

DR RUTH SEGOMOTSI MOMPATI
DISTRICT, NORTH-WEST PROVINCE

PROFILE AND ANALYSIS
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

Commonly known as the 'Texas of South Africa', is characterised by cattle farming and agriculture



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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality is a category C municipality located in the North-West Province of South Africa. It is bordered by the Botswana border immediately to the north, Ngaka Modiri Molema and Dr Kenneth Kaunda in the north, and John Taolo Gaetsewe District in the south. It was previously known as Bophirima District Municipality. It is the largest district in the province, making up almost half of its geographical area.

The district municipality comprises five local municipalities, namely, Naledi, Greater Taung, Kagisano Molopo, Mamusa and Lekwa-Teemane. It is one of the four districts in the province, with poor rural areas, formerly situated in the former Bophuthatswana homeland. With the population situated in more than 470 villages and towns dispersed in a 250km radius (approximately 50km north to south and 200km east to west), this district presents a unique management and organisational challenges. It is characterised by cattle farming as the most significant economic activity.

The existing level of development and challenges in DR. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality (DRRSMDM) can be summarized as follows:

- DRRSMDM is endowed with minerals but this sector remains a small contributor to the GDP of the Province;
- The Population is largely African with low education, low incomes, high unemployment and with minimal access to water and sanitation services;
- The African population is largely young with a small percentage of adults who are economically active;
- There is scientific confirmation of contamination of underground water sources in various parts of Kagisano Molopo Local municipality.
- There is heavy dependency on public administration as an employer.
- There is a critical need to develop the private sector in agriculture and mining.
- The development of the Small Medium Micro Enterprise (SMME) sector both in the formal and informal sectors is critical and if explored could yield positive results in uplifting the quality of life of the people.
- Current access to water and sanitation services is a serious concern.
- There is no maintenance plan for VIP toilets
- The Municipality is largely rural and the majority of population stays in rural areas and townships.

The Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality is characterised by socio-economic inequalities that result in high levels of poverty in the areas. However, the district consists of high potential agricultural land and tourism sites. There is also lack of access to basic needs such as portable water supply, which in turn affects the developmental objectives of the district municipality. Most of the rural areas within the district municipality are still currently characterised by service delivery backlogs. The inability for communities to access these basic services leads to constraints in improving the quality of life of the rural communities and also achieving economic development within those areas.

2 INTRODUCTION: BRIEF OVERVIEW

2.1 Location

Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality (DRSM DM) is one of four district municipalities in the North West province and is situated centrally in the province. Its head offices are located in Vryburg, which is in the Naledi Local Municipality. It has five local municipalities namely: Naledi Local Municipality; Mamusa Local Municipality; Greater Taung Local Municipality; Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality; and Kagisano-Molopo Local Municipality. (Refer to Map 2)

The DRSM DM is a category C municipality in terms of the Municipal Structures Act 58 of 1999 and also in terms of section 152 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996. The DRSM DM is surrounded by the republic of Botswana to the north, Dr Ruth S Mompati District Municipality to the northeast, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality to the southeast, Lejweleputswa District Municipality (Free State Province) to the southeast, Frances Baard District Municipality (Northern Cape Province) to the south and Kgalagadi District Municipality (Northern Cape Province) to the west as illustrated on Map 1 below.

The district has the N12, N14 and N18 roads linking the district with other regions. There is also supporting rail infrastructure for freight. Existing infrastructure is in need of maintenance and road networks are deteriorating. Schweizer-Reneke has an airport that is currently not used. Vryburg has a small airfield that serves Vryburg in the North West province of South Africa. There are numerous bridges crossing the Vaal River in order to link the district with the Free State Province. There are a number of border posts that also link the district with Botswana

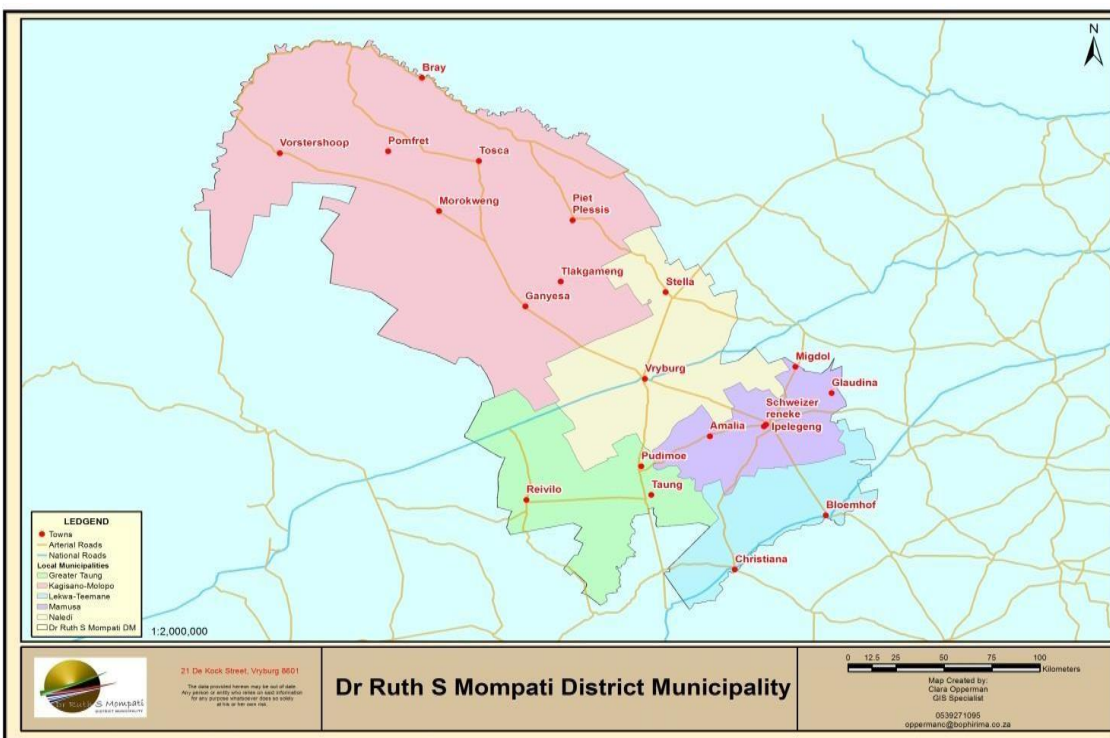
2.2 Historical Perspective

Dr RSM is characterized by the farming and agriculture. It has a small yet diverse and rich cultural history in terms of the Batswana movements, the Khoi people. It is inhabited mostly by people who speak Setswana. Places of significance include The Taung Skull Heritage site at the Buxton Quarry where the lime encrusted child-skull was unearthed in

1924, the many villages that make up the Greater Taung area as well as Vryburg in terms of the rich meat, corn and cattle industries. Tourism within Bloemhof and Schweizer serve as a key economic initiative because of the fishing which they are known for. Taung is another area increasing in popularity for fishing, which if funded can lead to tourism development. The biggest economic hub and potential for economic development lies in the Town of Vryburg where district hub is situated. Historically there were factories which contributed to the economy and job sustainability. A detailed industrial revival plan exists but no implementation for many years.

2.3 Spatial Status

Map of District with its local municipalities in the cities region with key towns and cities.



The district municipality comprises five local municipalities, namely Naledi comprising Vryburg and Stella towns, Greater Taung comprising towns of Reivilo and Taung, Mamusa comprising Amalia and Schweizer-Reneke towns, Lekwa-Teemane comprising Christiana and Bloemhof towns and lastly Kagisano Molopo being a primarily rural/agricultural land.

2.4 Land Ownership

Despite years of Integrated Development Planning processes in the Dr. Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality, issues of land reform and land ownership patterns remain core

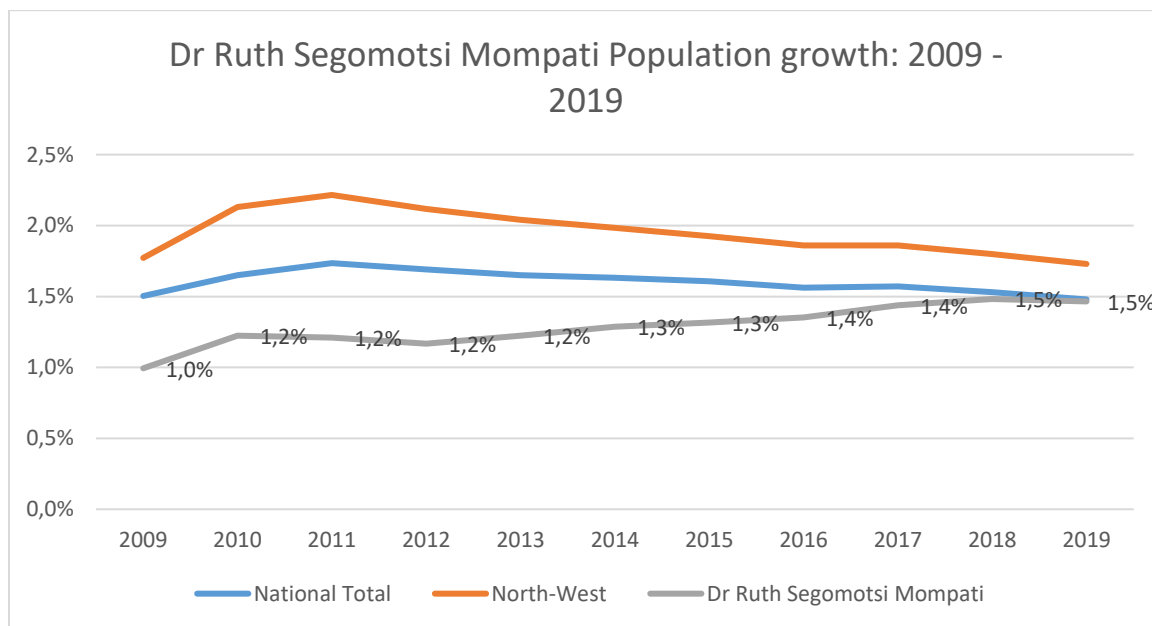
challenges for the district. The DRRSM DM is characterised by a particular political legacy, with a portion of the municipality located in the area of the former Bophuthatswana homeland. This has led to a distorted spatial distribution of land with the region made up of predominantly white owned commercial farms and black subsistence farming, typically on state owned land.

3 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE

3.1 Key Social Demographics

3.1.1 Population

The graph below indicates the rate of population growth in the last ten years.



With 515 000 people, the Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality housed 12,6% of the total population of the North-West Province and 0,9% of South Africa's total population in 2019. Between 2009 and 2019 the population growth averaged 1,27% per annum which is slightly lower than the growth rate of South Africa as a whole (1,61%). Compared to North-West's average annual growth rate (1,97%), the growth rate in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti's population at 1,27% was close to half than that of the province.

Based on the present age-gender structure and the present fertility, mortality and migration rates, Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati's population is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.5% from 515 000 in 2019 to 554 000 in 2023.

3.1.2 Race, Gender and Age

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.

Population by population group, Gender and Age – Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality, 2018 [Number].

	African		White		Coloured		Asian	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
00-04	27,400	28,400	452	514	1,150	1,090	148	112
05-09	30,600	31,200	609	585	1,160	1,110	79	93
10-14	26,100	26,400	569	622	862	869	68	77
15-19	19,700	20,500	331	486	828	898	45	74
20-24	16,500	14,900	316	322	663	769	70	171
25-29	19,000	15,100	462	566	719	826	116	339
30-34	20,100	15,700	551	607	668	829	78	334
35-39	16,200	14,200	759	756	595	726	116	322
40-44	12,200	10,500	626	834	496	532	67	184
45-49	11,100	8,930	586	522	574	555	52	134
50-54	10,600	8,900	510	590	523	454	69	58
55-59	10,600	8,610	666	709	406	438	53	38
60-64	9,310	8,040	705	686	330	350	52	32
65-69	7,290	5,960	643	621	257	200	7	27
70-74	5,040	4,450	413	401	163	158	57	16
75+	6,210	3,750	1,060	647	199	176	59	20
Total	248,000	226,000	9,260	9,470	9,600	9,980	1,140	2,030

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1803

In 2018, the Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality's population consisted of 91.94% African (473 000), 3.64% White (18 700), 3.80% Coloured (19 600) and 0.62% Asian (3 170) people.

3.1.3 Households

In 2018, the Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality comprised of 143 000 households. The Africans constitute the largest (90.1%) population group. The White population group had a total composition of 5.1% (ranking second). The Coloured

population group had a total composition of 3.9% of the total households. The smallest population group by households is the Asian population group with only 1.0% in 2018.*

*Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1803

3.1.3.1 Child Headed

A total number of 136 (0.1%) of households were headed by the 10-14-year age group with a further 2761 (2,2%) of households headed by the 15-19-year age group as per census 2016.

3.1.3.2 Women Headed

The district has 43.5% percent of households headed by females as at 2018.

3.2 Health Profile

3.2.1. Leading causes of death

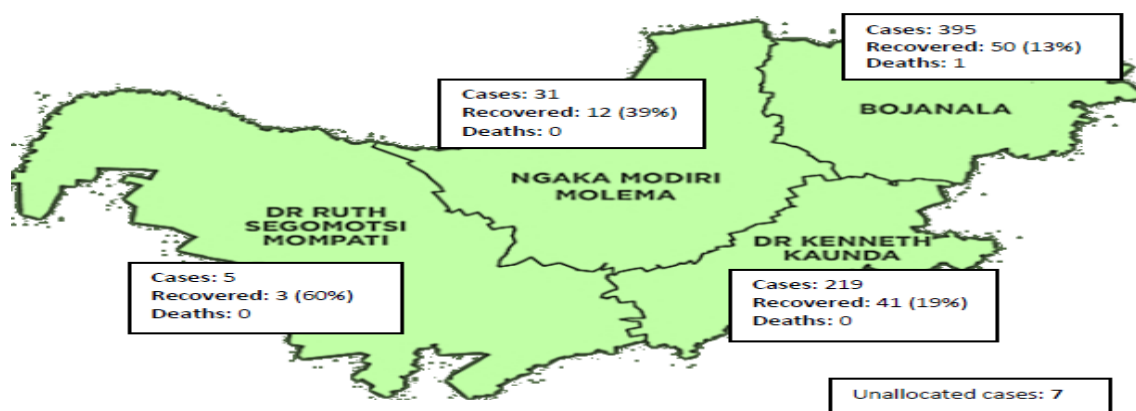
For the period 2011 to 2015 the leading causes of death overall was non-communicable diseases first, followed by HIV and TB, then the grouping of communicable diseases together with maternal / perinatal and malnutrition related deaths, with the lowest ranking causes being deaths resulting from injury.

3.2.2. Primarily health care facilities

The district has a total number of 12 Primary Health Care Clinics. Of these 7 are in Taung, 3 in Kagisano Molopo, 2 in Lekwa-Temane and 1 in Mamusa. There are 3 district hospitals and 1 Regional hospital in Naledi.

3.3 Covid 19 Response and Quarantine Sites

As at 10 June 2020 the district only had 5 confirmed cases of infected persons, 3 of these have recovered and no reported deaths.



There are 4 active quarantine facilities with a total bed capacity of 261. These facilities include Christian All Seasons Resort Hotel (46 beds), Taung Hotel School (33 beds), The Time (32 beds) and Molopo Inn (26 beds) with a total of 137 beds between these sites.

There are 29 public hospital beds and 44 private hospital beds available within the district municipality.

As part of the initiatives to reduce the spread of covid 19, 60 Villages across the 5 municipalities of the district are benefitting from the 207 water tanks and 32 water tankers that have been provided to communities.

3.4 Poverty Dimensions

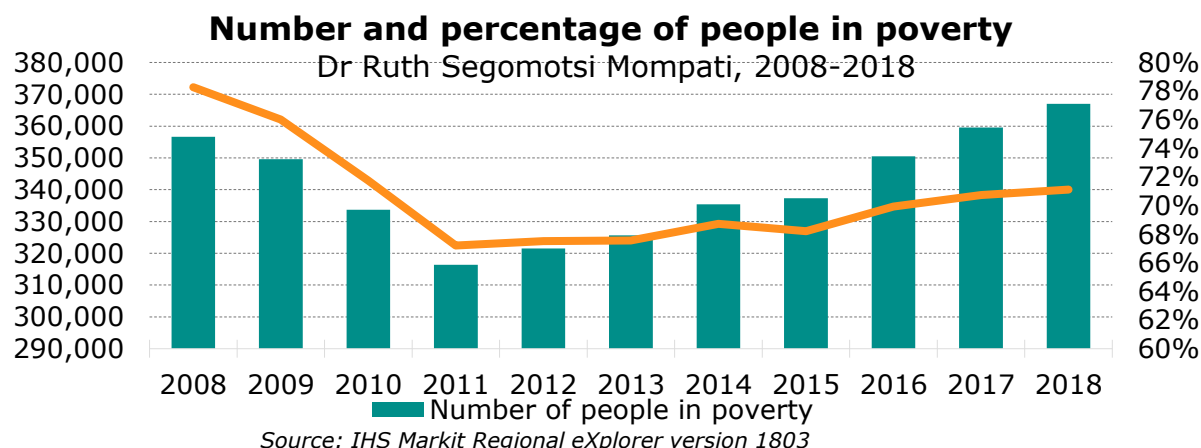
In 2018, there were 367 000 people living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition, across Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality – this is 2.91% higher than the 357 000 in 2008. The percentage of people living in poverty has decreased from 78.27% in 2008 to 71.13% in 2018, which indicates a decrease of 7.14 percentage points.

In 2018, the poverty gap rate was 31.2% and in 2008 the poverty gap rate was 33.6%. It can be seen that the poverty gap rate decreased from 2008 to 2018, which means that there were improvements in terms of the depth of the poverty within Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality.

In terms of the poverty gap rate for each of the regions within the Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality, Greater Taung Local Municipality had the highest poverty gap rate, with a rand value of 31.4%. The lowest poverty gap rate can be observed in the Naledi Local Municipality with a total of 30.7%.

3.4.1 Distribution

The upper poverty line is defined by Stats SA as the level of consumption at which individuals are able to purchase both sufficient food and non-food items without sacrificing one for the other. This variable measures the number of individuals living below that particular level of consumption for the given area, and is balanced directly to the official upper poverty rate as measured by Stats SA.



In 2018, there were 367 000 people living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition, across Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality – this is 2.91% higher than the 357 000 in 2008. The percentage of people living in poverty has decreased from 78.27% in 2008 to 71.13% in 2018, which indicates a decrease of 7.14 percentage points.

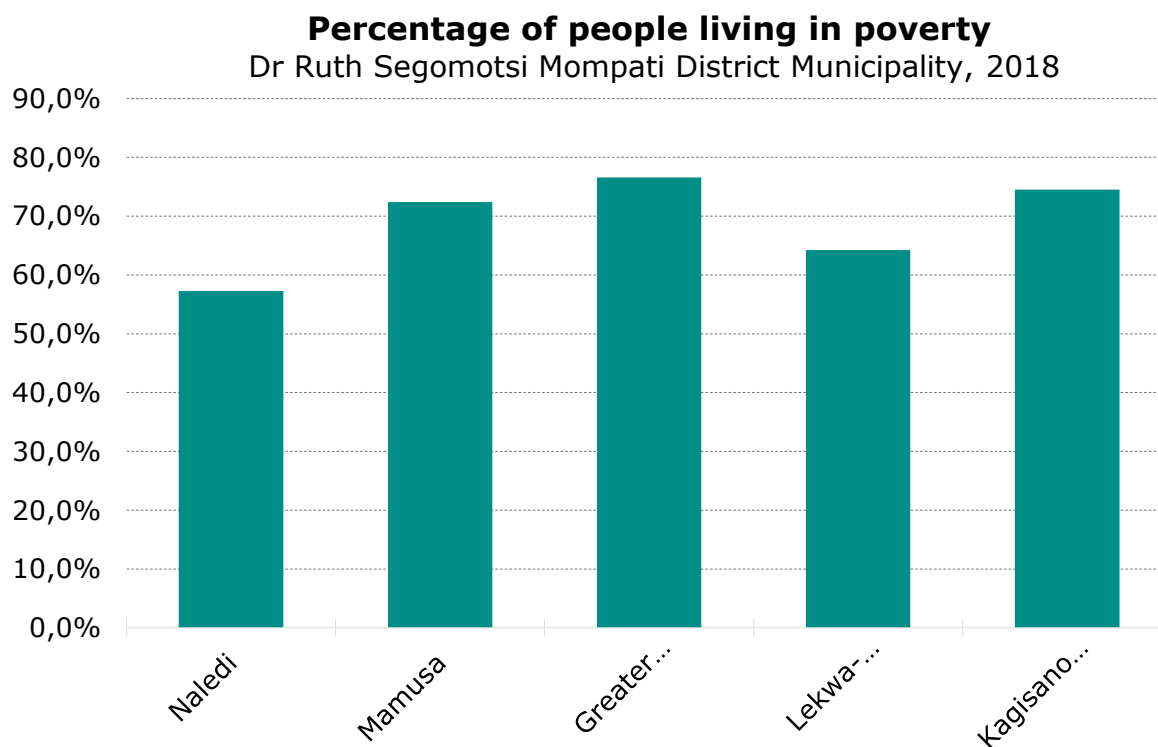
3.4.2 Inequality

In 2018 75.03% of the African population group lived in poverty, as compared to the 82.45% in 2008. The Coloured and the Asian population group saw a decrease in the percentage of people living in poverty, with a decrease of 12.2 and 3.95 percentage points respectively.

In 2018, the population group with the percentage of people the population living in poverty was of 2.7%, using the upper poverty line definition. The proportion of the White population group, living in poverty, decreased by 0.0495 percentage points, as can be seen by the change from 2.71% in 2008 to 2.66% in 2018.

	African	White	Coloured	Asian
2008	82.4%	2.7%	64.3%	15.4%
2009	80.2%	3.0%	59.6%	11.4%
2010	75.8%	2.0%	54.7%	8.0%
2011	71.1%	1.0%	49.8%	5.0%
2012	71.4%	0.9%	50.6%	5.0%
2013	71.5%	0.9%	50.5%	4.9%
2014	72.6%	1.0%	51.9%	5.0%
2015	72.1%	1.3%	51.5%	5.1%
2016	73.8%	1.8%	52.4%	7.0%
2017	74.6%	2.4%	52.8%	9.3%
2018	75.0%	2.7%	52.1%	11.4%

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1803 Percentage of people living in poverty by population group- DR Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti, 2008- 2018



In terms of the percentage of people living in poverty for each of the regions within the Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality, Greater Taung Local Municipality has the highest percentage of people living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition, with a total of 76.6%. The lowest percentage of people living in poverty can be observed in the Naledi Local Municipality with a total of 57.3% living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition.

3.4.3 Employed / Unemployed

The district has the highest percentage of people who are unemployed both adult and youth population compare to other districts in the province. The youth unemployment rate stands at about 46%. The Bojanala district recorded the least unemployment rate that stood at 39.08%

Unemployment	General	Youth
Bojanala	30.66	39.08
Ngaka Modiri Molema	33.72	44.06
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	35.81	45.96
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	29.65	39.16

Of the 38.8% unemployment rate for the district municipality, the highest unemployment rate is recorded in the Greater Taung Local municipality, with Naledi local municipality recording the least unemployment rate. Although unemployment figures are still high in

the district, there has been a decline in those rates as compared to 2008 for all local municipalities within the district

Unemployment per Local Municipality (in %)	
Naledi	26
Kagisano Molopo	30
Greater Taung	50
Mamusa	35
Lekwa-Teemane	30

3.4.4 Crime

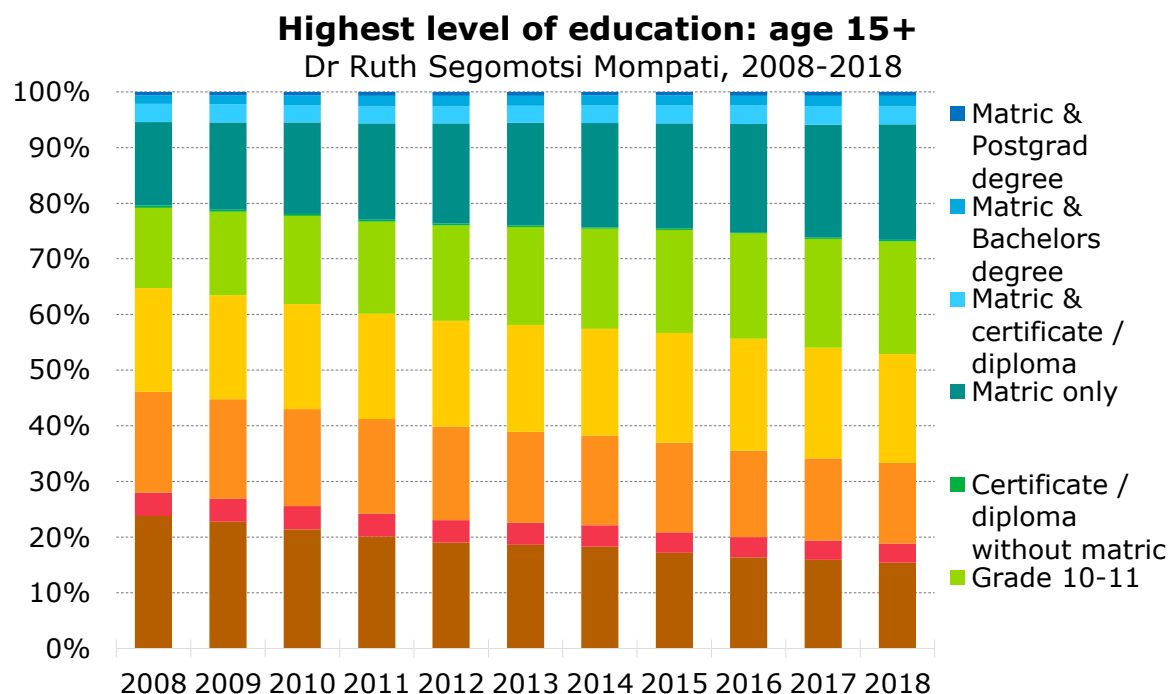
DR RSM District is challenged by relatively high levels of substance abuse, gender-based violence, low average household incomes and high crime at both village and township level. Albeit there is a decrease in overall crimes, there is a sharp increase in trio crimes which include house robbery, business robbery.

3.5 Education and Skills Profile

Educating is important to the economic growth in a country and the development of its industries, providing a trained workforce and skilled professionals required.

The education measure represents the highest level of education of an individual, using the 15 years and older age category. (According to the United Nations definition of education, one is an adult when 15 years or older. IHS uses this cut-off point to allow for cross-country comparisons. Furthermore, the age of 15 is also the legal age at which children may leave school in South Africa). Highest level of education: age 15+ - Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality, 2008-2018

The Taung Hotel School, Taung Agricultural College and Vuselela TVET College are the only three institutions of higher education and training in the District. They offer studies in Tourism and hospitality, Agriculture, Business Management, Engineering, and Management. In addition, the institutions also offer a range of artisan courses including Bricklaying, Welding, Boiler making, and end-user computing.



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1803

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION: AGE 15+ - DR RUTH SEGOMOTSI MOMPATI, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2018 [NUMBERS]

	Dr RSM	North-West	National Total	Dr RSM as % of province	Dr RSM as % of national
No schooling	45,100	216,000	2,180,000	20.9%	2.1%
Grade 0-2	9,970	59,100	669,000	16.9%	1.5%
Grade 3-6	42,500	290,000	3,080,000	14.6%	1.4%
Grade 7-9	57,200	490,000	6,100,000	11.7%	0.9%
Grade 10-11	59,200	585,000	8,840,000	10.1%	0.7%
Certificate / diploma without matric	702	8,040	180,000	8.7%	0.4%
Matric only	60,800	718,000	11,000,000	8.5%	0.6%
Matric certificate / diploma	9,450	114,000	2,270,000	8.3%	0.4%
Matric Bachelors degree	5,540	70,700	1,680,000	7.8%	0.3%
Matric Postgrad degree	2,070	30,800	788,000	6.7%	0.3%

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1803

The number of people without any schooling in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality accounts for 20.93% of the number of people without schooling in the province and a total share of 2.07% of the national. In 2018, the number of people in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality with a matric only was 60,800 which is a share of 8.46% of the province's total number of people that has obtained a matric. The number of people with a matric and a Postgrad degree constitutes 7.83% of the province and 0.33% of the national.

4 DRIVERS OF THE ECONOMY

4.1 Structure of the Economy

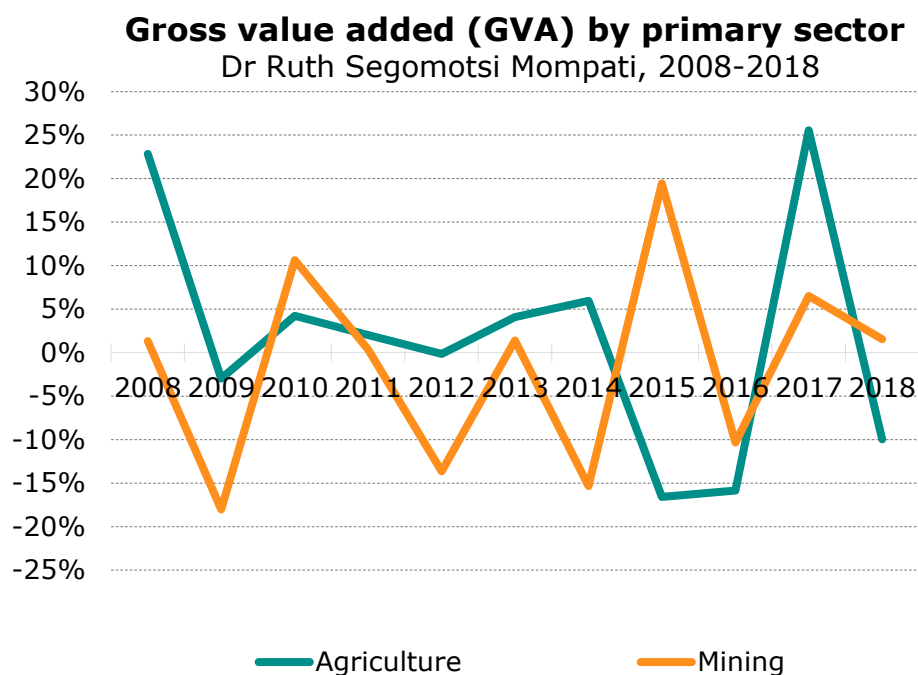
With a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of R 22.9 billion in 2018 (up from R 10.4 billion in 2008), the Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality contributed 7.84% to the North-West Province GDP of R 291 billion in 2018 increasing in the share of the North-West from 7.47% in 2008. This district municipality contributes 0.47% to the GDP of South Africa which had a total GDP of R 4.87 trillion in 2018 (as measured in nominal or current prices). Its contribution to the national economy remained unchanged in importance from 2008 when it contributed 0.44% to South Africa, but it is lower than the peak of 0.47% in 2013.

4.2 Primary Sector

Gross Value Added (GVA) is a measure of output (total production) of a region in terms of the value that was created within that region. GVA can be broken down into various production sectors.

The primary sector consists of two broad economic sectors namely the mining and the agricultural sector. The following chart represents the average growth rate in the GVA for both of these sectors in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality from 2008 to 2018.

CHART 1. GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY PRIMARY SECTOR – DR RUTH SEGOMOTSI MOMPATI, 2008-2018 [ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE]



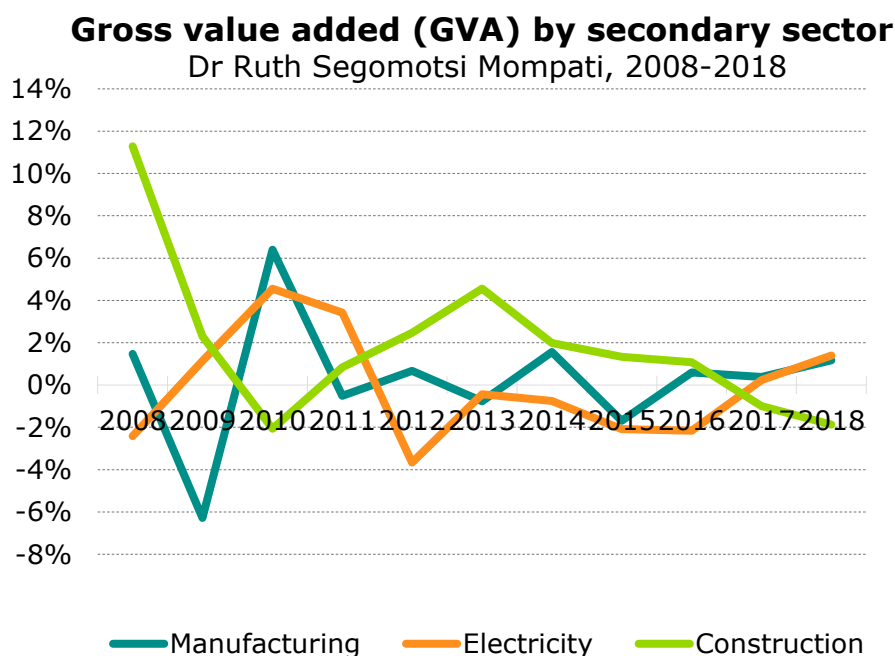
Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1803

Between 2008 and 2018, the agriculture sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2017 with an average growth rate of 25.6%. The mining sector reached its highest point of growth of 19.5% in 2015. The agricultural sector experienced the lowest growth for the period during 2015 at -16.6%, while the mining sector reaching its lowest point of growth in 2009 at -18.0%. Both the agriculture and mining sectors are generally prioritized by volatility in growth over the period.

4.3 Secondary Sector

The secondary sector consists of three broad economic sectors namely the manufacturing, electricity and the construction sector. The following chart represents the average growth rates in the GVA for these sectors in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality from 2008 to 2018.

CHART 2. GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY SECONDARY SECTOR – DR RUTH SEGOMOTSI MOMPATI, 2008-2018 [ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE]



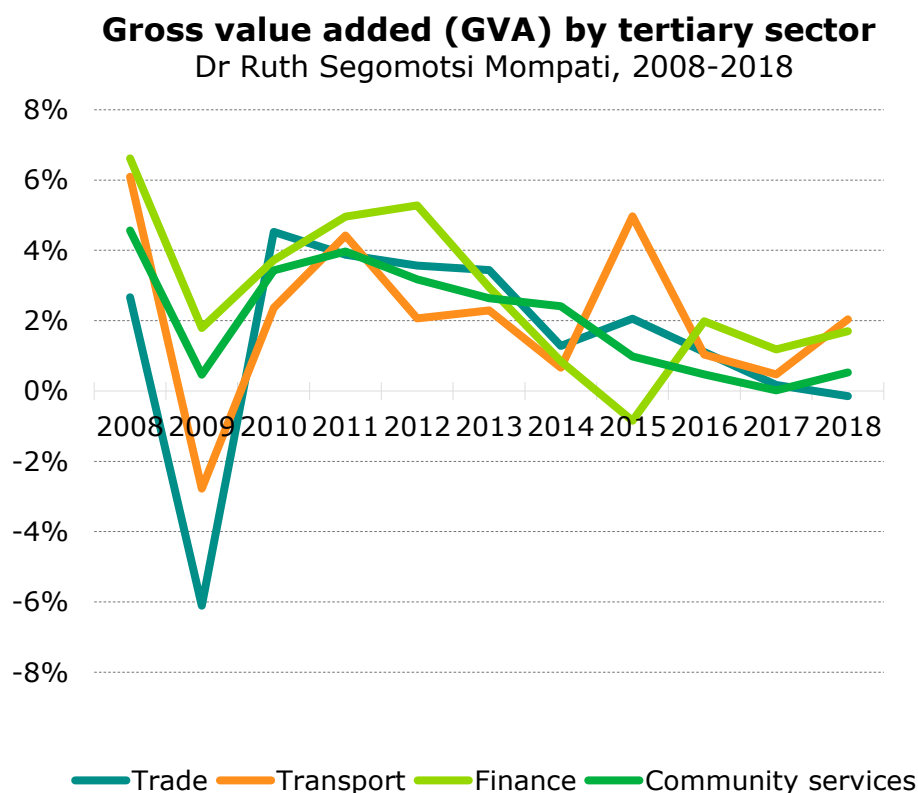
Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1803

Between 2008 and 2018, the manufacturing sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2010 with a growth rate of 6.4%. The construction sector reached its highest growth in 2008 at 11.3%. The manufacturing sector experienced its lowest growth in 2010 of -6.3%, while construction sector reached its lowest point of growth in 2010 with a -2.1% growth rate. The electricity sector experienced the highest growth in 2010 at 4.6%, while it recorded the lowest growth of -3.7% in 2012.

4.4 Tertiary Sector

The tertiary sector consists of four broad economic sectors namely the trade, transport, finance and the community services sector. The following chart represents the average growth rates in the GVA for these sectors in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality from 2008 to 2018.

CHART 3. GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY TERTIARY SECTOR – DR RUTH SEGOMOTSI MOMPATI, 2008-2018 [ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE]



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1803

The trade sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2010 with a growth rate of 4.5%. The transport sector reached its highest point of growth in 2008 at 6.1%. The finance sector experienced the highest growth rate in 2008 when it grew by 6.6% and recorded the lowest growth rate in 2015 at -0.8%. The Trade sector had the lowest growth rate in 2009 at -6.1%. The community services sector, which largely consists of government, experienced its highest positive growth in 2008 with 4.6% and the lowest growth rate in 2017 with 0.0%.

4.5 Informal Economy

The informal economy is mainly made up of hawker trading, taxi rank informal trade, corner informal trade and spaza shops.

5 SERVICE DELIVERY

5.1 Water and Sanitation

Dr. RSM is a water scarcity region. It has only two permanent supply sources viz.: the Vaal Harts scheme and the Taung dam (other sources include underground water).

There are two key issues related to water supply in the District: - insufficient bulk water supply to meet current and future demands and insufficient water infrastructure to support the demand.

Groundwater resources dominate water supply in the Dr. RSM District Municipality, although there is a constraint on this with the recharge rate of groundwater through rainfall being quite low in the region, especially in the Kagisano Molopo LM where rainfall averages only 250mm per year.

In some areas, groundwater is the only water source for the rural population, with over 60% of the people in the Dr. RSM District Municipality dependent on it. The mining in the area, agriculture as well as informal dumping of waste are putting pressure on the quality of surface water supply. It has to be noted that the district is basically a semi-arid environment. As a result of this natural phenomenon, the district does not have sufficient surface water sources and relies heavily on groundwater as a source of supply

5.2 Human Settlements

The Human Settlement Plan 2017, highlights that Apartheid planning provided North West with a spatial legacy in which black people were consigned to places far removed from sustainable employment centers, services and livelihoods. At localized scale this situation was added to by the segregation of people based on race in all towns. This resulted in the creation of townships and group areas. In many instances buffer strips were also created to separate these communities from the main urban fabric. Subsequently, the spatial development structure in North West Province is characterised by poverty and inequality traps in rural and urban areas, with low levels of economic, social and engineering infrastructure in most of the towns and villages, and only a few larger urban conglomerates dominating the space economy

Naledi has a housing backlog of 3 671 and the municipality requires 108 ha. Mamusa has a backlog of 3 171 and need 47 ha, Kagisano-Molopo has a backlog of 4 415 and require 85 hectares, Lekwa-Teemane has a backlog of 6 750 and requires 293 ha, while Taung has the largest backlog with 6 839 and require 544 ha.

5.3 Waste Management

Municipal sewage and waste water treatment infrastructure comprises the sewerage pipes and sewerage treatment plants used to collect sewage, waste water and other effluent and to treat it before returning the treated water back into the river or sea.

Section 7 of the Water Services Act states that no person may obtain water for industrial use or dispose of the industrial effluent from any other source other than the distribution system of a water services provider, or its nominated agency, without the permission of that water services authority.

All industries are therefore firstly required to discharge waste to the water services provider's treatment works. WSP should take extra care, at all times, to ensure that the effluent received is treatable and that the water treatment works will comply with the set effluent standards. WSPs can however give permission that effluent be treated by another party, or be treated on site.

5.4 Roads and Transport

The District has a road network of 17 005km. Greater Taung and Kagisano Molopo have the largest share of the road network in the District with an extent of 7772 km and 5365km respectively.

5.5 Electricity

The district has at least 89.9% formal dwellings with 87.6% having electricity for lighting and about 34.6% has flushable toilets connected to sewerage system

6 GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

6.1 Municipality Performance

The Table below indicated the audit outcomes from the 2012/13 financial year to the 2017/18 financial year for all the municipalities within the District.

	2017/18	2016/17	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14	2012/13	
Dr R S Mompoti	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified	Disclaimer	Qualified	Regressed
Greater Taung	Qualified	Qualified	Qualified	Qualified	Disclaimer	Disclaimer	Stagnant
Kagisano-Molopo	Disclaimer	Qualified	Unqualified	Qualified	Qualified	Disclaimer	Regressed
Lekwa-Teemane	Disclaimer	Disclaimer	Disclaimer	Qualified	Disclaimer	Disclaimer	Stagnant
Mamusa	Disclaimer	Disclaimer	Disclaimer	Disclaimer	Disclaimer	Disclaimer	Stagnant
Naledi	Disclaimer	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified	Regressed

6.1.1. Analysis

The Audit Outcomes for the past 6 years reflects generally a decline in particular on a number of municipalities with Unqualified Audit Opinions. We have noted with concern a growing trend with respect of Unauthorised, Irregular, Fruitless and wasteful expenditures; Unauthorised, Irregular, Fruitless and wasteful expenditures not investigated;

- There is a decline in terms of legislative compliance and poor oversight; tabling and adoption of Annual Reports declined;
- There is also poor oversight by Councils, most of its committees includes Municipal Public Accounts Committees are not optimally functional;
- At the center of the UIF&W Expenditure and negative audit outcome is fundamentally non-compliance to SCM policies and poor and weak political leadership.

6.1.2. Root Causes

The following are areas of concern that led to the regression in audit outcomes.

- Lack of financial records as a result of inadequate record management,
- Non-compliance with SCM legislation
- Non review of AFS before submission
- Non implementation of consequence management
- Increase of UIF &W not investigated as required by Section 32 of MFMA

6.2 Municipal Capacity

The table below provides an overview of staffing levels in the municipality, including total staff currently employed, approved positions and funded vacancies.

	Dr RSM	Naledi	Kagisano Molopo	Mamusa	Greater Taung	Lekwa Teemane
Total municipal staff currently employed	202	584	114	203	387	238
Total permanent currently employed	202	427	114	197	281	214
Total temporary staff currently employed	0	157	30	17	107	24
Total approved positions	276	903	312	215	415	380
Total funded vacancies	74	29	15	215	28	142
Percentage of funded vacancies	26,81	3,21	4,81	100	6,75	37,37

6.2.1. Municipal Performance Challenges – Institutional Arrangements

- All municipalities in the District, have consistently for the past three financial years relied on consultants to prepare and compile the annual financial statements
- Organizational structures in place but not reviewed every five years
- The average cost implication for the use of consultants to address the capacity gap within the budget and treasury office ranges between R2 to R5 million a year.
- Political influence in the appointment process that resulted in in politically acceptable appointments at the expense of technical competence.
- Turnover of senior managers due to changes in leadership, especially after elections.
- Management and leadership training and capacity support offered to municipalities not tailored to requirements and specific context.

6.3 Traditional Affairs Governance

Number of traditional leaders, number of traditional councils, participation in Municipalities (representation in Councils), local houses, number of herdmen and herdwomen. Source: DTA provinces

The Khoi-San consists of five main groupings namely the Cape-Khoi, Griqua, Koranna, Nama and San. Many of these main groupings have various subgroupings.

While legislation has over many decades made provision for the statutory recognition of traditional communities and leaders, there has never before been provision for similar recognition of the Khoi-San communities and leaders.

The Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Act, 2019 (Act No. 3 of 2019), which was published in the Government Gazette on 28 November 2019, is of historic value as it is the first legislation that provides for the statutory recognition of the Khoi-San communities and leaders, provided they meet the criteria contained in the Act. However, the Act has not yet commenced, because its commencement date has not yet been proclaimed. Once the Act commences, a Commission on Khoi-San Matters will be established to receive and investigate applications for recognition of Khoi-San communities and leaders. The Commission will make recommendations to the Minister in this regard and the Minister will have the power to recognize such communities and leaders. There is thus currently no legally recognized Khoi-San communities or leaders in South Africa. The Act makes provision for two Khoi-San leadership positions namely senior Khoi-San leaders and branch heads. The recognized senior Khoi-San leaders will have personal jurisdiction over their communities.

In the case of traditional leaders, they are legally recognized at all levels (kingship, queenship, principal traditional leadership, senior traditional leadership and headmen/headwomen). However, although the existing Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act, 2003 (Act No. 41 of 2003)(Framework Act), makes provision for the establishment of traditional leadership structures such as kingship or queenship councils, principal traditional councils and traditional councils, the timeframes within which these structures had to be legally constituted or reconstituted have lapsed. Until such time that the relevant traditional leadership structures have been legally constituted or reconstituted, their legal status and standing will remain uncertain and could be challenged. This may also impact negatively on the statutory duties and responsibilities of such structures. Currently, there is no enabling legislation to legally reconstitute them. The Traditional Leadership and Khoi-San Leadership Act will provide enabling legislation for their legal constitution. However, the Act has not yet commenced due to the reasons alluded above and therefore the enabling provisions in the Act cannot be used at this stage to reconstitute these structures. The table below indicates the number of traditional leaders within the district:

Dr Ruth Segomotsi District Municipality	2
Greater Taung Local Municipality	1
Kagisano Local Municipality	1
	4

7 PROJECTS TO DIVERSIFY AND GROW PEOPLE AND THE ECONOMY

7.1 Social Development Projects

Social development within the district is slow. Proposals have been put forth that Taung receive a College of higher education as most young people that are from the surrounding area need tertiary education in order to actively participate throughout the district.

7.2 Spatial Development

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013) (SPLUMA) was gazetted on 5 August 2013 after being signed as legislation by the President on 2 August 2013. SPLUMA became operational on 1 July 2015. Four of the five local municipalities, within the district, have promulgated spatial planning and Land Use Management Bylaws. Only Kagisano-Molopo is yet to promulgate these bylaws.

Greater Taung local municipality is the only municipality in the district with a compliant Land Use Scheme (LUS) with the remaining local municipalities still in progress of developing a SPLUMA compliant LUS. It is also the only municipality in the district with a compliant Spatial Development Framework (SDF) with Naledi being non-compliant and the remaining Kagisano Molopo, Mamusa and Lekwa-Teemane local municipalities still in progress of developing a SPLUMA compliant SDFs.*

**Source North West Provincial SPLUMA Support Report 2019/2020*

Part of the objectives of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA); Act 16 of 2013 is to provide for inclusive, developmental and efficient spatial planning along with addressing past regulatory and spatial imbalances. Given the current spatial reality of the District and taking into consideration the objects of SPLUMA it becomes apparent that the effective implementation of SPLUMA, along with other measures, is key in improving the spatial conditions within the District.

Improving spatial planning and land use management (SPLUM) and development in the DM requires more than SPLUMA implementation of SPLUMA compliance issues as land development is also impacted by other legislation within the municipal space outside of SPLUMA including the Municipal Systems Act (MSA), Act 32 of 2000 and the National Building Regulations.

In order to improve SPLUM issues in the District proper institutional arrangements must be in place within the relevant municipalities and on an inter-governmental level along with the appropriate capacity (human and financial resources).

The table below indicates the current status on SPLUMA implementation within the municipalities in the District along other institutional arrangement issues which are not

inherently SPLUMA related which however have a direct impact on SPLUMA within the municipalities:

Local Municipality	Functional Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) (Relevant Section of SPLUMA)	Authorized Official	Wall to Wall Land Use Scheme (LUS)	SPLUM By-laws	Spatial Development Framework	Number of planners in organogram	Number of planners currently in employ of LM	Number of 24priority inspectors in organogram	Number of building inspectors currently in employ of LM
Greater Taung LM	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2015	3	1	2	2
Kagiso Molopo LM	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2012	1	0	0	0
Lekwa Teemane LM	Yes	Yes	No. (in progress)	Yes	2018				
Mamusa LM	No	No	No	Yes	2013	0			
Naledi LM	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2013	1	1	1	1

The Future

From the growth and long term planning point of view, Agriculture is likely to remain the most dominant sector for the District. There are however, notable challenges relating to segmented planning and implementation by the three spheres of government. In attempting to diversify the District economic development, Tourism is another potential sector to be explored, taking advantage of various tourism products that exist in the District. Furthermore, noting the high level of the population with very low educational qualification, it becomes imperative for a deliberate Skills Development program to be initiated and re-skilling of the citizens be prioritised. The provincial government has commissioned researches regarding economic growth potential in the District since the

dawn of democracy in 1994, the outcome of same must be reviewed and funding be made available to implement such projects in the District

7.3 Infrastructure Projects

DRRSDM is responsible for ensuring that infrastructure is developed, operated and maintained. The table below represents a list of MIG funded roads and stormwater projects in the District:

Municipality	LM Code	Project Name	Project Status	New / Rehab	Urban / Rural
Lekwa-Teemane LM	NW396	Roads and Stormwater Facilities in Boitumelong	Implementation	Rehab	Urban
Kagisano – Molopo Local Municipality	NW391	Gomonchonyane – Access Road	Pre-Implementation	Rehab	Rural
Kagisano – Molopo Local Municipality	NW391	Gamodikwe – Access Road	Pre-Implementation	New	Rural
Greater Taung LM	NW394	Taung Central Paving Project	Implementation	New	Rural
		Matlhako – Access Road	Implementation	New	Urban
Greater Taung LM	NW394	Matlhako 1 – Access Road (Phase 2)	Pre-Implementation	New	Rural
Greater Taung LM	NW394	Construction of Roads & Storm water in Taung	Pre-Implementation	New	Rural
Mamusa LM	NW393	Ipelegeng Ext 4 & 5 – Roads & Storm Water (Phase 3)	Pre-Implementation	New	Rural
Mamusa LM	NW393	Schweizer-Reneke: Rehabilitation of Existing Roads	Pre-Implementation	Rehab	Rural
Mamusa LM	NW393	Ipelegeng (Schweizer-Reneke) – Construction of Bus Routes & Storm water	Pre-Implementation	New	Rural
Greater Taung LM	NW394	Pudimoe – Construction of Access Road to Botshelo Primary School	Pre-Implementation	New	Rural
Greater Taung LM	NW394	Molelema – Construction of Gravel Access Road & Storm Water	Pre-Implementation	New	Rural

Municipality	LM Code	Project Name	Project Status	New / Rehab	Urban / Rural
Greater Taung LM	NW394	Repairs to Drainage Structure on Myra Access Road	Design/Tender	Rehab	Rural
Greater Taung LM	NW394	Magogong – Access Road & Storm Water	Pre-Implementation	New	Rural
Naledi LM (NW)	NW392	VRYBURG – ROADS (M2-311)	Pre-Implementation	Rehab	Urban
Lekwa-Teemane LM	NW396	Paving of 6.3 Km road in Utlwanang	Pre-Implementation	New	Rural
Greater Taung LM	NW394	Lower Majeakgoro Access and Storm water Drainage	Pre-Implementation	New	Rural
Greater Taung LM	NW394	Flood Disaster Project: Rehabilitation of Damaged Gravel Road	Pre-Implementation	New	Rural
Lekwa-Teemane LM	NW396	Rehabilitation of roads in Christiana.	Design/Tender	Rehab	Rural
Mamusa LM	NW393	IPELEGENG : PAVING OF PRIMARY ROADS	Pre-Implementation	New	Urban
Greater Taung LM	NW394	Majaneng Access Road	Pre-Implementation	New	Rural
Greater Taung LM	NW394	MACHONISA ROAD & STORM WATER	Design/Tender	New	Rural
Greater Taung LM	NW394	Modimong / Cokonyane Roads	Pre-Implementation	Rehab	Rural
Mamusa LM	NW393	MAREESIN FARM PRIMARY ROADS AND STORM-WATER	Pre-Implementation	New	Urban
Greater Taung LM	NW394	LOKGABENG ROADS & STORM WATER (ADDITIONAL FUNDING)	Design/Tender	Rehab	Rural
Mamusa LM	NW393	Molatswaneng (Amalia):Primary Access road (Church street)	Pre-Implementation	New	Urban
Naledi LM (NW)	NW392	Upgrading of Gravel Roads to Paved Roads and improving Stormwater Control in Newton	Pre-Implementation	Rehab	Urban
Lekwa-Teemane LM	NW396	Paving of Internal roads in Christiana	Implementation	Rehab	Urban

Municipality	LM Code	Project Name	Project Status	New / Rehab	Urban / Rural
Greater Taung LM	NW394	MYRA:ROAD AND STORMWATER	Pre-Implementation	New	Rural
Greater Taung LM	NW394	Pudimoe Access Roads	Pre-Implementation	New	Urban
Kagisano – Molopo Local Municipality	NW391	Tshetshu/Raburabu Access Road	Pre-Implementation	New	Rural
Kagisano – Molopo Local Municipality	NW391	Monnaaphang/Chief Block Access Road	Pre-Implementation	New	Rural
Mamusa LM	NW393	Migdol Roads and Storm Water	Design/Tender	New	Urban
Naledi LM (NW)	NW392	Rekgarathile link road in stella	Implementation	New	Rural
Naledi LM (NW)	NW392	Upgrading of access roads in greater Vryburg phase 1	Pre-Implementation	New	Urban
Kagisano – Molopo Local Municipality	NW391	Clinic-modisenyane-Lesotho access road	Pre-Implementation	New	Rural
Kagisano – Molopo Local Municipality	NW391	Keipatile access road	Pre-Implementation	New	Urban
Lekwa-Teemane LM	NW396	Internal Roads Development at Geluksoord	Pre-Implementation	New	Urban
Kagisano – Molopo Local Municipality	NW391	Shuping-huhudi high school, Barolong access road and related storm water	Pre-Implementation	New	Rural
Naledi LM (NW)	NW392	Upgrading of Dithakwaneng link road AFA	Pre-Implementation	New	Rural
Naledi LM (NW)	NW392	Upgrading of link road in devondale	Pre-Implementation	New	Rural

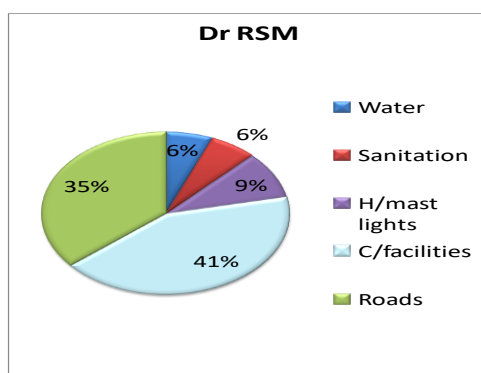
Municipality	LM Code	Project Name	Project Status	New / Rehab	Urban / Rural
Kagisano – Molopo Local Municipality	NW391	Access route D327-Tlakgameng mpcc	Pre- Implementation	New	Rural
Kagisano – Molopo Local Municipality	NW391	Margaret cafe- Rabu access road	Pre- Implementation	New	Rural
Naledi LM (NW)	NW392	Paved Roads Huhudi & Colridge (AFA)	Pre- Implementation	New	Urban
Greater Taung LM	NW394	Construction of Rietfontein paved road	Pre- Implementation	New	Rural
Greater Taung LM	NW394	Construction of Diplankeng Access Road	Pre- Implementation	New	Rural
Kagisano – Molopo Local Municipality	NW391	Shuping-huhudi high school Barolong access road	Pre- Implementation	New	Rural
Kagisano – Molopo Local Municipality	NW391	Tribal authority-Mocwaledi junction access road	Pre- Implementation	New	Rural
Kagisano – Molopo Local Municipality	NW391	Police station-Phohung-Vryburg junction access road	Pre- Implementation	New	Rural
Greater Taung LM	NW394	Moretele access Roads	Implementation	New	Rural
Lekwa- Teemane LM	NW396	Upgrading of Internal Taxi Routes in Geluksoord	Implementation	New	Rural
Kagisano – Molopo Local Municipality	NW391	Monnaaphang-parkins residence- Nazarene church road	Pre- Implementation	New	Rural
Kagisano – Molopo Local Municipality	NW391	Maiketso primary access road	Pre- Implementation	New	Rural

Municipality	LM Code	Project Name	Project Status	New / Rehab	Urban / Rural
Kagisano – Molopo Local Municipality	NW391	Theunissen shop-grave yard access road	Pre-Implementation	New	Rural
Kagisano – Molopo Local Municipality	NW391	Tinkies shop- Keipatile primary school access road	Pre-Implementation	New	Rural
Lekwa-Teemane LM	NW396	Upgrading of Internal Roads in Boitumelong	Pre-Implementation	New	Rural
Mamusa LM	NW393	Construction Of Taxi Routes In Amalia	Implementation	New	Rural
Mamusa LM	NW393	Construction Of Taxi Routes In Migdol	Implementation	New	Rural
Mamusa LM	NW393	Construction Of Taxi Routes In Glaudina	Implementation	New	Rural
Naledi LM (NW)	NW392	Construction of Access Road to Pule Leeuw School (AFA)	Implementation	New	Urban
Naledi LM (NW)	NW392	Paving of Vryburg Ext 25 Taxi Route (AFA)	Implementation	New	Urban
Mamusa LM	NW393	CONSTRUCTION OF TAXI ROUTES IN IPELEGENG	Design/Tender	New	Rural
Naledi LM (NW)	NW392	Upgrading of Access Roads in Greater Naledi Phase 2 (AFA)	Implementation	New	Rural
Lekwa-Teemane LM	NW396	Upgrading of Internal Roads in Coverdale – Phase 2	Completed	New	Rural
Lekwa-Teemane LM	NW396	Construction of 1.5km access roads and associated storm water in Utlwanang	Implementation	New	Rural
Greater Taung LM	NW394	Chief court First Linkage Road and Related Stormwater Control Structures	Pre-Implementation	New	Rural
Naledi LM (NW)	NW392	Huhudi Taxi Route Upgrade Phase 1	Pre-Implementation	New	Rural
Greater Taung LM	NW394	Construction of Kokomeng access road	Implementation	New	Rural
Naledi LM (NW)	NW392	Construction Of Access Road In Broedersput	Design/Tender	New	Rural

Municipality	LM Code	Project Name	Project Status	New / Rehab	Urban / Rural
Lekwa-Teemane LM	NW396	Construction of paved roads and stormwater channel in Utlwanang (Buiteko Street).	Implementation	New	Rural
Lekwa-Teemane LM	NW396	Utlwanang: Construction of paved roads and storm water channel at Motsemocha & Kgololosego street	Implementation	New	Rural
Lekwa-Teemane LM	NW396	Construction of paved roads and stormwater channel in Ikageleng AFA	Implementation	New	Urban
Mamusa LM	NW393	ACCESS ROADS NOOITGEDACHT	Implementation	New	Rural
Mamusa LM	NW393	IPELEGENG ROADS AND STORM WATER PHASE 1	Implementation	New	Rural
Mamusa LM	NW393	ACCESS ROADS IN IPELEGENG EXT 8	Implementation	New	Rural
Lekwa-Teemane LM	NW396	Bloemhof(Coverdale):Construction of paved roads and storm water-Laastele and Buys	Implementation	New	Rural
Greater Taung LM	NW394	Construction of Cokonyane Access Road	Implementation	New	Rural
Kagisano – Molopo Local Municipality	NW391	Moreri Access Road In Tseoge – AFA	Implementation	New	Rural
Lekwa-Teemane LM	NW396	Christiana(Utlwanang):Construction of paved roads and storm water channel in Mosiwa street	Design/Tender	New	Rural
Lekwa-Teemane LM	NW396	Christiana(Geluksoord) :Construction of paved roads and storm water channel in Damon street	Implementation	New	Rural
Lekwa-Teemane LM	NW396	Bloemhof (Boitumelong): Construction of paved roads and storm water in Boitumelong	Implementation	New	Urban
Kagisano – Molopo Local Municipality	NW391	Construction of Huhudi-mawethu butchery access road- (Bore)- AFA	Implementation	New	Rural
Greater Taung LM	NW394	Construction of Matolong Access Road	Implementation	New	Rural
Kagisano – Molopo	NW391	Construction of Theunessen / Longaneng Access Road	Pre-Implementation	New	Urban

Municipality	LM Code	Project Name	Project Status	New / Rehab	Urban / Rural
Local Municipality					

7.3.2 Infrastructure Spending Trend 5 Years



Dr RSM within its main functions has been prioritizing projects as follows:

- Water
- Sanitation
- Community facilities projects
- Roads
- High mast lights

7.4 Economic Projects

7.4.1. Agri-Business as a Catalyst for Rural Development

The Dr. Ruth S Mompati DRDP is aimed at targeting specific sectors that will revitalise rural economies. As such, this plan is defined by sector-specific projects, thus acting as platforms for multi-sectoral programmes and projects. Some of the key areas of intervention that the DRDP focuses on are the setting up of Agri-Parks as a means of stimulating rural economic growth.

7.4.2. Agricultural Parks

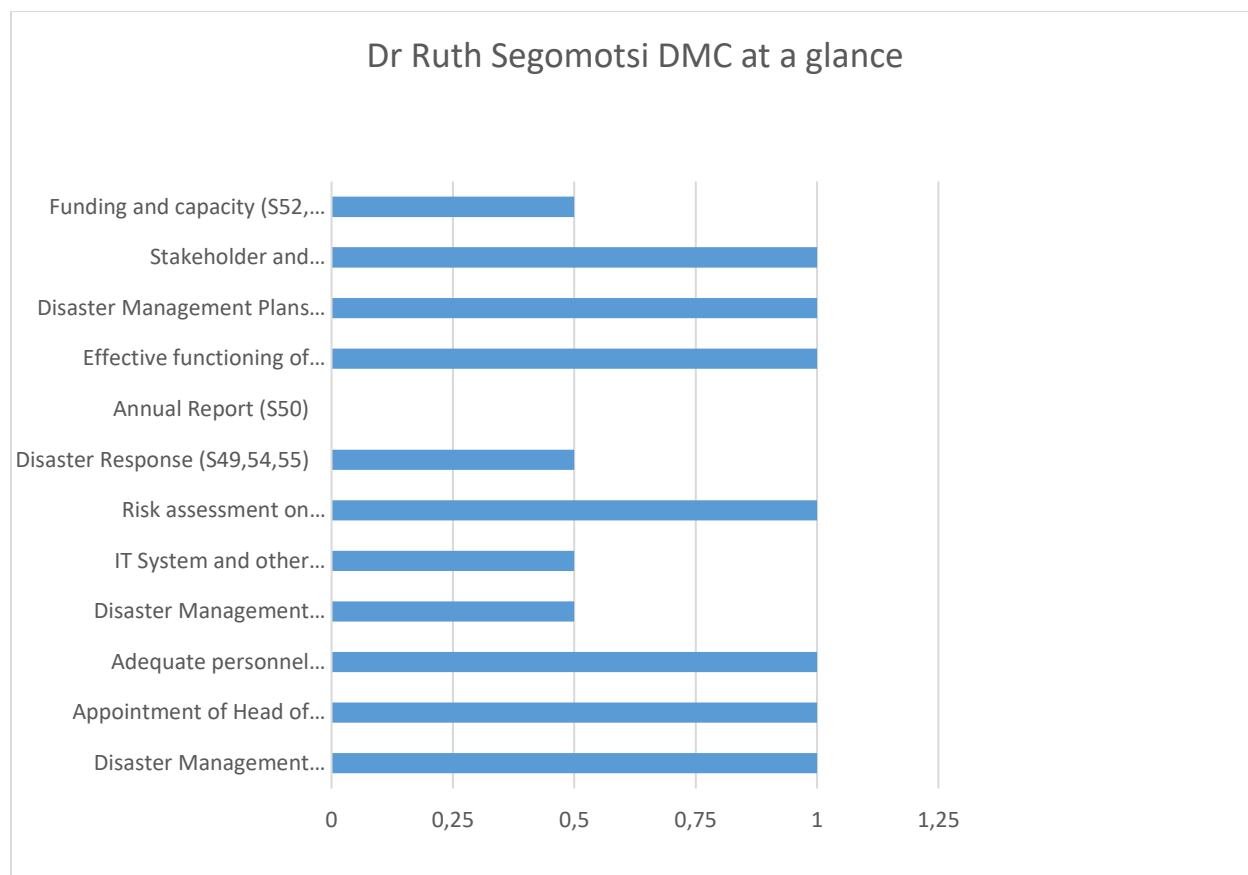
Agri-Parks are geared towards transforming the agricultural sector across the country. Responding to the National Development Plan's (NDP) call for rural economic transformation, as well as Outcome 7 its emphasis on promoting food security through

agrarian reform, Agri-Parks will act as agricultural industrial hubs. These hubs will be linked to existing rural villages and towns, providing key institutional, financial and spatial mechanisms for harnessing agro-related value chain belts and functional regions. In Dr. Ruth S Mompati DM, Vryburg has been identified as a site for Agri-Park. Within the Agri-Park the following activities will take place:

- a) Knowledge Transfer & Innovation – this will include development and training of farmers as well as people involved in agri-business, food and forestry sectors as well as agro-tourism. There will also be vertical and horizontal learning between emerging and established agri-business entrepreneurs. The Agri-Park will act as a hub for harnessing competitiveness, resource efficiency, and environmental consciousness of agricultural research centers and firms;
- b) Advisory Services – The Agri-Park will be a center of excellence where experts disseminate information related to markets, investments, funding and other agriculture-oriented modalities;
- c) Cooperation – there will be incubation of small-scale farmers as well as cooperatives within the district municipality. This will allow for small-scale agri-business operators to forge a critical mass that would enable them to compete in both local and global markets;
- d) Investment in Physical Assets – the introduction of Agri-Parks will be accompanied by massive investments in existing and potential physical infrastructure i.e. roads, pack-houses, and other related supporting amenities. Tied to that is the provision of basic services such as water and electricity;
- e) Agri-Business Development – The Agri-Park will act as critical hub for the identification and harnessing of agricultural belts as well as agricultural value-chains. The spin-offs from agri-business development will transform rural towns and villages into vibrant economies.

7.5 Environmental forecast

Disaster Management structures are in place but not administratively supported in all areas.



8 KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Prioritise Integrated Development Plan

Connectivity, both in terms of fibre and Wi-Fi-based information and communication technologies, and movement infrastructure (road and rail), has to be prioritised so as to maximise and optimise the development opportunities the district has to offer. These will have to be expanded, enhanced and maintained in a well-planned and affordable way.

The priority sectors require huge amounts of water, which the district does not have. The district will also be unable to import water bulk pipeline transfers from surrounding catchment areas, such as Taung Dam. New technologies will have to be explored. This will require research and innovation. The following are key prioritised projects:-

- Economic development to be centred on agriculture and agro-processing
- Renewable energy generation and distribution (i.e. Solar Farms)

- Promoting Tourism within the District (Exploring Tourism opportunities around the Bloemhof and Wenzel Dams; Taung Skull World Heritage Site; Game Farming Opportunities around KMLM; and overall cultural tourism within the District)
- A detailed hydrological study water study is needed.
- ICT infrastructure analysis is required to prepare the District for the 4IR

8.2 Investor and Sponsorship opportunities

The list below is the 2019/2020 budgeted project costs within the 5 municipalities of the District by various departments.

National Department Name	Budget in Rands
Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	166,105,801
Basic Education	312,442,347
Energy (Municipal and Eskom Projects)	80,510,871
Science and Innovation	442,787
Water and Sanitation	122,000,000
Total Budget	681,501,806