



social development

Department:
Social Development
North West Provincial Government
Republic of South Africa

VOTE 12

STRATEGIC PLAN

2025-2030



TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY STATEMENT	I
ACCOUNTING OFFICER STATEMENT	III
PART A: OUR MANDATE	1
1. CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE	2
2. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY MANDATES	2
3. INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES AND STRATEGIES OVER THE FIVE-YEAR PLANNING PERIOD	3
4. RELEVANT COURT RULINGS	3
PART B: OUR STRATEGIC FOCUS	5
5. VISION	7
6. MISSION	7
7. VALUES	7
8. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS	7
8.1. EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS	13
8.2. INTERNAL ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS	51
PART C: MEASURING OUR PERFORMANCE	58
9. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION	59
9.1. MEASURING THE IMPACT	60
9.2. MEASURING OUTCOMES	60
10. KEY RISKS	64
11. PUBLIC ENTITIES	65
PART D: TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTIONS	66
12. TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTIONS	67
ANNEXURES:	70
ANNEXURE A- NSDF AND THE DISTRICT DELIVERY MODEL	71

EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY STATEMENT



It is my pleasure to table the five-year Strategic Plan (2025-2030) for the Department of Social Development in the North West province. The intended objective of this Strategic Plan is to ensure an effective service delivery system that contributes towards the creation of a caring and self-reliant society. Of critical importance, is this Strategic Plan serves as a vehicle that the Department will use in the next five years to achieve the goals and the objectives of the National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030.

In pursuit of service delivery, we have always relied squarely on the NDP which is the blueprint that continues to guide the policy priorities of the department. The NDP grants a central role in addressing the triple challenges of multi-dimensional poverty, unemployment, and inequality.

North West province is predominately rural with sluggish economic growth that is unable to create as many jobs as possible for its citizenry at a brisker pace. Our key responsibility as caring department is to provide a social safety net for the vulnerable people and prevent them from sliding into abject poverty and hardships, by creating opportunities for self-sustainability. As levels of poverty and unemployment remain high, the Department continues to demonstrate leadership in the development of policies and related anti-poverty strategies and ensuring adherence thereto.

Chapter 2 of the Constitution of our country and Chapter 11 of the National Development Plan 2030 mandate the Department of Social Development to provide Social Protection Services to all deserving people through partnerships and collaboration with sector departments. Social Protection is an important mechanism for poverty alleviation and income redistribution in our province and in our country at large which serves as a safety net when all efforts are exhausted.

2025- 2030
STRATEGIC PLAN

In the next five years, we commit to mitigate factors that expose our people to poverty and social ills such as substance abuse, GBV and crime that increases their vulnerability through provision of developmental interventions to increase the resilience and self-reliance of our communities.

Further to this, we will continue to work in collaboration with various stakeholders which include government departments, civil society organisations and the religious sector in waging a winnable war against gender-based violence and substance abuse and many other social ills.

The Department's responsibility is to ensure that every household has access to nutritious food to ensure hunger is eliminated through sustainable livelihoods initiatives. This Strategic Plan articulates our response to the challenges in a clear and focused manner which aims to guide our management and staff to upscale its implementation for the betterment of the lives of our people. The development of the Strategic Plan is a step towards ensuring that policy, planning and budgeting are integrated so that resources are strategically mobilised and targeted to maximise the positive impact on the lives of the general recipients of our services.

I am privileged to lead this Department into a new five-year term of office, wherein we endeavour to deliver effectively and efficiently on our constitutional, legislative and electoral mandates, as well as the objectives of the National Development Plan (NDP). Equally important this Strategic Plan is being tabled against the backdrop of Government of National Unity (GNU) that requires a common mission, which is anchored on safeguarding national unity, peace, stability, inclusive economic growth, non-racial and non-sexist country.

I also appreciate all Social Development officials, the senior management and executive management team who dare to go an extra mile in achieving the service delivery targets as envisioned by the Department. It is therefore my pleasure to present this strategic plan to contribute towards creating a better live for all.

Signature 
Ms BRS Dantjie (MPL)
Member of Executive Council
Department of Social Development

ACCOUNTING OFFICER STATEMENT



It is with great pleasure to have been part of Team Social Development, which worked around the clock to vigorously develop, critique and finally adopt this document.

It is important that we recognise that the process of finalising this document, was done in a spirit of recognising that the document should be seen by all of us, as a contract of intent by the Department of Social Development, towards its service delivery commitments directed at stakeholders we are expected to service.

The finalisation of this document is always characterised by mixed emotions, but the large percentage thereof is that of positivity. On the one hand when we look back at the five years of the previous administration, a few questions become important and chief among them are following: Did we do enough to deliver on our mandate as a department? Are there issues we should have handled differently?

On the other hand, the Seventh Administration post the 2024 general elections, brings with it a moment of opportunities for all social sector stakeholders, on a few fronts. Of all the stakeholders, this point relates specifically to employees of our department. We need to tap into the wisdom of the Sixth Administration era and learn the good lessons that will take us forward in pursuit of service delivery.

One important aspect is the need for all of us to unite behind a common purpose - which is delivering social services to communities, particularly the vulnerable ones. Once such a principle is understood and achieved, the rest of the tasks would fall into place.

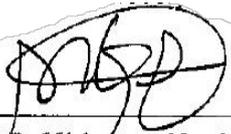
It is critical to always remember that the advent of the Seventh Administration brings with it a series of circumstances which, if understood and recognised, would positively influence our ability to drastically improve service delivery.

The situations referred to, are the need to understand that we must do more with few resources and as a result we need to come up with innovative ways to navigate such a challenging terrain, the presence of a relatively new political system called Government of National Unity and the continued challenging state of our economy.

The status of our economic situation is such that over years, more people have lost their jobs, and the standard of living is declining – a development which suggest the pool of vulnerable people we serve, has increased expeditiously.

The above circumstances call on all of us, including our external stakeholders, to play our part serving first the interests of the communities who depend on us to improve their lives for the better.

I am confident that all of us will rally behind a call to serve. I extend my hand of appreciation to all those who worked tirelessly to finalise this document.



Ms. M.P. Mhlongo-Kgaboesele
Accounting Officer
Department of Social Development

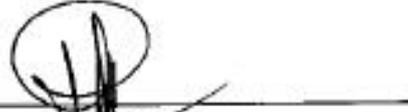
OFFICIAL SIGN OFF:

It is hereby certified that this Strategic Plan:

- Was developed by the Management of the **Department of Social Development** under the guidance of **Ms. B.R.S. Dantjie (MPL)**
- Takes into account all the **relevant policies, legislation, and other mandates** for which the **Department of Social Development** is responsible.
- Accurately reflects the **Impact, Outcomes and Outcome Indicators** which the **Department of Social Development** will endeavour to achieve over the period of the **2025-2030 financial years**.

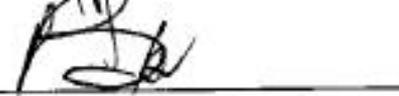
Ms. M. Mekgwe
Chief Director: Social Welfare Services

Signature



Mr. K. Kgobe
Acting Chief Director: District Coordination and Institutional Management

Signature



Mr. T.P.L. Mosieleng
Chief Director: Corporate Services

Signature



Ms. E.R.M. Moremi
Chief Financial Officer

Signature



Dr. L.M. Gasealahwe
Head official responsible for Planning

Signature



Ms. M.P. Mhlongo- Kgaboesele
Accounting Officer

Signature



Approved by:

Ms. B.R.S. Dantjie (MPL)
Member of Executive Council
Department of Social Development

Signature



LIST OF ACRONYMS

A

AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AGSA	-	Auditor General of South Africa
AOP	-	Annual Operational Plan
APP	-	Annual Performance Plan
ART	-	Antiretroviral Therapy

B

BCP	-	Business Continuity Plan
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C

CANE	-	Child Neglect and Child Exploitation
CBO	-	Community Based Organisations
CCC	-	Community Care Centres
CNDC	-	Community Nutrition and Development Centre
COGTA	-	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CRPD	-	Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSG	-	Child Support Grant
CSO	-	Civil Society Organisation
CYCC	-	Child and Youth Care Centres

D

DDM	-	District Development Model
Dr.	-	Doctor
DSD	-	Department of Social Development
DPME	-	Department of Performance, Monitoring and Evaluation
RSM	-	Ruth Segomotsi Mompati

F

FBO	-	Faith Based Organisation
-----	---	--------------------------

G

GHS	-	General Household Survey
GBH	-	Grievous Bodily Harm
GBV	-	Gender Based Violence
GBVF	-	Gender Based Violence Femicide
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GNU	-	Government of National Unity

H

HCBC	-	Home Community-based Care
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HWSETA	-	Health and Wellness Sector Education and Training Authority

I

ICT	-	Information, Communication and Technology
-----	---	---

K

KOSH	-	Klerksdorp; Orkney; Stilfontein and Haartebeesfontein
KK	-	Kenneth Kaunda

M		
MEC	-	Member of the Executive Council
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
MTDP	-	Medium Term Development Plan
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MYPE	-	Mid-Year Population Estimates
N		
N/A	-	Not Applicable
NDA	-	National Development Agency
NDMP	-	National Drug Master Plan
NDP	-	National Development Plan
NEET	-	Not in any form of Employment, Education and Training
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NPO	-	Not-for-Profit Organization
NSFAS	-	National Student Financial Aid Scheme
NSP	-	National Strategic Plan
NYS	-	National Youth Services
NW	-	North West
O		
OHS	-	Occupational Health & Safety
OTP	-	Office of the Premier
OVC	-	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
P		
PERSAL	-	Personnel and Salary System
PLHIV	-	People living with HIV
POPIA	-	Protection of Personal Information Act
R		
RFSPAPP	-	Revised Framework for Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans
S		
SAHRC	-	South African Human Rights Commission
SANAC	-	South African National AIDS Council
SAPS	-	South African Police Services
SASSA	-	South African Social Security Agency
SCM	-	Supply Chain Management
SETA	-	Sector Education and Training Authority
SFP	-	Sector Funding Policy
SITA	-	State Information Technology Agency
SMS	-	Senior Management Structure
SOCPEN	-	Social Pensions
SONA	-	State of the Nation Address
SSP	-	Social Services Practitioners
StatsSA	-	Statistics South Africa
SWOT	-	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

T

- TB - Tuberculosis
- TOC - Theory of Change

V

- VEP - Victim Empowerment Programme

W

- WBM - Ward-Based Model

Y

- YOLO - You Only Live Once

PART A

OUR MANDATE

2025-2030
STRATEGIC PLAN

1. CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

The Department of Social Development has the mandate of providing social protection to all deserving people in the North West Province and South Africa. Social protection is an important mechanism for poverty alleviation and income redistribution in South Africa. Social protection serves as a safety net when all efforts are exhausted. This mandate is complemented by the work of the two public entities, SASSA and NDA. SASSA is responsible for the provision of a comprehensive social security system against vulnerability and poverty within the constitutional and legislative framework. The NDA contributes towards the eradication of poverty and its causes through grant funding and strengthening of civil society organisations that provide services to build resilient and self-sustainable communities.

The sector uses a portfolio approach, that is, the Department working together SASSA and NDA to execute its Mandate. The Department strives to strengthen and build collaborations with other partners within government, the private sector and civil society organisations.

The Department derives its mandate from the Bill of Rights, Chapter 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996 (herein the Constitution). More specifically the following sections:

- Section 28(1): “Every child has the right to basic nutrition, shelter, basic health care services and social services”
- Section 27(1): “Everyone has the right to have access to social security.”
- Section 27(1)(b): “Everyone has the right to have access to food, water and shelter.”
- Section 29(1)(a): “Everyone has the right to a basic education including basic education.”

2. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY MANDATES

Furthermore, the Department derives its mandate from the following pieces of legislation, namely:

- Older persons Act, 2006 (Act 13 of 2006)
- Social Service Professions Act, 1978 (Act 110 of 1978)
- Children’s Act, 2005 (Act 38 of 2005)
- Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act 75 of 2008)
- Prevention of and Treatment for Substance Abuse Act, 2008 (Act 70 of 2008)
- Social Assistance Act, 2004 (Act 13 of 2004)

- Non-Profit Organizations Act, 1997 (Act 71 of 1997)
- National Development Agency Act, 1998 (Act 108 of 1998)
- Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act 116 of 1998)
- Probation Services Act, 1991 (Act 116 of 1991)
- Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 (Act 07 of 2013)

Policy Mandates

- National Disability Policy, 2006
- White Paper on Families in South Africa, 2012
- The National Policy Framework for Orphans and Other Children made Vulnerable by HIV and AIDS, 2005
- White Paper for Social Welfare, 1997
- White Paper Population Policy for South Africa, 1998

3. INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES AND STRATEGIES OVER THE FIVE-YEAR PLANNING PERIOD

In recent years revisions were made to the following Policies, namely:

- South Africa's National Strategic Plan for HIV, TB, and STIs 2017-2022
- National HCBC Norms & Standard 2014
- Psychosocial Support Interventions Guidelines for vulnerable children and Youth
- Reviewed Policy Framework for the accreditation of Diversion Services in South Africa
- Department of Social Development Sector Funding Policy (DSD SFP) 2020

4. RELEVANT COURT RULINGS

- High Court Judgements and Orders affecting the current provisions of the Children's Act 38 OF 2005
- C and Others v Department of Health and Social Development, Gauteng and Others (CCT 55/11) [2012] ZACC 1; 2012 (2) SA 208 (CC); 2012 (4) BCLR 329 (CC)
- Centre for Child Law v Minister of Social Development, Case no 21726/11, North Gauteng High Court

- Centre for Child Law v Minister of Social Development, Case no 72513/2017, North Gauteng High Court
- National Association of Welfare Organisations and Non-Governmental Organisations and Others v the Member of the Executive Council for the Department of Social Development Case no 1719/2010 in Free State High Court
- Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development and others Garreth Prince and others; National Director of Public Prosecution and Others v Jonathan David Rubin; and National Director of Public Prosecution and Others v Jeremy David Acton and Others, Case no CCT 108/17 at Constitutional Court of the Republic of South Africa
- Minister of Social Development, Minister of Basic Education, and others vs the Centre of Child Law which approached Gauteng High Court before Honourable Mr. Justice Davids J on the 2nd of August 2018 in Pretoria on behalf of the minor child suffering from multiple disruptive behavior disorders.

PART B:

**OUR
STRATEGIC FOCUS**

**2025-2030
STRATEGIC PLAN**

SUMMARY OF THE PLANNING PROCESS FOLLOWED

- Planning in the public sector is regulated, therefore adherence to applicable guidelines & timeframes is mandatory.
- 2025/2026 financial year is the first year of implementation of the Departmental 2025-2030 Strategic Plan (SP).
- To foster the bottom-up approach in planning, the department conducted district/programme consultative sessions to solicit inputs for the draft 2025-2030 SP, 2025/2026 Annual Performance Plan (APP) & Annual Operational Plan (AOP) on 25th-27th September 2024. This approach promotes ownership of Outcomes, Outputs, Indicators, Targets, Technical Indicator Descriptions contained in the Draft Plans.
- The first Departmental Strategic planning session was held from 10th to 11th October 2024 for discussion and ratification of the first drafts 2025-2030 SP, 2025/2026 APP & AOP.
- The first Drafts 2025-2030 SP and 2025/2026 APP were submitted to the Office of the Premier (OTP), Provincial Internal Audit (PIA) and National Department of Social Development for assessment on 25th October 2024.
- Second Departmental planning session was conducted from 10th-12th March 2025 to incorporate the recommendations issued by oversight bodies (DPME/OTP) towards finalising the Departmental 2025-2030 SP, 2025/2026 APP and 2025/2026 AOP.
- Department submitted the Final Draft Plans to office of the Premier, PIA and AGSA on 20th March 2025 for re-assessment.
- Final approved Departmental Plans are due for tabling in the Provincial Legislature before 31st March 2025.

5. VISION

A caring and self-reliant society

6. MISSION

Provision of integrated, comprehensive and sustainable Social Development services

7. VALUES

Accountability	Taking ownership of the decisions and actions and accepting the consequences that come with them
Caring	Showing sympathy and concern; embodying heart for all stakeholders and beneficiaries
Equality and equity	Treating everyone fairly and equally
Human dignity	Respecting everyone's human rights
Respect	Showing due regard for the rights and obligations of others
Transparency	Being done in an open way without secrets
Responsiveness	Reacting quickly and positively

8. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The Strategic Plan is important for the department to give direction and guidance towards execution of its strategic mandate. It enables the department to formulate the impact, outcomes, outputs, targets, associated risks and to identify alternative solutions to the problem statement and strategies. Furthermore, it can help in decision-making based on the evaluation of its performance.

Regular monitoring and reporting of departmental performance ensures that it stays on course towards the achievement of the targeted outcomes and outputs, thereby improving service delivery. Fundamentally, evidence-based planning helps to ensure that financial resources are utilised effectively and that the core mandate or priorities of the department are implemented efficiently and effectively.

The internal and external environment has a direct effect on the development and the implementation of strategic and annual performance planning. This should be highly considered by the department wishing to be results oriented and delivering better services to the people. Effective strategy cannot be developed without firstly analysing the environment in which the department operates. The Department's "Strategic Fit" with its environment is central to its

Strategy. It is important that the environmental scanning be done internally and externally as a prerequisite to strategic formulation.

The situational analysis should be done to determine the status of the department, its weaknesses, strengths, threats and the opportunities that lie ahead. Such analysis will greatly help the management to respond to issues in the environment from an informed position. It will also serve as a basis to guide planning, resource allocation and development of appropriate interventions.

Government planning is regarded as a critical process which enables the implementation of the NDP 2030 priorities through the development and implementation of legislation, policies and services.

Challenges have been identified over the years in government planning processes which include the misalignment between the political planning and the strategic planning process, budgeting process and institutional implementation processes.

It is within this context that the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) has introduced a Revised Framework for Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans (RFSPAPPs) for further improvement of government planning systems and processes, and to institutionalise development planning in government. The RFSPAPPs outlines requirements for strategic and annual performance planning, operational planning, implementation programme planning, infrastructure planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluations.

The sector applied the Theory of Change planning tool to determine the change it intends to see in the society. The pathway to change has also been adopted by the department. Furthermore, the department applied a SWOT planning tools to analyse its internal and external environments. SWOT analysis is a strategic planning and management technique used to help an institution or an organisation to identify internal strengths and weaknesses; external opportunities and threats related to business competition or project planning. It provides a simple way to assess how a strategy can be best implemented. This planning tool will help the department to achieve its desired Outcomes as set out in the approved 2025-2030 Strategic Plan.

The Theory of change is central to the strategic planning processes in the Department of Social Development. It is with the Theory of Change (TOC) that the Department is able to deliver on its mandate of providing social protection to the poor and vulnerable people in the North West Province. The department contributes directly to the Outcome of the current Government of Reducing Poverty and tackling the high Cost of living and the inclusive economy and job creation. From the department's five programmes, the following core programmes falls directly on the pathway of achieving these GNU outcomes:

- Social Welfare Services
- Children and Families
- Restorative Services
- Development and Research

The biggest challenge facing the people of the North West is poverty, unemployment and inequality and this requires the department to respond adequately to these challenges in its Strategic Plan, Annual Performance Plan and Annual Operational Plan. In this regard the department has to make a meaningful impact by improving the quality of life for the poor and vulnerable in the North West province. This will be achieved by the following departmental outcomes:

- Improved coverage of social protection
- An ethical, capable and professional public service

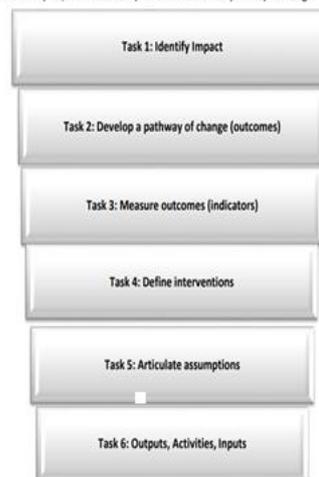
In line with the TOC, these outcomes are clearly articulated in the departmental 5-year Strategic Plan and the Annual Performance Plan, where they are elaborated upon into outcome indicators, output indicators and targets and explained in the Technical Indicator Descriptions. In order to ensure alignment and line of sight with the Outcomes of the Government of National Unity, the key success factors, which serve as assumptions, Departmental Mandate, the outcomes are cascaded into Annual Performance Plan.

- The Theory of Change and logical framework was adopted for a results chain which translates into the strategic plans, annual performance plans, operational plans, programmes, projects and other initiatives. This will also assist the department in monitoring and evaluation through regular reporting on a quarterly, half-yearly and annual basis.

- A theory of change (TOC) explains how an intervention (a project, a programme, a policy, a strategy) is understood to contribute to a chain of results that produce the intended or actual impact.
- Theory of Change process starts with the identification of the desired impact.
- The impact can be described as the horizon of the institution. This is the direction in which an institution is working towards.
- Clearly defining the impact is important as this will indicate the change required, why and for whom. The impact should describe the change the institution wants to see in service users or beneficiaries.
- Pathways of change explain how Outcomes are brought about by depicting the precondition or 'situation' that has to be in place for each outcome to be achieved.
- The focus of the second task proposed by Anderson (2009) is to provide a plan by identifying and linking outcomes as preconditions to achieve the impact. (NSG, 2018b).
- These outcomes should be plausible and outcomes that the institution realistically influence

The diagram below illustrates the summary of the pathway of change as prescribed by the Theory of Change approach

To ensure that the full results chain is presented in the Theory of Change, we propose that a sixth step be added where outputs, activities and inputs are linked to the pathway of change:

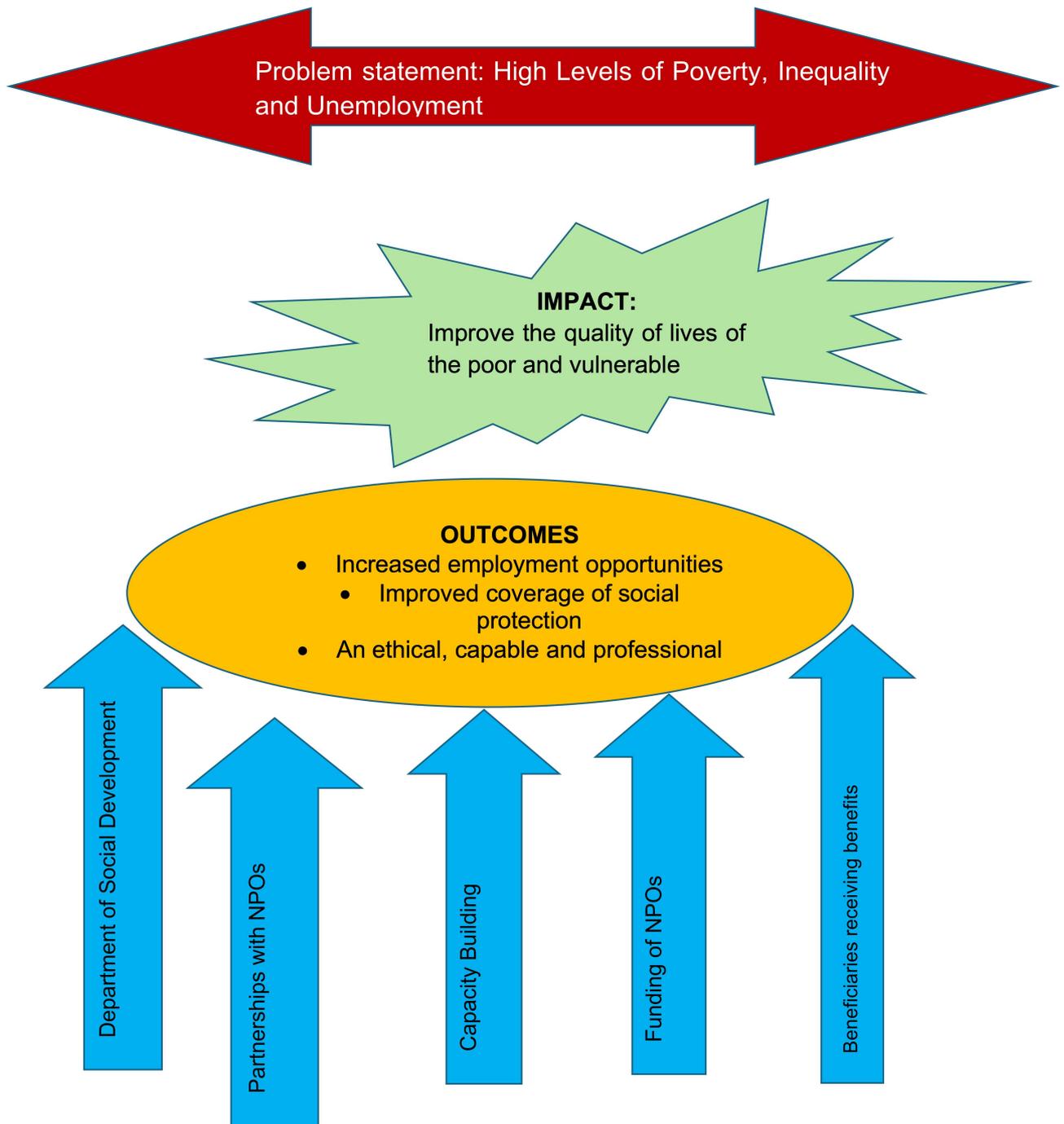


Source: (NSG, 2018b)

The diagram below demonstrates how the Department of Social Development's interventions to address the identified problem of poverty, hunger and unemployment are aligned to the TOC's planning approach, with a clear pathway from the problem statement, impact statement, outcomes, outputs, activities and assumptions.

**2025-2030
STRATEGIC PLAN**

Theory of Change approach Diagram:



The other stakeholders such as National Development Agency and SASSA will support programme through other interventions and funding.

SEVENTH (7th) ADMINISTRATION PRIORITIES

NDP CHAPTERS		GNU OUTCOMES		MTDP STRATEGIC PRIORITIES	
Chapter 3: Economy and employment		Inclusive economic growth and job creation		Drive inclusive growth and job creation	
Chapter 11: Social Protection		Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living		Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living	
Chapter 15: Nation building and social cohesion		Strengthen law enforcement agencies to address crime, corruption and GBVF		Build a capable, ethical and developmental state	
Chapter 14: Promoting accountability and fighting corruption		Improve the delivery of basic services and stabilise local government		Build a capable, ethical and developmental state	
Chapter 13: Building a capable developmental state		Rebuild the capability of the state			

8.1. EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS

The table below outlines the combination of factors using the SWOT planning tool in analysis of both the external and internal environments, which may affect the implementation of the Departmental Mandate.

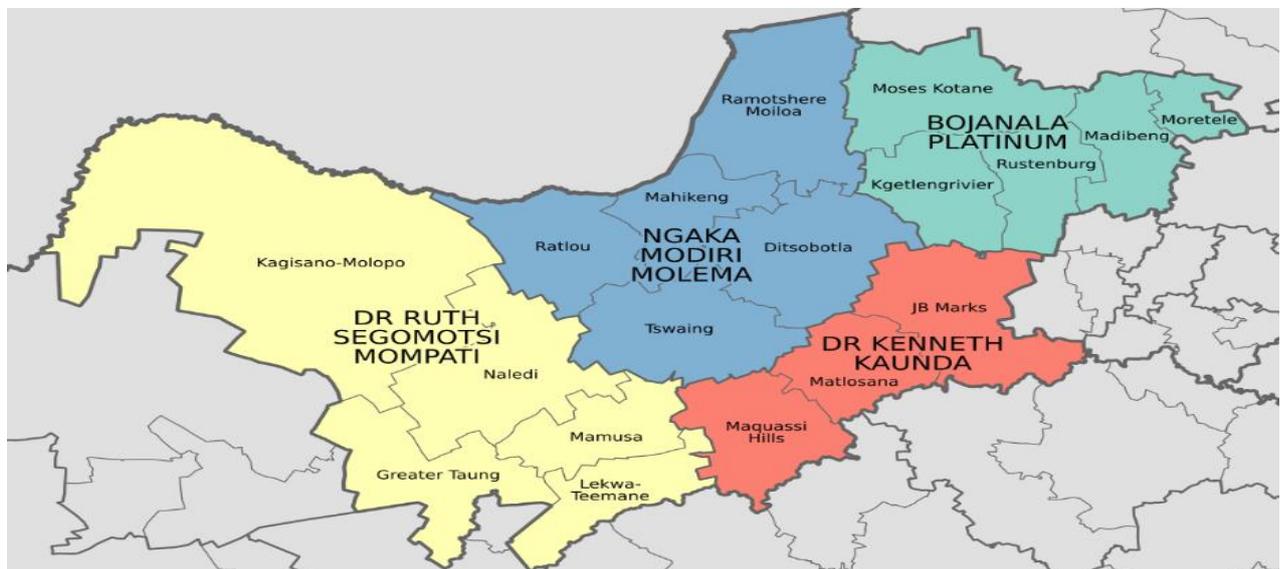
Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Committed and dedicated personnel to perform. Functional internal programme coordinating structures for improved communication, information dissemination and peer review. Qualified and capacitated personnel Legislation, policies and guidelines Approved departmental organisational structure Reasonable availability of resources Highly legislated programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of Social Service Practitioners and key administration personnel for effective implementation of the core programmes and administrative operations. Partial operation of Institutions due to OHS and infrastructure challenges. Inadequate transformation imperatives especially relating to redistribution of services (NPO services). Dependency on leases over constructing own departmental buildings. Staff turnover due to better 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective implementation of District Development Model for consolidated planning and implementation of programmes and projects. Traditional leadership buy-in Availability of for fora Responsive communities Funding of NPOs to expand access to Departmental services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget cuts due to poor economic growth Increasing demand for social relief of distress interventions due to unemployment and poverty levels (closure of mines, retrenchments etc.). Increased incidents of service delivery community protests impacting negatively on implementation of programmes and projects. Mushrooming of NPOs with concomitant effects of non-compliance with regulatory frameworks

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transversal electronic systems. • Political will /buy- in • Improved service delivery due to integration of services. • DSD footprint in all wards due to ward-based service delivery model. • Continuous training of personnel for better implementation of programmes. • Functional adoption panel with trained and registered Adoption social workers and peer review Adoption sessions • Collaboration with stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conditions of service or greener pastures. • Delay in operationalization of Institutions – negative impact on service points • Poor internal control to prevent fruitless, wasteful and irregular expenditure • Unfunded mandates • Non-compliance to regulations in terms of registration of facilities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Pandemic and its impact on the employees and communities • Non- compliant infrastructure (office buildings) • Changes in Legislation which may influence social ills. • Natural disaster and climate change

NORTH WEST PROVINCE DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The North West province is ranked the third-smallest province in South Africa, the province occupies a land area of about 104 882 km² which is about 6.9% of South Africa's land. It is densely populated at 40.5 per person per square Kilometre with an estimated population of 4 155 303 million, with males taking a bigger share of 51.0% as compared to 49.0% of females (Mid-Year Estimates, 2024).

This indicates a significant population growth of about 350 755 people from 3 804 548 in 2022 as observed (Census 2022) to 4 155 303 million people in 2024. The province has always been reported to be mostly rural with about 1 114291 households in 2022 (Census 2022).



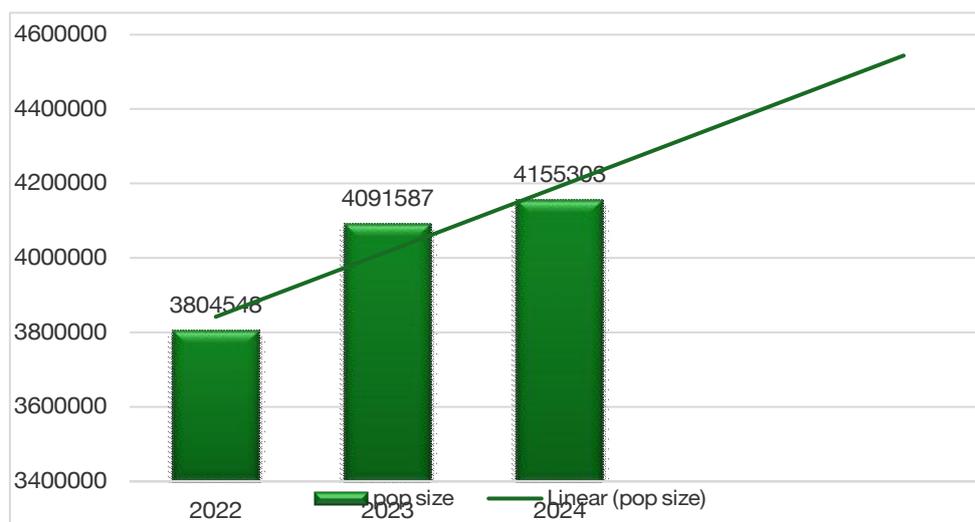
Source: Google Maps

The province is comprised of four districts municipalities namely: Bojanala Platinum, Ngaka Modiri Molema, Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti and Dr. Kenneth Kaunda. Majority of the North West province population reside in Bojanala with total population of 1 957 447 (47%), followed by Ngaka Modiri Molema with 915 737 (22%), and then Dr. Kenneth Kaunda at 806 506 (19%) and lastly Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti at 475 612(12%) (Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2024). The possibilities of in and out migration and other spatial mobility patterns in the province has been observed, Bojanala districts is district where there are more males than females which could be attributed by the mining industry found in the district where prospects of job opportunities are higher.

The provincial economy is driven by mining, agriculture and tourism and has the world largest platinum mines, wildlife reserves and national parks. The nominal Gross Domestic Product was reported to be 0.3% based on the 2023 data reported in September 2024. The contribution of the province to the National GDP (StatsSA - provincial GDP experimental estimates, 2024) has declined from 6.6% as at September 2023 to 6.0% in September 2024. Mining has been reported to be the largest industry contributor at 25% followed by personal services at 16%, then finance at 14% and lastly trade with 11%. Furthermore, the province is in the top list in terms of industry value added at basic prices as of 2024 experimental estimates by StatsSA (2024). The province is bordered by the neighbouring Botswana country and the Limpopo province in the North, the Northern Cape and the Kalahari Desert in the west, Gauteng to the east, and the Free State to the south.

NORTH WEST PROVINCE POPULATION GROWTH

FIGURE 1: NORTH WEST PROVINCIAL POPULATION GROWTH BETWEEN 2022 AND 2024



Source: Census 2022, MYPE 2023; 2024

The provincial population growth between 2022 and 2024 is presented above, and it indicates that the total population of the province has continued to increase from 3 804 548 million in 2022 to 4 091 587 in 2023 and further to 4 155 303 in 2024 (end of July). An estimated growth indicates a positive linear growth with potential of a continuous increase in the next 3 to 4 years.

This implies that, the departmental plans are to be informed by this population projections for optimal recourse allocation. In line with these projections the inverse relationship between population growth, its determinants and consequences need to be assessed alongside with demand and supply system.

The following should be noted in this regard:

- **Unemployment and Poverty:** High population growth can exacerbate unemployment rates. That is, as more people enter the workforce, job opportunities may not keep pace and this can lead to **unemployment**, underemployment, and increased poverty levels. According to the 2024 fourth quarter Labour Force Survey report, the Provincial official unemployment rate has been in fluctuating since the first quarter of 2024 hence standing at 41.3%. The national poverty line is 760 where lower bound poverty is reported to be 1 058 while upper poverty bound is 1 558. In North west 59.6% of adult population are living in poverty, the provincial poverty is also reported to be 3 out of 5 adult population. Therefore, through the Department interventions, the social relief of distress and sustainable livelihoods programmes needs to be strengthened to contribute towards the reduction of poverty levels and food insecurity.
- **Social Services Burden:** There might be the possibility that the social welfare systems face increased demands due to population growth. Providing quality services becomes challenging when resources are stretched thin.
- **Social Cohesion** where population continues to increase, social cohesion is likely to be stressed. Communities may be found shattered in which social links are weakened.
- **Strain on Resources:** A rapidly growing population can place immense pressure on natural resources, such as water, food, and energy. As the number of people increases, demand for these resources rises, leading to potential shortages and environmental degradation. The situation currently is that the base of the population has started to be broader again threatening the available resources, this might further places demand above the supply.

Therefore, the government cost containment policy is threatening the available budget against the in line with the predetermined objectives of the Department in the provision of services to achieve its intended mandate. This subsequently will put strain on the already depleted or limited resources of the Department. Therefore, the Department predetermine objectives need to be aligned to the external environmental factors to address the social ills, reducing poverty and inequality to establish communities that are self-reliant.

In addition, where population growth increases, it can be because of an increase in the number of births and migration. That is, the promotion of behavioural programmes within Social Welfare and Specialist Social Services programmes should be over emphasised to reduce the increase in the number of births (fertility) across all the age cohort to minimise rapid population growth due to fertility. Migration is an important demographic process in shaping the age structure and distribution of the provincial population. Therefore, the Department should also make provision for an increase in demand for services to accommodate an increase in migration in the mining sector and other huge industrial zones, found in the Bojanala Platinum district and the KOSH (Klerksdorp; Orkney; Stilfontein and Haartebeesfontein) areas in the Dr Kenneth Kaunda district in the province.

Table 1: NORTH WEST POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PER LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	POPULATION ESTIMATES			
	2022	2023	2024	2025
North West	3 804 548	4091587	4155303	4 345 789
Bojanala	1 624 144	2 021 907	2 059 618	2 096 792
Rustenburg	562 031	870 996	897 382	924 436
Madibeng	522 566	654 423	668 377	682 556
Moses Kotane	265 668	237 346	234 880	232 249
Moretele	219 120	184 045	181 895	178 484
Kgetlengrivier	54 579	75 097	77 084	79 067
Ngaka Modiri Molema	937 723	918 834	926 510	934 516
Mafikeng	354 504	311 375	313 792	316 293
Ditsobotla	164 176	187 987	189 893	191 842
Ramotshere Moiloa	161 605	163 577	164 819	166 104
Ratlou	128 766	107 709	107 794	107 984
Tswaing	128 672	148 186	150 212	152 293
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	508 192	469 094	469 783	470 077
Greater Taung	202 009	158 364	156 887	155 305
Kagisano/Molopo	112 130	105 591	105 641	105 611
Mamusa	70 483	70 521	71 318	72 045
Naledi	63 755	71 313	71 798	72 209
Lekwa-Teemane	59 815	63 305	64 139	64 907
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	734 203	822 784	833 367	844 404
City of Matlosana	431 231	459 282	464 031	469 006
JB Marks	212 670	275 306	280 406	285 708
Maquassi Hills	90 302	88 196	88 930	89 690

Source: Stats SA, Census 2022; MYPE 2023, 2024; 2025

Currently, population distribution of North West Province by district municipality reveals that the province is mostly concentrated at Bojanala district municipality with about 2 059 618 population while the least municipality is Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District with the population size of 469 783. In projecting to the future, all the 4 districts are projected to grow further for the year 2025 with Bojanala still taking the biggest share. Amongst the local municipalities, as of July 2024, the

municipalities with the highest population size are Rustenburg (897 382), Madibeng (688 377), City of Matlosana (464 031), Mafikeng (354 504), JB Marks (280 406), Moses Kotane (234 880), Ditsobotla (189 893), Moretele (181 895), and Greater Taung (156 887). This could be attributed by migration patterns for job opportunities and fertility rates.

The data suggest that for the implementation of the predetermined objectives of the Department, more resources in terms of budget allocation and human resource allocation should be increased in those municipalities in the provision of service delivery. That is, collaborative efforts through the implementation of the District Development Model, Ward Based Model and partnership with NPOs could be strengthened to support the Departments mandate. Improved allocations could mean that the Constitutional value and principle that dictates that people's needs should be responded to as dictated in section 195 will be achieved.

TABLE 2: NORTH WEST POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY POPULATION GROUP PER MUNICIPALITY – CENSUS 2022

District/Local municipality name	POPULATION	%	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other
North West	3804135	100,0	93,7	1,6	0,1	4,5	0,2
Bojanala	1623799	42,7	43,5	17,9	49,7	34,7	47,5
Moretele	219110	5,8	6,1	0,9	3,4	0,2	3,5
Madibeng	522423	13,7	13,8	7,4	14,2	15,0	11,2
Rustenburg	561848	14,8	14,8	7,3	23,3	15,9	22,3
Kgetlengrivier	54753	1,4	1,4	0,9	1,6	3,2	5,7
Moses Kotane	265661	7,0	7,4	1,4	7,2	0,4	4,8
Ngaka Modiri Molema	937498	24,6	25,4	19,2	24,4	12,0	19,1
Ratlou	128761	3,4	3,6	1,1	2,4	0,3	1,4
Tswaing	128670	3,4	3,5	1,7	2,4	2,4	3,2
Mahikeng	354408	9,3	9,7	10,2	11,9	1,4	6,1
Ditsobotla	164170	4,3	4,2	4,2	3,7	6,2	4,4
Ramotshere Moiloa	161488	4,2	4,4	2,1	4,1	1,7	4,0
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	508178	13,4	13,6	22,3	8,7	6,0	12,2
Naledi	63747	1,7	1,5	12,0	1,6	2,1	2,7
Mamusa	70483	1,9	1,9	1,7	0,8	1,2	1,7
Greater Taung	202010	5,3	5,6	1,9	3,6	0,2	3,3
Lekwa-Teemane	59810	1,6	1,5	4,7	0,9	2,0	2,4
Kagisano/Molopo	112129	2,9	3,1	1,9	1,9	0,5	2,2
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	734145	19,3	17,6	40,5	17,2	47,3	21,1
City of Matlosana	431185	11,3	10,2	20,7	9,7	31,5	10,7
Maquassi Hills	90302	2,4	2,4	1,9	1,9	2,5	2,2
JB Marks	212657	5,6	5,0	17,9	5,5	13,3	8,1

Source; Census 2022

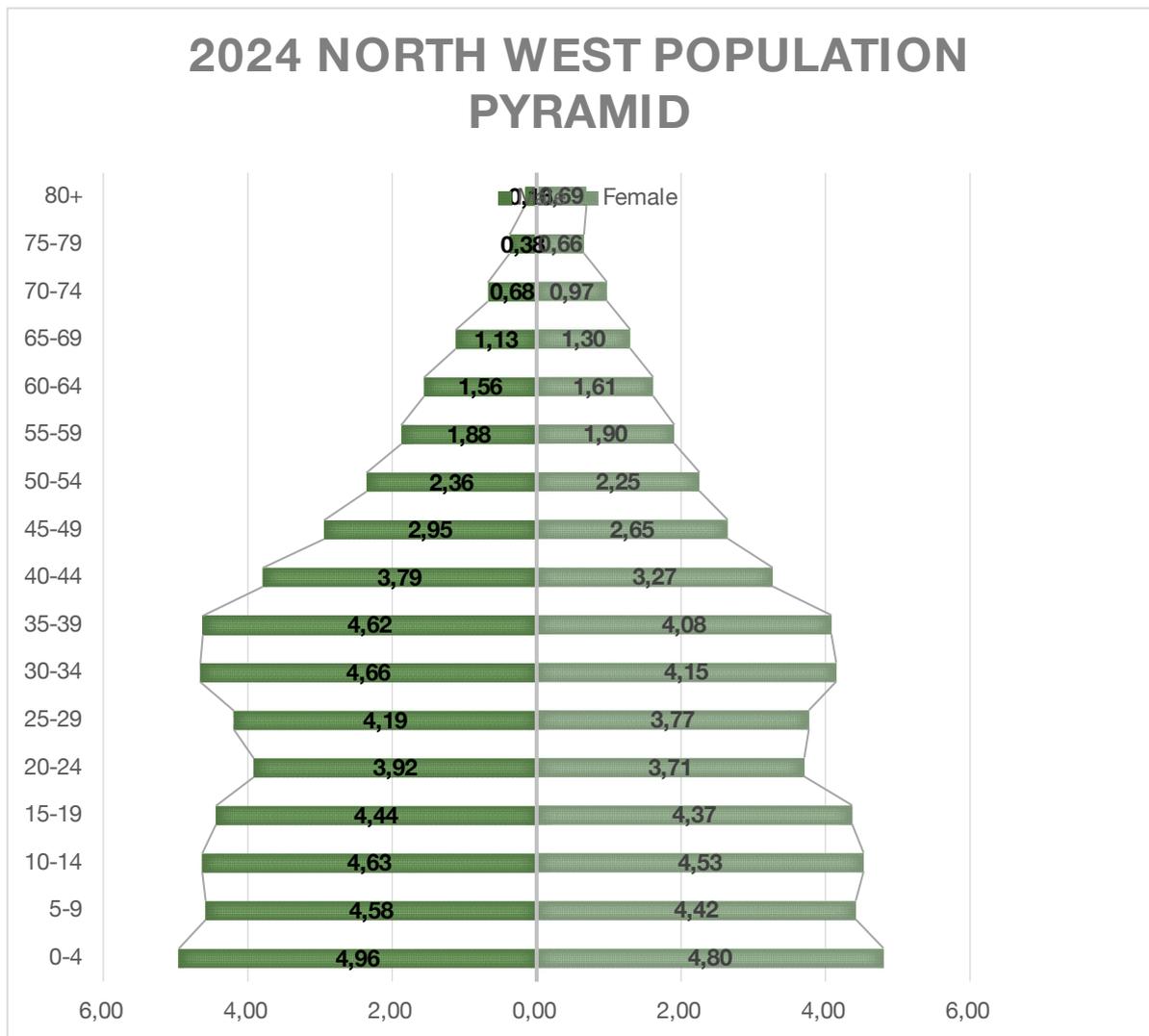
The North West Province has a total of 4 district municipalities and 18 local municipalities. As reported in the table above, Bojanala is the most populous district carrying about 42.7% of population followed by Ngaka Modiri Molema with 24.7% then Dr. Kenneth Kaunda and Dr. Ruth

Segomotsi Mompoti at 19.3% and 13.4% respectively. The 42.7% of Bojanala is made of the majority at 14.8% for Rustenburg and Madibeng with 13.7%. Ngaka Modiri Molema reported Mahikeng to be the highest with 9.3% followed by Ditsobotla and Ramotshere with 4% each. In Dr. KK district, the city of Matlosana reported 11.3% of the total 19.3% while majority of the 13.4% of Dr. RSM district was reported by Greater Taung at 5.3%.

Presented also is the population distribution by population group where the provincial Black/African population reported the highest proportion of about 93.7% followed by Whites with 1.6%. It has been shown that majority of blacks in the province are in Bojanala District, with Rustenburg and Madibeng taking big shares at 14.8% and 13.8% respectively. Bojanala district is followed by Ngaka Modiri Molema at 25.4%, with Mahikeng being the highest at 9.7%. Dr. Kenneth Kaunda district is reported to be third in terms black population at 17.6% with city of Matlosana taking the biggest share at 10.2%. In terms of coloured population in the Province, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda district is the highest accounting for 40.5% with City of Matlosana taking the biggest share at 20.7%. The second highest district with coloured population is Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti district accounting for 22.3% where most coloureds were found in Naledi local municipality at 12.0%. The third district with coloured population was reported to be Ngaka Modiri Molema district at 19.2% with Mahikeng local municipality being reported to be the highest at 10.2%.

The last district which was comprised of Coloureds was reported to be Bojanala district at 17.9% with both Rustenburg and Madibeng being the highest at 7.3% and 7.4% respectively. Majority of Indians in the province were reported in Bojanala district at 49.7% with Rustenburg being the highest at 23.3%, followed by Ngaka Modiri Molema district at 24.4% where most were found in Mahikeng. The lowest district with India population were reported to be Dr. KK district at 17.2% and Dr. RSM district at 8.7%. The district with the highest proportion of whites in the province was presented to be Dr. KK district with a total of 47.3% where City of Matlosana reported the highest share at 31.5%. Dr. KK district was followed by Bojanala district at 34.7% with Rustenburg and Madibeng taking the biggest share at 15.9% and 15.0% respectively. Then Ngaka Modiri Molema district and Dr. RSM district at 12.0% and 6.0% correspondingly. Furthermore, Bojanala reported the highest proportion of population belonging to other racial at 47.5% followed by Dr. KK district at 21.2% and Ngaka Modiri Molema district at 19.1%, then Dr RSM district with 12.2%. It is therefore salient that departmental plans are informed by these population dynamics in order to provide services equitably and fairly per needs.

FIGURE 2: NORTH WEST POPULATION AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE



Source: Mid – Year Population Estimate (MYPE) 2024

The North West province population is projected to have a youthful age and sex structure but opening a bit in the middle age groups. This indicate that the youth bulge reported in the past five to ten years have survived to the middle age groups. The results indicate a shrinking population among the upper youth in age groups 15 – 19, 20 – 24 and 25 – 29. This resembles a future decline among the middle ages but increase among the elderly. However, the age structure has started to be broader at the younger age groups with those aged 0 – 4 reporting a proportion of about 5% for both males and females.

TABLE 3: NORTH WEST POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY FUNCTIONAL AGE GROUPS, GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND DEPENDENCY RATIO (DR): 2024 – 2025

FUNCTIONAL AGE GROUP	CHILDREN 0 – 14		YOUNG POPULATION 15 - 34		MIDDLE AGED 35 - 64		OLDER PERSONS 65+		DEPENDENCY RATIO	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
NORTH WEST	27,1	26,7	32,4	32,0	34,4	34,8	6,1	6,5		
	991 825	990 735	1 186 222	1 188 348	1 256 571	1 294 723	221 441	242 637	49,7	49,7
BOJANALA	479 800	481 325	619 812	603 465	732 607	759 724	114 006	119 444	43,9	44,1
MORETELE	58 334	55614	51575	48962	52387	51359	21748	23550	77,0	78,9
MADIBENG	162 002	162 683	220 409	222 884	244 917	253 690	41 049	43 299	43,6	43,2
RUSTERNBURG	206 818	209 751	298 744	304 070	361 060	378 276	30 761	32 338	36,0	35,5
KGETLENG	22 265	22 548	21 380	21 677	28 212	29 322	5 226	5 520	55,4	55,0
MOSES KOTANE	31 737	30 730	28 953	28 095	46 442	47 078	14 353	14 736	61,1	60,5
NGAKA MODIRI MOLELA	139 793	139 332	152 269	167 728	145 842	126 343	39 016	40 079	60,0	61,0
RATLOU	19 874	19 710	16 497	31 472	14 875	6 075	5 935	6 075	82,3	68,7
TSWAING	24 733	24 807	23 967	24 195	21 055	21 570	6 428	6 653	69,2	68,7
MAHIKENG	42 499	42 175	57 040	57 297	54 216	41 876	11 041	11 338	48,1	54,0
DITSOBOTLA	29 199	29 297	30 227	30 315	28 282	28 835	7 255	7 473	62,3	62,2
RAMOTSHERHE	23 489	23 343	24 537	24 450	27 413	27 988	8 357	8 540	61,3	60,8
DR RSM	144 789	142 310	141 535	141 648	105 215	115 711	23 467	34 930	68,2	68,9
NALEDI	10 403	10 275	12 398	12 455	10 804	11 014	2 915	2 987	57,4	56,5
MAMUSA	26 150	26 128	24 316	24 553	17 070	17 499	2 550	3 865	69,3	71,3
GREATER TAUNG	50 439	48 807	51 258	50 918	39 198	39 407	10 630	16 172	67,5	71,9
LEKWA TEEMANE	19 898	19 853	22 378	22 609	9 111	18 184	2 631	4 261	71,5	59,1
KAGISANO MOLOPO	37 899	37 245	31 185	31 114	29 032	29 607	4 741	7 645	70,8	73,9
DR KK	227 442	227 769	272 606	275 506	272 908	292 945	44 952	48 184	49,9	48,5
CITY OF MATLOSANA	124 503	124 300	147 271	148 207	164 658	167 884	27 599	28 616	48,8	48,4
MAQUASSI HILLS	27 938	27 871	28 373	28 513	14 717	29 100	2 445	4 206	70,5	55,7
VENDERSDORP	75 002	75 598	96 963	98 786	93 533	95 961	14 908	15 363	47,2	46,7

Source: Stats SA, Mid – Year Estimate 2024 and 2025

The table above presents the population distribution by functional age groups and the dependency ratio for the province and municipalities. It is of great importance that the Department understands population dynamics, with special emphasis on age to make informed decision as human population are unevenly distributed in space and the distribution is constantly changing. The spread of population in the province by functional age groups is more concentrated on children, youth and then middle aged. The estimated data suggests that there will be a slight change in the proportion of children aged 0-14 years in 2025 at 26.7% as compared to 27.1% of 2024. Furthermore, young population also has shown a slight decrease from 32.4% in 2024 to 34.0% in 2025. The same pattern has been recorded among the middle aged; however, the older persons are estimated to be increasing in the next year in 2025.

The children population is projected to increase in Bojanala district in 2025 with Moretele and Moses Kotane with the possibility of future decline among other local municipalities in Bojanala district. Similarly, Ngaka Modiri Molema district is estimated to decline as well as Dr. RSM district, with only Tswaing and Ditsobotla showing an increase in both the districts for 2025. However, Dr. KK district is estimated to have an increase among children aged 0 – 14 years in 2025. This is an indication that fertility is declining as more women are having fewer children. This information suggests that the Departmental behavioural programmes within HIV/AIDS Programme such as Chommy, YOLO, Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights to families are making some difference and should continue to provide such services to communities.

Furthermore, there is a significant higher proportion of more than 32% of youth observed in the province. The proportion is found to be higher in all the municipalities both at local and district levels. The same has been observed for the working age groups collectively. The data suggests that more job opportunities should be created and the skills development programmes in the Department should be strengthened. The more the age working group population has access to job opportunities the likelihood is the reduction of social ills in the province.

Older persons have been observed to be in the increase for more than a decade, this has also shown an increase as projected for 2025. That is, the rise in the number of elderly persons has implications for planning and policy formulation, especially regarding the social safety nets that need to be provided for them. Therefore, the Departments need to understand how the ageing population in the province is evolving so that they can make informed interventions towards development and policy decisions. The elderly population accounts for 6,6% of the North West population.

Demographically, ageing population places pressures on all social, economic and developmental fronts. This requires planners to reconfigure their developmental agendas, aims, programmes and policies to provide for an ageing population's needs. Thus, it is imperative to analyse the implications of ageing and South Africa's policy responses to such implications, to provide vital information that will undoubtedly prove useful in planning and decision-making processes for the future when ageing has become significantly progressive. It impacts on the demographic, socio-economic and social welfare of the country in diverse ways, generating policy interest, as governments seek to set national priorities that cater for elderly persons as a vulnerable group.

This means that there is an increased longevity and improved health in older persons which is a positive development. However, this can create challenges where ageing population impact economic growth, retirement and patterns of work. It can affect the ability of governments and communities to provide adequate resources for older adults when faced with age-related chronic diseases and disability. Ageing population has continuously shown a positive increase in the province and will most likely face a plethora of implications – challenges and opportunities – associated with ageing, such as: increased need of care for the growing older population and their families; increased demand for elderly healthcare services; increased social expenditure; greater provision of elderly household and consumptive needs; and enhanced role of older persons and focus on their needs in the political arena and so on.

While an increasingly ageing population is a positive sign indicating, among other things, longer life expectancy and a better quality of life for all the citizens, old age also brings with it challenges for the ageing individuals, their families as well as the state. Older persons also assumed added responsibilities due the burden of HIV and AIDS. The Department through the Service to Older Persons' sub-programme increased the access rate of services to older persons in the province. This will be achieved through the implementation of residential care services, expansion of community-based care services including frail care, active ageing and advocacy programmes aimed at protecting the welfare of the older persons in the province.

Going hand in hand with the increasing proportion of older persons is the high but declining dependency ratio of around 50% in the North West province. Among those areas with higher dependency Ratio is Bojanala: Moretele, Kgetleng, Moses Kotane; Ngaka Modiri Molema district: Tswaing, Ditsobotla, Ramotshere, Ratlou; Dr. RSM district: Naledi, Lekwa Teemane, Kagisano Molopo, and Dr. KK district Maquassi Hills. This is a serious concern because the data depicts more net consumers who are dependent on the net producers of working age population. This means that the province has more dependent age groups who are unable to provide for themselves and who depend on others to provide for them and fewer who have opportunity to job access. This requires that the Department provide more services and develop robust interventions for children, youth and women.

• HOUSEHOLDS STRUCTURE AND FAMILY COMPOSITION

Families and households are subjected to a number of social, economic, political and demographic challenges. In recent years, the AIDS epidemic has constituted a major challenge for already poor families and households due to its wide-reaching social, economic and health consequences. Families in South Africa are undergoing tremendous changes and continue to experience difficulties in fulfilling their social roles due to the developmental social pathologies and challenges such as high levels of poverty, unemployment, HIV and AIDS, substance abuse and crime to mention but a few.

The devastating consequence of HIV and AIDS is being seen through the prolonged illness and death of family and household members of prime working age which subsequently impacts on the family and household livelihoods and the ability to provide for its members. Families are social groups connected by kinship, marriage or adoption with clearly defined relationships, mutual obligations and responsibilities (Amoateng, Richter, Makiwane & Rama, 2014). Families can either be nuclear (a couple with or without children) or extended (multi-generational) in nature. While nuclear families have tended to occur among societies in the north and extended families remain predominant in the south, it is important to note that several types of family and family organizations co-exist across time and space.

Family structures are also undergoing through transformational changes. Families and households, like other social institutions, are dynamic and not static entities. There is a need for an improved standard of service delivery to respond more effectively to these challenges and needs of a changing family and society. Fundamental to the objectives of government is to render effective services to all families that are vulnerable and at risk and needs social protection. The Draft National Family Policy, Strategies for Families, Children's Act and the Family Preservation Manual serve as guidelines for integrated service delivery to families. This is guided by the National Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy (2015) and the National Child Care and Protection Policy (2018) which requires relevant government departments to develop and deliver a suite of promotive and preventative services that respond to risks faced by individual families.

The White Paper on Families in South Africa (2013) aims to promote family life and strengthen families in South Africa. The White Paper has three priorities, which are, to promote healthy family life; to strengthen the family and to preserve the family. The intention is to promote and

support families, many of whom are facing financial and social pressures. In implementing the policy, it must result in well – functioning and resilient families which are able to nurture, support and care for their family members (Hochfeld and Patel, (2018). The analysis of the type of families in the South African context shows that there are highest proportion of three generations, that is, the single-headed families, child – headed families and multi-generational families. This is largely due to the high prevalence of HIV and AIDS and the fragmentation of families because of various factors.

It is against this backdrop that the Department of Social Development through the Family Care and Support Services Programmes shall respond to all the issues and challenges facing families through the implementation of the family care and support. In the SONA, the State President further reiterated government’s commitment to expand its support to poor families to ensure that no person in this country must endure the pain and indignity of hunger.

As argued, most individuals rely on their families and households for their physical, social, economic well-being and survival. Therefore, people are believed to view families and households as their most important social institutions and social reference groups. The traditional family structures are constantly changing; however, they remain very important in South Africa. The reasons among others being the fact that large proportions of the population are subject to debilitating poverty and unemployment, and where institutional support is inadequate. According to General Household Survey (2023)¹, majority of people in south Africa are residing in households of an average size of 2 – 3 at 33.3% and an average of 1 accounting for 31.1%. In South Africa, nuclear households (households that contain spouses/partners with or without biological children) comprised 39.0% of all households. Slightly more than one-third (32.3%) of households were extended, meaning that they contained biological parents and their children as well as in-laws, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins. These were most common in rural areas. The largest percentage of households contained double generations (39.2%), while 13.9% contained triple generations, and 4.2% could be considered skip-generation households where grandparents lived with their grandchildren, whilst 13.1% reported single generation and 26.5% were households with a single person household. The North West province structure reported a slightly different picture from the national one. The structure reported 35.3% of double generation, followed by 31.1% of single person, then the triple generation at 13.8%, single generation at 11.4% and skip and unclear generation 4.8% and 3.6% respectively. In the North West province, more than half (50.2%) lived with their mothers, followed by 28.0% of those who lived with both

¹ Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey ,2023, Pretoria

their parents, whilst 18.1% lived with neither of their parents; of all households contain at least one child, and 27.1% contained at least one child below the age of five years. More than a fifth (22.7%) of households contained at least one elderly person.

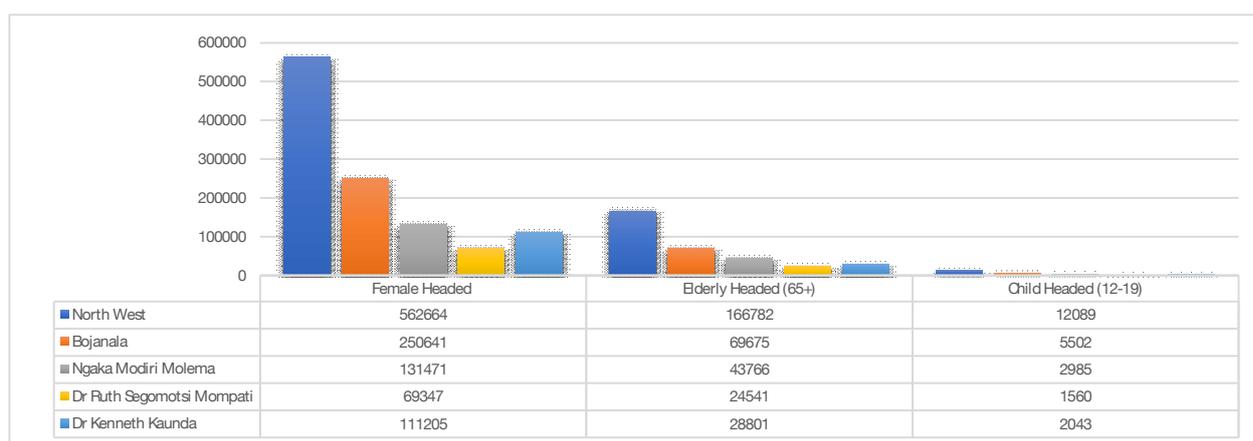
TABLE 4: HOUSEHOLDS IN THE NORTH WEST

	2022
North West	1141291
Bojanala	531 492
Ngaka Modiri Molema	257 552
Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	132 094
Dr. Kenneth Kaunda	220146

Source: Census 2022

According to previous Censuses conducted, the province has experienced a significant increase in the number of households to date. Accordingly, most of the households are mainly found in Bojanala district (531 492) and the least households are found in the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti district (132 094) as per Census 2022. This is supported by the notion that the province had the highest incidence of single person households (38,3%)². The single households could be linked to migrant labour in the province that sustain the burgeoning mining industry. Census 2022 has shown that female headed households are at 49.3% in the province. Since households are the basic units for service delivery, rapid household growth will arguably have a bigger impact on the delivery of basic services, particularly at local level, than population growth alone.

FIGURE 3: HOUSEHOLD HEADED TYPES BY DISTRICTS



Source: Census 2022

²Statistics South Africa, General Households Survey 2019, Pretoria

The figure presents household headed by children, females and elderlies found in the province by districts. The data shows that most of the households are headed by females especially in Bojanala (250 641) and Ngaka Modiri Molema (131 471) districts. Bojanala district has older people heading households. A total of 12 089 households are headed by children in the province. Child-headed households are at risk of having to cope without parental care. This is a serious concern where childcare and protection services in terms of section 150 of Children's Act³ should be enforced by the Department, that is, child-headed households are vulnerable to all kinds of abuse and poverty, therefore a comprehensive assessment should be conducted to determine whether child headed households need foster care placement or family reunification. This can also be done through the establishment of childcare and protection unit.

According to Census 2022, the province has a total of 166 782 older persons households. The data means that protection and care should also be extended to households that are headed by the elderly. This is conducted through comprehensive assessment to older persons that are prone to sexual abuse and lack information and knowledge on community-based care, statutory and residential care services. The Department needs to promote and strengthen community-based care services to the elderly through active aging programme.

It is therefore significant that planning for service delivery take into consideration the status of the households in the province and its dynamics. The implementation of basket of services of different programmes must clearly respond to the issues or problems experienced by different households.

VULNERABLE GROUPS – PRIORITIES RELATING TO WOMEN, CHILDREN, YOUTH AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

- **CHILDREN**

The Children's Act of 2005⁴ gives effect to certain rights of children as contained in the Constitution. It sets out principles relating to the care and protection of children.

³ Department of Social Development, Children's Act of 2005, as amended, Pretoria

⁴ Children's Act , 2005, Act 238 of 2005

TABLE 5: TOTAL NUMBER OF ORPHANS IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE (0 – 18 Years)

ORPHANHOOD STATUS	2020	2021	2022	2023
Not Orphaned	84.6%	87.9%	86.9%	86.6%
Double Orphaned	3.4%	0.8%	1.6%	2.0%
Paternal orphan	8.1%	8.8%	8.3%	8.6%
Maternal Orphan	3.9%	2.6%	3.1%	2.9%

Source: Stats-SA, General Household Survey, 2020,2022, 2023

According to the General Household Survey (GHS) 2023, nationally, 8.2% of children were classified as children who have lost their fathers and 2.5% lost their mothers whilst 1.8% lost both of their parents. The 2022 GHS reported a slight decrease in the number of maternal orphans in the North West Province whilst double orphans and paternal orphans increased. The Department therefore must strengthen alternative care for orphans and vulnerable children.

• YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

FIGURE 5: AGE GROUP 15-24 AND 25-34 NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING

AREA	15-24	25-34	Total
Western Cape	325077	411546	736623
Eastern Cape	441015	745067	1186082
Northern Cape	81275	104808	186084
Free State	168688	273674	442361
KwaZulu-Natal	730782	1156329	1887111
North West	284840	420633	705474
Gauteng	781188	1349948	2131137
Mpumalanga	316202	435478	751680
Limpopo	321013	607704	928717
South Africa	3450080	5505187	8955269
North west share of SA	8,3%	7,6%	7,9%

Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey 2024 (Quarter 4)

The above table illustrates the age groups 15-24 and 25-34 years who are not in employment, education or training in the province. The NEET rate serves as an important additional labour market indicator for young people. As presented in the table above, according to the 2024 Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) quarter 4 report, an estimated total of 705 474 young people aged between 15- 34 years were reported to be classified as Not in Employment, Education or Training in the Province.

Accordingly, majority of about 60% of NEET rate⁵ were reported to be in age category 25-34 of young people as compared to 40% of those aged 15-34 years, however, this has shown a slight decline from 733 891 in quarter 1 to 705 474 in the last quarter of 2024. The North West province takes around 8% of the national people in NEET. This is an indication that some young people might have been discouraged by the labour market to look for employment opportunities and are not building on their skills base through education and training-they are not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET).

The Department developed Youth Development Skills programme with the intention to implement a comprehensive skills programme to enhance employability of 300 targeted youth in Agri-Seta accredited Plant and Animal Production (Mixed Farming Systems) NQF Level 2. The National Youth Development skills programme should be strengthened to increase the number of targeted young people in the field of mixed farming or identify other skills that can support young people to become entrepreneurs of the future. In addition, the Department will then be supporting the NYS which is a government initiative that engages young South Africans in community service activities to strengthen service delivery, promote nation-building, foster social cohesion and to assist the youth to gain occupational skills necessary to access sustainable livelihood opportunities.

- **DISABILITY**

Globally, people with disabilities are marginalised and excluded from full participation in society. In South Africa, people with disabilities face multiple forms of discrimination in various social spheres, in respect of access to health care services, employment and education. According to the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC or Commission) in relation to disability, it shows that the progress made by the South African government on matters pertaining to disability and the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) has been slow. It is salient to note that there is a serious lack of reliable information on the nature and prevalence of disability in the South African Context.

This is because, in the past, disability issues were viewed chiefly within a health and welfare framework. This led naturally to a failure to integrate disability into mainstream government statistical processes. Most people living with disabilities in South Africa were excluded from the mainstream of society and have thus been prevented from accessing fundamental social,

⁵ Statistics South Africa, Quarterly Labour Force Survey, q4 of 2024

political and economic rights. The National Development Plan (NDP, Vision 2030) also outlines the roadmap towards disability strategies and interventions aimed at improving the lives of persons living with disabilities. The national disability prevalence is currently standing at 4.8% with females' prevalence of 4.2% while males is a bit higher at 5.3%. It is therefore critical that government, civil society and the private sector work together to ensure the socio-economic inclusion of persons with disabilities.

TABLE 6: TYPES OF DISABILITY IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE

	Seeing	Hearing	Communication	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Total
North West	3 918	1 842	3 027	7 120	2 287	9 434	19 949
Bojanala	1 224	689	1 025	2171	730	2 546	6 062
Moretele	214	112	177	375	103	376	989
Madibeng	376	206	340	660	238	855	1 981
Rustenburg	286	199	241	575	198	616	1 515
Kgetlengrivier	38	27	32	79	27	106	229
Moses Kotane	311	1645	236	483	165	593	1 348
NMM	1 182	454	835	1 897	645	2 829	5 757
Ratlou	256	89	143	305	122	706	1 206
Tswaing	177	62	109	289	85	504	915
Mafikeng	369	160	318	607	231	902	1 887
Ditsobotla	165	59	156	396	116	325	880
Ramotshere Moiloa	216	85	222	421	90	392	868
Dr. RSM	954	344	437	1,751	442	2 320	4 423
Naledi	65	18	95	272	31	119	269
Mamusa	80	40	56	208	44	191	476
Greater Taung	482	173	144	714	228	1412	2 438
Lekwa-Teemane	117	3952	59	197	49	144	384
Kagisano/Molopo	210	62	82	360	90	454	856
Dr. Kenneth Kaunda	557	354	811	2,537	471	1 738	3 708
JB Marks	144	103	130	214	132	449	2 241
City of Matlosana	332	229	506	1,424	290	1 029	469
Maquassi Hills	144	23	88	323	49	260	999
Total	3 918	1 842	3 027	7 120	2 287	9 434	19 949

Source: Stats SA, Census 2022

The National Development Plan (NDP, 2030) clearly articulates the roadmap towards disability strategies and interventions aimed at improving the lives of persons with disabilities. The Provincial Department of Social Development is a key stakeholder in ensuring the mainstreaming of people with disabilities in all areas of importance for better functioning of this community. As reported by Statistics South Africa in 2022 using the General Household Survey data, people living with disability account for 6.3% with male reporting 5.3% and females 7.3%. As proposed in the South African Policy on Disability, disability should be mainstreamed in the departmental services, guided and informed by key statistics.

As indicated in the above table, there is a significant number of people living with disability in the province distributed by disability types per local municipality. The implication is that there is a

growth in the number of people living with disability in the province, based on the information above the department should ensure that services are distributed accordingly as informed by districts. At provincial level, plans should mostly direct to resources and services needed for those with disability type of self-care and remembering.

- **WOMEN**

In South Africa, discrimination against women was compounded by the apartheid system, which resulted in triple oppression for black women in terms of race, gender and class or any other disadvantaging factors. Hence there is need for women empowerment in the South African context. Women's empowerment entails a process of change in which patriarchal relations are challenged. There is need to accelerate the empowerment of South African Women, who in the main are mostly affected by the triple challenges of unemployment, poverty, and inequality which are complex and long term if not strategically addressed. The mandate is that there is a need to champion the advancement of women's socio-economic empowerment and the promotion of gender equality in the country.

Women face hunger more often than men, due to the disparities in income, limited accesses to employment or means of production and cultural practices that put them last or allow them smaller portions when food is in short supply. The most food-insecure households were those headed by women and children. Hunger and insecure food supply makes it difficult for people to escape the cycle of poverty especially women. While South Africa has put policies in place to protect vulnerable groups within the population, youth and women remain disproportionately vulnerable to poverty.

The Department of Social Development plays a significant role in the care, protection and support of women, especially rural women. It is the custodian and ambassador for women development in the North West Province. The Department endeavours to investigate the extent to which the various programmes such as sustainable livelihoods; women development and CNDC Programme have impacted women across the province.

TABLE 7: NUMBER OF WOMEN IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE

	WOMEN (18 -59)
North West	1 079 909
Bojanala	465 655
Moretele	58 044
Madibeng	151 324
Rustenburg	169 075
Kgetlengrivier	15 645
Moses Kotane	71 567
Ngaka Modiri Molema	258 057
Ratlou	31 728
Tswaing	34 041
Mafikeng	103 376
Ditsobotla	45 955
Ramotshere Moiloa	42 958
Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	136 858
Naledi	18 414
Mamusa	19 620
Greater Taung	51 769
Lekwa-Teemane	16 881
Kagisano/Molopo	30 174
Dr. Kenneth Kaunda	219 339
City of Matlosane	128 408
Maquassi Hills	25 656
JB Marks	65 275

Source: Stats SA, Census 2022

The Department of Social Development implements a basket of services through which various programmes respond to priority issues of women in the province. The Department is housing a Women Development Programme, which is central and critical in addressing fundamental issues affecting women of North West Province. The Department is mandated to ensure that the rights and needs of the women in the North West Province are addressed and upheld accordingly. Women aged between 18 and 59 years holds a proportion of 28% of the total population of the North West province.

• SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGIES

The country is still facing significant socio-economic challenges such as unemployment, poverty and inequality, Education, HIV/Aids, Gender Based Violence and Femicide, crime and other social ills. These socio-economic challenges are dependent to one another, as they might increase the levels of social ills. For example, unemployment has a range of negative consequences on poverty, crime, and social unrest hence the Department of Social Development strategic plan 2019-2024 developed interventions strategies to contribute to the reduction of poverty levels by 2% and social ills in the province through different programmes.

- **EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE**

Year-on-year, the official unemployment rate and the expanded unemployment rate increased significantly. In the 4th quarter of 2023, the expanded unemployment rate was 52% and the official unemployment rate was 39%⁶. The expanded definition of unemployment doesn't require someone to be looking for a job, but the person must be without work and be available for work. The central objective of the 2024-2029 MTDP is to achieve a better life for all South Africans by addressing the triple challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequalities. Priority 1, Drive inclusive growth and job creation give effect to NDP 2030 and 2024 SONA priority on "Growing Economy and Jobs" it is where government aims to foster economic growth and create employment opportunities for citizens. This includes initiatives to boost various sectors, enhance investment, and promote job creation. The Department has a critical role to play in creating job opportunities.

TABLE 8: UNEMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PEOPLE IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE (15-64 YEARS)

Period	Oct - Dec 2023	Oct - Dec 2024
Population 15 – 64	2 780 000	2 817 000
Labour force	1 493 000	1 593 000
Employed	912 000	935 000
Unemployed	582 000	658 000
Not Economically Active	1 287 000	1 224 000
Discouraged Work seekers	339 000	339 000
Unemployment rate (official)	39.0%	41.3%
Unemployment rate (expanded)	52.2%	52.8%
Labour force participation rate	53.7%	56.6%

Source: 4th Quarterly Labour Force Survey⁷, 2024

The above table illustrates employment status in the province. The data shows that the labour force participation rate increased from 53.7% in the last quarter of 2023 to 56.6% in the last quarter of 2024. The province experienced increased unemployment rate from 39.0% in the last quarter of 2023 to 41.3% in the last Quarter of 2024. This could be attributed by the high but decreasing numbers of people who are not economically active at 1 224 000, discouraged workers at 339 000 and increasing number of unemployed at 658 000 in quarter 4 of 2024. The

⁶ Statistics South Africa, Quarterly Labour Force Quarter 4 report, 2023 Pretoria

⁷ Statistics South Africa, Quarterly Labour Force Quarter 4 report, 2023 Pretoria

expanded unemployment rate increased from 52.2% in the last quarter of 2023 to 52.8% in the same period in 2024. The Department remains committed towards the attainment of the Provincial target of 748 000 jobs to be created.

The Department has responded to issues of unemployment in the province through the implementation of the Extended Public Works Programme, learnerships and internship programmes to mention few. Therefore, the Department need to strengthen the Poverty Eradication, Youth Development and Sustainable Livelihood Programmes to contribute towards reducing unemployment in the province. In addition, relevant interventions by government departments and private sector are needed to forge partnership to put more emphasis on skills development programmes that are entrepreneurship oriented rather than those promoting job seeking.

- **POVERTY**

National Poverty Lines

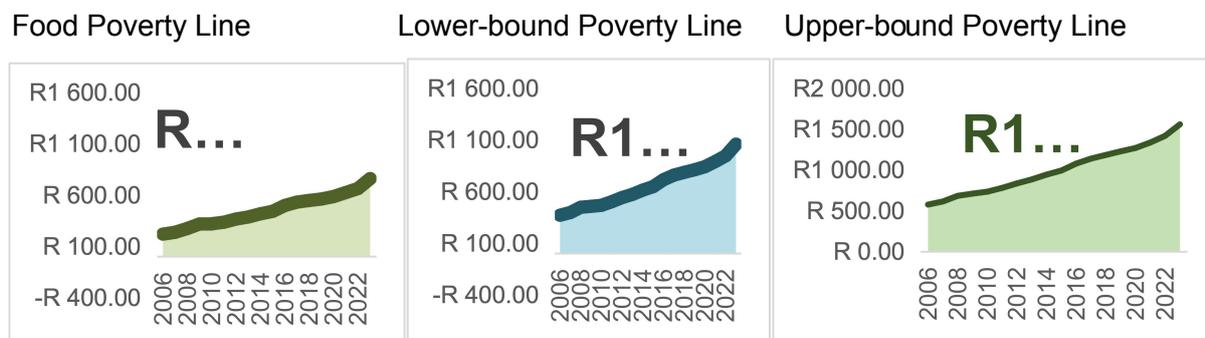
The province is not far from the national picture, it is therefore important to relate to the current national poverty lines. Food Poverty Line for South Africa in July 2023 was estimated to be R760,00 (R25,00 per day which is below the World Bank updated international poverty line of 2,15\$ (R46,00) per day) per person per month which has been reported to have increased from R663 previously. This refers to the amount of money that an individual will need to afford the minimum daily energy intake.

This is commonly referred to as “Extreme Poverty”. The lower bound poverty line is now R1 058,00 per month up from R945,00 per person per month whilst the Upper – Bound Poverty Line is R 1 558,00 which increased from R1 417,00 previously as per the current inflation adjusted national poverty lines for 2023. It has been reported that about 61% of the South African population is living below the upper-middle-income poverty line. In the North West province 59.6% of adult population are living in poverty, the provincial poverty is also reported to be 3 out of 5 adult population, with 42.0% of intensive poverty and upper poverty line of about 31.3%.

The provincial economy is driven by mining, agriculture and tourism and has the world largest platinum mines, wildlife reserves and national parks. The nominal Gross Domestic Product was reported to be 0.3% based on the 2023 data reported in September 2024. The contribution or the province to the National GDP (StatsSA - provincial GDP experimental estimates, 2024) has

declined from 6.6% as at September 2023 to 6.0% in September 2024. Mining has been reported to be the largest industry contributor at 25% followed by personal services at 16%, then finance at 14% and lastly trade with 1%. Furthermore, the province is in the top list in terms of industry value added at basic prices as of 2024 experimental estimates by StatsSA (2024).

FIGURE 6: NATIONAL POVERTY LINES



Source: StatsSA, National Poverty Lines, 2023

The province faces the same challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality. North West poverty headcount was 19.5% in 2001 and decreased to 8.85 in 2016. This data suggests that with the increase in unemployment rate in the province, the likelihood is that poverty intensity has increased above 42.5%. Poverty levels are consistently highest among female-headed households, black South Africans, the less educated, the unemployed, large families, and children.

Members of female-headed households are up to 10% more likely to slip into poverty and 2% less likely to escape poverty than members of male-headed households. Race remains a strong predictor of poverty in South Africa, with black Africans being at the highest risk of being poor. Large families, children and people in rural areas are especially vulnerable to being in poverty for a long time. The 2016 Community Survey findings demonstrated that the province was the fourth highest position of poverty headcount of all provinces. In 2021, the province had the second highest percentage of households under poverty in the country.

Poverty in the province requires intensive investment in rural development with emphasis on programmes and projects such as agriculture, manufacturing and provision of basic services including access to technology. National Development Plan (NDP) which aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality as measured by the Gini coefficient to 0.5 by 2030. This compels

provincial government and municipalities to work collaboratively and tirelessly towards attaining these goals.

The relationship between the rates of unemployed females living in poverty is slightly higher than that of their male counterparts. This could be attributed to the fact that there are many unemployed females in the province and consequently this results in more females being trapped in poverty compared to their male counterparts. This is largely attributed to the high rate of unemployment, lack of education, gender inequalities to mention a few. Accelerated economic growth is needed to reduce inequality and poverty and improve people's lives across the province. This includes linking families with poverty alleviation projects and other developmental services in the community, such as food security initiatives.

The Department has various programmes in place that serve as poverty alleviation interventions. This includes amongst others: Sustainable livelihoods Programme through funding of cooperatives and Community Nutrition Development centres (CNDC). The CNDC Programme serves a safety-net for the majority of the poor households, in terms of the food security. The majority of the individuals and households benefit from the CNDC Programme. It has changed the livelihoods of the majority of the beneficiaries. It can therefore be concluded that the CNDC Programme had a profound impact on the livelihoods of the beneficiaries. In addition, the Provincial food bank is operational, and 7 401 food parcels were distributed to households across the four districts during past financial year. The establishment of district food banks is at design and development stage and envisaged to be completed by March 2024. The functional district food banks functional are aimed at intensifying the fight hunger and adhere to the "food for all" programme.

- **HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING FOOD ADEQUACY/ INADEQUACY**

Food insecurity as defined as lack of consistent access to enough food for every person in a household to live an active, healthy life because of one's economic situation. This is agreed to be both temporary and can last longer for a family. Accordingly, North West province was reported among the provinces with severe inadequate access to food (StatsSA, 2019). The General Household Survey (GHS) tracks the progress of development and identifies persistent service delivery gaps. The main objective of development is to improve the human condition. It is, therefore, important to understand the social and demographic context in which it takes place. Positively adults who reported to have never experienced hunger increased.

TABLE 9: HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING FOOD ADEQUACY/ INADEQUACY

FOOD ACCESS BY LEVEL OF ADEQUACY	2020	2021	2022	2023
SEVERELY INADEQUATE	13.8%	8.3%	12.7%	12.6%
INADEQUATE	21.9%	22.6%	17.3%	20.0%
ADEQUATE	64.3%	69.1%	69.9%	67.4%

Source: GHS 2020; 2021; 2022;2023

Food adequacy in the province has improved to date while, however food inadequacy is still a concern to be attended to. The North West province has been ranked the 3rd most affected province by food inadequacy in the country. The conditions in the North West Province may be exacerbated by the fact that most of the households had no access to income and rather depended on the social assistance grants and other remittances for survival. It is therefore sacrosanct that the Departmental Social Relief of Distress, Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Livelihoods sub-programmes be reinforced to adequately respond to issues of food security in the province.

TABLE 10: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGED 5 YEARS AND ADULTS BY LEVEL OF ADEQUACY IN ACCESSING FOOD

INSUFFICIENT FOOD	CHILDREN		ADULT			
	2012	2017	2012	2017	2022	2022
NEVER	55,6	61,2	70,2	78,6	75,9	58,2
SELDOM	6,4	3,0	8,1	6,4	4,3	4,7
SOMETIMES	8,4	8,6	13,7	11,3	13,6	9,9
OFTEN	2,1	1,7	2,3	2,2	4,4	3,2
ALWAYS	1,6	0,7	2,9	0,8	1,5	1,4
TOTAL	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: GHS 2012;2017; 2022

As indicated in the table above for children, those who have never experienced insufficient food improved over the 2020, 2021 and 2021 periods. However, for adult there has been a declined in those who have never experienced insufficient food over the 3 periods which led to the increase in those who have experienced insufficient food depending on the frequency of the occurrence.

The Department contributes to reduced levels of poverty, inequality, vulnerability & social ills, through the implementation of food security programmes. With the programme of Poverty Alleviation and sustainable livelihoods programmes, the department responds to food insecurity crisis in the province. This programme implements services through donating and procuring food parcels as well as food donated from various stakeholders. The services are provided through

the provision of meals at Community Nutrition Development Centres and distribution of food parcels.

- **CHILDREN RECEIVING THE FOSTER CARE GRANT**

According to the SOCPEN System as of December 2023, the Province registered 17 308 children receiving foster care grant. Accessibility to the foster grant in terms of section 175 and 176 of the Children’s Act improves the lives of the beneficiaries as it serves as the source of income for many households in the province. The Department is required to continuously ensure effective general management of the foster care programme in the province.

That is, research in this area is essential to establish how beneficiaries of social grants can be linked to Sustainable Livelihoods and Poverty Alleviation programmes if those beneficiaries did not further tertiary educational studies as it is linked to NSFAS. The Department should further continue monitoring the management of foster care programme especial children under section 176 of the Children’s Act⁸ with expired court orders.

- **HIV AND AIDS**

The province has approximately 542,362 People Living with HIV (PLHIV)⁹. According to the South Africa National HIV Prevalence, Incidence, Behavior and Communication Survey report, the overall North West estimates for HIV prevalence for all ages in 2022 was 16.5%¹⁰. This is despite advancements in treatment and awareness, the impact of the disease persisted, claiming lives across various demographics and communities within the province . The loss of lives due to AIDS-related causes served as a reminder of the continued importance of comprehensive and accessible healthcare, as well as ongoing education and support to combat the devastating effects of HIV/AIDS in North West.

The 90–90–90 targets are a set of global goals established by the United Nations Programme on AIDS and HIV. By 2020, the goal was that “90% of people living with HIV will know their HIV status, 90% of those who know their HIV-positive status will be accessing treatment, and 90% of people on treatment will have suppressed viral loads.” These targets provide a good measure of

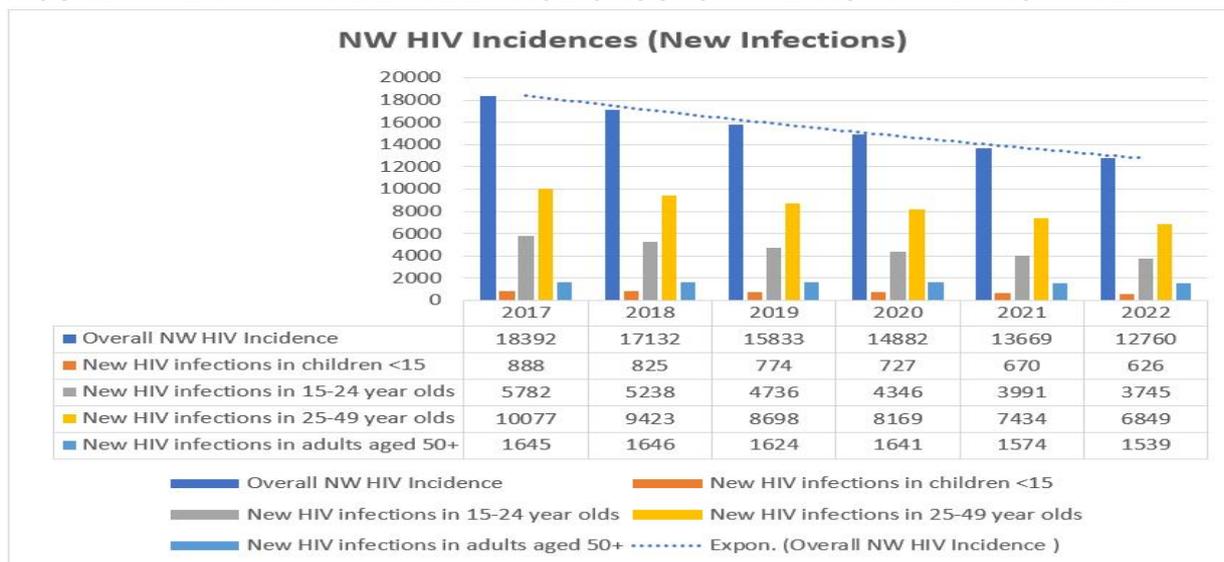
⁸ Department of Social Development, Childrens Act No. of 38 of 2005

⁹ National Department of Health. 2023. Cascades Pyramid.

¹⁰ SABSSM. 2023. Human Sciences Research Council. Available at: <https://sahivsoc.org/Files/SABSSM-FINAL-LAUNCH-presentation-27November2023-1.pdf>

how well different provinces are performing in key areas such as the provision and promotion of HIV testing and helping people who test positive to start treatment.

FIGURE 7: NEW HIV INCIDENCE BY AGE GROUPS IN YEARS IN THE PROVINCE



Source: NW Provincial Implementation Plan For HIV, TB and STIs 2023-2028

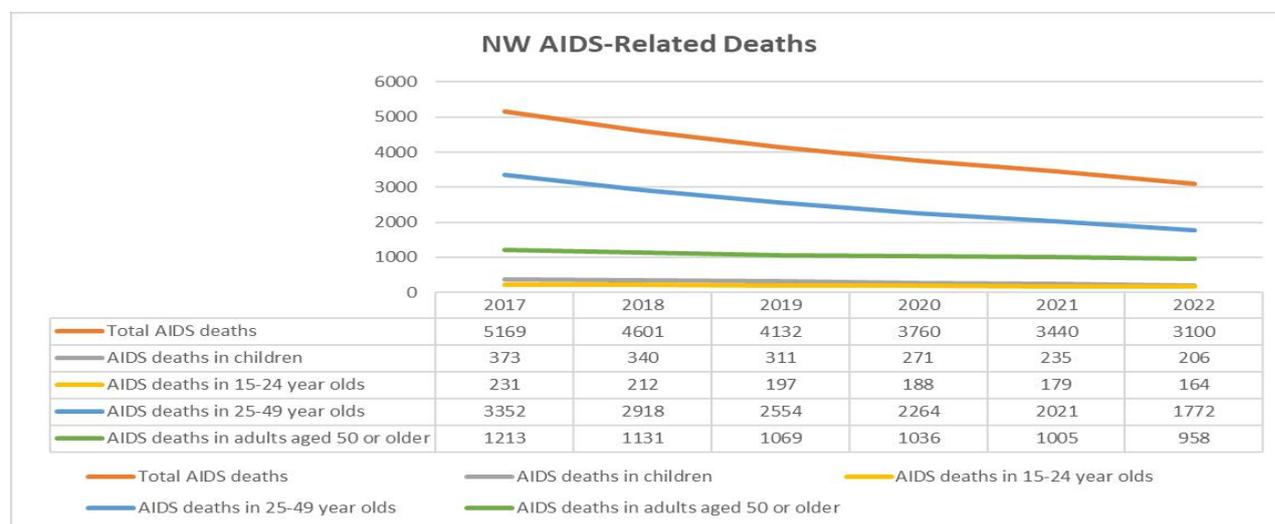
The above figure represents the new HIV incidences for children, young people and adults for the period 2017-2022 in the province. The data shows a significant reduction of new incidences of HIV during the period 2017-2022 to 12,760. In 2017, new HIV incidences stood at 18 392 and in 2022 the reduction was recorded at 12 760. Children aged <15 years (626) are amongst those with newly infections in 2022. This indicates a progress in preventing mother-to-child transmission and transmission among young children who might be sexually active.

There is a concern observed among adolescents and young people in the age group 15 and 49 years where there were 3 745 new HIV cases. Similarly, there is a decline in new HIV infections from 10,077 in 2017 to 6,849 in 2022 among adults aged 25-49, indicating progress in this high-risk demographic and a smaller decrease in new HIV cases among adults aged 50+ from 2017 (1 645) to 2022 (1 539), although the reduction is less pronounced compared to other age groups. The data means that, the province is experiencing a positive trend towards a reduction in new HIV cases over these years.

This means that all preventative and behavioural programmes within the HIV/AIDS should be strengthened to change the behaviour of communities in ensuring that there are no new infections, and that the HIV mortality is significantly reduced. The Department in the 2023 financial year has supported 42 NPOs financially where social and behaviour services and psychosocial support to almost 46 000 beneficiaries was provided. The Department should

further strengthen its financial support to the NPOs to reach out to more people affected and in need of Home-Based Care services and social and behavioural programmes.

FIGURE 8: AIDS-RELATED DEATH BY AGE GROUPS DURING THE PERIOD 2017-2022 IN THE PROVINCE



Source: NW Provincial Implementation Plan For HIV, TB and STIs 2023-2028

The above figure represents the AIDS related death from the period 2017- 2022 in the province. In 2017, the data shows that the Province had the highest AIDS-related deaths, with 5,169 individuals succumbing to the illness. However, in 2022, the number reduced significantly to 3,100 deaths¹¹. The figure depicts highest number of deaths amongst the age group 25-49 years at 1 772 and the age group 50+ at 958 in 2022. The data suggests that more research is needed to establish whether individual deaths were as a result of access to antiretroviral therapy (ART) or not.

However, though the province experienced AIDS related death in all age groups, a positive trend on the reduction on death related cases is observed. This means that access to antiretroviral treatment has changed significantly over time, altering the pattern of mortality over time. Access to ART has extended the lifespan of many in the country, who would have otherwise died at an earlier age, as evidenced in the decline of AIDS deaths post-2006. The data suggests that the effectiveness of interventions, improved access to antiretroviral therapy, better healthcare and awareness programmes contributing to reducing AIDS-related deaths over the years has made a positive impact and those programmes should be strengthened. Programmes such as Chommy

¹¹North West AIDS Council, NW Provincial Implementation Plan For HIV, TB and STIs 2023-2028

and YOLO have reached children and young people need to be supported. Therefore, the Department needs to use evidence-based approach to provide intervention strategies to specific age groups affected mostly.

Nonetheless, it is crucial to continue addressing these issues and implementing evidence-based strategies to combat HIV effectively in the Province, striving for a future where the burden of HIV is significantly reduced and individuals can live healthier and more fulfilling lives.

- **CRIME**

One of the SONA 2025 priorities of government is making communities safer. That is efforts to enhance public safety, reduce crime, and create secure environments are crucial. Community policing, crime prevention, and collaboration with law enforcement agencies are key components. This is in line with the Bill of Rights¹² which dictates that everyone has the right to freedom and security, which includes the right to be free from all forms of violence from either public or private sources. The following is a summary of the crime statistics from 2019 to 2023 as per the 3rd Quarter 2023/24 National Report.

TABLE 11: YEAR ON YEAR CONTACT CRIMES FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER -DECEMBER

Crime Category	Apr – Jun 2023	Apr – Jun 2024	Count Diff	(%) Change
Contact Crimes (Crimes Against the person)				
Murder	231	278	47	20.3%
Rape	697	699	2	0.3%
Sexual offences	99	60	-39	39 counts lower
Attempted murder	233	259	4	1,4%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	3 194	3 454	260	8.1%
Common assault	2 464	2 677	213	6.2%
Common robbery	597	623	26	4.4%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	1 753	1 999	246	14.0%
Total Contact crimes (Crimes against the person)	10609	10829	1483	12,5

SAPS: 3rd Quarter Crime Statistics 2023/24

The table above depicts the crime statistics for the 2nd quarter of 2024/2025 contact crimes against the person in the province. Increase in murder with aggravating circumstances at 20.3% seems to be the most crime committed followed by robberies at 14.0% between April to June 2023 and April to June 2024. There has been some increase recorded year on year also among rape assault with the intent to inflict GBH, common assault and common robbery. However,

¹² Department of Constitutional Development and Justice, The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Pretoria

sexual assault reported a declining number followed by rape with a lower difference in count of at least 2.

The data still suggests an increase in all the crime categories found in the province. That is, there is a need for the Department to strengthen its preventative and behavioural approaches on social crimes and ensure that all key stakeholders are integrated effectively to ensure reduction in sexual offenses. Additionally, more studies need to be conducted, and more psychosocial support programmes are needed to reach the affected families of those murdered and have experienced some form of robbery. This could only be achieved through improved participation of the Department in the District Development Model structure and implementation of the ward-based model.

• GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

The Department of Social Development (DSD) is responsible for the implementation of Pillar 4 of the NSP-GBVF¹³ which focuses on the provision and strengthening of an integrated community and institutional Response, Care, Support and Healing to GBVF survivors and their families. The department developed a 365 days plan on the prevention of gender-based violence inclusive of the programme of action for prevention and early intervention strategy for prevention of child abuse neglect, exploitation, and maltreatment. The programme has during the reporting period reached 46 378 children through prevention and early intervention services. In addition, the department funded 23 Non-profit organisation that are spread across the four (4) districts and provide psychosocial support services and sheltering services to victims of GBVF. and 204 GBVF survivors accessed sheltering services and 3089 accessed support services (counselling, accommodation).

In institutionalising the 2020-2030 National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide, the Department of Social Development has coordinated outreach programmes through the 365 days against violence for women and children. Each sector Department has a specific contribution to make in responding to the fight against Gender-Based Violence (GBV). Key stakeholders responding to this problem include South African Police Services, Office of the Premier; Departments of Women, Youth and People with Disabilities, Social Development; Health; Justice & Constitutional Development; Education & Sports Development; Community Safety & Transport Management and COGTA; including Non-Profit Organizations, Civil Society Organizations; Community-Based Organizations and Faith Based Organizations to mention few.

¹³ Department of Women, Children and Person with disabilities, National Strategic Plan on GBVF: Human Dignity and Healing, Safety, Freedom and Equality In Our Lifetime (2020) Pretoria

The various roles of different stakeholders are outlined in the table below:

STAKEHOLDER NAME	ROLE/ RESPONSIBILITIES
a) SASSA	<p>SASSA's core business is the provision of social assistance to eligible South Africans who are unable to support themselves and their dependents with the goal of poverty alleviation. The framework in which SASSA operates is affected by a number of variables, these include the high levels of poverty, unemployment, as well as disasters that face communities throughout the year. SASSA services are spread to such areas to lessen the impact and ensure citizens have access to basic needs.</p>
b) NDA	<p>In 1998, the National Development Agency (NDA) was created by an Act of Parliament to promote appropriate sustainable partnerships between government and civil society organisations aimed at eradicating poverty and its causes.</p> <p>Over the 25 years of its existence, the NDA has provided direct grant funding support of over R1.3 billion to 2 765 civil-society organisations with over 2.2. million beneficiaries. The focus of these projects was on creating economic opportunities, improving household income, promoting food security and supporting initiatives aimed at fostering sustainable development at grassroots level.</p>
c) Provincial NPO sector	<p>The relationship between social development and NPOs (Non-Profit Organizations) is deeply intertwined, with the Department of Social Development acting as the primary regulator and often funder of NPOs, allowing them to play a crucial role in delivering essential social services to vulnerable communities, aiming to address poverty, inequality, and empower marginalized groups across the country; essentially, NPOs are a key mechanism through which the government's social development goals are achieved on the ground level.</p> <p>As the registrar and custodian of the NPO Act, the Department of Social Development has a legislative mandate to maintain a reliable database of all Non-Profit Organisations registered in terms of the Act.</p>
d) The Fora	<p>i)Foster Care Forum (Justice, SASSA, Home Affairs, Judiciary) The role of the forum is to unlock legislative barriers on the Children's Act to enhance the performance of Foster Care Programme.</p> <p>ii)Provincial Child Justice forum (South African Police, Judiciary, National Prosecuting Authority, Department of Justice & Correctional Services,</p>

STAKEHOLDER NAME	ROLE/ RESPONSIBILITIES
	<p>Education)</p> <p>The Provincial Child Justice Forum plays an imperative role in coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the Child Justice Act by individual stakeholders. This coordination assists the department to comply with developmental assessment of children in conflict with the law, facilitate for suitable placement for children and referral for diversion.</p> <p>iii)Provincial Substance Abuse Forum (SAPS & Justice, Education, Culture, Arts and Traditional Affairs, Health, Correctional Services, Home Affairs). Provincial Substance Abuse Forum is a coordinating structure to fight the scourge of substance abuse in line with the National Drug Master Plan. It also coordinates the substance abuse activities which includes prevention programmes.</p> <p>iv)Victim Empowerment Forum (SAPS, Education, Justice, NPA, Correctional Service, Health). The National Policy Guidelines for Victim Empowerment mandates stakeholders to render integrated and coordinated services to victims of crime and violence. The forum also assists in ensuring that cases of victims are referred to relevant stakeholders for further assistance where necessary.</p> <p>v)Provincial Older Person’s Forum (Different representatives of older person’s local fora from district and service points). The purpose of the forum is to combat age discrimination by generating a voice for the aged by lobbying, campaigning, analysing and influencing legislation and disseminating information on the rights of the older persons.</p> <p>vi)Persons with Disability Forum</p> <p>The following are stakeholders in the Forum: Different representatives of Persons with Disability from local fora from district and service points and different associations such as Disable SA, Epilepsy SA, Association of Physically Disabled, Deaf blind SA, Autism SA, Disabled Children action Group, Down syndrome SA, National Association for Persons with Cerebral Palsy, National council for the blind, National Institute for the Deaf and QUADPARA Association of SA to mention a few.</p> <p>The purpose of the forum is to represent and combat discrimination against</p>

STAKEHOLDER NAME	ROLE/ RESPONSIBILITIES
	any form of disability, ensure implementation of the whitepaper pillars on people with disability, lobbying, campaigning, analysing and influencing legislation and disseminating information on the rights of the persons with disability.
e) NGO	NGOs play a crucial role in social development by acting as key partners with the government's Department of Social Development (DSD), implementing vital programs and services to address poverty, inequality, and social challenges, particularly in areas where government reach is limited, thus contributing significantly to the country's overall social development goals; this partnership is often highlighted in the National Development Plan (NDP) as a critical component for achieving sustainable progress.
f) Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)	Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) play a crucial role in implementing social development initiatives at the grassroots level, acting as vital partners to the government's Department of Social Development by directly addressing community needs and delivering services that might not be reached by larger organizations, thus contributing significantly to poverty reduction and social upliftment within vulnerable communities.
g) Faith Based Organizations (FBOs)	Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) play a significant role in social development by providing essential social services, welfare programs, and community support to vulnerable populations, often focusing on education, skill-building initiatives, and promoting values like compassion and social responsibility, thus contributing to the overall well-being of communities, particularly in areas where government services may be limited; essentially acting as a key partner with the Department of Social Development to address social issues at a grassroots levels.
h) Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) play a crucial role in social development by actively participating in delivering essential services, advocating for policy change, and monitoring government programs, often working in partnership with the Department of Social Development (DSD) to address poverty and social inequalities within communities, particularly reaching marginalized groups that might otherwise be neglected; this collaborative relationship is considered vital for effective social development in the country.

To date, the department is subsidising NPOs across the Province to ensure access to victims of Gender-Based Violence. Data in the above table shows that more efforts on GBVF within the Department need to be strengthened Department is also implementing National Gender Based

Violence and Femicides (GBVF) strategic plan¹⁴. Therefore, more resources are needed to respond to victims and survivors of GBV and Femicide and to finalise to the Emergency Response Action Plan in collaboration with stakeholders or Victim Empowerment Service (VES) forum in the Province. To ensure transformation on social norms and behaviour modification, increased and improved awarenesses and preventative programmes done through Victim Empowerment Programme and HIV/Aids Programmes are key to ensure that survivors report cases and justice is served.

The Victim Empowerment programme need to integrate its services with Sustainable Development Programme through its material support and cooperatives development to create more economic opportunities for survivors of GBV. A multi-disciplinary approach is needed in addressing this form of crime to broaden to justice for survivors. In addition, the Department need to ffacilitate the establishment of the GBVF coordinating council in collaboration with the Office of the Premier.

- **SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

Substance abuse is a public health and social problem that has gradually become a cause for concern in Africa. Use of drugs among adolescents is a global phenomenon eating deep into the fabrics of our society. Students are most vulnerable at this transformative stage in their life. Substance abuse by people in all parts of the world, particularly adolescents, has long been of scientific, political and public concern. Moreover, substance abuse has also been documented to contribute to the high rate of school dropout, unemployment, and high level of crime as well as poverty, which in turn affects the economy of a country. It is a worldwide phenomenon affecting large numbers of people. Substance abuse is recognized as one of the greatest health and social problems in South Africa. The youth of South Africa are particularly affected.

According to the National Drug Master Plan (2006-2011) the scourge of substance abuse continues to ravage communities, families and, particularly, the youth. It is destroying the social fabric of society and leads to medical, mental and social ills which impact negatively on social cohesion and productivity. Substance abuse mostly affects poor and vulnerable groups such as the unemployed, children, orphans, workers, people with disabilities, and older persons.

¹⁴Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities, National Strategic Plan On Gender-Based Violence & Femicide, Human Dignity and Healing, Safety, Freedom and Equality In Our Lifetime (2020) Pretoria

Efforts should be directed at ensuring that all government departments take responsibility for preventing and combating substance abuse, and that all vulnerable groups are capacitated to know their rights and to access support when necessary. The fight against drugs and substance abuse needs a multi-pronged approach, with efforts aimed at improving parenting practices, spiritual care, knowledge, influence and a healthy mind. Recreation and reduction in the ease of accessing alcohol, enforcement of law to reduce availability of substances, and employment opportunities have been found to collectively contribute to a decrease in substance abuse incidences. Treatment and rehabilitation give people a second chance at rebuilding their lives.

In addressing issues of substance abuse in the province, the department through the implementation of substance abuse, prevention and rehabilitation services programme respond to this pathology. Social Development is the lead government Department in implementing the National Drug Master Plan (NDMP) which serves as a blueprint of national action and programmes to stamp out drug abuse and its associated challenges. The NDMP commits government and all-important sectors of society to work together on key areas such as to reduce the demand and supply of illegal drugs through a wide range of coordinated action from national to local levels. North West is classified with Free State and Northern Cape as central regions by Central Drug Authority in 2022. In 2022 there were 4 centres in the central region which admitted a total of 212 abusing drugs, refer to the table below.

TABLE 12: RATE OF USE FOR THE CENTRAL REGION

Indicators	Rate of use for the central region
# of Centres	4
# of persons admitted in centres	212
Alcohol	All - 30% <20 - 2%
Cannabis	All - 24% <20 - 59%
Methaqualone (Mandrax)	All - 4% <20 - 4%
Cocaine	All - 5% <20 - 0
Heroin	All - 7% <20 - 2%
Methamphetamine	All - 26% <20 - 28%

Source: Central Drug Authority report, 2022

8.2. INTERNAL ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS

6.1.1. ORGANIZATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The Department is under the political leadership of Member of the Executive Council (MEC) Ms. B.R.S. Dantjie, following the composition of the North West Provincial Executive Council as a result of the May 2024 general elections. The Department continues to align its workforce requirements with the ever-changing demand for the developmental social services needs of the communities across the province. To this extend, the department have identified the critical vacant and funded positions informed by the available budget for the compensation of employees to be filled in an incremental basis over the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period.

Department is configured to combine the four (4) core programmes, namely Social Welfare Services, Children and Families, Restorative Services and Community Development, to form one Chief Directorate: Integrated Socias, however for effective implementation of services, we have separated into three programmes, namely: Specialist Social Specialist (HIV&AIDS, Partial Care Service, Victim Empowerment Service, Crime Prevention, Substance Abuse), Social Welfare Services (Child Care and Support, Care and Services to Families, Service to Older Perssons, Services to Persons with Disabilities, Social Relief of Distress and Community Based Services) and Community Development (Community Mobilization, Institutional Capacity Building and Support for NPOS, Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Livelihoods, Women Development, Youth Development and Population Policy Promotion).

The Department contributes towards the development of the approved National Strategy for the Employment of the Social Services Professionals (SSPs) namely, (Social Work Practitioners, Community Development Practitioners and Child and Youth Care Workers). The rationale for the strategy is to have a comprehensive response to the pervasive social ills afflicting society.

The province continues to experience some of the social ills ranging from high unemployment rate among youth and women, poverty, substance abuse and high levels of crime, abuse of the elderly, child headed households, incidents of gender-based violence, rape, increasing number of orphaned children in need of foster care and children in conflict with the law.

The employment of trained Social Work Practitioners, Child and Youth Care Workers and Community Development Practitioners will help to address the above social ills in the vulnerable

groups and communities. The approved strategy for the employment of SSPs is premised on the need to strengthen and expand the collaboration on funding initiatives with the private sector organisations and business sector towards employment of SSPs for government, and non-profit organisations.

The Department heavily relies on the leased buildings for office occupation which are costly given the leased portfolio contractual obligations within its goods and services budget allocation. These leased buildings more often present the recurring challenges on non-compliance with the OHS requirements and over-crowding of officials which impact negatively on the morale and productivity. There is ongoing engagement with the relevant Department entrusted with the custodianship of government buildings towards resolving the challenges with habitable and compliance office accommodation.

The Demographic distribution of staff is illustrated in the chart below:

WORKFORCE PROFILE									
OCCUPATION LEVEL	FEMALE				MALE				Grand Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Exception - political office bearers	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Senior Management	11	1	0	0	11	0	0	0	23
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	188	4	0	6	49	1	0	0	248
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	582	1	0	1	262	1	0	0	847
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers-junior management-supervisors- foremen- and superintendents	830	7	0	6	228	1	0	1	1073
Unskilled and defined decision making	124	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	174
Grand Total	1736	13	0	13	599	3	0	1	2365
TOTAL %	73,4	0,5	0	0,5	25,32	0,12	0	0,04	100%
TOTAL	74				25,48				100%
GENDER %	3,1				1				100%

Source: Departmental Persal Report

The general gender balance is standing at 75:26. The department will prioritise gender-equity when making future appointments to create balance gender parity among SMS members. Currently, the Departmental staff complement has 2372 with 1767 females and 605 males which includes both temporary and permanent employees. The disaggregation by race of the staff complement of 2372 officials consists of 2342 Africans, 14 Whites, 16 Coloureds, and 0 Indian. The composition of twenty-two SMS staff comprises of twelve (12) females and nine (10) males.

The general gender balance is standing at 74:26. The department will prioritise gender-equity when making future appointments to create balance in gender parity among SMS members.

Currently, the Departmental staff complement has 2365 with 1762 females and 603 males which includes both temporary and permanent employees. The disaggregation by race of the staff complement of 2365 officials consists of 2335 Africans, 14 Whites, 16 Coloureds, and 0 Indian. The composition of twenty-three SMS staff comprises of twelve (12) females and eleven (11) males.

	FEMALE			MALE			TOTAL
	AFRICAN	COLOURED	WHITE	AFRICAN	COLOURED	WHITE	
DISABLED	32	0	1	12	0	0	45
NOT DISABLED	1704	13	12	587	3	1	2320
Grand Total	1736	13	13	599	3	1	2365
DISABILITY TOTAL	45						
DISABILITY %	2						

The department strives to improve full implementation of the recruitment strategy to ensure that the 2% disability target is reached and exceeded. There is an opportunity for the Department to improve on identifying posts that can be utilised to recruit Persons with Disabilities.

In terms of service mapping, the department commits to equitable allocation of resources, including personnel and budget to ensure even distribution of services, as informed by the evidenced-based statistics. The department strives to reach and maintain the ratio of 1 social worker per 3000 population in rural areas, as per acceptable norms and standards. The appointment of social services professionals in all wards will ensure compliance with legislative guidelines that enable the department to achieve its mandate. Shortage of social services professionals, especially Social Workers is an impediment in ensuring adequate and satisfactory provision of social services by the Department. The strategy on the appointment and retention of Social Service Professionals is being improved for implementation to reach the 55 000 NDP target by 2030.

This anomaly has resulted in certain functions or services of the Department being rendered by the NPOs. The monitoring of these funded Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs) has also been a grey area for the Department, owing to the shortage of social service professionals. The Department intends to consult Provincial Treasury to address inadequate number of social workers employed by the Department to achieve its mandate. The business case highlights the following service areas:

- Establishment of alternative units for children
- Implementation of DDM
- Specialisation in adoption, probation services
- Forensic social workers to address the plight of GBV
- Community Development practitioners to monitor NPOs and support communities with developmental interventions.

The Department with the limited resources will ensure that allocation of Social Workers and Community Development Practitioners is prioritised especially following releasing of 89 Social Work Policy Managers and Social Workers at district level as a result of migration of Early Childhood Development Services to Department of Education. The NPO monitoring and evaluation of funds transferred to NPOs and compliance to relevant key programmatic norms and standards shall be strengthened wherein a team of officials from the province and the district will be established to ensure such compliance to Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

Most NGOs have been professionalised, by appointing social services professionals to improve the quality of services rendered. However, there is still a need to increase the number of social services professionals to combat social ills, amongst others gender-based violence, social crime, child abuse and neglect, teenage pregnancies, substance abuse, and so forth. The Department is implementing a Ward-Based Model (WBM) for increased service delivery in various municipalities across the province. This is in tandem with the District Development Model (DDM) pronounced by his Excellency, President of the Republic of South Africa. It is against this model that placement of social service professionals continues to be done in the most deprived rural areas of the province prioritized by the district management teams using needs analysis and ward-based approach.

The DDM brings all three spheres of government together with other social partners in every district to grow inclusive local economies and improve the lives of citizens. In particular, the DDM facilitates integrated planning and budgeting across spheres of government and improves integration of national projects at a district level. The Department has embarked on sourcing

funding for Social Work Internship Programme from the Health and Welfare SETA (HWSETA) to inhibit the rate of unemployment among Social Work graduates.

The Department is still facing challenges of shortage of office accommodation for the employees. In most instances the office spaces are shared by officials and overcrowding in the offices has become a challenge for the Department. The sharing of offices has potentially affected the effective operation of individual employees, especially Social Workers. This arrangement is also compromising the right to privacy of the Clients, thus the principle of confidentiality for the clients is not maintained. As a recourse, the Department is continuously engaging the Provincial Treasury and the Department of Public Works and Roads in a bid to explore alternative accommodation to the current situation of shortage office space. The Department attended to occupational health and safety issues that relate to ventilation of offices by installing windows to promote natural ventilation. This was with the view to improve service delivery environment and create a conducive working environment.

The Department experiences challenges with the funding of the Non-Profit Organizations. This is largely around the expenditure patterns for the transfer of payments as a result of non-compliance and other technical issues within the processing of the business plans. The Department has, however developed a Policy on the funding processes of the Non-Profit Organizations. This was with the view to close all policy gaps and other pertinent issues and to facilitating the funding of NPOs in a very responsible and accountable manner. Thus, to ensure efficient and effective use of financial resources, the Department is providing support to NPOs in terms of the capacity building to ensure compliant business plans as well as monitoring and evaluation. Technical assistance is being provided to the beneficiaries prior to funding and for the implementation of these projects. The guidance and support that the Department is providing to the NPOs improves their sustainability.

Sound governance, accountability and transparency is essential to ensure effective and efficient service delivery by the funded NPOs. These NPOs are supported utilising a holistic approach focusing on legislation and compliance related matters as outlined in the Non-Profit Organisations Act (1997). This approach makes provision for extensive training and mentoring programmes aimed at enhancing the overall sustainability of the NPOs. Focus will remain on advancing the Know Your NPO Status Campaign, thereby assisting and encouraging organisations to comply with all relevant legislation. The NGOs/NPOs in the most resourced districts are less funded, as compared to the poorer areas, for example, Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati and Ngaka Modiri Molema have the most funded NPO/NGO facilities in the Province.

The Department has always been working with various stakeholders as an extension arm in terms of service delivery. The Department continuously strengthens the relationship with relevant government institutions, NGOs, NPOs; CBOs; FBOs etc. and will continue to ensure that all stakeholders are brought on board to assist in providing integrated social development services.

This is mainly intended to improve the social and economic livelihoods of the citizens of the North West Province. The Department has made strides and significant improvement in compliance with the Employment Equity Act, No. 55 of 1998 as amended in terms of targets on appointment of Persons with disabilities, appointment of women at SMS level and reasonable accommodation.

8.2.2 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

The (ICT) Strategic Plan, 2025-2030 gives a coordinated and integrated approach to executing the department's mandate of providing social protection to all deserving people in the North West Province and South Africa. Social protection is an important mechanism for poverty alleviation and income redistribution in South Africa. Social protection serves as a safety net when all efforts are exhausted. The aim is to align all strategies, programmes and activities with the department's core pillars. The Strategic Plan seeks to strengthen the department's ICT adoption to increase productivity and service delivery to citizens.

The plan articulates the shared vision, mission, core values, strategic objectives, strategies, resource requirements, and resource management of the department to deliver effective service. New technology is rapidly creating opportunities and challenges, and it is crucial that the Public Sector Institutions embrace innovation and continuous improvement, while maintaining the highest ethical standards. This strategic plan sets out the areas where the department must focus its efforts to deliver more effective ICT Services, and embrace the opportunities presented by new technology.

Technology innovation and digitization for record management, improving efficiency in grants to NGOs to increase access and efficiencies to the citizens is key to the department. We will focus on plans by installing Wireless fibre in our institutions and offices so that we keep up with the developments in technology. This digitalisation initiative will put us in the right path to keep our communities abreast of our services and programmes in various settings:

- Implementation of IT governance to ensure IT governance processes;
- IT benefits realisation processes;
- IT value and performance measurement processes;
- IT compliance to relevant laws and regulations;
- Information technology strategy as part of the strategic business planning process.

2025-2029 ICT PLANS

The department aims to implement Cloud services and move away from paper-based methods. Spatial mapping methods will be used to identify department offices without network connectivity. State Information Technology Agency (SITA) legislative processes, and resourcing to address identified network challenges. Procurement of required service delivery licenses will be acquired through SITA.

The table below outlines ICT projects to be undertaken during the five-year period:

Project No.	Description	FY 2025-2026	FY 2026-2027	FY 2027-2028	FY 2028-2029	FY 2029-2030
1	Implementation of ICT Governance structures					
2	Alignment of the Department functional structure to ICT services					
3	SmartGov Solution / Business Automation					
4	Roll out connectivity solutions to all Department offices and Service Points					
5	WIFI installation/Broadband					
6	Video conferencing Systems Installation					
7	ICT Security Awareness					
8	ICT personnel Training					
9	Implementation of M&E System and					
10	Implementation of Cloud Solution					
11	Rollout of MS 365 & Azure active Directory					
12	Email & collaboration solution implementation					
13	End-User capacity implementation					
14	Maximum utilization of National DSD Systems					
15	Enhancement and the implementation of security infrastructure					

PART C:
MEASURING OUR PERFORMANCE

9. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The budget structure of the Department comprises of five (5) programmes outlined in the table below. The programmes and sub-programmes of the Department of Social Development are currently structured as follows:

Programmes	Sub-Programmes
Programme 1: Administration	1.1 Office of the MEC
	1.2 Corporate Management Services
	1.3 District Management
Programme 2: Social Welfare Services	2.1 Management and support
	2.2 Services to Older persons
	2.3 Services to the persons with disabilities
	2.4 HIV and AIDS
	2.5 Social Relief
Programme 3: Children and Families	3.1 Management and support
	3.2 Care and Services to families
	3.3 Childcare and Protection
	3.4 Partial Care Services
	3.5 Child and Youth Care Centres
	3.6 Community-Based Care Services for Children
Programme 4: Restorative Services	4.1 Management and support
	4.2 Crime Prevention and Support
	4.3 Victim Empowerment
	4.4 Substance Abuse, Prevention and Rehabilitation
Programme 5: Development and Research	5.1 Management and support
	5.2 Community Mobilisation
	5.3 Institutional Capacity Building and Support for NPOs
	5.4 Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Livelihoods
	5.5 Community Based Research and Planning
	5.6 Youth Development
	5.7 Women Development
	5.8 Population Policy Promotion

9.1. MEASURING THE IMPACT

IMPACT STATEMENT

Improved quality of life for the poor and vulnerable in the North West province

9.2. MEASURING OUTCOMES

MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN PRIORITY		STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: PRIORITY 1: Inclusive growth and job creation	
OUTCOMES	OUTCOME INDICATORS	BASELINE	FIVE-YEAR TARGETS
1. Increased employment opportunities	Number of employment opportunities created	9198	12 000
MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN PRIORITY		STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living	
OUTCOMES	OUTCOME INDICATORS	BASELINE	FIVE-YEAR TARGETS
2. Improved coverage of social protection	Number of people accessing developmental opportunities	0	1241
	Access rate of reported victims of Gender-Based Violence to psychosocial support services	100%	100%
MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN PRIORITY		STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: Build a capable, ethical and developmental state	
OUTCOMES	OUTCOME INDICATORS	BASELINE	FIVE-YEAR TARGETS
3. An ethical, capable and professional public service	Audit outcome achieved	Unqualified audit opinion	Clean audit opinion
	Level of functionality of state-run facilities	40%	100%

9.3. EXPLANATION OF PLANNED PERFORMANCE OVER THE FIVE-YEAR PLANNING PERIOD

In line with the Theory of change planning approach, three Outcomes towards achieving the Impact: ***Improved quality of life for the poor and vulnerable in the North West province were determined.*** Furthermore, the three Outcomes contribute to the three Strategic Priorities as expressed in the 2024-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan, namely:

The summary of the alignment is explained below:

Outcome 1: Increased employment opportunities

The Department will continue to implement and optimise various public employment programmes, including the Presidential Employment Stimulus, the National Youth Service and Expanded Public works to improve the chances of employability for the women, youth and persons living with disabilities. The Department implements several employment programmes including internships, learnership, contract and permanent employment. The budget cuts may hamper the Department in its the appointment of staff to fill vacant funded posts. The filling of such posts has a direct effect in the provision of much needed services in state run-facilities. The Department will prioritise the skills development of youth and the promotion of the rights of women. The achievement of this Outcome will contribute towards the attainment of Priority 1: ***“Inclusive growth and job creation”***. The Department will measure its contribution to the reduction in the overall Provincial unemployment rate.

Outcome 2: Improved coverage of social protection

The Department will achieve the outcome of ***Improved coverage of social protection*** through the implementation of DSD food security and DSD feeding programmes, which are accessed by households and deserving beneficiaries. The communities in the North West province often suffer a great deal during periods of hazards and disasters. The adverse weather patterns often lead to floods, drought and fires leading to widespread hardship and human suffering, which is compounded the social vulnerability of the most vulnerable and the poor. The distribution of food parcels to vulnerable groups facilitates access to comprehensive social relief interventions as informed by the assessment and referral to SASSA administered services (temporary financial/ material assistance) in line with the Social Assistance Act. DSD works closely with SASSA to ensure that affected families can be linked to social relief of distress benefits. The achievement of this Outcome will contribute towards the attainment of ***Priority 2: “Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living”***. Furthermore, SASSA, our service delivery partner is a key stakeholder in alleviating poverty through its disbursement of various social grants to eligible beneficiaries. The various interventions implemented by the Department are aimed at providing an effective, integrated and comprehensive poverty alleviation strategy towards protecting the most vulnerable groups of society.

The Department will strengthen its efforts to implement the National Drug Master Plan to ensure a North West province which is free of substance abuse. The following interventions will be intensified to eradicate this scourge:

Awareness campaigns

- Provision of treatment services to substance-use disorder victims at the most affordable rate as possible,
- Provision of after care services to ensure that victims do not relapse and continue to live meaningful and productive lives.

The provision of basket of services to older persons, children and persons with disabilities reduce their level of vulnerability to abuse and social ills. Various programmes are implemented by the Department in collaboration with other government departments and in partnership with NPOs in all the wards across the four districts in the province. Department is mandated to provide a supportive and safe environment for children in residential facilities and thus in need of care and protection through a multi-programme and specialist service model (as described in section 191 of the Children’s Act) that provides developmental, therapeutic and recreational interventions that enable the reintegration of the child into her/his community. These programmes and services are offered by the registered CYCCs, in compliance with norms and standards.

The Department will strengthen the implementation of the National Strategic Plan on Gender Based Violence and Femicide and continue to expand support services provided to victims of crime. Gender-Based Violence has been declared a second pandemic in the country and a barrier to the achievement of developmental outcomes. Accordingly, the Department will realise ***Improved coverage of social protection*** by implementing various advocacy and outreach programmes towards reducing the ***prevalence rate of reported cases of Gender-Based Violence***. Sustainable Development Goal 5 demands for the elimination of “all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres”.

Furthermore, the outcome of ***Improved coverage of social protection will be pursued through the continued implementation of Social*** Behaviour Change programmes and HIV Testing Stations by trained social service practitioners appointed by the Department and NPOs in all the wards across the Province, in order to reduce vulnerability to social ills. The awareness and advocacy workshops are conducted to ensure increased knowledge and changed attitude will translate to individuals and communities that are making healthy sexual choices and healthy

lifestyles which contributes in reducing the levels of poverty, inequality and vulnerabilities of social ills in communities.

The Department will realize the Outcome: **Improved coverage of social protection** through family members who participate in family preservation services and reunification programme. Furthermore, the reunification of children in foster care and CYCCs with their families contributes to building sustainable families. Children that are well cared for and parents, care givers and/or guardians who have efficient access to the support services are the bedrock of empowered people.

Improved capacity of families builds resilience and coping capabilities for promotion of social cohesion, preserve and foster positive values and moral fiber of communities, which ultimately improve functionality amongst family members. Reduce the vulnerability of children, promotion of prevention and early interventions, empower communities to prevent child abuse, child neglect and child exploitation (CANE). Provision of financial assistance to children in need of care and support to reduce vulnerability. Furthermore, the outcome is achieved through the psychosocial support services provided to victims of Gender Based Violence and crime.

Outcome 3: An ethical, capable and professional public service

In pursuit of the Outcome: **An ethical, capable and professional public service** accountability for performance and the need for consequence management are necessary ingredients to improved corporate governance, efficiencies in operations, thereby translating into improved service delivery. The pursuit of a clean audit will help promote good corporate governance.

The Department remains committed to improving its systems by the optimal usage of technology and digitization to improve efficiency in record management, payment of grants to NPOs, expand access to services and efficiencies to our communities. The Department will continue to develop, review and implement policies, guidelines and frameworks to ensure compliance and improved service delivery to the citizens of the North West province.

The filling of skilled workforce in vacant posts is necessary to ensure that delegations and accountability are strengthened. The budget cuts may hamper the Department's ability to fill vacant posts, which may adversely affect the provision of much needed services in state run-facilities. The Department will prioritise the skills development of women, youth and the promotion of the rights of persons living with disabilities.

Furthermore, the Department will intensify its efforts to ensure that its plans are gender-responsive and that public budgets are directed to meet the growing demand for services by the communities in the North West province. The Department will strive to promoting efficiency and minimise red tape, in the procurement of goods and services from enterprises that are owned by women, youth and people living with disabilities, thereby linking CSG beneficiaries to economic participation. The achievement of this Outcome contributes to **Strategic Priority 3: Build a capable, ethical and developmental state**. The Department aims to ensure that state-owned facilities are operationalised and fully functional. This will ensure that communities receive uninterrupted services, which are rendered in line with applicable prescripts, norms and standards.

10. KEY RISKS

The risks and corresponding mitigation plans are aligned to the Outcomes which are formulated in the approved 2025-2030 Departmental Strategic Plan.

Outcomes	Key Risks	Risk Mitigations
1. Improved coverage of social protection	Lack of Governing Boards at Institutions	a) Recruitment & appointment of Management Board b) Full registration of Departmental facilities
2. Improved coverage of social protection	Inadequate implementation of the Youth Skills Development Programme	Implement the signed MOU with service delivery partners.
3. Increased employment opportunities	Inadequate monitoring of NPO performance (financial & non-financial)	a) Review and implement integrated capacity building plan (officials & NPOs) b) Integrated monitoring tool to be used by all Districts and Programmes
4. An ethical, capable and professional public service	Inadequate systems to manage POPIA compliance	a) Institutionalize the implementation of POPIA in the Department b) Capacity building on POPIA c) Customise access registers, Data collection tools and reporting templates, in adherence to POPIA requirements

Outcomes	Key Risks	Risk Mitigations
		d) Develop a Standard Operating Procedure to guide the sharing of information with external clients
5. An ethical, capable and professional public service	Lack of compliance to professional public standards	a) Implementation of capacity building Programme for officials b) Implementation of Consequence management c) Review organisational structure
6. Increased employment opportunities	Inadequate implementation of the HR Plan due to budget constraints.	a) Finalise critical and funded recruitment positions in line with the approved organogram.
7. An ethical, capable and professional public service	Inadequate implementation of the Business Continuity Plan and Disaster Recovery Plan.	a) Implementation of the BCP through appointment of BCP committee during disaster situations.

11. PUBLIC ENTITIES

Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Current Annual Budget (R thousand)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

PART D:

TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTIONS

10. TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTIONS

1. Indicator title	Number of employment opportunities created
Definition	This indicator counts the total number of work opportunities created through the departmental programmes including EPWP conditional grant.
Source of data	Service Points
Method of calculation / Assessment	Quantitative: Simple count
Assumptions	Participants are poor and unemployed
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target for Women: 100% • Target for Youth: 100% • Target for People with Disabilities: 100%
Spatial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial transformation priorities: N/A • Spatial impact area: N/A
Desired performance	Reduced levels of unemployment
Indicator responsibility	Director-Institutional Capacity Building and Support Services
2. Indicator Title	Number of people accessing developmental opportunities
Definition	<p>The indicator measures the number of people who accessed developmental opportunities. Developmental opportunities are chances to enhance knowledge, skills, and abilities, often within a professional context, through activities like training, mentorship, or new projects.</p> <p>Developmental opportunities include training and economic opportunities offered to children in conflict with the law, youth, persons living with disabilities and women.</p>
Source of data	Beneficiary profiles
Method of calculation / Assessment	Quantitative: Simple count
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary profiles conducted • Linkage to other sector departments
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target for Women: 100% • Target for Youth: 100% • Target for Women PWD: 100%

Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to spatial transformation priorities: All four districts • Description of spatial impact: 18 local municipalities
Desired performance	More beneficiaries should access developmental opportunities, for them to break the cycle of dependency of the social assistance
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director-Community Development
2. Indicator title	Access rate of reported victims of Gender-Based Violence to psychosocial support services
Definition	This indicator counts the percentage of Gender-Based Violence victims who accessed psychosocial support services. Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is violence that is directed at an individual based on his or her biological sex or gender identity. It includes physical, sexual, verbal, emotional and psychological abuse, neglect, threats, coercion, and economic or educational deprivation, whether occurring in public or private life. These includes services rendered at Green and White Houses, Welfare Organizations, NPOs, NGOs, social service practitioners, DSD Service Points, Thuthuzela Care Centres and other Service Organizations.
Source of data	Administrative data and case file
Method of calculation / Assessment	Quantitative: Simple count
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in Victim Support Services does not always guarantee social behavioural change and breaking the cycle of violence • Availability of resources for implementation of national strategy on GBV&F • Commitment of key partners • Prevention and early intervention might decrease reported case /indices
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	All districts within NW Province
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Reduction in reported cases/ and incidences of GBV
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director-Integrated Social Welfare Services
3. Indicator title	Audit outcome

Definition	The indicator counts the audit opinion issued by the Auditor General of South Africa (AGSA). Audit opinion is defined as the expression.
Source of data	Auditor general of south Africa
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Qualitative
Assumptions	Adequate controls in management of performance information and interim financial statements. Compliance to laws, regulations and SCM prescripts
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Not applicable
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Not applicable
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	Clean audit
Indicator responsibility	Chief Financial Officer Chief Director-Corporate Services Chief Director-Integrated Social Welfare Services
4. Indicator title	Level of functionality of state-run facilities
Definition	This indicator determines percentage level at which state-run facilities are utilised by the beneficiaries.
Source of data	Registration certificate
Method of calculation / Assessment	Quantitative Numerator: Admission level at state-run facilities Denominator: Bed capacity of state-run facilities Expressed as a percentage (multiply by 100)
Assumptions	Availability of budget will ensure that more centres are compliant leading to increased access to services by beneficiaries.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Not applicable
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Not applicable
Reporting cycle	Annually
Desired performance	State-run facilities should operate at maximum or optimal performance level to expand the rate of access to Departmental services by communities.
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: District Coordination and Institution Management

ANNEXURES:
TO THE STRATEGIC PLAN

ANNEXURE A- NSDF AND THE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

The Department does not implement catalytic projects; however, the table below depicts non-infrastructure related projects which will be implemented during the 2025-2030 financial period.

AREA OF INTERVENTION	FIVE YEAR PLANNING									
	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	BUDGET ALLOCATION (Indicative figures)	5 Year projection	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	SPECIFIC LOCATION	PROJECT LEADER	SOCIAL PARTNERS	LONGITUDE (East/West/+X)	LATITUDE (North/South/-Y)
Social development services	1. Ipelegeng Community Care Centre (CCC)	Psycho-social support services to orphans, vulnerable children and youth Inter-generational programme and Social work services	R2 868 500	R6 550 665	Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	Mamusa	Ms. Kesenogile Moabi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phaphama NPO Leseding home-based care Department of Health 	25,025549	-27,1027
	2. Taung Old Age Home	Care and protection of older persons	R20 368 000	R54 447 730	Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	Greater Taung	Ms. Omphile Didimala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Health Department of Home-Affairs 	24.714352	-27.415255,
	3. Khuselek a One Stop Centre	Services to victims of gender-based violence and crime	R8 607 842	R83 760 642	Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	Naledi	Ms. Koketso Motlhabi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAPS, Department of Health Department of Education 	24.7215505	- 26,9720704
	4. Taung In-Patient Treatment center	Treatment services for substance use disorders	R21 989 267	R137 938 939	Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	Greater Taung	Ms. Angelina Molefe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Health Department of Education Department of Justice and Constitutional Development 	24.2390'E	27.4756'S,
	5. Kgomoiso Community Care Centre	Psycho-social support services to orphans, vulnerable children and youth inter-	R2 86 8500	R15 850 273	Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	Greater Taung	Ms. Mogomotsi Keameeditse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malebogo Home based care Department of Health 	24.2390'E	27.4756'S,

FIVE YEAR PLANNING										
AREA OF INTERVENTION	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	BUDGET ALLOCATION (Indicative figures)	5 Year projection	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	SPECIFIC LOCATION	PROJECT LEADER	SOCIAL PARTNERS	LONGITUD E (East/West/+X)	LATITUDE (North/South/-Y)
Capacity Development Programmes		generational programme and Social work services						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Education 		
	1. Sonop Old Age Home	Care and protection of older persons	R54 139 000	R312 497 026	Bojanala	Madibeng	Ms. Anna Nhlap0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Health Department of Home Affairs 	27.8337233	25.612211,
	2. Reamogotswe CYCC	Residential care and protection services to orphaned and vulnerable children.	R32 764 000	R207 833 315	Bojanala	Madibeng	Ms Lindiwe Mosia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Health Department of Education Department of Justice and Constitutional Development 	274138.6E	25.39014"S
	3. Rustenburg Child and Youth Care Centre	Residential care services for children in conflict with the law	R37 501 000	R222 672 504	Bojanala	Rustenburg	Ms. Mirriam Kgafela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Health SAPS Department of Education Department of Justice and Constitutional Development 	E 2719'14"	S 2536'40"
	4. Rustenburg Shelter	Services to victims of GBV and crime	R 1 168 000	R1 421 050, 59	Bojanala	Rustenburg	Ms. Lebo Seje	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAPS Department of Health, Department of Public Works and Roads 	27.2559'E	25.6544'S,
	5. Lethabong Community Care Centre	Psycho-social support services to orphans, vulnerable children and youth inter-generational programme and	R 1 813 120	R9 065 600	Bojanala	Rustenburg	Ms. Thembisa Mdidimba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lethabong OVC Project Department of Health Department of Education Department of Sports, Arts, 	27.2559'E	25.6544'S,

FIVE YEAR PLANNING										
AREA OF INTERVENTION	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	BUDGET ALLOCATION (Indicative figures)	5 Year projection	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	SPECIFIC LOCATION	PROJECT LEADER	SOCIAL PARTNERS	LONGITUDE (East/West/+X)	LATITUDE (North/South/-Y)
	6. Lethaken Community Care Centre	Social services work Psycho-social support services to orphans, vulnerable children and youth inter-generational programme and Social work services	R 788 898	R959 815.04	Bojanala	Moses Kotane	Ms. Lerato Mathe	Culture and Recreation Ikageng Basha Home Based Care Tribal Office Local Municipality	26.8910E	25.2133S,
Capacity Development Programmes	1. JB Marks Treatment Centre	Treatment Services for substance abuse	R28 437 000.	R222 841 681	Dr. Kenneth Kaunda	JB Marks	Ms. C. Monyemore	Department of Health Department of Correctional Services Local municipality	27.065327	-26.682274,
	2. Boikhutso Community Care Centre	Psycho-social support services to orphans, vulnerable children and youth inter-generational programme and Social work services			Dr. Kenneth Kaunda	JB Marks	Ms. T. Cele	Dept of Health, CBOs/ NPOs Tshireletsego CPA	'2648'.5"E	26,1320'
	3. Matlosana Child and Youth Care Centre	Residential services and care to youth in conflict with the law	R37 211 000	R266 597 359	Dr. Kenneth Kaunda	Matlosana	Ms. P. Fourie	Department of Health Department of Education SAPS Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	26,6142270	26,8873680,

FIVE YEAR PLANNING										
AREA OF INTERVENTION	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	BUDGET ALLOCATION (Indicative figures)	5 Year projection	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	SPECIFIC LOCATION	PROJECT LEADER	SOCIAL PARTNERS	LONGITUDE (East/West/+X)	LATITUDE (North/South/-Y)
	4. Potchefstroom Crisis Centre	Services to victims of gender-based violence and crime	R952 700	R4 763 500	Dr. Kenneth Kaunda	JB Marks	Ms. M. Nisholane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Health SAPS NPA Department of Justice and Constitutional Development 	26,8118120	-26,2222290,
	5. Kgakala One Stop Centre	Services to victims of gender-based violence and crime	R900 000	R4 500 000	Dr. Kenneth Kaunda	Maquassi-hills	Ms. Mothibedi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Health SAPS NPA Department of Justice and Constitutional Development 	26,8118120	-26,2222290,
Capacity Development Programmes	1. Mafikeng Crisis Centre	Services to victims of gender-based violence and crime	R1 010 000,00	R5 859 931,93	Ngaka Modiri Molema	Mafikeng	Ms. B Sityi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAPS Department of Health Department of Justice and Constitutional Development 	25,5223729	-25,9127148
	2. Boikagong CYCC	Residential care and protection services to orphaned and vulnerable children.	R18 674 203	R113 152 527	Ngaka Modiri Molema	Mafikeng	Ms. B Sityi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAPS, Department of Health, Department of Justice, Department of Education 	6011812,17z	-25,8369252,25
	3. Itoseng Handy-Craft Centre	Protective workshop and services to persons with disabilities	R19 609 454	R168 820 292	Ngaka Modiri Molema	Ditsobotla	Ms. B Sityi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Health, Department of Education Department of Public Works & Roads 	25,8637863,14z	-26,0840183,

FIVE YEAR PLANNING										
AREA OF INTERVENTION	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	BUDGET ALLOCATION (Indicative figures)	5 Year projection	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	SPECIFIC LOCATION	PROJECT LEADER	SOCIAL PARTNERS	LONGITUD E (East/West/+X)	LATITUDE (North/South/-Y)
	4. Groot Marico Community Care Centre	Psycho-social support services to orphans, vulnerable children and youth Inter-generational programme and Social work services	R1 160 001.00	R6 730 224.62	Ngaka Modiri Molema	Ramotshere -Molloa	Ms. G Ratshefola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local municipality Department of Health, Department of Education, Tlhokomelo Home Based care and Drop-in centre, Local municipality 	25.6988752, 10z	- 25,8041587,
	5. Ottosdal White Door	Services to victims of GBV and crime	R1 000 000.00	R5 801 912.81	Ngaka Modiri Molema	Tswaing	Ms. Ouma Makokoe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Health SAPS Department of Public Works & Roads Tswaing local municipality National Prosecuting Authority 	28.3929"E	25.6051"S,

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PR 187/2025

ISBN:978-1-77997-955-1