

DIKUNO

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TRUST

UPDATED 20-YEAR AND 5 YEAR-PLANS

FOUNDING MANDATE

sustainable long-term development at community-level

macro-integrated planning to deliver real benefits

two-way engagement with stakeholders

help benefit communities to thrive beyond the life of mines

PLANNING RESPONSIBILITIES

in-depth situational analysis using trustworthy information
to prioritise what can create sustained impact

follow a two-way process to include
stakeholder inputs and share information

develop a 20-year long-term development vision
for how the Trust will help create thriving benefit communities

a 5-Year plan that prioritises Trust activities
to deliver on the Trust's 20-Year Goals

the Trust may not duplicate plans or
take on the responsibilities of others

the Trust must mobilise additional resources
to create more value within the benefit area

WORKING ALONGSIDE OTHER PARTNERS

5-Year Plan
Investing to create change now



30-Year Horizon
Integrated planning and resourcing

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Phase 1: Research, information collection and analysis

Phase 2: Vision, objectives and strategies

Phase 3: Development of programmes and projects

Phase 4: Integration and consolidation.

Phase 5: Approval, adoption and publication.

Annual review of performance, community participation, formal amendments.

DIKUNO PLANNING & IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

Comprehensive social and economic situational analysis.

20-Year Development vision for planning with strategy integration.

5-Year implementation plan with strategy integration.

Two-way engagement with stakeholders to share information, align and co-develop benefit activities.

Adaptive quarterly monitoring, independent annual performance reviews with 60-Day improvement plans.

Independent progress evaluations and benefit activity updates to improve outcomes.

Balanced and transparent reporting on use of entrusted resources and progress made—AGM and 6-month feedback.

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL ONE PLAN

Stage 1: Diagnostic, analysis and understanding of existing context

Stage 2: Vision setting for the desired future, with clear outcomes and impact to be achieved

Stage 3: Strategies responsive to previous stages to realise the desired future

Stage 4: Implementation commitment and contributions across all spheres of government and the private sector to enable strategies.

Monitoring of status and progress using existing reporting systems in the different spheres.

Reviewed annually.

← community consultation & participation →

Sharing data and co-developing insights with affected stakeholders, participate in consultative processes, align and partner on benefit activities

THE BIG PICTURE SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

LIFE COURSE APPROACH

Looking at every stage of life, from pregnancy to old age



protective and risk factors: risk accumulates over a life span

problems have a time perspective– past, present and future

problems have inter-generational effects

understanding a situation requires a whole-life perspective



LONG-TERM CHANGES WE MUST PREPARE FOR

**In 20 years, benefit
communities will face:**

**multiple mines
reaching their end-of-life**

**increased adverse weather
and climate change**

**a greying community
that will need support**

ANALYSIS SHOWS PROBLEMS ARE STUCK



Participation in early learning and development activities is stuck at 1 in 3

Most children are not ready for school, whether or not they attend an ECD centre.



Youth Not in Employment, Education or Training is getting worse, up 10%

Economic participation is down by 4%



Limited access to sexual and reproductive health information and services

Increased vulnerability to Intimate Partner and Gender-Based Violence

Engaging with antenatal care services late



Youth bulge is working through the population, bringing with it the impact of people historically affected by NEET.

People over 45 will double by 2046

Age-related Non-Communicable Diseases are increasing, and are more difficult to manage in the community (cancer & dementia-related diseases)

THREE CORE STRATEGIES TO HELP DIKUNO DELIVER

IMPACT • **ENGAGEMENT** • **RESOURCE**
BY DESIGN & **COMMUNICATION** **MOBILISATION**

Community not winning:
problems are stuck



How can Dikuno help the community to start winning?



WHAT CAN MAKE A REAL DIFFERENCE?



Support universal access for children under 5 to early learning and development, starting in the home and through accessible ELD opportunities.



Support clear pathways from school to further study to work



Help build a local network of partners who support increasing economic participation by youth, that includes quality work experiences and access to opportunities linked to the digital economy.



Help create safer, more protective and responsive communities for adolescent girls and women: focusing on GBV and reproductive health.



Support stabilising household income for mid-life adults and older adults to reduce dependency.

Help reduce impairment, disability and death caused by preventable non-communicable disease.

Help increase the capacity of community systems to deal with a growing older adult population.

20-YEAR GOAL ONE

Children under five are nurtured and thrive within their homes and local community

5-YEAR TARGETS

- Target 1.1 Early learning and development is actively supported at home for children under two.
- Target 1.2 Universal access to structured early learning and development for children under five.
- Target 1.3 Fostering supportive and nurturing relationships with children under five.
- Target 1.4 Priority home-risk reduction for children under five.

PROGRESS MEANS

Children under five have universal access to early learning and development, starting in the home from birth, supported by community programmes that work alongside ECD centres.



BENEFIT AREA CHILDREN:
Under 5, approx. 16 000
Under 2, approx. 9 600 (3 in 5)

3 in 5 children under 4 are cared for at home every day by an adult. ¹

2 in 3 children under 4 have no early learning and development experiences outside the home. ¹

1 in 5 children not enrolled in pre-school are developmentally on track. ²

9 in 10 primary caregivers of children not enrolled in preschool believe their child is developing at the same pace or faster than peers. ²

Only 1 in 3 preschool-enrolled children from low-income homes is developmentally on track. ²

Fewer than 2 in 100 children under 5 attend preschool. ¹

What supports school readiness?

- The child's own skills matter most, not where they learnt them.
- The home environment is closely linked to the skills a child shows.
- Quality of preschool programmes plays a smaller role than expected. ³

1. Statistics South Africa. 2026. General Household Survey 2025. Statistical Release, P0318. Estimates based on Limpopo and North West data.

2. Giese, S. et al. 2025. Thrive by Five Index 2024: National Findings. DataDrive2030, Cape Town.

3. Nemati, P. et al. 2025. Determinants of school readiness in South African preschoolers: A multifaceted analysis of numeracy and literacy skills. DataDrive2030, Cape Town.

20-YEAR GOAL TWO

All youth transition from school into structured, supported economic pathways— never into “nothing”

5-YEAR TARGETS

Target 2.1 Well-informed and supported career planning for senior learners.

Target 2.2 Supporting learner achievement in enabling subjects.

Target 2.3 Diversifying Education to Employment (E2E) pathways for in-demand skills.

PROGRESS MEANS

Learners are aware, motivated, access and use resources that: support career planning based on a better understanding of the labour market; provide teaching and learning material that enables learning in key subjects; help give access to more diverse post-school pathways; keep supporting benefit area youth through their further studies and seeking employment on completion.



9 in 10 children complete Grade 9. ¹

1 in 2 children complete Grade 12. ¹

1 in 3 youth 15-34 dropped out of school before Grade 12. ¹

Only 1 in 50 youth 15-34 have participated in formal post-school education. ²

1. Statistics South Africa. 2025. Sustainable Development Goals: Country Report 2025. Estimates based on Limpopo and North West data.
2. Statistics South Africa. 2026. General Household Survey 2025. Statistical Release, P0318. Estimates based on Limpopo and North West data.

20-YEAR GOAL THREE

Youth co-produce social value through integrated, place-based economic participation

5-YEAR TARGETS

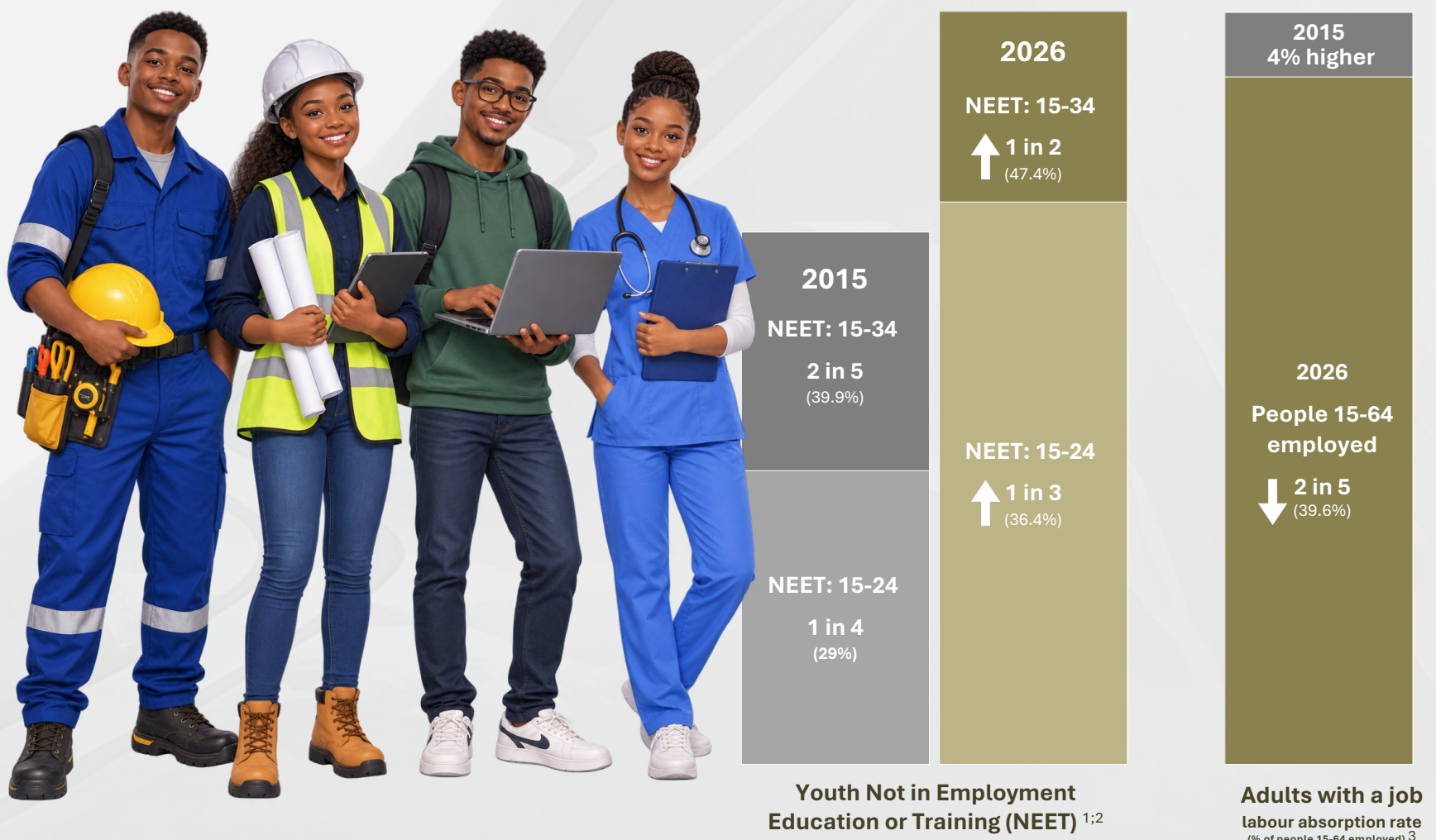
Target 3.1 A local formalised ecosystem of partners collaborating to enable youth participation.

Target 3.2 Increasing youths' ability to act independently to realise employment.

Target 3.3 Place-based opportunities for youth to co-produce social value.

PROGRESS MEANS

Expanding local access to resources that enable youth employment and building quality work experiences in a well-integrated local system of employers, diversifying in-place opportunities, which includes participating in the digital economy, for youth to co-produce better social outcomes.



1. Statistics South Africa. 2025. Quarterly Labour Force Survey. Quarter 1: 2025. Data Stories. South Africa's Youth in the Labour Market: A Decade in Review. Published 13 May 2025.
2. Statistics South Africa. 2026. Quarterly Labour Force Survey. Quarter 2: 2026. Statistical Release, P0211.
3. Statistics South Africa. 2015. Media Release: Labour market dynamics in South Africa, 2015.

20-YEAR GOAL FOUR

Women and adolescent girls exercise reproductive autonomy within safe, protective and responsive community systems

5-YEAR TARGETS

Target 4.1 Delaying sexual debut and preventing unplanned early pregnancies.

Target 4.2 Early start antenatal care and timely pregnancy risk management.

Target 4.3 Primary gender-based violence prevention in adolescent boys and young men.

Target 4.4 Responsive and supportive GBV services.

PROGRESS MEANS

Communities are safe, protective and responsive—reducing women’s and adolescent girls vulnerability to Gender-Based Violence, promoting autonomy over reproductive timing, and ensuring safer pregnancies through early access to quality care.

**Young women (13-25)
are most at risk of
Gender-Based Violence** ¹

**1 in 2 high school youth
experience violence**
physical, emotional or sexual ²

**Pregnancy increases
Intimate Partner Violence**
affecting 1 in 10 women ³



**Only 2 in 3 women
visit a clinic by
21 weeks
of pregnancy** ⁴

**1 in 7 babies are born
to mothers aged 10–19** ⁴

**Benefit area district
maternal death rate
almost double the
national rate** ⁴

1. Mueletshedzi, M. & Thobejane, T. 2024. The effects of gender-based violence amongst youth at Manini Village in the Vhembe district of Limpopo Province, South Africa. Gender and Behaviour, 22(1).
2. Alam, S. et al. 2026. Intimate partner violence among pregnant women in Limpopo Province, South Africa. South African Family Practice, 68 (1). <https://doi.org/10.4102/safp.v68i1.6292>.
3. Rikhotso, R. et al. 2023. Psychosocial effects of gender-based violence among women in Vhembe district: A qualitative study. South African Journal of Psychiatry, 29 (0). <https://doi.org/10.4102/sajpspsychiatry.v29i0.2012>.
4. Ndlovu, N. et al. 2026. District Health Barometer: District Health Profiles 2024/25. Waterberg district data. Health Systems Trust, Durban.

20-YEAR GOAL FIVE

Strengthen household and community asset systems to sustain independent ageing

5-YEAR TARGETS

Target 5.1 Diversified and smoothed household income (mid-life adults “forgotten youth”)

Target 5.2 Reducing Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) risks associated with lifestyle

Target 5.3 Early detection and effective management of Non-Communicable Diseases

Target 5.4 Mapping the needs of ageing adults to improve resource access

PROGRESS MEANS

Benefit area communities manage the challenges of an ageing population through intergenerational economic participation to reduce economic exclusion during mid-life, prevention of NCD and maintenance of health to reduce the risk of impairment or disability, and building household access to assets that support independent ageing and buffer shocks.



**1 in 3 adults in 2026
were under 35 in 2015**

1 in 2 were likely affected by NEET ¹

**More NCD
affected people**
deaths ↑59% in 20 years ^{2;3}

**Adult population
over 45 will double by 2046**
in Limpopo and North West ¹

**People with dementia in SA
will nearly double by 2050**
health systems and communities
are underprepared ^{4;5;6}

1. Statistics South Africa. 2026. Mid-Year population estimates, 2026. Data reworked to indicate cohort.
2. Statistics South Africa. 2023. Non-communicable diseases in South Africa: Findings from death notifications 2008 – 2018. Report No. 03-08-01.
3. Samodien, E. et al. 2021. Non-communicable diseases – a catastrophe for South Africa. South African Journal of Science, 117 (5/6). [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667\(21\)00249-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667(21)00249-8).
4. Jacobs, R. et al. 2024. Dementia in South Africa: A Situational Analysis. Dementia, 23(3). <https://doi.org/10.1177/14713012231183358>.
5. Alemayehu, Z. 2025. Dementia in Sub-Saharan Africa: Risk factors, public perception, and management approaches. Journal of Medicine, Surgery, and Public Health, 7. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jlmedi.2025.100204>.
6. Nichols, E. et al. 2022. Estimation of the global prevalence of dementia in 2019 and forecasted prevalence in 2050: an analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019. The Lancet Public Health. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667\(21\)00249-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667(21)00249-8).

CO-DEVELOPING FUTURE PROPOSALS

20-Year
Goals

5-Year
Targets

Ideas of what could be
done, when and how

consult again

Refine the what and the how with
partners and people directly affected

Co-develop a resourced proposal
that can be reviewed in detail

Annual review and renewal of funding
Performance evaluation every 3 years

OUR TEAM IS HERE TO HEAR YOUR FEEDBACK AND IDEAS



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