Province of the
Northern Cape
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Portfolio Committee on Public Service & Administration
Committee Oversight Visit.

Date: 28 March 2023

Frontline Service Delivery Monitoring

OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

- Purpose
- Background
- Discussion
- Overview of 2022/23 FSDM
  - Site Selection
  - DOE
  - DOH
  - DSD
  - OTP
  - TCC
  - Recommendations on findings
- 2023/24 FSDM proposed projects

PURPOSE

The purpose of this presentation is to provide progress on the implementation of the Frontline Service Delivery Monitoring Joint Annual Plan and the sector reports concluded for 2022/23,

Highlight the findings per sector as concluded in 2022/23 with key recommendations and also outline the plans for the 2023/34 FSDM programme as per the draft Joint Annual Plan.

BACKGROUND

- FSDM was introduced in 2011 and its emphasis has been on improving the quality of frontline service delivery and experiences of citizens by leveraging its position at the core of provincial government to encourage better frontline service delivery across sectors.
- The initial focus of the FSDM has been on an assessment methodology that examines selective performance areas, their associated standards and measures directly affecting the frontline facilities in order to improve the quality-of-service delivery in line with the policies and regulations of the sector departments.
- The SDIM Unit in the Office of the Premier is responsible for playing an oversight role and monitoring various intervention measures, in collaboration with the department of Planning Monitoring and Evaluation.

DISCUSSION

- For the current financial year, the focus was on the sectors monitored over the past 2 to 3 financial years which covered the DOE, DSD, DOH, OTP.
- Inclusive of the Presidential Imbizo which was multi sectoral.
- Additional was the focus on the Sectors responsible for GBV&F Accountability, Coordination and Leadership.
- Post the monitoring visits departments are then required to:
- Compile an improvement plan with management of the sector
- Regularly monitor progress whether according to plan in the quarterly integrated monitoring reports
- Analyse and report the results suggesting remedial actions where required

SITE SELECTION

SECTOR	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	DISTRICT	NUMBER OF FACILITIES
DSD	4	FRANCES BAARD	14
DOE	17	JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE	9
DOH	21	NAMAKWA	6
SAPS/DOJ/DTSL/DOH	5	PIXLEY KA SEME	14
OTP	4	ZF MGCAWU	12

DOE: COMMON CHALLENGES

Most of the schools are faced with similar challenges ranging from shortage of educator's lack of and poor infrastructure and maintenance, learning and teaching support material, safety and security, poor school performance, substance abuse and increase of teenage pregnancies at schools. There has been minimal progress on challenges identified in the Improvement Plans which where jointly developed with DPME, OTP and the Department of Education through the FSDM programme.

Leadership, Management and Communication

- There is poor monitoring and communication by the Department of Education at circuit and district level.
- The Department of Education does not prioritise to commit financial and human resources to address challenges in the Improvement Plans. The absence of relevant role players such as Provincial Treasury (PT) Public Works (DRPW) also delays addressing challenges.
- Poor quarterly performance reporting by the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit of the Department of Education of schools identified through the FSDM programme.

DOE: COMMON CHALLENGES

Quality of teaching and learning and Educator development

- Poor retrieval of text books in all schools. Learners who do not return books are disadvantaging the learners as this has a negative impact on learning and teaching.

Learner achievement

- Poor performance of Grade 12 learners is a challenge at schools. Although the Department of Education has programmes in place such as winter and spring classes an underperformance in Grade 12 results at most school is still experienced.

Governance and relationship

- There are many vacancies of Principals, Educators and general staff (cleaners) at schools. The Department of Education takes long to fill positions at schools.
- There is an increase of substance abuse, teenage pregnancy of leaners in schools. There is minimal participation and involvement of parents in learners education, school activities (such as fundraising, paying schools, attending parent meetings etc.)

DOE: COMMON CHALLENGES

School infrastructure

- The Department to increase budgeting for facility maintenance to acceptable norms.
- The Department to adequately monitor the implementation of all infrastructure related contracts through an infrastructure monitoring plan and the risk management plan.
- Adherence by the Department of Education to the Norms and Standards on School Infrastructure.

School safety security and discipline:

- There are no security personnel appointed at most of the schools. This leads to constant break-ins and vandalism at schools.

DOE: RECOMMENDATIONS

The Department of Education is urged to note the recommendations to mitigate the challenges which includes amongst others;

- **Leadership, Management and Communication**

- The department to improve monitoring and communication at circuit and district level to ensure that challenges at schools are reported and addressed with the urgency they deserve.
- Ensure the Department of Education commits financial and human resources to respond to the implementation of FSM Improvement Plans. Critical role players such as Provincial Treasury (PT) and the Department of Roads and Public Works (DRPW) to form part of the improvement plans.
- Ensure that the Improvement Plan is monitored and reported upon by the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit within the Department.

DOE: RECOMMENDATIONS

Quality of teaching and learning and Educator development

- The Department of Education to ensure that all schools have functional Retrieval Policies and systems in place and must be implemented and monitored.

Learner achievement

- The Department of Education should also encourage underperforming schools to collaborate with better performing schools so that this shared experience can build a stronger professional schooling community and contribute towards improved performance.

Governance and relationship

- Appointment of Principals, Educators and General staff (cleaners) at schools should be prioritized and fast tracked, to improve school performance and better management at schools.
- The Department of Education especially the SGBs should find ways of getting parents to participate on matters affecting schools, as well as reaching out to Department of Social Development and the Department of Health to assist with social ills/problems such as the use of substances and teenage pregnancy at schools.

DOE: RECOMMENDATIONS

School infrastructure

- The Department to increase budgeting for facility maintenance to acceptable norms.
- The Department to adequately monitor the implementation of all infrastructure related contracts through an infrastructure monitoring plan and the risk management plan.
- Adherence by the Department of Education to the Norms and Standards on School Infrastructure.

School safety security and discipline

- General security and safety to be addressed as a matter of urgency to avoid any claims against the department in terms of safety of learners and educators and to safe guard the property of the department.
- DTSL to assist through community safety and security structures to prevent vandalism in schools.

DOH: COMMON CHALLENGES

The progress made is somewhat minimal, thus the effect thereof cannot be quantified. Moreover, the current reforms e.g., PHC Re-engineering, ICRM, NHI etc., underway pursues to reorganize/reorientate health care system in such a way that it becomes more responsive, efficient, effective and equitable distribution of resources so as to alleviate the ever-increasing burden on the service delivery demands. However, it is bothersome because the same issues exist with no end in sight.

Patient Service Organization

- Non standardized steel filing cabinets, e.g., De Aar, Dr Torres, Kenhardt Clinic(s) etc. use make shift filing area/space.
- No functional wheelchair at some facilities e.g., for Britstown, Kenhardt Clinic.

Clinical Service Provision

- Nearly 80% (5/6) of facilities did not attain the target for “TB Treatment success of 85%”.
- About 66.7% (4/6) of facilities did not attain the target for “Fully Immunized Coverage <1 year”
- Discrepancies between HIV counselling and for HIV testing, e.g., counselling was above 90% but HIV testing was less than 30%.

DOH IDEAL CLINICS: COMMON CHALLENGES

Management of Patient appointments

- Inconsistencies with CMMDD pick up points, most of the collection is onsite instead of offsite the facility.

Medicines and supplies

- Insufficient/Inconsistencies with Pharmacy /medicine room and supply, e.g., Kenhardt clinic does not store schedule 5/6 meds because there is no lockable cabinet; Kenhardt, Hopetown, Jankempdorp clinic has no appointed Pharmacy assistants.
- Frequent stock outs of Tracer Medicine List e.g., Pyridoxine, Bactrim etc.

Staff Allocation and Use

- Persistent delays in filling of the vacant/funded posts for all the various staff (PNs, admin clerks, groundman, cleaner etc.)

Hygiene, cleanliness and waste storage

- Incomplete health care/municipal waste projects at some facilities (Kenhardt clinic resulting in waste stored inside until collection by Tshenolo Waste Management.
- All facilities do not have a clear pest control management

DOH IDEAL CLINICS: COMMON CHALLENGES

Physical Space and Routine Maintenance

- Facilities have Infrastructural limitation (clinic too small) to render dignified health services i.e., Dr Torres, Kenhardt and De Aar Clinic(s).
- Kenhardt and De Aar Clinics are essentially a house converted into a facility, with no ramps for a wheelchair.
- Facilities fail to comply with the safety regulations; in terms of secluded emergency exit, safety certificates i.e., fire certificate, electrical certificate and maintenance of the fire extinguisher long overdue for service (De Aar, Jankempdorp, Hopetown, Kenhardt Clinic(s).
- Generally, all facilities are failing to timeously adhere to the maintenance plan.

Bulk Supplies

- Disparities with bulk supply at some facilities, for example: No electrical back up at De Aar, Dr Torres, Britstown, Kenhardt Clinic(s) and water backup in some facilities.

Essential Equipment and Furniture

- All facilities do not have *Autoclave machine* as a sterilization equipment but instead rely on the hospital to assist especially GDH which manages maternity/deliveries on site.
- Resuscitation room is not adequately stocked with functional/basic equipment i.e., AED machine, defibrillator.
- Faulty oxygen gauges at some facilities.
- Nonfunctional AED machine in some facilities because it was bought without a batter or out of order.
- No ENT sets and no wall mounted BP machines.

DOH: COMMON CHALLENGES

District Health Information System

- Unreliable/unstable internet connectivity across most facilities thus unable to timeously connect/capture onto the DHIS and HPRS system often revert to manual system for issuing patient file/ number etc. thus affects waiting times.

Security

- Facilities do not have security officer onsite on a 24-hour shift.i.e. Britstown clinic, De Aar clinic, Hopetown and Kenhardt Clinic(s).
- No designated security room/area e.g., Britstown clinic, De Aar clinic, Hopetown and Kenhardt Clinic(s).
- Vandalized fence e.g., Kenhardt Clinic.

Community engagement

- No existing clinic committee across all facilities.
- Posts vacant for years.

DOH: RECOMMENDATIONS

Patient Service Organization

- Standardized filing cabinets across all the facilities.
- All facility needs to have a functional wheelchair(s).

Clinical Service Provision

- Strengthen Health education/Promotion to improve on adherence in accordance to clinical guideline management.

Management of Patient appointments

- Strengthen the implementation of the decanting strategy (CMMDD pick up points)

Medicines and supplies

- Strengthen implementation of the GPPM norms and standards.
- Support SVS system to timeously monitor/guide stock levels avert stock outs.

DOH: RECOMMENDATIONS

Staff Allocation and Use

- Filling of the vacant/funded posts for all the various staff categories.

Hygiene, cleanliness and waste storage

- Prioritization and fast-tracking of all outstanding/incomplete health care/municipal waste projects.
- Development of a protocol for pest control management.

Physical Space and Routine Maintenance

- Prioritize all outstanding maintenance issues in terms of safety regulations, secluded emergency exit, fire certificate, electrical certificate and maintenance of the fire extinguishers.
- To priorities facilities with physical infrastructural limitations.

Bulk Supplies

- Prioritize and resolve all bulk supply issues (i.e., water, electricity) for the facilities.

DOH: RECOMMENDATIONS

Essential Equipment and Furniture

- Timeous clinical audits/ICRM as early warning to determine/identify all necessary essential equipment needs.

District Health Information System

- Support facilities with reliable internet connectivity across facilities.

Security

- Strengthen security and safety requirements.

Community engagement

- Fastrack Human resource processes.

DSD: SECURE CARE CENTRES

Most of the facilities are faced with similar systemic challenges ranging from non-adherence to Norms and Standards in terms of registration of centers and infrastructure requirements, shortage of staff, lack of registered CYCWs, lack of infrastructure maintenance, lack of adequate security and access control and a need for Professional services (Education Programmes) provided at the facility. However, these challenges were not an exhaustive list as there are other challenges faced by these facilities. The systemic issues include the following:

Non – compliance with legislation and policy

- Non -adherence to Norms and Standards by both National and Provincial DSD in terms of registration
- All three SCC (Molehe Mampe Secure Centre, Namakwa Secure Centre and Marcus Mbetha Sindisa Secure Centre) are conditionally registered due to the non-compliance to appointment of management boards for the centers (Marcus Mbetha and Namakwa) and infrastructure challenges (Molehe Mampe), according to the Blue print, Minimum Norms and Standards for SCC /Facilities in South Africa.

DSD: SECURE CARE CENTRES

HR Challenges

- There is lack of competent staff at two facilities (Marcus Mbetha Sindisa and Molehe Mampe Secure Care Centers) CYCWs only few are qualified and registered with Social Work Council. The rest of the CYCWs have no qualifications other than a grade 12. There is a need for appropriately trained personnel who will provide an integrated, innovative, effective, ethical and child-friendly service.
- Shortage of staff which deals with everyday operations of the facility has become an issue since the move from BOSASA to DSD at the Namakwa Secure Centre.
- DSD is not adequately monitoring the SCC due to its own capacity constraints at a district and provincial level.

Maintenance and Infrastructure Challenges

- Public Works has no status report regarding the maintenance conditions of the secure care centers. There are no handy men in two of the facilities and there is no budget for major maintenance, it is centralized at the province.
- Infrastructure challenges leading to facilities having insufficient space to appropriately house more children, youth and girls that are referred to SCC.
- Further infrastructure challenges relating to the roof and geysers in 2 of the centers with the same Architecture (Marcus Mbetha Sindisa and Namakwa Secure Care Centers).
- At Molehe Mampe SCC fire extinguishers are not regularly serviced.
- Long overdue none attendance of the cracks on the walls of the Namakwa Secure Centre.

DSD: SECURE CARE CENTRES

Safety and Security

- Safety and Security is a challenge at two facilities (Marcus Mbetha Sindisa and at Molehe Mampe Secure Care Centers) in terms of there is a lack of CCTV cameras, electrical fence as well as no metal detectors and parcel scanners at the central access points. Safety should be prioritized to create a safe environment in which children and staff are protected.

- **Professional services**

- Services to children must be holistic and comprehensive, and inter-sectoral collaboration must be pursued in the upholding of the children's right to education and health services and any other service that a child may need, whilst being contained.

- **Potential Risks**

- When the performance of the department on the deliverables of the improvement plans is looked at, the verification of previous findings - as per the monitors analysis shows very little progress

  a. Molehe Mampe - 5/6 - 1 addressed
  b. Namakwa - 5/5 - none addressed, with additional new findings
  c. Marcus Mbheta - 6/7 - 1 addressed

- This clearly demonstrates that 88% of the findings have not been attended to in the past 3 years, since the initial baseline monitoring was done at the centre. It is also a demonstration of lack of will to address the challenges

DSD: RECOMMENDATIONS

- To address the issue of compliance to legislation and policy, the management of the department needs to address the continuous conditional registration of these centres as some of the conditions (operation of the appointed Management Board as prescribed in Section 208 of the Children's Act 38 of 2005) can be met if a collaborative approach is taken across all centers, in terms of the establishment of one management board at a provincial level to manage all the institutions of the department
- DSD to prioritize the human resources challenges across all SCC.
- Regular site visits to the SCC by the Provincial monitoring team from the department for proper planning to address maintenance, infrastructure, security challenges.
- DSD to engage with the Department of Roads and Public Works, Department of Justice as well as the Department of Education in order to understand roles & responsibilities and functions of each department towards SCC to address the longstanding infrastructure challenges.

DSD RECOMMENDATIONS

- In order to address the delays in addressing the infrastructure and maintenance challenges at these centres which are partly due to budget constraints, the budgeting for the maintenance and upkeep of the facilities to be addressed through a process on provincial reprioritization.
- In order to address the long-standing issue with the provision of accredited training programmes at tall the centres, the department needs to explore the possibility of going into an agreement or partnership with the FET colleges close to the centres to provide the requisite vocational training to the children in the centre.
- In terms of the Molehe Mampe Secure Care Centre, the department and its stakeholders need to consider the major infrastructure challenges in light of the fact that this centre also supports the DOH on accommodating state patients. Consideration should be given to either a major upgrade or construction of a facility that will meet the Norms and Standards for Secure Care Centres.

OTP THUSONG CENTRES: COMMON CHALLENGES

Maintenance and Infrastructure Challenges

- Infrastructure maintenance challenges are experienced across most of the facilities. Due to financial constraints.
- There is no maintenance and repairs of infrastructure as a result the building are dilapidating, Ablution facilities are partially functional – basins are broken (Tlhokomelo Thusong Centre)
- No approved maintenance plan resulting in delays in terms of repairs, no clear guide who is responsible in providing cleaning materials etc.

Safety and Security

- There is no access control at the Augrabies Thusong Service centre facility. Vandalism is rife and also the safety of staff is at risk,
- Adequate security with the necessary resources is needed at both the Kgomotsego and Augrabies Thusong Service centre

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

- Delayed ICT support from the OTP to assist with repairs of computers, printers and internet connectivity at all 3 Facilities.

OTP: RECOMMENDATIONS

- The MOA and other arrangements with stakeholders need to be concluded as a matter of urgency in order for implementation to be monitored.

- Marked progress has been made at the Kgomotsego facility to address the service delivery challenges identified at the initial baseline monitoring and the follow up visits and this is mainly due to the collaboration between the Office of the Premier with Joe Morolong municipality and the JTG district municipality in managing the centre which seems to be effective as each institution is responding to their responsibilities. The remaining challenges need to be addressed as a matter of urgency and these relate to the installation of internet network needs to be fast tracked and the contract of the security company at the centre

- This 'one-stop shopping' programme was meant to have a positive impact on the lives of communities through provision of access to information and services based on Batho Pele principles in order to render basic services. The persisting challenges will result in meagre, inconsistent and non-efficient service delivery to our community

- The department needs to learn from the best practice at Kgomotsego Thusong centre to improve governance of the remaining centres as this will ensure effective management and utilisation of all centres

TCC: COMMON CHALLENGES

Most of the facilities deal with similar systemic issues, such as shortage of staff, poor infrastructure upkeep, limited operational times and an absence of a structured organogram, inadequate filing systems, and lack of security and access control.

The following are some of the systemic issues:

HR Challenges

- The absence of a structured organogram which would feed into an HR plan; hence there is a challenge in appointing full time staff at the facilities. Vacant positions in the centre affect service delivery and these include the position of Social worker as well as that of the Victim Assistant Officer.

Maintenance and infrastructure challenges

- Infrastructure maintenance challenges are experienced across most of the Thuthuzela Care Centres, some of the facilities are small. Some of the furniture at the centres is old and those that have been delivered and are seen to be in good condition are still packed up in boxes as there is no space to unpack and organise the furniture for use. Most of the centres do not have maintenance and repair plan to can sustain their infrastructure as well as the furniture.

TCC: COMMON CHALLENGES

Safety and Security

- The centres which are sharing ground/ premises do not have an identified security for the centre however these centres depend on the main entrance security which services the whole grounds/ premises. The other common cross-cutting challenge is that most of the centres do not have an alarm system nor do they have SAPS patrolling the grounds which impose as a safety challenge to the centres.

Services provision and support

- The provision of services in terms of the processing of forensic samples needs to be addressed with the urgency it requires as this has a bearing on the successful conviction of perpetrators and finalisation of cases (i.e. turnaround time). There is no integrated stakeholder participation across most of the Thuthuzela Centres which imposes a challenge of efficient and effective service delivery.

Budget

- Most of the centres do not have donor funding/ budget allocation which poses a challenge to provide proper services to victims in terms of proper meals/ snacks, decent hygiene packs and transportation.

TCC: RECOMMENDATIONS

- On the HR challenges, the stakeholders, more so the NPA and DSD need to look at recruitment and filling of the vacant positions to ensure optimal functioning of the centre.
- On the Maintenance and infrastructure challenges, DSD to have stakeholder engagements with Department of Roads and Public works in order to address infrastructure challenges including maintenance.
- On the Safety and Security, DSD to engage the relevant safety cluster in an attempt to address i.e safety and security at the centres. The cluster to amongst other, look into mechanisms of providing police officers to patrol and work as partners with all Thuthuzela Care Centres.
- On the Services provision and support challenges, an integrated stakeholder participation to be initiated by DSD with a matter of urgency to address, amongst other, forensic challenges.
- On the budget challenge, the DOJ and CD, NPA and DSD to facilitate possible donor funders and engage with the private sector to address budget challenges.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE 2022/23 FSDM MONITORING

It is hereby recommended that the Portfolio Committee:

- Notes the Frontline Service Delivery Monitoring Joint Annual Plan report for the 2022/23 financial year
- Notes the recommendations for those sectors that have been monitored for this financial year
- Notes that improvement plans are to be concluded for each sector and these are monitored quarterly by the OTP: P M & E Unit
- Sectors to provide quarterly progress on the improvement plans developed.
- Departments have been directed to address improvements in the 2023/24 planning cycle and over the MTEF
- Departments to commit to ensuring that Senior Managers are delegated to facilitate and track the progress reporting on the sector
- Ensure that financial and human resources are provided to respond to the improvement plans
- Realise that there are areas of collaboration amongst sectors in order to respond to the findings and recommendations through multi sectoral approach.

2023/24 FSDM JAP

PROPOSED PROJECTS

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR 2023/24: PROPOSED PROJECTS

Priority 2: Economic Transformation and Job Creation

- **NYDA:**
  - Focus of beneficiaries: skills / development / capacitation
- **Youth Expo:**
  - Waterberg & Fezile Dabi Youth Expo as guide for possible youth specific projects (Youth Skills Development)
- **Mass Employment Programmes:**
  - NARYSEC (Agri Parks and Agri-processing)
  - EPWP (impact on youth) – use Evaluation results
- **SEZ / IP:**
  - Facilitate / monitor improvements
- **Green Economy:**
  - Explore the value chain (e.g. Landfill Sites) and Energy Solutions

Priority 3: Education / Skills and Health

- **Education / Skills Development:**
  - Partner with Outcomes on monitoring of higher education sector (TVET, PSET, Community Colleges)
  - Monitoring of ECDs- partner with Outcomes
  - Monitoring of Special Schools
- **SAFE Monitoring initiative**
  - Monitor improvements
- **Health:**
  - Monitoring of Public Hospitals (Ideal Hospitals Programme)

Priority 5: Spatial Integration, Human Settlements and Local Government

- **Access to Basic Service Delivery:**
  - Provision of emergency and temporary services to informal settlements
  - Water and Sanitation (eradication of the bucket system)
- **Human Settlements Development:**
  - Priority Development Areas (prioritise from the 54 Mega Projects)
  - Title Deeds (issuing)
- **District Development Model:**
  - Adopt a district in each province (Partner with LGMIM)
  - Eastern Seaboard (New Coastal City)

Priority 6: Social Cohesion and Safe Communities

- **GBV&F:**
  - White Door Centres, Green Doors, etc.
  - Test functionality of the Multi-stakeholder approach (integrate as part of DDM)
  - Human trafficking ?
  - Monitoring improvements in previously visited hotspots - Violence Prevention through Area Upgrading (VPAU)
  - UNICEF Partnership

Transversal Projects

- **Disaster Management Project:** KZN, EC, NW, NC & FS
- **Executive Monitoring & Support**
- **SONA & SOPA Commitments**

NOTES

- **Improvements monitoring** will be prioritized.
- Citizens Engagement will be prioritized
- The following two priorities were proposed to be tackled using other approaches / programmes in the CD:
  - **Priority 1** (A Capable, Ethical and Developmental State)
  - **Priority 4** (Consolidating the social wage)
- **Priority 7** (A Better Africa and World): use countries with successful government and citizen participation programmes as part of benchmark

SITE SELECTION 2023/2024

Transversal Projects:

1. Disaster Management (Tsantsabane Flood Damages) – ZF Mgcawu District
2. Executive Outreach (Citizen Based Monitoring Approach)
3. Presidential Imbizo Monitoring of Commitments (Citizen Based Monitoring Approach)

SITES CARRIED OVER FROM 2022/23 FINANCIAL YEAR

SECTOR	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	STATUS
Department of Education	5	Slow progress on Improvements at Orangezicht, Umso, Victoria West, Mathanthanyaneng, De Aar High schools **ZFM, JTG and Pixley Ka Seme Districts**
Department of Health	3	Continuation of Improvements Monitoring at RMSH, Manne Dipico, Keolopile Hospitals **ZFM, JTG and Pixley Ka Seme Districts**

SITES SELECTION PER DISTRICT IN 2023/24 FINANCIAL YEAR

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF FACILITIES
FRANCES BAARD	15
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE	12
NAMAKWA	9
PIXLEY KA SEME	12
ZF MGCAWU	12
TOTAL	**60**

SITES SELECTION PER SECTOR IN 2023/24 FINANCIAL YEAR

SECTOR	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	DETAIL
COGHSTA/DRPW	1	Disaster Management: A project emanated from the Presidential Imbizo after a visit by Deputy Minister Kekana from the Presidency in the Tsantsabane Local Municipality following the Flooding Disaster of 2022:
DEDAT	2	Namakwa SEZ & Upington Industrial Park
DOE	27	Poor performing schools ECD's Special Schools Inappropriate Structures
DOH	18	Ideal clinic Ideal Hospital
DSD	1	Secure Care Centre

SITES SELECTION PER SECTOR IN 2023/24 FINANCIAL YEAR

SECTOR	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	DETAIL
DTSL/NPA/SAPS	6	TCC's and Victim Friendly Rooms
OTP & DPME	4 (consultations)	Consultation with sectors on JAP deliverables(Health & Education
		Engagement with sectors on JAP findings
		Presentation of Findings to Clusters and Exco
		Conclusion of Improvement Plans

PLAN
MEASURE
REPEAT
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT
IMPROVE
STRATEGY
MONITER

Thank You