 106 000 (91.85%) households had electricity for lighting and other purposes and a total number of 7 690 (6.67%) households did not use electricity

Table 8: Household per Municipality by electricity usage

	Electricity for lighting only	Electricity for lighting and other purposes	Not using electricity	Total
Sol Plaatje	972	70,618	4,984	76,575
Dikgatlong	250	11,661	1,051	12,963
Magareng	95	6,913	387	7,395
Phokwane	394	16,749	1,268	18,411
Total Frances Baard	1,712	105,941	7,691	115,343

The region within Frances Baard with the highest number of households with electricity for lighting and other purposes is Sol Plaatje Local Municipality with 70 600 or a share of 66.66% of the households with electricity for lighting and other purposes within Frances Baard District Municipality. The Region with the lowest number of households with electricity for lighting and other purposes is Magareng Local Municipality with a total of 6 910 or a share of 6.53% of the total households with electricity for lighting and other purposes within Frances Baard District Municipality.

Refuse removal

A distinction is made between formal and informal refuse removal. When refuse is removed by the local authorities, it is referred to as formal refuse removal. Informal refuse removal is where either the household or the community disposes of the waste, or where there is no refuse removal at all. A further breakdown is used in terms of the frequency by which the refuse is taken away, thus leading to the following categories:

- Removed weekly by authority
- Removed less often than weekly by authority
- Removed by community members
- Personal removal / (own dump)
- No refuse removal

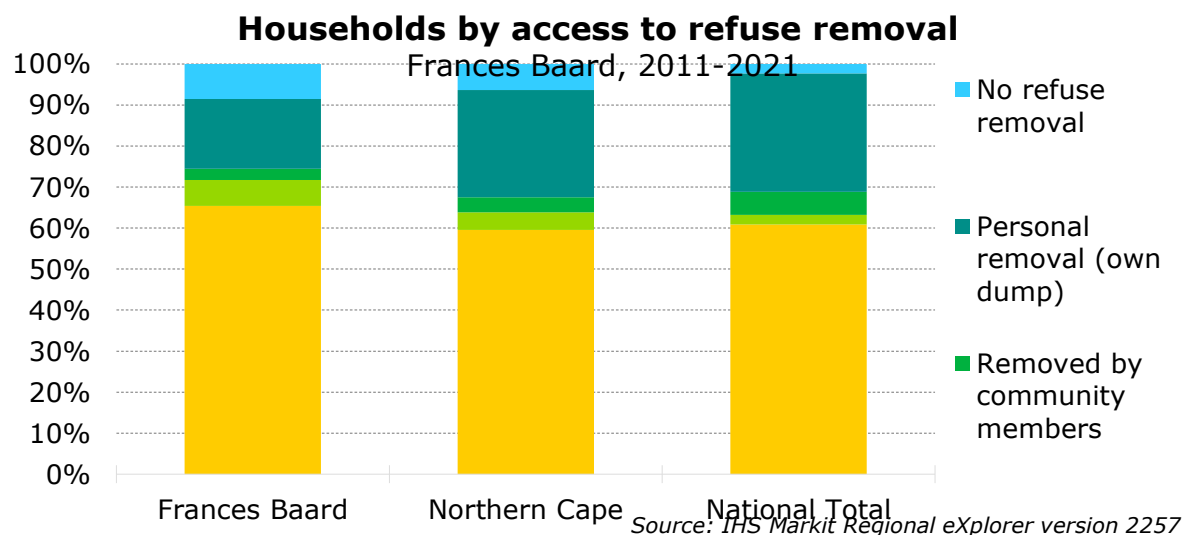


Figure 19: Households by access to refuse removal

Frances Baard District Municipality had a total number of 75 400 (65.41%) households which had their refuse removed weekly by the authority, a total of 7 320 (6.35%) households had

their refuse removed less often than weekly by the authority and a total number of 19 600 (16.98%) households which had to remove their refuse personally (own dump).

Table 9: Household per Municipality by refuse removal

	Removed weekly by authority	Removed less often than weekly by authority	Removed by community members	Personal removal (own dump)	No refuse removal	Total
Sol Plaatje	57,654	3,203	2,121	7,524	6,072	76,575
Dikgatlong	2,766	2,049	254	6,079	1,815	12,963
Magareng	4,275	298	79	2,502	241	7,395
Phokwane	10,753	1,774	654	3,476	1,753	18,411
Total						
Frances Baard	75,449	7,324	3,107	19,581	9,881	115,343

The region within Frances Baard with the highest number of households where the refuse is removed weekly by the authority is Sol Plaatje Local Municipality with 57 600 or a share of 76.41% of the households where the refuse is removed weekly by the authority within Frances Baard. The region with the lowest number of households where the refuse is removed weekly by the authority is Dikgatlong Local Municipality with a total of 2 770 or a share of 3.67% of the total households where the refuse is removed weekly by the authority within the district municipality.

Water

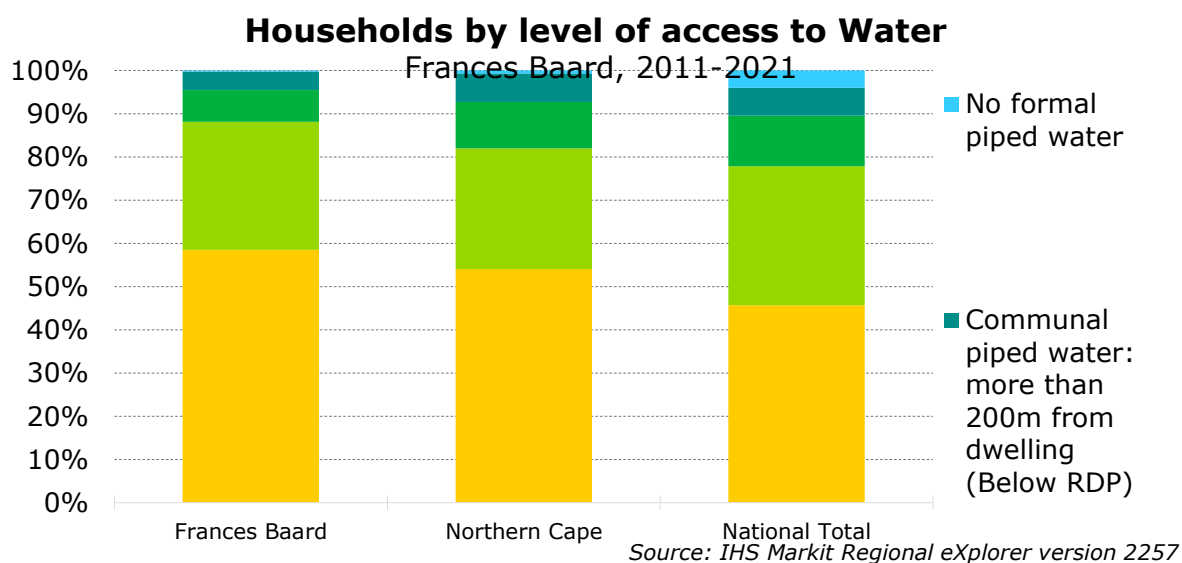


Figure 20: Households by level of access to water

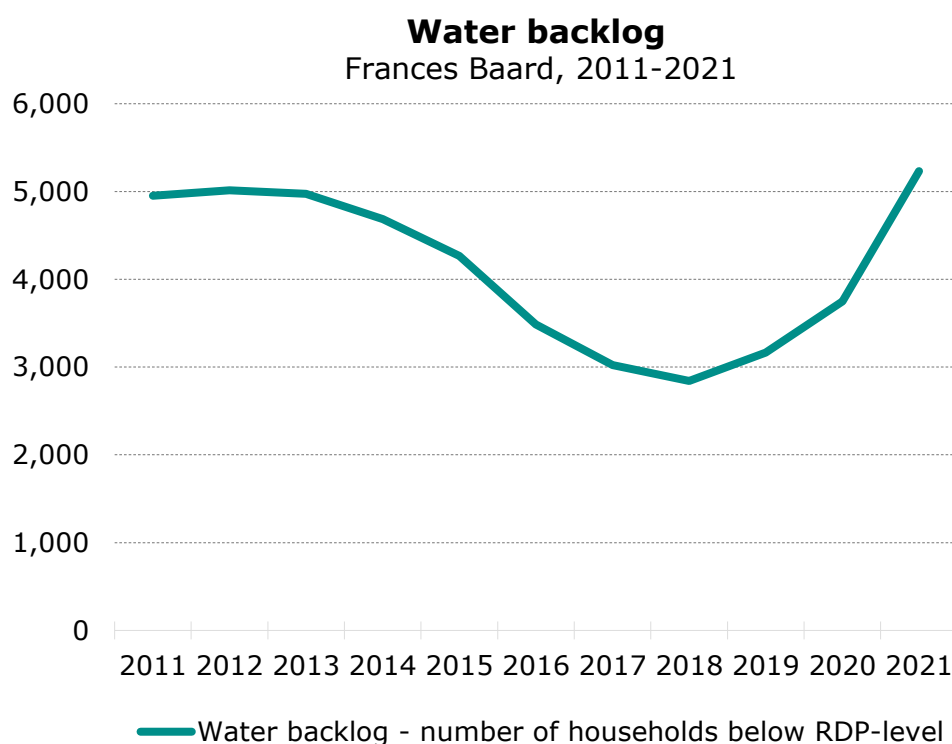
Frances Baard District Municipality had a total number of 67 500 (or 58.50%) households with piped water inside the dwelling, a total of 34 200 (29.66%) households had piped water inside the yard and a total number of 301 (0.26%) households had no formal piped water.

Table 10: Household by type of water access

	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water in yard	Communal piped water: in less than 200m from dwelling (At RDP-level)	Communal piped water: more than 200m from dwelling (Below RDP)	No formal piped water	Total
Sol Plaatje	52,316	16,514	5,293	2,346	106	76,575
Dikgatlong	4,014	7,353	1,021	477	98	12,963
Magareng	2,949	3,552	295	564	35	7,395
Phokwane	8,203	6,794	1,808	1,544	62	18,411
Total Frances Baard	67,481	34,213	8,418	4,931	301	115,343

The regions within Frances Baard District Municipality with the highest number of households

with piped water inside the dwelling is Sol Plaatje Local Municipality with 52 300 or a share of 77.53% of the households with piped water inside the dwelling within Frances Baard District Municipality. The region with the lowest number of households with piped water inside the dwelling is Magareng Local Municipality with a total of 2 950 or a share of 4.37% of the total households with piped water inside the dwelling within Frances Baard District Municipality.



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

Figure 21: Water backlog

When looking at the water backlog (number of households below RDP-level) over time, it can be seen that in 2011 the number of households below the RDP-level were 4 950 within Frances Baard District Municipality, this increased annually at 0.55% per annum to 5 230 in 2021.

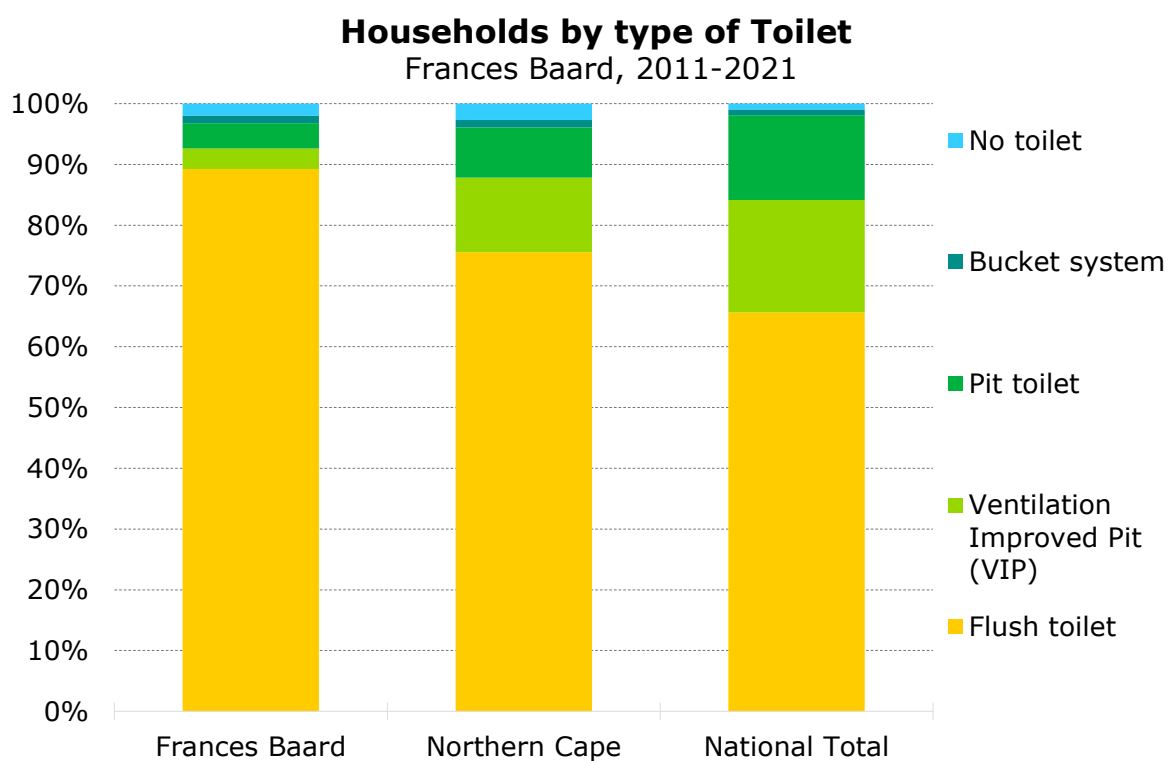
The total number of households within Frances Baard District Municipality increased at an average annual rate of 2.12% from 2011 to 2021, which is higher than the annual increase of 1.51% in the number of households in South Africa. With high in-migration into a region, the number of households increases, putting additional strain on household infrastructure. In the short to medium term this can result in an increase in the number of households not living in a formal dwelling, as the provision of household infrastructure usually takes time to deliver.

Sanitation

Sanitation can be divided into specific types of sanitation to which a household has access.

We use the following categories:

- **No toilet** - No access to any of the toilet systems explained below.
- **Bucket system** - A top structure with a seat over a bucket. The bucket is periodically removed and the contents disposed of. (Note: this system is widely used but poses health risks to the collectors. Most authorities are actively attempting to discontinue the use of these buckets in their local regions).
- **Pit toilet** - A top structure over a pit.
- **Ventilation improved pit** - A pit toilet but with a fly screen and vented by a pipe. Depending on soil conditions, the pit may be lined.
- **Flush toilet** - Waste is flushed into an enclosed tank, thus preventing the waste to flow into the surrounding environment. The tanks need to be emptied or the contents pumped elsewhere.



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

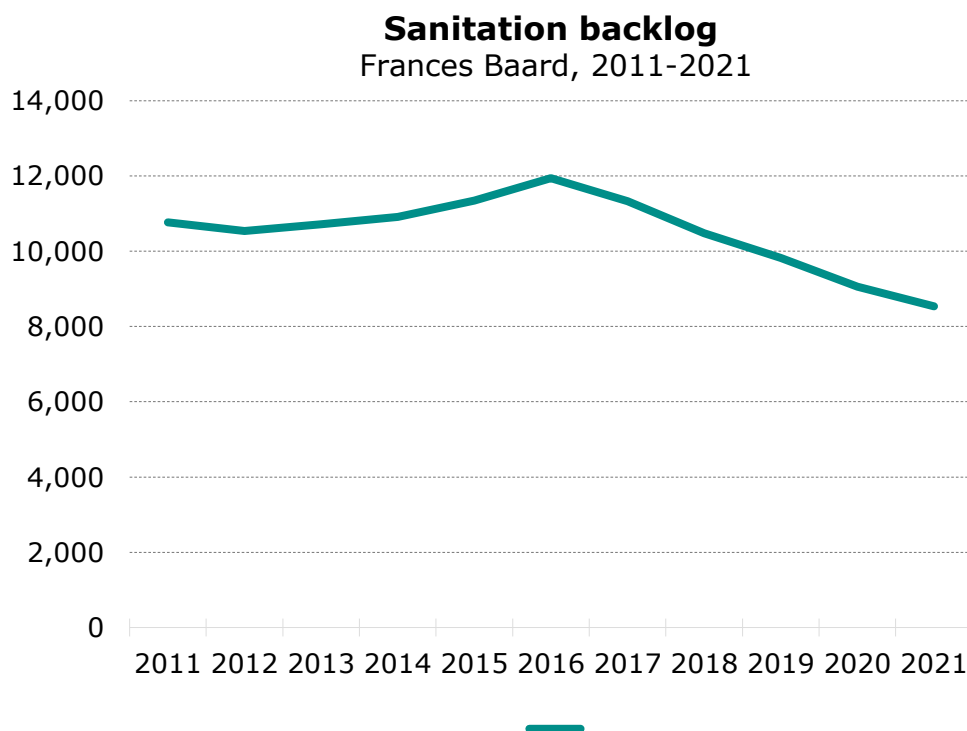
Figure 22: Household by type of toilet

Frances Baard District Municipality had a total number of 103 000 flush toilets (89.26% of total households), 3 850 Ventilation Improved Pit (VIP) (3.34% of total households) and 4 830 (4.18%) of total households pit toilets.

Table 11: Household by type of sanitation

	Flush toilet	Ventilation			Bucket system	No toilet	Total
		Improved (VIP)	Pit	Pit toilet			
Sol Plaatje	71,700	974		1,436	1,333	1,132	76,575
Dikgatlong	10,886	581		1,023	48	424	12,963
Magareng	6,256	742		304	22	71	7,395
Phokwane	14,115	1,551		2,063	49	632	18,411
Total Frances Baard	102,958	3,849		4,826	1,453	2,258	115,343

The region within Frances Baard with the highest number of flush toilets is Sol Plaatje Local Municipality with 71 700 or a share of 69.64% of the flush toilets within Frances Baard. The region with the lowest number of flush toilets is Magareng Local Municipality with a total of 6 260 or a share of 6.08% of the total flush toilets within Frances Baard District Municipality.



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

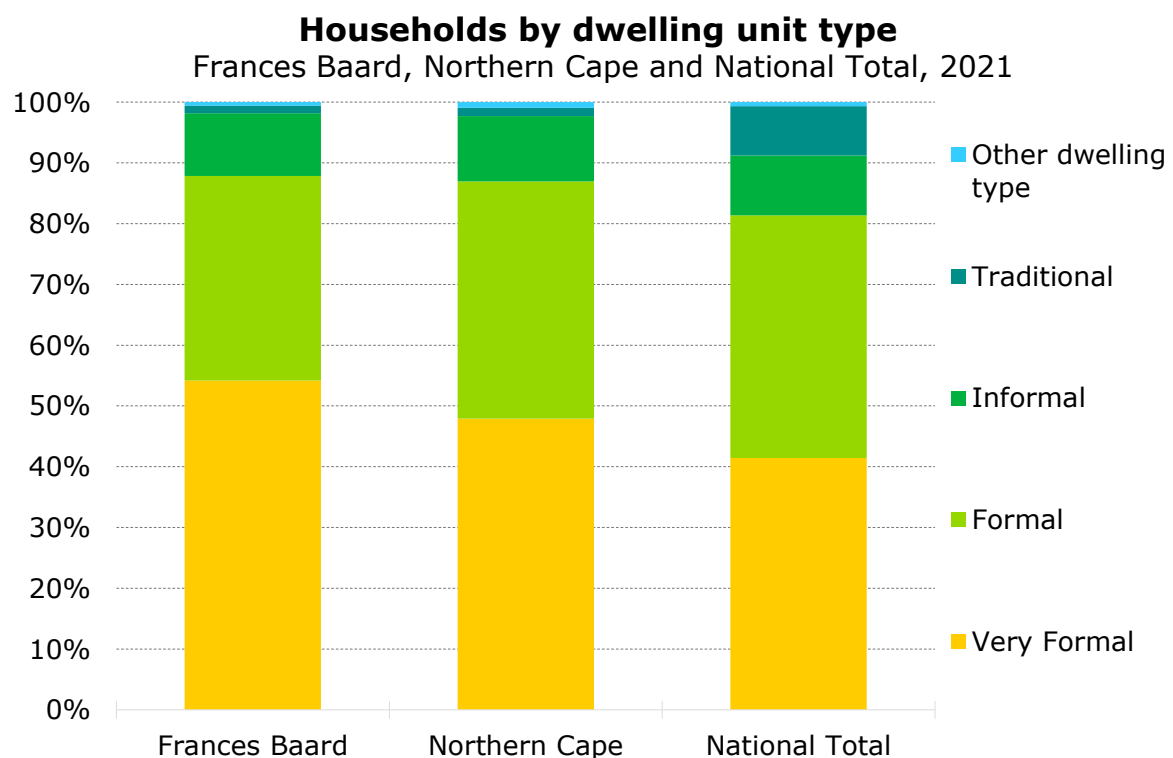
Figure 23: Sanitation backlog

When looking at the sanitation backlog (number of households without hygienic toilets) over time, it can be seen that in 2011 the number of Households without any hygienic toilets in Frances Baard District Municipality was 10 800, this decreased annually at a rate of -2.29% to 8 540 in 2021.

Human settlements

Using the StatsSA definition of a household and a dwelling unit, households can be categorised according to type of dwelling. The categories are:

- **Very formal dwellings** - structures built according to approved plans, e.g. houses on a separate stand, flats or apartments, townhouses, rooms in backyards that also have running water and flush toilets within the dwelling. .
- **Formal dwellings** - structures built according to approved plans, i.e. house on a separate stand, flat or apartment, townhouse, room in backyard, rooms or flatlet elsewhere etc, but without running water or without a flush toilet within the dwelling.
- **Informal dwellings** - shacks or shanties in informal settlements, serviced stands, or proclaimed townships, as well as shacks in the backyards of other dwelling types.
- **Traditional dwellings** - structures made of clay, mud, reeds, or other locally available material.
- **Other dwelling units** - tents, ships, caravans, etc.



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

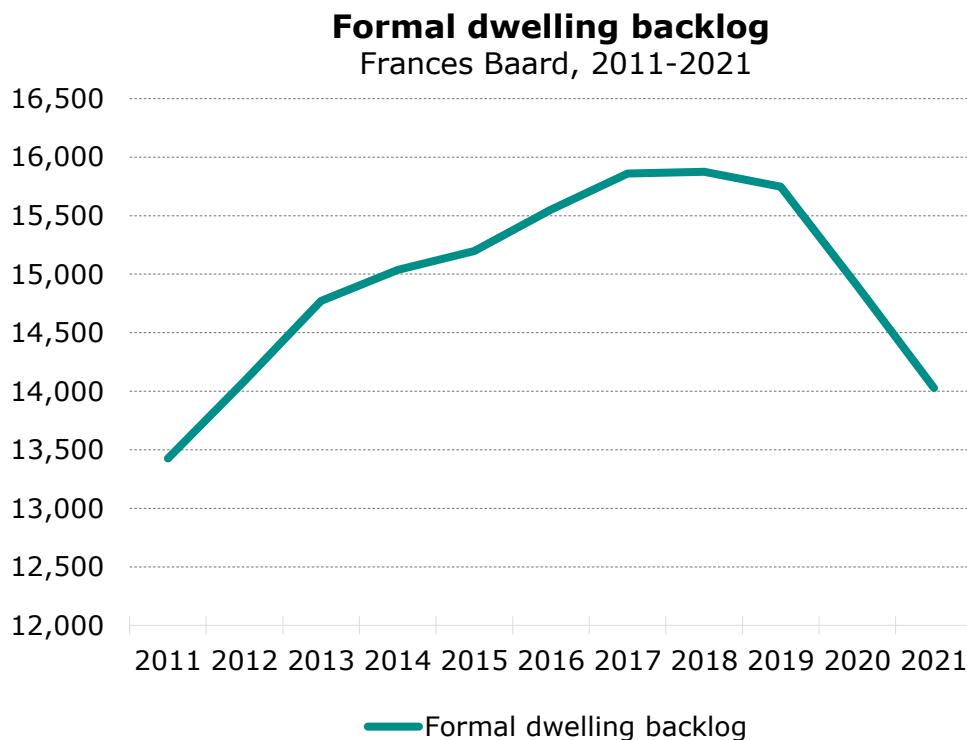
Figure 24: Household by dwelling unit type

Frances Baard District Municipality had a total number of 62 500 (54.19% of total households) very formal dwelling units, a total of 38 800 (33.65% of total households) formal dwelling units and a total number of 11 900 (10.33% of total households) informal dwelling units.

Table 12: Household by dwelling type

	Very Formal	Formal	Informal	Traditional	Other dwelling type	Total
Sol Plaatje	49,603	17,355	8,468	868	280	76,575
Dikgatlong	3,371	7,800	1,301	239	251	12,963
Magareng	2,305	4,365	624	96	5	7,395
Phokwane	7,230	9,287	1,528	265	101	18,411
Total Frances Baard	62,509	38,807	11,921	1,469	637	115,343

The region within the Frances Baard District Municipality with the highest number of very formal dwelling units is the Sol Plaatje Local Municipality with 49 600 or a share of 79.35% of the total very formal dwelling units within Frances Baard District Municipality. The region with the lowest number of very formal dwelling units is the Magareng Local Municipality with a total of 2 300 or a share of 3.69% of the total very formal dwelling units within Frances Baard District Municipality.



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2257

Figure 25: Formal dwelling backlog

When looking at the formal dwelling unit backlog (number of households not living in a formal dwelling) over time, it can be seen that in 2011 the number of households not living in a formal dwelling were 13 400 within Frances Baard District Municipality. From 2011 this number increased annually at 0.44% to 14 000 in 2021.

The total number of households within Frances Baard District Municipality increased at an average annual rate of 2.12% from 2011 to 2021, which is higher than the annual increase of 1.51% in the number of households in South Africa. With high in-migration into a region, the number of households increased, putting additional strain on household infrastructure. In the short to medium term this can result in an increase in the number of households not living in a formal dwelling, as the provision of household infrastructure usually takes time to deliver.

2.6 GOVERNANCE

Intergovernmental relations

Frances Baard District is embedded with challenges such as political instability, lack of Inter-Governmental Relations, Lack of capacity and Lack of coordination about governance. The district and local municipalities rely solely on equitable shares and generate less revenues. These results in lack of resources and capacity to implement mechanism to coordinate and manage the internal controls and process which are premise for good governance within the district. Institutional capacity, and resources, including finances, are required. It is paramount to adhere to the mandate stipulated in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996 Section 41 and the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act 13 of 2005 which calls for co-operative government and intergovernmental relations through effective, transparent, accountable and coherent government. In addition, the success and sense ownership of the priotised programmes and projects such as service delivery, gender-based violence, institutional capacity building can only be achieved through relationship and full participation from the all the relevant stakeholders. There are gaps and drawbacks on alignment of the national, provincial and local governments plan which is precisely due to lack of interrelations.

Human resource

The appointment of Senior Managers is crucial for the support and strengthening of governance in the municipality. The following table provides a brief overview of the current status of the appointment of these critical posts in the Frances Baard District Municipality.

Table 13: Human resources in the district

Municipality	Municipal Manager	Chief Financial Officer	Technical Services/ Engineering	Corporate Services	Town/ Development Planning	Community Services	Other Posts	Filled/ Total	% Filled
Frances Baard DM	Filled	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	N/A	N/A	01/05	20%
Sol Plaatje	Filled	Vacant	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	N/A	05/06	83%
Phokwane	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	N/A	N/A	Vacant	00/05	0%
Magareng	Vacant	Filled	Filled	Filled	N/A	Vacant	N/A	04/05	80%
Dikgatlong	Vacant	Filled	Filled	Filled	N/A	Vacant	N/A	03/05	60%

Total nr. of Posts	5	5	5	5	2	3	1	26	
Filled	1	3	3	3	1	1	0	13	50%
Vacant	4	2	2	2	1	2	1	13	50%
Total number of posts in FB District is 26 with 12 posts filled and 14 vacancies.									
8/26 posts are filled by women resulting in 32% representation.									

Public participation

The establishment a functioning of Ward Committees is crucial to ensure that the voices of the communities are heard and taken into consideration and brought on board in the government's activities and planning. Public participation is key to ensure the needs and concerns of the communities are responded to. The Frances Baard Ward Committees current status is reflected below:

Table 14: Public participation in the municipalities

DISTRICT	MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER OF WARDS	NUMBER OF COMMITTEES ESTABLISHED	COMMENTS/REMARKS (Provide the status quo into ward committee establishment in each Local & metro municipality, indicating key dates such as tabling of policies before councils, planned election dates and ward committee induction dates)
Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	33	33	all 33 wards successfully established, and 33 wards committees elected
	Magareng	6	6	all six wards successfully established, and six ward committees elected
	Dikgatlong	8	8	all eight wards successfully established, and eight ward committees elected
	Phokwane	10	None	all ten wards successfully established, and ten ward committees elected

Audit findings

Municipality	16/17 FY	17/18 FY	18/19 FY	19/20 FY	20/21FY
Frances Baard District Municipality	Unqualified with findings	Unqualified with findings	Unqualified with findings	Unqualified with no findings	Unqualified with no findings

Phokwane Municipality	Local	Disclaimer	Qualified with findings	Qualified with findings	Disclaimer	Audit not finished
Dikgatlong Municipality	Local	Qualified with findings	Disclaimer	Disclaimer	Qualified with findings	Qualified with findings
Magareng Municipality	Local	Qualified with findings	Qualified with findings	Qualified with findings	Qualified with findings	Qualified with findings
Sol Plaatje Municipality		Unqualified with findings	Qualified with findings	Qualified with findings	Qualified with findings	Qualified with findings

Governance overview

- 50% of Senior Manager positions filled in the District.
- 50% Vacancy rate on Senior Management.
- All ward committees was established and functional.
- Although MIG allocations are spent (not fully) throughout the district, major challenges in terms of MIG spending experienced in Phokwane LM.
- Frances Baard District Municipality received unqualified audit outcome with no findings. Magareng LM, Dikgatlong LM and Sol Plaatje LM received a qualified audit outcome Phokwane LM was still outstanding.
- Total outstanding debtors in the District of R4,087 billion.
- SPLUMA implementation is good and functional. Delay in adoption of Land Use Scheme and finalization of Sol Plaatje SDF.

3. VISION SETTING

The vision statement indicates the Frances Baard projected future state and it aims at positioning the district as a champion for innovation in dealing with service delivery challenges facing the district.

3.1 VISSION STATEMENT

” To become an innovative district which is resilient, advancing, promoting tourism, and ensuring the implementation of Sustainable Development through integrated planning efforts in our communities”

3.2 DESIRED FUTURE ELEMENTS

The following vision elements indicates the desired future states according to each focus area.

Vision elements 1: People Development

- Skills development
- Job creation
- Access to basic services
- Safe communities
- Improve the quality of life
- Education

Vision elements 2: Economic Positioning

- SMME development
- Promote tourism and preserve heritage.
- Increase agricultural activities.
- Increased secondary sector activities via SEDA and FBDM
- Revitalize mining activities.

Vision elements 3: Spatial Restructuring and Environmental

- Sustainable urban regions
- Regional growth centres

- Integrated human settlements
- Urban-rural linkages
- Environmental protection
- Protection of CBAs
- Remote spatial management

Vision elements 4: Infrastructure Engineering

- Improve bulk infrastructure (School, water and sanitation, roads, social, and health infrastructure).
- Improve non-revenue
- ICT
- Renewable energy

Vision elements 5: Integrated service provision

- Improve water and sanitation reliability
- Develop operational and maintenance plans
- Affordable electricity

Vision elements 6: Governance

- Political stability
- Capacity building
- Improve IGR
- Accountability and Consequence management

4 STRATEGIES

DDM Focal area	Strategic goal	Outcomes
Demographic change and people development	To improve the quality of life and over all well-being of the people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty, inequality and unemployment alleviated. • Human development enhancement. • Upliftment of marginalised groups. • Provide the necessary social amenities to serve the needs of locals. • The development of Integrated Sustainable Human Settlements. • Communication and connectivity - technological • Develop smart strategies for the basic service delivery. • Prioritize areas of greatest need. • Link services and service supply networks to optimize efficiency. • Facilitation of integrated and inclusive planning.
Economic positioning	To build a resilient and transformed economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competitive advantage. • Development of key economic sectors. • Establishment of self-sustaining Communities. • Township economy. • Creating an enabling environment that caters for Investment and income generation for the district. • Uplift the skills base of communities to allow them to be able to earn a living. • Investigate potential or enhance existing tourism opportunities.
Spatial restructuring and environmental	To develop a transformed, efficient, and sustainable spatial form for economic development and integrated human settlements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of natural resource base. • Functional, effective & equitable spatial structure. • Integrated, smart settlements. • Consolidate and densify settlements where appropriate. • Promote the integration of sprawling settlements. • Prioritize, maintain and upgrade strategic link routes. • Prioritize access to Social Amenities to support community livelihoods. • Support and implement a programme to develop appropriate new Zoning Scheme for urban and rural areas in line with the direction of new legislation. • Promote integrated ward-based plans. Support Land Reform and Settlement upgrade initiatives by identifying areas of opportunities.

Infrastructure engineering	To mobilise, target, align and manage infrastructure investments sustainably.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic production adequately supported by Infrastructure networks and systems. • Integrated human settlements adequately supported by Infrastructure networks and systems. • Green, smart and innovative infrastructure networks and solutions deployed. • Maintenance and upgrading of the road network to allow for smart growth linking to Kimberley. • Link services and service supply networks to optimize efficiency.
Integrated service provision	To enable a reliable, cost effective, viable, sustainable, and seamless service provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic integrated community and social services procedures. • Universal access to services and housing. • Innovative service delivery.
Governance	To improve the performance of all spheres of governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well performed functions and coordination of entities with cooperation. • Institutional capacity and social capital developed and harnessed. • Establish strong regional growth and development compacts, including all role-players, i.e. the three spheres of government, traditional leaders, communities (notably youth), the private sector, CBO's, NGOs and organised labour, and ensure regional, cross provincial and cross-municipal boundary collaborative spatial development planning and governance. • Accountable and effective Governance. • Social compacts developed and managed.

Catalytic projects

- Telecommunication and information infrastructures
- Transport Corridor
- Hull street social housing
- Vaalharts revitalisation (Irrigation scheme)
- Jan kempdorp magistrate court
- Restoration of the old Kimberley magistrate court building (Heritage)
- Redirile state of arts school
- Relocation of the Magareng wastewater treatment works and Bulk Infrastructure
- Agri hub and park
- Big hole tourism and adventure precinct
- Logistics hub
- Riverton leisure and conferencing precinct

- Kamfersdam Eco-Friendly precinct
- Heritage precinct
- Renewable Energy project (Solar)
- Incubation centre

4.1 People development

Key catalytic project	Strategy	Brief description
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incubation centre • Redirile state of arts school 	Skills development strategy	The principal focus of the strategy is to improve educational and health outcomes and skills development for all (women, girls, youth, and persons with disabilities), Not just general skills but key skills needed for the economic position of the area. The strategy also aims to create employment opportunities in all sectors. The district should enter into an agreement with the local TVET collages to establish training courses for artisans and scarce skills distinct to the Frances Baard district.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hull street social housing 	Land tenure strategy	The strategy will ensure property ownership. The strategy will focus on developing communities that gives people reasons to settle i.e., basic service provision, social amenities, enhanced ICT connectivity and sustainable opportunities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hull street social housing • Agri park • Big hole tourism and adventure precinct • Logistics hub • Riverton leisure and conferencing precinct • Kamfersdam Eco-Friendly precinct 	Job creation strategy	The strategy seeks to create employment opportunities

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster management centre 	Covid-19 and disaster response strategy	The Covid-19 and disaster response in the district is to help create a safe space for the community through various approaches to tackle COVID-19 responses being implemented, either by governments themselves or civil society, citizens, or the private sector.
	Disaster response strategy	This strategy seeks to promote localisation of disaster management and response function to local municipalities. The Frances Baard region is sparsely populated, and this will ensure an improved turnaround response time to disaster i.e., fire, natural disaster and/or collection of dead bodies.

4.2 Economic positioning

Key Catalytic project	Strategy	Brief description
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the Agri Hub and Park Logistics hub 	Beneficiation facilitation strategy	This strategy seeks to target areas with economic potential through the beneficiation of local communities through value adding initiatives. It seeks to encourage growth and create jobs through robust backward linkages with the primary sector and input suppliers but also forward linkages related to income generated from mining and agriculture that may enhance domestic and local demand for manufactured goods.
	Agricultural sector growth strategy	The strategy seeks to focus on agriculture as the second most economic drivers in the region comprising of large commercial livestock farms and subsistence grazing activities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport Corridors 	Integrated transport plan strategy	This focus on prioritising development of transport corridor to ensure access to service centres and distribution of both domestic and raw material in the region. Namakwa area is characterized by vast distances between towns and settlements, this will ensure that services are easily accessible to all members of the communities.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable energy (Solar) 	The Green energy Strategy	To maximize the job creation, skills development, youth employment, and investment attraction potential of green hydrogen. This will be done through the strategic localisation and reindustrialization of manufacturing aimed at green hydrogen and renewable energy components and products, including attracting tier-1 solar photovoltaic (PV) panel and wind turbine manufacturers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Big hole tourism and adventure precinct Heritage precinct Kamfersdam Eco-Friendly precinct 	Tourism development strategy	The purpose of this strategy is to grow the tourism sector's absolute contribution to the economy, provide excellent people development and decent work within the tourism sector in Namakwa district as well as to increase domestic tourism's contribution to the tourism economy.
	Township economy strategy	This strategy focus on promoting the inclusion of the township people into the mainstream economy through township enterprises supported by both public and private sectors.

4.3 Spatial restructuring and environmental sustainability

Key Project	Strategy	Brief description
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Telecommunication and information infrastructures Kamfersdam Eco-Friendly precinct 	Environmental sustainability strategy	The strategy seeks to ensure that developments does not hinder the environment but protect it and ensure sustainability. And make use of ICT to monitor the environment as well as CBAs

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Telecommunication and information infrastructures 	Spatial Planning and Land Use management strategy	With the development of ICT, the strategy seeks to use technology to manage spatial planning and land use remotely using software's such as GIS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riverton leisure and conferenceing precinct Kamfersdam Eco-Friendly precinct Heritage precinct 	Integrated human settlements strategy	The development of sustainable urban regions, regional growth centres, towns and settlements where people, jobs, livelihood opportunities and services are aligned, to create a more functional integrated, balanced and vibrant urban settlements and townships.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport Corridor 	Functional linkage strategy	The integration of urban and rural areas focusing on linkages between rural and urban areas thereby enhancing growth by facilitating the flow of resources to where they have the largest net economic and social benefits

4.4 Infrastructure engineering

Key catalytic project	Strategy	Brief description
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport corridor 	Integrated Transport development and management strategy	The strategy seeks to integrate different modes of transport to maximise ease and efficiency for the user in terms of time, cost, comfort, safety, accessibility, and convenience
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Telecommunication and information 	Telecommunication	ICTs promote development across many

infrastructures	infrastructure strategy	dimensions. ICTs can also expand the reach and effectiveness of social development projects and have already yielded important benefits in such areas as healthcare, education, and environmental preservation. Public-sector uptake of ICTs is also making governments more efficient and their decision-making more transparent. Finally, many developing countries have achieved important economic gains in nurturing the development of domestic ICT industries.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hull street social housing Redirile state of arts school. Relocation of the Magareng wastewater treatment works and Bulk Infrastructure. 	Bulk infrastructure strategy	The strategy aims to address both the supply and demand for infrastructure services for the purpose of service provisioning and creating room for infrastructure investments

4.5 Integrated service provisioning

Key catalytic projects	Strategy	Brief description
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hull street social housing 	Integrated human settlements strategy	This seeks to ensure housing delivery and develop sustainable human settlements with integrated service provision.

4.6 Governance

	Strategy	Brief description
Intergovernmental relations	Improved IGR strategy	The strategy seeks to ensure that national, provincial and local programmes and plans will be managed, coordinated and

		implemented through a shared service approach.
	Human resource development strategy	The strategy seeks to ensure the acquisition of knowledge and skills, to work productively and competitively to achieve a rising quality of life for all, and to set in place an operational plan, together with the necessary institutional arrangement
Service delivery charter	Improved service delivery and Social Labour Plans	The strategy seeks to enforce accountability to officials in terms of service provision and improve performance as well as enforcement of commitments on social Labour Plans
Private public partnership	Local beneficiation	The strategy seeks to ensure that locals are the first to benefit from any investment or business that operate within the district.

4.7 KEY CATALYTIC PROJECTS

Catalytic project	Telecommunication and Information Infrastructures						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. of Communications and Digital Technologies • National Treasury • Dept. Trade, Industry & Competition • Dept. Small Business Development • Provincial Treasury • Dept. Transport, Safety & Liaison • Office of the Premier • Frances Baard district municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dikgatong L.M • Phokwane L.M • Sol Plaatje L.M • Magareng L.M 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telecommunication infrastructure strategy • Environmental sustainability strategy • Spatial planning and land use management strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved connectivity • Remote spatial management • Sustainable environment 	•	-		

Catalytic project	Transport corridor development						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dept. Transport & SANRAL Dept. of Communications and Digital Technologies National Treasury Dept. Roads & Public Works Frances Baard district municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sol Plaatje L.M Magareng L.M 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated transport strategy Job creation strategy Functional linkage strategy Tourism development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job creation Economic development Functional linkages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of ITPs Implementation of ITPs Feasibility studies 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dept. Roads & Public Works 	2024/25Fy

Catalytic project	Hull Street Social housing						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dept. of Human Settlements Dept. COGTA Dept. of Transport Dept. Water & Sanitation Dept. Minerals & Energy with ESKOM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sol Plaatje L.M 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land tenure strategy Sustainable human settlement strategy Bulk infrastructure strategy Integrated service provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable human settlement Accessible Integrated services Job creation Land tenure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1324 during Construction and 25 post construction. Construction of the 372 Community Residential Unit Social Housing Units. 	R144M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ISA South African Swedish International Housing Company NPC, National Department 	2021/22-2022/23Fy

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. Social Development • Dept. Public Works • SAPS • Dept. Home Affairs • Frances Baard district municipality • Infrastructure South Africa (ISA) 						of Human Settlement, NC COGHSTA, Social Housing Regulatory Authority (SHRA), Sol Plaatje Municipality, Development Bank of South Africa, Housing Development Agency (HDA),	
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Catalytic project	Vaalharts revitalisation (Irrigation scheme)						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frances Baard district municipality. Northern Cape Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform; Northern Cape Department of Co-operative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs; Northern Cape Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS); Vaalharts Water Users Association (VHWUA); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phokwane LM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiation facilitation strategy Agricultural sector growth strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic development Job creation <p>The project will create an estimated 2 000 direct jobs over the 20-year period. During the 2021/22 financial year, the project created about 60 – 70 work opportunities. If Ganspan is included about 100-120 work opportunities will be created.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local beneficiation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project design and project preparation Refurbishment of the farm infrastructure (Reservoirs, Installation of sub-surface systems, Installation of main communal discharge pipelines). Construction (3 reservoirs completed, 3 mainlines completed, 2 mainline in construction, 2 sub-surface drainage in construction) 	10 billion	<p>VHWUA and DWS are the custodians of Vaalharts</p> <p>Department of Agriculture, Enviromental Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform (For all on farm infrastructure)</p>	2022/23FY-2024/25Fy

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taung and Vaalharts Farmers; and • Local Municipalities. 							
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Catalytic project	Jan Kempdorp Magistrate court						
Role players	Location	Strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. Public works • Dept. Water & Sanitation • Department of Justice & Constitutional Development • Frances Baard district municipality • Phokwane LM 	Magareng L.M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulk infrastructure strategy • Knowledge economy strategy • Skills development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 250 jobs + 40 work opportunities for learnerships to be created. 	Tender stage.	R104, 648, 948	Department of Justice & Constitutional Development	May 2023-April 20225

Catalytic project	Restoration of old Kimberley magistrate court building						
Role players	Location	Strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. Public works and Infrastructure 	Sol Plaatje L.M L.M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulk infrastructure strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation (20 Work Opportunities to be created 	Restoration of the old Kimberley Magistrate Court.	4 million	DPWI	2021/22FY-2022/2023 FY

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. Water & Sanitation • Department of justice and Constitutional Development • Sol Plaatje Municipality • Frances Baard district municipality 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge economy strategy • Skills development strategy 	during the Implementation Phase.)				
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Catalytic project	Redirile state of arts school						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Outpput/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept of Education • Dept. of Communications and Digital Technologies • Dept. Public Works and infrastructure • Frances Baard district municipality • Sol Plaatje Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sol Plaatje L.M 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills development strategy • Knowledge economy strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills development • Job creation • Information access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job Created during construction (8 work opportunities were created, where the participants worked for a period of 36 months, which has translated to 29.07 Full time equivalents (FTEs) 	R188Million	Department of Education.	Completion date March 2023.

Catalytic project	Relocation of the Magareng Wastewater Treatment works and Bulk Infrastructure						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
DWS, Magareng LM, FBDM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Magareng LM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulk infrastructure strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job creation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 1: Feasibility Study. Relocation of the Wastewater treatment works and Bulk infrastructure. 	R122 700 000	DWS	2021-09-01-2027-06-30.

Catalytic project	Agri hub and park						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DALRRD Dept. Small Business Development Dept. Water & Sanitation Dept. Agriculture & Rural development and Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dikgatong L.M Phokwane L.M Sol Plaatje L.M Magareng L.M 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiation facilitation strategy Agricultural sector growth strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic development Job creation Local beneficiation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility studies Project design and project preparation Construction 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. Economic Development & Tourism • Frances Baard district municipality 							
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Catalytic project	The Big hole tourism and adventure precinct						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. of Human Settlements • Dept. COGTA • Dept. of Communications and Digital Technologies • Dept. Social Development • Dept. Public Works • Dept. Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development • Dept, of tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sol Plaatje L.M 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable human settlement strategy • Bulk infrastructure strategy • integrated service provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable human settlement • Accessible Integrated services • Job creation 				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frances Baard district municipality • Sol Plaatje L.M 							
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Catalytic project	Logistics hub						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. Public Works • Dept. Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation 				

Catalytic project	Riverton leisure and conferencing precinct						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. of Human Settlements • Dept. COGTA 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism strategy • Sustainable human 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation 				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. of Communications and Digital Technologies • Dept. Social Development • Dept. Public Works • Dept. Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development • Dept, of tourism 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • settlement strategy • Bulk infrastructure strategy • integrated service provision 					
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Catalytic project	Kamfersdam eco-friendly precinct						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. of Human Settlements • Dept. COGTA • Dept. of Communications and Digital Technologies • Dept. Social Development 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism strategy • Sustainable human settlement strategy • Bulk infrastructure strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation 				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. Public Works • Dept. Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development • Dept, of tourism 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • integrated service provision 					
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Catalytic project	Heritage precinct						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. of Human Settlements • Dept. COGTA • Dept. of Communications and Digital Technologies • Dept. Social Development • Dept. Public Works • Dept. Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism strategy • Sustainable human settlement strategy • Bulk infrastructure strategy • integrated service provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation 				

• Dept, of tourism							
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Catalytic project	Renewable energy project (Solar)						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. of Communications and Digital Technologies • Dept. Forestry, Fisheries & Environment • Dept. Minerals & Energy with • Dept. Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development. • Dept. Roads & Public works • Dept. Agriculture, Environmental affairs & Rural development 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green energy strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiation of local resources • Green energy distribution • Job creation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility studies • Port design • Project preparation • Construction 			

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Catalytic project	Incubation centre						
Role players	Location	strategy	Outcomes	Output/Activities	Budget	Source of funding	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept Higher Education, Science & Innovation • Dept. of Communications and Digital Technologies • National Treasury • Dept. Tourism • Dept. Social Development • Dept Transport • Dept. Small Business Development • Dept. Trade Industry & Competition 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills development strategy • Knowledge economy strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills development • Job creation • Information access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dept. Economic Development• Dept. Public Works• Frances Baard district municipality							
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5 IMPLIMENTATION COMMITMENTS

5.1 ONE PLAN, ONE BUDGET, ONE TEAM

All spheres of government to work jointly and committing to the implementation of the identified strategies within the Frances Baard District. The One Plan is given form by the catalytic projects and supported by the programmes identified, this will be achieved through an integrated programme of action between several departments, provincial programmes and projects and State-owned Enterprises and the Frances Baard District Municipality. To realise the vision, better planning, budgeting, and implementation is essential. The success of the One Plan will be achieved through localisation and reprioritisation of the existing programmes and budgets.

5.2 PRIORITY PROGRAMMES

In terms of the DDM Content guide “The One Plan is a Strategic Long-Range Framework including short-, medium- and long-term objectives/interventions to guide all state and private investment within the district and metropolitan areas. It is not a detailed or comprehensive plan covering the full range of departmental and municipal responsibilities.” A catalytic project list was made with strategies to realise the vision of the Frances Baard District. To ensure that the One Plan gives effect to the identified strategies various stakeholders and initiatives were identified to achieve the success of the implementation of

6 ONE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) address issues of the implementation and performance of the projects and programmes. Monitoring provides detailed information on assessed projects and where improvements can be made while evaluation side refers to the examination of a program to understand what has been achieved. The One Plan does not replace any existing prescribed development, departmental strategic and annual performance plans that each sphere, department and state entity is responsible for. It is therefore the intent to take the baseline as a point of departure and additional informant when making decisions regarding budget choices.

6.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

It is the duty of the technical team and political champions to do everything in their power to (1) pursue progress with the implementation of the one plan, and (2) ensure that all prioritised catalytic projects and programmes takes place within the parameters as set. Given that the Municipal Council will adopt this plan, it is also the duty of the Council to (1) monitor progress with its implementation, and (2) take the necessary steps to address lack of progress in this regard. A process of regular reporting on 'the implementation of and adherence to the one plan to Council, preferably quarterly basis, should also be established to ensure that Council is fully aware of the situation on the ground, and can deliberate and take the necessary remedial steps. Just like any other plan, one plan, also becomes outdated as time passes and needs to be reviewed. The current legal framework does not provide for one to be reviewed and updated on a five-year cycle. It is hence proposed that such a regular review is planned for (in terms of finances, time, and human resources) well in advance.

7. CONCLUSION

District Development Model is paramount in achieving the set-out vision which Frances Baard seeks achieve" To become an innovative district which is resilient, advancing, promoting tourism, and ensuring the implementation of Sustainable Development through integrated planning efforts in our communities". The one plan must be aligned and integrated with existing National, Provincial and Municipal plans, processes, and priorities. The district is predominantly on agriculture, mining, and tourism, it is also the capital of the Northern Cape Province and host to various provincial departments and private sector companies. The analysis has shown that Frances Baard District is the main contributor to the economic development within the province. There is local economic potential yet to be unlocked.

ANNEXURE A: DEPARTMENTAL PROJECTS

Frances Baard District Municipality

Item No.	Vision/Strategic goal	Project Name	District Area	Municipal Area	Responsible Implementation Department/ Agency	Project Funding	Estimated Project Duration	Developmental Impact	Current implementation status and challenges
1.	Bulk Infrastructure	Capital Project	Frances Baard	Magareng LM	Magareng /FBDM LM	R1,500.000	1-Year (2022/23 FY)	Access to basic services	Implementation phase
2.	Bulk Infrastructure	Capital Project	Frances Baard	Dikgatlong LM	Dikgatlong LM/FBDM	R3,500.000	1-Year (2022/23 FY)	Access to basic services	Implementation phase
3.	Bulk Infrastructure	Capital Project	Frances Baard	PhokwaneLM	Phokwane LM/FBDM	R2,678.400	1-Year (2022/23 FY)	Access to basic services	Implementation phase
4.	Bulk Infrastructure	Operations & Maintenance		Magareng LM	Magareng /FBDM LM	R 2,800.000	1-Year (2022/23 FY)	Access to basic services	Implementation phase
5.	Bulk Infrastructure	Operations & Maintenance		Dikgatlong LM	Dikgatlong LM/FBDM	R 2 800 000	1-Year (2022/23 FY)	Access to basic services	Implementation phase
6.	Bulk Infrastructure	Operations & Maintenance	Frances Baard	Phokwane LM	Phokwane LM/FBDM	R 2 800 000	1-Year (2022/23 FY)	Access to basic services	Implementation phase
7.	Bulk Infrastructure	Operations & Maintenance	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje LM	Sol Plaatje/FBDM	R 2 800 000	1-Year (2022/23 FY)	Access to basic services	Implementation phase

8.	People Development	Gender Based Violence (GBV)	Frances Baard	All four LMs	Dikgatlong LM, Phokwane LM, Magareng LM Sol Plaatje LM and FBDM	R 150 000	1-Year (2022/23 FY)	Safe communities.	Implementation phase
9.	Spatial Restructuring and Environmental	Development of a precinct plan for Dikgatlong LM	Frances Baard	Dikgatlong LM	Dikgatlong LM/FBDM	R 400 000	1-Year (2022/23 FY)	Urban rural linkages. Sustainable urban regions	Implementation phase
10.	Spatial Restructuring and Environmental	Procurement of a Drone	Frances Baard	FBDM	FBDM	R 535 000	1-Year (2022/23 FY)	Remote spatial management	Implementation phase
11.	Economic Positioning	Machinery and Equipment	Frances Baard	All four LMs	Dikgatlong LM, Phokwane LM, Magareng LM Sol Plaatje LM and FBDM	R 800 000	1-Year (2022/23 FY)	SMME Development. Build a resilient and transformed economy.	Implementation phase
12.	Economic Positioning	Gong Water Fall Dikgatlong	Frances Baard	Dikgatlong LM	Dikgatlong LM/FBDM	unfunded	Dependent on availability of the funds.	Promote tourism development	Completed feasibility
13.	Economic Positioning	Ganspan Wetland Reserve (Waterfowl Nature Reserve).	Frances Baard	Phokwane LM	Phokwane LM/FBDM	unfunded	Dependent on availability of the funds.	Promote tourism development	Completed feasibility
14.	Economic Positioning	Barkly west waterfront proposed by	Frances Baard	Dikgatlong LM	Dikgatlong LM/FBDM	unfunded	Dependent on availability of the funds.	Promote tourism development	Completed feasibility

		Promethean Property.							
15.	Spatial restructuring and environmental	Restructuring Zones- Hull Street Development and Floors	Frances Baard	Kimberley	Swedish International Housing company and Afrikaya Consultants	Private	72 Months 2020/21 FY-2024/25 FY	±600 affordable Units- Hull Street Development. ±726 affordable units- Floors development.	Hull Street Development – Phase 1: 220 Completed. Phase 3: 380-Land use application approved. Land Use application approved.
16.	Spatial restructuring and environmental	Proposed Development of Sol Plaatje Municipality 07 Precinct Plans and Growth and Development Strategy	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje Municipal area	Develop Bank of South Africa (DBSA)	± R5 000 000	24 Months 2022/23 FY-2024/2025	Investment confidence and spatial transformation	Project at investment committee at DBSA
17.	Integrated service provision	Business Expansion, Attraction and	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje Municipal area	The Centre for Municipal	European	36 Months 2022/23 FY-2024/25 FY	Promotion of a digitalised business application (&	Implementatio n phase

		Retention (“the BEAR Project”),			Research and Advice (CMRA)	Union (EU)		facilitation) platform,	
18.	Spatial restructuring and environmental	Planning and Surveying of various Erven (Project 01 &02)	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje Municipal area	Sol Plaatje Municipality through the IUDG	IUDF (IUDG)- R5 000 000	9 Months 2022/23 FY	Secure of tenure ±1400	Inception Phase
19.	Spatial restructuring and environmental	Priority Housing Settlement Housing Development Area’s(PHSFDA’s)	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje Municipal area	HDA and COGHSTA	COGHSTA	24 Months 2022/23 FY- 2024/2025	Provision of ±4000 Erven to advance Human Settlement spatial Transformation	Inception phase completed. Council resolution obtained - C263/11/22

Department of Education

Item No.	Vision/Strategic goal	Project Name	District Area	Municipal Area	Responsible Implementation Department/ Agency	Project Funding	Estimated Project Duration	Developmental Impact	Current implementation status and challenges
1.	Access to quality education. New level 3 primary school.	Barkley rooirand offshoot primary school	Frances Baard	Dikgatlong LM	Education	R 120 399 082	3 years	Quality education - ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.	Constructuon- 76%-99%
2.	Access to quality education. Construction of a 5-classroom block, a large ablution block, a science laboratory, a media centre, roof repairs and major repairs and renovations at school and electrical repairs and borehole	Boresetse secondary schoo	Frances Baard	Dikgatlong LM	Education	R 35 213 335	3 years	Industry, innovation, and infrastructure - build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. Provide decent work opportunities and economic growth.	Practical Completion - 100%
3.	Access to quality education. Construction of a 10-classroom block (including 2 hod offices and 2 bookstores), large ablution block; moladi system	DI Jansen primêre skool	Frances Baard	Dikgatlong LM	Education	R 20 720 984	3 years		Practical Completion - 100%

4.	Preventative maintenance	Floors north intermediate school	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje LM	Education	R 10 557 316	3 years	Quality education - ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. Industry, innovation, and infrastructure - build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. Repairs and renovation to the school will improve the health and safety of the learners and educators. Decent	Constructuon- 76%-99%
5.	Replacement of asbestos structures [phase 1 - 20 classrooms, 2 large ablutions]	Homevale primary school	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje LM	Education	R 35 408 200	3 years		Constructuon- 1%-25%
6.	Phase 2 - level 4 primary school - replacement (100% asbestos)	Homevale primary school	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje LM	Education	R 23 530 530	3 years		feasibility
7.	Asbestos replacement - construction of a 15-classroom block, a large administration block and a large ablution block	Kgono primary school	Frances Baard	Phokwane LM	Education	R 20 196 128	3 years		feasibility
9.	New level 4 primary school	Kimberley new english medium primary school	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje LM	Education	R 69 818 240	3 years		feasibility
10.	Construction of a 5-classroom block and major repairs and renovations at school	Olympic primary school	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	Education	R 12 921 651	3 years		Construction 51%- 75%

11.	Major repairs and renovations at school	Reaipela intermediate school	Frances Baard		Education	R 20 570 965	3 years	work and economic growth - promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.	Construction 51%- 75%
12.	Level 5 primary school - replacement (75% fibre cement)	Rietrivier primary school	Frances Baard		Education	R 143 641 957	3 years		Feasibility
13.	New level 5 secondary school - off shoot	Rietvale new off-shoot secondary school	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	Education	R 79 751 102	3 years		Feasibility
14.	Planning and construction on a new school	Roodepan high school	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	Education	R 72 750 162	3 years		Practical completion (100%)
15.	Planning and construction on a new school	Valspan high school	Frances Baard	Phokwane	Education	R 66 411 238	3 years		Practical completion (100%)
16.	Asbestos rehabilitation and replacement of asbestos structures 20 classrooms and 2 ablution blocks	Venus primêre skool	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	Education	R 35 060 765	3 years		Construction 1%- 25%
17.	Phase 2 - level 5 primary school - replacement (100% wood)	Venus primêre skool	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	Education	R 30 563 216	3 years		Feasibility

18.	Construction of 16 classrooms, a double ECD classroom, 2 large ablution blocks, a school hall, water and major repairs and renovations	West end primary school	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	Education	R 67 495 600	3 years		Construction 51%- 75%
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Department of Roads and Public works

Item No.	Vision/Strategic goal	Project Name	District Area	Municipal Area	Responsible Implementation Department/ Agency	Project Funding	Estimated Project Duration	Developmental Impact	Current implementation status and challenges
1.	Road Maintenance	Pothole Patching on MR904	Frances Baard	MR904	Dept. Roads & Public Works	R982 000	Jul-22 to Sep 22	20 work opportunities	80% Complete
2.	Road Maintenance	Pothole Patching on MR909	Frances Baard	MR909	Dept. Roads & Public Works	R316 100	Jul-22 to Sep 22	20 work opportunities	100% Complete
3.	Road Maintenance	Pothole Patching on MR915	Frances Baard	MR915	Dept. Roads & Public Works	R764 610	Jul-22 to Oct 22	20work opportunities	50% Complete
4.	Road Maintenance	Pothole Patching on MR912	Frances Baard	MR912	Dept. Roads & Public Works	R495 839	Jul-22 to Sep 22	20 work opportunities	80% Complete
5.	Road Maintenance	Pothole Patching on MR807 (75-100km	Frances Baard	MR807	Dept. Roads & Public Works	R493 897	Jul-22 to Sep 22	20 work opportunities	100% Complete

6.	Road Maintenance	Pothole Patching on MR804	Frances Baard	MR804	Dept. Roads & Public Works	R914 637	Jul-22 to Sep	20 work opportunities	100% Complete
7.	Road Maintenance Spot Regravelling	Spot regravelling at Mokala DR3123	Frances Baard	DR3123	Dept. Roads & Public Works	R17 996 387	May-22 to March 23	50 work opportunities	80% Complete
10.	Road Maintenance	Blading of Roads in F/Baard District	Frances Baard	Various Roads	Dept. Roads & Public Works	R17 227 000.00	Jun-22 to March 23	50 work opportunities	30% Complete

Department of Sports, Arts and Culture (DSAC)

Item No.	Vision/Strategic goal	Project Name	District Area	Municipal Area	Responsible Implementation Department/ Agency	Project Funding	Estimated Project Duration	Developmental Impact	Current implementation status and challenges
1.	Integrated and accessible Sport Arts and Culture infrastructure and information	Construction of provincial library depot	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	DSAC	R34,48 mil	2 years		
2.		Construction of provincial offices	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	DSAC	R29,08 mil	2 years		
3.		Construction of Galeshewe Library	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	DSAC	R4.5 mil	2 years		

4.		Refurbishment of Hartswater Library	Frances Baard		DSAC	R1 mil	1 years		
5.		Refurbishment of the Old Masiza primary school building into office building for Frances Baard District	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	DSAC	1 year	R8 mil		
6.		Expand internet connectivity to 220 public libraries	Frances Baard	In all municipalities in the district	DSAC	1.year	R4.68 mil shared among all municipalities		
7.	A diverse socially cohesive society with a common identity	Big Walk	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	DSAC	1 month	R60 000		
8.	Integrated and accessible Sport Arts and Culture infrastructure and information	Move for Health	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	DSAC	R44 000	1 year		
9.		Skate boarding	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	DSAC	R100 000			

10.		Supporting professional sport	France s Baard	In all municipalities in the district	DSAC	R3 mil shared amongst all municipalities	1 Year		
12.	Increased market share of, and job opportunities created in arts, culture, heritage and creative industries	Support to Community Arts Centres	France s Baard	In all municipalities in the district	DSAC	R2.5 mil shared amongst all municipalities	1 year		
13.	A diverse socially cohesive society with a common identity	Celebration of national and historical days	France s Baard	In all municipalities in the district	DSAC	R7.4 mil shared amongst all municipalities	1 year		
14		Feasibility study Mayibuye Uprising RLHR	France s Baard	Sol Plaatje	DSAC	R500 000	1 year		
15	A diverse socially cohesive society with a common identity	Garden of Remembrance Alternative memorialisation Mapping	France s Baard	Sol Plaatje		R1.5 mil shared amongst 5 municipalities	1 year		
16		Support to the living Legends	France s Baard	In all municipalities in the district		R50 000	1 year		

17		Support to Social Cohesion Champions	Frances Baard	In all municipalities in the district		R100 000	1 Year		
18		Renaming of Kimberley Airports	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje		Linked to the celebration of national and historical days	1 Year		

Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE)

Item No.	Vision/Strategic goal	Project Name	District Area	Municipal Area	Responsible Implementation Department/ Agency	Project Funding	Estimated Project Duration	Developmental Impact	Current implementation status and challenges
1.	Universal access to electricity by 2030	Electrification of 1650 HH in Lerato Park PH3	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	DMRE	33 000 000	One year	Provide access to electricity	Funds will be taken away due to incomplete Lerato Park phase 2 project
2.		Upgrade of Carters Glen and Deloading of	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	DMRE	7 000 000	Two year	Strengthen capacity	Project under construction

		Galeshewe Sub PH2							
3.		Debeershoogte switching station upgrade	Frances Baard	Dikgatlong	DMRE	1 500 000	Two years	Improve capacity	Project on Procurement
4.		Upgrading of 11Kv substation in Barkley West	Frances Baard	Dikgatlong	DMRE	1 500 000	Two years	Improve capacity	Project on procurement
5.		Electrification of 608 HH in Guldentskat	Frances Baard	Phokwane	DMRE	15 000 000	One year	Provide access to electricity	Project under construction

Eskom

Item No.	Vision/Strategic goal	Project Name	District Area	Municipal Area	Responsible Implementation Department/ Agency	Project Funding	Estimated Project Duration	Developmental Impact	Current implementation status and challenges
1.	Universal access to electricity	Rooikoppies (Gatvol)	Frances Baard	Dikgatlong	Eskom and DMRE	R 12 000 000	Two years 2024-25	Provide access to electricity through households' electrification.	Lack of Participation by the stakeholders.

2.	Universal access to electricity	Diamantmyn CPA (Windsorton)	Frances Baard	Dikgatlong	Eskom and DMRE	R3 000 000	Two years 2025-26	Provide access to electricity through households' electrification.	Lack of guidance & leadership by the CPA structure and resident residing close to mining activity no plan on whether they should be provided with electricity where they reside or not.
3.	Universal access to electricity	Ritchie	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	Eskom and DMRE	R 13 000 000	Two years 2025-26	Provide access to electricity.	Municipality does not have a budge for town planning to formalize the affected area and they do wish for the area to be electrified as informal.
4.	Universal access to electricity	Kingston	Frances Baard	Phokwane	Eskom and DMRE	R 14 500 000	Two years 2024-25	Provide access to electricity.	

Department of Water and Sanitation

Item No.	Vision/Strategic goal	Project Name	District Area	Municipal Area	Responsible Implementation Department/ Agency	Project Funding	Estimated Project Duration	Developmental Impact	Current implementation status and challenges
1.	Provide access to basic services	Construction of Catersridge sewer pumpstation	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	DWS	R 50 000 000	2-3 years	Provide access to basic services	Construction
2.		Construction of toilet top structures in Kimberley	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	DWS	R 35 433 407	2-3 years	Provide access to basic services	Construction
3.		Upgrading of Warrenton WTW	Frances Baard	Magareng	DWS	R 91 000 000	2-3 years	Improve capacity	Construction
4.		Refurbishment of Warrenton WWTW and	Frances Baard	Magareng	DWS	R 48 911 541	2-3 years	Improve capacity	Construction

		sewer pumpstations							
5.		Windsorton-Holpan bulk water supply	Frances Baard	Dikgatlong	DWS	R 40 000 000	1-2 years	Access to clean water.	Planning
6.		Emergency Repairs to sewer pumpstations and Homevale WWTW in Kimberley	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	DWS	R 18 500 000	1 year	Provide access to basic services	Planning
7.		Jan Kempdorp WTW	Frances Baard	Phokwane	DWS	R 76 159 675	1-2years	Provide access to basic services	Conceptual
8.		Pampierstad internal sewer	Frances Baard	Phokwane	DWS	R 26 987 015	1-2 years	Provide access to basic services	Construction
9.		Warrenton WCDM	Frances Baard	Magareng	DWS	R 5 000 000	1 year	Provide access to basic services	Planning

10.		Dikgatlong VIP toilets	Frances Baard	Dikgatlong	DWS	R 60 003 480	2-3 years	Provide access to basic services	Construction
11.		Bulk water supply augmentation in Dikgatlong	Frances Baard	Dikgatlong	DWS	R 124 382 298	2-3 years	Access to clean water.	Conceptual
12.		Hartswater BWS phase 1	Frances Baard	Phokwane	DWS	R 63 278 070	1-2 years	Access to clean water.	Planning
13.		Jan Kempdorp upgrades to pumpstation, rising main and bulk outfall sewer	Frances Baard	Phokwane	DWS	R 40 433 484	1-2 years	Improve capacity	Planning
14.		Kimberley BWS	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	DWS	R 2 000 000 000	3-4 years	Improve capacity	Planning

15.		Refurbishment of Kimberley Sewer pump stations	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	DWS	R 87 400 000	1-2 years	Improve capacity	Planning
16.		Refurbishment of Jan Kempdorop WWTW		Phokwane	DWS	R 27 436 926	1 year	Improve capacity	Planning

Department of Justice and Constitutional development

Item No.	Vision/Strategic goal	Project Name	District Area	Municipal Area	Responsible Implementation Department/ Agency	Project Funding	Estimated Project Duration	Developmental Impact	Current implementation status and challenges
1.	Enhanced and efficient Family Law Services	Maintenance	Frances Baard District	All 4 LMs	DOJ & CD	In house budget	12 months	Economic/Social Impact	2000 files captured and updated on the ICMS 30 September 2022

									Justice system 2500 Outstanding.
2.	Increased access to justice services	Small Claims Court	Frances Baard District	All 4 LMs	DOJ & CD	In house budget	12 months	Economic/Social Impact	Small Claims Court Commissioner list reconcile, and All Courts have a Appointed SCCC Totalling 38
3.	Promotion and Protection of Vulnerable groups	Disability Access	Frances Baard District	Sol Plaatje and Phokwane	DOJ & CD	In house budget	36 Months	Economic/Social Impact	2 Identified Courts Submitted to PVRG which are Galeshewe and Hartswater. They are compliance to the standards for the universal strategy on access for persons with disabilities.

4.	Stakeholders' relationship management and public education and communications	Let's talk Justice	Frances Baard District	All 4 LMS	DOJ & CD	In house budget	6 Months	Economic/Social Impact	Approximately 20000 people reached within the district, focus on trafficking in Persons, Maintenance, Domestic Violence, and Constitutional Rights
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Northern Cape Department: Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform

Item No.	Vision/Strategic goal	Project Name	District Area	Municipal Area	Responsible Implementation Department/ Agency	Project Funding	Estimated Project Duration	Developmental Impact	Current implementation status and challenges
1.	Spatial restructuring and environmental	Parks and Beautification in Kimberley	Frances Baard District	Sol Plaatje	Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform. Sol Plaatje LM	R 720 000	10 months 2022/23 FY	Sustainable urban regions. Access to Social Amenities to support community livelihoods.	Implementation phase.

2.	Spatial restructuring and environmental	Nursery Project in Barkly West	Frances Baard District	Dikgatlong	Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform. Dikgatlong LM	R 108 000	6 months 2022/23 FY	Environmental protection	Implementation phase.
3.	Spatial restructuring and environmental	Greening and gardening of Eco-schools in Kimberley	Frances Baard District	Sol Plaatje	Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform, Sol Plaatje LM	R 720 000	6 months 2022/23 FY	Sustainable urban regions. Access to Social Amenities to support community livelihoods.	Implementation phase.

Office of the Premier

Item No.	Vision/Strategic goal	Project Name	District Area	Municipal Area	Responsible Implementation Department/ Agency	Project Funding	Estimated Project Duration	Developmental Impact	Current implementation status and challenges
1.	People Development	Local and Ward AIDS Councils at District Level, Kimberley	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	OTP, Provincial Council on Aids	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY- 2025/26 FY	Improve the quality of life	Implementation phase.
2.	People Development	Stakeholder engagements on HIV, AIDS, TB and	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	OTP, Provincial Council on Aids	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY- 2025/26 FY	Improve the quality of life	Implementation phase

		STI responses in the province							
3.	Governance	Intergovernmental Forum, Kimberley	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY	Improved IGR	Implementation phase
4.	Governance	Provincial Protocol Services, Kimberley	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY	Institutional capacity and social capital developed and harnessed.	Implementation phase
5.	Governance	Provincial Labor Relations Framework, Kimberley	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY	Enforce accountability to officials in terms of service provision and improve performance.	Implementation phase
6.	People Development	Thusong Service Cente Outreach Programme, Kimberley. Awareness through Provincial Thusong Services Outreach Programmes	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY	Human development enhancement. Upliftment of marginalised groups.	Implementation phase
7.	Governance	Coordination and Guidance of legal service matters, Kimberley	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY	Accountable and effective Governance	Implementation phase

8.	Governance	Provincial Legislation Database, Kimberley	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY	Accountable and effective Governance	Implementation phase
9.	Governance	Effective communication of government with a coherent message to citizenry, Kimberley	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY	Accountable and effective Governance	Implementation phase
10.	People Development	White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities implemented, Kimberley. Provincial Transformation Programmes	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY		Implementation phase
11.	People Development	Charter of Positive Values implemented, Kimberley. Provincial Transformation Programmes	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY	Upliftment of marginalised groups.	Implementation phase
12.	People Development	Provincial Gender Based Violence Strategy, Kimberley. Provincial	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY	Human development enhancement. Prioritize areas of greatest need	Implementation phase

		Transformation Programmes							
13.	People Development	Monitoring reports on Children Rights Delivery Plans, Kimberley. Provincial Transformation Programmes	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY	Poverty, inequality and unemployment alleviated.	Implementation phase
14.	People Development	Provincial Diversity Management Policy, Kimberley. Provincial Transformation Programmes	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY	Facilitation of integrated and inclusive planning.	Implementation phase
15.	People Development	Coordination of Advocacy Programmes, Kimberley. Provincial Transformation Programmes	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY	Facilitation of integrated and inclusive planning.	Implementation phase
16.	Governance	Implementation of the PGDP and PSDF. Provincial Strategic and Spatial Planning	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY	Establish strong regional growth and development compacts, including all role-players.	Implementation phase

17.	Governance	Implementation of the PGDP and PSDF. Provincial Strategic and Spatial Planning	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY	Establish strong regional growth and development compacts, including all role-players	Implementation phase
18.	Governance	Implementation of the PGDP and PSDF. Provincial Strategic and Spatial Planning	Frances Baard	Magareng	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY	Establish strong regional growth and development compacts, including all role-players	Implementation phase
19.	Governance	Implementation of the PGDP and PSDF. Provincial Strategic and Spatial Planning.	Frances Baard	Phokwane	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY	Establish strong regional growth and development compacts, including all role-players	Implementation phase
20.	Governance	Implementation of the PGDP and PSDF. Provincial Strategic and Spatial Planning.	Frances Baard	Dikgatlong	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY	Establish strong regional growth and development compacts, including all role-players	Implementation phase
21.	Governance	Provincial SPLUMA Support. Provincial Strategic and Spatial Planning.	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY	Establish strong regional growth and development	Implementation phase

								compacts, including all role-players	
22.	Governance	Provincial SPLUMA Support. Provincial Strategic and Spatial Planning.	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY	Establish strong regional growth and development compacts, including all role-players	Implementation phase
23.	Governance	Provincial SPLUMA Support. Provincial Strategic and Spatial Planning.	Frances Baard	Magareng	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY	Establish strong regional growth and development compacts, including all role-players	Implementation phase
24.	Governance	Provincial SPLUMA Support. Provincial Strategic and Spatial Planning.	Frances Baard	Phokwane	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY	Establish strong regional growth and development compacts, including all role-players	Implementation phase
25.	Governance	Provincial SPLUMA Support. Provincial Strategic and Spatial Planning.	Frances Baard	Dikgatlong	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY	Establish strong regional growth and development compacts, including all role-players	Implementation phase

26.	Governance	Coordinate effective alignment with the DDM. Provincial Strategic and Spatial Planning.	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY	Establish strong regional growth and development compacts, including all role-players	Implementation phase
27.	Governance	Assessment of policies aligned to the PGDP. Provincial Strategic and Spatial Planning	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY	Establish strong regional growth and development compacts, including all role-players	Implementation phase
28.	Governance	Assessment of policies aligned to the PGDP. Provincial Policy Coordination. Provincial Strategic and Spatial Planning.	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY	Establish strong regional growth and development compacts, including all role-players	Implementation phase
29.	Governance	Batho Pele Change Management Programme. Provincial Policy Coordination	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY	Establish strong regional growth and development compacts, including all role-players	Implementation phase
30.	Governance	Research towards the implementation of	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	OTP	OTP, Operational Budget	2022/23 FY-2025/26 FY	Establish strong regional growth and	Implementation phase

		the PGDP and DDM. Provincial Research and Development Services.						development compacts, including all role-players	
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Department of Economic Development and Tourism (DEDAT)

Item No.	Vision/Strategic goal	Project Name	District Area	Municipal Area	Responsible Implementation Department/ Agency	Project Funding	Estimated Project Duration	Developmental Impact	Current implementation status and challenges
1.	Economic Positioning	Rejuvenation of the Galeshewe Activity Route	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	DEDAT	R 400 000	2022/23	2 taverns supported. 10 employment opportunities to be created.	
2.	Infrastructure	Rejuvenate Northern Cape Cricket stadiums in Kimberley	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	DEDAT	R 1000 000	2022/23	20 youth employment opportunities to be created. 5 female.	
3.	Spatial restructuring and environmental sustainability	Rejuvenation of the McGregor Museum bagpipe Lodge	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	DEDAT	R 1000 000	2022/23	Tourism development and preserve heritage sites. 10 youth	

								employment opportunities to be created	
4.	Spatial restructuring and environmental sustainability	Mountain Bike Trail Development at Magersfontein Battlefield Museum	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	DEDAT	R 300 000	2022/23	10 youth employment opportunities to be created. Tourism development.	
5.	Spatial restructuring and environmental sustainability	Digitalise Black-Owned Conference Centres	Frances Baard	FBDM	DEDAT	R 1000 000	2022/23	ICTs promote development	

Department of Co-operative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs Development (COGHSTA).

Item No.	Vision/Strategic goal	Project Name	District Area	Municipal Area	Responsible Implementation Department/ Agency	Project Funding	Estimated Project Duration	Developmental Impact	Current implementation status and challenges
1.	People development	Finance credit linked programme, Kimberley	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	COGHSTA	R 200 00	2022/23 FY	Access to basic services.	
2.	People development	Lorato Park	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	COGHSTA	R 4000 000	2022/23 FY	Access to basic services.	

3.	People development	Barkly Road 1500	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	COGHSTA	R 2 500 000	2022/23 FY	Access to basic services.	
4.	People development	Lerato Park 491	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	COGHSTA	R 19 750 492	2022/23 FY	Access to basic services.	
5.	People development	Diamond Park 100	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	COGHSTA	R 9 360 000	2022/23 FY	Access to basic services.	
6.	People development	China Square	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	COGHSTA	R 3 989 114	2022/23 FY	Access to basic services.	
7.	People development	Military Veteran	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	COGHSTA	R 199 000	2022/23 FY	Access to basic services.	
8.	People development	Buffer Zone	Frances Baard	Dikgatlong	COGHSTA	R 2 655 000	2022/23 FY	Access to basic services.	
9.	People development	Barkly West 3500/ Sonderwater	Frances Baard	Dikgatlong	COGHSTA	R 5000 000	2022/23 FY	Access to basic services.	
10.	People development	Lerato park phase 5	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	COGHSTA	R 18 414 000	2022/23 FY	Access to basic services.	
11.	People development	Lerato park phase 6	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	COGHSTA	R 18 600 000	2022/23 FY	Access to basic services.	
12.	People development	Lerato park phase 7	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	COGHSTA	R 18 600 000	2022/23 FY	Access to basic services.	

13.	People development	Ivory Park	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	COGHSTA	R 6000 000	2022/23 FY	Access to basic services.	
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Department of Social Development (DSD).

Item No.	Vision/Strategic goal	Project Name	District Area	Municipal Area	Responsible Implementation Department/ Agency	Project Funding	Estimated Project Duration	Developmental Impact	Current implementation status and challenges
1.	People development	Substance abuse	Frances Baard	Sol Plaatje	<p>DSD,</p> <p>Northern Cape Drug rehabilitation center- Renders community-based services. Assist the Department in some areas within Sol Plaatje</p> <p>Kemoja Volunteers – Assist with awareness programs and marketing of our services</p> <p>Northern Cape substance abuse treatment centre – Deals with</p>			<p>Safe communities.</p> <p>Establish active District forum that has all the key stakeholders including Municipality.</p>	<p>High rate of substance abuse influenced by unemployment, increase in social ills and peer pressure especially to children and youth.</p> <p>Increase in involuntary cases due to family members reluctance to see through all community-based services processes through and this impacts negatively on planned interventions for existing community-based cases</p> <p>Challenge in securing treatment centers for involuntary service users</p>

					treatment and rehabilitation of service users both voluntary and involuntary				<p>as most centers are not keen to admit involuntary service users, citing lack of capacity.</p> <p>Detoxification services currently only provided by Kimberley Hospital (KH) and only to service users with admission letters to treatment centres and not those provided counselling at Community based level</p>
2.	People development	Victim Empowerment	Frances Baard	All LMs	<p>Thuthuzela Care Center- One stop center for GBV victims offers counselling services, medical examinations, and support services.</p> <p>Lifeline – Assist with GBV victims during weekends and holidays and refer to Thuthuzela Care Centers for further assistance.</p> <p>Women to Women- Renders support services to GBV victims and</p>			<p>Early intervention and prevention services i.e., individual debriefing, counselling and prevention services.</p> <p>Placements to the department shelter when needs arise. After care services</p> <p>Awareness programs</p>	High rate of GBV influenced by unemployment, substance abuse, increase in social ills and dysfunctional families.

					<p>awareness programs.</p> <p>VEP Volunteers- Assist with awareness programs and marketing of our services.</p> <p>Court support workers- Support victims of GBV in court. The district only has four for Kimberly and Galeshewe Court.</p> <p>Justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -NPA -Health -SAPS -GCE -Education -Safety Liaison -NGO's 				
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