

STRATEGIC PLAN 2020-2025

DATE OF RE-TABLING: SEPTEMBER 2020

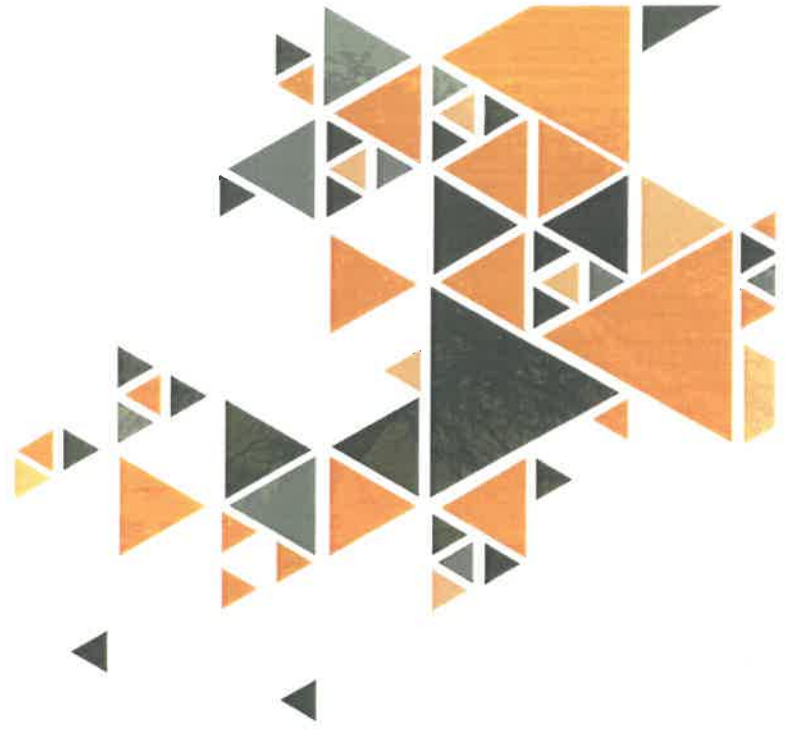
"Tfutfuka Uvikeleke"



social development
MPUMALANGA PROVINCE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA




MPUMALANGA
THE PLACE OF THE RISING SUN



STRATEGIC PLAN 2020-2025



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EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY STATEMENT

In 2012, South Africa adopted the NDP Vision 2030, which sets out a long term vision for the country. This plan demands a cooperative relationship across national, provincial, local government, civil society and the private sector. DPME has introduced the NDP 5-year Implementation Plan, seeking to provide a medium term roadmap which will form the basis for developing strategic plans. The new MTSF is now defined as the combination of NDP 5-year Implementation Plan for the Priorities outlined in the Electoral. In line with electoral mandate identifies the Priorities to be undertaken during 2019-2024 to put the country on a positive trajectory towards the achievement of the 2030 vision.


As we enter this new administration, we will focus on the following Seven (7) Key National Priorities:

- Building a capable, ethical and developmental State
- Economic transformation and job creation
- Education, skills and health
- Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services is another important priority
- Spatial integration, human settlements and local government
- Social cohesion and safe communities is another key priority
- A better Africa and world.

The Department of Social Development Sector is expected to develop and align the strategic plans (2020/2025) and APPs (2020/2021) to the NDP 5-year Implementation Plan including the sector plan/priorities. It sets targets for implementation of the priorities and interventions for the 5-year period and states the Outcomes and Indicators to be monitored.

The first year of the current political term offers a renewed understanding that the delivery on Departmental mandates constitutes a significant contribution to the achievement of government key priorities as outlined in the State of the Nation Address. The department has been appointed to lead and coordinate Priority 3 i.e. consolidating the social wage through Reliable and Quality Basic Services for 2019-2024 MTSF.

The Strategic Plan reflects the important interventions to improve the lives of vulnerable people whose livelihood depends on the effective provision of services by the Department. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the National Development Plan (NDP), MTSF and Provincial Programmes of Action continue to provide important foundation to the vision, mission and strategic objectives of the Department as encapsulated in this document towards the achievement of an inclusive social protection system. These important guiding documents, together with the broader mandate of the Department articulated in the founding pieces of legislation; continue to inform the strategic and operational thrust of the Departmental interventions in each year.


The Honourable Ms. T.B Shongwe (MPL)
MEC: Social Development


ACCOUNTING OFFICER STATEMENT

The 6th Administration has adopted 7 key national priorities, and the department of Social department has been appointed to lead and coordinate Priority 3- by consolidating the social wage through Reliable and Quality Basic Services for 2019-2024 MTSF, although the department will be contributing to most of the other priorities. The department will continue to champion “An Inclusive and Responsive Social Protection System”, which is designed to give effect to Chapter 11 of the National Development Plan (NDP) 2030. A comprehensive, inclusive and responsive social protection system ensures the resilience of citizens. Social protection is critical for income security, as well as the flexibility and competitiveness of the economy, particularly in an environment where change will accelerate as cultural, climate and technological change put traditional livelihood, solidarity and coping mechanisms under more pressure. A continuing, increased focus on this comprehensive, inclusive and responsive social protection regime will become more urgent in the next five years. This requires an effective policy framework and accompanying accessible mechanisms (norms, standards and processes) that enable economic inclusion. Therefore, the next five years will see the implementation of a consolidated social wage and social protection system to safeguard the livelihoods of all South Africans. This requires actions to improve the reliability and quality of basic services with a focus on affordability and meeting the needs of vulnerable communities. The capacity, efficiency, effectiveness, targeting and alignment of the existing social system must be improved.

Chapter 11 of the NDP introduces the concept of a Social Floor. The objective is to ensure that no-one falls below a certain level of wellness. This is more than just an economic Poverty Line. Social Protection should cover a person’s full lifecycle, from Birth to Death. The life cycle can be divided into different stages. E.g. Education, Accumulation / Production, etc. – Note that the Social Protection Life Cycle, starts before birth and goes beyond death. People in the Education phase, and in the De-accumulation phase generally depend on the production capacity of the Working Population.

It is the greatest requirement for the Department of DSD to play a critical role in ensuring that there is total integration with other department, there is a need to explore switching from specialised services to one-stop or multi-purpose generic services, and linking up programmes delivered by other departments involved in developmental social welfare service delivery more effectively. This includes strengthening norms and standards and making them consistent across various services and departments. Government departments should be encouraged to develop complementary financing policies to achieve shared social goals. Ongoing communication and information exchange on the financing of joint social programmes are needed for the division of responsibilities, eligibility and the application of monitoring procedures. The integration will also allow for the tracking of vulnerable individuals and monitoring whether they are accessing all the capability-building programmes available to them.

It is worth to note that the department ability to control its internal organisational environment is severely restricted by the Provincial Moratorium on the filling of vacant posts, budget constraints and old and deteriorating physical conditions of offices. This resulted in instability due to protest action by labour organisations. In an attempt to address infrastructure situation, the department obtained approval from Provincial Treasury to divert infrastructure budget towards maintenance of buildings/offices.



Ms BM Mojapelo

Acting Head of Department: Social Development

OFFICIAL SIGN-OFF

It is hereby certified that this Strategic Plan:

- Was developed by the management of the (The Department of Social Development) under the guidance of Honourable MEC (Ms. Thandi Blessing Shongwe).
- Takes into Account all the relevant policies, legislation and other mandates for which the (Department of Social Development).
- Accurately reflects the Impact, Outcomes and Outputs which the (The Department of Social Development) will endeavour to achieve over the period (2019-2023).


MS PN MANYANE
ACTING DIRECTOR: STRATEGIC PLANNING, M&E


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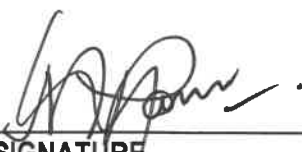
MR SG NTULI
ACTING CHIEF DIRECTOR: CORPORATE SERVICE


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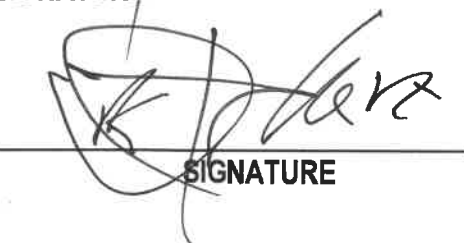
MS VZ MASEKO
ACTING CHIEF DIRECTOR: SOCIAL WELFARE


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MR MP NONYANE
ACTING CHIEF DIRECTOR: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT


SIGNATURE

MR KJ DLAMINI
ACTING CFO: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT


SIGNATURE

MS BM MOJAPELO
ACTING HEAD OF DEPARTMENT: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
DATE: 04/09/2020


SIGNATURE

APPROVED BY:

THE HONOURABLE MS. BT SHONGWE (MPL)
MEC: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
DATE: 04/09/2020



SIGNATURE

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME
APP	ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN
BAS	BASIC ACCOUNTING SYSTEM
CBO	COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATION
CSG	CHILD SUPPORT GRANT
CRDP	COMPREHENSIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
DOE	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
DORA	DIVISION OF REVENUE ACT
DPSA	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION
DTUs	DEPARTMENTAL TRANSFORMATION UNITS
EAP	EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
ECD	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT
EE	EMPLOYMENT EQUITY
EPWP	EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME
EXCO	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
HIV	HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS
HOD	HEAD OF DEPARTMENT
HCBC	HOME COMMUNITY BASED CARE
HWSETA	HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING AUTHORITY
IDP	INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANS
ISRDP	INTEGRATED SUSTAINABLE RURAL AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
IT	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
MDG	MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
MEC	MEMBER OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
MINMEC	MEETING OF MINISTER AND MEC'S
MOA	MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
MOU	MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
MPAT	MANAGEMENT PRACTICE ASSESSMENT TOOL
MRTT	MPUMALANGA REGIONAL TRAINING TRUST
MUNMEC	MEETING OF MUNICIPALITY AND MEC
MTEF	MEDIUM TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK
NCOP	NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PROVINCES
NDA	NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
NPOs	NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS
PAIA	PROMOTION OF ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT

PERSAL PERSONNEL AND SALARIES SYSTEM
PFMA PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT
PGDS PROVINCIAL GROWTH DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
SAPS SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICES
SDIMSSOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
SASSA SOUTH AFRICAN SOCIAL SECURITY AGENCY
SLA SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENT
SONA STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS
SOPA STATE OF THE PROVINCE ADDRESS

PART A: OUR MANDATE

1. Constitutional Mandate

The Constitution of South Africa, Act No 108 of 1996

The basic tenets of the Constitution as embodied in Chapter 2 – the Bill of Rights emphasises equality, human dignity, freedom and security of the person, health care, food, water and social security and the rights of the child.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa section 27 (1) (c), provides for the right of access to appropriate social assistance to those unable to support themselves and their dependants. Section 28(1) of the Constitution enshrines the rights of the children with regard to appropriate care, basic nutrition, shelter, health care services and social services.

Schedule 4 of the Constitution identifies Social Welfare Services, population development, and disaster management as function areas of concurrent national and provincial legislative competence

2. Legislative and Policy Mandates

The Department of Social Development derives its mandate from several pieces of legislation and policies, including the *White Paper for Social Welfare (1997)* and the Population Policy (1998). The constitutional mandate of the department is to provide sector-wide national leadership in social development.

Based on its mandate, the Department of Social Development develops and implements programmes for the eradication of poverty, social protection and social development among the poorest of the poor, and the most vulnerable and marginalised. The department effectively implements this through its partnerships with its primary customers/clients and all those sharing its vision.

Advisory Boards on Social Development Act, 2001 (Act No. 3 of 2001)

The Act provides for a national advisory structure, on Social Development, in the social development sector aimed at building and consolidating partnership between government and civil society.

Aged Persons Amendment Act, 1998 (Act No. 100 of 1998)

The Act requires the department to facilitate the protection and welfare of certain aged and debilitated persons.

Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997 (Act No. 75 of 1997)

The Act requires the department to adhere to the regulations governing the right to fair labour practices by enforcing basic conditions of employment.

Children's Act, 2005 (Act No. 38 of 2005 as amended)

The Act requires the department to provide services to children in need of care and protection.

Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No.75 of 2008)

The Act requires the department to implement diversion programmes in relation to arrest, assessment, detention, trial and sentencing of children.

Cooperatives Act, 2005 (Act No. 14 of 2005)

When establishing cooperatives, the department is required to adhere to the provisions of the Act regarding the development of the cooperative movement in the country to reduce the scourge of unemployment.

Division of Revenue Act, 2008

The department is required to adhere to the provisions of the act pertaining to division of revenue and the responsibilities set out for provincial government.

Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No. 166 of 1998)

The Act provides the requirements for the department to implement programmes to protect of victims of domestic violence. Monitor and care for the victims and survivors of crime.

Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act No. 55 of 1998)

The Act requires the department to adhere to the provisions of the act that promotes equal opportunity and fair treatment by eliminating discrimination and implements affirmative action to redress imbalances of the past.

Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No. 75 of 1995)

The Act promotes labour peace and the democratisation of the workplace.

National Development Agency Act, 1998 (Act No. 108 of 1998)

The Act provides the department with guidelines regarding national funding and capacity building for programmes aimed at meeting the developmental needs of poor communities.

National Welfare Act, 1978 (Act No. 100 of 1978)

The Act requires the department to facilitate the registration of welfare organisations on a regional basis.

Non-Profit Organisations Act, 1997 (Act No. 71 of 1997)

The Act provides the department with an administrative and regulatory framework within which non-profit organisations should conduct their affairs.

Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993)

The Act requires to department to adhere to the regulations pertaining to a safe and a healthy working environment.

Older Persons Act, 2006 (Act No. 13 of 2006)

The Act represents a new development approach to ageing and requires the department to maintain and promote the status of older persons, by promoting the rights, well-being, safety and security of older persons as recipients of services.

Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000

The department is required to adhere to the regulatory framework for the implementation of the procurement policy contemplated in section 217 (2) of the Constitution of South Africa.

Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependency Act, 1992 (Act No. 20 of 1992)

The Act requires the department to adhere to the provisions related to the establishment of Central Drug Authority and the establishment of programmes for the prevention and treatment of drug dependency as it pertains to their functions.

Probation Services Act, 1991 (Act No.116 of 1991)

The Act provides the legal mandate for the department to establish and implement programmes aimed at combating crime, treatment to persons involved in crime and assistance to victims of crime.

Probation Services Amendment, 2002 (Act No.35 of 2002)

The Act requires the department to undertake mandatory assessment of arrested children and for the duties of Assistant Probation Officers.

Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000)

The department is required to adhere to the provisions of the Act that gives effect to the right to a fair administrative action that is lawful, reasonable and procedural (Reasons for an administrative action).

Protected Disclosures Act, 2000 (Act No. 26 of 2000)

The department is required to adhere to the provisions of Act, which provides for the protection of employees who disclose information regarding unlawful or irregular conduct.

Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999)

The department is required to adhere to all the regulations regarding financial management and responsibilities entrusted different officials working in the public service.

Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No. 97 of 1998)

The Act provides guidance regarding the development of skills to the South African workforce and these also pertain the human resource development initiatives of the department.

Skills Development Levies Act, 1999

The department is required to contribute to the skills development levy as dictated by the act.

Social Assistance, 2004 (Act No. 13 of 2004)

The Act made the provision of social security the competency of the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) since 1 April 2006. The Department, however, still has a critical role to play in motivating processes leading to provision of foster care grant.

Social Assistance Act, 1992 (Act No. 59 of 1992) and Welfare Laws Amendment Act, 1997 (Act No.106 of 1997)

The Act provides guidelines for the department regarding the provision of social assistance to persons in distress. The Act was amended in order to introduce the Child Support Grant and to abolish the maintenance grant.

Social Service Professions Act, 1978 (Act No. 110 of 1978)

The Act provides for the establishment of the South Africa Council for Social Work that also govern the operations of Social Workers within the department.

3. Institutional Policies and Strategies Over the Five Year Planning Period

Community Development Policy Framework

The framework regulates and guides the community development interventions of the department.

National Family Policy 2006

This policy requires the department to promote and strengthen functional families as well prevent vulnerability in families.

Integrated Service Delivery Model

The department is required to implement the guidelines regarding the critical steps in the change process and practitioners to ensure positive change as well as clarify and define developmental approach towards social service delivery.

National and Provincial Gender Policy Framework

The department is required to implement the guidelines relating to the process of developing laws, policies, procedures and practices which will serve to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women and men in all spheres of government as well as in the workplace.

Policy Framework on Orphans and Children made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS

The policy framework mandates the department to promote an enabling environment for more effective delivery on commitments to orphans and other children made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS.

Population Policy for South Africa, 1998

The policy requires the Population Unit within the department to promote the integration of population issues in development planning with the view of achieving sustainable human development.

White Paper for Social Welfare, 1997

The White Paper sets out the principles, guidelines, proposed policies and programmes for developmental social welfare services in South Africa, including those provided by the department.

National Development Plan Vision 2030

The NDP sets out 14 outcomes for which Social development has been given the role of leading and coordinating outcome 13 of the 14 outcomes.

4. Relevant Court Ruling

Nature of liability	Amount
1. Claim on alleged breach of contract	
1.1. New Heights t/a Vuka Security	202 802.08
1.2 KaMabuza Investment cc / MEC for Social Development (re-instated)	641 809. 00
1.3. Pride Panelbeaters	92 522. 40
2. Motor Vehicle Collision claim	
2.1. Denzil Paul Sophie / Norman Ntila and MEC for Health &Social Development	62 908.78
2.2. MCB Financial Service Provider	36 931 .36
2.3. Grandmark International (Omnicovert Acceptance (PTY) LTD	182 345.85
2.4.Salvador Johane Raimundo / Dept of Social Development (GBN 023 MG)	R885 000 .00
2.5. Grovati Loading cc / MEC for Social Development and PM Madonsela (HPP 078 MP)	R 135 591.00
2.6. Errol Bugene Korkie / Mpumalanga Department of Social Development	R 28 288.28
2.7. WESTERN Rethink Insurance / Mpumalanga Department of Social Development	R 94 187.45
4. Wrongful Arrest	
4.1 Thando Mabuza / MEC for Health & Social Development	300 000.00
Total	2 662 386.20

PART B: OUR STRATEGIC FOCUS

Strategic Planning Process

- Planning session with Chief Directors - (22-23 August 2019)
- Consultative strategic workshops with Social Welfare - (17-19 September 2019)
- Departmental strategic Planning - (07-08 October 2019)
- Submitted the 1st draft to National Department of Social Development and Office of the Premier on the 29 October 2019
- Consultative strategic workshop Community Development (27-29 January 2020)
- Final strategic planning session-(04-06 March 2020)
- Revised Strategic Plan- 21 August 2020

1. Vision

A caring and self-reliant society

2. Mission

To provide equitable, integrated and quality sustainable social development services in partnership with all stakeholders to eradicate poverty and protect vulnerable groups in all communities of Mpumalanga.

3. Values

Ubuntu	Pertains to the human spirit in which people are to be treated
Integrity	Pertains to the integrity of employees
Respect	Pertains to the respect for self, fellow employees and also to the clients that we serve
Honesty	Pertains to the honesty we expect the employees in the department
Professionalism	Pertains to the performance and conduct of staff.
Service Excellence	Pertains to the level and quality of service expected by the people of Mpumalanga.
Efficiency	Pertains to the quality of service and effectiveness in rendering services by the employees

4. Situational Analyses

4.1. External Environment Analyses

Mpumalanga Population

Mpumalanga Province is one of the nine provinces in the Republic of South Africa. According to Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) the province has grown from 3.1 million people in 1996 to almost 4.6 million in 2019. In terms of the population share the province has maintained a population share of 7.8% since 2011. There are three demographic processes that shape the ages and distribution of the population, namely fertility, migration and mortality. With regards to Total Fertility Rate¹ (TFR) the province has recorded a decline from 2.91 between 2001 and 2006. The TFR is projected to continue this decline to 2.5 between 2016 and 2021 (Stats SA, 2019). However, one should note that the drop in TFR does not mean that the province is experiencing a decline in its population. Demographic momentum² remains high.

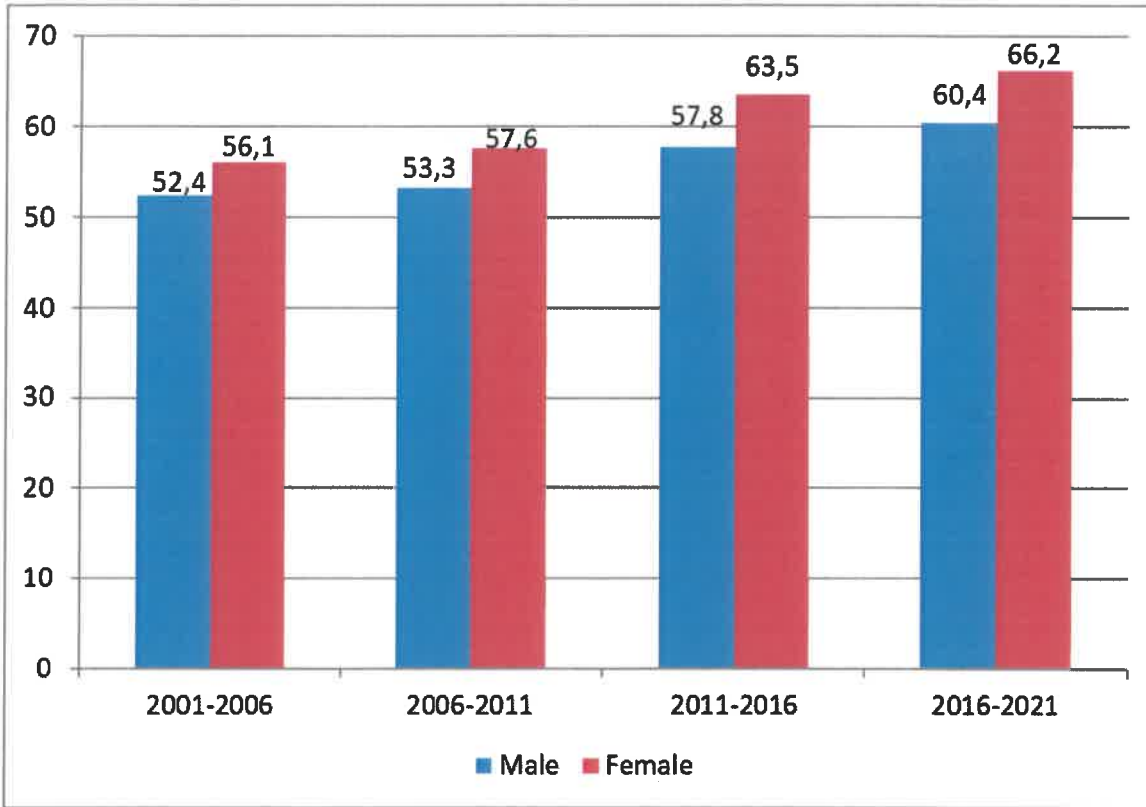
With regards to mortality rates the province has been experiencing a decline over years. This is attributed to improvements in provision of health services. Migration is one of the demographic processes that play a critical role in shaping the age structure as well as population distribution. Mpumalanga Province is one of the provinces that have continuously recorded a positive net migration³ over the years. According to Stats SA's Mid-Year Population Estimates (2019), the province has gained 58 274 people between 2006 and 2011, 69 913 between 2011 and 2016 and has been projected that it will gain around 78 238 people between 2016 and 2021. In terms of migration streams the province has gained its migrants from are Gauteng, Limpopo and KwaZulu Natal. With regards to out-migration people from Mpumalanga Province prefer to move to Gauteng, Limpopo and North West provinces. (Stats SA, Mid-year Population Estimates, 2019)

Life Expectancy at Birth

Life Expectancy at Birth⁴, is one of the indicators of the country's health status. Mpumalanga Province has recorded improvements in life expectancy for both males and females. Life expectancy for females has improved from 56.1 years between 2001 and 2006 to 66.2 years between 2016 and 2021. On the other hand, life expectancy for males improved from 52.4 years between 2001 and 2006 to 60.4 years between 2016 and 2021 (refer to the graph below). (Stats SA, Mid-year Population Estimates, 2019).

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- ¹ Total Fertility Rate (TFR) refers to the number of children born or likely to be born to a woman in her life time if she were subject to prevailing rate of age-specific fertility in the population.
 - ² Demographic momentum is the tendency for growing populations to continue growing after a fertility decline because of their young age distribution
 - ³ Net migration refers to the difference between the number of immigrants (people coming into an area) and the number of emigrants (people leaving an area) throughout the year.
 - ⁴ Life expectancy at birth refers to how long, on average, a newborn can expect to live, if current death rates do not change.

Figure 1: Life Expectancy at Birth between Males and Females (2001 – 2021)

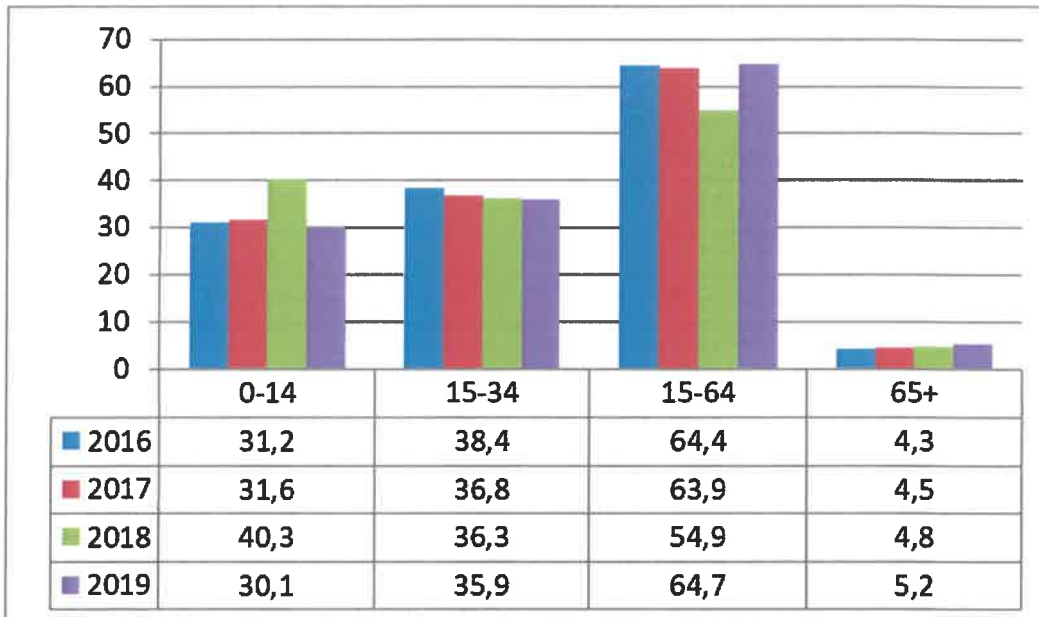


Source: Stats SA: Mid-year Population Estimates, 2019

Age Composition

The graph below presents the trends in proportion of different age groups over the years. When looking at children (0-14 years) the graph indicates that the province has been experiencing an increase in this cohort between 2016 and 2018. However, the 2019 mid-year population estimate released by Stats SA revealed a decline in the proportion of children, that is, from 40.3% in 2018 to 30.1% in 2019. Contrary to what happens in urban provinces like Gauteng and the Western Cape, Mpumalanga Province's youth population has been in decline from 38.4% in 2016 to 35.9% in 2019. Even though there has been a decline in the proportion of the economic active population (15 to 64 years), from 64.4% in 2016 to 54.9% in 2018, the 2019 mid-year population estimates indicated that the share of this population group has increased to 64.7%. In terms of older persons, the province has recorded increases over the past four years (refer to the graph below).

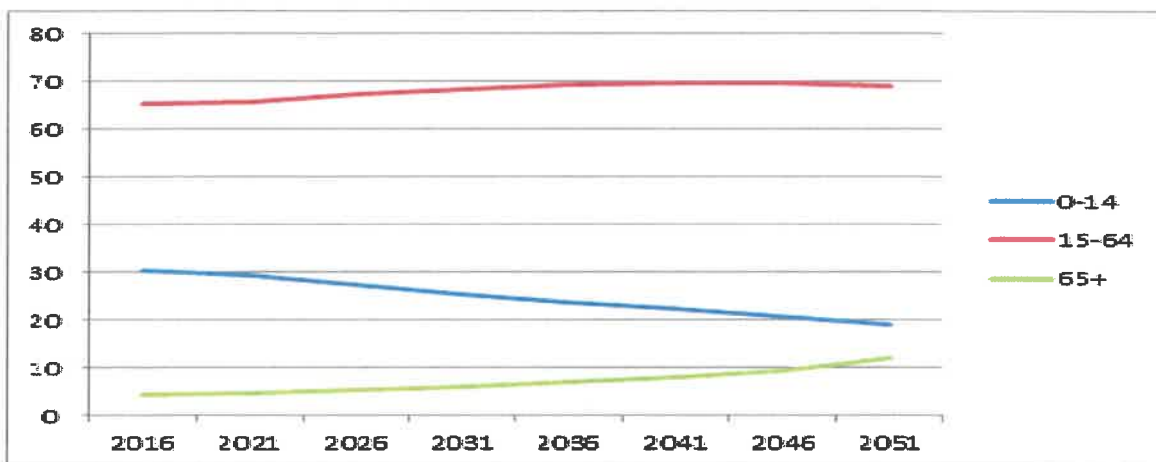
Figure 2: Age Composition in Mpumalanga Province, 2016 - 2019



Source: Stats SA: Community Survey 2016 and Mid-Year Population Estimates 2017, 2018 and 2019

Provincial population projections produced by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), in the State of the Provincial Population Report they conducted on behalf of the department indicated that the economic active population will start stabilizing around 2035 to mid-2040s (refer to the graph below). The graph also indicates projected decline in population of children from around 2019, to a point where it will be below 20% in the early 2050s. Another increase projected is in the proportion of older persons, which will continue to grow and surpass 10% mark in the late 2040s. (Department of Social Development: State of Provincial Population Report, 2015)

Figure 3: Population Projections between 2016 and 2051

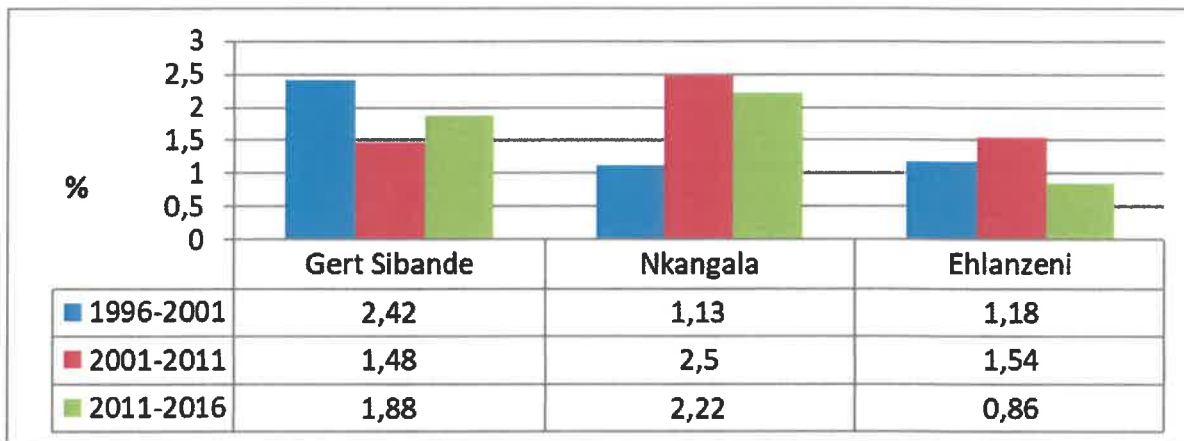


Source: Provincial Department of Social Development: State of Provincial Population Report, 2015

Population Distribution

When it comes to service delivery it is very critical for one to know where population reside, hence population distribution becomes one of the crucial indicator to look at. With regards to population distribution majority of the people reside in Ehlanzeni District Municipality (EDM). This has been so since the first inclusive census conducted in 1996 (refer to the graph below). The second largest district in terms of population is Nkangala District while Gert Sibande District is home to the lowest provincial population. When looking at annual population growth rates across the three districts, Nkangala has recorded the lowest growth rate between 1996 and 2001. However, the district's annual growth rates were higher than other two districts between 2001 and 2011 as well as between 2011 and 2016 (refer to the graph below). This implies that the district was growing faster than the other two districts.

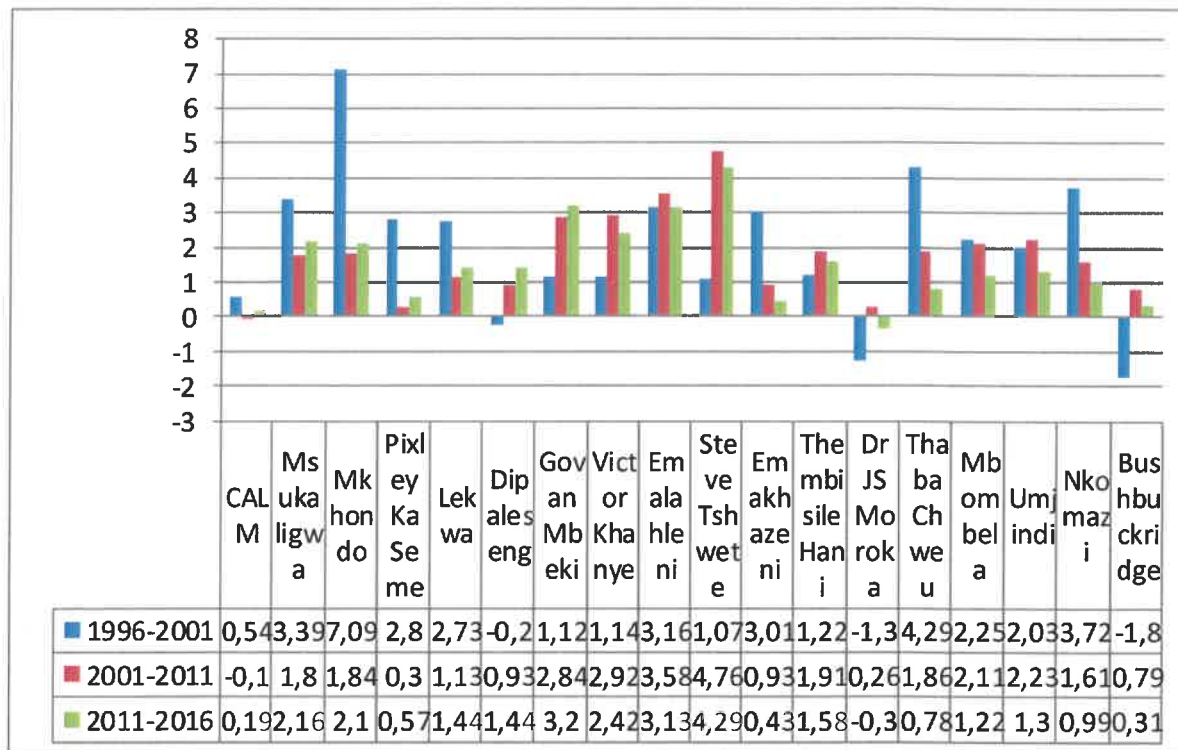
Figure 4: Annual Population Growth Rate by District Municipality



Source: Stats SA: Censuses 1996, 2001 & 2011 and Community Survey 2016

When looking at annual population growth rate in local municipal level, especially between 2011 and 2016, Steve Tshwete, Emalahleni and Govan Mbeki have been growing above 3% per annum. Chief Albert Luthuli, Emakhazeni and Bushbuckridge local municipalities were growing at less than 0.5% per annum between 2011 and 2016 (refer to the graph below). Dr J. S. Moroka local municipality was the only municipality that recorded negative annual growth rate between the same time period. This means that the local municipality has lost some of its population, which might be due to deaths or out-migration.

Figure 5: Annual Population Growth Rate by Local Municipality



Source: Stats SA: Censuses 1996, 2001 & 2011 and Community Survey 2016

Households Profile

When looking at the number of households Mpumalanga Province has recorded rapid growth in about two decades. There were 670 854 households in the province in 1996. This number grew to 830 984 in 2001, which was at a rate of 4.28% per annum. After census 2011 the province recorded 1 075 488 households, which was a 23% growth between the two periods. The number of the households further grew to 1 238 861 in 2016. This was a 13% growth between 2011 and 2016. With regards to household sizes the province has recorded decreases across different enumeration years. The average household size declined from 4.5 people in 1996 to 3.5 people per household in 2016. The same trends were observed in district municipalities where average household sizes dropped. With the number of households growing this drop in the household sizes implies a phenomenon of the unbundling of households.

Table 1: Household Information

No. of households	Period	Province	Gert Sibande	Nkangala	Ehlanzeni
	1996	670 854	173 395	207 532	289 926
2001	830 984	222 274	256 818	351 892	
2011	1 075 488	273 490	356 911	445 087	
2016	1 238 861	333 815	421 144	483 903	
Annual Growth Rate of Households (%)	1996-2001	4.28	4.97	4.26	3.87
	2001-2011	2.58	2.07	3.29	2.35
	2011-2016	3.14	4.43	3.68	1.86
Average HH size	1996	4.51	4.40	4.51	4.57
	2001	3.93	3.94	3.88	3.96
	2011	3.72	3.77	3.63	3.75
	2016	3.50	3.40	3.43	3.63

Source: Stats SA: Censuses 1996-2011 and Community Survey 2016

According to Stats SA (2016) about 0.7% of the households in the province were headed by children. Older persons also head a sizeable percentage (17.7%) of households in the province. Majority of these households (18.29%) are found in Ehlanzeni district, while Gert Sibande and Nkangala districts have 17.88% and 16.78% of the houses headed by older persons respectively. However, when looking at all households, majority of household heads are between the ages of 35 and 59 years (refer to the table below).

Table 2: Age Composition of Heads of Households, 2016

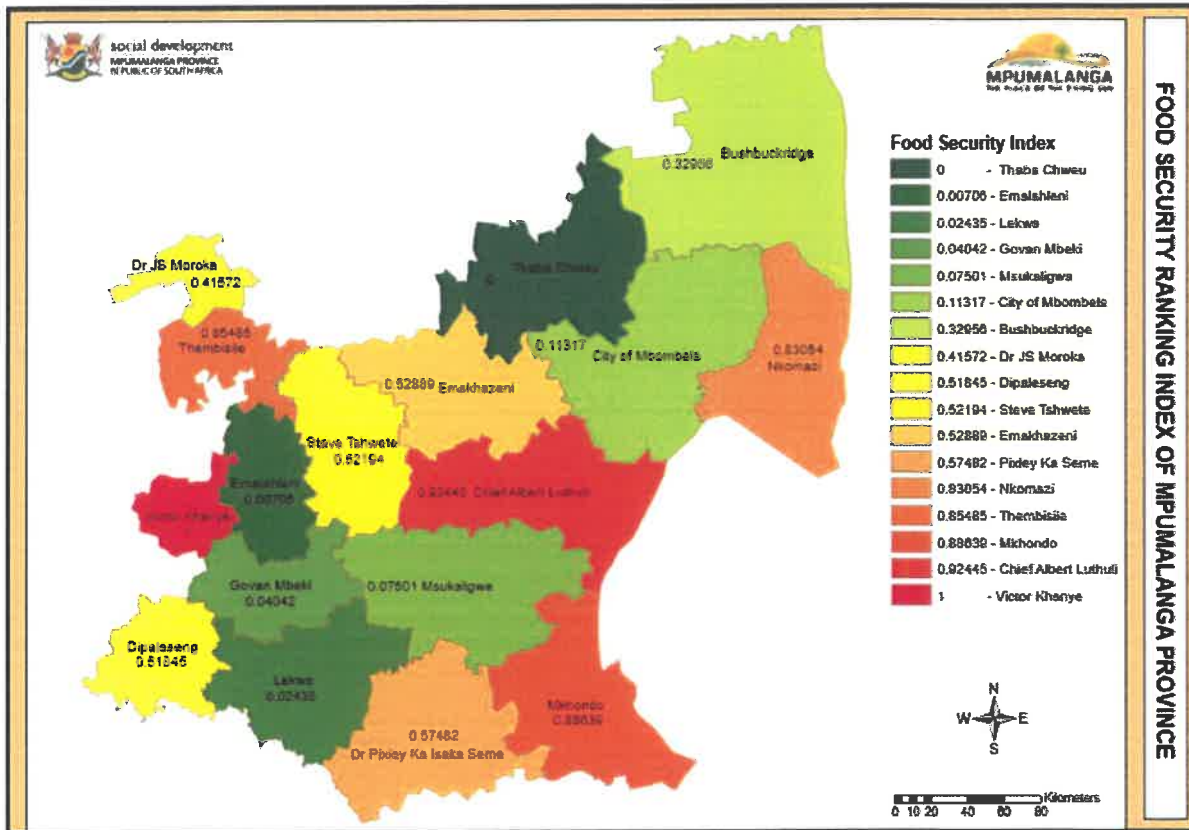
	10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 59		60+		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Mpumalanga	807	0.07	8788	77.09	298188	24.07	633084	51.10	218895	17.67	1 238 861
Gert Sibande	220	0.07	2296	6.88	84847	25.42	166086	49.75	59702	17.88	333 815
Nkangala	102	0.02	27828	6.61	104291	24.76	218256	51.82	70666	16.78	421 144
Ehlanzeni	485	0.10	37098	7.67	109050	22.54	248741	51.40	88528	18.29	483903

Source: Stats SA: Community Survey 2016

Food Security in the Households

Food security is one of the challenges facing quite a number of houses in the province. Hence, Stats SA, in its Community Survey in 2016, came up with a battery of questions meant to establish the extent of food security in different households. The department (DSD) has therefore used those questions to develop the food security ranking index. The index indicated that Umjindi and Victor Khanye are the worst when it comes to food security. They were followed by Mkhondo, Nkomazi, and Thembisile. On the other hand, Thaba Chweu and Emalahleni local municipalities are the ones with better outlook when it comes to food security (refer to the map below).

Figure 6: Food Security Ranking Index in Mpumalanga Province



Source: Provincial Department of Social Development, 2019

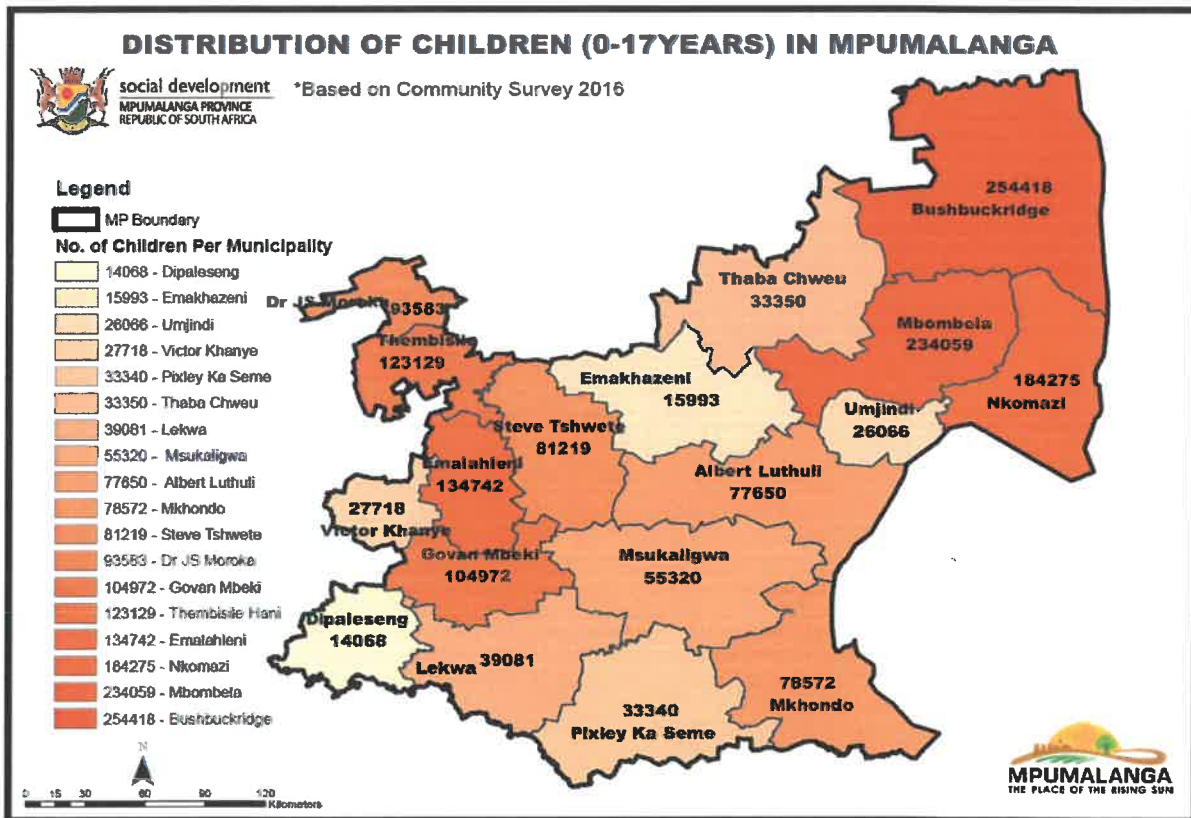
Vulnerable Population Groups in the Province

Vulnerable populations, according to World Health Organization (WHO) include the economically disadvantaged, racial and ethnic minorities, the uninsured, low-income children, the elderly, the homeless, those with HIV, and those with other chronic health conditions, including the severe mental illness. For the purpose of this document, vulnerable groups include children, women, elderly and persons with disabilities. Department of Social Development has programmes that provide services to these groups. Hence, below will be highlight of the profiles of children, women as well as persons with disabilities.

Children

This section presents the profile of children in the province. Since service delivery happens in the local level it has to be stated clearly that it is only the Community Survey conducted by Stats SA in 2016 that provides statistics at that level. Hence, the profile will present such statistics when accounting on the distribution of children across local municipalities. According to the Community Survey 2016, there were 990 154 children aged between 0 and 17 years in Mpumalanga Province. This translates to about 23% of the total population. Majority of these children reside Bushbuckridge, City of Mbombela, Nkomazi, Emalahleni, Govan Mbeki, Thembisile Hani and Dr J. S. Moroka local municipalities (refer to the map below).

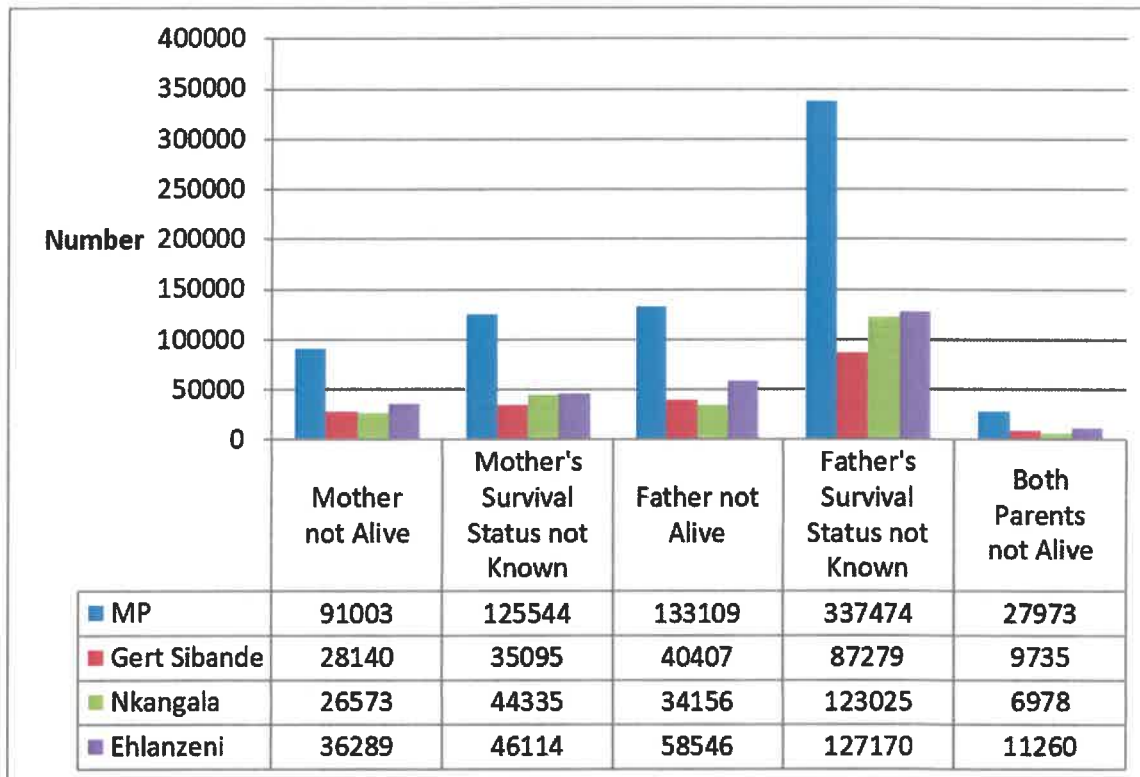
Figure 7: Distribution of Children 0 – 17 Years in Mpumalanga Province



Source: Provincial Department of Social Development, 2018

With regards with parents' survival status, the community survey revealed a high number of children who do not know their fathers' survival status. Of great concern is the number of children who did not know their mothers' survival status. This was a response by more than 125 000 children in the province. Majority of these children reside in Ehlanzeni district followed by Nkangala and then Gert Sibande districts (refer to the graph below).

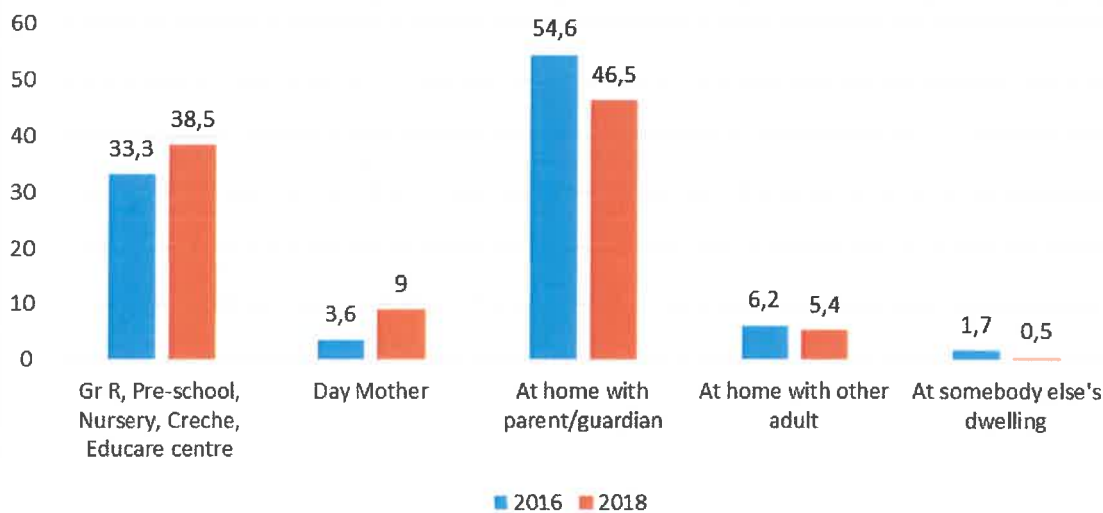
Figure 8: Parents' Survival Status in Mpumalanga Province



Source: Stats SA: Community Survey, 2016

With regards to children using different child care arrangements the General Household Survey released by Stats SA in 2018 revealed an increase in the percentage of children receiving early childhood stimulation from formal facilities, that is, from 33.3% in 2016 to 38.5% in 2018. Even though majority of children still remain at home with parent or guardian, it is pleasing to notice a decline from 54.6% in 2016 to 46.5% in 2018. However, it is noteworthy that there has been an increase in the percentage of children taken care of by a day mother, from 3.6% in 2016 to 9% in 2018 (refer to the graph below). Some of the reasons given for the choice of care were that parents preferred that their children stayed at home while some cited none existence of facilities in their areas as well as high costs of ECD services and care.

Figure 9: Children 0 – 4 Years of Age Using Different Child Care Arrangements in Mpumalanga Province



Source: Stats SA: General Household Survey, 2016 and 2018

Teenage pregnancy has been, and is still one of the concerns in South Africa, and Mpumalanga Province is not an exception. Mpumalanga is one of the provinces with the problem of teenage pregnancy. Even though there has been a decline in teenage pregnancy in South Africa, Mpumalanga Province continue experiencing the problem. The province has recorded 40 849 deliveries to girls aged between 15 and 19 years between 2014/2015 and 2018/2019 financial years (Provincial Department of Health, 2019). This was 10.7% of total deliveries in health facilities in the province. According to the department the province recorded a decline in teenage deliveries, from 7 112 in 2014/2015 financial year to 6 294 in 2015/2016. There was a further decline to 5 609 deliveries in 2016/2017. However, the province then recorded a 44% increase between 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 financial years. That is, from 5 609 to 10 015 deliveries. A further increase was recorded in the 2018/2019 financial year where 11 819 deliveries to teenage mothers were reported (refer to the graph below).

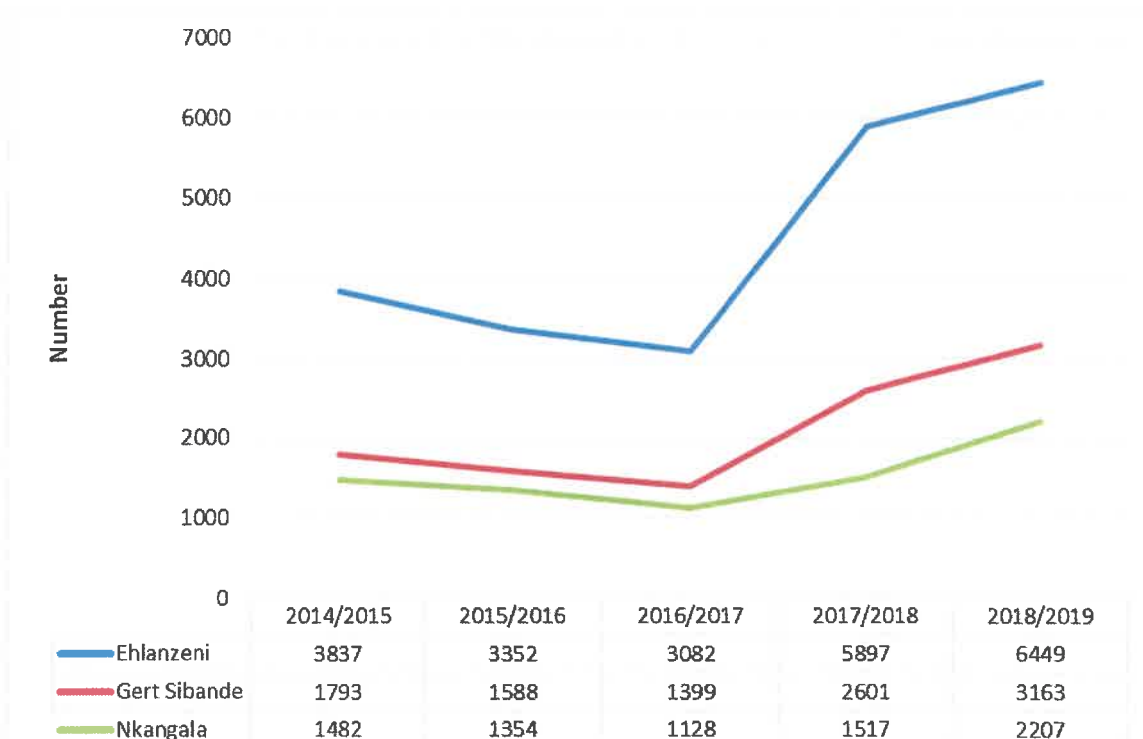
Figure 10: Trends in Teenage Deliveries in MP, 2014/15 to 2018/2019



Source: Provincial Department of Health, 2019

When looking at teenage pregnancy at district level, Ehlanzeni district recorded the highest number of teenage deliveries compared to the other two districts. All the three districts recorded decline in teenage deliveries between financial years 2014/2015 and 2016/2017. When looking at the difference between 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 Ehlanzeni and Gert Sibande districts recorded the highest increases at 48% and 46% respectively. Nkangala district's teenage deliveries only increased by 26%. All the three districts have recorded increases in teenage deliveries between 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 financial years (refer to the graph below).

Figure 11: Teenage Deliveries in Mpumalanga Province by District Municipality, 2014/2015 – 2018/2019



Source: Provincial Department of Health, 2019

Different municipalities have had varying trends of teenage pregnancy. There are fluctuations in the number of teenage deliveries recorded in various local municipalities. However, the top five local municipalities when it comes to teenage pregnancy are Bushbuckridge, Nkomazi, City of Mbombela, Emalaheni and Chief Albert Luthuli. The lowest number of teenage deliveries was recorded in Dipaliseng local municipality.

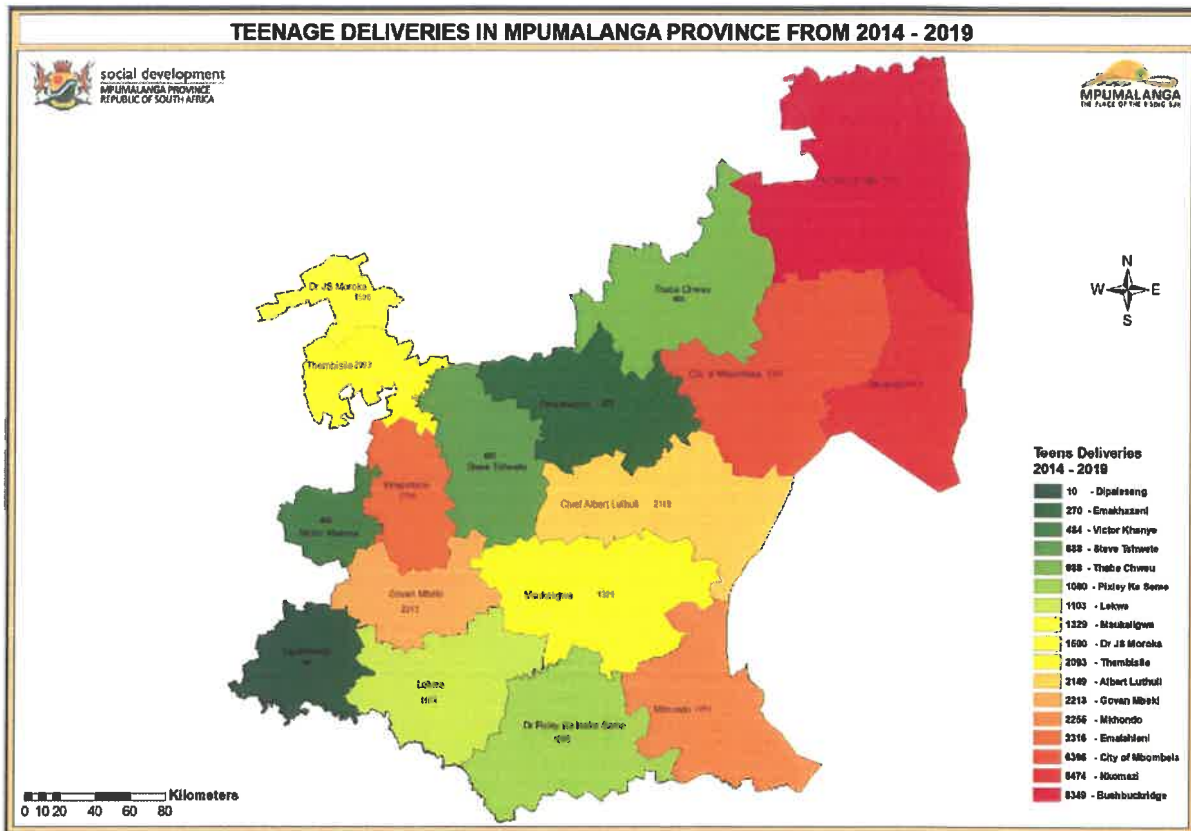
Table 3: Trends of Teenage Deliveries by Local Municipality, 2014/15 to 2018/19

Local Municipality	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	Total
Bushbuckridge	1398	1357	1139	2208	2380	8482
City of Mbombela	1144	889	877	1804	1755	6469
Nkomazi	1114	961	929	1651	2010	6665
Thaba Chweu	181	145	137	234	304	1001
Chief Albert Luthuli	461	364	337	511	759	2432
Dipaleseng	0	0	1	2	7	10
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	160	176	148	280	328	1092
Govan Mbeki	413	381	348	433	682	2257
Lekwa	151	159	160	312	333	1115
Mkhondo	349	296	181	728	736	2290
Msukaligwa	259	212	224	335	318	1348
Dr JS Moroka	285	206	192	416	410	1509
Emakhazeni	58	48	59	46	60	271
Emalahleni	431	443	394	439	735	2442
Steve Tshwete	215	206	150	129	188	888
Thembisile Hani	392	363	245	377	717	2094
Victor Khanye	101	88	88	110	97	484

Source: Provincial Department of Health, 2019

The map below presents the overall spread of teenage deliveries in the province's local municipalities.

Figure 12: Map Showing Spread of Teenage Deliveries in Mpumalanga Province, 2014/15 – 2018/19

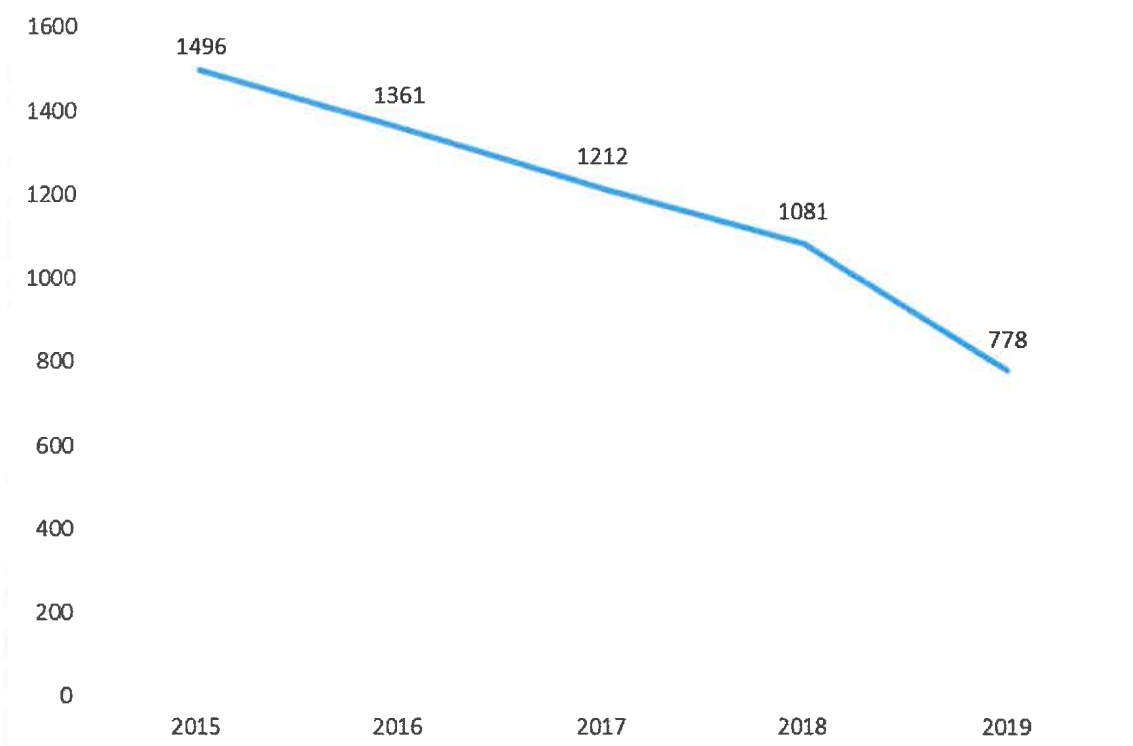


Source: Provincial Department of Social Development, 2020

One of the thorny issues with regards to teenage pregnancy is that it involves the school-going age group. Learner pregnancy has kept government on its toes for a couple of years now. Between 2015 and 2019 Mpumalanga Province recorded 5 928 learner pregnancies.

However, it seems as the province has been experiencing a decline in learner pregnancies in the past five academic years (2015 to 2019). Learner pregnancy dropped from 1 496 in 2015 to 778 in 2019. The highest drop was witnessed between 2018 and 2019 where it dropped from 1 081 to 778 (refer to the graph below).

Figure 13: Trends of Learner Pregnancy in Mpumalanga Province between 2015 and 2019

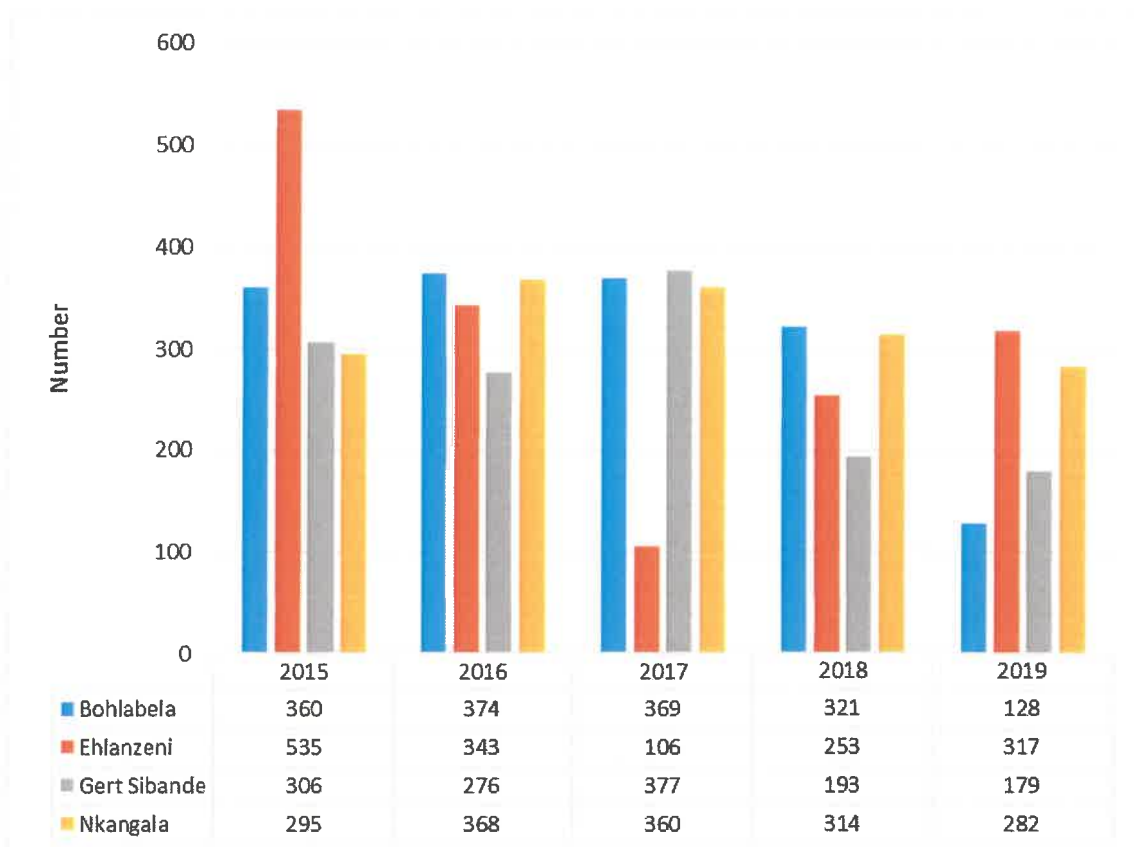


Source: Provincial Department of Education, 2019

When looking at the four operational districts of the Department of Education, the problem of learner pregnancy was high at Ehlanzeni district in 2015 where the district recorded 535 learner pregnancies. This was followed by Bohlabela with 360 pregnancies. Gert Sibande and Nkangala districts recorded 306 and 295 learner pregnancies respectively. In 2016 the situation changed a bit where Bohlabela and Nkangala districts reported the highest at 374 and 368 learner pregnancies respectively. Ehlanzeni district dropped to the third position while Gert Sibande district maintained its fourth position.

However, Gert Sibande shot from being the fourth to the first district in terms of learner pregnancies in 2017. In 2018 the highest number of learner pregnancies was recorded in Bohlabela, followed by Nkangala district. Ehlanzeni occupied position three with Gert Sibande going down to the fourth position. In 2019 Bohlabela became the district with the least number of learner pregnancies while Ehlanzeni recorded the highest.

Figure 14: Trends of Learner Pregnancies by District, 2015 - 2019



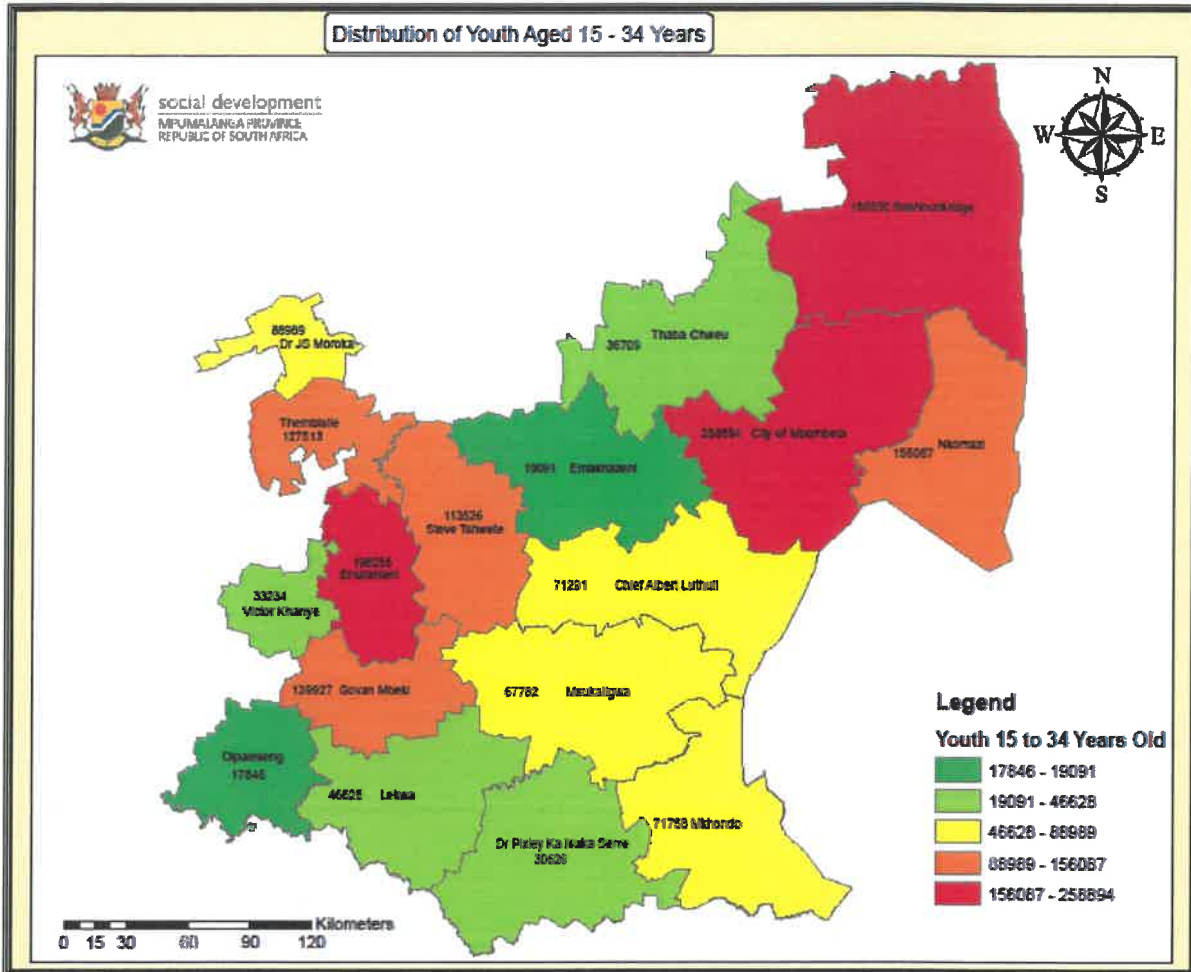
Source: Provincial Department of Education, 2019

Youth

Youth is one of the population groups vulnerable in one way or the other. Even though this age group has not been included in the groups that constitute vulnerable people, it is critical to look at them since they form part of target population with DSD programmes. It has been indicated earlier that the province has been experiencing a decline in this population, this might be due to migration of the youth to other provinces.

Nevertheless, it is critical to look at what kind of youth does the province have. The focus therefore will be on their distribution, education and employment status. With regards to the distribution of youth Stats SA's Community Survey 2016 indicated that most of the youth are found in Bushbuckridge, City of Mbombela and Emalahleni local municipalities (refer to the map below).

Figure 10: Distribution of Youth Aged 15 to 34 Years in Mpumalanga Province



Source: Provincial Department of Social Development, 2019

With regards to education majority of youth (51.3%) in the province has not completed Grade 12, while only 9.9% have attained tertiary qualifications. This affect the employability of this population group. When looking at youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) the findings from the fourth quarter report of Quarterly Labour Force Survey 2019 revealed that 42.6% of the youth were in this situation. This was a 0.2% decline from the 42.8% recorded in the third quarter. Majority of them (56.2%) was between the ages of 20 to 24 years. (Stats SA: QLFS, Fourth Quarter, 2019)

Women Profile

Females constitute majority in the overall population of the province. When looking at the economic active age group women are still in majority at 50.3%. With regards to their distribution majority of the women are in Ehlanzeni Districts (39.2%) while Gert Sibande and Nkangala districts are home to 26.5% and 34.3% respectively. Education remains a challenge amongst women. According to Stats SA's Community Survey (2016) majority of women have not completed secondary education level, which means they do not have Grade 12. This compromises their participation in the labour market. The fourth quarter report of Stats SA's Quarterly Labour Force Survey revealed 31.7% of the women were unemployed. This include the unemployed and the discouraged job seekers. The report also revealed that 48.5% of the women were not in employment, education or training (NEET). This was a decline from 49.6% recorded in the third quarter of 2019.

Persons with Disabilities

According to Stats SA, disability is defined as “the loss or elimination of opportunities to take part in the life in the community, equitably with others that is encountered by persons having physical, sensory, psychological, developmental, learning, neurological or other impairments, which may be permanent, temporary or episodic in nature, thereby causing activity limitations and participation restriction with the mainstream society. To collect

statistics for this Stats SA came up with questions to address six functional areas, namely seeing, hearing, communication, walking/climbing stairs, remembering/concentration and self-care. Stats SA also advised users to note that the statistics about disability “does not include children under the age of five or persons with psychosocial and certain neurological disabilities due to data limitations, and should therefore not be used for purposes of describing the overall disability prevalence or profile of persons with disabilities in South Africa”. (Census 2011: Profile of persons with disabilities in South Africa, Report 03-01-59).

According to Stats SA, Mpumalanga Province has 7% of persons aged 5 years and older who have disabilities. This placed the province in position six when compared with other provinces. When looking at the six functional areas Nkangala district has the highest number of population with seeing challenges while Ehlanzeni has majority in terms of those with communication, walking and self-care. Gert Sibande district recorded the highest in those with hearing and remembering difficulties (refer to the table below).

Table 4: Prevalence of Disabilities by District Municipality, 2016

District	Seeing	Communication	Hearing	Remembering/ Concentration	Walking/ climbing stairs	Self-care
Gert Sibande	116 490	14 954	41 179	43 971	35 537	30 809
Nkangala	130 964	14 899	40 967	41 261	39 344	30 990
Ehlanzeni	104 392	18 937	35 619	43 093	39 612	48 799

Source: Stats SA: Community Survey 2016

Employment Status for the General population

Employment is one of the challenges in the country, Mpumalanga Province is not an exception. According to the fourth quarter report of Quarterly Labour Force Survey report released by Stats SA’s Mpumalanga Province’s unemployment rate has decreased by 1.7% between the third and fourth quarters. That is, it decreased from 35.3% in the third quarter to 33.6% in the fourth quarter (Stats SA: QLFS 2020). This was the second biggest decrease in unemployment rate behind the Northern Cape province (refer to the table below). This implies that the province has absorbed about 11 000 people into employment. Unemployment The percentage of the economic active population not in employment, education or training (NEET) declined from 42.2% in the third quarter to 41.9% in the fourth quarter of 2019.

Table 5: Official Unemployment Rate by Province

	Official Unemployment Rate				
	Oct-Dec 2018	Jul-Sep 2019	Oct-Dec 2019	Quarter – Quarter Change	Year on Year Change
SA	27.1	29.1	29.1	0.0	2.0
WC	19.3	21.5	20.9	-0.6	1.6
EC	36.1	36.5	39.5	3.0	3.4
NC	25.0	29.8	26.9	-2.9	1.9
FS	32.9	34.5	35.0	0.5	2.1
KZN	25.6	25.9	25.0	-0.9	-0.6
NW	26.6	30.4	28.8	-1.6	2.2
GP	29.0	31.0	30.8	-0.2	1.8
MP	32.0	35.3	33.6	-1.7	1.6
LP	16.5	21.4	23.1	1.7	6.6

**Source: Stats SA, QLFS, 4th Quarter 2019
Development and Income**

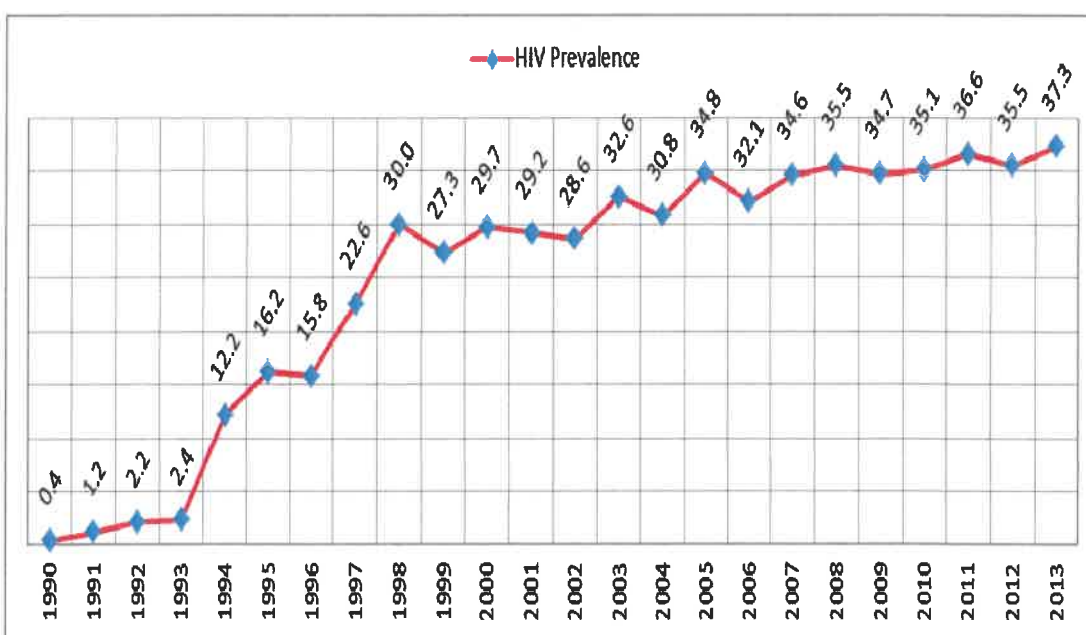
This section presents three indicators that account for development in the province, namely Human Development Index (HDI), Income inequality and poverty line. Mpumalanga Province recorded an improvement in the HDI between 2006 (0.48) and 2017 (0.61) (DEDET: SERO June 2018). All the three districts recorded improvements, with Gert Sibande district recording the biggest improvement from 0.49 in 2006 to 0.62 in 2017.

When it comes to income inequality, represented by Gini-coefficient⁵, Mpumalanga Province recorded a decrease in income inequality between 2006 and 2017. The Gini-coefficient in Mpumalanga Province was at 0.64 in 2006. It decreased to 0.62 in 2011 and to 0.61 in 2017. This is good news since it implies the closing of the gap of inequality. With regards to poverty the share of Mpumalanga Province's share of population below the lower-bound poverty line (LBPL⁶) and upper-bound poverty line (UBPL⁷) improved. The LBPL improved from 60.2% in 2006 to 42.6% in 2015. On the other hand, the UBPL decreased from 75% in 2006 to 59.3% in 2015. (DEDET: SERO June 2018). This presents the poverty in good picture as far as development is concerned.

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS remains one of the serious health challenges in the province. According to the Antenatal survey released by Department of Health in 2013, Mpumalanga Province has been experiencing increases in HIV prevalence over the years (refer to the graph below).

Figure 11: HIV Prevalence in Mpumalanga Province, 1990 - 2013

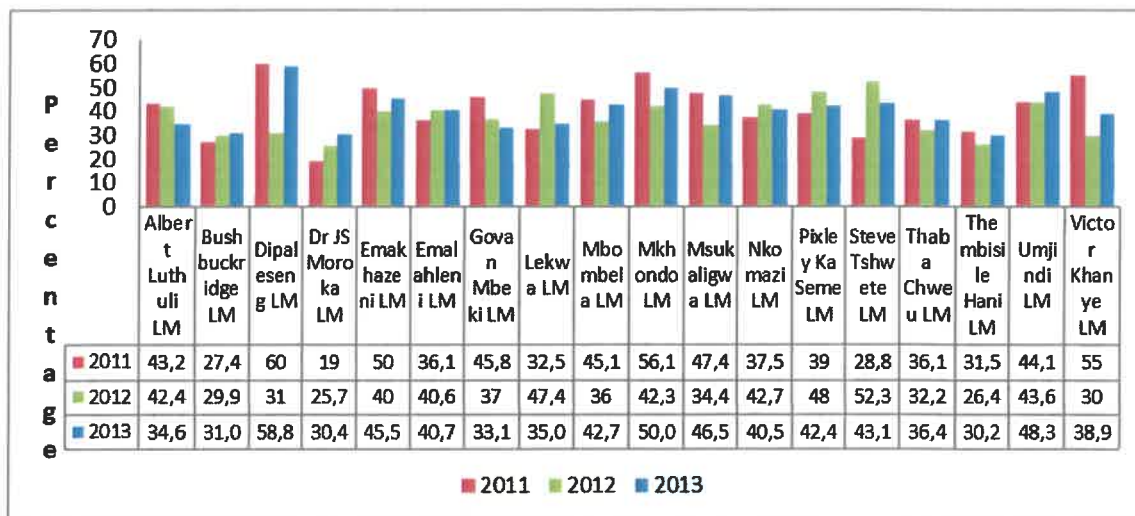


Source: Department of Health: Antenatal Survey, 2013

Different local municipalities behave differently when it comes to HIV prevalence. Some of the local municipalities have recorded consistent declines in HIV prevalence while some had fluctuations. Chief Albert Luthuli local municipality recorded declines between the three reference years while Bushbuckridge local municipality recorded increases. However, the highest increase was recorded in Dipaleseng local municipality where the HIV prevalence increased from 31% in 2012 to 58.8% in 2013 (refer to the graph below).

- ⁵ A 0 score in the Gini-coefficient represent perfect equality while the closer it is to 1, the wider the inequality gap.
- ⁶ The level of consumption below which individuals are unable to purchase sufficient food to provide them with adequate diet and amounted to R441 per capita per month in 2015.
- ⁷ Includes expenditure on adequate food and non-food items and amounted to R992 per capita per month in 2015.

Figure 12: HIV Prevalence Rate by Local Municipality, 2011 - 2013



Source: Department of Health: Antenatal Survey, 2013

4.2. Internal Environmental Analyses

The department has a mandate to provide social protection services and take the initiative in government efforts to forge partnerships through which vulnerable individuals, groups and communities become capable and active participants in their own development. This mandate requires the organizational structures and the fiscal resources to also effectively address the triple challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality as articulated in the NDP. The challenge is that the fiscal resources required to bring further interventions keep on shrinking. This will in turn have a negative impact on the department capacity to implement policies, reduce poverty and create employment opportunities in our province at the desired rate.

In addition, many of the department Non-Profit Organisation (NPO) partners have had to cut back on services or ceased operations due to non-compliance to norms and standards of the NPO Act. This puts additional service delivery pressure on the department, the knock-on effect of which is an increase in the ratio of clients to social worker 1:10 000, a situation that is currently happening.

The department has successfully delivered on its mandate in previous MTSF of 2014-2019, despite some organisational challenges that occurred. One of the main challenges experienced in the relates to old and deteriorating physical conditions of offices. This resulted in instability due to protest action by Labour organizations. In an attempt to address this situation, the department obtained approval from Provincial Treasury to diverted infrastructure budget towards maintenance of buildings/offices which included the provision of temporary structures such as Mobile Offices.

Labour instability is also compounded by the general shortage of staff which was largely influenced by staff turnover, resignation, transfers and retirements. Currently the department is faced with non-alignment of the organizational structure which necessitated the appointment of staff out of adjustment. A number of key management positions are vacant, namely Chief Director Corporate Services, Chief Director Welfare, Director Internal Audit, Director Planning, Policy and M&E, Director Nkangala District, and Deputy Director: Communication. In response to this, the department has resorted to appointing people in acting positions on different levels. The department is currently utilising more than a 100 staff members in acting positions which comes with its own challenges. Staff is overworked and overloaded. As a further measure of alleviating staffing pressure, the department extensively make use of interns and experiential learners.

COVID-19 impact to the departmental plan and budget

The Mpumalanga Provincial Government Plan to Support the People Affected by COVID-19 disaster was informed by the declaration of COVID-19 as a National Disaster by the President, and the subsequent publication of lockdown regulations. The pronouncement of lockdown by the president on the 26 March 2020 led to a situation where majority of the people in the province were trapped in the villages and townships without any movement. The blanket closing of places of employment have caused disruption in the supply of essential goods and loss of income. The resultant situation is that the government of Mpumalanga is facing an extraordinary challenge to protect and provide social relief to thousands and thousands of destitute and homeless people affected by the lockdown. In this context, the government must ensure that the marginalised population do not bare the unfair brunt from lack of essential supplies as a result of the lockdown.

The Mpumalanga Government must ensure that those at heightened risks during this crisis are provided with the necessary relief. Many people such as vendors, milk sellers, makeshift for salons, car guards, taxi queue marshals and restaurant waiters - who are not able to work because of the lockdown. Farming communities are facing losses during this lockdown and the government needs to step up in providing required support by the communities

Following the declaration, the Executive Council of the Mpumalanga Provincial Government directed that all food stuffs for the social relief for COVID-19 should be procured and supplied by the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs (DARDLEA) through the Agrihub. This resolution has effectively made the Agrihub the Food Bank for all COVID-19 procurement.

The Department of Social Development as a key department responsible for providing social services to families and individuals at risk and those affected by social ills including disasters. The Department developed a plan to guide its interventions during COVID-19 lockdown by identifying key personnel to implement the departments plan. These included the Senior Managers within the department, Social Work Managers, Social Work Supervisors, Social Workers, Social Auxiliary Workers, Community Development Practitioners, Finance and Admin Support, as well as; Officials from Cogta and DARDLEA.

The rationale behind the plan is to ensure the following;

To ensure effectiveness and efficiency of coordination of social relief

To ensure there is clear understanding of role and responsibilities amongst all stakeholders

To ensure targeted beneficiaries of the Coved-19 are provided with required support and services

To eliminate duplications amongst stakeholders

To optimize and streamline utilization of limited resources

To eliminate wasteful and irregular expenditure

The Department implemented the following services:

Services to homeless people:

- Identification and removal of homeless people from the streets
- Placement of homeless people in homeless shelters established in collaboration with municipalities
- Psychosocial support to the homeless
- Provision of meals and other services to the homeless

Social Relief of Distress:

- Screening and provision of Social Relief of Distress to individuals and families affected by the impact of the lockdown.
- Provision of SRD to families of children who were beneficiaries of government feeding schemes (Drop In centres, Community Nutrition and Development (CNDs), Isibindi) who could not access these services as a result of the lock down

- Call centre establishment and operation for receipt and screening of SRD applicants
- Delivery of SRD to beneficiaries

Psychosocial Services

- These included social welfare services to families and individuals at risk as a result of the COVID-19 Lockdown
- Trauma debriefing to families affected by GBV
- Services to people in shelters for homeless people

Residential facilities:

- These included services to Old Age homes, Child and Youth care Centres, Treatment centres, Residential Facilities for people with Disabilities, and Shelters for Victims of Crime Coordinate Donations
- Coordination of Donations received
- Donations were coordinated by DSD
- DSD to share database of screened beneficiaries who are in need of social relief to ensure that there is no duplication

PART C: MEASURING OUR PERFORMANCE

1. Institutional Performance Information

1.1. Impact Statement

IMPACT STATEMENT	Quality life for the poor and vulnerable
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1.2. Measuring Outcomes

OUTCOME: 1.	OUTCOME INDICATOR	BASELINE	FIVE YEAR TARGET
Effective and efficient, cooperate governance and strategic leadership	Clean audit opinion	Unqualified	100% compliance to legislation

OUTCOME: 2.	OUTCOME INDICATOR	BASELINE	FIVE YEAR TARGET
Empowered, resilient individuals, families and sustainable communities	Number of persons receiving social welfare services	75 262	182 250
	Number of children provided with quality ECD services	67 718	89 950
	Number of children placed in alternative care (Foster Care, Child Youth Care Centres and Adoption)	13 552	15 370
	Number of children reached through community based care services (Isibindi & Drop in centres)	18 864	24 515
	Number of family members reached through family enrichment programmes	10 609	13 629

OUTCOME: 3	OUTCOME INDICATOR	BASELINE	FIVE YEAR TARGET
Reduced levels of poverty, inequality, vulnerability and Social ills	Number of victims of crime and violence received Victim empowerment Programme	118 887	119 100
	Number of persons accessed for Substance Use Disorder(SUD)	577 434	580 010
	Number of persons accessing social crime prevention programmes	67 500	65 372
	Number of work opportunities created	1 500	1 500
	Number of beneficiaries linked to sustainable livelihoods opportunities	50 536	50 000
	Mobilized and empowered communities	39 271	30 000

1.3. Explanation of Planned Performance over the Five Year Planning Period

a) *The contribution of outcomes towards the achievement of the NDP Five- Year Implementation Plan, the Monitoring Framework for the NDP Five Year Implementation Plan, the mandate of the institution and priorities of women, children and people with disabilities, provincial priorities (Where applicable).*

The Department of Social Development in the coming 5 years strategic planning aims to respond to the NDP call to ensure sustainable, rights-based development through investments in children. It recognises that breaking historical patterns of poverty and inequality requires the provision of services that interrupt the intergenerational transmission of risks which keeps historically marginalised children trapped in a cycle of poor development. aims to develop a core package of social welfare interventions including an essential minimum psychosocial support and norms and standards for substance abuse, violence against women and children, families and communities.

Our strategic plan 2019 – 2024 will seek to improve coverage for social assistance, as well as the quality of ECD services to children between the ages of 0-4, by improving access, and investing in infrastructure development. The department will strive to strengthen social prevention and response interventions for for all the social ills affecting families and communities, this will ensue that the department is contributing to other priorities of government e.g substance abuse to contributes to Priority 5.

The department identified the critical challenge that the community development work remains fragmented. It is for this reason that in the coming 5 years is planning to initiate community development interventions that build assets, capacities and capabilities of the poor. The department aims to implement interventions that will adopt a social development approach; integrating both economic and social objectives, acknowledging the importance of economic and social development in raising standards of living and harnessing economic development for social goals; fostering self-reliance and participation in decision-making; focusing and responding to the causes and effects of social vulnerability and marginalisation, and focusing on the enhancement of capacity of communities to respond to their own needs, through strength-based approaches and empowerment programmes.

The department will continue to gather evidence through community and household profiling that will be used in rafting evidence-based response. Profiled communities and households should be referred or linked to other services provided by government. The sector consists of a variety of community development cadres with varying conditions of service. Policy clarity in this regard is required in order to ensure that community development work is properly rationalised with similar conditions of service in order to root out fights over disparities in remuneration and benefits.

b) *A description of the enablers intended to assist with achieving the five-year targets.*

The department plans to request the upliftment of the moratorium to appoint critical post in Senior management as well as to increase the number of social service professionals, by absorbing social workers and community development practitioners who have been offered bursaries by the department.

The department also aims to create an enabling environment for people in need of social support services through effective and efficient implementation of legislation, policy, practice, monitoring, evaluation and quality assurance.

c) *An explanation of the outcomes contribution to achieving the intended of the impact.*

Effective and efficient, corporate governance and strategic leadership

The department has a responsibility to develop and ensure that policies are implemented for service delivery, in contributing to the National Priority 4 and the need to make an impact by improving the quality of life for the poor and vulnerable, and to further have a functional, efficient and integration to create the capability within the departmental programmes to deliver services. It is important to mention that this outcome is also in line with National Priority 7 of a capable state.

Empowered and self-reliant individuals, families and sustainable communities

The outcome aims to reduce poverty and improving the socio economic status of households and communities through the application of various programmes and strategies to link and empower the beneficiaries of grants, the vulnerable, poor households and communities to sustain and improve their livelihoods and economic situations through various programmes and initiatives. Poor households, vulnerable groups and communities are to be in a position to use their livelihoods assets, to invest in wealth creating ventures. Various strategies and efforts directed into the possibilities of creating opportunities for the targeted beneficiaries and the unemployed to participate in economic activities will be a key focus and primary objective for this indicator.

Reduced levels of poverty, inequality, vulnerability and Social ills

The department focus on the provisioning of integrated developmental social welfare services to individuals, families and communities that are affected by poverty and other vulnerabilities in partnership with stakeholders. This approach incorporates raising community awareness of social concerns and introducing strategies to implement integrated services for the care, support, prevention and protection of individuals, families and communities from social ills.

Persistence of poverty and inequality remains a challenge for our country hence the overarching goals of the NDP- Vision 2030 are to eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities. Where there is persistence of poverty, people experience concurrent capability deprivation including illiteracy, inadequate nutrition, and insufficient income and livelihood opportunities. These are key drivers of poverty which increase vulnerability and, if not adequately tackled, would result in inter-generational poverty. In order to achieve these goals, there is a need for the development and implementation of programmes that help the poor and the vulnerable to build assets, capacities and capabilities to earn an income and become self-reliant, with specific focus on youth and women.

2. Key Risks and Mitigations

Outcome	Key Risk	Risk Mitigation
Effective and efficient, corporate governance and strategic leadership	Ineffective governance structures and weak internal control environments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Effective functioning of all governance structures. ○ Effective annual risk assessments and quarterly monitoring. ○ Implementation of audit action plans (internal and external). ○ Effective performance assessment reviews and development of action plans to address challenges.
Empowered and self-reliant individuals, families and sustainable communities	Ineffective, implementation of integrated services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop a departmental strategy on integration of services. ○ Strengthen integrated planning, implementation and monitoring of strategies.
Reduced levels of poverty, inequality, vulnerability and Social ills	Incompatible legislations, court judgements and programmes	Development of programmes and allocation of resources in response to legislations and court judgements
	Insufficient provision of care and protection of services to vulnerable groups	Allocation of resources to enable expansion of care and protection services to vulnerable groups.
	Insufficient provision of socio-economic empowerment programmes	Allocation of resources to enable expansion of empowerment programmes to vulnerable groups

3. Public Entities

Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes
N/A	N/A	N/A

PART D: TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTION (TIDs)

OUTCOME 1: Effective and efficient, corporate governance and strategic leadership

Indicator Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Audit
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This indicator aims to put in place measures to develop, implement and monitor key internal controls to ensure optimal functioning and accountability.
Source of Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulations and prescripts
Method of calculation/Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All programmes adhere to the regulations and prescripts of the department
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries(Where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Spatial Transformation (Where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Throughout the Province
Reporting Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly and Annual progress against the five year target
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved audit outcome
Indicator Responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Finance Officer

Outcome 2: Empowered and self-reliant individuals, families and sustainable communities

Indicator Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of persons receiving social welfare services
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of all indicators of all social welfare services
Source of Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of database (List of all beneficiaries)
Method of calculation/Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualitative
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All beneficiaries are receiving social welfare services
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries(Where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target for women:60% • Target for Youth:30% • Target for people with Disabilities:10%
Spatial Transformation (Where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on contribution to spatial transformation priorities • Reflect on the spatial impact area
Reporting Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual progress against the five year target
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unified families without any forms of violence or disunity
Indicator Responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Directorate: Social Welfare Services

Indicator Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of children provided with quality ECD services
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of children accessing registered ECD programmes, % of children subsidized through equitable share, • No of children subsidized through conditional grant, • No of children with disability accessing registered ECD programmes • No of fully registered ECD centres • No of conditionally registered ECD centres
Source of Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Admission registers (from ECD centres) • Registration certificates
Method of calculation/Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All ECD centres implement a registered ECD programme • All ECD centres that comply with norms and standards of ECD are registered either fully or conditionally • Children eligible for subsidy access funded services
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries(Where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children 0-5 years in registered in funded ECD centres • Children 0-5 years in registered in unfunded ECD centres
Spatial Transformation (Where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implemented in all districts(all municipalities)
Reporting Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number of children accessing ECD services
Indicator Responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Directorate: Social Welfare Services

Indicator Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of children placed in alternative care
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The indicator counts the number of children (18 years and below) in need of care and protection placed in alternative care (registered child and youth care centres both funded and unfunded, temporary safe care, foster care and adoption)
Source of Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court order
Method of calculation/Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All children in need of care and protection placed in alternative care
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries(Where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children
Spatial Transformation (Where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implemented in all 3 districts and 18 sub-districts
Reporting Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The desired output is to increase
Indicator Responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Directorate: Social Welfare Services

Indicator Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number children reached through community based care services
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The indicator counts the number of children reached through drop in centres and Community Based Prevention and Early Intervention services (Isibindi)
Source of Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary registers obtained from drop in Centres and CBPEI sites
Method of calculation/Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All children accessing community based care services are below the age of 18 years • All children reported have received one or more services listed above
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries(Where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children including children with disabilities
Spatial Transformation (Where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implemented in all districts
Reporting Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The desired outcome will increase
Indicator Responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Directorate: Social Welfare Services

Indicator Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of family members reached through family enrichment programmes
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The indicator counts the number of family members reached through family enrichment programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -Family preservation, • -Parenting programmes and • - Reunification services
Source of Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Files of family members who participated in family preservation services/ parenting programmes and reunification services
Method of calculation/Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All family members participating will sign contracts to participate in family enrichment programmes. • Family members will attend the planned sessions
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries(Where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family members • Children • Youth • Adults • People with disability
Spatial Transformation (Where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implemented in all districts
Reporting Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The desired outcome will increase
Indicator Responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Director: Social Welfare Services

Outcome 3: Reduced levels of poverty, inequality, vulnerability and Social ills

Indicator Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of victims of crime and violence received VEP programmes
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The indicator counts the all the indicators of victims receiving VEP • No of victims of crimes and violence receiving psychosocial support service • No of human trafficking victims who accessed social services • No of persons reached through prevention services
Source of Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Method of calculation/Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All victims of crime and violence received VEP programmes
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries(Where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women:18% • Men:40 • Youth:40 • People with disability:2%
Spatial Transformation (Where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implemented in all districts
Reporting Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The desired outcome is to reduce the number of victims of crime and violence
Indicator Responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Directorate: Social Welfare Services

Indicator Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of persons accessing treatment for Substance Use Disorder(SUD)
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The indicator aims to count the following indicators: • -No of service users accessing SUD treatment services • -No of persons reached through prevention services
Source of Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Method of calculation/Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All person to have access to treatment for substance use disorder
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries(Where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women:30% • Youth:60% • People with disability:5%
Spatial Transformation (Where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implemented in all districts
Reporting Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The desired outcome is reduce persons with substance use disorder
Indicator Responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Directorate: Social Welfare Services

Indicator Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of persons accessing social crime prevention programmes
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The indicator aims to count the following indicators: • -No of children in conflict with the law assessed • -No of children awaiting trial in secure care centres • -No of children in conflict with the law sentenced in compulsory residence in secure care centres • -No of persons completed diversion programmes • -No of people reached through prevention programmes
Source of Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intake Register • Admission register
Method of calculation/Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All person to have access to social crime prevention programmes
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries(Where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women:30% • Youth:65% • People with disability:5%
Spatial Transformation (Where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implemented in all districts
Reporting Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The desired outcome increase the social prevention programmes
Indicator Responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Directorate: Welfare Services

Indicator Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of work opportunities created
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The indicator aims at count all the indicators that aims to create work opportunities to enable them to earn an income within the first five years of the programme; to provide unemployed people with education and skills within the first five years of the programme; to ensure those participants in the EPWP are able to translate the experience and either enabled to set up their own business/ service or become employed
Source of Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List and registers with names, surnames and/ or date of birth or ID numbers of beneficiaries and participants
Method of calculation/Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All eligible beneficiaries linked to sustainable livelihoods opportunities
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries(Where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women:60% • Youth:30% • People with disability:10%
Spatial Transformation (Where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implemented in all districts
Reporting Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher performance desired
Indicator Responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Director: Community Development

Indicator Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of beneficiaries linked to sustainable livelihoods opportunities
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This indicator counts the total number of indicators that aims at poverty reduction initiatives supported. Poverty reduction initiatives means food production projects, support to co-operatives, income generation projects, linking of individuals and poor households to livelihood opportunities such as support to change agents etc.
Source of Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List and registers with names, surnames and/ or date of birth or ID numbers of beneficiaries and participants
Method of calculation/Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All eligible beneficiaries linked to sustainable livelihoods opportunities
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries(Where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women:60% • Youth:30% • People with disability:10%
Spatial Transformation (Where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implemented in all districts
Reporting Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher performance desired
Indicator Responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Director: Community Development

Indicator Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilized and empowered communities
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The indicator aims at counting all the indicators that counts the number of people who participated, involved, attended and reached through the various community mobilisation and empowerment programmes, as well as the number of programmes implemented and facilitated through various approaches methods and strategies. • Mobilization means a process through which individual, groups and communities are organised into various programmes into various programmes. • Empowerment means various ways of capacitating communities through training, awareness programmes, information sharing and advocacy
Source of Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List and registers with names, surnames and/ or date of birth or ID numbers of beneficiaries and participants
Method of calculation/Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All targeted communities and individuals will respond and participate in all community mobilization programmes
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries(Where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women:60% • Youth:30% • People with disability:10%
Spatial Transformation (Where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implemented in all districts
Reporting Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher performance desired
Indicator Responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Director: Community Development

ANNEXURE A: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

Areas of intervention	Five- year planning period				
Project	Project Description	District Municipality	Location (GIS coordinates)	Project Leader	Social Partners
Mbuzini ECD Centre	Mbuzini ECD Centre – Final Account	Ehlanzeni	Mbombela LM Mbuzini ECD Centre, - 25.9446983, 31.9154535	DPWR T	None
				DPWR T	None
Mbuzini Branch Office	Mbuzini Branch Office: Planning &, Designs, Construction	Ehlanzeni	Nkomazi LM Mbuzini, -25.9322730 31.9444670	DPWR T	None
Thaba Tshweu sub District Office	Thaba Tshweu sub District Office (Initiation, Planning, Design and Construction)	Ehlanzeni	Thaba Chweu LM, Graskop -25.0771490 30.7825940	DPWR T	None
	Thaba Tshweu sub District Office (Construction and retention)	Ehlanzeni		DPWR T	None
Ehlanzeni District Office	Ehlanzeni District Office: Initiation, Planning, Design and Construction	Ehlanzeni	Ehlanzeni District Office, Mbombela LM	DPWR T	None
	Ehlanzeni District Office: Construction and retention	Ehlanzeni		DPWR T	None
Leroro Branch Office	Leroro Branch Office: Mobile Office	Ehlanzeni	Thaba Chweu LM, Leroro -24.6624610 30.8010750	DPWR T	None
Driefontein Branch Office	Driefontein Branch Office (Mobile Office)	Gert Sibande	Mkhondo LM Driefontein	DPWR T	None
Argincourt Branch Office	Argincourt Branch Office (Supply Mobile Office)	Ehlanzeni	Bushbuckridge LM, Argincourt -24.8197650 31.2609890	DPWR T	None
Nkomazi YDC	Nkomazi YDC: Planning & Design	Ehlanzeni	Nkomazi LM, Nkomazi YDC	DPWR T	None

Areas of intervention	Five- year planning period				
Project	Project Description	District Municipality	Location (GIS coordinates	Project Leader	Social Partners
Msogwaba YDC	Msogwaba YDC: Construction	Ehlanzeni	Mbombela LM, Pienaar (25o25'41.33" S 310 08'57.11" E)	DPWRT	None
Acornhoek branch office	Acornhoek branch office: Initiation, Planning, Design and construction	Ehlanzeni	Bushbuckridge LM, Acornhoek	DPWRT	None
Thulamahashi Childrens Home	Thulamahashi Childrens Home (Mobile Office)	Ehlanzeni	Bushbuckridge LM, Thulamahashi	DPWRT	None
Mjindi Branch Office (Mobile)	Mjindi Branch Office (Mobile)	Ehlanzeni	Mbombela LM Mjindi	DPWRT	None
Swartfontein Treatment Centre	Swartfontein Treatment Centre (Phase IIA) Electrical Refurbishment	Ehlanzeni	Mbombela LM, Swartfontein, -25.1940000 30.9650000	DPWRT	None
Mzinti Branch Office	Mzinti branch Office(Initiation stage	Ehlanzeni	Nkomazi Mzinti	DPWRT	None
Ehlanzeni Secure Care center	Ehlanzeni secure Care Centre(planning and Design Stage)	Ehlanzeni	Mbombela	DPWRT	None
Mashishing Branch Office (Mobile Office)	Mashishing Branch Office (Mobile Office)	Ehlanzeni	Thaba-tshweu Mashishing	DPWRT	None
Matsulu Branch Office	Matsulu Branch Office(initiation Stage	Ehlanzeni	Mbombelala Matsulu	DPWRT	None
Daantjie YDC	Daantjie YDC: Construction	Ehlanzeni	Mbombela LM, Pienaar (25°24'44.6" S 31°12'24.1"E)	DPWRT	None
Evander Branch Office (Mobile Office)	Evander Branch Office (Mobile Office)	Gert Sibande	Govan Mbeki LM Evander	DPWRT	None
Lothair Branch Office	Lothair brach office(Mobile)ini	Gert Sibande		DPWRT	None

Areas of intervention	Five- year planning period				
Project	Project Description	District Municipality	Location (GIS coordinates)	Project Leader	Social Partners
	tiation stage				
Embalenhle branch office	Embalenhle Branch Office Construction and retention	Gert Sibande	Govan Mbeki LM Embalenhle	DPWR T	None
Dirkiesdorp Branch Office (Mobile)	Dirkiesdorp Branch Office (Mobile)	Gert Sibande	Mkhondo LM Dirkiesdorp	DPWR T	None
Sheepmore Branch Office (Mobile)	Sheepmore Branch Office (Mobile)	Gert Sibande	Msukalikwa LM Sheepmore	DPWR T	None
Grelingstaad Branch Office (Mobile)	Grelingstaad Branch Office (Mobile)	Gert Sibande	Dipaliseng LM Grelingstaad	DPWR T	None
Morgenzon Branch Office(Mobile)	Morgenzon Branch Office(Mobile)	Gert Sibande	Lekwa LM Morgenzon	DPWR T	None
Kroomdraai Branch Office	Kroomdraai Branch Office (Mobile)	Gert Sibande	Albert Luthuli LM Kroomdraai	DPWR T	None
Kriel Branch Office	Kriel Branch Office Mobile Office	Gert Sibande	Emalahleni LM Kriel	DPWR T	None
Mmamehlake Branch Office	Mmamehlake Branch Office Planning, Design and Construction	Gert Sibande	Dr JS Moroka LM Mmamehlake	DPWR T	None
Mbibane Branch Office (Mobile)	Mbibane Branch Office (Mobile)	Gert Sibande	Dr. J.S Moroka Mbibana	DPWR T	None
Mkobola Branch Office	Refurbishment & Rehabilitation	Nkangala	Thembisile Hani LM Mkobola	DPWR T	None
Nkangala	Nkangala YDC(Initiation Stage)	Nkangala	Emalahleni	DPWR T	None
Nkangala Treatment Centre	Nkangala Treatment Centre (Rezoning)	Nkangala	Victor Khanye LM	DPWR T	None
Nkangala District Office	Nkangala District Office Initiation, Planning, Design and Construction	Nkangala	Emalahleni LM Witbank	DPWR T	None
Warbuton Branch Office(Mobile)	Warbuton Branch Office(Mobile)	Gert Sibande	Albert Luthuli LM Warburton	DPWR T	None

Areas of intervention	Five- year planning period				
Project	Project Description	District Municipality	Location (GIS coordinates)	Project Leader	Social Partners
Nkangala Sub-district/Branch Office	Nkangala Sub-district/Branch Office(Construction	Nkangala	Emalahleni LM Witbank	DPWR T	None
Middelburg	Middelburg Branch Office(initiation stage)	Nkangala	Dr Js Moroka Middleburg	DPWR T	None
Verena Branch Office	Verena Branch Office Mobile Office	Nkangala	Thembisile Hani LM Verena	DPWR T	None
Grootvlei Branch Office(Mobile)	Grootvlei Branch Office(Mobile)	Gert Sibande	Dipaliseng LM Grootvlei	DPWR T	None