

Thursday, 23 July 2026]

No 123—2026] THIRD SESSION, SEVENTH PARLIAMENT

PARLIAMENT

OF THE

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ANNOUNCEMENTS,

TABLINGS AND

COMMITTEE REPORTS

THURSDAY, 23 JULY 2026

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

National Assembly

The Speaker

1. Referral to Committees of papers tabled

- (1) The following paper is referred to the **Joint Standing Committee on Financial Management of Parliament** for consideration:
 - (a) Monthly Financial Statements of Parliament – June 2026, tabled in terms of section 54(1) of the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act, 2009 (Act No. 10 of 2009).
- (2) The following papers are referred to the **Portfolio Committee on Justice and Constitutional Development**:
 - (a) Proclamation Notice No. 325, published in *Government Gazette* No. 54970, dated 10 July 2026: Referral of matters to existing Special Investigating Unit and Special Tribunal: In respect of the affairs of the Department of Education in the Free State Province, in terms of the Special Investigating Units and Special Tribunals Act, 1996 (Act No. 74 of 1996).
 - (b) Proclamation No. 326, published in *Government Gazette* No. 54970, dated 10 July 2026: Amendment of Proclamation No. 244 of 2025, in terms of the Special Investigating Units and Special Tribunals Act, 1996 (Act No. 74 of 1996).

National Council of Provinces

The Chairperson

1. Executive Undertakings

- (1) The following Executive Undertakings are referred to the **Select Committee on Public Petitions and Executive Undertakings** for consideration and report:
 - (a) **Minister of Home Affairs:** During the Sitting of 19 May 2026, the Minister made the following undertakings:

- (i) *“At the same time, we are bolstering South Africa’s national security through immigration system reforms at a scale not seen before. And we continue to reposition this ecosystem as a key economic enabler, unlocking the power of Home Affairs to drive growth and job creation”.*
- (ii) *“We are now turning this model on its head. Instead of you going far away to a limited number of Home Affairs, we are expanding the number of locations where you can access our services”.*
- (iii) *“Over the coming months we will add first-time ID applications, passport applications and doorstep delivery to this new system. This means that, for the first time ever, South Africans will be able to securely courier their enabling documents to their own homes without the need to visit a physical location just to do a collection”.*
- (iv) *“Over the coming weeks, we will be scaling up the ETA to cover tourists from many more countries. This will be followed by the continuous addition of more visa categories to the ETA, turning it into the single, digitalised and biometrically-secured entry point for all visa applications to South Africa”.*
- (v) *“The BMA recently announced the selected bidders for a R12,5 billion public-private partnership that will demolish and rebuild our six busiest land ports of entry. These six ports account for 80% of all traffic through our border posts”.*

2. Referral to Committees of papers tabled

- (1) The following paper is referred to the **Select Committee on Security and Justice** for consideration and report:
 - (a) A letter, dated 2 July 2026, received from the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development on an application to vacate office in terms of section 13(5)(a)(ii) of the Magistrates Act, 1993 (Act No. 90 of 1993), by Mr LT Mkansi, Regional Court Magistrate, Bloemfontein.

TABLINGS

National Assembly and National Council of Provinces

1. The Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development

- (a) A letter, dated 2 July 2026, received from the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development on an application to vacate office in terms of section 13(5)(a)(ii) of the Magistrates Act, 1993 (Act No. 90 of 1993), by Mr LT Mkansi, Regional Court Magistrate, Bloemfontein.

2. The Minister of Transport

- (a) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the Republic of Mozambique regarding the Coordination of Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue (AMSAR) Services (Signed: 3 December 2025), tabled in terms of section 231(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.

National Assembly

1. The Speaker

- (a) A letter from Minister in The Presidency, informing the National Assembly of the imminent expiry of terms of office of three members of the Board of the Media Development and Diversity Agency, and requesting the Assembly to initiate a recruitment process to fill the vacancies, in terms of the Media Development and Diversity Agency Act, 2002 (Act No. 14 of 2002).

Referred to the **Portfolio Committee on Communications and Digital Technologies** for consideration and report.

National Council of Provinces

1. The Chairperson

- (a) Consolidated Annual Municipal Performance Report 2024/2025 Financial Year, Limpopo.

Referred to the **Select Committee on Cooperative Governance and Public Administration** for consideration.

- (b) WRITTEN NOTICE OF INTERVENTION ISSUED IN TERMS OF SECTIONS 139(4) AND (5) OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, 1996 IN NGWATHE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, FREE STATE.

Referred to the **Select Committee on Cooperative Governance and Public Administration** for consideration and report.

- (c) Report on 2026 Taking Parliament to the People Programme, North West Province: 11 to 15 May 2026.



PARLIAMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PROVINCES

Draft Report: 2026 Taking Parliament to the People (TPTTP): North West Province

Theme: *Ensuring a people-centred local government towards building better communities*

11 to 15 May 2026



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1. LIST OF KEY ACRONYMS

BESS	: Battery Energy Storage System
BNG	: Breaking New Ground
CCMDD	: Central Chronic Medicines Dispensing and Distribution Desk
CRG	: Community Reference Group
CoM	: City of Matlosana
COGTA	: Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs
DDM	: District Development Model
DEL	: Department of Employment and Labour
DHET	: Department of Higher Education and Training
DPWI	: Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
DWS	: Department Water and Sanitation
EPI	: Expanded Programme on Immunisation
HSDG	: Human Settlements Development Grant
MIG	: Municipal Infrastructure Grant
INEP	: Integrated National Electrification Programme
IPP	: Independent Power Producer
KOSH	: Klerksdorp, Orkney, Stilfontein, Hartbeesfontein
LED	: Local Economic Development
MoU	: Memorandum of Understanding
NCOP	: National Council of Provinces
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organisation
NLC	: National Lotteries Commission
NERSA	: National Energy Regulator of South Africa
NSFAS	: National Student Financial Aid Scheme
PPA	: Power Purchase Agreement
PPP	: Public Private Partnership
PV	: Photovoltaic
RPL	: Recognition of Prior Learning
TPTTP	: Taking Parliament to the People
TB	: Tuberculosis
SAHRC	: South African Human Rights Commission
SMME	: Small, Medium and Micro enterprises
SOEs	: State-owned enterprises
SCM	: Supply Chain Management
USSD	: Unstructured Supplementary Service Data
UIF	: Unemployment Insurance Fund
WWTW	: Wastewater Treatment Works

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2.1 Opening Ceremony

The opening ceremony underscored the importance of the Taking Parliament to the People programme in strengthening participatory democracy, accountability, and intergovernmental co-operation. Cllr. F. Mahlophe, Executive Mayor, City of Matlosana, highlighted the municipality's strategic position while acknowledging serious governance, financial and service delivery challenges, and emphasised ongoing stabilisation efforts. Hon. Dr S.F.D. Mohono, Speaker of the North West Provincial Legislature, stressed the value of direct public engagement and identified provincial challenges including crime, unemployment and infrastructure decay. Cllr. K. Molefe, SALGA Provincial Chairperson, raised concerns about gender-based violence, rising costs and municipal sustainability, calling for ethical leadership and funding reforms.

Hon. L.K. Mokgosi, Premier of the North West Province, highlighted service delivery challenges and ongoing provincial interventions aimed at improving governance and housing delivery. Hon. R. Mtshweni-Tsipane, Chairperson of the NCOP, emphasised the programme's role in strengthening oversight and connecting leadership with community realities, while noting persistent challenges such as poor basic services, infrastructure backlogs, housing delays and healthcare pressures.

2.2 Public Hearings

2.2.1 Inputs by members of the Public

In respect of human settlements, communities expressed deep frustration over housing backlogs, poor-quality and incomplete projects, corruption in allocations, lack of title deeds, unsafe living conditions and weak communication. Service delivery failures, particularly water, sanitation and electricity, were closely linked to governance and accountability weaknesses.

Regarding mining, electricity and energy, the residents reported prolonged outages, lack of electrification, high costs, vandalism and poor institutional responsiveness. Mining concerns centred on unemployment, exclusion, illegal mining and lack of local benefit. Energy poverty was highlighted as worsening socio-economic conditions.

In relation to health and economic development, the public inputs highlighted failing infrastructure, poor healthcare quality, staff shortages, long waiting times and limited emergency services. Economic challenges included unemployment, weak support for small businesses, procurement corruption and limited opportunities, particularly for youth.

When it came to agriculture, water and sanitation, communities raised serious concerns about unreliable water supply, sanitation failures and health risks. Barriers to agricultural development

included limited land access, lack of support and poor co-ordination across government, restricting livelihoods and food security.

2.2.2 Responses by members of the Executive

The Executive acknowledged systemic service delivery failures and committed to corrective measures. The Executive Mayor of the City of Matlosana Local Municipality outlined interventions to address infrastructure backlogs, housing delivery, electrification, and local economic development, while emphasising improved co-ordination, maintenance and community engagement. National and provincial leaders committed to addressing corruption, improving allocation systems and accelerating project completion.

Sector-specific responses included stabilising electricity supply, reducing municipal debt to Eskom, expanding renewable energy solutions, revitalising mining for local benefit and strengthening economic development through investment, innovation hubs and enterprise support. Government also committed to improving funding access, reducing bureaucratic delays and promoting inclusive growth.

In social sectors, commitments focused on improving healthcare staffing, infrastructure, and emergency services, expanding agricultural support, resolving land access issues and strengthening integrated planning. Across all responses, emphasis was placed on better co-ordination, transparency and accountability to restore public confidence.

2.3 Site Visits

2.3.1 Economic Development and Job Creation

Site visits revealed significant untapped economic potential at key assets such as PC Pelsers Airport, Goudkoppie Heritage Hill and the Fresh Produce Market. However, these are constrained by weak governance, ageing infrastructure, inadequate funding and poor co-ordination, which limit investment and job creation opportunities. Additional observations included institutional failures at the Klerksdorp Labour Centre and challenges at the Potchefstroom College of Agriculture, such as poor facilities and funding constraints. While opportunities exist in agro-processing, tourism and labour services, decisive governance reforms and infrastructure investment are required.

2.3.2 Health

Health facilities, including hospitals and clinics, were found to be under severe pressure due to overcrowding, ageing infrastructure, staff shortages and limited resources. These conditions undermine patient care, safety and service efficiency. Across visited facilities, persistent issues included long waiting times, unreliable utilities and safety risks. Recommended interventions included

infrastructure upgrades, increased staffing, improved security and modernisation of systems to stabilise health service delivery.

2.3.3 Electricity

Electricity-related projects reflected both progress and major systemic constraints. High mast lighting projects were delayed or non-functional due to financial challenges, governance weaknesses and Eskom-related issues. While initiatives such as the Orkney Solar PV project demonstrate strong potential for energy security and job creation, stalled projects like the gas-to-power plant highlight poor planning, co-ordination failures and weak accountability.

2.3.4 Water, Sanitation and Mining

Wastewater treatment facilities were found to be non-operational, causing severe environmental pollution and health risks due to untreated sewage discharge. These failures reflect infrastructure neglect, vandalism, funding shortages and governance breakdowns. Mining-linked initiatives, including SMME hubs and rehabilitation projects, showed potential but are hindered by incomplete infrastructure, weak planning and lack of co-ordination. Greater accountability and completion of projects are urgently required.

2.3.5 Human Settlements and Roads

Housing and road infrastructure projects are significantly delayed due to funding constraints, poor project management and weak co-ordination. Challenges include vandalism, illegal occupation and incomplete services, undermining delivery outcomes. Road projects are further compromised by sanitation failures and poor planning integration. Communities continue to experience inadequate basic services and prolonged displacement, highlighting systemic governance and accountability gaps.

2.3.6 Overall Recommendations

The delegations called for urgent strengthening of governance, accountability and oversight across all sectors. Key priorities include improved intergovernmental co-ordination, enhanced monitoring, decisive action against maladministration and accelerated infrastructure rehabilitation supported by adequate funding and resource allocation.

Further recommendations emphasised improved planning, transparent reporting, addressing staffing and capacity gaps, enhancing security to prevent vandalism and ensuring meaningful community engagement. Implementation timelines, accountability mechanisms and sustained oversight were identified as critical to achieving measurable improvements.

2.4 Conclusion

The programme revealed deep-rooted service delivery, infrastructure and governance challenges across the City of Matlosana Local Municipality, despite clear development potential. While government has committed to targeted interventions, it should be noted that sustainable improvement will depend on strengthened oversight, effective co-ordination and adequate resourcing. Active community participation to restore trust and to deliver tangible public service outcomes will also be key.

3. INTRODUCTION

The 1996 Constitution established the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) to represent the provinces to ensure that provincial interests are considered in the national sphere of government. It also obliges the House to serve as a national forum for public consideration of issues affecting the provinces and to provide for the representation of municipalities through organised local government.

The NCOP is further mandated to safeguard against governance failures, service delivery breakdowns and instability across provincial and local government. In fulfilling this responsibility, the Constitution assigns it specific oversight functions. These include:

- Approving and periodically reviewing national executive interventions in provinces in terms of section 100(1)(b);
- Approving and reviewing provincial interventions in municipalities under section 139(1)(b);
- Resolving disputes on provincial administrative capacity under section 125(4);
- Participating in decisions to halt transfers of funds to provinces under section 216; and
- Approving delegated legislation in certain cases as provided for in section 146(6).

A core aspect of the NCOP's oversight role is monitoring the effectiveness of intergovernmental relations. This is consistent with its mandate to represent provincial interests in the national sphere of government and to provide for the expression of the views of the different categories of municipalities.

To strengthen public participation and oversight, the NCOP launched the Taking Parliament to the People (TPTTP) programme in 2002. This initiative brings together Members of Parliament, Provincial Legislatures and Municipal Councils to conduct public hearings and site visits within provinces, focusing on key service delivery challenges. Members of the Executive also participate to account on matters under consideration. The programme is typically concluded with an address by the President or the Deputy President. The address, which precedes a debate involving Premiers and NCOP delegates as well as representatives of organised local government, provides an opportunity to reflect on the state of provinces and local government.

The selection of provinces for TPTTP visits is informed by an assessment of service delivery needs. In 2008, the NCOP convened the programme in the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality in the North West Province. The exercise identified key challenges such as healthcare and education concerns, drug abuse, high unemployment, inequality, economic stagnation, weak co-operative governance, poverty, safety and security issues, and poor service delivery.

In 2026, it was observed that these service delivery challenges had intensified. Despite a growing number of indigent households, access to free basic services - including water, sanitation, electricity and refuse removal - had declined due to fiscal pressures, weak revenue collection and rising unrecoverable debt. Persistent water outages and inadequate refuse removal, particularly in rural

areas, remain significant concerns. These conditions necessitated a return visit, with the NCOP focusing its activities on the City of Matlosana Local Municipality.

4. OPENING CEREMONY

4.1 Address by the Executive Mayor of the City of Matlosana Local Municipality

Cllr. F Mahlophe, executive mayor of the City of Matlosana Local Municipality, opened the ceremony, welcoming all attendees to the municipality. The executive mayor then indicated the strategic location of the municipality, noting its position between Johannesburg, Rustenburg, the Northern Cape province and Mahikeng. However, he acknowledged the municipality's ongoing challenges, particularly in relation to service delivery, governance and financial sustainability. While noting these challenges, he expressed the municipality's appreciation of the interventions by provincial departments, including the department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) and Provincial Treasury, that are aimed at stabilising the municipality's financial position. He also emphasised the importance of strengthening co-ordination and planning across national, provincial and local governments using the District Development Model (DDM) as the framework. Lastly, the executive mayor noted that while challenges exist, there was progress on the interventions to address these challenges.

4.2 Address by the Speaker of the North West Provincial Legislature

Hon. Dr. SF Mohono, Speaker in the North West Provincial Legislature, also welcomed all delegates to the North West province. She then highlighted the importance of the programme of "Taking Parliament To The People", as it ensures that communities are listened to and the government is held to account by Parliament. "The programme advances constitutional democracy by allowing direct engagement between Parliament and communities", she added. She then highlighted some of the challenges that are facing the province, namely, high levels of crime, illegal mining, deteriorating infrastructure, poor service delivery and high levels of unemployment, particularly among young people. Like the executive mayor, she also reiterated the need to strengthen co-ordination between the different spheres of government and communities.

4.3 Address by the North West Provincial Chairperson of the South African Local Government Association (SALGA)

Cllr. K Molefe, provincial chairperson of SALGA, also welcomed attendees to the North West Province. The chairperson then raised concerns around how men continue to commit Gender-Based Violence and emphasised the need for a change in behaviour. The chairperson reaffirmed SALGA's commitment to co-operative governance and supporting municipalities to improve performance. He cited the "Thuntsha Lerole Reloaded Programme" as an example of effective co-operation between provincial and local government in restoring service delivery. However, he also noted some challenges that persist within local government in the North West province, including the high energy costs, inability of the division of revenue framework to adequately consider provincial socio-economic

realities and the unfunded municipal mandates, particularly in relation to disasters such as floods. He added that these have a negative effect on municipal revenues, sustainability and disposable income of households within the municipality. Nonetheless, he welcomed some of the government interventions aimed at alleviating some of these energy costs. Lastly, he emphasised the importance of ethical leadership, skills and minimum competency requirements for public representatives in ensuring that we build a capable state.

4.4 Address by the Premier of the North West province

Hon. L. Mokgosi started by conveying condolences to the people of Botswana on the passing of former President Mr. Festus Mogae. He acknowledged the historical, cultural and political ties between Botswana and the North West province. He then thanked the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) for bringing the TPTTP programme to the province. He also noted that the programme allows people to participate in their own development and democratic processes. The Premier added that the province is also in the process of implementing a similar programme called “Thuntsa Lerole”, which will enable people to participate in the development of their own communities. Moreover, there are other initiatives that are implemented by the province, through COGTA, to improve the efficiency and stability of local government, such as the “Kgothe-kgothe” programme. He also indicated that the province has prioritised the delivery of housing, with a focus on addressing blocked and incomplete housing projects. However, he also acknowledged that, despite such interventions being in place, municipalities in the province faced service delivery challenges.

4.5 Address by the Chairperson of the NCOP

Hon. R. Mtshweni-Tsipane, Chairperson of the NCOP, highlighted the importance of the TPTTP as a programme positioned to strengthen public participation, oversight and co-operative governance. She added that the programme enables provincial legislatures and municipal councils to connect with communities and understand daily experiences that affect their well-being. She then moved to key challenges that have been observed during engagements with communities, namely, the increasing number of indigent households; limited access to basic services; persistent water outages and weak waste management; deteriorating road and social infrastructure; challenges in public health facilities, including maintenance backlogs and staff shortages, and delays in housing and water infrastructure projects. Nevertheless, she reaffirmed Parliament’s commitment to promoting equity, social justice and improved service delivery outcomes for communities.

5. PUBLIC HEARINGS

5.1 FOCUS AREA: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

5.1.1 Issues related to RDPs

Mr. Xolani Tshabalala from Jakaranda catalytic project / M12 / Extension 11: He referred to “heaps near houses and that residents were promised that contractors would come to fix houses but that this did not happen”. He noted that he had previously raised their concerns with the Minister when she visited Jakaranda and also with the NCOP during their oversight visit on 23 April 2026, but that nothing had changed. He also raised concern with the official online progress reports that appeared to show Breaking New Ground (BNG) and Community Reference Group (CRG) work in Extension 11 as 100% complete and, as residents, they dispute this.

Several speakers raised issues around RDP houses, for example: Ms. Deketse Malani from JB Marks asked for an update on when they would receive their RDP houses. Noting that proclamation in the area had been pending for more than 11 years, she asked when services would be provided. Mr. Enrico Madjati from Jakaranda, Extension 5 said that the area in Jakaranda is growing but no houses had been built for their group. Furthermore, children must take buses to schools that are far away as there had been no progress in the area for seven years. Mr. George Legotle from eKageng, JB Marks Local Municipality, Ward 19 said he had requested an RDP house and was told it had been built, but no one showed him where it was. He stated that he requested a title deed and was told he had received it already, despite not having received it yet. Lastly, an unnamed speaker from JB Marks Local Municipality, Ward 17, Extension 7 said they had applied for a RDP house and recently heard from Council that it had been approved, but it had not yet been built. They asked for an update.

Mr. Musimane Gape Matomba from JB Marks Local Municipality, Extension 20, Ward 20 raised the issue of backlog of RDP houses and said some existing houses are dilapidated. He said that elderly people were still living in shacks while there were some completed houses that could potentially be used for them. He also alleged corruption was prevalent in the housing department and claimed that houses were being sold to foreign nationals.

Mr. Tabela from Alabama, Ward 4 raised concerns about houses that had been incomplete for years. A contractor was allegedly appointed in September 2025, but the contractor had not come to site. Some structures were dangerous and could injure children. He also raised concern about the sewage that was running down streets and about not having access to water services.

Ms. Nombulelo Ndintwa Motlagana, Kanana, Ward 26 also highlighted concerns about unfinished houses and poor-quality workmanship. She said some houses were plastered with sand and fall apart when it rains or when there was a wind.

Ms. Palesa Beauty from Maquassi Hills, Ward 4 also raised a similar issue, indicating that residents were given slabs and promised houses, but houses had not been delivered. She also referred to challenges in obtaining a title deed for more than 10 years.

Mr. Vuyani Kepeke from Ward 33, Extensions 14–17 asked when RDP houses would be delivered, after 13 years without RDP houses and water. He said Extensions 16 and 17, furthermore, have no water and alleged that projects were given to friends of officials without monitoring.

5.1.2 Issues related to housing processes

Mr. Moponi Motswani from Men's Empowering Development Forum, Jouberton said human settlements cannot be separated from education. He said residents often do not understand permits, title deeds and housing processes, and that this contributes to disputes. He said the organisation has programmes that can assist with public education around housing processes and social ills.

An unnamed speaker from Kanana, Ward 32 raised an issue involving 38 houses. Some beneficiaries had passed away, moved away or were paying rent elsewhere. It was emphasised that there is a high demand and need for residents to access RDP houses.

Mr. Jeri Moetsema from Extension 17, Ward 7 said obtaining title deeds were their biggest challenge. They have lived in their house since 1988 and were regularly told the title deed was not ready.

Ms. Frida from Ward 33 stated that there were no services or development in the area and the residents wanted to see the Executive Mayor, as they were tired of not receiving help from the housing authorities.

Mr. Bakhulule Mabaso from Khuma, Ward 32 reiterated the same, stating that people were still living in shacks without water and toilets, and he asked what would be done for those residents.

Mr. George Mfani from Jakaranda, Ward 15 also raised a similar issue and highlighted that elderly people and people with disabilities remain without houses, toilets or taps, despite officials reporting progress. He referred to people still living in shacks with outside toilets that have no running water, while the municipality supplies water tankers and elderly people must use SASSA grants to buy water. He also referred to a 104-year-old man who was still living in a shack.

An unnamed speaker from Kanana, Ward 27, Extension 11 said that more than 800 people built their own houses on stands received from a certain "Mr. Zwane" from the municipality, but upon requesting their title deeds, they found out that their names were not included in the building plans received from Mr. Zwane and that the plans did not have a stamp. They were also informed that Mr. Zwane had passed away and that they would only receive their title deeds from Mafikeng.

Mr. Mokane from Sunnyside informal settlement, Klerksdorp, Ward 7 indicated that a study found Sunnyside to be on wetland and that people were supposed to have been moved. The contractor did not finish the job as only 80% were moved.

Mr. Kagiso from Maquassi Hills, Extension 10, Ward 1 highlighted that RDP houses in Maquassi Hills have been built but remained unoccupied for more than five years. He asked for them to be verified

and allocated to beneficiaries. He also said informal settlement residents struggle to register for housing because no new settlements are being built. An unnamed speaker from Masakeng, Extension 11 said residents were being asked to pay R6 000 when registering as beneficiaries for houses. It is alleged that they were told to build for themselves, but that they still had to pay the deposit.

5.1.3 Issues related to other basic services

Ms. Irene Matetwane from Ward 30, Stilfontein raised concerns about the safety of the N12, a national road with a sinkhole, noting that the first and second projects relating to the sinkhole had been closed. The road was a hazard for the people living next to the road. She also referred to people staying at Stockerville, on land allegedly bought for relocation under the former MEC for Human Settlements, Ms. Kgoso, asking why residents had not been moved to that land.

Ms. Patience from Alabama, Ward 3 raised concerns of not having water, children going without water at school, unemployment, house break-ins, rising housing needs and uncertainty around new registration for houses.

Ms. Maki Ntai from eKageng/Potchefstroom said she works with children with disabilities and raised issues involving a Public Works building. She referred to harassment, break-ins, a lack of maintenance, electricity problems, flooding, lease issues and a lack of assistance despite previous engagement with the Executive Mayor and municipal officials.

5.1.4 Issues related to governance

Mr. Kobus Tenan from Orkney, Ward 21: raised a property-related complaint involving a 99-year lease and alleged the sale of this property despite restrictions. Furthermore, R50 000 was paid illegally and, as the result, a case had been opened with the Hawks.

Mr. Simon Ndlowana from Kanana, Ward 6 said residents had seen no changes despite promises since 1996. He described Kanana as dirty, referred to railway-line areas and open spaces with tall grass, and linked these conditions to safety risks. He asked why money was allocated when housing projects and roads remain incomplete.

Mr. Mpulele Tsumo from JB Marks Local Municipality raised concerns about the perceived lack of town planning as they were residing on dolomitic land, unused municipal farms and in an overcrowded and compressed small township.

Mr. Philip Rothman from Klerksdorp, Ward 2 said there had been no councillor after 2021 and that he had no one to approach. He applied for a house but was allegedly told the system showed he already had a house and title deed. He said he still does not know where the house is and was not aware of it.

5.1.5 Responses by Ministers, Members of Executive Councils (MECs) and panellists

5.1.5.1 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Executive Mayor of the City of Matlosana provided a response to some of these issues and indicated that at a recent meeting that was held with the community of Jakaranda, it was agreed that the community challenges were creating divisions between the people and the municipality. It was agreed that greater co-operation between the parties, going forward, would be essential for resolving these challenges, including the allocation of permits. People placed in the stands cannot make progress without water and infrastructure. Furthermore, it was also noted that the heap in Jakaranda was left by a contractor and has been a challenge for a while. The municipality tried to arrange for the clean-up at the school, but it was only a partial success. The contractor was still trying to remove heaps. **The Executive Mayor committed to undertake an oversight visit to ensure that the contractor was doing his work.**

The Executive Mayor further highlighted that in terms of the old hostels, Stockamina and Dark City in Khuma, land in Extension 22 was identified for allocating stands. The land was ready and for the process to move forward, co-operation from beneficiaries was required to ensure smooth transition. In terms of the Orkney property with the lease dispute, the mayor cited that he only became aware of the matter today when the speaker raised it. **The mayor committed to follow up on the matter, especially in terms of the court orders.**

On electricity challenges in Jakaranda, the mayor cited that the municipality has a 20 MVA sub-station. Eskom stated that the sub-station did not meet all requirements, so the municipality was addressing the snag list. The project was 98% complete and, once fully operational, Extensions 4 and 5 of Jakaranda would receive electricity from the sub-station.

On the issue of the Sunnyside informal settlement, the mayor cited that the informal settlement was established on a wetland, with the Jagspruit River running through it, which create challenges at the entrance, especially when heavy rains have been experienced for more than four months. Requests were received to construct a bridge or for a temporary bridge to be built. According to the structural engineer, it was not feasible. People risk their lives passing through the river.

On issuing title deeds, the mayor indicated that a programme titled "Title Deeds Fridays" was implemented by the municipality and led by an MMC to ensure the backlogs were addressed. Therefore, municipal initiatives are underway to address title deed backlogs and identify vacant or abandoned houses for corrective action.

Overall, the mayor highlighted that human settlements delivery is constrained by incomplete bulk infrastructure, particularly water and electricity, limiting occupation of serviced stands. Furthermore, contractor underperformance has resulted in incomplete projects, environmental hazards and delayed

service delivery. Informal settlements located on wetlands and flood-prone land pose safety risks and limit infrastructure options.

5.1.5.2 PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

The MEC for Co-operative Governance and Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs responded to concerns from citizens, explaining the prioritisation of vulnerable individuals such as people living with disabilities, the elderly and child-headed households. He stated that allocations of houses were done based on the information received from municipalities through the housing lists. It was the responsibility of ward councillors and ward committees to ensure that the information was correct and that persons were prioritised according to the categories. There have been numerous challenges with the site contractor in Jakaranda. They were last seen in August 2025. A decision would need to be made on how to proceed on that matter.

In Tlokwe, houses had not been built in a very long time due to challenges such as the presence of dolomite. Studies had been conducted in this regard for the JB Marks Local Municipality. In other areas without such challenges, the municipality continues to build houses. For example, in Ventersdorp three contractors will be building 300 houses.

There was a challenge with people staying in unfinished houses in Kanana. Furthermore, about 40 people had stated that their houses were built but that the system said there were no houses. An undertaking was made by the provincial department to prioritise these people, due to the challenge in the system. The MEC referred to a decision previously made that 80% of the allocation received would be allocated to addressing backlogs and unfinished projects. Therefore, only 20% of the budget would be allocated to new projects.

Houses were allocated to beneficiaries, based on the municipal housing lists. A criterion to be included in the list was that the beneficiary should be a South African citizen. Therefore, houses cannot be allocated to foreign nationals. An invitation was extended to members of the public with information on any cases where houses had been allocated to foreign nationals to share the information with the provincial department.

The assistance of auditing houses was required to ensure the correct ownership and payment for municipal services. **The MEC stated his commitment to visit affected communities and encouraged people to send concerns to their ward committees. These concerns should be taken to the councillor to resolve and provide feedback.**

In terms of the unfinished houses in Alabama, a new contractor had been appointed, and a report has been requested by the MEC. Houses which were affected by the earthquake in Kanana and Khuma have partially been refurbished and the process is ongoing, with some houses still outstanding. Arrangements were being made for fixing those houses. People who used to be employed by mines

returned to their original homes, often outside the province, with their RDP houses then being occupied by foreign nationals and, when this happens, houses are rented out, even though there is a need for houses in the local community.

The MEC requested a report from the Department of Public Works in response to the speakers who raised concerns about the buildings they were renting and will put them in contact with the councillor. Furthermore, the MEC raised concerns around inaccurate housing beneficiary lists which undermine fair allocation and prioritisation of vulnerable households.

5.1.5.3 NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

The Minister of Human Settlement reiterated the Housing Policy, which requires the prioritisation of vulnerable groups. She also echoed the invitation of the MEC to accept information pertaining to houses allocated to foreign nationals. She pledged that her department would follow up on any such matters reported to them. There were many ways in which RDP/BNG houses may end up with foreign nationals, including internal arrangements between them and the legal South African owner or through selling or renting of the property by the legal owner. In cases where houses were abandoned and left empty, government could reclaim and reallocate them. The two previous points create backlogs. The municipality should be able to identify such challenges to ensure that intended beneficiaries were living in their houses.

She also highlighted that the Department of Human Settlements would be introducing a programme for registering people online with their identity document numbers. Beneficiaries would be able to track the progress of their house and the province and town where it was built. This programme would hopefully be up and running by October 2026. This would also assist Parliament with the information on beneficiaries, and to track progress. The above mentioned should also assist with planning to ensure that the elderly were prioritised. It was urged that the backlog of especially those persons who were registered between 1998 up to 2007 be cleared completely. The municipality was responsible for registering people, and the Department was responsible for hiring the planners.

Lastly, the MECs commitment to address the backlogs was reiterated, as it affected the entire community. The Free State and North West have blocked projects. These will be addressed.

5.2 FOCUS AREA: MINING, ELECTRICITY AND ENERGY

5.2.1 Issues on high energy prices

Mr. Xolani Tshabalala, Ward 15 requested the Minister to assist with the price of paraffin, as the mayor had made an undertaking to assist with this under the Free Basic Alternative Energy programme, specifically with providing an alternative to this while the electrification process unfolds.

Mr. Pule Leshole, Ward 14 -JB Marks, an SGB member, asked for assistance in dealing with historical school electricity debt. He explained that the school owed money for electricity and was therefore requesting debt relief from the municipality. He stressed the need for the Auditor-General to do an investigation of the school debts. He also pointed out how 'scrap yards' were the reason for cable theft and illegal connections

Mr. Vikwa from Khumo Ext 24, a member of SADTU, raised concerns about the high electricity rates at schools. He wanted to know how Eskom and the municipality were determining rates since they only do meter readings after 3 to 4 months. He further noted that six to eight prior, there was an amnesty for school debts to be written off but even till the present, some schools still owed Eskom or the municipality. He also stated that, in Ventersdorp, in a village called "Tsetse", there were 16 houses that have no electricity due to transformers not working and people in that area were requested to pay an amount of R6000 for them to buy the transformer.

5.2.2 Supply of electricity

Ms. Nomuhle Matebele, Khuma, Ward 31 stated that their area goes for weeks without electricity, with no explanations or communication from Eskom. It was also said that the containers donated by Harmony seem to be useless and cause trash/dumping issues. The question was asked: What is the plan with these containers and when will they be put to good use? Unemployment was also raised as an issue.

Ms. Ntsaki Dipale, Ward 11-JB Marks, a ward councillor, voiced that they have electricity that was connected through the poles and whenever they needed to insert electricity tokens on the electricity box, they needed to call the municipality, which takes up to two days for the matter to be attended to. She further asked that Parliament intervene with the illegal connections in their area as these overload the substations. In an area called 'Disrant', streetlights had not been functional since 2023, and high mast lights were intermittent, resulting in an increase in crime. She was concerned about electricity being billed by the municipality, while it is Eskom who supplies it to the area. Lastly, she requested that the prices of electricity decrease as they were paying a lot for a few units of electricity.

Ms. Sister Sizakele, Ward 16 raised, firstly, a situation of no water, water tanks, toilets or sanitation services in the area. The second issue related to the lack of electricity causing constant darkness in the area, which facilitates criminal activities such as the raping and murdering of residents. It was

emphasised that the rate of unemployment, the lack of government intervention and the high crime rate contribute to the high rates of poverty in the area.

Mr. Pele Boy Davids Ward 23- Kanana noted that they asked for high mast lights from the municipality through a memorandum, since most of the people in the area were working at the mines, leaving early in the morning and coming back when it is already dark. The response they received from the municipality was that the area is not electrified, but that was not correct as they have electricity in their area. He sought to find out from the municipality how their area would qualify for the high mast lights. He also stated that the electricity was not stable in rainy or windy weather conditions as it switches off. Lastly, he voiced concerns about the recruitment processes in the mines.

Mr. Buelo Dimitri Bantsijang, Tigane, Sloja Informal Settlement, Ward 18: commenced with highlighting the issue of no electricity in his area of residence. He then questioned when the mines would be open and functional again to offer employment opportunities and bursaries for youth. Ms. Rebecca Mokoto, Ward 4, raised the issue of constant electricity cuts during bad weather conditions. This affects the area every time it rains or there are heavy winds. Additionally, the high cost of electricity did not make sense in comparison to the low number of units they receive. Mr. George Mogane, Jakaranda, Ward 15: highlighted that he has pleaded for electricity for a long time, yet they remained without it. He pointed out that none of the high mast lighting in the area was working. The request was made that the community be provided with electricity, two functional high mast lights and solar energy devices that may be used to generate electricity as an alternative to electrification.

Mr. Bogosibotsile Johanes Mosiako, JB Marks, Ward 17 raised issues about electricity, specifically the constant power outages that damage their appliances. Upon reporting the damaged appliances to the relevant body, there is never any progress or sufficient feedback about any form of recourse. The speaker further flagged the issue of unemployment, pointing out that the youth remain unemployed due to the extensive experience they were expected to have. He also linked unemployment to the high crime rate in the area.

An unnamed speaker, Ellaton, Ward 36 stated that he was representing 24 homeowners. His issue was that, despite having bought his stand in June 2020 and engaged numerous stakeholders in this, he still had no electricity at his home. The speaker detailed that the municipality informed him that they have no budget for installing a mini sub-station and the Office of the Public Protector recommended that he buy his own poles and connect the electricity himself.

Mr. Shadrack Lesatlela, Khuma, Extension 3, Ward 38 noted that the community experiences ongoing problems with Eskom, including refusal to assist residents with malfunctioning prepaid meter boxes; disconnections carried out without prior notice or consultation and slow or inadequate responses to cable theft. He also alleged that Eskom's assistance was inequitable, citing Jouberton residents as an example of a community that receives help which was denied to people from Khuma.

5.2.3 Governance issues

Ms. Matseki Mosimaneng, JB Marks, Ward 17 wanted to know if Parliament has conducted oversight in the areas within the municipality to assess the situation and the residents' living conditions, specifically, before allocating a budget to the municipality as the public never sees where these funds go to. A second issue raised related to squatters who steal electricity, resulting in faulty systems.

Mr. Vincent Ja from Maquassi Hills, Ward 6 asked what criteria was used when appointing contractors. He noted that he registered for a house and was asked for money.

Ms. Ransoe Matebele, Matlosana, Ward 10 raised issues about electricity and the containers from Harmony Gold. On the matter of electricity, she stated that they have complained for more than 30 years about purchasing electricity from the municipality and wish to purchase the electricity directly from Eskom instead. On the containers, the speaker enquired about their purpose and what exactly would be done with them.

Ms. Palesa Beauty, Maquassi Hills, Ward 4 complained about Eskom, specifically, that they did not assist members of the public with their issues relating to electricity. Their issues with Eskom often go unresolved or are blatantly ignored.

Ms. Mogapi Rhino Marumo, Matlosana, Ward 24 also raised a similar issue and pointed to Eskom's non-responsiveness to electricity issues brought forward, and the exorbitant costs of electricity, especially given the community's state of unemployment and lack of financial means to purchase electricity. He further complained about having reported a broken streetlight over three months ago, that had not been rectified to date.

5.2.4 Cable theft and maintenance

Ms. Nola Stingalo, from Matlosana in the subregion of Stilfontein raised the issue of high rates of cable theft in the area. This ultimately leads to an increase in criminal activities due to the constant darkness. She requested streets lights to alleviate this issue.

Mr. Joel Morwe, JB Marks, Ward 3 questioned why the electric poles/posts that were installed in the area are not functional. The dire conditions of the gravel roads in the area were noted as a concern; when it rains the roads get so wet and muddy that it becomes difficult to move around safely. The speaker also expressed frustration at receiving no state funding or subsidies for his farm, leaving him unemployed and forced to rent out portions of it to make ends meet.

Mr. Dickson Leholohonolo Lesea, Mosia Ward 7 spoke on electricity issues in that the electricity supply for Jouberton should be handed over to Eskom as the current administrators were failing; substations were always subject to electricity theft; zama-zamas steal electricity, along with electricity cables, which ultimately affects the whole area. On mining, the speaker proposes a mining school for the upliftment of unemployed youth who have completed secondary education and have no plan to

further their futures. He further urged that mines be re-opened and functional to alleviate unemployment.

Mr. Kagiso Sejamoholo, Maquassi Hills, Extension 10, Ward 1 also raised the issue of transformers constantly having operational issues during bad weather like rain or heavy winds. Secondly, he stated that, in addition to some houses having no electricity, the prices of electricity were high while the number of units purchased were extremely low in comparison.

Ms. Seipati, Ward -Alabama asked that they be assisted with electricity as they have a problem with cable theft; most times it takes three days for the electricity to be restored after such incidents. She also noted that the municipality had appointed people, but they had not commenced working yet and the reasons for such were unknown. She criticised the issue of an age restriction when it comes to municipal jobs such as the EPWP, which require that a person should be between the ages of 18 and 35 years old, as that leaves people between 35 and 59 years old in limbo.

5.2.5 Mining and employment

Mr. Tebogo Dibe, Sunnyside, Ward 7 pointed out that the shut-down of the mine owned by the Guptas in 2016 resulted in unemployment. Secondly, he posed a question about who the mining bursaries from local mines go to as, currently, the community was not benefiting from them. On electricity, the speaker rejected the proposal that paraffin was hazardous and asked what they should use while they were waiting for their community to be electrified.

Mr. Lekho Elias Letsolo, Kanana, Ward 10 complained about the high unemployment rate while he sees many illegal foreigners being employed to work in mines in and around his community. He further complained about the dire conditions of the roads in the area.

Mr. Oupa April from Ext 4 Jouberton, City of Matlosana Local Municipality asked Parliament to intervene in reopening the closed mines in the area, saying local youth remain unemployed as a result. He also called on Parliament to engage with the community and help develop solutions to create job opportunities.

5.2.6 Responses by national, provincial and local government

5.2.6.1 NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

The Deputy Minister of Electricity and Energy highlighted that due to the debt that the municipality was owing to Eskom, the free 50KW units were no longer allocated to the indigent people. The debt of the district and the three local municipalities under it stood at R3 billion. **The Deputy Minister promised to engage with the municipality to find ways that they could make energy stable and sustainable, and to assist municipalities with their debt.** They were looking at ways to increase allocation of electricity through free basic services (FBS) without impacting the rates and taxpayers.

Hence, they were looking to increase the FBS from 50kw to anything between 200 and 300kw. The Deputy Minister noted that she was aware that Eskom and municipalities blamed each other for services while the community suffered, and her office was piloting a project in four municipalities to resolve the problem. The aim was to create a platform for regular stakeholder engagement and to allow for the regular monitoring of the municipalities' debts. This mechanism and other interventions would allow the Deputy Minister to monitor the distribution of energy that would assist municipalities.

The Deputy Minister also indicated other interventions by national government to alleviate energy cost pressures. She added that the Kenneth Kaunda District would receive R4 million from the energy efficiency programme grants. The district could use it for any energy-related needs such as streetlights, bills or any energy efficiency projects. They also need to ensure that the district has an energy efficiency license. The Deputy Minister stated that smart meters need to be installed, and this would ensure that cable theft and billing were monitored. She also stated that the load shedding or reduction done by Eskom was to protect infrastructure and was done during peak hours where the drawdown is at its highest and smart meters are expected to deal with that. **She committed that load reduction would be eliminated in June in the North West Province.**

5.2.6.2 PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

The MEC for Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism cited that provincial government has already initiated discussions with various mining houses on post-mining activities and opportunities that could be drawn from both closed and existing mines. The MEC further stated the importance of realising that some of the residents do have mining skills which could be put to good use and that a clear difference should be drawn between criminal syndicates and survivalist miners. **Government needs to investigate legislative reform and see how it could integrate the survivalist miners back into the economy because there was a lot of productive reuses of abandoned mining infrastructure.**

On the containers, the MEC stated that when Harmony Gold Mine was done with the container preparation, the municipality, in collaboration with the University of North West, would have to identify those that will undergo training with the objective of building sustainability for the proper and efficient use of the containers. The MEC confirmed that they have commenced innovation hubs with the University. These hubs, which are located in Mahikeng and Potchefstroom, have collaborated with the Department of Economic Development to ensure that innovative ideas by young graduates were implemented and fully realised in a way that eradicates unemployment through ways that go beyond the traditional employment route as government cannot accommodate and cater for all in the area.

5.2.6.3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The executive mayor stated that the municipality resolved to stop the use of paraffin as a consequence of it being flagged as a dangerous substance by the South African Human Rights Commission and as unsustainable by the Auditor-General. The mayor further noted that the Auditor-General pointed out that paraffin was largely sold illegally by illegal foreigners. He stated that paraffin poses serious safety risks and was associated with numerous hazards to communities. The municipality was looking to pilot a solar energy programme as a safer and more sustainable alternative to paraffin. This solar energy would be different in that it would be used for both lighting and cooking purposes. He clarified that the high mast project on the N12 was a South African National Road Agency (SANRAL) project and falls outside the municipality's jurisdiction.

The mayor clarified that electricity in the Tigane, Sloja Informal Settlement, area was handled directly by Eskom and not the municipality. He confirmed, however, that some houses in the area have already been electrified by Eskom. He further stated that Jakaranda will only be electrified once the Integrated National Electrification Programme (INEP) has been approved, pointing out that Eskom had already electrified some households in Kanana.

On the issues of mining, the mayor stated that mining bursaries are being issued. However, the challenge was that they are not being advertised timeously. He confirmed that he had already raised and addressed this issue with the relevant persons. The mayor further stated that the mining sector has historically been the backbone of Matlosana's economy and that its significant decline was a direct contributing factor to the high unemployment rate in the area.

The mayor acknowledged that electricity theft was largely driven by unemployment resulting from mine closures. He cautioned, however, that stealing or illegally bypassing electricity meters overloads transformers and was a direct cause of their malfunctioning. On cable theft, he stated that they were working with the police to arrest cable thieves and eliminate the market for stolen cables, as this motivates the theft. The mayor, however, acknowledged that there was insufficient capacity to safeguard all the areas housing electricity cables. Members of the public were informed that Rucon Mining has purchased the mine at Tigane, and it was expected to commence operations within the next six months, which should help to alleviate unemployment in the area.

On the proposal for a mining school, the mayor stated that this was a sensible idea that should be explored, adding that the "Life Post Mining" programme is also currently underway. On the issue of mining, the mayor stated that it was crucial to formalise artisanal and small-time mining, specifically to eradicate the illegal miners and move forward with those that were mining legally with the necessary skills and resources to do so. On this point, the mayor reiterated looking into the idea of a mining school in the area to strengthen this initiative.

On the issue of sanitation and the turnaround times, he stated that the municipality needs to investigate the point of outsourcing and do away with it as, at times, sewers are deliberately blocked specifically so that these service providers get the tenders relating to sewers from the municipality. He further alluded to the fact that, in some communities, members of the public intentionally block sewerage as they believe that it creates manure which they can ultimately use for growing grasslands in the area for cattle grazing. Those guilty of this do not realise the consequences and long-term effects and need to be cautioned against doing this.

Regarding the high-mast lights, the mayor stated that the municipality currently did not have the financial capacity for them and depends on INEP for their installation. Conversations about fast-tracking these applications with INEP were underway between the municipality and the Deputy Minister's office. The municipality received six of these lights which have been installed in Khuma. To further alleviate the increasing crime rate attributed to the darkness in the city, the municipality has entered into an agreement with Harmony Gold Mine. This agreement entails installing CCTV cameras in the CBD and is in its implementation stage. On the issue of streetlights, the mayor conceded that it was the municipality's responsibility to install and maintain them. However, they face serious issues of having these lights stripped for copper cables shortly after installing. This is why the municipality is looking to move to a system fully powered by solar energy to avoid these situations.

Lastly, on the issue of Eskom's non-responsiveness, the mayor stated that they have activated teams on the ground which will act as catalysts in ensuring that members of the public who raised issues receive prompt and sufficient responses from Eskom. Additionally, he flagged Eskom's complaint-receiving platform as not being accommodative. Not all the members of the community are tech-savvy and not everyone can afford data or airtime to contact Eskom on available platforms.

5.3 FOCUS AREA: HEALTH AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5.3.1 Economic strategies to improve production and innovation

Ms. Jakie Swanepoel, Klerksdorp noted recommendations linked to innovation as part of tender mandatory requirements. It was urged that smart technology be incorporated into existing systems linked to tokens to access municipal services and electricity. It was recommended that a merit system for employees linked to a qualifying company/enterprise be promoted to lift and encourage productive workers.

Ms. Matalisa Monyane from Khuma, Ward 5 referred to the municipality's budget for the financial year 2021/2022 on economic development and raised concerns about dilapidated or underutilised facilities, including Strathvaal sports facilities. She then proposed that the site be used to support the development of a mall, noting that they had approached a business owner and made an offer to purchase, received pre-approval from a national department and had tried to engage with municipal officials, but were still struggling to obtain the clearance certificate required for the building. Furthermore, they had made several submissions to the municipality but received a negative response and unfavourable treatment. They later approached the Premier, who, reportedly, indicated that he would invoke provisions of the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act and involve departments such as education, sport, arts and culture. The speaker said they completed a feasibility study. The speaker further raised concerns about illegal mining, drug abuse and social development issues in Khuma. It was also claimed that Stilfontein was being overcharged for rates and taxes despite being vacant land and not having a business on site. The matter was reportedly also raised with the Presidency.

5.3.2 Economic support

Mr. Alfred Namane raised health and economic concerns. He said he had a contract for building RDP houses but was not paid an outstanding amount of approximately R2 million. He said that this lack of payment has affected his ability to travel to Groote Schuur Hospital for specialist treatment and contributed to his financial hardship, including being unable to pay medical costs. He said he lost his wife due to being unable to pay medical fees. He alleged that someone at provincial level was blocking his payment.

Ms. Mpho Molebalo, from Arabopeng Ceramics (business), in JB Marks Local Municipality raised concerns about support for manufacturing businesses. The speaker referred to the MEC for Economic Development and said that R100 000 was allocated for dumpsters but there had not been further intervention thereafter. He noted that while other companies may not need funding for their equipment, his company does need it as they have been waiting for support for around 20 years. The speaker also referred to COVID-19 relief forms completed for companies affected by the pandemic and asked how far government was in assisting manufacturing companies, as opposed to "tenderpreneurs".

An unnamed speaker, Wolwespruit Development Initiative / Leeudoringstad area stated that the 'initiative' had previously asked the MEC to work with them, but the process is moving slowly. The 'initiative' could create job opportunities. The speaker said they are engaging with Sedibeng / Magalies Water and raised concerns about water infrastructure, including the redirection of water from the Free State to North West. They noted that Leeudoringstad is the only area where the Vaal River crosses more than one provincial boundary. They requested support from the Department. The speaker also raised serious concerns about water quality in Leeudoringstad, referring to small fish in the water and alleging that people have died because of water conditions. They complained about poor treatment at municipal offices. They requested longer operating hours, preferably 24/7, for the clinic in the informal area because people injured or sick at night must travel to hospital without transport or money. They also asked that feedback be given to the community. The speaker requested proactive responses to hantavirus to avoid a pandemic such as COVID-19.

Mr. Rampai, Leeudoringstad raised concerns about the high cost of education and the impact of unemployment, specifically about young people who study nursing, obtain internships or placements in government, and then remain unemployed. He called for better integration between the police and emergency response services to improve speed and availability. He recommended that police officers be certified to provide first aid services. He also requested solutions to unemployment. The speaker asked about the number of permanent jobs in local government and referred to the rotation of ward councillors, suggesting that some people benefit repeatedly from opportunities while others are excluded. Mr. Tshepo from Jouberton, Ward 14 also cited a similar issue about a lack of youth entrepreneurship and business opportunities. The speaker referred to a mining-related business opportunity and said he had applied for funding through the NYDA and submitted company paperwork. A supplier was appointed, but the speaker alleged that the supplier took the money and failed to assist him properly. He approached superiors at the NYDA offices, and SANCO also intervened. The matter was escalated to the legal department in Pretoria. Since 2023, the business has still not started, and the speaker remains caught in a legal process while seeking assistance.

Mr. Daniel (area not mentioned) detailed how he had a business that employed 13 members of the community but had this business shut down as his power supply was cut with no notice or valid reason. He further stated that the community is now afraid of speaking out against issues of this nature as they get sued by municipal staff members that they publicly speak up against. The speaker sought assistance with sewing machinery and a building that has power so he can continue with his business and alleviate the unemployment in his community.

5.3.3 State of health facilities

An unnamed speaker, Sunnyside, Extension 9 raised concerns about the poor condition of roads in Sunnyside, especially near the entrance, where people have reportedly died in numerous accidents.

Furthermore, children were required to take long detours to get to school, which sometimes take more than an hour. It was noted that a contractor was apparently appointed to clean the streets, but allegedly only worked for a short period and did not complete the work. Bridges were unsafe and, as the result, the community wants to repair the bridge themselves, and the mayor was requested to visit the area. Ambulances cannot access the entrance at Extension 9, and heaps of soil have been left in the area by the contractor. The speaker asked when the community will receive proper service delivery.

Mr. Philip Rothman from Tegane, Ward 2 referred to a site at the entrance to Tegane formerly known as the “white elephant”. It had been renovated and was intended to become a laundry service, serving nearby companies, but has since been vandalised. He said it is unclear what is happening with the facility. They also said Ward 2 has no councillor. Tegane is far from hospitals, and the speaker asked whether a mobile ambulance service could be provided. He indicated that there are allegations that some people have died because paramedics arrived too late.

Mr. Milo from Tsofelo, Ward 7 raised concerns about the clinic in Tsofelo. He said there is no medication and a bad smell, and that the clinic is very dirty. The criteria used to appoint nurses was questioned. It was alleged that some nurses lack the necessary knowledge and are providing poor service. He asked that better candidates be appointed. He also raised concerns about sewage in Ward 7, including unbearable smells, sewage flow, and a concomitant inability to sleep. There are no streetlights, making it unsafe to walk at night, and criminals are reportedly waiting for residents to attack them. Drug abuse was also raised as a concern.

5.3.4 Safety issues

Mr. Sibutilemo Kanane, Matlosana, Ward 24 raised concerns about security at the clinic, stating that security personnel were inexperienced and unable to assist when incidents occur. Patients struggle to retrieve their files and medical histories, resulting in new files being opened unnecessarily. Staff have reportedly been asking patients what they need help with before they can be seen, even when patients themselves do not know the nature of the ailments they have. Nurses were alleged to go for lunch without informing patients or leaving early and/or returning late. He also highlighted that poor roads were affecting access to the clinic and making it difficult for ambulances to reach patients and the clinic.

5.3.5 Supply of healthcare

An unnamed speaker, Matlosana / Stilfontein noted that Matlosana was growing and that there was a need to extend clinic operating hours in Stilfontein to 24 hours. The speaker requested better clinic access for township residents. He noted that Tshepong Hospital was a good hospital, but people from Wolmaransstad had to travel to Klerksdorp for services. Concerns were also raised about people allegedly being removed from municipal positions in the local economic development department.

The speaker called for better youth opportunities and suggested that unused rooms in Grootkoppie be used by unemployed people for sewing projects, such as making school uniforms.

Ms. Sanbata Sanda from Tegane, Ward 2 requested that the clinic in Magweti operates 24 hours a day. The speaker alleged that, during the day, nurses are on their phones while elderly people wait outside. It was noted that the clinic in Extension 24 operates from 07:00 to 19:00, but it is far for residents residing on the furthest side. Pregnant women have difficulty walking to the clinic. The speaker asked government to extend clinic hours. Concerns were raised about the cemetery in Extension 7, asking for it to be enclosed. The speaker also raised concerns about social ills, unemployment, alleged nepotism, and municipal hiring practices, saying connected people are favoured.

An unnamed speaker from Khuma, Extension 32 requested ambulances for clinics, stating that residents walk to the clinic at night and that this is unsafe. Waste is reportedly collected at 23:00 or midnight by workers who may be under the influence of alcohol, with no supervision. Streets are in poor condition. The speaker said the area does not have a mall and residents must travel to Klerksdorp. He also raised concerns about elderly people who support community clubs and must pay to use toilets at shopping malls. The speaker suggested discounts or support for elderly people, especially grant recipients.

Ms. Maki Mntai raised concerns about elderly people and people with disabilities waiting outside Boiketlape clinic in the rain and cold weather. At some point, the nurses allow vulnerable people to not wait outside, but the clinic staff are rude. She contacted the MEC, who said he was in Rustenburg and that she should contact the province. A delegate from the province arrived and asked that nurses treat patients with respect. She also cited that residents travel from far away to the clinic but, due to lack of medication and unavailability, often have to return the next day. There is no medication at facilities, thus special queues are needed for vulnerable groups. Ambulances reportedly do not arrive when called.

An unnamed speaker who never mentioned their place of residence raised concerns about her child who was admitted to the learning programme in Cuba but then left unattended when she fell ill abroad. She requested to know why the children were left stranded in a foreign land and why the funding to Cuba does not account for the participant's healthcare needs, should they arise.

5.3.6 Issues related to other basic services

Ms. Somotwe from Jouberton, Wards 14 and 16 raised severe sewage concerns, saying three women are living with sewage water in their houses and yards. Toilets are not working, baths have been removed, and sewage comes out of the toilet at the back of the property. Cars cannot drive in the streets because of sewage, and residents must use stones and bricks as stepping stones to enter

their homes. Furniture is also placed on stones and bricks. The speaker said there were small pipes installed in Ward 16 that cannot carry the sewage load, causing children to get sick.

5.3.7 Responses by local, provincial and national government

5.3.7.1 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Executive Mayor reiterated the municipality's commitment to transparency during the process and expressed his sadness that residents are being subjected to severe sewage problems and that they are becoming sick. He stated that the Municipal Manager is present and must remain involved, and the relevant director is also in attendance. He committed that this problem would be prioritised.

The mayor apologised for what the one resident and her children have been going through for more than 20 years, including sewage problems caused by pipes that are smaller than they should be. **He stated that the municipality will take this opportunity to ensure that the matter is addressed.** He also stated that a report was received yesterday and was referred to the relevant director on the issues related to electricity. The municipality is dealing with them. The sewage issue has been going on for a long time, and the persistent rain makes maintenance difficult. He agreed that people should not be subjected to these living conditions.

On the question of employment opportunities for people living with disabilities within the municipal office structures, the mayor indicated that the municipality would continue to pay attention to this matter. He agreed that unemployment is a massive challenge, especially with mines closing. The municipality is in negotiations with mining houses, together with the District Mayor, to conduct inspections and meet with mines regarding job opportunities.

On issues related to roads, the mayor agreed that there is a problem and the constant rains cause delays on completion of some projects. The municipality needs to prepare some of its graders, but rain has been a challenge. The municipality is having conversations with the province for assistance. **The province has committed to assisting with some roads in Khuma, Jouberton and other townships.**

The road next to the clinic in Kanana is very important and the municipality attempted to repair it and included it in budget allocations. However, when work commenced on the road, the project was stopped by the "30% gang". The mayor opened a criminal case against them, but nothing has happened yet. Municipal workers were threatened and keys were taken away. The mayor requested support from law enforcement agencies.

Regarding the Sunnyside bridge, the municipality will look at the new budget to determine how to address it. The bridge is next to the river and in a wetland. The structural engineer consulted did not reckon that a temporary bridge is a safe option. The contractor did not retrieve all the rubble, and heaps of rubble remain in the streets.

5.3.7.2 PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

The MEC for Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism stated that the Department is training people so that they can qualify and participate in the economy. This includes small-scale support for informal traders, such as hawkers. To this effect, R5 million was set aside, of which R3.5 million was utilised in the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District through the integrated development services. The Department can provide a beneficiary list of individuals who were involved in the process.

The MEC further elaborated that in JB Marks Local Municipality, TVET institutions are assisting with start-ups and other vocations. A total of 153 learners is trained, and the Innovation Hub is working with the university to provide training.

For beneficiation in Dr Kenneth Kaunda District, R2.4 million has been allocated, including support for persons with disabilities. There is a list of companies receiving support through equipment and machinery. The aim is to prepare citizens to participate in the economy.

Moreover, the Department is looking into mining and energy opportunities in the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District. Institutional reform is being undertaken to improve how these issues are addressed. Although some jobs are being created, further job opportunities for young people must be created. As a result, the department has made commitments in relation to the Harmony project and the Majakotata/popcorn-coloured containers project. This includes refurbishing containers as well as providing training and start-up support of R100 000. Support depends on how the businesses are structured. The Department also tracks performance, and extensions can be applied for if a business is progressing. One start-up which previously formed part of the project received a total of R1.1 million, for four projects, since some projects showing good performance were supported for multiple years.

The MEC also explained that there are mining opportunities arising from engagement with mining houses, including potential opportunities on disused mining land. A programme has been established as part of institutional reform to change the way things have previously been done. The MEC distinguished between criminal elements and survivalist miners. She pleaded that people should accept mining opportunities but be aware that mines are closing. There are environmental responsibilities linked to rehabilitation, but communities are often left with destroyed land. The MEC indicated that communities can still benefit from mining land without mining, and that other opportunities, such as rehabilitation projects and solar farms, should also be explored.

The MEC for Public Works and Roads also provided details in relation to roads. The MEC referred to the initiation of roadworks on a section of road from the N12 to Orkney, including the rehabilitation of a bridge. The flyover had cracks and was now over 30 years old. When travelling from Orkney or Khuma, people previously had to take the long way around. The rehabilitation of the bridge came at a cost of R91 million.

The MEC also spoke about projects that are in the pipeline, which the community might not be aware of. These include R24 million for the rehabilitation of the Schoemansdrift bridge, and related projects. The assessment of the scope of work is underway. The work relates to repair and reinstatement of bridges across the area. Many old bridges were historically not maintained. Erosion protection measures are now included. In the past, insufficient provision was made for stormwater drainage.

The MEC also indicated that the department would provide support for fixing potholes. It is looking at supplying asphalt, including 1 600 bags of asphalt for Ventersdorp and Potchefstroom, and 8 000 bags of asphalt for Maquassi Hills. The MEC emphasised co-operation and intergovernmental relations. The MEC referred to the Vala Zonke programme, meaning “close it all”, and said there is a need to include Setswana names, such as Mahlamoho. In relation to public works buildings and areas of responsibility, including national responsibilities, the MEC referred to lawlessness and foreigners who have hijacked buildings. The Department is in the process of reclaiming buildings and preparing them for use by local people. This is linked to unemployment and related challenges. Once processes are in place, the Department will use the ‘Red Ants’. The MEC said this will require support and co-operation from the community.

The MEC for Health also provided some feedback on some of the health issues that were raised by the community. On the issue of the security concerns at the clinic in Kanana, the MEC stated that security requirements at the Kanana clinic are determined by the Department of Health’s security assessment, which currently indicates that the seven security personnel stationed there do not require firearms.

Regarding the clinics operating for 24 hours, it was stated that extending clinic operating hours to 24/7 is currently not feasible due to budgetary constraints. The cost of staffing nurses and doctors around the clock means the municipality can only roll this out one clinic at a time.

With regards to the community health workers (CHWs), the MEC stated that following a court challenge by community members regarding the qualifications of community health workers (CHWs), the court order directed that all CHWs be absorbed and appointed on a full-time basis. As a result, those with a matric qualification were permanently appointed with adjusted stipends, while those without matric had their contracts extended for three years. Of the 794 CHWs in the municipality, 325 hold matric qualifications and 496 are on contract. The municipality is currently in the process of absorbing, educating and upskilling those without matric.

Regarding the issue of the shortage of medicine, the MEC stated that the province currently has a medicine availability rate of 86%, which is 4% above the national average of 82%. He acknowledged, however, that this does not dismiss residents’ concerns about medicine shortages at certain clinics, and confirmed that the department will conduct oversight visits to affected clinics and take the necessary corrective action thereafter.

The MEC stated that, while the department recognises the need for shelters in clinic waiting areas, budgetary constraints have hindered progress, and they have gone as far as seeking donations to supplement funding for this purpose. The MEC stated that the province currently has 150 ambulances, having acquired 50 last year, with a further order of 35 already placed and an additional 15 to be ordered by the end of May. On the issue of driver shortages, call centres have been established to assist with managing ambulance-related issues in real time. The MEC noted, however, that budget constraints remain a challenge in fully addressing the province's ambulance needs.

The MEC stated that concerns regarding cleanliness and the mistreatment of patients by nursing staff will be addressed through clinic visits and direct engagements with nurses. He acknowledged that while both the state of cleanliness and the conduct of nursing staff are unacceptable, any corrective action will be handled in a humane and professional manner, considering the work pressures nurses face.

5.3.7.3 NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

The Deputy Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition opened her response by acknowledging that unemployment was the most dominant concern raised. Affirming that getting citizens into employment remains the government's number one priority, she further stated that it is the role of government to create conducive environments for labour through the expansion of industries and investment. The Deputy Minister stated that businesses require accessible roads and adequate transport infrastructure to reach consumers effectively. She acknowledged that the current state of roads in the area hinders this. She affirmed that it is the government's responsibility to address this through co-operation across all levels and spheres of government.

The Deputy Minister stated that the North West Province holds significant untapped potential. Government must translate this into real opportunities, as employment brings dignity, hope, security and a better quality of life. She further noted that a key challenge is the lack of awareness among residents about available funding opportunities. She highlighted that there are entities established specifically to support and grow businesses in this regard.

The Deputy Minister noted that her department is working to establish a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in the North West Province. She is currently engaging with the Premier and MEC on how this process can be fast-tracked. The Deputy Minister stated that in response to delays caused by bureaucratic red tape, her department has piloted a "Fusion Centre" - a live dashboard through which investors and businesses can log their investments, track job creation progress, and directly query the reasons for any delays. The platform is aimed at fast-tracking economic development, reducing bottlenecks and fostering partnerships with a view to sustainable growth and job creation.

5.4 FOCUS AREA: AGRICULTURE, WATER AND SANITATION

5.4.1 Land leasing process

Ms. Kedeboni from ward 4 Quaker Hills asked the Department of Agriculture how long it takes for the lease to be approved, because she has applied twice, with no response. She asked who gets awarded the lease and on what grounds.

Mr. Tebe Nkadiniyane also made a similar request, asking for more land, as 3 hectares of land is not enough. He also asked for the West Vaal Hospital to be opened so that people can get assistance.

5.4.2 Water infrastructure

Ms. Grace Zikalala from ward 4 Quaker Hills in the Tambo 4 area is concerned about the sewage spillage due to two main holes near her house. She stays with someone who needs an oxygen tank to breathe.

Mr. Mazwi from Jakaranda voiced that in the Jakaranda area there has not been an EPWP programme or any programme that the municipality offers. He says that they are being deprived of any municipal programmes as the community of Jakaranda. He further states that there is no water in the area and the truck does not go into the informal settlement to provide them with water. He is asking for two water tanks for his community.

5.4.3 Agricultural support

Zodwa from Jakaranda asked that the government support/provide seeds and land to do agriculture projects on a larger scale. She is already doing it in her backyard garden.

5.4.4 Responses by local, provincial and national government

5.4.4.1 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Executive Mayor acknowledged the concerns that have been raised by community members. He indicated that he would exchange notes with his counterparts, where necessary, to find solutions.

Other issues were raised regarding Matlosana, including the hub in Khuma. The mayor indicated that these issues would be formalised and that a formal meeting would be held. The mayor indicated that the matter relates to the Social and Labour Plan process involving Harmony Gold Mine. He said that information would be submitted on how much was spent. He stated that the hub cannot be handed over to the owners in an incomplete state. It would be irresponsible to agree that the hub be allocated to young people while it still had defects. He explained that this was the cause of the delay. The defects will be corrected before the hub is handed over to the owners.

In relation to Tigane, the Mayor indicated that facilities have been budgeted for and that the matter has gone through the tender process. The vandalised stadium in Tigane will be refurbished and

restored. The mayor indicated that the municipality would continue to work together with stakeholders to ensure that mines are held accountable.

5.4.4.2 PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

The MEC indicated that gangsterism in Dr Kenneth Kaunda District was also raised in the close-out report of the Provincial Committee on Circumcision. He stated that gangsterism is dominant in Maquassi and Matlosana, where some children go through circumcision processes linked to initiation schools. Some of those schools are reportedly linked to gangs, and only when the children return home do parents learn that their children are leaning towards gangsterism. The MEC indicated that the onus is on traditional schools to address this issue, together with the Department of Social Development.

Regarding backyard poultry, the MEC indicated that if the person who raised the matter was present, they were welcome to speak to the representatives from the Department who were present. He said that the Department wants to adjust the programme so that it supports people at the entry level of food production. The aim is that, within three years, a person with a backyard garden should be able to graduate to a higher level of production. The programme has two purposes. The first is food security, so that people can produce food. The second is to help people produce a surplus, which can then be linked to a programme of aggregation, allowing people to deliver vegetables and generate income. He encouraged people to start food gardens now.

Regarding access to land, the MEC indicated that a person who wants to start farming should begin with a business plan. They should go to the municipality and the Local Economic Development office to ask for assistance. The municipality can then provide options, including whether the municipality has land available or whether the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform should be approached. The municipality can then request that land be made available for production. He noted that delays in accessing land can hold people back.

Regarding Matlosana, the MEC indicated that the office of agriculture will assist the speaker. On the CPA, he indicated that they have mineral deposits of gold, but that the gold price has gone down. He said that many people buy food for CPA members and then claim that they will support them in relation to mining rights. He also indicated that the CPA has not convened an AGM for almost two terms in relation to the mining rights.

The MEC explained that a learnership must run for a minimum of 12 months and can run up to 24 months. If a programme is shorter than 12 months, it is not a learnership but a skills programme. This is why stipends are not standardised. Payments can start from around R2 000 upwards. In a skills programme, participants do not exit with a qualification, but with a statement of completion for the skills programme. A skills programme is therefore not structured in the same way as a learnership.

Regarding mining and the mining school in Matlosana, the MEC indicated that provincial and national government have agreements with institutions of higher learning. He stated that mining and engineering are being pursued at North-West University, while a medical school is being pursued in the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District. He said that the university should not be allowed to separate the medical school from its faculty management. Faculty management should be located where the university and faculty are based. However, the decision has already been taken for the whole Faculty of Medicine to move from Potchefstroom to Klerksdorp. It was agreed that the first intake will take place in 2028.

5.5 SUBMISSIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC CAPTURED ELECTRONICALLY

Apart from oral submissions made during public hearings, members of the public were afforded the opportunity to make submissions regarding service delivery challenges via team of officials tasked with capturing submissions electronically. The submissions team received submissions on 12, 13 and 14 May. A total of 158 submissions were captured electronically. This number may increase, as handwritten submissions received from session chairpersons during the event are being captured on the system, noting that most lack the detail required for the institution to follow up on or to contact the members of the public who made the submissions to solicit further information. All submissions captured electronically will be referred to the relevant sphere of government for feedback, along with this report. Given the personal details captured during the electronic submissions process, the submissions will not be published as part of this report, as it would be in contravention of the Protection of Personal Information Act, Act No.4 of 2013.

6. OVERSIGHT VISITS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND JOB CREATION

6.1 PC PELSER AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT

6.1.1 Background

The PC Pelser Airport is a municipal airport situated in the City of Matlosana between Klerksdorp and Stilfontein. The airport serves as a regional aviation facility mainly used for general aviation, pilot training, private charter flights, recreational aviation and mining-related business travel. It currently consists of a paved runway of 1 500m, two grass runways, taxiways and apron areas, a terminal building and hangars, and limited navigation and lighting systems. In 2011, the City of Matlosana commissioned an Airport Development Business Plan and Master Plan to assess the future development potential of the airport into an international cargo port, domestic passenger hub and warehousing facility. The development of the airport aligns with the municipality's broader Local Economic Development objectives and long-term economic growth strategy.

6.1.2 Key challenges

- The municipality lacks capacity to monitor and secure the perimeter of the airport, which makes the facility prone to unscrupulous operators in an area surrounded by illegal mining activities, as there are no officials working at the airport. Only one official works at the airport as caretaker.
- The airport has no established infrastructure and human capital that can monitor persons and goods flown in and out.
- Infrastructure at the airport is ageing.
- The airport faces security concerns, including inadequate security systems, no full-time air traffic control tower, limited lighting systems, illegal landing of unauthorised aircrafts, and criminals taking advantage of the poor state and condition of the airport.
- The airport does not generate any profit, has an insufficient maintenance budget and attracts limited investment.

6.1.3 Observations

- The municipality leases the airport facility to private aviation operators. These include fuel tankers, a privately owned aviation school, and other critical and basic infrastructure, which the municipality is responsible for maintaining. However, tenants are forced to hire their own private security to protect their business interests.
- The airport leases 2 of 11 small hangars while the other 9 hangars remain as idle capacity for flying small aeroplanes. The two hangars are rented out at R2 200 per month.
- There is no specific budget from the municipality for the airport, and the facility thrives on licencing fees of R6 000 per annum. Due to low profit margins, the facility's sustainable viability

is not guaranteed.

- The municipality is engaging government entities, Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) and private investors to develop and operationalise a funding model that will ensure the facility operates at full capacity and achieves economies of scale.

6.1.4 Findings

- The PC Pelser Airport is strategically located near the N12 Development Corridor and has the potential to become a regional economic and logistics hub for the North West Province.
- If properly developed and revitalised, the airport can promote economic development and investment in Matlosana, support business and mining-related air travel, create opportunities for tourism growth, facilitate cargo and logistics opportunities, support aviation training and aviation-related business, and improve regional accessibility and connectivity.
- Institutional and administrative gaps, which include unresolved lease agreements for airport land and facilities, as well as lack of clarity regarding custodianship of the airport delayed the implementation readiness of the project. As a result, the service provider could not commence work, and the contract period is nearing completion without implementation.
- The municipality can attract investors through, amongst others, Public Private Partnerships (PPP). However, security concerns, such as the risk of theft and vandalism, can impact investor confidence negatively.
- The LED Directorate in the municipality is currently facilitating engagements with potential investors and stakeholders with the intention of establishing Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) and sourcing government and private sector funding support.

6.1.5 Recommendations by the NCOP delegation

No.	Recommendation	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe
6.1.5.1	The NCOP delegation resolved that the National Department of Transport should take responsibility to secure the airport as a national key point.	National Department of Transport (DOT).	By 2029
6.1.5.2	The Select Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Mineral Resources, together with the Select Committee on Economic Development and Trade, and the Select Committee on Security	Relevant oversight committees in the NCOP and Provincial Legislature.	Ongoing

	and Justice in the NCOP and corresponding committees in the provincial legislature, need to plan joint oversight of the project to ensure that the airport is developed into a national key point.		
6.1.5.3	The Select Committee on Economic Development and Trade should strengthen oversight on this airport and other municipal airports in the country to prevent their potential misuse as conduits for drug, minerals and human trafficking.	SC Economic Development and Trade	Ongoing
6.1.5.4	The airport should be converted into a Special Economic Zone (SEZ)	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (DTIC)	Not specified
6.1.5.5	The District Municipality should ensure that local municipalities increase the number of households with access to piped water by 20%. An updated status report on the implementation is to be submitted to the NCOP.	Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality	29 May 2026

6.2 GOUDKOPPIE HERITAGE HILL

6.2.1 Background

Goudkoppie, also known as “Gold Hill,” is historically linked to the discovery of gold in the Klerksdorp area during the late 1800s. The site reflects the mining history that contributed significantly to the development of the City of Matlosana and the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District. The area also contains evidence of early indigenous settlements, stone tools, old mining remnants and Boer War structures. It has been recognised as an important heritage and tourism asset for the municipality. In 2017, it was declared a Provincial Heritage Site.

Between 2017 and 2022, Goudkoppie was heavily vandalised by vagrants and especially illegal mining operations. However, in 2021, a community-based organisation named Leano La Bophelo

entered into a Public Private Partnership (PPP) with the City of Matlosana as the landowners of Goudkoppie and the Local Heritage Authority. As a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO), Leano La Bophelo obtained funding from the National Lotteries Commission (NLC) in 2024 for a community project that involved reclaiming and repairing infrastructure at Goudkoppie. This PPP agreement was recently concluded. During the period of the PPP agreement, Leano La Bophelo did extensive repair and renovation of infrastructure at the site. The replica village was totally rebuilt and the Info Hut secured with properly lockable gates. The utility services were also restored.

6.2.2 Key challenges

- There is a communication breakdown and poor co-operation between municipal officials and Leano La Bophelo, which places the community and economic development potential of the project at serious risk. The perceived interference, lack of transparency and unenforceable Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) deepens mistrust issues.
- The extension of the building structure by Leano La Bophelo did not comply with the building norms and standards due to the lack of an exit door and violation of safety conditions in instances of emergency.
- Safety and compliance were severely compromised due to the lack of architectural evidence for building plan approvals.
- The site has no proper security personnel and is subject to vandalism and theft, mostly by illegal miners, commonly referred to as zama-zamas, as well as illegal dumping and littering.
- As the site was neglected, it became a haven for children living on the streets, drug addicts and gangsters.
- The site does not receive any grant support from the municipality and lacks investor funding. It can thus only conduct limited maintenance and infrastructure upgrades. This, coupled with poor marketing and limited tourism promotion, has resulted in the deterioration of heritage resources.

6.2.3 Observations

- Goudkoppie Heritage Hill is owned by the Parks Department of the Matlosana Local Municipality.
- The fixed improvements and building innovations at the site were not updated and incorporated into the property value and entry in the asset register, as required by the asset management unit under the Auditor General of South Africa (AGSA).
- Goudkoppie is recognised as one of the best-run museums in South Africa, with significant potential for economic development and job creation through tourism sector boost.

6.2.4 Findings

- The lack of co-operation and contestation for influence and control of the project emanates from allegations of inflated egos, both on the side of municipal officials and Leano La Bophelo. This contributes negatively to the combating of illegal mining activities at the site, as well as to the high levels of unemployment.
- The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) relating to the PPP lapsed due to miscommunication and lack of trust on the side of both parties.
- Despite these challenges, the project continues to hold significant potential for tourism growth, local economic stimulation and job creation within the municipality.

6.2.5 Recommendations by the NCOP delegation

No.	Recommendation	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe
6.2.5.1	The NCOP delegation resolved that the project must be thoroughly investigated, as the contents of the MOU are unknown.	Matlosana Local Municipality and the Portfolio Committee on Economic Development in the North West Provincial Legislature	August 2026
6.2.5.2	The extortion of minerals must be eliminated through collaboration between the security cluster law enforcement agencies to restore law and order. Joint oversight must be prioritised between the Security Cluster and Economic Development Select Committees.	Select Committees on Security and Justice and Trade and Economic Development	Ongoing

6.3 MATLOSANA FRESH PRODUCE MARKET

6.3.1 Background

The Matlosana Fresh Produce Market is one of the municipality's key agro-economic infrastructure projects aimed at promoting food security, agro-processing, agricultural trade and SMME participation within the agricultural value chain. The facility has completed its building extension phase. However,

further infrastructure upgrades are still required to ensure full operational functionality. Outstanding requirements include storage and packaging facilities, refrigeration systems and ventilation control systems. The municipality is currently exploring the utilisation of the facility for agro-processing purposes while also pursuing the establishment of a modern indoor hydroponic container farming hub to support youth entrepreneurship and sustainable agricultural development.

6.3.2 Key challenges

- The Fresh Produce Market building extension was completed but needs to adhere to specifications for the building to become fully operational.
- The building lacks storage and packaging facilities, refrigeration systems and ventilation control.
- Inconsistent trader on-boarding, infrastructure dependency on reliable electricity and water supply and limited support systems for small traders.
- Funding support is required for agro-processing infrastructure, storage facilities and refrigeration equipment.
- Transformation in the appointment of Black-marketing agents is constrained by the already existing and established marketing agents who also happen to own farms.

6.3.3 Observations

- The Matlosana Local Municipality owns the Matlosana Fresh Produce Market (FPM).
- The market yields approximately R27 million per annum in profit for the municipality and spends R9 million to service the fresh produce, including payment of salaries.
- Of the 44 funded posts, the municipality employs 32 employees to operate the fresh produce market. Eight of the 32 employees are women. Also, women occupy five of the eight managerial positions.
- The FPM also had internship personnel whose contracts expired recently. Work-integrated learners have been appointed.
- The South African Marketing of Agricultural Products Act of 1996 regulates the behaviour of marketing agents in operating fresh produce markets.
- The Agricultural Produce Agents Council (APAC), a body appointed by the Department of Agriculture, regulates and supervises activities related to fresh produce, exports and livestock agents. This council should facilitate the appointment of Black-marketing agents by creating space for transformation and making the marketing agents' participation fee more affordable and accessible.
- The marketing agents are at liberty to employ their own personnel, and the municipality does not influence the recruitment process at the fresh produce market.
- The marketing agents predominantly employ foreign nationals within their operations in their

staff establishment of 200 workers.

- The extension building is for meat processing and agro-processing.
- Some buildings of the fresh produce market still have roofing made of asbestos material, which poses an environmental health risk.

6.3.4 Findings

- Marketing agents pay a user fee of approximately R51 000 to operate for three years. This user fee makes it difficult for Black marketing agents to participate in marketing fresh produce and thus negates the strategic objectives of the transformative legislative framework.
- This project represents a tangible, scalable and impactful model for post-mining economic transition. It integrates multiple sectors (agriculture, SMME development and infrastructure) and directly addresses key development priorities such as job creation, food security and local economic inclusion.
- The project showcases a partnership-driven approach to development and provides a visible example of how local government implements strategic catalytic projects to build a competitive and sustainable post-mining economy.

6.3.5 Recommendations by the NCOP delegation

No.	Recommendation	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe
6.3.5.1	In the 2024/25 financial year, the Auditor General of South Africa (AGSA) raised a material irregularity relating to the collection of market dues. The AGSA reports that despite multiple requests, the municipality has not provided it with sufficient information to draw a conclusion as to whether remedial action was implemented. The material irregularity issues flagged by the AGSA should be thoroughly investigated, with ensuing consequence management.	Department of Agriculture, in collaboration with the Matlosana Local Municipality.	Over a period of 6 months (November 2026)

6.3.5.2	FPM must expeditiously fill the 12 vacant positions, even if temporarily, whilst the due recruitment process for permanent appointments is underway.	Matlosana Local Municipality	On or before 19 May 2026
6.3.5.3	The Matlosana Fresh Produce Market master (Manager) must provide the NCOP with a report outlining the challenges constraining operational efficiency across all fresh produce markets in South Africa.	Matlosana Fresh Produce Market master (Manager)	In the next 14 days (28 May 2026).

6.4 POTCHEFSTROOM COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

6.4.1 Background

The Potchefstroom College of Agriculture is one of 11 agricultural colleges in South Africa and is a provincial priority that gets funding via an equitable share. It reports to the executive council of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) and to the head of DARD. The Council of Higher Education accredits its courses under the Higher Education Act, No. 101 of 1997. The College's advisory council consists of industry experts, farmers, alumni, parents, other institutions of higher learning, community representatives, the municipality, research institutions, organised agriculture, academics and non-academics. The college also has an academic board and a student representative council. The College is more than 115 years old and shares its site with the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) and entities delivering services and functions such as veterinary services, district services and research services within the precinct. The precinct encompasses 230ha, of which 106ha is for exclusive use by the college. The College offers the only accredited programme offered in South Africa in mixed farming, which is a 3-year diploma programme. The College launched its recognition of prior learning (RPL) pilot project in 2019/2020. Currently, 165 people are registered in the system. More than 750 farmers have benefited from the RPL system since 2020, and more than 300 received certificates. A Cabinet decision was taken that agricultural colleges fall under the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET), but that the management of the colleges be delegated to the Minister of Agriculture. The revenue generated by the College goes to the provincial treasury. It is therefore not ring-fenced for the college.

6.4.2 Key challenges

- Infrastructure maintenance and development are major challenges. For the current financial year, the College has a zero-budget allocation for maintenance and infrastructure. This was due to funds being reprioritised to address the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD).
- The current staff vacancy rate is 27%, with a moratorium on hiring while the Department engages in a sector job evaluation process, currently focusing on agricultural colleges. No appointments can be made while the process is pending, which overburdens current personnel. The College is therefore awaiting the finalisation of the declaration of colleges as a national competency, falling under the DHET. Without this change, the College foresees continued challenges and a lack of funding.
- Agricultural colleges face an additional financial challenge, as R109 million was redirected from agricultural college funding to fund part of the FMD response.
- The academic articulation of diplomas earned at agricultural colleges poses a challenge in that some students achieve a 3-year diploma, but when they move to a university, they are not credited for complete courses and must start from scratch with zero credits. Stellenbosch University performs well in terms of Elsenburg Agricultural College, but other universities lag behind in this regard. At Stellenbosch University, a learner from Elsenburg college gets credited for courses completed at the college and thus advances towards the degree qualification.
- Students are unable to apply for the National Student Funding Aid Scheme (NSFAS), and funding proposals must be submitted by the DoA to NSFAS. The slow response from NSFAS means that feedback sometimes only comes back when students are already registering for the academic year.
- The college does not have an assigned social worker or psychologist. The Department of Health offers social work service support to the college on a rotational basis. There is a need for greater involvement of the Department of Social Development, as many students come from indigent families and require support.

6.4.3 Observations

- Potchefstroom Agricultural College is the only college that operates mixed farming in South Africa.
- Two heritage buildings on the precinct are in a state of disrepair due to neglect. The management and conservation of these buildings reside with the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and not the Department of Agriculture (DoA).
- The College currently has limited student accommodation available on campus, with one building being refurbished, which can house 115 students.

- Colleges use outdated equipment for their practical lessons, and graduates from these institutions are not readily integrated into the work environment without experiential training.
- Currently, there are 121 students attending practicals under the prevailing conditions.

6.4.4 Findings

- Ongoing budget reallocations and insufficient dedicated funding undermine infrastructure upkeep, limit institutional development, and could potentially compromise the quality of education provided by the College.
- Prolonged staffing shortages and structural uncertainty can impact negatively on institutional efficiency, staff workload and the College's ability to deliver on its mandate.
- Inconsistency in how credits for courses completed at agricultural colleges are recognised by institutions of higher learning can reduce student mobility, discourage progression to higher qualifications and limit the return on investment in agricultural education.
- Inefficient funding processes that prohibit students from applying to NSFAS directly create administrative bottlenecks and financial uncertainty, and can potentially affect access, enrolment stability and retention.
- Limited access to comprehensive student support services constrains student wellbeing, academic success and overall institutional support capacity.
- The College possesses a niche institutional strength (mixed farming) that could be leveraged to enhance its strategic positioning, industry partnerships and curriculum relevance.

6.4.5 Recommendations by the NCOP delegation

No.	Recommendation	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe
6.4.5.1	Agricultural colleges should be moved to the DHET in their current unit form and allocated sufficient budgets for seamless transition and adaptation.	Department of Agriculture, in collaboration with the Department of Higher Education and Training.	Over a period of 24 months (May 2028)
6.4.5.2	There is a need to develop a new funding model for learners at agricultural colleges and move away from the NSFAS model that is riddled with administrative and operational challenges.	Department of Agriculture, in collaboration with the Department of Higher Education and Training.	Over a period of 12 months (May 2027)

6.4.5.3	The Department of Agriculture, Potchefstroom Agricultural College and the North West University should collaborate and align the curricula such that college graduates are credited with some of the courses when pursuing a university degree in agriculture.	The Department of Agriculture, Potchefstroom Agricultural College and the North West University	Over a period of 24 months (May 2028)
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6.5 KLERKSDORP LABOUR CENTRE

6.5.1 Background

Klerksdorp Labour Centre serves two service points, namely Hartbeesfontein and Wolmaransstad. The centre operates from the Municipal Hall in Matlosana City, after its building at PC Pelsaer was closed due to non-compliance with Occupational Health and Safety regulations. The centre services clients once per week, on Wednesdays.

6.5.2 Key challenges

- In respect of inter-departmental co-ordination, the Department of Employment and Labour (DEL) lacks the authority to procure accommodation, whilst the processes of the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI) are delayed (tenders remain at the level of Minister for months) with no clear escalation mechanism.
- On occupational health and safety (OHS), there is neither an asbestos report nor a structural rehabilitation plan. Pigeon droppings are prevalent and there are exposed electrical systems without a Certificate of Compliance (COC). Although this has now been provided, other issues remain.
- There are no mobile units, buses, and clients and officials are exposed to an unsafe environment.
- There are no consequences for the DPWI in for non-compliance, contractors flee inspections, and there is no follow-through by DPWI on structural assessments.

6.5.3 Observations

- Clients stand in long queues of between 200 and 300 people from as early as 5am. Most of the time they are turned away without being served after spending R80 on average on transportation. It usually takes the clients two months to receive service.
- The labour centre assists about 100 people per day. Approximately 90% of the clients are Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) claimants.

- The open-plan office space at the municipal hall undermines the privacy of clients.
- The labour centre officials service clients once per week due to a lack of ablution facilities and the unconducive weather and environmental conditions of the hall.
- Mobile units provided as additional service points to the labour centre need access to water and electricity, which happens at the expense of the municipality's stringent budgets.
- In response to the previous commitments made during the Select Committee on Trade and Economic Development's oversight visit in April 2026, the trade unions were invited to engage with them as key stakeholders.
- During Taking Parliament to the People (TPTTP) oversight visit, the status quo of the challenges highlighted before remains, with no alternative accommodation for the workers. The service of assisting clients with UIF claims and other basic front desk services is still rendered on Wednesdays only, while the employees render other services from different offices on other days of the week.
- Finding an alternative building that meets reasonable health and safety conditions for the workers is the only solution to the highlighted challenges.
- A refurbished and expanded facility is required to boost staff morale and enable personnel to carry out their responsibilities more effectively.
- The DPWI has not submitted any structural technical report or rehabilitation plan.
- Follow-up inspections (March 2024 – October 2025) show repeated non-compliance and contractor flight upon inspection.

6.5.4 Findings

- There is a systemic breakdown in interdepartmental co-ordination between the Department of Employment and Labour (DEL) and the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI). The absence of accountability mechanisms has resulted in continued non-compliance by the DPWI, with no consequences imposed despite persistent failures.
- The facility presents serious health and safety hazards. These include exposure to asbestos, pigeon infestation contributing to hazardous environmental conditions and electrical safety risks, despite partial compliance certification.
- The labour centre is unable to meet demand, servicing only approximately 100 clients daily despite significantly higher demand levels.
- Approximately 90% of clients are UIF claimants, indicating that the most vulnerable populations are disproportionately affected.
- Lack of privacy in open-plan service areas undermines confidentiality and dignity, compromising client experience and trust.
- The current operating environment is unsustainable and unsafe for both employees and

clients. The evidence indicates that relocation to a compliant facility is the only viable solution.

6.5.5 Recommendations by the NCOP delegation

No.	Recommendation	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe
6.5.5.1	The National Council of Provinces (NCOP) should, through all relevant Select Committees, convene a joint sitting session with all the relevant stakeholders, including trade unions, affected communities, two Ministers from the Department of Employment and Labour (DEL) and the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI), to resolve this service delivery crisis.	Select Committee on Employment and Labour, Select Committee on Public Works	30 June 2026

7. OVERSIGHT VISITS: HEALTH

7.1 TSWELELANG COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE

7.1.1 Background

Tsweleng Community Health Centre (CHC) operates on a 24-hour basis and provides healthcare services to the community of Wolmaransstad and the surrounding farming areas. During engagements with the NCOP delegation, members were briefed on a range of operational, infrastructural and systemic challenges affecting the facility and its ability to deliver quality healthcare services.

7.1.2 Key challenges

- The facility experiences a severe shortage of healthcare personnel.
- The current shortage in staff places a substantial burden on the available staff complement and compromises optimal service delivery.
- The Health Centre's infrastructure lacks regular maintenance, and the building is in poor condition. For instance, the ablution facilities require repair given the critical health care the Centre aims to provide to members of the public.
- The health care equipment currently available is old and worn, and new equipment such as ventilators and administrative office equipment like printers and computers needs to be serviced and, in some cases, replaced.

7.1.3 Findings

- The clinic only has two delivery beds, which are insufficient to meet the healthcare needs of the population it serves.
- At present, the clinic is staffed by eleven registered nurses, two assistant nurses and three clerks. For operational purposes, each shift requires five registered nurses to function effectively.
- This staffing configuration places a substantial burden on the available staff complement and compromises optimal service delivery.
- The physical infrastructure of the clinic is inadequate for the scope and scale of services rendered.
- The clinic only has two maternity delivery beds, which are insufficient to meet the healthcare needs of the population it serves.
- The pharmacy section was found to be spatially constrained and not proportionate to the patient load and service demand.
- Security and safety were identified as being of critical concern as the Health Care facility management indicated that it employs five security personnel during the day and five at night,

supported by panic buttons and assistance from the South African Police Service.

7.1.4 Recommendations by the NCOP delegation

No.	Recommendation	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe
7.1.4.1	Provincial Department of Health should recruit and fill critical nursing and support staff vacancies within 12 months to ensure that each operational shift is adequately staffed.	Provincial Department of Health	Within 12 months
7.1.4.2	Provincial Department of Health should repair and maintain critical infrastructure, including ablution facilities and damaged building sections, within six months to improve patient safety and working conditions	Provincial Department of Health	Within 6 months
7.1.4.3	Provincial Department of Health should expand and upgrade the maternity and pharmacy sections within 12 months to address overcrowding and improve service capacity.	Provincial Department of Health	Within 12 months
7.1.4.4	Provincial Department of Health should service, replace, or procure essential medical and administrative equipment, including ventilators, printers and computers within six	Provincial Department of Health	Within 6 months

No.	Recommendation	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe
	months to improve operational efficiency and patient care.		
7.1.4.5	Provincial Department of Health, in collaboration with South African Police Service, should strengthen security measures within six months through regular risk assessments, improved surveillance and enhanced emergency response support.	Provincial Department of Health	Within 6 months
7.1.4.6	Parliament's Portfolio Committee on Health and Select Committee on Social Services should monitor implementation progress through quarterly oversight engagements with the Provincial Department of Health.	Portfolio Committee on Health and Select Committee on Social Services	Quarterly Reports

7.1.5 Executive undertakings made in response to the NCOP delegation's recommendations

No.	Undertaking (detail of what will be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it will be done)
7.1.5.1	The Provincial Department of Health commits to strengthening service delivery at Tswelelang Community Health Centre by prioritising the recruitment of	• The Provincial Department of Health • Parliament	Within a period of 12 months

	critical staff, upgrading and maintaining infrastructure, improving maternity and pharmacy capacity, replacing outdated equipment and enhancing security measures in collaboration with South African Police Service, with measurable progress to be monitored through quarterly reports to Parliament.		
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7.2 Nic Bodenstein District Hospital

7.2.1 Background

The facility was built in 1937; as such, it is old and serves a catchment area of about 99 000 users. It also services health users from three districts namely, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati and Ngaka Modiri Molema. It is the only district facility in the district, which makes it busy considering the burden of disease and the population growth. It covers the full spectrum of services provided by a district hospital, despite the challenges. It is a 120 bedded facility. The facility is also situated near the N12 highway, which makes it ideal for trauma cases in case of road accidents, despite its limited casualty capacity. The entire regional population depends solely on this facility for medical services, making it an important health facility for healthcare services. The hospital reflects the realities and pressures faced by underserved, peripheral and less resourced health facilities.

7.2.2 Key challenges experienced during the project

- Despite the cleanliness, the facility is delapidated and small.
- Due to its size, it is overcrowded and impacts on health outcomes.
- Budget allocation is insufficient to enable it to run all programmes optimally.
- Leaking roof significantly disrupts service delivery during the rainy season.
- The shutting down of the asbestos building by the Department of Labour causes enormous strain on office space for administration.
- Absence of a maternity waiting home impacts on maternal and neonatal outcomes.
- Inadequate human resources for all categories of health care affects the efficiency of delivery of healthcare services.
- The falling ceiling, blocked sewer, increased waiting times and shortage of EMS vehicles demoralise the health care workers and compromise the safety of health users.
- Medical equipment is inadequate, outdated and insufficient to service the needs of the facility

i.e. electromyography, ventilators and incubators.

- There is a high risk of medico legal claims due to a shortage of human resources for health, which is a greater liability to the sector than employing the required personnel.
- Pharmacy related challenges include the following: small, inadequate air-conditioning, is grossly understaffed, and does not have bandages, gauze and masks.

7.2.3 Solutions desired by the project owners

- Requires major infrastructural facelift due to its size. Overcrowding has implications on health outcomes.
- Requires an increase in allocation for optimally rendering its package of services.
- Accelerated repurposing of the old laundry building for office space is highly necessary.
- Major infrastructure upgrade should cater for the maternity waiting home to prevent maternal and neonatal mortality.
- In need of human resources and more health professionals and health care staff in all categories, to improve efficiency of delivery of healthcare services.
- Greater investment and remodelling of the EMS vehicles to improve health outcomes and prevent possible litigation.
- Procurement of medical equipment i.e. electromyography, ventilators and incubators and recalibration of existing equipment for efficient service delivery.
- Urgently employ the required human resources to prevent the high risk of medico legal claims due to shortage of human resources for health.
- Prioritise the pharmacy-related challenges, as enunciated, to fulfil the Department's mandate.

7.2.4 Findings

- The facility is clean but small and dilapidated.
- Due to its size, it is overcrowded and impacts on health outcomes.
- Budget allocation is insufficient to enable it to run its programmes optimally.
- Leaking roof significantly disrupts service delivery during rainy seasons.
- The shutting down of the asbestos building by the Department of Labour causes enormous strain on office space for administration.
- Absence of maternity waiting home impacts on the maternal and neonatal outcomes.
- Inadequate human resources for all health services categories affects the efficiency of delivery of healthcare services.
- Falling ceiling, blocked sewer, increased waiting times and shortage of EMS vehicles demoralise the health care workers and compromise the safety of health users.
- Medical equipment is inadequate i.e. electromyography, ventilators and incubators.
- High risk of medico legal claims due to shortage of human resources for health, which presents

a greater liability for the sector than employing the required personnel.

- Pharmacy related challenges include the following: small, inadequate air-conditioning, grossly understaffed, does not have bandages, gauze, and masks.

7.2.5 Recommendations by the NCOP delegation

No.	Recommendation (detail of what should be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it should be done)
7.2.5.1	The North West Department of Health must prioritise the facility for refurbishment in the 2027/28 financial year using the Health Facility Revitalisation Grant. This must include the pharmacy and the maternity waiting home	The North West Department of Health	2026/27 fiscal year
7.2.5.2	The North West Department of Health must liaise with the North West Provincial Treasury to increase the allocation to the facility for optimally rendering its package of services	The North West Department of Health and Provincial Treasury	August 2026
7.2.5.3	The North West Department of Health must accelerate the repurposing of the old laundry building for office space in the facility	The North West Department of Health	Within 3 months, August 2026
7.2.5.4	The North West Department of Health must prioritise the employment of human resources for all categories of health services to improve efficiency of delivery of healthcare services.	The North West Department of Health	Within 6 months by November 2026

No.	Recommendation (detail of what should be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it should be done)
7.2.5.5	Provincial Department of Health should develop and implement a comprehensive infrastructure refurbishment plan within 12 months to address overcrowding, leaking roofs, falling ceilings, blocked sewer systems and deteriorating building conditions	Provincial Department of Health	Within 12 months
7.2.5.6	Provincial Department of Health should establish a maternity waiting home within 18 months to improve maternal and neonatal health outcomes	Provincial Department of Health	Within 18 months
7.2.5.7	Provincial Department of Health and Emergency Medical Services should increase the availability and maintenance of EMS vehicles within six months to reduce waiting times and improve emergency response capacity.	Provincial Department of Health and Emergency Medical Services	Within 6 months
7.2.5.8	Provincial Department of Health should procure and service essential medical equipment, including electromyography machines, ventilators, and incubators, within 12 months to strengthen clinical care capacity.	Provincial Department of Health	Within 12 months

7.3 Makwassie Clinic

7.3.1 Background

Makwassie Clinic operates on an eight-hour daily basis and is a small primary healthcare facility located in Makwassie. During the site visit, members observed that the clinic operates under severe

space and capacity constraints, particularly in relation to the size of the facility and the patient headcount it is required to service.

The clinic records an estimated annual patient headcount of approximately 4 384. While the facility is fully registered and compliant with the minimum operational standards, Members expressed concern that the existing infrastructure is not proportionate to the demand for services, which limits the clinic's operational efficiency and patient flow.

7.3.2 Key challenges experienced during the project

Members were informed that the clinic experiences a vacancy rate of approximately 33%, based on an outdated 2007 organogram that has not been revised to reflect current service demands or population growth. Management indicated that the organisational structure is under review; however, the outdated structure continues to impact staff planning and service delivery.

While management initially indicated that the clinic is operating at 100% staffing levels, it was clarified during engagements that the facility lacks a professional nurse with a specialised qualification. Members further noted that, despite the reported staffing levels, the current staff complement is not adequate to service the population of Makwassie and the surrounding areas effectively.

The clinic operates on an approved budget of R21 million for the 2026/27 financial year, which reflects an increase of R2 million from R19 million in the previous financial year. Management indicated that, despite this increase, the current budget allocation remains insufficient to address infrastructure limitations, staffing needs and service expansion plans.

7.3.3 Solutions desired by the project owners

- Members were informed that the clinic requires additional budgetary support to enable the effective implementation of planned interventions aimed at improving service delivery.

7.3.4 Findings

- Members observed that Makwassie Clinic is currently sharing its premises with the local municipality, which further compounds existing space constraints. Concerns were raised about the appropriateness of a small healthcare facility sharing limited space with other departments. In response, management indicated that the building is owned by the municipality, which limits the clinic's control over space utilisation and expansion.
- Regarding medical storage, management informed Members that the clinic does have a designated storage area; however, it is very small and not appropriately configured to manage potential spillages, posing a risk in terms of safe storage practices.
- In terms of utilities, the clinic has two water reservoirs for water storage purposes, which assist with continuity of operations during supply interruptions. Regarding security, Members noted

that while the clinic has security services in place, it does not have a permanent security guard house. A mobile security guard structure is currently being utilised, which was viewed as a temporary and sub optimal solution.

- Members further observed that the clinic experiences unreliable internet connectivity, primarily due to the absence of fibre infrastructure. This limitation affects communication, data management and co-ordination with other health services and administrative systems.
- Management highlighted the need for additional support in the form of a mobile clinic, particularly to enable the clinic to service farming communities in and around Makwassie. Members noted that the absence of a mobile clinic limits healthcare access for residents residing far from the main facility.

7.3.5 Recommendations by the NCOP delegation

No.	Recommendation (detail of what should be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it should be done)
7.3.5.1	The National Department of Health, together with Provincial Departments of Health, should, during the 2026/27 budget cycle, submit a motivated funding request to National Treasury for increased infrastructure maintenance and operational budgets to address overcrowding, ageing infrastructure, staffing pressures and service delivery gaps identified during the oversight visits.	The National and Provincial Departments of Health and National Treasury	6 months
7.3.5.2	The Provincial Department of Health, in collaboration with the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure, should, within 6 months,	The Provincial Department of Health and The Department of Public Works	6 months

No.	Recommendation (detail of what should be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it should be done)
	develop and implement a phased solar power and backup energy programme for identified facilities to ensure continuity of critical services during power disruptions and reduce long-term electricity costs.		
7.3.5.3	The Provincial Department of Health should, within six months, conduct comprehensive assessments of patient volumes, infrastructure capacity and service demand to inform expansion plans and ensure compliance with minimum norms and standards for healthcare facilities.	The Provincial Department of Health	6 months

7.3.6 Executive undertakings made in response to the NCOP delegation's recommendations

No.	Undertaking (detail of what will be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it will be done)
7.3.6.1	The Provincial Department of Health, in collaboration with the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure, should undertake to develop	Department of Health North West and The Department of Public Works	6 months

No.	Undertaking (detail of what will be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it will be done)
	and implement a phased solar power and backup energy programme at identified facilities within 6 months.		

7.4 Tigane Community Health Centre

7.4.1 Background

The facility has a catchment area of about 19 000. Monthly, it serves about 2 000 health users, and the monthly deliveries are about 15. It is in the middle of the community, and the population growth makes it more critical for its remit. It is owned by the North West Department of Health and receives services from the local municipality i.e. water and sewage, while electricity is provided by Eskom. As the population grows and the burden of disease increases, the facility is becoming smaller, compromising the efficient delivery of services.

7.4.2 Key challenges experienced during the project

- Shortage of human resources (both clinical and non-clinical), which hinders the optimal delivery of healthcare.
- Non-functioning air-conditioning unit in the labour room as well as limited medical stock, especially for chronic conditions.
- There is no hand basin in the medical waste store, which poses a hazard for cross infection.
- Has extended waiting hours for EMS of about 3 hours.
- The facility is small and encounters overcrowding, which is not ideal for the delivery of care.
- Reliant on a paper-based method for patient medical records and does not have adequate space for patient files, which is a risk for medico legal claims.
- The labour room is small with two beds and no partitioning, which impairs privacy and patient dignity.
- Disposal of medical waste does not comply with the required guidelines and regulations. As such, it poses a significant risk to the public, especially as the facility has been broken into.
- The facility has experienced break-ins targeting back-up water tanks during water disruption in the area.
- Due to unpredictability of water, the facility does not have a borehole.

- Sharing consultation rooms due to space limitation, which inhibits patient privacy.

7.4.3 Solutions desired by the project owners

- Speed up filling vacant posts, both clinical and non-clinical, to ensure optimal delivery of healthcare.
- Urgent response towards repairing the non-functioning air-conditioning unit in the labour room.
- Possibility of a park home procurement for consultation rooms, medicine storage, pap-smear rooms and safe storage of patient files.
- Urgently revisit the EMS system along with the procurement of more vehicles and appropriate human resources to operate the vehicles.
- Source the adjacent land from the municipality and expand the facility to avoid overcrowding, which is not ideal for the delivery of care.
- Transition from paper-based to digital system for patient records.
- Urgent response from the district office for installing a basin at the medical waste store to comply with the required guidelines and regulations to prevent the significant risk of contamination to the public.
- Source the security 24/7 to prevent the repeat of break-ins targeting back-up water tanks during water disruption in the area.
- Prioritisation of a borehole to mitigate against the unpredictability of water disruption to ensure continuity of health care.

7.4.4 Findings

- The facility has a shortage of human resources, both clinical and non-clinical, which hinders the optimal delivery of healthcare.
- Labour room has non-functioning air-conditioner.
- Does not have full package of the required medication, especially chronic medication, which is a serious challenge to health users.
- Does not have a hand basin by the medical waste store, which is a hazard that might lead to cross infection.
- Experiences extended waiting hours for EMS of about 3 hours.
- Overcrowding due to the size of the facility, which is not ideal for delivery of care.
- Continues to rely on paper-based method for patient medical records, which is a risk for medico legal claim as a CHC.
- Labour room is small with two beds and no partitioning, which impairs privacy and patient dignity.
- Medical waste does not comply with the required guidelines and regulations. As such, it poses a significant risk to the public especially as the facility has been broken into.

- Experiences break-ins targeting back-up water tanks during water disruption in the area.
- Due to unpredictability of water, the facility does not have a borehole.
- Infringing on patient privacy for sharing consultation rooms due to space limitation.

7.4.5 Recommendations by the NCOP delegation

No.	Recommendation (detail of what should be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it should be done)
7.4.5.1	The North West Department of Health must, within 5 months, speed up filling of vacant posts, both clinical and non-clinical, to ensure optimal delivery of healthcare.	North West Department of Health	In 5 months i.e. October 2026
7.4.5.2	The District Office of the North West Department of Health must, within 7 days, urgently act in repairing the non-functioning air-conditioning unit in the labour room.	The District Office of the North West Department of Health	In 7 days
7.4.5.3	The North West Department of Health must, within 3 months, procure a park home for consultation rooms, medicine storage, pap-smear rooms and safe storage of patient files.	The North West Department of Health	In 3 months i.e. August 2026
7.4.5.4	The District Office of the North West Department of Health must, within 7 days, prioritise the installation of the hand basin in the medical	The District Office of the North West Department of Health	In 7 days

No.	Recommendation (detail of what should be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it should be done)
	waste store to eliminate a hazard for cross infection.		
7.4.5.5	The North West Department of Health must, within 3 months, source the adjacent land from the municipality and expand the facility to avoid overcrowding, which is not ideal for the delivery of care.	The North West Department of Health	In 3 months i.e. August 2026
7.4.5.6	The North West Department of Health must, within 3 months, provide support to expedite the shift from the paper-based method to a digital system for patient records.	The North West Department of Health	In 3 months i.e. August 2026

7.5 Kanana Clinic

7.5.1 Background

Kanana Clinic is situated in Klerksdorp, and the clinic is confronted with a range of infrastructure, safety and operational challenges that significantly affect service delivery. Members observed that the clinic has inadequate infrastructure, which limits its ability to render services effectively to the community it serves.

7.5.2 Key challenges experienced during the project

- Location and environmental challenges: Members expressed grave concern about the clinic's proximity to a tavern, which negatively impacts the working environment due to high noise levels and congestion along the already narrow street where the clinic is located. The limited space further restricts the clinic's ability to manage patient overflow, as there is no additional space to accommodate patients during peak periods.

- The clinic operates in an area characterised by high crime levels, associated with gangsterism and illegal mining activities. These conditions place both staff and patients at risk and complicate the delivery of healthcare services.
- **Infrastructure constraints:** Members observed that the clinic does not have a designated waiting room for patients which compromises patient comfort and orderly service delivery, especially during winter. In addition, the pharmacy area is too small, which limits medication storage capacity and affects the efficient dispensing of medicines. The clinic is further affected by ageing infrastructure, with water pipes running beneath the building causing leakages that undermine the condition of the facility.
- Members also noted that the clinic does not have a backup power supply, resulting in service interruptions during load shedding and limiting the provision of certain healthcare services.
- **Staffing and administrative capacity:** Regarding staff complement, the clinic operates with seven professional nurses, two administrative staff members and one data-capturer. Members were informed that the presence of only one data-capturer places a significant administrative burden on the clinic, given the high patient volumes.
- **Safety and security concerns:** Members raised strong concerns regarding safety and security, particularly considering the clinic's location next to a tavern. During engagements, management confirmed that they share these concerns and reported a serious incident in which a stray bullet entered the clinic premises. Fortunately, no injuries were recorded, as staff had already left work at the time of the incident.
- Members further observed that the clinic lacks adequate security infrastructure, including CCTV cameras, which makes the facility vulnerable to burglary and other criminal activities.

7.5.3 Solutions desired by the project owners

- The delegation cautioned that the absence of accurate data may negatively affect planning, reporting and future budget allocations, and urged the clinic to address this matter as a priority.

7.5.4 Findings

- **Patient load and service pressures:** Management informed Members that the clinic services an estimated 24 000 patients per annum, with an average waiting time of approximately three hours. Members noted that these pressures are exacerbated by infrastructure constraints, staffing limitations and challenges with record keeping due to limited space and ageing facilities.
- **Statistics on Foreign Nationals:** Members expressed particular concern that the clinic does not register or maintain statistics on foreign nationals receiving services, despite management indicating that approximately 20% of patients are illegal immigrants.
- **Safety Risks:** The clinic further raised concerns regarding delays in ambulance response

times and the ineffectiveness of SAPS interventions in addressing safety incidents within their mandate. Management reported a recent incident in which a staff member was robbed outside the clinic and, despite contacting SAPS, assistance was not forthcoming. Members noted that such incidents contribute to staff insecurity and operational risk.

7.5.5 Recommendations by the NCOP delegation

No.	Recommendation (detail of what should be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it should be done)
7.5.5.1	The North West Department of Health should, within 6 months, develop and implement an infrastructure improvement plan for Kanana Clinic that includes the construction of a patient waiting area, expansion of the pharmacy space and repair of underground water pipes.	North West Department of Health	6 months
7.5.5.2	The Provincial Department of Health should install a functional backup power system at the clinic within 6 months to ensure continuity of healthcare services during load shedding.	The Provincial Department of Health	6 months
7.5.5.3	The Department of Health, together with SAPS, should install CCTV cameras, improve on-site security measures and establish a formal rapid-response protocol within 6 months to	The Department of Health and the Department of Police	6 months

No.	Recommendation (detail of what should be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it should be done)
	enhance the safety of staff and patients		
7.5.5.4	The Provincial Department of Health should ensure that the clinic management appoints at least one additional data-capturer and implement accurate patient-recording systems, including statistics on foreign nationals accessing services, within 3 months to improve reporting and planning.	The Provincial Department of Health	3 months

7.6 Grace Mokhommo Community Health Centre

7.6.1 Background

The facility services a population of about 45 879. It also services about 7000 health users monthly and 85 000 annually. It runs an outreach service to strategically identified villages and makes about 25 deliveries a month. It provides a full spectrum of CHC package for its catchment. It is strategically located within the community making it easily accessible, despite the road leading to the facility being extremely bad. The facility is owned by the North West Department of Health and receives services from the local municipality such as water and sewage, while electricity is provided by Eskom.

7.6.2 Key challenges experienced during the project

- The centre encounters long waiting times due to a shortage of administrative support.
- Faces critical infrastructure challenges that undermine essential service delivery.
- Has an ageing infrastructure, safety risks, equipment shortages and unresolved expansion, which constrains the optimal delivery of healthcare services.
- Faces a shortage of human resources (inclusive of health care professionals and support staff), which hampers the efficient provision of healthcare.
- It is a small facility, which causes low morale amongst staff, which impacts the quality of their work.

- The centre is currently using a 2007 organisational structure, which is under review.
- The centre is non-compliant with medical waste disposal, which poses risks.
- There is inadequate space for health users' medical records. This is a critical risk in all the health facilities visited during the oversight in the province.
- The centre is in a gang-infested area, where gunshot wounds and stabbings are recurrent on pay days i.e. on 15th, 25th and 30th of each month.
- The facility requested open land for expansion from the municipality in 2020 and the request was declined. Space therefore remains a challenge.

The centre faces an increasing population, including informal settlements, beyond a 5-kilometre radius.

7.6.3 Solutions desired by the project owners

- Expedited process to appoint administrative support to reduce long waiting times.
- Urgent procurement of the vacant municipal space to address critical infrastructure challenges that undermine essential service delivery.
- Requires armed response security due to its location in a gang-infested area to ensure optimal delivery of healthcare services.
- Improved efforts to fill vacant (inclusive of health care professionals and support staff) posts, to ensure continued provision of healthcare.
- The facility requires refurbishment and expansion to improve staff morale and enable healthcare personnel to carry out their responsibilities more effectively and efficiently.
- The facility requires urgent support from the District Office to ensure that medical waste management complies with the prescribed guidelines and to mitigate potential health and safety risks.
- The procurement of a mobile home which will be used for health users' medical records, consulting rooms among others, should be undertaken urgently.

The facility requires additional human resources and space as population growth increases and includes service provision to the informal settlements beyond the 5-kilometre radius.

7.6.4 Findings

- Long waiting times at reception due to a shortage of administrative support.
- The inability to access the vacant municipal space worsens the critical infrastructure challenges that undermine essential service delivery.
- Absence of armed response security makes the facility vulnerable to the gangs in the area, which hampers the attainment of health outcomes.
- Unfilled vacancies (inclusive of health care professionals and support staff), affect the continued provision of healthcare.

- Refurbishment and expansion of the facility will improve the morale of staff which will ensure that they continue to deliver on their responsibility with ease.
- Non-compliance in respect of medical waste disposal puts the public at greater risks of contamination.
- Non procurement of the mobile home for use for health users' medical records, consulting rooms among others, hinders the efficiency of healthcare provision.

Lack of human resources and space as population growth increases, including informal settlements, beyond 5-kilometre radius robs health users of the desired quality of care.

7.6.5 Recommendations by the NCOP delegation

No.	Recommendation (detail of what should be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it should be done)
7.6.5.1	The North West Department of Health must, within 3 months, expedite the process to appoint administrative support to reduce long waiting times emanating from inadequate administrative support.	North West Department of Health	In 3 months i.e. August 2026
7.6.5.2	The North West Department of Health must urgently, within 3 months, procure the vacant municipal space for critical infrastructure challenges that undermine essential service delivery.	North West Department of Health	In 3 months i.e. August 2026
7.6.5.3	The North West Department of Health must, within 1 month, contract armed response security to insulate the facility from being robbed by the gangs in the area to	North West Department of Health	In 1 month i.e. June 2026

No.	Recommendation (detail of what should be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it should be done)
	ensure optimal delivery of healthcare services.		
7.6.5.4	The North West Department of Health must, within 3 months, prioritise the filling of vacant posts (inclusive of health care professionals and support staff), to ensure continued provision of healthcare.	North West Department of Health	In 3 months i.e. August 2026
7.6.5.5	The North West Department of Health must refurbish and expand the facility, to improve the morale of the human resources to provide their responsibility with ease.	The North West Department of Health	In 2027/28 fiscal year

8. OVERSIGHT VISITS: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND ROADS INFRASTRUCTURE

8.1 Road P13/4 between Wolmaransstad and Wesselsbron

8.1.1 Background

- Scope: Rehabilitation and reseal of 37 km of Road P13/4, from Makwassie Town (intersection of P13/3 and R502) to the Vaal River Bridge at the Free State border near Wesselsbron.
- Contractor: Tau Pele Construction (Pty) Ltd, appointed 26 January 2024.
- Contract Value: R301 million (VAT inclusive).
- Location: Dr Kenneth Kaunda Region, Maquassi Hills Local Municipality, North West Province.
- Strategic Importance: Connects North West and Free State provinces.
- Challenges: Severe budgetary constraints. Construction suspensions due to non-payment. Phase 2 remains outstanding.
- Timeline: Revised completion date – 20 April 2026.
- Risk: Deadline unlikely to be met due to continued funding issues.

8.1.2 Key challenges experienced during the project

- The delegation was unable to conduct a site visit due to time constraints within the programme. Nevertheless, the Members noted with concern the delayed completion of Phase Two of the project, which remains outstanding beyond the scheduled completion date of 20 April 2026.

8.1.3 Solutions desired by the project owners

- The delegation was unable to visit the site or meet with the project owners due to time constraints in the programme.

8.1.4 Findings

- The delegation was unable to visit the site due to time constraints in the programme. In addition, Phase Two of the project remains incomplete, with the revised completion date now overdue.

8.1.5 Recommendations by the NCOP delegation

No.	Recommendation	Responsible Entity	Timeframe
8.1.5.1	The Provincial Department of Public Works and Roads must submit a comprehensive written progress report to the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) on the delayed completion of Phase 2 of	Provincial Department of Public Works and Roads	30 June 2026

	the Road P13/4 rehabilitation project. The report should: • Provide the current implementation status • Confirm funding arrangements • Present an updated and realistic completion schedule and outline corrective measures to prevent further delays.		
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8.1.6 Executive undertakings made in response to the NCOP delegation's recommendations

No	Undertaking	Responsible Entity	Timeframe
8.1.6.1	The Provincial Department of Public Works and Roads undertakes to accelerate the completion of Phase 2 of the Road P13/4 rehabilitation project and to submit a substantiated progress report to the National Council of Provinces (NCOP). The report will: • Detail implementation progress • Confirm funding certainty • Identify challenges encountered, and outline corrective actions implemented to address delays.	Provincial Department of Public Works and Roads	30 June 2026

8.2 Matlosana Estate, Extension 10

8.2.1 Background

- Completing the project holds significant socio-economic value: it can expand housing access for GAP-market households, enhance spatial integration, and contribute to local economic stimulation. For these reasons, Matlosana Estate Extension 10 merits prioritisation for oversight, recovery planning and accelerated implementation support.
- Matlosana Estate, Extension 10 is located along the N12 development corridor in Klerksdorp and was intended to contribute to mixed-income settlement development, spatial transformation and local economic activity.

- The project is strategically important, but implementation has stalled despite the availability of functional bulk infrastructure.
- Delays have exposed partially completed units to vandalism, illegal occupation and environmental deterioration, increasing future completion costs and weakening the value of public investment.
- The project poses escalating financial risks, threatens the long-term viability of the project and increases the cost overruns.

8.2.2 Key challenges experienced during the project

- Delays in top-structure construction have prevented beneficiary relocations and increased community frustration.
- Weak site security has exposed incomplete units to vandalism, theft, illegal occupation and criminal activity.
- Project delivery has been affected by Human Settlements Development Grant (HSDG) cash-flow pressure and confusion regarding overlapping Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) funding streams.
- The municipality assumed housing delivery functions without the required statutory accreditation.
- The absence of effective stormwater drainage and routine maintenance poses flood and infrastructure sustainability risks.
- Weak stakeholder co-ordination and incomplete oversight reporting have undermined accountability and progress tracking.
- Communities have not received clear information on project timelines, relocation arrangements, or safety measures.
- Irregular fund transfers and adverse Auditor-General findings point to weaknesses in financial controls.
- Widespread municipal failures in revenue collection, infrastructure upkeep and basic service delivery paralyse housing projects.
- Municipalities routinely ignore post-oversight reporting mandates, blocking the oversight bodies, including Parliament, from tracking remedial progress.

8.2.3 Solutions desired by the project owners

- Accelerate the completion of outstanding housing units and bulk infrastructure, including auxiliary municipal services, to restore service delivery and reduce community dissatisfaction.
- Establish co-ordinated site protection interventions in partnership with law enforcement agencies and community policing forums to safeguard public infrastructure from vandalism, theft and illegal occupation.
- Implement routine maintenance programmes for culverts, stormwater systems and drainage channels to mitigate flooding risks and prevent infrastructure deterioration.
- Introduce strengthened fiscal tracking and monitoring systems to oversee grant expenditure, manage cross-project reallocations, and ensure compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements.

- Restrict housing project implementation to municipalities with full statutory accreditation and demonstrated technical capacity to ensure compliance with governance and delivery standards.
- Enhance multi-sphere government co-ordination and planning alignment to ensure integrated project implementation and eliminate service delivery bottlenecks.
- Require the submission of detailed project recovery plans for stalled projects, including clear timelines, budget frameworks and risk mitigation measures to support completion.
- Institutionalise structured quarterly reporting mechanisms to track construction progress, financial performance and infrastructure-related security risks.
- Implement transparent and structured municipal communication frameworks to regularly update beneficiaries on project progress, relocation processes and dispute resolution mechanisms.

8.2.4 Findings

- Project delays are driving illegal site occupation, vandalism, infrastructure misuse and local social instability.
- Grant funding remains active, but municipal officials cautioned that operational bottlenecks would delay final completion.
- Prolonged uncertainty forces frustrated community members to informally occupy and utilise incomplete development areas.
- Community members indicated that some of the Select Committee's previous recommendations were only implemented shortly before the TPTTP visit.
- There is a lack of shared understanding between the community, the Department and the municipality on the actual scope of the project.
- The community disputed reported infrastructure expenditure while basic services remained inaccessible. There is a lack of mutual understanding between the community, the Department and the Matlosana Local Municipality on the actual scope of the project. This includes the community's contestation of the reported R900 billion expenditure on infrastructure, whilst, to date, no services can be accessed.
- Low pressure in the installed bulk water system has limited access to water and contributed to leakages.
- The approved project quantum did not allow top structures to be built before internal and bulk services were finalised.
- The original budget increased from R89 million in 2015/16 to R240 million in 2023. Furthermore, it is noted that there is a lack of consequence management against all responsible officials.

- The municipality's lack of accreditation delayed project implementation and completion.
- Concerns were raised regarding only 140 housing units being delivered from the earlier budget expenditure.
- There is no stormwater drainage system, and this increases flood risk.
- Electrification, streetlights and high-mast lighting remain outstanding.
- Maintenance of installed infrastructure is inadequate, and some broken manholes have already been identified.
- The Department resorted to downscaling the contractors' load to focus on finishing sites which they had started. This resulted in the Contractor seeking assistance through sub-contracting; the department is not involved in the contractual agreement.
- It is unlikely that the project will be completed by the expected date of 31 December 2026.

8.2.5 Recommendations by the NCOP delegation

No.	Recommendation (detail of what should be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it should be done)
8.2.5.1	Submit a comprehensive project recovery plan including revised timelines, budget alignments, relocation strategy and risk mitigation measures to enable completion of stalled housing projects.	Matlosana Local Municipality	31 May 2026
8.2.5.2	Finalise and implement a verified housing delivery schedule, including clear targets for outstanding top structures and quarterly progress reporting to the NCOP.	North West Provincial Department of Human Settlements	31 August 2026
8.2.5.3	Establish and operationalise a formal stakeholder engagement and communication framework, including quarterly community feedback sessions to address	Matlosana Local Municipality	Immediate & Ongoing (quarterly)

No.	Recommendation (detail of what should be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it should be done)
	disputes and improve transparency.		
8.2.5.4	Conduct a feasibility and safety audit on transport and pedestrian mobility, including traffic calming interventions and school accessibility planning.	Matlosana Local Municipality and Department of Education	31 July 2026
8.2.5.5	Finalise and submit a forensic investigation report on maladministration, including identified irregularities, responsible officials and corrective actions.	North- West Provincial Department of Human Settlements and Matlosana Local Municipality	30 June 2026
8.2.5.6	Review and implement a water infrastructure recovery and optimisation plan, ensuring adequate pressure, leak management and household access.	Matlosana Local Municipality and MISA and DWS	31 July 2026
8.2.5.7	Implement urgent sanitation and sewer system rehabilitation, ensuring full connectivity to main sewer lines and elimination of blockages.	Matlosana Local Municipality	31 May 2026
8.2.5.8	Conduct a beneficiary verification audit of RDP housing, ensuring lawful occupation and addressing illegal occupation risks. An audit report must be submitted to the NCOP.	Provincial Department of Human Settlements	31 October 2026

No.	Recommendation (detail of what should be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it should be done)
8.2.5.9	Provide temporary sanitation solutions while implementing permanent infrastructure to ensure minimum service standards.	Matlosana Local Municipality	30 June 2026
8.2.5.10	Secure and prioritise grant funding for bulk infrastructure development, including reporting on allocation and utilisation.	Matlosana Local Municipality	31 July 2026
8.2.5.11	Implement integrated road and sewer maintenance interventions, ensuring that sewer spillages are resolved prior to or concurrent with road rehabilitation.	Matlosana Local Municipality	30 June 2026
8.2.5.12	Accelerate road infrastructure upgrades using appropriate materials (e.g. paving solutions) aligned with environmental conditions (dolomitic soil).	Matlosana Local Municipality	31 October 2026

8.2.6 Executive undertakings made in response to the NCOP delegation's recommendations

No.	Undertaking (detail of what will be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe
8.2.6.1	Submission of detailed project completion timelines, budget projections and relocation strategies aligned to recovery plans.	Matlosana Local Municipality	31 May 2026

8.2.6.2	Implementation of a mapped housing delivery plan, including tracking of outstanding top structures and submission of progress reports.	Provincial DHS	31 August 2026
8.2.6.3	Restoration of functional stakeholder engagement platforms, including regular community meetings and feedback processes.	Matlosana Local Municipality	31 May 2026 and quarterly thereafter
8.2.6.4	Completion of a pedestrian and transport safety feasibility assessment, including infrastructure and school access considerations.	Matlosana Local Municipality and Department of Education	31 July 2026
8.2.6.5	Submission of a maladministration investigation report with corrective actions.	Matlosana Local Municipality and DHS	30 June 2026
8.2.6.6	Implementation of water supply improvements, addressing pressure and access challenges.	Matlosana Local Municipality	31 July 2026
8.2.6.7	Immediate action to resolve sewer blockages and restore sanitation functionality.	Matlosana Local Municipality	31 May 2026
8.2.6.8	Completion and submission of RDP housing occupancy audit report.	Provincial DHS	31 October 2026

8.3 Matlosana Estate, Extension 1149

8.3.1 Background

- Matlosana Estate Extension 1149 is a catalytic housing development strategically located in Klerksdorp along the N12 and R503 corridor.
- The project is designed to drive spatial transformation, support mixed-income residential growth and promote inclusive economic development.

- Construction was left incomplete after the contractor withdrew, which has exposed the site to vandalism, theft, asset degradation and escalating financial losses.
- These setbacks raise the risk of significant public investment being wasted.
- Although serviced sites are available, the absence of installed water meters has prevented household connections.
- As a result, residents currently lack reliable access to water and sanitation services.
- Governance gaps, weak project management and the absence of a recovery strategy have further compounded the challenges.
- Oversight of the project is urgently required to verify conditions, ensure accountability, protect public assets and secure the intended socio-economic benefits.

8.3.2 Key challenges experienced during the project

- This project is an extension of Matlosana Estate Extension 10 and faces similar challenges.
- Incomplete construction due to contractor withdrawal.
- Vandalism, theft and asset degradation.
- Financial losses and risk of wasted public investment.
- Serviced sites without water meters, leaving households without water or sanitation.
- Governance and accountability gaps.
- Absence of a clear recovery strategy and weak project management.

8.3.3 Solutions desired by the project owners

- Expedite completion of housing, bulk infrastructure and municipal services.
- Establish co-ordinated site interventions with law enforcement and community policing forums to protect assets.
- Conduct routine maintenance of culverts and drainage channels to prevent flooding.
- Implement fiscal tracking systems to monitor grant spending and enforce compliance.
- Restrict Matlosana Local Municipality from managing housing projects unless fully accredited and technically capable.
- Strengthen alignment across all spheres of government to eliminate service delivery bottlenecks.
- Require immediate municipal recovery submissions with timelines, budgets and risk mitigation plans for stalled projects.
- Institutionalise structured quarterly reporting on construction milestones, financial compliance

and security incidents.

- Deploy transparent communication frameworks to keep beneficiaries informed about relocation and dispute resolution.

8.3.4 Findings

- In terms of infrastructure, there are no working pipes. Manholes and bulk services were put in place but are not yet functional. The project stalled after contractors pulled out, leaving the site open to damage and theft.
- No sanitation. There are no toilets or ablution facilities. The municipality says chemical toilets are too costly, but urgent sanitation is still needed.
- Furthermore, there is no electricity or lights. Houses have no power connections, and there are no streetlights. Bulk electricity services are still outstanding.
- The community relies on water tankers. Water meters have not been installed, so households cannot access water directly.
- The construction of houses has not begun. Work is delayed because contractors are still busy with Extension 10.
- Funding problems remain one of the key challenges. The municipality has not secured the grant funding needed. This shows weak financial planning and poor resource mobilisation.
- Poor governance is another hinderance. There is no recovery plan, and oversight is weak. This has slowed progress and affected service delivery.
- The timelines and recommendations for this project are expected to follow the same schedule as Matlosana Estate Extension 10, under the guidance of the Matlosana Local Municipality and the Provincial Department of Human Settlements.

8.3.5 Recommendations by the NCOP delegation

No	Recommendation	Entity responsible	Timeframe
8.3.5.1	Similar recommendations and timelines to Matlosana Estate Extension 10, with strict compliance and reporting requirements.	Matlosana Local Municipality and Provincial DHS	As per Extension 10, Matlosana Estate
8.3.5.2	Provide immediate temporary ablution facilities aligned to minimum standards, while permanent sanitation infrastructure is implemented.	Matlosana Local Municipality	30 June 2026

8.3.5.3	Secure and prioritise funding for bulk infrastructure development, with submission of a detailed funding status report to the NCOP.	Matlosana Local Municipality	31 July 2026
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8.3.6 Executive undertakings made in response to the NCOP delegation's recommendations

No.	Undertaking	Entity responsible	Timeframe
8.3.6.1	Implementation aligned to Extension 10 recovery plan and timelines.	Matlosana Local Municipality +and Provincial DHS	As per plan outline for Extension 10, Matlosana Estate
8.3.6.2	Provision of temporary sanitation infrastructure while permanent solutions are implemented.	Matlosana Local Municipality	30 June 2026
8.3.6.3	Securing and reporting on bulk infrastructure funding.	Matlosana Local Municipality	31 July 2026

8.4 Road: Jouberton Township, KOSH area

8.4.1 Background

The Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) funded project involves resealing six internal residential streets in Jouberton and Kanana (Lalaphanzi Street, Isibedlele Avenue, Lethabile Street, Kagiso Street, Newtown Street and Lenong Street). The combined length is approximately 17.4 km, with a total surface area of about 107.800 m². The MIG registered amount is R20 million, with current expenditure at R9.6 million (48%). The project began on 5 February 2025 and is scheduled for completion on 5 June 2026. The TPTTP delegation visited the corner of Lalaphanzi Street and Isibedlele Avenue to monitor progress.

8.4.2 Key challenges experienced during the project

- Low revenue collection limits the municipality's ability to complete projects on time.
- Extortion, theft and vandalism of infrastructure hinder service delivery.
- Tar roads are unsustainable due to dolomitic soil, which cracks easily during rain. Paving bricks are preferred as they are more durable.
- Sewer spillages remain a major concern, causing ongoing road damage.

8.4.3 Solutions desired by the project owners

- Approximately R400 million is needed to refurbish main roads (especially taxi routes) in Jouberton.
- Current Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) funding is insufficient to address widespread road deterioration.
- The municipality aims to replace more tar roads with paving bricks for longer-lasting surfaces.

8.4.4 Findings

- Earthworks had recently started at Isibedlele Avenue; community members confirmed work began only days earlier.
- The NCOP delegation questioned whether work was timed to coincide with their visit.
- Concerns were raised about theft of paving bricks, a common issue nationally.
- Community members stressed that sewer spillages, not road wear alone, were destroying Lalaphanzi Street and Isibedlele Avenue.
- Municipal officials claimed residents damage sewers by throwing rocks into pipelines.
- Delegation members were shown Umkangazi Street (Extension 10) and 5th Street (Extension 8, near Matlosana Stadium), where conditions were worse.
- Observations included severe surface failure, large potholes, asphalt worn down to gravel, and sewer spillages extending into yards.
- The delegation expressed dissatisfaction and called for urgent intervention.

8.4.5 Recommendations by the NCOP delegation

No.	Recommendation (detail of what should be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it should be done)
8.4.5.1	Eliminate all sewer spillages affecting roads and households covering Isibedlele Avenue, Lalaphanzi Street and 5th Avenue in Jouberton.	Matlosana Local Municipality	30 June 2026
8.4.5.2	Complete road rehabilitation using appropriate and durable materials in Isibedlele Avenue.	Matlosana Local Municipality	31 August 2026

No.	Recommendation (detail of what should be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it should be done)
8.4.5.3	Implement a comprehensive road rehabilitation programme for severely degraded areas such as 5 th Street and Umkangazi in Jouberton.	Matlosana Local Municipality	30 June 2027

8.4.6 Executive undertakings made in response to the NCOP delegation's recommendations

No.	Undertaking (detail of what will be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it will be done)
8.4.6.1	Immediate intervention to resolve sewer spillages covering Isibedlele Avenue, Lalaphanzi Street and 5th Avenue in Jouberton.	Matlosana Local Municipality	30 June 2026
8.4.6.2	Completion of road rehabilitation works in Isibedlele Avenue.	Matlosana Local Municipality	31 August 2026
8.4.6.3	Implementation of road rehabilitation programme in areas such as areas such as 5 th Street and Umkangazi in Jouberton.	Matlosana Local Municipality	30 June 2027

8.5 Khuma Village

8.5.1 Background

In 2014, the Khuma Hostel was declared unsafe and unfit for human habitation after a government inspection. The hostel was earmarked for demolition, with residents moved into temporary housing while permanent solutions were planned.

8.5.2 Key challenges experienced during the project

- Temporary housing was provided to displaced residents.
- Plans to build walk-up flats in Khuma were abandoned due to dolomite conditions, which made the land unsuitable.
- An alternative site in Palmietfontein was acquired through the Housing Development Agency (HDA).
- Township establishment stalled due to stakeholder objections.
- The project remains delayed, leaving residents in temporary housing for over a decade. Land issues and unresolved objections are the main obstacles.

8.5.3 Solutions desired by the project owners

- Project owners want suitable land finalised for relocation while awaiting resolution of the Palmietfontein matter.

8.5.4 Findings

- Residents have remained in temporary structures for over 11 years, despite initial assurances that the accommodation would last only six months.
- This prolonged stay reflects systemic delays in project implementation and relocation processes.
- No electricity infrastructure has been provided. Eskom has indicated it will only supply infrastructure once residents are permanently relocated.
- Only two taps are available for the entire community, supplemented by tanker deliveries, which are insufficient for residents' needs.
- Temporary sanitation facilities are in poor condition, with frequent disruptions during rainfall.
- Absence of a stormwater drainage system results in flooding of shacks during rainy days.
- The temporary structures have never been maintained throughout their 11 years of existence.
- Poor maintenance has led to deteriorating living conditions and increased vulnerability of residents.
- Residents reported a high crime rate in the area, compounding the risks associated with inadequate infrastructure and services.
- Poor communication between the municipality and residents has eroded public trust.
- Residents have not received regular updates on the relocation process, leaving them uncertain about future plans.
- Intergovernmental co-ordination failures in land acquisition and township establishment have contributed to delays.
- Delays in relocating residents have significantly increased project costs and created

inefficiencies in resource allocation.

8.5.5 Recommendations by the NCOP delegation

No.	Recommendation	Entity Responsible	Timeframe
8.5.5.1	Liaise with Eskom to connect temporary electricity for the community.	Provincial DHS and Matlosana Local Municipality	30 June 2026
8.5.5.2	Provide cleaning services for existing toilets and install 20 additional VIP toilets, cleaned weekly until relocation.	Provincial DHS and Matlosana Local Municipality	31 May 2026
8.5.5.3	Provide 10 additional Jojo tanks and increase water access points for clean drinking water.	Provincial DHS and Matlosana Local Municipality	31 May 2026
8.5.5.4	Secure suitable alternative land for relocation of residents.	Provincial DHS and Matlosana Local Municipality	31 May 2026
8.5.5.5	Commence construction of permanent housing.	Provincial DHS and Matlosana Local Municipality	Start: 01 Aug 2026; End: 31 Jul 2028
8.5.5.6	Relocate residents into permanent housing structures.	Provincial DHS and Matlosana Local Municipality	01 September 2028
8.5.5.7	Hold quarterly community update meetings on relocation and housing progress; submit minutes to NCOP.	Provincial DHS and Matlosana Local Municipality	First meeting: 30 June 2026; Quarterly thereafter
8.5.5.8	Submit quarterly status reports on implementation progress to the Office of the Chief Whip and Chairperson of NCOP.	Provincial DHS and Matlosana Local Municipality	First report: 30 June 2026; Quarterly thereafter

8.5.6 Executive undertakings made in response to the NCOP

No	Undertaking (Detail of Action)	Entity/Person Responsible	Timeframe (Deadline)
8.5.6.1	Urgently liaise with Eskom to ensure temporary electricity connection for the community.	Provincial Department of Human Settlements; Matlosana Local Municipality	30 June 2026
8.5.6.2	Provide immediate cleaning services for existing toilets and install an additional 20 VIP toilets. Ensure weekly cleaning until relocation.	Provincial Department of Human Settlements; Matlosana Local Municipality	31 May 2026
8.5.6.3	Increase the number of communal taps and Jojo tanks to at least two per block, guaranteeing adequate access to clean drinking water.	Provincial Department of Human Settlements; Matlosana Local Municipality	31 May 2026
8.5.6.4	Identify and secure alternative land for the relocation of residents.	Provincial Department of Human Settlements; Matlosana Local Municipality	31 May 2026
8.5.6.5	Commence construction of permanent housing for residents no later than 01 August 2026, with completion by 31 July 2028.	Provincial Department of Human Settlements; Matlosana Local Municipality	01 August 2026 – 31 July 2028
8.5.6.6	Relocate residents into permanent housing structures.	Provincial Department of Human Settlements; Matlosana Local Municipality	01 September 2028
8.5.6.7	Conduct quarterly community update meetings on relocation and housing progress. First engagement to occur by 30 June 2026. Submit meeting minutes	Provincial Department of Human Settlements; Matlosana Local Municipality	30 June 2026 and quarterly thereafter

	to the NCOP.		
8.5.6.8	Submit a comprehensive status report on all undertakings to the Office of the Chief Whip and Chairperson of the NCOP.	Provincial Department of Human Settlements; Matlosana Local Municipality	30 June 2026 and quarterly thereafter

8.6 Mphebatho (Dark City)

8.6.1 Background

Mphebatho, also known as Dark City, is part of several informal settlements identified for upgrading, including Mama Winnie/Zandpan, Tony Shaft, Stockamina and Fumba Ville. Unlike the others, Mphebatho is earmarked for full relocation due to severe environmental hazards. The settlement is home to about 162 residents across 42 households.

The work completed on the project to date includes:

- Settlement categorisation;
- Engineering assessments;
- Layout planning; and
- Plans for infill development and rezoning.

8.6.2 Key challenges experienced during the project

- Basic Services: Limited access to clean running water.
- Sanitation: Inadequate toilet facilities and poor waste management.
- Energy Access: High reliance on informal or unsafe electricity connections.
- Safety Risks: High vulnerability to fire, flooding and structure collapse.
- Mphebatho Specifics: Severe environmental hazards necessitate immediate, complete relocation.

8.6.3 Solutions desired by the project owners

- The municipality needs to conduct dolomite assessments to determine suitability for permanent structures.
- Furthermore, it needs to explore the feasibility of providing free basic services.
- In addition, the municipality needs to allocate R10 million for alternative energy solutions in informal settlements.

8.6.4 Findings

- Residents lack access to basic services such as clean water, sanitation and electricity.

- Interim VIP toilets are not cleaned or maintained, reflecting poor municipal responsiveness.
- Communities rely on illegal connections due to the absence of formal energy provision.
- Exposure to dust from the nearby mine dump, especially during windy conditions, contributes to respiratory illnesses.
- Only two communal taps serve the entire area, leaving residents without adequate access to drinkable water.
- Robberies and assaults are common, worsening community vulnerability.
- Municipal reports are inadequate, with delayed plans and funding, while councillors fail to communicate or follow up on commitments.

8.6.5 Recommendations by the NCOP delegation

No.	Recommendation (detail of what should be done)	Entity or Person Responsible	Timeframe (by when it should be done)
8.6.5.1	The municipality and the Provincial Department of Human Settlements must urgently submit a comprehensive report on the relocation process and emergency provision of basic services for the Mphebatho community to the Office of the Chief Whip of the NCOP.	Matlosana Local Municipality; Provincial Department of Human Settlements	31 May 2026
8.6.5.2	The municipality must ensure that all temporary VIP toilets in the Mphebatho community are cleaned and maintained to acceptable health standards.	Matlosana Local Municipality	31 May 2026
8.6.5.3	The municipality must increase the number of communal water taps to improve equitable access to clean drinking water for all households in the community.	Matlosana Local Municipality	31 May 2026
8.6.5.4	The municipality must convene a formal community meeting with the Mphebatho community to provide detailed feedback on	Matlosana Local Municipality	First meeting by 30 June

No.	Recommendation (detail of what should be done)	Entity or Person Responsible	Timeframe (by when it should be done)
	previous commitments and outline future plans. Meetings must be held quarterly, with minutes and attendance registers submitted to the NCOP within five working days.		2026; quarterly thereafter
8.6.5.5	The municipality must conduct environmental assessments to determine the suitability of the area for habitation given its proximity to a mine dump. Health assessments, including respiratory tests, must be carried out among residents. A consolidated environmental health report must be submitted to the NCOP.	Matlosana Local Municipality	30 June 2026
8.6.5.6	The municipality must ensure access to safe and sustainable alternative energy sources. In collaboration with Eskom, it must initiate the disconnection of illegal electricity connections and formalise legal supply arrangements.	Matlosana Local Municipality	31 July 2026
8.6.5.7	A consolidated status report on the implementation of all recommendations must be submitted to the Office of the Chief Whip and the Office of the Chairperson of the NCOP. Reports must be submitted quarterly to ensure ongoing oversight.	Matlosana Local Municipality	First report by 30 June 2026; quarterly thereafter

8.6.6 Executive undertakings made in previous engagements and in response to the NCOP delegation's current recommendations

No.	Undertaking (detail of what will be done)	Entity or Person Responsible	Timeframe (by when it will be done)
8.6.6.1	The municipality and the Provincial Department of Human Settlements will urgently submit a comprehensive report on the relocation process and emergency provision of basic services for the Mphebotho community to the Office of the Chief Whip of the NCOP.	Matlosana Local Municipality; Provincial Department of Human Settlements	31 May 2026
8.6.6.2	The municipality will ensure that all temporary VIP toilets in the Mphebotho community are cleaned and maintained to acceptable health and hygiene standards.	Matlosana Local Municipality	31 May 2026
8.6.6.3	The municipality will expand the number of communal water taps to improve equitable access to clean drinking water for all households in the community.	Matlosana Local Municipality	31 May 2026
8.6.6.4	The municipality will convene a formal community meeting with the Mphebotho community to provide detailed feedback on previous commitments and outline future plans. Meetings will be held quarterly, with minutes and attendance registers submitted to the NCOP within five working days.	Matlosana Local Municipality	First meeting by 30 June 2026; quarterly thereafter
8.6.6.5	The municipality will conduct environmental assessments to determine the suitability of the area for habitation given its proximity to a	Matlosana Local Municipality	30 June 2026

	mine dump. Health assessments, including respiratory tests, will be carried out among residents. A consolidated environmental health report will be submitted to the NCOP.		
8.6.6.6	The municipality will ensure access to safe and sustainable alternative energy sources. In collaboration with Eskom, it will initiate the disconnection of illegal electricity connections and formalise legal supply arrangements.	Matlosana Local Municipality	31 July 2026
8.6.6.7	The municipality will submit a consolidated status report on the implementation of all undertakings to the Office of the Chief Whip and the Office of the Chairperson of the NCOP. Reports will be submitted quarterly to ensure ongoing oversight.	Matlosana Local Municipality	First report by 30 June 2026; quarterly thereafter

9. OVERSIGHT VISITS: WATER, ELECTRICITY AND MINING

9.1 Klerksdorp Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW)

9.1.1 Background

The Klerksdorp WWTW is the main wastewater treatment facility for the city, designed to treat 36 megalitres (ML) of sewage per day from Klerksdorp and Jouberton. It is supposed to process raw sewage to a standard safe for discharge into the Schoonspruit River, which feeds the Vaal River. Its failure directly causes raw untreated sewage to flow into the Schoonspruit and ultimately the Vaal River – a primary regional water resource.

More than 300,000 residents in Klerksdorp, Jouberton, Alabama and surrounding areas are dependent on the proper functioning of the sewage treatment plant. The downstream impact of the untreated effluent flowing through the WWTW is severe, polluting the Schoonspruit, which flows into the Vaal River, impacting users across North West, Northern Cape and Gauteng. The pollution leads to the destruction of agricultural land and livestock losses due to river contamination. The continued pollution results in reputational and economic damage to Klerksdorp as a regional centre, as it worsens investor confidence and deepens the ongoing service delivery crisis affecting the City of Matlosana Local Municipality.

The ongoing degradation violates the SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses, which dictates the responsible management of shared resources, and undermines the principles of the UN Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses.

9.1.2 Key challenges experienced during the project

- The delegation described the site as a crime scene. There is ongoing vandalism of the electricity supply to the facility and destruction of security fencing and other infrastructure and repairs. Electrical infrastructure, cables, motors, transformers and perimeter fencing were stripped by criminal groups allegedly linked to zama-zamas operating in the area. The most recent reported armed theft was that of the main transformer and electrical cable network (July 2023).
- The release of significant volumes of untreated wastewater daily amounts to a significant environmental catastrophe in progress. The pollution poses an environmental risk to residents and causes ongoing economic losses to downstream farmers and businesses. The South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC) confirmed raw sewage contamination of rivers as a rights violation in the province. The 2026 Green Drop score rates the City of Matlosana Local Municipality at only 12%, with Klerksdorp WWTW disqualified from rankings. Any rating below 31% is considered critical.
- The staff of the WWTW remains employed even though the facility is not operational, while

the site and infrastructure associated with the WWTW is in a general state of neglect.

- There has been a total absence of emergency procurement response to improve the security of the facility or to repair damage and get the facility operational again. Around three years have passed since the facility became non-operational with no urgency in resolving the challenges.
- The slow pace of intervention from the Department of Water and Sanitation is a concern. An initial letter of non-compliance was issued in 2018, followed by another in 2021 and again in 2023. By February 2026, a criminal case was opened against the municipality because of continued non-compliance. Eight (8) years have passed since the first letter of non-compliance was issued until this oversight visit, with the WWTW remaining non-operational for almost half of this time. There is no observable urgency in resolving this environmental disaster.
- Weak enforcement and limited intervention by relevant authorities despite prolonged environmental non-compliance. Considering the delay in resolution of the non-functional WWTW in Klerksdorp, it does not appear as if the Department of Water and Sanitation instituted a Section 63 intervention (Water Services Act) or engaged with the Green Scorpions to issue a compliance notice, which carries legal implications if ignored. Legal action was initiated by civil organisations, to little effect.
- At both WWTW sites visited, officials and a councillor present alluded to the fact that the financial challenges of the municipality are significant, and that the wastewater treatment responsibility of the municipality is not properly funded. For the past five years (2021–2026), the City of Matlosana has adopted unfunded budgets, meaning its planned expenditure exceeds its realistically expected revenue.
- The delegation noted with disappointment that the Director Technical and Infrastructure, Mr. Nelson Mongale, and the Acting Deputy or Assistant Director Sanitation, Mr. Johannes Pilusa, were absent from the Klerksdorp WWTW during the oversight visit, complicating the work of the delegation significantly.
- Allegations of criminal syndicates and interference by zama-zamas in municipal infrastructure projects.
- Lack of funding allocation for the estimated R300 million refurbishments required to restore operations.

9.1.3 Solutions desired by the project owners

- Secure funding for the refurbishment and upgrading of the wastewater treatment plant.
- Strengthen security measures at the facility, including the deployment of additional security personnel and protection of infrastructure.
- Repair and replacement of vandalised electrical and mechanical components.
- Improve co-ordination between the municipality, provincial government and the Department of

Water and Sanitation to restore plant functionality.

- Accelerate enforcement interventions and implementation of corrective action plans.
- Improve law enforcement response and criminal investigations into vandalism, theft and alleged collusion involving infrastructure projects.
- Submit business plans and technical reports to support funding applications for rehabilitation projects.

9.1.4 Findings

- The wastewater treatment plant is completely non-operational and unable to treat incoming sewage.
- Raw sewage is flowing untreated into the Schoonspruit and the Vaal River system, posing serious environmental and health risks.
- There is vandalism and destruction of infrastructure at the site.
- The perimeter fencing and security infrastructure have been stolen or destroyed, leaving the facility exposed to further criminal activity.
- The Department of Water and Sanitation issued non-compliance notices to the municipality as early as 2018, yet no effective remedial action was implemented.
- A criminal case relating to non-compliance and pollution was reportedly opened in February 2026.
- There is no confirmed funding allocation or implementation timeline for the rehabilitation of the facility.
- There are allegations of criminal interference, extortion and sabotage linked to municipal projects in the area.
- The municipality has demonstrated no urgency in resolving years of serious pollution of the Schoonspruit and Vaal Rivers.
- There is no evidence of corrective action being taken in the years since the facility became non-operational, and the degree to which the municipality had allowed the facility to be vandalised repeatedly clearly indicates that direct intervention is required. The roles of responsible parties in this situation need to be investigated.
- The absence of the Director Technical and Infrastructure amounts to serious misconduct.
- Domestic and international laws are being compromised through the actions of responsible parties. This situation needs prompt intervention from the NCOP.
- There is a lack of urgency in response to the challenge. Untreated wastewater has been flowing into the environment since 2023, but the response given was that the municipality is planning to refurbish the facility to handle increased wastewater input. The cost estimate for the refurbishment amounted to R300 to R400 million (two different figures supplied during site

visits at Klerksdorp and Hartbeesfontein). The municipality lacks the required funds for the refurbishment, and the cost will be covered by DWS/WSIG. The refurbishment is scheduled to start in the second quarter of the 2026/27 financial year. The project has not started, nor has it been committed to in terms of budget allocation to date.

9.1.5 Recommendations by the NCOP delegation

No.	Recommendation (detail of what should be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it should be done)
9.1.5.1	Concerns will be raised at the planned plenary session on 15 May 2026 which will be attended by the Deputy Minister of Water Affairs.	Hon. DR Ryder	15 May 2026
9.1.5.2	An intervention in terms of section 63 of the Water Service Act should be considered.	Minister of the Department of Water and Sanitation	Immediate initiation of review
9.1.5.3	Invocation of section 139 of the Constitution should be considered.	The MEC of the NW Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs	Immediate initiation of review
9.1.5.4	The current situation at Klerksdorp WWTW need to be taken further in NCOP deliberations, with the ultimate intent of placing the municipality and/or the provincial DWS under administration.	Members of the delegation	Immediate and ongoing to investigate situation and make recommendations
9.1.5.5	Monitor and oversee the implementation of the recommendations and report to	Select Committee on Co-operative Governance and Public Administration	Process to be initiated as soon as possible

No.	Recommendation (detail of what should be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it should be done)
	the National Council of Provinces.		

9.1.6 Executive undertakings made in response to the NCOP delegation's recommendations

No.	Undertaking (detail of what will be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it will be done)
9.1.6.1	There were no senior officials from the municipality, or the relevant departments present at the site visit.		

9.2 Hartbeesfontein Wastewater Treatment Works

9.2.1 Background

The Hartbeesfontein WWTW is one of several wastewater treatment facilities in Matlosana's sanitation portfolio. The Hartbeesfontein plant is rated as 'high risk'; with a poor compliance history because of numerous challenges such as poor sludge disposal. The facility's sludge handling is specifically cited as 'problematic and needing attention' in Green Drop assessments. The facility is undergoing routine maintenance, which resulted in the removal of equipment for refurbishment during the same time as the inlet pipe was obstructed. Apart from the refurbishment, the municipality also indicated that the facility, capable of handling 8ML per day, needed upgrading to match the population growth in the area. The upgrade had not yet been costed.

As a result, untreated sewage has been flowing into nearby streams and eventually into the Vaal River system. The delegation noted concerns regarding delays in maintenance, lack of payment to service providers, poor municipal leadership and failure by the municipality to respond to non-compliance notices issued by the Department of Water and Sanitation.

9.2.2 Key challenges experienced during the project

- The site was non-functional because of a blocked inflow pipe. The blockage was attributed to debris and dirt that washed into the pipe because of poorly managed tree-clearing work performed above the effluent pipe's position. Heavy rains dislodged manhole covers and washed the tree roots and sand into the pipe. This event occurred over 18 months ago and

had not been cleared at the time of the oversight visit.

- Persistent blockages in the bulk sewer line prevent sewage inflow into the plant. The blockages were not cleared promptly, with the officials present highlighting that a second contractor was appointed in the past week.
- Mechanical and electrical failures affect pumps, motors and operational equipment.
- Untreated sewage flows into nearby streams and river systems.
- Delayed maintenance and refurbishment of equipment.
- Failure to pay service providers on time, resulting in interruptions to maintenance work.
- Poor co-ordination and instability within Municipal leadership structures.
- Failure by the municipality to respond to non-compliance notices issued by the Department of Water and Sanitation.
- Lack of implementation timelines linked to rehabilitation and upgrade plans.

9.2.3 Solutions desired by the project owners

- Immediate unblocking of the sewer network to restore inflow into the plant.
- Refurbishment and reinstallation of pumps, motors and other equipment removed for repairs.
- Secure funding for both refurbishment and future upgrading of the wastewater treatment works.
- Improve municipal financial management to ensure timely payment of contractors and service providers.
- Reappoint consultants to assess the plant and support long-term rehabilitation planning.
- Strengthen municipal leadership and improved project management capacity.
- Develop a funded implementation plan with realistic timelines.

9.2.4 Findings

- There is a leadership crisis within the local municipality, manifesting in a lack of investigation on the causes of blocked sewage inflow, lack of comprehensive presentation on the state and problems of the wastewater treatment plant, allocation of budget, non-regulatory compliance and water pollution.
- Disappointment that the Director Technical and Infrastructure, Mr. Nelson Mongale, was not present at the site.
- The Hartbeesfontein Wastewater Treatment Works is currently non-operational.
- The bulk sewer line servicing the plant is blocked, preventing inflow into the facility.
- Untreated sewage is bypassing the plant and flowing into nearby streams and the Vaal River system.
- Some of the operational equipment had been removed for refurbishment but had not yet been returned and reinstalled.

- Inconsistencies in information provided regarding the duration and causes of the sewer blockage.
- Municipal officials acknowledged that service providers had withdrawn from projects due to non-payment.
- Non-compliance notices were issued by the Department of Water and Sanitation, yet the municipality failed to submit corrective action plans.
- Serious governance and leadership challenges within the municipality.
- Community concerns regarding environmental pollution and health impacts were confirmed during the visit.

9.2.5 Recommendations by the NCOP delegation

No.	Recommendation (detail of what should be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it should be done)
9.2.5.1	A report on the state of Blue and Green Drop scores should be provided, including support to be provided to the local municipality in terms of section 154 of the Constitution.	Department of Water and Sanitation	Within 1 month
9.2.5.2	A report on the state of the wastewater services and response to Blue and Green Drop scores received and corrective action required should be provided.	The Mayor of City of Matlosana Local Municipality.	Within 1 month
9.2.5.3	A comprehensive written report detailing the causes of the failures, funding requirements and implementation timelines for rehabilitation should be provided.	The Mayor of City of Matlosana Local Municipality.	Within 1 month

No.	Recommendation (detail of what should be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it should be done)
9.2.5.4	Investigate allegations relating to maladministration, environmental negligence and failures in project management.		
9.2.5.5	Immediately strengthen monitoring and oversight of wastewater infrastructure across the municipality, ensuring that all non-compliance notices issued are responded to with corrective action plans.	Provincial Department of Water and Sanitation	Immediate and ongoing

9.2.6 Executive undertakings made in response to the NCOP delegation's recommendations

No.	Undertaking (detail of what will be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it will be done)
9.2.6.1	No senior officials present to make any undertakings		

9.3 Harmony Gold: Local SMME Integration

9.3.1 Background

The Khuma Business Hub is a containerised small business development project implemented as part of Harmony Gold's Social and Labour Plan (SLP) commitments. Social and Labour Plan projects are ideally designed to integrate with a municipal Industrial Development Plan (IDP) and in close co-operation with the municipal Local Economic Development (LED) office. The co-operation is required to ensure that the project slots in with the municipal IDP and community needs.

The project was initiated in 2022, but a review of all Harmony Gold Social and Labour Plans spanning the possible conception and implementation dates of the project revealed no description of it, or of a

project in the same area that may have a different name but the same budget allocation and general focus (2018 – 2022 and 2023 – 2027 documents). The project was developed together with the municipality to accommodate about ten (10) SMMEs, including a beauty salon, grocery shop, tyre fitment centre, car wash, bakery, butchery, laundry and related enterprises. The original budget was stated as R5.5 million, but the project cost later rose to over R7 million due to additional security requirements and other related works. The project was still incomplete at the time of the visit because water, sewer and electricity service connections were still being finalised. Six of the beneficiaries of the project were present at the site visit and shared their insights on the impact of the delay in project finalisation. None of the beneficiaries have been able to occupy their allocated container.

The project is entirely funded by Harmony Gold, but upon completion will be handed over to the municipality. Entrepreneurs using the containers will be liable for a nominal monthly rent to be paid to the municipality.

9.3.2 Key challenges experienced during the project

- The NCOP delegation has noted with serious concern the absence of the Local Economic Development Co-ordinator of Matlosana Local Municipality and some beneficiaries of the business containers at the visit.
- In terms of the implementation of the Social and Labour Plan and agreement with the local municipality, the delegation raised concerns about the delays in handover to the beneficiaries; the strategic impact and viability of the selected location; a lack of technical training of the beneficiaries; reservations about business viability and sustainability, absence of feasibility studies; the application of a generic model of the business concept without conducting feasibility studies; a lack of information on the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the mining company and the local municipality; and expenditure of the allocated budget.
- The project experienced long delays in completing bulk water, sewer and electricity connections, with water connections only completed in November 2025 and further work still underway at the time of the visit. The electricity transformer had been purchased and installed, but the site has not been connected to Eskom power. Municipal water meters also still had to be installed at each container. No timelines for the supply of the meters were supplied during the visit.
- A lack of proper maintenance of the business hub was evident. Grass growing through the paved areas had clearly been removed just before the site visit. There were also no clear branding or other site identification boards.
- The site had maintenance and security concerns, including cleaning problems, ongoing security costs, tampering, items procured for entrepreneurs disappearing from the storage

containers, and damaged or incomplete equipment in some containers.

- The containers themselves have been in place for several years and have started rusting. Many of the containers are no longer waterproof.
- The design and layout of the site were criticised as cramped and not fit for purpose, especially for the car wash, tyre fitment centre and bakery access points. The containers are too close together due to the small size of the site provided by the municipality. It was clear from the walkabout that there is insufficient space around the containers for the type of businesses that will be housed in them.
- Not all beneficiaries were present during the visit, and there was uncertainty about who had informed them and why some had not attended.
- The project had not yet been officially commissioned or occupied, and the official handover was delayed pending regulatory inspection and completion of outstanding works. In line with SLP projects, the final handover is done through the Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources. The Department is solely responsible for the final handover of the site to the municipality and will not do so until all outstanding work is completed, even if some of the containers are potentially operational.
- Potential tenants of the containers have already entered into lease agreements and are paying rent for the containers even when these are not operational.

9.3.3 Solutions desired by the project owners

- Complete the remaining water, sewer and related bulk services so that the facility can be occupied.
- If possible, proceed with a temporary handover so that beneficiaries can begin operating while the formal DMPR handover process is finalised.
- Install water meters and consumption systems so that beneficiaries can begin operating as soon as possible and pay the municipality for services.
- Improve the car wash, ventilation and practical usability of the units, and address missing or damaged equipment.
- Provide further non-financial support, including technical training, business skills training and support through Seda, the Department of Small Business Development and enterprise/supplier development structures.
- Secure partnerships with other government departments to strengthen the project and support future growth.

9.3.4 Findings

- The project was conceived as a municipal-economic development intervention informed by a business case/model that was rolled out from another province, rather than a fully localised

model designed only for Khuma. A preferred site inside the township was also not made available. The placement of the hub is problematic as it is removed from potential customers.

- Ownership of the land and completed assets rests with the municipality on behalf of the community, while the municipality is expected to manage day-to-day operations after handover.
- The beneficiary profile was stated as four female and six male beneficiaries.
- The project had not yet started full operations, largely because of delayed service connections, outstanding regulatory processes and unresolved practical issues on site.
- There was concern from the delegation that the site may not be commercially viable in its current form because of limited foot traffic, poor layout, and a mismatch between some business types and the physical space provided.
- Beneficiaries stated that they had signed lease contracts with the municipality and were already being charged rent, despite the project not yet being operational.
- Beneficiaries reported missing items, broken equipment, leaking containers and frustration over delays, while also calling for stronger parliamentary intervention and accountability.

9.3.5 Recommendations by the NCOP delegation

No.	Recommendation (detail of what should be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it should be done)
9.3.5.1	A detailed report should be provided on the project scope, procurement details, maintenance/security costs, Memorandum of Understanding, appointment documents, purchase orders and other supporting project documents for verification and reasons for delays. The Report should also outline expenditure of the allocated R5.5 million.	Harmony Gold Mining Company	Within a month
9.3.5.2	The beneficiaries of the project were encouraged to	Beneficiaries of the project	Ongoing

No.	Recommendation (detail of what should be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it should be done)
	contact the NCOP Member of Parliament who is residing closest to Matlosana Local Municipality about any concern in relation to the implementation of the SLP.		
9.3.5.3	The municipality should assist the contractor to complete the remaining water, sewer and electricity connections and finalise the outstanding technical work.	Harmony Gold contractor and City of Matlosana Municipality	Immediately until completion is attained
9.3.5.4	Within the scope of possibility at the site, a reassessment of the site layout is proposed to address practical defects affecting the car wash, tyre fitment, bakery access, ventilation and container usability.	Main contractor / Harmony Gold / municipality	Prior to project handover to municipality.
9.3.5.5	The municipality to stop charging beneficiaries or review rental arrangements until the facility is operational or explain the legal and financial basis for the current charges.	City of Matlosana Local Municipality	Immediately
9.3.5.6	Provide beneficiary support, including technical and	Harmony Gold / municipality / Seda / DSBD	From the current point through to at

No.	Recommendation (detail of what should be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it should be done)
	business management training and access to relevant departments and agencies during the start-up phase of the ventures to ensure financial sustainability is obtained.		least 6 months after businesses are started.
9.3.5.7	Engage the ward councillor, municipality and community structures to ensure proper communication and participation.	Municipality / local leadership	Ongoing

9.3.6 Executive undertakings made in response to the NCOP delegation's recommendations

No.	Undertaking (detail of what will be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it will be done)
9.3.6.1	The representatives from Harmony Gold present at the site could provide details of the project from their perspective but there was no representation from the municipality. There was therefore no opportunity to capture any undertakings in response to matters raised by the delegation.		

9.4 SMME Development site: Scott Rock Dump / Kareerand Tailings Storage Facility

Harmony Gold officially donated the Scott Rock Dump to the Greater Stilfontein community in April 2024 as part of its local economic development and Social and Labour Plan (SLP) commitments. This initiative aims to empower local communities through SMME (Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise) development by allowing community-led, sustainable, income-generating activities through the retreatment of the rock dump.

The Kareerand Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) is located close to Scott Rock dump, and is a large-scale, modern surface reclamation operation located near Klerksdorp in South Africa's North West

Province, operated by Harmony Gold Mining Company Ltd through its subsidiary, Mine Waste Solutions (MWS). It is a critical component of a circular economy initiative that reprocesses old gold tailings, producing gold while simultaneously rehabilitating the landscape.

Harmony Gold has established significant local content initiatives associated with the Kareerand Expansion Project. These include:

SMME Spend Targets: The project explicitly "ring-fences" 30% of the project spend for local businesses and entrepreneurs from the City of Matlosana and Rammulotsi local municipalities.

Local Procurement: The operation prioritises local recruitment and procurement to maximise socio-economic benefits.

Job Creation: The 16-year life extension (to 2040) brings sustained job opportunities, with a focus on sourcing employees from local communities.

Infrastructure Improvement: The construction of the 6km return water pipeline and other infrastructure provides local contracting opportunities.

9.4.1 Key challenges experienced during the oversight

- Although there had been constant communication between parliamentary staff and municipal officials regarding the site visit, which included commitments to brief the delegation and the participation of a dry run to the Kareerand facility with Parliament's Protection Services, there were no municipal officials present to brief the delegation when the site was reached. The delegation had no choice but to abandon the oversight visit.

10. OVERSIGHT VISITS: ELECTRICITY INFRASTRUCTURE

10.1 Khuma High Mast Lights Project

10.1.1 Background

The Khuma High Mast lights project (Phase 5) was undertaken to install 6 high mast lights, one in each of the six wards in Khuma. The registered amount for the project was R2.1 million from the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) and the expenditure that was incurred on the project amounted to R2 million. The project was managed by the municipality. It started in October 2025 and was scheduled to finish in February 2026. The municipality cited that the project experienced some delays due to the interference of construction mafias in the area. The matter was raised at district and provincial government levels, and assistance was given to the municipality and the installation was completed. The project resulted in the installation of the six high mast lights, and six people per ward (total of 36 people) were employed on the project.

10.1.2 Key challenges

Despite the completed installation, Eskom has not supplied energy to the six high mast lights because of the R2 billion debt owed by the municipality. As a result, the six high mast lights are not functional, but the municipality has made a submission to Eskom after the initial application for service was not approved. The Executive Mayor reported to the delegation that the municipality was placed under the debt relief programme, administered by the National Treasury. Thus, through this programme, the municipal debt has reduced by R480 million. The Executive Mayor assured the delegation that, by 29 May 2026, Eskom would have supplied energy to the six high mast lights.

10.1.3 Observations

- The Khuma area has 110 high mast lights with 88% in good working condition except for 9 that are scheduled for replacement and are obsolete.
- The glaring absence of councillors during the visit was concerning.
- The delegation highlighted that the community needed to take responsibility for the high mast lights project to prevent vandalism of the infrastructure.

10.1.4 Executive undertakings

No.	Undertaking	Responsible entity	Timeframe
10.1.4.1	The Executive Mayor assured the delegation that, by 29 May 2026, Eskom would have supplied energy to the six high mast lights	Matlosana Local Municipality	May 2026

10.1.5 Recommendations by the NCOP delegation

No.	Recommendation	Responsible entity	Timeframe
10.1.5.1	The NCOP Provincial Whip recommended that the North West permanent delegates should revisit the area in June 2026 to follow up on the deadline for the supply of energy to the high mast lights.	NCOP provincial delegation	June 2026

10.2 Kanana High Mast Lights Upgrade

10.2.1 Background

The Kanana high mast lights project involves installing and maintaining high mast lights in the township. The project aims to improve safety, visibility and security by lighting up roads, public spaces and pedestrian areas, especially in places affected by crime and poor lighting at night. The project is also intended to create temporary jobs for residents and support the municipality's infrastructure development efforts. The project is part of the R2.1 million MIG funding and targets both obsolete high mast lights and maintenance of those that are currently functioning.

10.2.2 Key challenges

- The project was initially meant to run from March until June 2026. However, it was delayed and will now commence in July until November 2026, which means it is behind schedule.
- The project was also affected by the stoppage of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant in 2025, which has led to it being implemented in the current financial year (2026/2027), which itself has been rescheduled at least once.
- The municipality was placed under administration, and this delayed its application to Eskom and negatively affected the conclusion of this project.

10.2.3 Observations

- The site that was visited by the delegation is one of the six high mast lights scheduled for rehabilitation and/or replacement in the Kanana township.
- There is a budget available for the completion of the work on all six high mast lights.
- Although Ward Councillors were not present, the local community itself seemed to be well invested in the project.

10.2.4 Executive undertakings

No.	Undertaking	Responsible Entity	Timeframe
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10.2.4.1	Both the Mayor of Matlosana and the Assistant Director for Infrastructure Projects assured the delegation that the project will commence at the beginning of July 2026 and will be completed at the end of November 2026.	Matlosana Local Municipality	30 November 2026
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10.2.5 Findings

- The City of Matlosana has the hallmarks of what was once a major gold mining area, whose decline has led to high unemployment, deteriorating infrastructure and increased crime in communities such as Kanana.
- According to the Executive Mayor, the municipality is now working to build a new economy beyond mining. It is focusing on opportunities linked to its location along the N12 route, existing industrial facilities and agricultural potential. New areas of growth include renewable energy projects, transport and logistics and agro-processing, which are expected to help create jobs and support long-term economic development.
- The high mast lights project visited by the delegation is an effort to contribute to job creation, crime reduction, infrastructure development and generally reversing the decline.

10.2.6 Recommendations by the NCOP delegation

No.	Recommendation	Responsible entity	Timeframe
10.2.6.1	The delegation noted the absence of Ward Councillors and pronounced that, in all future site visits, the councillors must be present.	City of Matlosana	Ongoing

10.3 Urban Blue 99MW Gas-to-Power Project

10.3.1 Background

The Urban Blue International Development proposed a 99MW Gas-to-Power Project which will be implemented in partnership with the City of Matlosana. The project revolves around the construction of the 99MW Gas-to-Power plant which will generate electricity from gas. The project is also aimed at creating jobs and was initiated by the North West Province and the City of Matlosana.

The City of Matlosana, in terms of its spatial planning, has identified 300 hectares of land for the development. The land was previously owned by a mining company that donated it to the province. The municipality, which resolved to utilise the land, enlisted the services of the land surveyors and made the subdivision application. It must be pointed out that the land has sewer reticulation servitude and electrical servitude which can be accessed for purposes of energy supply. The municipality is waiting for the conveyancers from the province to finalise the subdivision and for the deed transfers to take place.

10.3.2 Key challenges

- The municipality reported that no geotechnical or seismic survey was conducted and there is no confirmation that gas was found in the area. The land lies close to an abandoned mine.
- Even though the municipality is in a mining area, the level of illegal mining activity is high.
- The municipality completed the surveying and zoning of the land, but the subdivision and deed transfers are still outstanding. The subdivision and deed transfers are the responsibility of the province.
- There were no senior managers from the municipality present to answer on the details of the project.
- The municipal staff present, represented by the Acting Deputy Director for Performance and Town Planner, could only answer on the land that was allocated and the status of the subdivision application.
- The municipal staff requested the delegation to submit written questions on the financing model, job creation opportunities and other matters for a comprehensive response.
- The Urban Blue International Development and provincial government senior officials were not available to provide a briefing to the delegation.
- There were also no councillors present despite the delegation requesting their presence at the site visit.

10.3.3 Observations

- The Gas-to-Power Plant will be integrated with the Eskom grid to facilitate the energy transfer.
- In terms of financing, the project is intended to be a 100% private investment by Urban Blue, with zero government guarantees or fiscal exposure.
- The capital investment amounts to R4.5 billion fully funded by Urban Blue International Development (100% private equity).
- The Revenue Model: 25-year Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with the City of Matlosana.
- The senior officials of the municipality have not shown interest in the project and did not present the project to the delegation.

10.3.4 Executive undertakings

No.	Undertaking (detail of what will be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it will be done)
10.3.4.1	The municipal officials, Deputy Director: Performance and Town Planner, made a commitment that the municipality would submit additional information in writing.	Matlosana Local Municipality	29 May 2026

10.3.5 Findings

The delegation expressed their disappointment that a mega project worth R4.5 billion, which raised hope for economic opportunity, was beset by poor delivery and accountability challenges.

The delegation expressed serious concerns about the deficiencies and challenges of the project, and the absence of the service provider on site was also castigated.

10.3.6 Recommendations by the NCOP delegation

No.	Recommendation (detail of what should be done)	Entity or person responsible	Timeframe (by when it should be done)
10.3.6.1	The presentation should be amended to read “enhance further revenue recovery” rather than “debt recovery” for the municipality.	City of Matlosana	May 2026

10.4 Orkney SOLAR PV Project

10.4.1 Background

The Orkney Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Project is a renewable energy development located near Orkney in the City of Matlosana. The project is currently under the control of a private sector partner, Mulilo, an Independent Power Producer (IPP), following an acquisition agreement with Energy Team, the original developer. The project is being developed on privately owned land on portions of the Farm

Wolwehuis No. 114 in Matlosana. A notarial lease has been registered, and the project complies with the conditions of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) consent approval.

The facility is expected to generate approximately 478 GWh of clean electricity annually, enough to supply electricity to an estimated 210,000 households. It is also expected to reduce carbon emissions by more than 500,000 tonnes annually. The project includes a new 24 km overhead transmission line connecting the facility to the Jersey Distribution Substation and has been designed to accommodate future battery energy storage systems (BESS). The project forms part of broader efforts to support economic recovery in an area affected by mine closures, unemployment and poverty.

10.4.2 Key challenges

- According to the Deputy Director for Town Planning, there are no challenges being experienced on the project.

10.4.3 Observations

- Engagements with key stakeholders have commenced.
- A Public Relations Officer (PRO) and an Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contractor have been appointed.
- Site establishment activities are underway.
- According to the municipality, stakeholder engagements are guided by principles of transparent communication, inclusive participation, structured engagement processes and formal grievance handling. The municipality also reported that the EPC contractor is committed to promoting local economic development through job creation, procurement opportunities for local contractors and inclusive recruitment and procurement processes.
- The project includes social development initiatives aimed at improving access to education and skills development, supporting healthcare infrastructure access, and strengthening local businesses operating near the project area.
- Six top-performing Grade 12 learners from the 2025 academic year received fully funded bursaries covering tuition, accommodation, living allowances, laptops, data, books and wellness support.
- Though the visit went well, the absence of councillors and senior managers did not delight the delegation.

10.4.4 Executive undertakings

No.	Undertaking	Responsible entity	Timeframe
10.4.4.1	- Fencing will commence on Monday (18/05/2026) and is scheduled to take 2 months. - Road construction has commenced and will be completed within 2 to 3 months. - Building plans were submitted by the architect this morning (14/05/2026) and should be approved within 30 days.	Contractor Contractor Matlosana Local Municipality	18/07/2026 30/08/2026 14/06/2026

10.4.5 Findings

- The project has significant potential to contribute to cleaner energy generation and reduce reliance on Eskom.
- The development may contribute positively to local socioeconomic conditions through employment creation, local procurement and skills development initiatives.
- Initial community participation challenges appear to have been addressed through improved stakeholder engagement mechanisms.
- The project may provide useful lessons for the implementation of other renewable energy projects planned within the municipality.
- The inclusion of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) ready infrastructure positions the project to support future energy security and grid stability initiatives

10.4.6 Recommendations by the NCOP delegation

No.	Recommendation	Responsible entity	Timeframe
10.4.6.1	The delegation once again noted the absence of Ward Councillors and the private partner, and pronounced that, in all future site visits, the councillors and relevant officials must be present.	City of Matlosana	Ongoing

11. CONCLUSION

Through the Taking Parliament to the People programme, which was convened in the City of Matlosana Local Municipality from 12 to 15 May 2026, the NCOP demonstrated its capacity to deepen participatory democracy, strengthen oversight and enhance co-operative governance. During the programme, the Delegates were able to attend to persistent service delivery challenges including infrastructure decay, unemployment and governance weaknesses. The exercise provided a platform for citizens to raise concerns while enabling government to account on key issues.

The public hearings revealed widespread challenges affecting residents, particularly in housing, basic services, energy, health and economic opportunities. Community members highlighted housing backlogs, incomplete projects, lack of title deeds and corruption, alongside failures in water, sanitation and electricity services. These were compounded by unemployment and declining public confidence. The members of the Executive acknowledged these systemic issues and committed to corrective measures, including accelerating housing delivery, improving infrastructure, strengthening anti-corruption efforts, and enhancing co-ordination, transparency and accountability.

Site visits provided further insight into these challenges while highlighting areas of opportunity. Strategic assets such as the PC Pelsaer Airport, Goudkoppie Heritage Hill and the Fresh Produce Market showed strong potential for economic growth but are constrained by governance weaknesses, funding shortages, ageing infrastructure and poor co-ordination. Key sectors - health, water and sanitation, electricity and human settlements - were found to be under strain, marked by infrastructure deterioration, staff shortages and stalled projects. However, positive developments were noted, including infrastructure initiatives, emerging partnerships and targeted economic interventions.

Overall, the programme underscored the complexity of service delivery and governance challenges, alongside clear commitments by the members of the Executive to address them through defined interventions. While systemic weaknesses - such as poor planning, weak accountability and inadequate maintenance - persist, there are tangible efforts to improve service delivery and rebuild public trust. In the final analysis, ensuring meaningful outcomes will depend on sustained oversight, effective implementation, strengthened co-ordination and continued community participation.