



Dr Ruth S Mompoti
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

IDP

**2022/2027
INTERGRATED
DEVELOPMENT PLAN
FIFTH GENERATION
2023/24 FINAL REVIEW**

Integrated Development Plan: Fifth Generation 2022/2027



ENQUIRIES

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It is worth noting from the onset that Section 56(2) of the Structures Act, enjoins the Executive Mayor to identify the needs of the municipality; review and evaluate those needs in order of priority; recommend to the municipal council strategies, programmes and services to address priority needs through the integrated development plan, and the estimates of revenue and expenditure, taking into account any applicable national and provincial development plans; and recommend or determine the best way, including partnership and other approaches, to deliver those strategies, programmes and services to the maximum benefit of the community.

I must hasten to state that the above empowers me to ensure that the developmental trajectory of the municipality as a whole is informed by policy directives and priorities of the current term of the Sixth Administration and a call by the Presidency to develop and implement the One District Plan Model which I believe start now with the preparation towards the tabling and adoption of the 2022/2027 IDP & MTREF Budget.

It has been directed that the New District Development model gives opportunities to strengthen IGR mechanism by ensuring all three spheres of government work jointly, plan together and act in one compact force to push the frontiers of poverty backward and accelerate service delivery at the municipal doorstep. Thus this model is seen as the joint and collaborative planning that will culminate in having a single strategically focused Joined-Up plan (One Plan) from the focal point of the District Municipality.

I believe that the New District Development Model is geared towards *“...Improve the Coherence and Impact of Government Service Delivery and Development”*. Therefore, the call by the President, His Excellency, Hon. Cyril Ramaphosa, must be the precursor to consolidate or build on what has been done in the past. The model is reinforcing the integrated approach as espoused in the White Paper of Local Government and legislation, as it is intended to deal away with what the President has said during the 2019 State of the Nation Address the *“...pattern of operating in silos”*, *“...to lack of coherence in planning and implementation and [which] has made monitoring and oversight of government’s programme difficult”*. I am glad to announce that the District Development Model One Plan has been adopted by Council and I am of the firm believe that the DDM approach along with our new generation IDP and budget will go a long way in assisting us to meet our Developmental goals over the current term of Council.

CLLR. M.A MAJE
EXECUTIVE MAYOR



The introduction of a democratic dispensation in South Africa in April 1994, drew the idea of public participation in public affairs into the spotlight. Section 152 (l) of the Constitution (Act 108 of 1996) provides for public involvement in the sphere of local government by compelling it to:

“Provide democratic and accountable government for local communities; and encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government.”

The intention behind the decentralisation reforms was to transform local councils into organs with significant responsibility for the socio-economic well-being of all communities. Municipalities are mandated to promote developmental local government which focuses on development in an integrated and sustainable manner, and address socio-economic inequalities. The office of the speaker is charged amongst others with driving Public Participation in all compliance and policy matters of Dr. Ruth Segomotsi. Mompoti District Municipality (DRSM). It is through this process that Dr Ruth Segomotsi. Mompoti District Municipality intends to communicate with the community, affairs that directly and indirectly affect service delivery in order to promote and realise the provision of Section 152 of the Constitution. It is through the office of the Speaker that service delivery recommendations from other governance structures find expression in Council, converted to resolutions and ultimately implemented by administrations.

IDP document is one of the fundamental instruments which the Municipality ensures that communities participate and contribute to the realisation of services that they need. This document therefore serves as a tool that will assist members of the public to hold councillors accountable where there is deviation and poor service delivery. It is against this background that communities are encouraged to participate fully during the process of developing not only this document but all the information that government bring to them. This will assist our government in improving the services that municipalities bring to the public. It must be remembered that, though we have democratically elected Council, the public still has to exercise their Constitutional Rights by Co-playing the oversight role in government as whole.

MABOGO DINKU A THEBANA. KEALEBOGA.

**CLLR. KGALALELO SEREKO
COUNCIL SPEAKER**



This Municipal Council is required by Section 25 of the Municipal Systems Act to adopt an Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

The Council adopted the IDP/Budget Process in August 2021 which detailed how it will embark on the process for developing the 2022-27 IDP.

The call by the Presidency to develop *“a new integrated district based approach to addressing our service delivery challenges [and] localise[d] procurement and job creation, that promotes and supports local businesses, and that involves communities...”*, a New District Development Model to improve the coherence and impact of government service delivery and development or a “One District Plan” has started earnestly and consultations with various stakeholders have taken place since September 2019. This call by the Presidency is cognisant of the fact that such an approach will require that *“National departments that have district-level delivery capacity together with the provinces ... provide implementation plans in line with priorities identified in the State of the Nation address”*.

The first phase of the process which is the development phase was to compile and finalise the analysis of the existing level of development and spatially referenced budgets and programmes by all spheres of government in the district. This process was finalised in November/December 2019 and was submitted to the national COGTA and the Presidency. Following the development process the One Plan was adopted by Council and will strengthen intergovernmental efforts in improving service delivery and economic development across the District.

I have confidence that as we approach the approval of the new generation IDP in June 2022 all these process will have been undertaken and the documents produced will provide a better reflection on how this municipality plan to roll-out service delivery in the last financial year of the current term of Council and to lay a foundation for the on-coming council after the elections next year.

MR. ITUMELENG JONAS
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

3. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality (previously Bophirima District Municipality) is a Category C municipality located in the North West Province. It is bordered by Ngaka Modiri Molema and Dr. Kenneth Kaunda in the north, and John Taolo Gaetsewe in the south, which is a cross-boundary within the Northern Cape. It is the largest district in the province, making up almost half of its geographical area. The district municipality comprises five local municipalities: Naledi, Greater Taung, Kagisano-Molopo, Mamusa and Lekwa-Teemane. It is one of four districts in the province, with poor rural areas, formerly situated in the former Bophuthatswana homeland. With the population situated in more than 470 villages and towns dispersed in a 250 km radius (approximately 50 km north to south and 200 km east to west), this district presents unique management and organizational challenges.

The existing level of development and challenges in DR. Ruth S. Mompoti District Municipality can be summarized as follows:

- *DRRSM is endowed with minerals but this sector remains a small contributor to GDP of the Province;*
- *Population is largely African with low education, low incomes, high unemployment and with minimal access to water and sanitation;*
- *The large Africa population is largely young with a small percentage of adults who are economically active;*
- *Contamination of underground water source*
- *Heavy dependency on public administration as employer. There is a critical need to develop the private sector in agriculture and mining. Involvement. The development of the Small Medium Micro Enterprise (SMME) sector both in the formal and informal sectors is critical.*
- *Current access to water and sanitation services is a concern.*
- *Maintenance of VIP toilets*

The Municipality is largely rural and the majority of population stays in rural areas.

VISION: *A Developmental District where sustainable*

service delivery is optimized, prioritized, and realised.

MISSION: *We provide efficient, effective and sustainable municipal service to the communities of the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality.*

INSTITUTIONAL VALUES

INTEGRITY: *Observe work ethics, apply honesty at all times, and be reliable and responsible in what you do.*

EXCELLENCE: *Be the best in what you do, strive for efficiency and effectiveness. Be focused and work smart to achieve your goals. Employ skilled staff and invest in their training.*

TEAMWORK: *We strive to work together as a team. Delegate responsibly. Monitor and evaluate performance. We have a sharing and caring culture.*

COMMUNICATION: *Consult regularly with all stakeholders. Be open and transparent in your communication. Provide effective feedback. Be accountable and responsible.*

INNOVATION: *Promote and harness creativity. Utilize appropriate technology-. Invest in research and development.*

5. POWERS; FUNCTIONS AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

6.1 POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

In terms of Section 83 (1) of the Municipal Structures Act; Act 117 of 1998 A Municipality has the functions and powers assigned to it in terms of sections 156 and 229 of the Constitutions

Section 83 (3) of the Structures Act describes the developmental mandate of District Municipalities in terms of four aspects:

- (1) Ensuring district-wide integrated development planning;
- (2) Providing district-wide bulk services,
- (3) Building the capacity of local municipalities, and
- (4) Promoting the equitable distribution of resources between Local Municipalities.

The table below indicates the current powers and functions of the District Municipality:

Function	Definition of function
Integrated Development Planning (IDP)	Integrated Development planning for the District as a whole, including a framework for IDPs of all municipalities in the area of District Municipalities
Regulation of passenger transport services	Regulation of passenger transport services
Municipal health services	Municipal Health Services
Water (Bulk & Potable)	Establishment or procurement, operation, management, and regulation of a potable water system, including the services and infrastructure required for the regulation of water conservation, purification, reticulation and distribution
Fire Fighting Services	Planning; Coordination and regulation of fire services; Specialized firefighting services; coordination of the standardization of infrastructure, vehicles, equipment and procedures (iv) training of fire officers.
Abattoirs	The establishment conduct & control of fresh produce markets and abattoirs serving the area of a major proportion of the municipalities in the District.
Cemeteries and Crematoria	The establishment conduct and control of cemeteries and crematoria serving the area of a major proportion of municipalities in the District.
Sanitation	Establishment or procurement, where appropriate, provision, operation, management, maintenance and regulation of a system, including infrastructure for the collection, removal and disposal or purification of human excreta and domestic waste-water.
Solid waste disposal sites	In so far as it relates to: -The determination of waste disposal strategy Regulation of waste disposal -The establishment, operation and control of waste disposal sites, bulk waste transfer facility for more than one local municipality in the district
Local Tourism	Promotion of Local Tourism for the area of the District Municipality
Municipal Public Works	Municipal Public Works relating to any of the above functions or any other functions assigned to the District Municipality
Grants	The receipt allocation and, if applicable, the distribution of Grants made to the District Municipality

Taxes & Levies	The imposition of taxes and levies and duties as related to the above functions or as may be assigned to the district municipality in terms of national legislation.
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6.2 DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

The Development strategies of the Municipality linked to the Key Performance Area (KPA) of local government are provided in the table below.

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	MUNICIPAL KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	IDP OBJECTIVE/STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
Municipal Financial Viability	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	To improve overall financial management in the municipality by developing and implementing appropriate financial management policies, procedures and systems
Good Governance and Public Participation	Public Participation and Good Governance	To promote a Culture of Participatory and Good Governance
Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development	Institutional Development and Transformation	Improve organizational cohesion and effectiveness
Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Investment	Service Delivery and Infrastructure development	Eradicate backlogs in order to improve access to services and ensure that sustainable operations and maintenance
	Community Services and development	All citizens have a right to an environment that is not detrimental to human health, and it imposes a duty on the State to promulgate legislation and to implement policies aimed at ensuring that this right is upheld – Environmental health, Fire and Disaster Management and Solid Waste Management
Local Economic Development (LED)	Local Economic Development	To facilitate and promote local economic development in the District through existing and shared partnerships.
		Create an environment that promotes the development of the local economy and facilitate job creation

6. IDP FRAMEWORK AND PROCESS PLAN

The Integrated Development Planning (IDP) Process is a process through which the Municipality prepares strategic development plans.

The IDP is one of the key tools for the Municipality to cope with its Developmental mandate and seeks to arrive at decisions on issues such as municipal budgets, service delivery, promotion of local economic development and institutional transformation in a consultative, systematic and strategic manner.



According to the Local Government Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000, all municipalities have to undertake process to produce and review IDP's. As the IDP is a legislative requirement it has a legal status and it supersedes all other plans that guide development at local government level. Section 23 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000 determines that a municipality must undertake a development-oriented planning in-order to ensure that it strives to achieve the objectives of local government and gives effect to its developmental duties as set out in the Constitution. Section 25 of the Government Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000 further stipulates that the municipal must on annual basis, review the adopted integrated development plan.

Section 28 of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 requires the following form each of the Municipalities:

- i. Each municipal council, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, must adopt a process set out in writing to guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of its integrated development plan.*
- ii. The municipality must through appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures established in terms of Chapter 4, consult the local community before adopting the process.*
- iii.*
- iv. A municipality must give notice to the local community of particulars of the process it intends to follow.*
- v. Process of Reviewing the IDP that the municipality has produced an integrated timetable of activities which includes the IDP, Budget, Performance Management and annual reporting.*

A detailed table of activities for the development of the 2022-2027 IDP is provided below:

Activity	Timeframe (Deadline) of Activity.	Timeframe to report on or referred to.	Fi- nance	IDP	PMS/ SDBIP	Admin	Resolu-	Responsible Person/s and/or Portfolio	Reference to Legisla- tion.
December 2021									
Audit and Performance Committee meeting	Dec. 2021	AG Report June 2021/2022			X			CAE HODs & MM	MFMA 165 and 166
November Monthly Budget Statement.	Dec 2021	Nov 2021	X					CFO	
Management Meeting	Dec 2021	2021/2022 FY			X			MM All HODs	
Consolidation of the results of the Community Satisfaction Survey, IDP priority review survey.	Dec 2021	2021/2022 Fin Year			X			Corporate Service	
Activity	Timeframe (Deadline) of Activity.	Timeframe to report on or referred to	Finance	IDP	PMS/ SDBIP	Admin	Resolution	Responsible Person/s and/or Portfolio	Reference to Legisla- tion.
January 2022									
December Monthly Budget Statement.	Jan 2022	Dec 2021	X					CFO	
Executive Mayor tables Annual Report to Council including 2020/2021 Audit Report to Council	Within 7 months after Fin Year end (January 2022)	2020/2021 Fin Year	X		X			Executive Mayor	MFMA 121 & 127
Management Meeting	Jan 2022	2021/2021 FY			X			MM All HODs	
2nd Quarter report on SDBIP implementation to Council.	Jan 2022	Oct to Dec 2021/2022 FY	X					Executive Mayor & MM	MFMA 52 and 166
Mid-year Budget and Performance Assessment.	Jan 2022	July to Dec 2021/2022 FY	X					Executive Mayor & MM	
2nd Quarter Meeting of the Audit and Performance Committee	Jan 2022	2021/2022 FY			X			CAE HODs & MM	MFMA 165 and 166
2nd Quarter review of Managers directly accountable to the Accounting Officer.	Jan 2022	Oct to Dec 2021/2022 FY			x			MM	
February 2022									
January Monthly Budget Statement	Feb 2022	Jan 2022	X					CFO	
Copies of the Annual report are submitted to the National and Provincial Treasury Departments, OAG, and the Department of Local Government	Feb 2022	2021/2022 FY	x					MM	

Activity	Timeframe (Deadline) of Activity.	Timeframe to report on or referred to.	Finance	IDP	PMS/ SDBIP	Admin	Resolution	Responsible Person/s and/or Portfolio	Reference to Legislation.
MM publicizes Annual Report and invites community representations to input (21 days)	Feb 2022	2021/2022 Fin Year	x					MM	
Mid-year Budget and Performance Assessment Report to Council.	Feb 2022	Jul to Dec 2021	X		X			MM	
Produce draft 2019/2020 IDP priority projects, programmes, and budgets.	Feb 2022	2021/2022 Fin Year	X	X	X			MM	MFMA 129
Management Meeting	Feb 2022	2021/2022 FY			X			MM All HODs	
Submit Implementation Schedule to MIG	Feb 2022	IDP 2022/2023/ Next Gen IDP							DORA
March 2022									
Management Meeting	Mar 2022	2021/2022 FY			X			MM All HODs	
Tabling of the draft 2022/2023/ IDP/ next gen. IDP	Mar 2022	IDP 2022/2023/ Next Gen IDP		x				Council	
Council adopts the 2020/2021 Oversight Report and approve, reject, refer back with or without reservations to annual report.	Mar 2022	2020/2021 Fin Year			X		X	Council	
Publish the Oversight Report. MARCH	May 2022	2018/2019 Fin Year			X			MM	
Audit Committee Meeting	Mar 2022	2021/2022 FY			x			HOD/INTERNAL AUDIT	
April 2022									
IDP Steering Committee Meeting.	April 2022	2021/2022 FY		x				IDP Manager	
Joint IGR/IDP Rep. Forum	April 2022	2021-2022 FY		x				IDP Managers	
March Monthly Budget Statement.	April 2022	March 2022	X					CFO	
Management Meeting	April 2022	2021/2022 FY			X			MM All HODs	
3rd Quarter reports on budget implementation to council.	April 2022	Jan 2022 to Mar 2022	X					Executive Mayor, MM, CFO	
Meeting of the Audit and Performance Committee	April 2022	2021/2022 FY			X			CAE HODs& MM	MFMA 165 and 166

Activity	Timeframe (Deadline) of Activity.	Timeframe to report on or referred to.	Finance	IDP	PMS/ SDBIP	Admin	Resolution	Responsible Person/s and/or Portfolio	Reference to Legislation.
3 rd Quarter review of Managers directly accountable to the Accounting Officer..	April 2022	Jan 2022 to Mar 2022			X			MM	MSA 16 and MFMA 22
Publish the 2020/2021 IDP & Budget for public comments & input.	April 2022	2022/2023 FY/ Next Gen. IDP	X	X				MM	
District Executive Mayor Road-shows to Local Municipalities/constituencies for comments and Inputs on the District IDP/Budget	April 2022	2022/2023 FY/ Next Gen. IDP		x					
Submit draft IDP and Budget to National and Provincial Treasury, other municipalities and prescribed stakeholders as per legislative requirements	April 2022	2022/2023 FY/ Next Gen. IDP		X				MM	MFMA 23
May 2022									
April Monthly Budget Statement.	May 2022	Apr 2022	X					CFO	
Management Meeting	May 2022	2021-2022 FY			X			MM All HODs	
Executive Mayor tables the Final 2019/2020 IDP & Budget for approval.	May 2022	2022/2023 FY/ Next Gen. IDP	X	X				Executive Mayor	
June 2022									
May Monthly Budget Statement.	Jun 2022	May 2022						CFO	
Approved 2022/2023 IDP/next gen IDP and Budget submitted to the MEC for Local Government, the National and Provincial Treasury.	Jun 2022	2022/2023 (NEXT GEN) Fin Year	X	X				Council	MSA 25
The community is given notice in the media that the IDP and Budget have been adopted and that copies and extracts of the plan are available for public inspection.	Jun 2022	2022/2023 (NEXT GEN) Fin Year	X					Executive Mayor	
Approved IDP and budget are published on the Municipal website.	Jun 2022	2022/2023 (NEXT GEN) Fin Year	X	X				Corporate Service	
A summary of the plan is published in booklet form and distributed to members of the public.	Jun 2022	2022/2023 (NEXT GEN) Fin Year	X	X				Corporate Service	MFMA 69

Activity	Timeframe (Deadline) of Activity.	Timeframe to report on or referred to.	Finance	IDP	PMS/ SDBIP	Admin	Resolution	Responsible Person/s and/or Portfolio	Reference to Legislation.
Management Meeting	Jun 2022	2022/2023 FY			X			MM All HODs	
Draft Top Layer SDBIP (to be submitted in 14 days and approved 28 days after adoption if IDP and Budget by the Executive Mayor)	Jun 2022	2022/2023	X	X	X			MM & Executive Mayor	MFMA 53

1. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

8.1 GEOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

The Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality (previously Bophirima District Municipality) is a Category C municipality situated along the western frontier of the North West Province. It is bordered by Ngaka Modiri Molema and Dr. Kenneth Kaunda in the north, and John Taolo Gaetsewe in the south, which is a cross boundary within the Northern Cape. It is the largest district in the province, making up almost half of its geographical area. With the population situated in more than 470 villages and towns dispersed in a 250km radius (approximately 50km north to south and 200km east to west), this district presents unique management and organizational challenges

The geographical context within which the District exists can be summarized as follows:

GEOGRAPHIC SUMMARY	
Province Name	North West
District Name	Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati
Constituent Local Municipalities	-Greater Taung Local Municipality -Kagisano Molopo Local Municipality -Lekwa Teemane Local Municipality -Mamusa Local Municipality -Naledi Local Municipality
Major Transport Routes	-N12; N18; N14 (Major Corridors) -R50; R378; R43 (Secondary Corridors)
Municipal Area (Extent)	43 764 km ²

See figure below: Dr. RSM Locality Map



Figure: RSM Map

8.2 ENVIRONMENTAL/ BIOPHYSICAL CONTEXT

Three biodiversity nodes have been identified in the District; in the north including the Molopo Nature Reserve; to the south, just west of Taung; Bloemhof Dam Nature Reserve, and southeast including S.A. Lombaard Nature Reserve. These areas are earmarked as nodes due to either the occurrence of threatened species or species with a restricted range or that are confined to an appropriate bio- geographical unit or units.

Two Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA's) (T1 and T2) occur in the area. Critical biodiversity areas (CBA's) are terrestrial and aquatic features in the landscape that are critical for retaining biodiversity and supporting continued ecosystem functioning and services. These form the key output of a systematic conservation assessment and are the biodiversity sectors inputs into multi-sectoral planning and decision-making tools.

Although the CBA's occurs throughout the study area, the T1 and T2 categories are spatially located and distributed within the Schweizer-Reneke; Naledi and Mamusa LM's areas of jurisdiction.

➤ Critical Biodiversity Area T1

Remaining patches larger than 3ha of provincially critically endangered ecosystems (vegetation types) i.e. the amount remaining intact of this vegetation type is less than representation target therefore all remaining patches of these vegetation units are of the highest conservation priority and further transformation of natural habitat should be avoided.

The CBA T1 is spatially predominantly located within the Kagisano/Molopo- and Taung LM areas of jurisdiction

- *Planning units with high irreplaceability values based on the provincial MARXAN analysis, i.e. areas or sites that are mandatory if conservation targets are to be achieved.*
- *Irreplaceable sites not included in the CBA map as this information layers repeats what is already identified by the Critical Patches layer.*
- *Critical linkages in the provincial biodiversity corridor network where existing conversion of natural landscapes to other uses has severely restricted options for maintaining connectivity in the natural landscape*

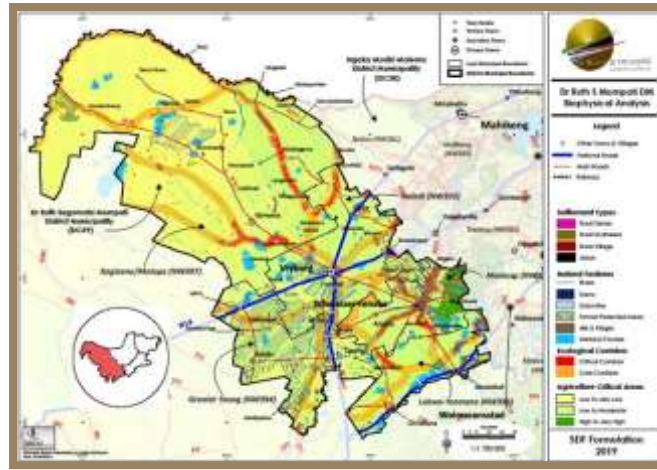
➤ Critical Biodiversity Area T2

Remaining patches larger than 5ha of provincially endangered and vulnerable ecosystems (vegetation types), i.e. the amount remaining intact of this vegetation type is less than 60%.

- *Any further transformation of these vegetation types should be limited to existing transformed or heavily degraded areas.*
- *Remaining patches larger than 10ha of Endemic or Near-Endemic (>80% in province) vegetation types to the province with a global distribution of less than 50 000ha.*
- *These are vegetation types whose conservation target can only be achieved in the NW Province. Also, the small extent of these vegetation units makes them vulnerable to transformation.*

Only the Molopo Nature Reserve, S.A. Lombaard Nature Reserve and the Bloemhof Dam Nature Reserve within the Lekwa-Temane LM are formally protected. Large parts in the north (Kgalagadi Trans Frontier Park) and to the northwest are earmarked as proposed protected areas. (Kagisano- Molopo DM area of jurisdiction).

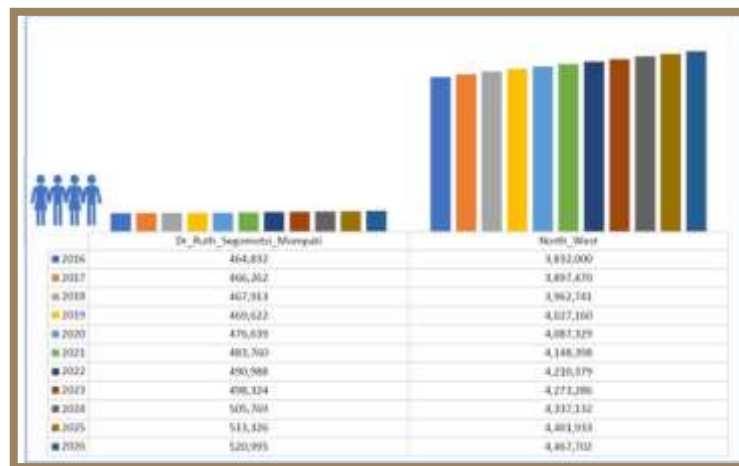
The spatial and locational diversity of the T1 and T2 CBA's may thus be considered as important spatial impacts in terms of the Dr. Ruth S. Mompoti DM ASF revision from a bio-physical perspective. More than 64% of the CBA categories represent the T1 classification. Dolomite formations occur close to Pomfret and Morokweng in the northwest and southwest of Vryburg.



(Dr. RSM: Biophysical Analysis)

8.3 DEMOGRAPHICS

The population is the number of individuals who live within a specified area. The Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality had a population size of 464 832 people in 2016. The total population for the North West Province is estimated to increase to 4 467 702 by 2026, growing at an average annual rate of 0.13 %. The growth rate of the municipal area is smaller to that of the province between 2016 and 2019 (0.68 %). The Figure below depicts the actual population numbers up until 2019, as well as forecasted values for the subsequent years.



The Greater-Taung Local Municipality and Kagisano-Molopo Local Municipality are the two most populous regions within the District.

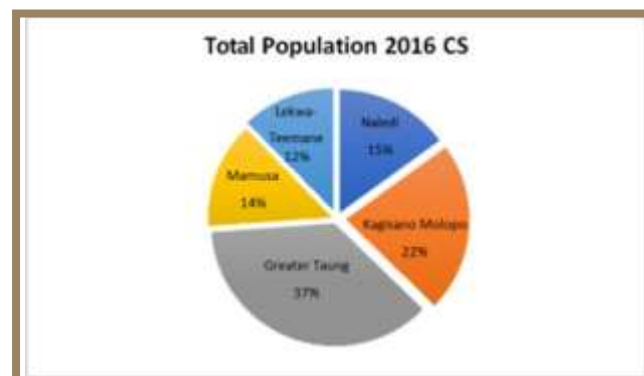
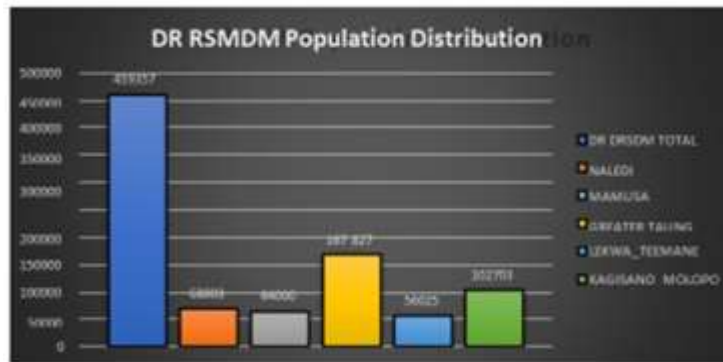


Figure below: Population count- population distribution by municipality -DR. RSM CS 2016.



8.4 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

A household is considered to be a group of people who live together, or a single person who lives alone. The Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti Municipality had 122 388 households in 2016, which is expected to rise to 141 483 by 2026. With an average annual household growth rate of 0.28 %, the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality's household growth rate is lower than that of the North West Province (0.91 %).



Household sizes in the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality are larger than that of the North West Province. In 2016, the average household size in the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality was 3.8 people. This is expected to marginally increase to 3.81 people in 2026.

The figure below represent the total number of households in the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District municipality which current stand at 127103.

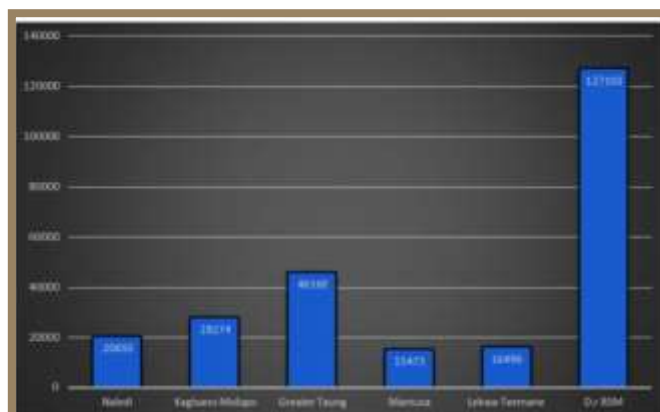


TABLE 2.1 NUMBER OF WORKERS BY SKILL, 2019		Number of workers 2016	Number of workers 2019
Low-skilled		21,888	22,119
Semi-skilled		25,333	25,726
Skilled		11,951	12,236
Total		59,172	60,081

8.5 DEPENDENCY RATIO

The dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents (people younger than 15 and older than 65) to the working-age (15 to 64) population. The higher the ratio, the more financial burden there is on the working-age population to support those who are not economically active.

In 2020, the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality had an estimated dependency ratio of 75.98% meaning that there are about 76 dependents for every 100 people of working age. The dependency ratio is expected to increase to 76.01% by 2026.

The dependency ratio in the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality is higher compared to that of the North West Province

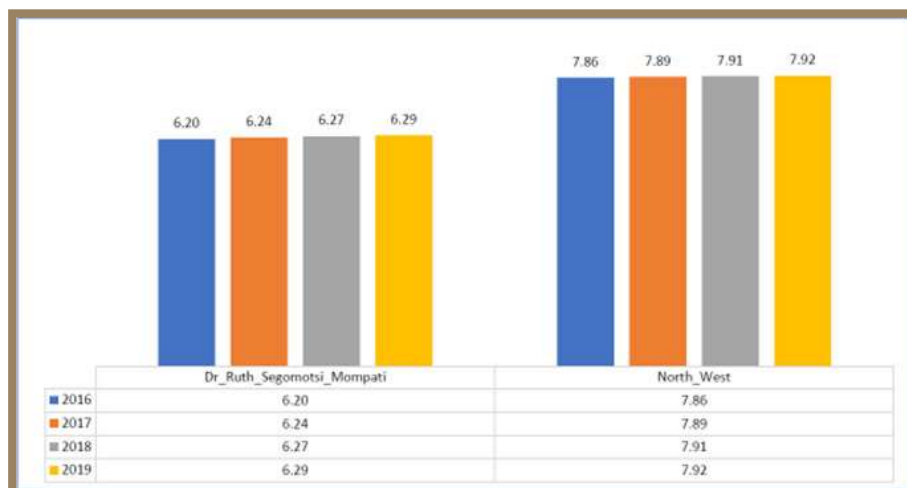
8.6 SKILLS LEVELS

Skill levels within the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti Municipal area are depicted in Table 2.1 below. Skill levels can be used as an indicator for the level of education within an area or region.

In 2019, the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality had 22 119 low-skilled workers, 25 726 semi-skilled workers, and 12 236 skilled workers. Overall, between 2016 and 2019 the number of jobs in all categories increased.

Mean years of schooling

Mean years of schooling is the average number of completed years of education of a population, and is widely used measure of an area or regions human capital. Figure 2.1 depicts the mean years of schooling in the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality over the period 2016 to 2019.



Since 2016 the mean years of schooling in the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality has increased from 6.2 years to 6.29 years in 2019. Compared to the North West Province, Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti had a lower average years of schooling completed in 2019.

Expected years of schooling

Expected years of schooling are based on the duration of schooling at each level of education, and take into account the enrolment by age at all levels of education and the number of children of school age in the population for each

level of education. The table below depicts the expected years of schooling within the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality as well as for the North West Province over the period 2016 to 2019.

	2016	2018	2019
Dr_Ruth_Segomotsi_Mompoti	13.09	13.15	13.18
North_West	13.06	13.09	13.10

Over the period 2016 to 2019 expected years of schooling in the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality has increased. Compared to the North West Province, Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti had higher expected years of schooling in 2019.

Adult Literacy

The functional adult literacy rate of the population is the percentage of persons older than 20 with the highest level of education being Grade 7 and higher (those that have less than Grade 7 as the highest level of education are classified as illiterate). The literacy rate of the population influences the employability of the local labour force.

In 2016, the Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality; had an adult literacy rate of 55.3 % which improved to 55.7 % in 2019.



Mean years of schooling is increasing in the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality. Overall, the adult literacy rate in the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality increased over the period 2016 to 2019. The number of skilled workers within the area increased from 11 951 in 2016 to 12 236 in 2019.

8.7 HEALTH

This chapter provides an overview of the key health indicators. The level of health of citizens can influence economic prosperity. Poor health negatively impacts labour productivity, increases the burden on healthcare facilities and reduces the quality of life of citizens.

This chapter will investigate the availability of healthcare infrastructure, HIV, child health outcomes and maternal health outcomes in the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality.

Health care facilities

The table below indicates the number of healthcare facilities (private and public) in the municipality as of 2019.



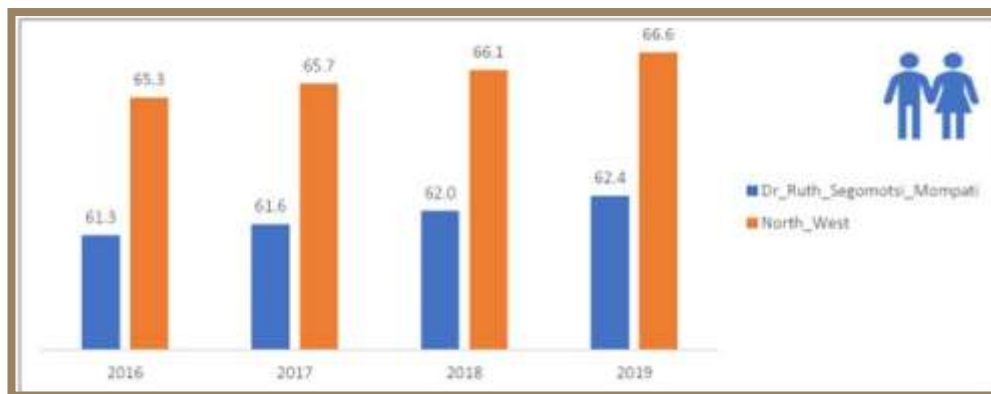
	Number
National Central Hospitals	0
Provincial Tertiary Hospitals	0
Regional Hospitals	1
District Hospitals	4
Specialised Psychiatric Hospitals	0

Specialised TB Hospitals	0
Other Hospitals	0
Community Health Centres[1]	12
Clinics	50
Other Primary Healthcare Centres[2]	23
Other Health Facilities[3]	18
TOTAL	108

In 2019 the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality had a total of 108 Healthcare facilities in 2019, with 50 of them being clinics.

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is the number of years a new-born would live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth were to stay the same throughout the child's life (DPME, 2017).



The life expectancy in the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality has increased from 61.3 to 62.4 years between 2016 and 2019. Furthermore, the life expectancy in the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality is less compared with that of the North West Province.

Child Health

The table below outlines various child health indicators for the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality between 2016 and 2019.

		2016	2017	2018	2019
Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	Infant mortality	12.3	12.0	14.0	16.3
	Under five mortality	5.9	7.9	9.2	9.4
	Acute malnutrition under five	43.1	29.8	26.5	30.5
	Immunisation rate	69.7	69.9	74.0	62.2
	Low birth rate	13.6	14.4	13.8	14.5
North West	Infant mortality	12.0	8.9	10.9	11.5
	Under five mortality	6.3	7.1	8.0	7.3
	Acute malnutrition under five	18.4	13.3	9.7	13.5
	Immunisation rate	69.0	69.4	68.4	62.5
	Low birth rate	13.4	14.3	13.7	13.6

The infant mortality rate increased between 2016 and 2019 in the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality. In the North West Province, the infant mortality rate decreased between 2016 and 2019. The immunization rate decreased from 69.7 % to 62.2 % between 2016 and 2019. In the North West Province, the immunization rate decreased between 2016 and 2019. On average, the immunization rate is lower when comparing the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality with the North West Province over the reference period.

Acute malnutrition in children under five decreased over the reference period. In 2019, the malnutrition rate in the District was higher than that of the Province.

Between 2016 and 2019, the low birth rate increased from 13.6 % to 14.5 % in the District. On a provincial level, the low birth rate increased over the period. On average between 2016 and 2019, the low birth rate is higher when comparing the District with the broader Province.

Maternal Health

The table below outlines the various maternal health indicators for the District and the Province between 2016 and 2019.

		2017	2018	2019
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	Maternal mortality	55	58	55
North West	Maternal mortality	129	137	88

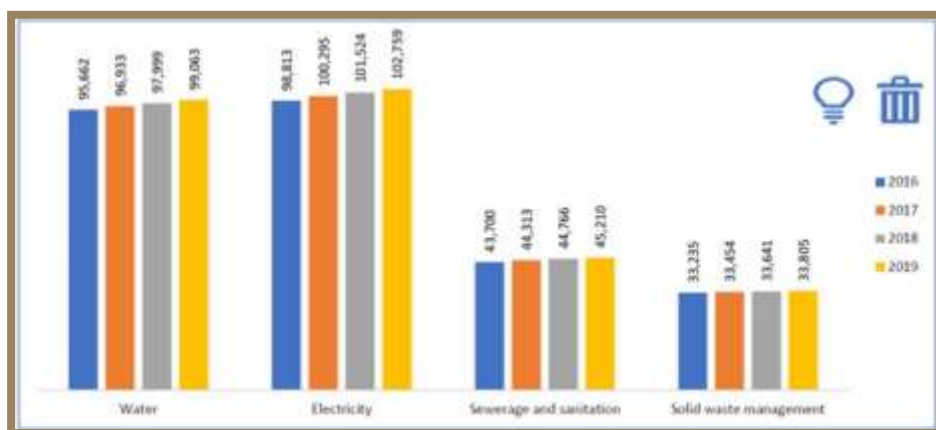
Maternal mortality is the number of deaths of women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes.

Source: National Treasury, 2021

Life expectancy is increasing in the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality. The number of patients starting ART treatment has decreased over the period, and those remaining on treatment have increased. Infant mortality has increased, while the immunization rate has decreased. In terms of maternal healthcare, maternal mortality has decreased between 2017 and 2019.

8.8 ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

The figure below indicates the number of services consumers in the District between 2016 and 2018.

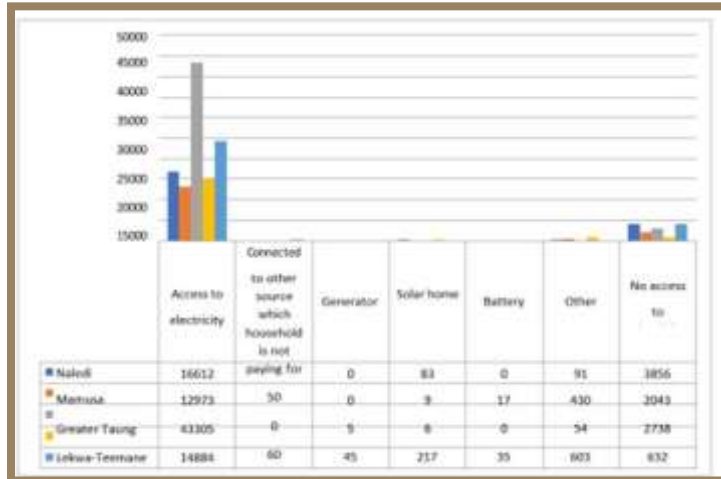
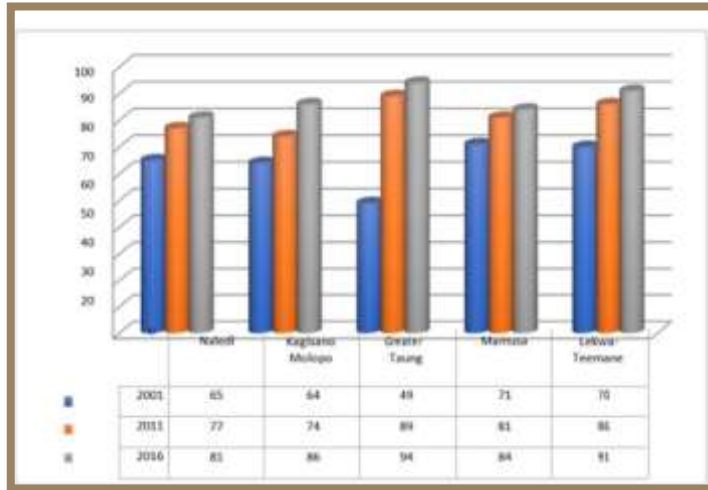


Water consumers have increased over the reference period in the District. Between 2016 and 2019, electricity consumers have increased. Electricity is also provided directly by Eskom, which impacts the number of consumers reliant on municipalities for services. Sewerage and sanitation services have increased.

Figure below illustrates the proportion of households that have access to services in 2019.

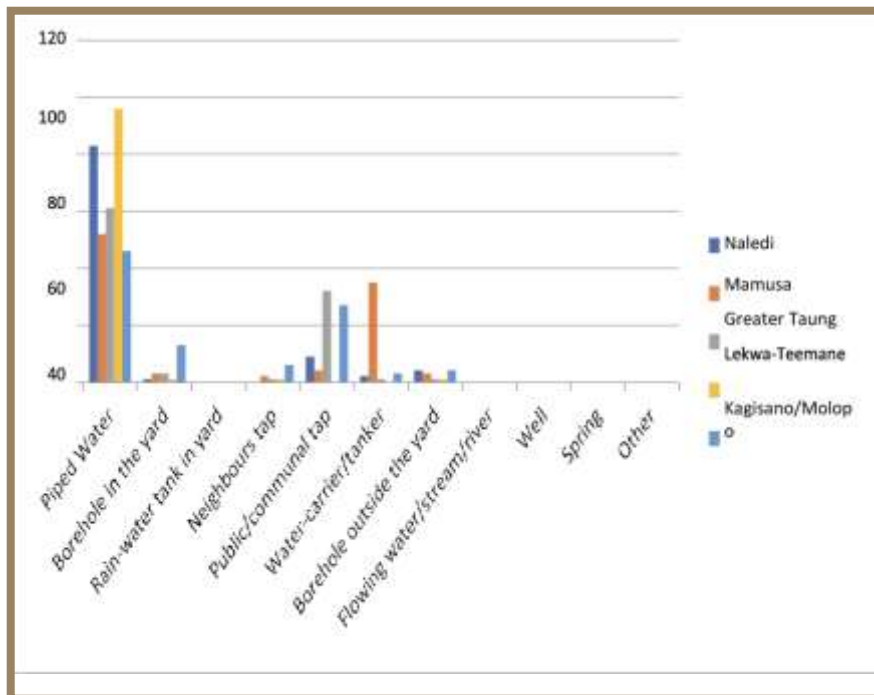


Electricity



Water

The figure below indicates main source of water for drinking by Geography hierarchy 2016 CS (REFER TO THE TABLE BELOW).

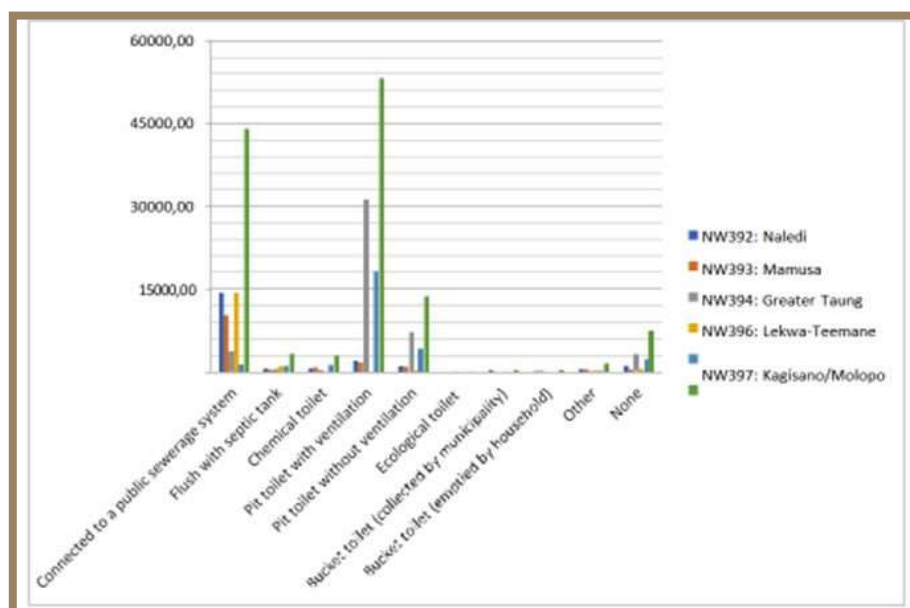


The figure below demonstrates main source of water within the district municipality, and Lekwa Teemane takes the lead with almost 90% piped water, followed by Naledi Local Municipality and The Greater-Taung at 60%. Mamusa is close to 50% and Kagisano Molopo has less than 50%.

	Naledi	Mamusa	Greater-Taung	Lekwa-Teemane	Kagisano/Molopo
Piped Water	83	52	61	96	46
Borehole in the yard	1	3	3	1	13
Rain-water tank in yard	-	0	0	0	0
Neighbors tap	0	2	1	1	6
Public/communal tap	9	4	32	0	27
Water-carrier/tanker	2	35	1	0	3
Borehole outside the yard	4	3	1	1	4
Flowing water/stream/river	-	0	0	-	-
Well	-	0	0	-	0
Spring	0	-	0	-	-
Other	0	0	0	0	0

Sanitation

The figure below indicates Households with access to Toilet facilities.



The Figure below indicates the type of sanitation facility access per Local Municipality.

	NW392: Naledi	NW393: Mamusa	NW394: Great- er Taung	NW396: Le- kwa- Tee- mane	NW397: Kagisano/ Molopo	DR. RSM
Connected to a Public sewerage system	14358	10356	3663	14365	1222	43964
Flush with septic tank	588	418	452	944	993	3395
Chemical toilet	615	900	350	28	1162	3055
Pit toilet with ventilation	2017	1713	31194	75	18190	53189
Pit toilet without ventilation	1085	976	7186	289	4254	13790
Ecological toilet	-	-	34	-	-	34
Bucket (col- lected toilet by (municipi- pality)	282	23	-	25	-	330
Bucket toi- let by(emp- tied household)	134	185	34	-	-	353
Other	495	461	170	235	174	1535
None	1119	441	3086	534	2279	7459
Total	20692	15473	46168	16496	28274	127103

Housing

The figures below indicate the distribution of households who reside in formal, traditional and informal dwellings, the figure below presents the proportion of households which reside in subsidized housing in the District. In 2019, most households resided in formal dwellings.

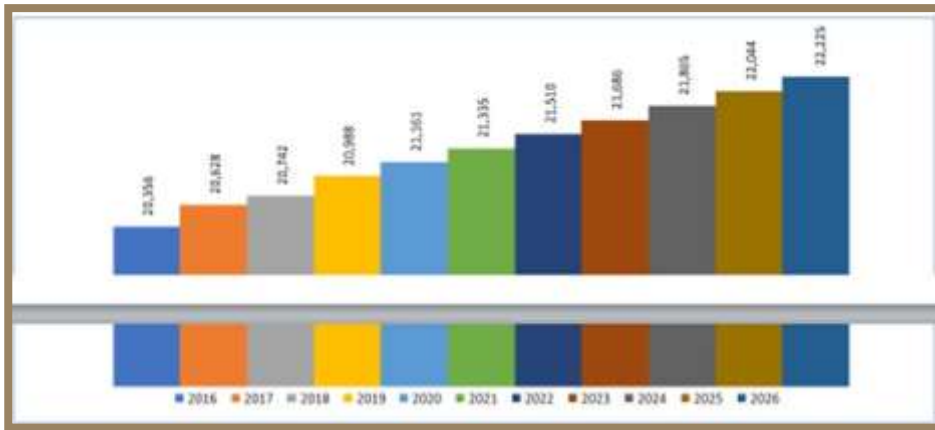


8.9 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This chapter will investigate the economic performance of the District. The size and performance of the economy of a municipal area ultimately influence the well-being of households. Indicators discussed in this sector include the municipal GDP growth, employment, skill levels of workers, gross fixed capital formation as a percentage of GDP, as well as trade indicators.

GDP-R

The figure below illustrates the size of the economy of the District together with the economic growth estimates between 2016 and 2026.



The economy in the District generated around R 21 billion in GDP in 2019. Over the period 2012 to 2019, the economy grew at an average annual rate of 0.77%. Compared to the North West Province (1.07 %), the District had a lower average annual growth rate. It is estimated that the value of the economy will grow to around R 22.2 billion by 2026.

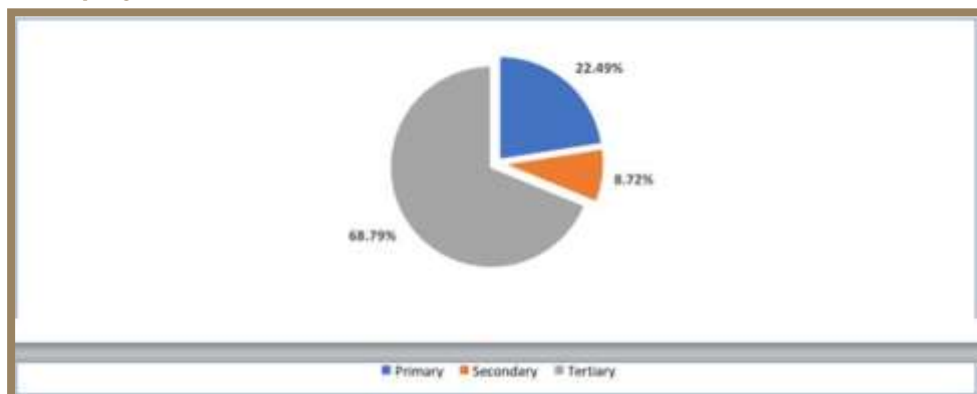
The table below provides the sectoral GDP for the District in 2019. Additionally, the table outlines the percentage share of each sector as well as the average GDP growth between 2016 and 2019.

	R million 2019	Percentage share	Average GDP growth (2016-2019)
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	R1,671	8.0%	-2.2%
Mining & quarrying	R491	2.3%	1.7%
Manufacturing	R1,941	9.3%	-0.3%
Electricity, gas & water	R597	2.8%	-2.8%
Construction	R1,230	5.9%	2.8%
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	R3,096	14.8%	1.0%
Transport, storage & communication	R1,907	9.1%	3.2%
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	R3,322	15.8%	1.4%
General government	R3,777	18.0%	0.9%
Community, social & personal services	R2,955	14.1%	2.5%
Total	R20,988	100.0%	0.8%

The largest economic sectors in the District include general government, Finance, insurance, real estate & business services and the Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation sectors. The economy of the District performed better in 2019 compared to the preceding three years.

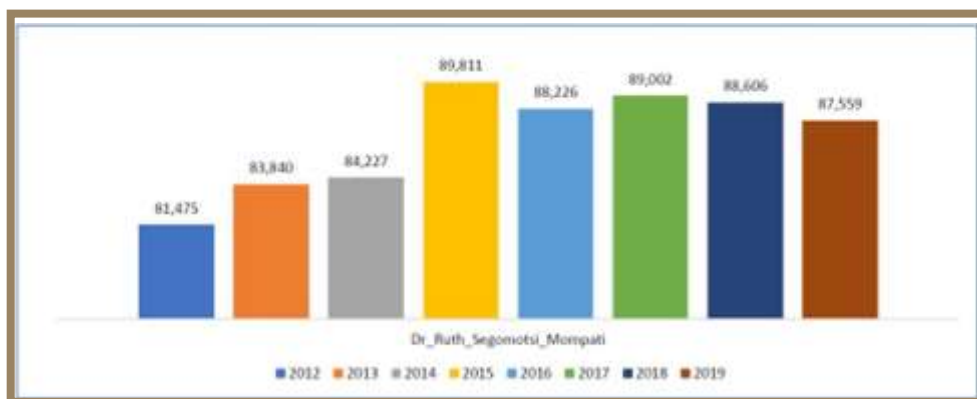
Employment

The figure below indicates the composition of jobs in the District, according to primary, secondary and tertiary sector employment.



In 2019, those employed in the primary sector amounted to 22.49 % of the working population, 8.72 % in the secondary sector and 68.79 % were employed in the tertiary sector in the District.

The Figure below provides the number of jobs within the District over the period 2012 to 2019.



In 2019, the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti Municipal area employed 87 559 people, equating to 1 047 less than the previous year. However the District shed - 667 jobs over the period 2016 to 2019.

The table below outlines the unemployment rate, the labour force participation rate and the labour absorption rate of the District compared to that of South Africa in 2019. According to Statistics SA's narrow definition, the unemployment rate is the proportion of the labour force who are unemployed. The labour force participation rate shows the proportion of the working-age population (15 to 64) who are economically active, while the labour absorption rate indicates the proportion of working-age people who are employed.

	Unemployment rate	Labour force participation rate	Labour absorption rate
Dr_Ruth_Segomotsi_Mompoti	30.74%	47.47%	32.82%
South Africa	30.74%	47.47%	32.82%

The Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality has an unemployment rate of 30.74 % which is greater than that of the district. Furthermore, 47.47 % of working-age people are economically active and 32.82 % of working-age people are employed.

The table below indicates the employment per sector in 2019, together with the changes in employment in each sector.

	Number of jobs 2018	Percentage share	Average employment growth 2016-2019	Employment growth 2019
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	18,254	20.8%	-847	94
Mining & quarrying	1,442	1.6%	-199	-65
Manufacturing	3,938	4.5%	-215	-208
Electricity, gas & water	236	0.3%	-13	1
Construction	3,459	4.0%	-326	-412
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	19,056	21.8%	350	-120
Transport, storage & communication	2,525	2.9%	76	53
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	7,921	9.0%	380	-155
General government	13,545	15.5%	-172	151
Community, social & personal services	17,183	19.6%	299	-386
Total	87,559	100.0%	-667	-1047

The sectors that contribute the most to employment in the District include the Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation, Agriculture, forestry & fishing and Community, social & personal services. In 2019, it is estimated that the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati Municipal area lost 1 047 jobs.

Trade Location quotient

The location quotient indicates the comparative advantage of an economy. The location quotient on a local level is calculated as the percentage contribution of a sector to GDP divided by the percentage contribution of the same sector to the aggregate economy (GDP), in this case, the Province.

	In terms of GDP
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	2.8
Mining & quarrying	0.3
Manufacturing	0.4
Electricity, gas & water	1.2
Construction	0.8
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	1.1
Transport, storage & communication	0.8
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	0.7
General government	1.5
Community, social & personal services	2.3

A location quotient greater than 1.2 is indicative of a high comparative advantage. The District has its highest comparative advantage within the Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector and the Community, social & personal services sector, this means that these sectors are serving the needs of communities beyond municipal borders. The sector with the lowest comparative advantage is the Mining & quarrying sector.

Household Income

Table 4.1 depicts the average monthly income (in current prices) of the households within the District as well as the average monthly income in the Province and that of South Africa. The table further shows the annual household income growth between 2016 and 2019.

	Average household income (2019)	Average household income growth (2016-2019)
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	R868	1.85%
North West	R12,040	2.81%
South Africa	R166,641	1.83%

Households in District earned less than the Provincial average. The average disposable monthly household income increased by an average annual rate of 1.9 % between 2016 and 2019. The average monthly household income growth in the District was higher than the average household growth in South Africa over the period 2016 to 2019.

8.10 SAFETY & SECURITY

Crime negatively impacts communities through the loss of life, loss of property, and medical expenses, and can have a long-term negative impact on economic growth as high levels of crime dissuade investment and can reduce labour productivity. This section will discuss crime and safety in the District.

8.10.1 Crime

The table below indicates the total number of incidences for selected crime categories in the District as well as for the Province.

		2016	2017	2018	2019
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	Murder	108	119	120	102
	Sexual offences	16	12	13	9
	Residential burglary	3790	3,891	3,694	3,374
	Drug-related crime	817	1,038	727	454
	Driving under the influence of drugs and alcohol	125	189	119	147
North West	Murder	944	992	1,015	912
	Sexual offences	148	101	94	85
	Residential burglary	34740	33,561	34,327	31,166
	Drug-related crime	13053	15,125	11,475	7,678
	Driving under the influence of drugs and alcohol	2657	2,860	3,009	3,623

Between 2018 and 2019, in the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality, the number of incidences of murders decreased sexual offences decreased, burglaries at residential premises decreased, drug-related crime decreased and driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol increased. In 2019, 11.2 % of murders in the North West Province occurred in the District while 10.8 % of burglaries at a residential property in the Province occurred in the District.

Figure below illustrates the incidences of crimes per 100 000 people. This will aid in contextualizing changes in the absolute levels of crime as indicated above.



Between 2018 and 2019, the District recorded a decline in the incidences of murders per 100 000. Incidences of sexual offences per 100 000 decreased between 2018 and 2019. Burglaries at a residential premises per 100 000 between 2018 and 2019 decreased. The number of incidents of drug-related crime decreased from 727 per 100 000 people in 2018 to 454 per 100 000 people in 2019.

8.10.2 Gender Based Violence and Femicide (GBV-F)

The National Strategic Plan (NSP) on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF) sets out to provide a cohesive strategic framework to guide the national response to this scourge.

Founded on women’s constitutionally entrenched right to be free from all forms of violence, also emphasised by the 24 demands delivered by #TheTotalShutdown movement, the Declaration emerging from the 2018 Presidential Summit on GBVF, the NSP builds onto previous work undertaken by government. It also responds to the recommendations from the review of responses to violence against women and children, commissioned by the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME); the subsequent review of the National Plan of Action undertaken by the Department of Social Development (DSD), and the work undertaken by civil society through the Stop GBV NSP Campaign. Furthermore, impetus is given to Priority five (5) of Community Safety and Social Cohesion and provides a coherent national framework to support South Africa in meeting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Targets.

Recognizing the significance of preventing GBV, the NSP also draws from the White Paper on Safety and Security (2016) as the overarching policy framework for safety, crime and violence prevention in the country and builds onto the six themes it has identified. Furthermore, the NSP recognises the strategic relevance of addressing GBV as key to all seven priority areas that South Africa has identified for the next five years viz

- I. *economic transformation and job creation;*
- II. *education, skills and health;*
- III. *consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*
- IV. *spatial integration, human settlements and local government;*
- V. *social cohesion and safe communities;*
- VI. *building a capable, ethical and developmental state; and*
- VII. *a better Africa and the world.*

1.1 Situational Analysis of GBV and Femicide in South Africa

During the course of 2018 and 2019, South Africa has increasingly acknowledged the crisis of GBVF and its profound impact on the lives and well-being of survivors, children, families, communities and society as a whole. There is increasing recognition that this context demands a whole of society approach in understanding, responding, preventing and ultimately eliminating GBVF. Furthermore, it is recognised that the role and duty of the state to fulfil its constitutional obligation, is paramount.

1.2 Conceptualisation of GBV and Femicide in South Africa

GBV is enabled by the prevalence of gender inequality and is rooted in patriarchal gender norms. It is defined as any act against women that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, economic or psychological harm or suffering which include threats of such acts as coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. It affects women throughout their life cycle (before birth to elder abuse) and is often exacerbated by cultural, economic, ideological, technological, political, religious, social and environmental factors. GBV includes physical, economic, sexual, and psychological abuse as well as rape, sexual harassment and trafficking of women for sex, and sexual exploitation. Economic abuse, whereby financial resources are controlled and withheld, has a significant impact on the lives of women and children; often leaving them with no choice but to remain in abusive relationships. Furthermore, when women leave abusive relationships, financial abuse often continues through withholding of child maintenance

1.3 Strategic Pillars in dealing with GBVF

1.3.1 Accountability Coordination and Leadership

This pillar sets out to ensure accountability at the highest political levels and across all levels of society through firm individual and collective leadership building and bolstering an architecture that is responsive to GBVF, coordinated, agile, and adequately resourced. It gives effect to Articles 1 to 10 of the Presidential Summit Declaration Against Gender-Based Violence and Femicide.

Accountability and strengthened coordination emerge as a theme throughout the Declaration, with a particular focus on increased and effective resourcing for a range of programmes and interventions and for the enhancement of institutional, strategic and operational coherence across sectors and spheres of governance.

The overarching approach is a focus on strengthening and, where necessary, putting additional accountability mechanisms in place that function effectively; bolstering and facilitating strong leadership, and taking an approach to structure, that focuses less on form, and more on functionality and relationship building, with a simultaneous bottom-up and top-down approach.

1.3.2 Prevention and Rebuilding of Social Cohesion

This pillar sets out to turn the tide of GBV in the country by focusing on eliminating the social acceptance of all forms of violence against women, children and LGBTQIA+ persons through the development and implementation of long-term, comprehensive, adaptable, context specific and holistic approaches to prevention that targets all living in South Africa. It gives effect to Articles 16 to 18 of the Presidential Summit Declaration Against GBVF.

Effective prevention means addressing the range of risk factors that drive gender-based violence, femicide and violence and contribute towards the normalisation of violence.

South Africa responds to the GBVF crisis in a coherent, comprehensive and multi- sectoral way that transforms harmful social and structural norms that feed gender-based violence while intentionally reshaping the values and norms in ways that build positive social cohesion and restores human dignity. Based on the ecological model, this has to take

place at different levels of societal functioning spanning individual through to wider society as reflected in Figure below; it includes preventing violence before it happens, preventing recurring violence and preventing long-term harm from violence.



1.3.3 Justice, Safety and Protection

This pillar sets out to address the systemic challenges that have resulted in an inadequate response to the management of GBVF cases, particularly domestic violence, sexual offences, child homicide, human trafficking, and other related matters. It aims to facilitate access to justice, safety and protection in response to the needs of victims of GBV using domestic legislation, policies, international and regional protocols and addressing the infrastructural and resourcing challenges that have obstructed the optimal delivery of justice to different survivors. It gives effect to Articles 2-4, 6-8, 12 and 15 of the Presidential Summit Declaration Against Gender-Based Violence and Femicide.

The aim is for the development and implementation of a holistic, coordinated, multi-sectoral approach using harmonised, impactful and enforceable legislation which provides for the protection of women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities and LGBTQIA+ persons against all forms of violence and its consequences. The approach will rely on the application of effective criminal justice that is cognisant of secondary victimisation to deliver victim and survivor centered access to justice.

1.3.4 Response, Care, Support and Healing

This pillar seeks to ensure that every survivor of GBV has access to appropriate and sensitive response, care and support that facilitate immediate containment, medium to long term healing, and agency towards reclaiming their bodies, mental and physical health, well-being and lives. It recognises that effective response, care and support is integral to healing and comprehensively working towards eradicating GBV in South Africa. It recognises that effective response, care and support is integral to healing and comprehensively working towards eradicating GBV in South Africa. It gives meaning to Articles 7-9; and 12-13 in the Declaration arising from the Presidential Summit on GBVF.

The overall focus is two-fold: (i) strengthening and overhauling services and systems; improving relationships between stakeholders whilst (ii) building and bolstering resilience through harnessing the capacity of institutions, households and communities to play important roles in responding to and supporting survivors.

All survivors should be able to access care and support services to reduce the impact of GBV 24 hours a day and seven days a week. A survivor and child-centred approach to the provision of services, underpinned by feminist principles, must be applied in the provision of: (i) a holistic, comprehensive, consistent, confidential, equal and equitable quality service responsive to the diverse needs of women across ages, sexual and gender diversities, including the need to provide support to their children; (ii) a standardised core package of services by trained, skilled, compassionate and competent staff which includes access to health and mental care, appropriate after-care services and referrals/feedback systems; (iii) the active engagement of communities, including women, children and LGBTQIA+ persons in recognition of women's self-agency and own choices to end GBV and to promote survivors'

access to services; (iv) coordinated, intersectoral and integrated service provision specifically, in relation to housing, education, local government and economic development; (v) support, care and debriefing for all service providers, as integral for their own well-being whilst contributing to limiting any forms of secondary victimization; and (vi) adequate valuing and appropriate market related remuneration for all staff working on providing a comprehensive basket of services to survivors.

1.3.5 Economic Power

This pillar sets out to intentionally transform the structural foundation of gender-based violence across local, provincial and national spheres, in ways that re-shape economic and social norms and value systems to facilitate women and LGBTQIA+ persons being able to freely participate in, navigate and change their lives. The transformative aspiration of this pillar means that many of the changes require a long-term lens, with short-term changes that contribute towards more deeply integrating an understanding of the ways in which the economy and other structural drivers shape the nature and experiences of GBV for different women in South Africa. It gives effect to Article 19 of the Presidential Summit Declaration Against GBVF.

An effective sustainable response to GBV in South Africa depends on a fundamental shift in economic power dynamics that have an adverse impact on women in particular. Equally important is an understanding of GBV in South Africa and the recognition of the inherent economic abuse, as defined in the Domestic Violence Act 116 of 1998 that is a central component exercised in the control over women's bodies, within intimate relationships, and in broader societal systems such as the economy. The structure and functioning of the economy, currently thrives on devaluing women, undermining their agency and safety as well as through exploiting their labour. At the personal/intimate level, economic abuse often manifests through the financial control of women in relationships and when they leave these relationships, through withholding financial resources, particularly as it relates to maintenance of children. Therefore, strategically linking efforts to reclaiming economic power to simultaneously changing the social position of women, and their specific vulnerabilities to different forms of GBV, is an approach aligned with a vision of eradicating GBV in South Africa. Furthermore, deliberately harnessing the work place as a platform from which to implement GBV prevention and response interventions is important. The workplace is subsidised by the private sector and provides an important opportunity to ensure the accountability of the business community by leveraging opportunities for transformation of the work place to reduce the economy's violence towards women as well as addressing workplace violence such as sexual harassment. The economic impact of women's social position, as most often primary care givers of children, requires specific supportive actions by employers to address the undue economic hardship and vulnerability that this places on them.

1.3.6 Research and Information Management Systems

This pillar sets out to ensure that strategic, multi-disciplinary, research and integrated information systems that are nationally coordinated and decentralised, increasingly shape a strengthened response to GBVF in South Africa. It gives effect to Article 11 and 15 of the Presidential Summit Declaration Against GBVF.

The approach focuses on expanding and deepening the existing GBVF knowledge base in South Africa through consolidating and widening a pool of interdisciplinary specialists able to support the country in continuing to shape a response that is rooted in global evidence whilst generating new knowledge that is specific to understanding the impact of current and historical factors shaping the manifestations and mutations of GBV in South Africa.

A key element of the strategic approach focuses on optimally sharing research findings that have been generated and strengthening the use of such evidence to inform the piloting and scale up of effective programming; whilst simultaneously supporting the documenting of local good practice at a community level that offers promise for adaptation and meaningful impact. **Key principles shaping the approach to the roll out of this pillar are:** (i) working in ways that break through historic silos; (ii) facilitating inclusivity, mutual respect and accountabilities for collectively defined outcomes and address any forms of gate keeping; (iii) embracing diversity of experience, social and geographic location and discipline in a spirit that facilitates growth and development of GBV knowledge creation overall, and of the individuals working in the field; (iv) building meaningful partnerships between research institutions, government, academia, NGOs, activists and communities that facilitate and enhance complementarities in their roles and responsibilities within research

processes; (v) pro-actively exploring less developed substantive areas in the GBV response, such as structural drivers using approaches that span different disciplines, and that integrate less explored conceptual approaches to GBV in South Africa such as decolonisation and (vi) a firm commitment to ethical methods and consensual participation that consciously address historic inequalities in the field.

8.10.3 Crime patterns in the District

The below areas provide an overview of crimes reported against women within the District:

- Assault Common : Vryburg; Taung; Christiana; Ganyesa; Bloemhof
- Assault GBH : Taung; Ganyesa; Ipelegeng; Bloemhof; Christiana; Vryburg
- Rape : Taung; Ganyesa; Bloemhof; Christiana; Vryburg
- Sexual Assault : Ipelegeng; Bloemhof; Vryburg; Christiana; Morokweng; S/Reneke
- Attempted Rape : Taung; Ipelegeng; Kgomotso; Morokweng; Pudimoe; Vryburg
- Murder : Taung; Stella; Morokweng; Ganyesa
- Attempted Murder : Bloemhof Christiana; Ganyesa; Taung; Vryburg; Ipelegeng

The highest policing precinct within the District are provided below:

- Taung
- Vryburg
- Ganyesa
- Christiana
- Bloemhof
- Ipelegeng

8.11 COVID-19 IN THE DISTRICT

On the 27th March 2020, the Executive Mayor, convened the District Command Council (DCCC) which consists of the district municipality, local municipalities, and sector Departments and business sector, to tackle the scourge of COVID-19.

The existence of the DCCC was confirmed in adherence to the COGTA Regulations and to mark the beginning of 21 days of lockdown of the country as announced by President Cyril Ramaphosa on the 23rd March 2020.

District command council coordinated approach to selectively deal with the spread of the coronavirus.

The DISTRICT CORONAVIRUS COMMAND COUNCIL (DCC) is established and executing its roles and responsibilities in line with Terms of Reference for the Coronavirus Command Councils (Covid-19) at District Level developed in line with the directions by the minister of COGTA on 25 March 2020.

Acknowledging that the country is dealing with extraordinary circumstances, which requires extraordinary action and responses, the district, therefore, called on or a more coordinated response informed by meaningful consultation, informed by meaningful consultation, particularly with the Mayors of the Local Municipalities as the collective voice of municipalities and on matters that materially impact municipalities.

The following summary represents an update on the activity list from the JOCs of the Local Command Council and the recognized challenges until 19 March 2021.

AWARENESS AND EDUCATION COMMUNITIES WITHIN DR RUTH S MOMPATI DISTRICT

The District Executive Mayor in collaboration with the Department of Health have therefore embarked on a comprehensive awareness campaign kick-starting the campaign on Saturday, 28 March 2020 at Kagisano Molopo and extending the campaign throughout the Dr. Ruth S Mompoti District to raise awareness on the implementation of measures aimed to provide the maximum protection against possible infection of the corona virus.

It was agreed that the Environmental Health Practitioners shall continue to conduct awareness campaigns in collaboration with the Department of Health and local Joint Operation Centres.

ASSISTING THE VULNERABLE GROUPS

The District has at this point procured essential hygienic supplies such as gloves and hand sanitisers for the most vulnerable group in the community and our precincts. All Local Municipalities within the District have been prioritised in terms of distribution; members on the ground are provided for, and at the same time ensure that everyone on duty complies with the Covid-19 hygiene protocols.

In order to continue the with measures geared to 'flatten the curve' of the pandemic, the District Municipality has recently contributed to the effort by distributing 25 litres of hands sanitizers, surface disinfectants and hand gloves to community members of Naledi, Kagisano-Molopo, and Mamusa and Greater Taung, this support will continue until the end of the lockdown.

WATER AND SANITATION

Water has been identified as a critical element in fighting infections and as such access to water services by communities is vital. The District as Water Services Authority engages with the Department of Water and Sanitation in the procurement of water tanks and tankers which are currently being deployed to Villages and Municipalities across the District. In addition, 160 Jojo tanks were received from DWS and 30 provided by the district municipality to address the immediate need for sustainable water provision in and around the district. The DWS deployed 18 Water Trucks, and Dr RSM DM 13, to services the additional tanks provided. This is done in collaboration with the municipalities in identified hotspots settlements for the provision of water and sanitation. Four (4) Honey suckers were also deployed to assist with sanitation challenges in Lekwa-Teemane (2) and Mamusa (2) Local Municipalities.

The DCC resolved that the expectations of communities on water issues should be managed post the lockdown period. The District Municipality has however expressed the importance of sustaining the service delivery interventions far beyond the lockdown period and therefore:

- *The development and signing of agreements to regulate the transfer of the assets purchased by the Department of Water and Sanitation to municipalities, including the related budget commitments;*
- *Using Budget prioritisation to address the CAPEX and OPEX requirements to ensure sustainable service provision during the fight against COVID-19 and beyond;*
- *Appropriate water sources, where necessary, are identified, including the operation and maintenance capacity.*

QUARANTINE SITES

The Department of the Public Works and Roads, as the custodian of provincially owned properties, is mandated in terms of the Protocol for the establishment and management of Quarantine Facilities and Homeless Shelters; to identify possible sites for quarantine and accommodation of homeless people based on the Protocol on Quarantine Facilities.

The Department has subsequently identified, consolidated and submitted the list of identified sites for Quarantine and shelters for the homeless to the Dr. Ruth S Mompoti Disaster Management Centre as per the Protocol, and the list of identified sites is updated on a regular basis.

Dr. Ruth S Mompoti District has four Quarantine sites, of which one is accredited and three awaiting accreditation. All Seasons in Christiana, Taung Hotel School, Molopo and The Times Guesthouse at Naledi.

Furthermore, additional 13 sites were inspected, assessed and those that require additional maintenance will be attended to before being designated as approved site in anticipation of the need for additional quarantine facilities or additional beds in the near future.

ISSUING OF PERMITS TO INFORMAL FOOD TRADERS

Following the relaxation of the regulations issued by the Minister of Small Business relating to the issuing of permits to informal food traders, the NEC is pleased that the relevant authority within the municipality, tasked with the processing of permits, has been clarified. Municipalities have been called upon to ensure that the relevant business units that issue these permits are opened and that staff is appropriately equipped and protected to limit their exposure to the virus.

DISBURSEMENT OF THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT FUND TO MUNICIPALITIES

The SALGA NEC sponsors an approach of an upfront allocation of funds to municipalities based on equitable share modelling and further applying a vulnerability component which considers the short to the medium financial health of a municipality, its community viability, institutional capacity and state of municipal infrastructure. To this end, the NEC has proposed to the Minister of COGTA to consider the redistributive model that favours vulnerable municipalities.

The District Municipality welcomes the Minister of COGTA's proposal to reprioritize Municipal Infrastructure Grants for disaster-related purposes. The lockdown period occurring in the last quarter of the financial year-end of local government will impact negatively on major infrastructure projects and this will result in under expenditure of infrastructure grants.

Municipalities will continue to work in unison with provincial and national government to deliver essential services during this period. We will continue to advocate and lobby on behalf of local government, to ensure that the sector is adequately supported and enabled to perform its function considering that it is the sphere of government that interfaces closely with communities.

The Department of the Public Works and Roads, as the custodian of provincially owned properties, is mandated in terms of the Protocol for the establishment and management of Quarantine Facilities and Homeless Shelters; to identify possible sites for quarantine and accommodation of homeless people based on the Protocol on Quarantine Facilities.

The Department has subsequently identified, consolidated and submitted the list of identified sites for Quarantine and shelters for the homeless to the Provincial Disaster Management Centre as per the Protocol, and the list of identified sites is updated on a regular basis.

Furthermore, these sites were inspected, assessed and those that require additional maintenance will be attended to before being designated as approved site.

The Department of Health, as the lead department in the fight against COVID-19, is working with Private Health Practitioners to ensure the standardized management of patients across the province and the department is continuously monitoring Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and tools for managing COVID-19 patients in both the public and private sectors while protocols are being reviewed as and when necessary.

With regards to the workplace readiness by Government Departments in line with the related regulations, all Departments have each appointed a Compliance Officer, reviewed the functions of the Departmental OHS committees, re-viewed risk assessments, reviewed COVID-19 OHS policies as well as developed guidelines, protocols and action plans for the gradual phased-in return of employees.

The screening of all employees and any other person entering our premises using thermal scanners and prescribed forms will be the norm as well as provision of face masks to front desk employees at all times.

All our Departments and municipalities have already begun with this exercise and it will continue as we proceed with the phased-in return of employees to work.

The District COVID-19 Command Council continues to ensure that we provide psychosocial service support, shelter to the homeless as well as ensuring food security during since the President declared the national lockdown.

We also received food parcel donation from various private companies, organisations and individuals; and we are eternally grateful for those donations and encourage more to come to the party and partner with us to ensure that the most vulnerable of our society do not go to bed with empty stomach in the midst of this pandemic.

Food security will continue to benefit profiled households and referrals of vulnerable individuals, families, and communities during the lockdown period.

The implementation of our feeding programme comprising of all centre based feeding services such as the Community Nutrition and Development Centres (CNDC) continues.

2. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

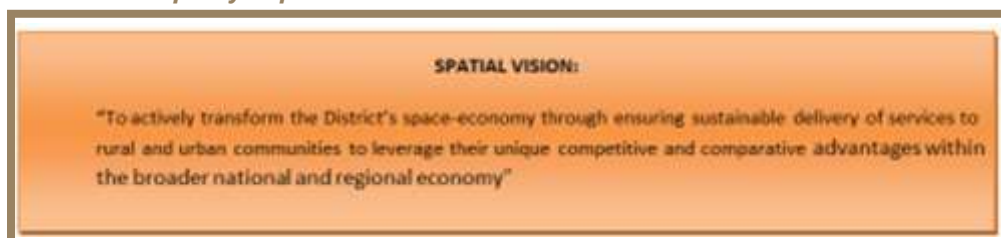
9.1 PURPOSE OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

In line with the function of the District Municipality to co-ordinate development activities in the district, it is envisaged that the District SDF should be employed as a broad guide to where planning and development initiatives could best be directed by public and private sector agencies seeking to invest in development initiatives in the district.

Prospective users of the SDF would include Local Municipalities, National and Provincial Government Departments, NGOs (a non-profit organization that operates independently of any government, typically one whose purpose is to address a social or political issue) and private investors.

9.2 SPATIAL VISION

The final spatial vision taking into cognizance the current spatial challenges, opportunities and the powers and functions of the Municipality is provided below.



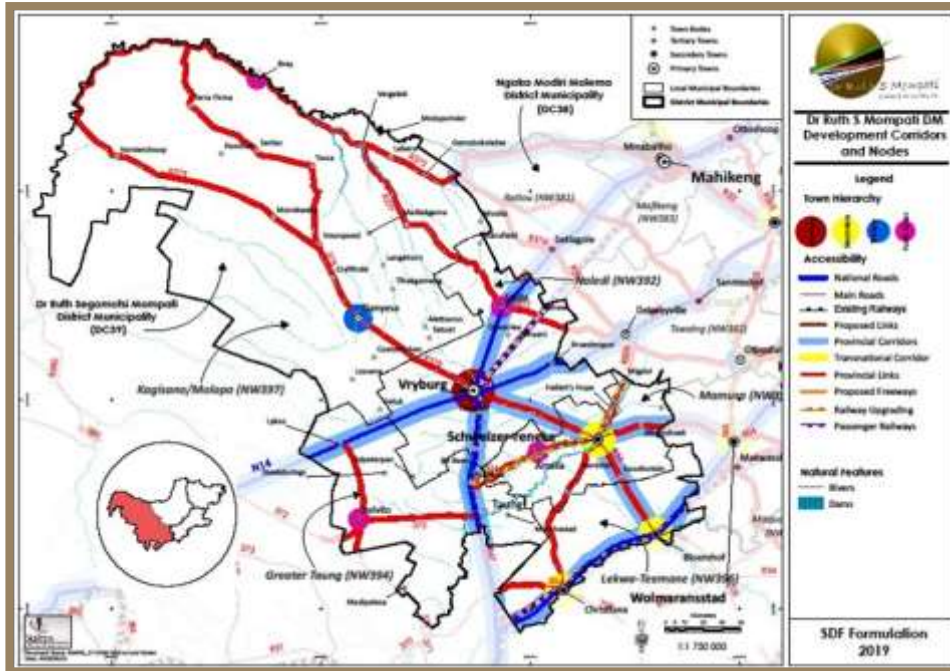
9.3 HIERARCHY OF NODES WITHIN THE DISTRICT

The table below shows the hierarchy of nodes within the Dr. Ruth S. Mompoti DM for urban and rural spatial systems in terms of nodal classification and the urban hierarchical order consists of 6 core urban areas of different urban hierarchal order with Vryburg as Primary node. From a spatial system the nodes and the existing corridors and its urban nodal structure to serve the spatial system, should be noted.

Node	Order	District Wide Significance
Urban Spatial System		
Vryburg (Naledi LM)	Primary	Regional (N14 Corridor)
Schweizer-Reneke (Mamusa LM)	Secondary	Sub-Regional (N12 Treasure Corridor)
Christiana (Lekwa-Temane LM)	Secondary	Sub-Regional (N12 Treasure Corridor)
Bloemhof	Secondary	Sub-Regional (N12 Treasure Corridor)
Rural Spatial System		

Taung (Greater Taung LM)	Tertiary	Local
Ganyesa	Tertiary	Local
Reveilo	Fourth Order	Local
Stella	Fourth Order	Local
Bray	Fourth Order	Local

Refer to Map below for the locational distribution nodes within the urban and rural spatial systems within Dr. Ruth S. Mompoti DM can be deduced and interpreted.



9.4 SPATIAL CHALLENGES, ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

CURRENT CHALLENGES:

- Access of all communities to basic social facilities and amenities as provided for in the CSIR Guidelines (2012).
- Formalising of informal settlements through at least 'site and service' scheme be implemented in addition to accessing of housing programmes as contained in the Human Settlement Resource Book (2008) and policies and programmes of the National and Provincial Departments of Housing.
- Improvement of access between rural and urban nodes through upgrading of existing roads in terms of a Roads Master and Management Plan to be formulated.
- Passenger transport management needs to be applied and formal facilities needs to be provided, effectively managed and maintained. Basic facilities for formal taxi ranks with shelters and toilet facilities be provided.
- The CBD's of all urban nodes (notwithstanding its nodal urban hierarchy) to be improved in order to address the present urban decay. Regeneration strategies in cooperation between the private/public sector and Taxi operators to be implemented. Building and development control to be applied and upgrading of existing commercial, businesses and industrial buildings to be implemented to enhance quality of the built environment.
- Removal of solid waste services to be improved in terms of frequency and reliability.
- Existing internal engineering services to be assessed upgraded and/or renewed.
- Use of alternative clean electricity power generation needs to be considered and promoted.
- Bulk engineering services to be upgraded and maintained.

- *Division of functions between the DM and its LM's in terms of the Municipal Structures Act (1999) and the Municipal Systems Act (2001) to be reconsidered and applies as to ensure effective and efficient bulk services provision.*
- *Degrading ecosystem services to be protected and aligned to the NWBSP (2016) goals, objectives, policies, challenges and projects*
- *Rural poverty and local job creation needs to be identified and implemented. A cooperation agreement between all sectors of the economy need to be entered into with the DM with a supporting implementation and incentive plan and programme.*
- *All communities to be provided with the basic social facilities and amenities as included in the CSIR Guidelines (2012).*
- *Land reform in term of the present political debate to be identified in a Land Reform Strategy for the DM and the LM's in terms of optimal location as to ensure access to nodal points, infrastructure services, social facilities and access to public transport.*
- *Provision of services to land reform sites to be assessed and included in in land reform implementation plan. Land reform nodes and corridors to be identified to enhance rural integration and addressing the spatial impact of the historic urban fragmentation.*
- *Establishment of an Economic Development Agency for the DM area can be implemented*

FUTURE CHALLENGES:

- *The continued low-density urban development needs to be addressed in context to the rural nodal development strategy as identified in this DM SDF Review.*
- *Agricultural diversification through specialist support to ensure job creation, increased production and adding of value to agricultural products and output to be investigated and applied. Spatially this SDF serves as a mechanism to optimising agricultural activities especially within high potential agricultural land*

SPATIAL OPPORTUNITIES

RURAL REVITALISATION:

- *Guiding and directing rural form through implementation of rural development nodes in terms of the principles as contained in the NSDF (2018),*
- *Application of land reform initiative through development and integration of dispersed rural settlements with rural development nodes and rural development corridors which is accessible to basic infrastructure services, social and amenities as included in the CSIR Guidelines (2012).*

INTEGRATED HOUSING AND LAND REFORM:

- *Integrated housing to be provided within urban and rural nodes in terms of existing policies of the Nation- al and Provincial Department of Housing and included in the HSP Resource Book (2008) and the CSIR(HSPD) (2001)*

URBAN RENEWAL:

- *Intervention within all CBD's within the DM and its LM's to an urban renewal programme.*
- *Provision of adequate infrastructure and engineering services within the urban core areas. Focuses to be addressed include the architectural building quality; functionality of building spaces; safety and security of people within the CBD; Industrial Areas and Residential areas adjoining such areas.*

HERITAGE AND NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION:

- *Development of a sensitivity of the heritage and natural resources within the DM through educational programmes within Primary and Secondary schools.*
- *Activation of a Heritage and Natural Resource Conservation Group or body consisting of public involvement and entrustment with the support of the DM and its LM's.*
- *Sensitivity development through existing community organisations, schools, churches and related social organisations.*

ECO-TOURISM DEVELOPMENT:

- *Tour Operators be identified to promote eco-tourism within the DM and its LM's. It serves as an opportunity to educate, training of potential staff to be employed by tour operators.*
- *Development of eco-tourism is closely linked to the activities and responsibilities of the proposed Economic Development Agency as proposed above*

9.5 SPATIAL STRATEGIES

STRATEGY 1: ENVIRONMENTAL SPATIAL STRUCTURING COMPONENTS PROTECTION

SPATIAL STRATEGIES

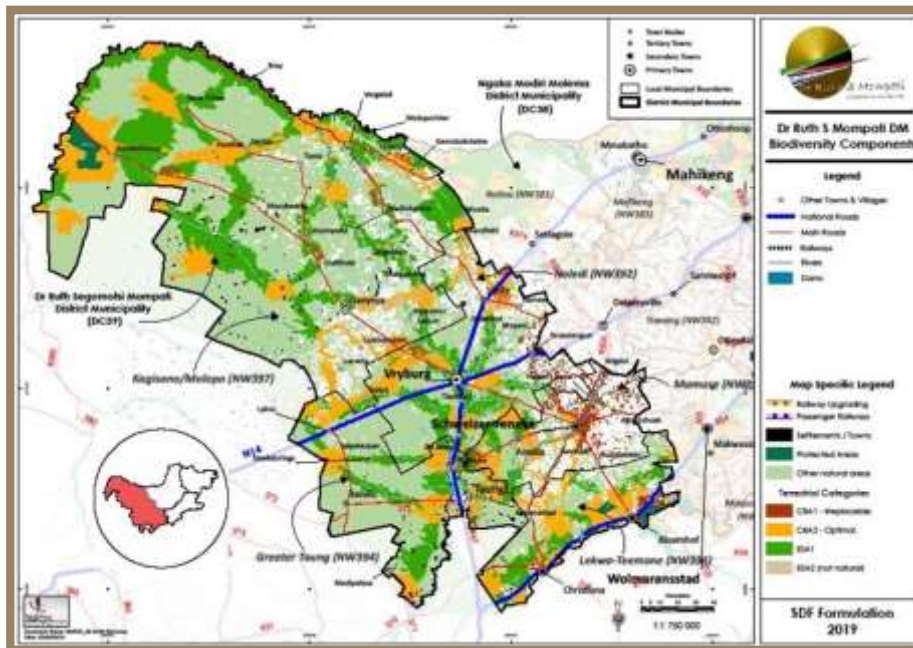
- ***Biodiversity:** ecosystem protection; biodiversity and tourism catalyst and CBA's protection from brownfields development and/or settlement invasion (Map 5.17 shows the spatial reality for the biodiversity preferential areas). Spatially it demonstrates the urban form and nodal points; protected areas; other natural areas supported by terrestrial categories (cross reference to the description dealt with earlier in this report). It thus creates a regional spatial framework based on biodiversity components to be incorporated in the spatial concept and SDF Formulation (2019).*
- ***DM Environmental Management Framework:** To be developed to protect the natural environment and to guide densification of the rural areas and illegal practices such as informal solid waste dumping sites; pollutions of underground water sources through practices as pit latrines being developed and used in more densely developed rural communities.*
- ***Resilience and sustainability principles:** To be applied in environmental projects and/or environmental rehabilitation projects and management.*
 - *'Urban resilience refers to the ability of an urban system and all its constituent socio-ecological and socio-technical networks across temporal and spatial scales to maintain or rapidly return to desired functions in the face of a disturbance, to adapt to change, and to quickly transform systems that limit current or future adaptive capacity'.*
 - *'Sustainable spatial development is generally accepted as a convergence between the three pillars of economic development, social equity and environmental protection*
- ***Application of the North West Biodiversity Sector Plan (2016) principles:** Refer to the natural vegetation; land cover; critical biodiversity areas (classification) and the aquatic protection areas. (Note the spatial linkages between Strategy 1 and Strategy 2 as reflected in the line of reasoning)*

STRATEGY 2: ECOLOGICAL SUPPORT AREAS

- *Taung World Heritage Site; Catchment Areas; Wetlands; Groundwater recharge areas; Protected area buffers (NW Biodiversity Sector Plan); Nature Reserves form overexploitation and/over use by visitors. Daily maximum visitor's capacity and nature sustainability to be determined depending on*

season, droughts, availability of resources etc.

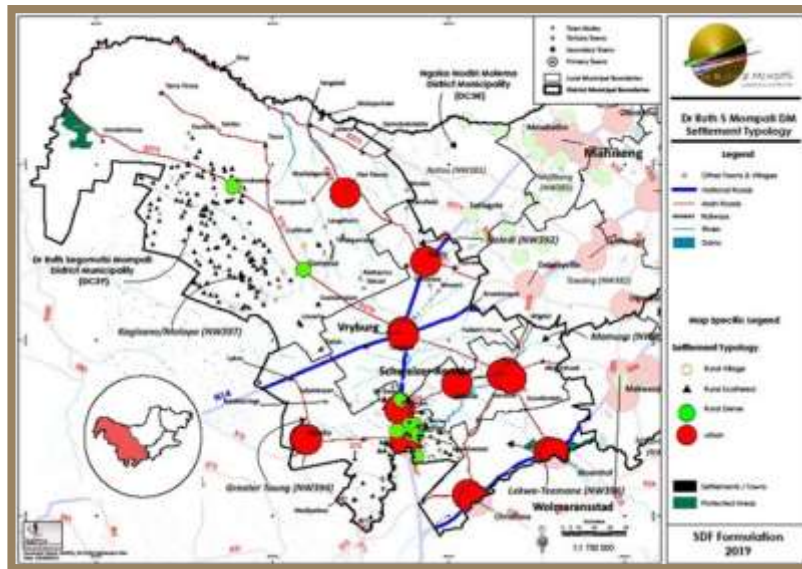
- Refer to the interpretation under Strategy 1.



STRATEGY 3: SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT

- Enhancement of agricultural development and creation of employment and training of local communities as farmers. (Refer to Map 5.20 - Development of an Agri-Park within Vryburg)
- Optimum investment through IDP on DM and LM level in economic growth and development through investment in supporting infrastructure and maintenance of existing infrastructure.
- Development of agricultural orientated industries to support the sector locally within the proposed rural consolidation nodal areas.
- Support to land reform strategies to be rolled out within urban and rural settlements. Locational selection and optimization of land close to access routes, existing corridors and nodes. Development of agricultural orientated nodes in support of local rural communities and by adding value to the produce being cultivated and livestock.
- Transfer of agricultural knowledge, knowhow between existing farmers and new farmers to enter the market based on land reform projects within the DM.
- Formation of PPP's in agricultural enhancement and adding of market value from a commercial perspective and the notion of subsistence farming, industrial and commercial focuses and projects.
- Rendering of commercial and industrial sector support through provision and land being owned by LM's to all potential private sector investment. Ensuring access to and availability of supporting infrastructure.
- Engaging the private sector to invest in economic development within all LM's through establishment of commercial and industrial chambers to develop and assist future sector entrepreneurial members within all rural and urban communities.

STRATEGY 4: URBAN SPATIAL PLANNING & RESTRUCTURING



- *Introducing change within all urban fragment spatial structure within the existing urban nodes. The urban form in 2019 is even more divided and fragmented than in 1994 with Democratization.*
- *The existing growth experienced is located within the informal settlements in all urban orientated settlements.*
- *This spatial phenomenon needs to be addressed urgently by revisiting all existing IDP's and SDF's by detailed planning to spatially formalize informal settlements by identifying vacant land between the formal urban settlements (towns) and existing informal settlements.*
- *The development of spatial corridors and nodes to drive urban settlement integration should be investigated and applied.*
- *Development of spatial integration initiatives should form part of all LM SDF's with the formulation of detailed precinct plans as to address the phenomenon of spatial fragmentation within all urban spatial systems.*
- *Location of job opportunities and economic development orientation should form part of the drive to reverse existing urban fragmented spatial systems.*
- *All spatial planning and land use management should be in line with the focuses and orientation as contained in SPLUMA. LUMS should be integrated in a composite and/or single planning instrument and development control should be applied in terms of the provisions of SPLUMA (2013) and the SPLUMA Regulations (2015) through the Municipal Planning Tribunal.*
- *Urban edge policy to be identified for the integrated urban area. All densification should be directed within the urban boundary as identified and included in the LUMS.*
- *Provision of employment areas as close as possible to residential areas should be developed.*

STRATEGY 5: CHANGE SPATIAL “BROWNFIELDS” THROUGH URBAN RENEWAL AND DEVELOPMENT

Identify suitably located vacant land to address the calculated area as dealt with in the quantification of future land use needs above.

- *All such land should preferably be selected as to promote the current fragmented urban form.*
- *Provision of all social facilities and amenities needs to be provided in an integrated fashion and to be accessible to all communities.*
- *Backlogs in social facilities to be addressed in an integrated fashion of the envisaged integrated urban form.*

- *Involvement of public and private sector partnerships to be initiated and implemented.*

The development corridors and nodes identified reflects accessibility networks (roads) representing spatial and functional linkages on an intra- and inter provincial scale serving as the core network guiding the District and LM spatial and development focuses in terms of the objectives as contained in all IDP's and SDF's for the existing with the Dr. Ruth Mompoti DM. In this the spatial goals and objectives as contained in Figures 5.9 and 5.10 illustrates the need for urban and rural spatial linkages and integration All spatial systems are dependent on accessibility for growth and development. It thus includes all corridors within spatial systems that may be classified as primary, secondary or tertiary order corridors.

It thus focusses on planning and development principles and policies; spatial planning reality and development concepts of a physical, economic and social nature. The intra movement of goods, services and people thus refers to the Dr. Ruth Mompoti DN area of jurisdiction and the inter movements between the research area and adjacent spatial systems.

The functional intervention zones as identified in terms of the spatial proposals. It builds on the concepts and principles of urban spatial integration and rural spatial integration model.

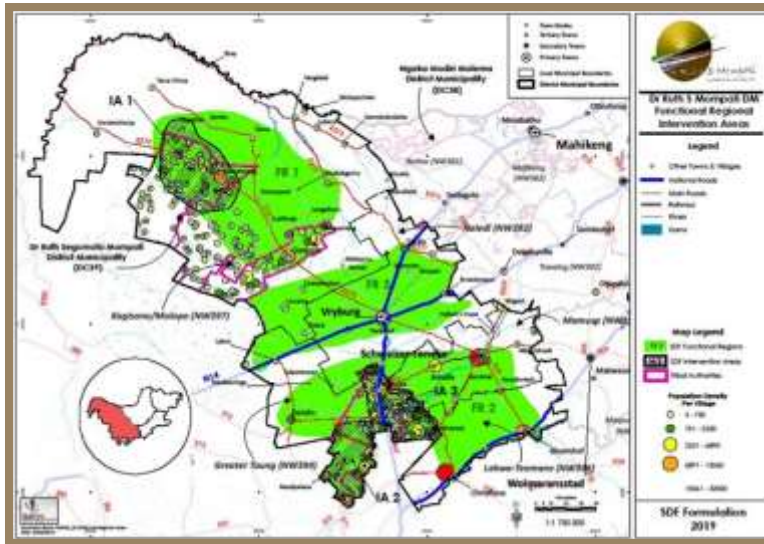
As far as FR 1 is concerned, Ganyesa (tertiary node) will fulfil the function of core nodal area delivering higher order services within the FR 1 spatial entity and areas outside the demarcated FR1. Within FR1, a boundary and SDF intervention area is identified to guide rural settlement consolidation. This is not a statutory boundary but a proposed edge to rural consolidation. The dispersed rural villages will thus form a SDF intervention zone guiding rural-urban development. This intervention zone is demarcated in terms of functionality and centralization spatial fundamentals. Spatial care should, standards of services and no solid waste sites should be provided for. High density development on areas underlain with dolomitic aquifers for consolidation and spatial intervention should be selected with the assistance of detailed site analysis by experts. Where urban and rural consolidation is proposed, provision of appropriate levels of services need to be determined.

FR2 guiding the spatial area within which Taung Christiana (Secondary node) and Schweizer Reneke (Secondary Node) that will supply higher order functions within the demarcated functional region. Taung will also serve as a tertiary education hub whilst it will also be developed as part of the NWSDF (2016) Cities Project. Within the functional region, provision is also made for the dispersed rural settlement to be consolidated within the context of the SDF intervention areas identified. The presence of the Traditional Area and the presence of underlying dolomitic aquifers should be taken into consideration.

FR 3 will have Vryburg as the Primary Order Node as focal point with Dr. Ruth S Mompoti DM. All other nodes as identified above will be dependent on this node. No intervention areas have been identified within FR 3. Vryburg will however accommodate the Agrihub.

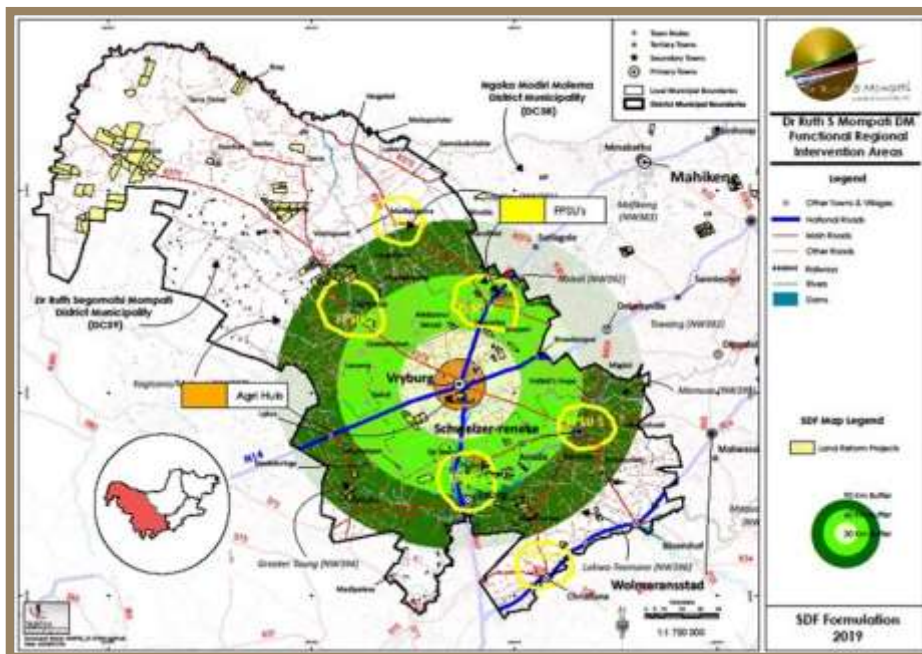
The identification of the functional regions is closely linked to the DRDP (2017) and the NWSBP (2016). The various functional regions are being linked by district roads and in the case of FR 2 and FR 3 transacted by national corridors (National Roads N12, N14 and N18). Local villages will be dependent on local roads but due to the proposed SDF intervention areas local accessibility will have to be upgraded in future. The same applies to the provision of bulk-engineering and reticulation services. It also implies provision of new social facilities and amenities.

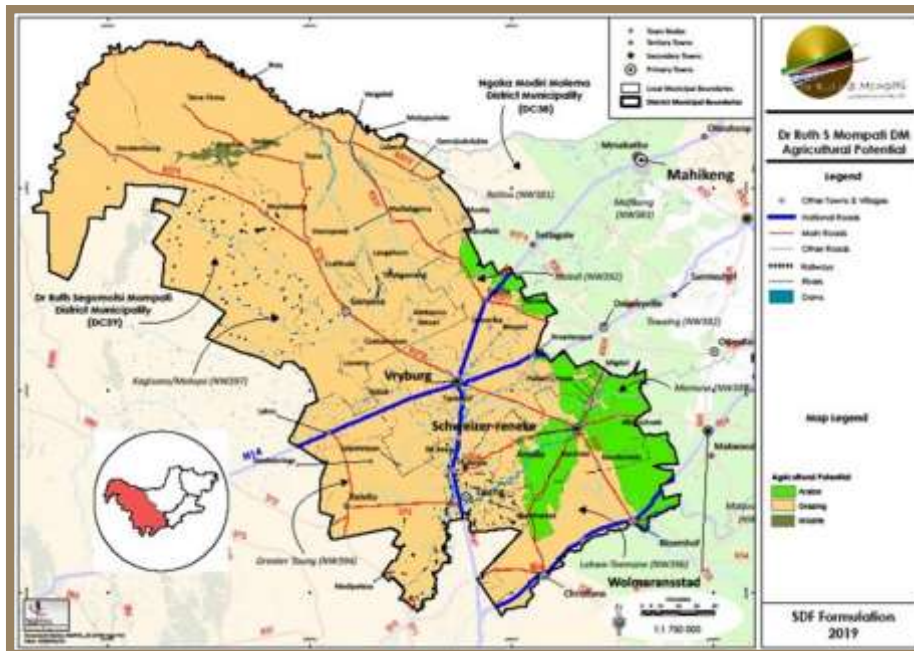
The map below indicates detailed local spatial impact as far as functional geographical areas are concerned, (FR 1); (FR2); and (FR3):



STRATEGY 6: RURAL, AGRICULTURAL AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

- Implementation of the rural and agricultural development proposals as included in the District Rural Development Plan (2016) through development identified Agri-hubs and FPSU's and Commodities. Road linkages in terms of functional road classes to be improved, upgraded and maintained
- Development of functional regions as contained in the Rural Development Plan for Dr. Ruth S. Mompoti DM (2016)





STRATEGY 7: CORRIDOR AND NODAL DEVELOPMENT

- Corridor and nodal development strategy to be developed in context to the provincial spatial system reality and corridor development as provided for in the NWSDF (2016). Addition of N18 as a formal corridor and identification of the R34 as a secondary corridor spine

STRATEGY 8: URBAN RENEWAL, UPGRADING AND INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

- Upgrading of the built environment within all urban spatial systems need to be addressed within CBD (Second Order Nodes) and some shopping facilities within residential townships (Tertiary Nodes). The CBD's serves the local and regional population in the provision of higher order services and functions. Development of detailed engineering services plans with implementation strategy to be developed for all urban nodes inclusive of bulk and internal infrastructure systems.
- Renewal and upgrading of all infrastructure (bulk as well as internal infrastructure reticulation systems) need to be implemented on a programmed basis. Delivery and performance assessment to be compiled on an annual basis with intervention strategies to ensure the planned delivery.
- Infrastructure sector master planning to be formulated for infrastructure within urban nodes as well as the rural consolidation areas. Linkage with sector plans inclusive of the IDP's and SDF's to be compiled for each Local Municipality and on an inclusive scale for the Dr. Ruth S. Mompati DM.
- Level of services to be applied in terms of GESRT (1996); HSPD (2001) and MIG standards as applied.
- Identification of new and more accessible Solid Waste Management sites to be identified. Solid waste to be used as an opportunity for job creation by selection of different types of solid waste like paper; plastic; steel; wood etc.
- Existing bulk water and water care works extension plans within the next 8 years to be undertaken and implemented/upgraded as identified in the Infrastructure Sector Master Plan to be compiled on LM and Dr. Ruth S. Mompoti DM level.
- Regionalization of services and/ or by outsourcing to be investigated and reported on. Support and assistance from CoGTA and DPM &E to be sourced in.
- Access to water, sewerage, electricity and housing to communities to be improved in terms of addressing existing backlogs as a first priority.
- Building control management in terms of SANS 1400 and NHBRC standards to be applied and enforced in all communities.
- The application and promotion of green infrastructure practices in design and the type of engineering and building construction material used to be promoted and applied.

- *The input on the regional land fill site and its location needs to be re-investigated through Environmental Specialist and Civil Consulting Engineers due to the new spatial relationships outlined in the Spatial Proposals. This implies the scientific determination of the optimal location of such a preferred site due to the space forming realities as included in the Dr. Ruth S. Momapati SDF 2019. It should re-assess the optimal location of such a site taking the environmental issues and location of dolomitic aquifers into consideration. The registration of such a land fill site with the National Department of Water and Sanitation implies further requirements for site identification. It may be necessary to the planning to consider more than one regional land fill site that will be informed by locational and operational feasibility studies.*

STRATEGY 9: RURAL SETTLEMENT CONSOLIDATION AND DENSIFICATION

- *The dispersed rural village location needs to be consolidated. The underlying principles support this planned consolidation and it is accepted that this action should form part of the land reform initiatives within all LM's and the DM area of jurisdiction.*
- *The consolidation of the dispersed villages into functional rural consolidation areas. These Dispersed Rural Development Functional Areas (DRDFA's) should for the focus for the provision of basic infrastructure and services provision. Its development will be focused on the description and definition of the intervention areas as included in the Dr. Ruth S. Mompati DM Spatial Development Plan (SDF) 2019.*
- *The provision of social facilities and amenities will be provided in terms of the guidelines, principles and standards as contained in the CSIR Guidelines of 2012.*
- *The application of this strategy will imply a timeframe between 10 to 20 years as it will be subject to continued stakeholder participation and implementation agreement.*
- *Progress to be assessed on an annual basis after consultation with such communities and to be reported on in the Infrastructure Sector Master Planning to be compiled and reviewed on an annual basis.*
- *This strategy will include residential formalization and upgrading with the provision of the necessary level of infrastructure to be provided.*
- *Application of the proposals as contained in the District Rural Development Plan for Dr. Ruth S. Mompati DM (2016).*

STRATEGY 10: TRANSPORTATION & ACCESSIBILITY

- *Identification of the N18 as a development corridor and the R34 and R378 regional roads to be identified as a secondary development corridor to link Bloemhof, Schweizer-Reneke, Vryburg, Ganyesa.*
- *The role of rail transportation and bus and minibus taxi passenger transportation within Dr. Ruth S. Mompati DM to be investigated by a Transportation Consultant inclusive of discussions with Transnet and Spoornet with special reference to present roles and service delivery and their planning for the medium (5 years) and long term (25 years) perspective.*
- *Feasible, accessible, safe and affordable public transport (Minibus Taxi's and Busses) to be promoted through engagement with the Province, LM's, Dr. Ruth S. Mompati DM and service providers.*
- *The extend of the regional and district geographical area is huge and distances to travel in order to access higher order services need to be addressed through the compilation of a Public Passenger Transport Plan to be formulated and implemented by Dr. Ruth S. Mompati DM.*
- *Scholar transport to secondary and tertiary institutions needs to be investigated and included in a public transport strategy as a chapter within the IDP.*
- *Pedestrian safety and safety of cyclist on public roads to be addressed through education and programmes within schools and villages*
- *Intervention in the maintenance of regional roads needs to be implemented with the NW Department of Public Works and Transport.*
- *Improved Law and Traffic enforcement of all roads to be prioritized as to reduce road accident*

through unlicensed private motor vehicle drivers; Minibus Taxis and drivers of HMV's.

- *An Integrated Transportation Plan for the Dr. R S Mompati DM to be compiled by a Consortium to include Transportation Engineers, Transportation Economists and Urban and Regional Planners. A proper and detailed ToR needs to be formulated for a Consulting Consortium with vast experience in rural orientated spatial systems. Consultation with all stakeholders as well as the Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport and the National Department of Roads needs to be undertaken as far as engagement is concerned. The Natmap 2015 and other transportation policies and legislative framework will have to be included and consulted.*

3. RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

10.1 PURPOSE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The District Rural Development Plan (DRDP) aims to promote rural economic transformation through fostering agricultural development as well as other existing economic sectors such as mining, manufacturing and tourism. The envisaged transformational change is supposed to promote sustainable rural development i.e. improving the quality of life of communities in those areas. The DRDP therefore aims to:

- *Improve competitiveness in the agriculture sector;*
- *Improve mining, manufacturing and tourism sectors;*
- *Target, invest and market non-agricultural economic activities;*
- *Promote the revitalisation of rural towns and villages;*
Promote competitive and sustainable rural businesses.

10.2 AGRI-PARK

Agri-Parks are geared towards transforming the agricultural sector across the country. Responding to the National Development Plan's (NDP) call for rural economic transformation, as well as Outcome 7 its emphasis on promoting food security through agrarian reform, Agri-Parks will act as agricultural industrial hubs. These hubs will be linked to existing rural villages and towns, providing key institutional, financial and spatial mechanisms for harnessing agro-related value chain belts and functional regions. In Dr. Ruth S. Mompati DM, Vryburg has been identified as a site for Agri-Park. Within the Agri-Park the following activities will take place:

- a) *Knowledge Transfer & Innovation* – this will include development and training of farmers as well as people involved in agri-business, food and forestry sectors as well as agro-tourism. There will also be vertical and horizontal learning between emerging and established agri-business entrepreneurs. The Agri-Park will act as a hub for harnessing competitiveness, resource efficiency, and environmental consciousness of agricultural research centres and firms;
- b) *Advisory Services* – The Agri-Park will be a centre of excellence where experts disseminate information related to markets, investments, funding and other agriculture-oriented modalities;
- c) *Cooperation* – there will be incubation of small-scale farmers as well as cooperatives within the District Municipality. This will allow for small-scale agri-business operators to forge a critical mass that would enable them to compete in both local and global markets
- d) *Investment in Physical Assets* – the introduction of Agri-Parks will be accompanied by massive investments in existing and potential physical infrastructure i.e. roads, pack-houses, and other related supporting amenities. Tied to that is the provision of basic services such as water and electricity;
- e) *Agri-Business Development* – The Agri-Park will act as critical hub for the identification and harnessing of agricultural belts as well as agricultural value-chains. The spin-offs from agri- business development

will transform rural towns and villages into vibrant economies.

10.3 AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS (THE SOUTH AFRICAN BEEF MARKET VALUE CHAIN)

Some of the largest Hereford herds in the world are to be found in the Vryburg area in the DRRSM DM, and the agricultural sector in the district is a significant producer of beef.

Some key issues impacting the beef value chain include:

- I. Inferior cattle genetics among the emerging farmers;*
- II. Increasing standards across the value chain may lock out smaller farmers;*
- III. Rising cost of red meat has seen poultry become the cheapest form of animal protein;*
- IV. Health concerns and growing consumerism has seen increased marketing of white meat as a healthier protein.*

10.4 DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

This section builds on the status quo overview as well as findings emanating from the distillation of district, provincial and national strategic spatial and economic development plans. The developmental challenges in Dr. Ruth S. Mompati are multifaceted. However, there exists untapped potential and opportunities that can act as important levers for unlocking inclusive and sustainable rural development in the district.

The proposed strategies are also informed by an appreciation of complex relational economic, socio-spatial and environmental factors that define the district's developmental setting. As the primary unit of analysis and intervention is the district, the proposed strategies are not set at a ward or village level. However, it must be noted that there exists a number of local plans that take into account village-specific needs, notably the local IDPs, LED strategies, and sector-specific plans.

The salience of this district rural development plan is that it contributes to a broader family of strategic spatial and economic development plans aimed at fast-tracking integrated rural transformation and development.

The analysis of Dr. Ruth S Mompati at a district level allows for the tracing and subsequent mapping of relational flows of goods, commodities, people and capital within and across the district. The existing economic system in Dr. Ruth S Mompati therefore, can best be captured through the employment of the functional regional approach outlined in Section Eight above.

In proposing development-oriented interventions in Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality, an attempt was made to take into account the DRDP objectives as articulated in the preceding sections, as well as the findings from the status quo analysis.

This provided an opportunity for the formulation of operational strategies that are critical for the realization of the DRDP objectives. The DRDP objectives are outlined as follows:

- Objective 1: Improving productivity and competitiveness in the agriculture sector;*
- Objective 2: Improving tourism competitiveness in the district;*

- *Objective 3: Investment in rural industrialisation;*
- *Objective 4: Conserving the natural environment;*
- *Objective 5: Promoting small scale mining and mining beneficiation.*

OBJECTIVE 1: IMPROVING PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Agriculture is an extremely important sector in the Dr. Ruth S. Mompoti District Municipality, yet one that is not fully utilised. It has been established in the analysis that the majority of the agricultural activity taking place in the district is subsistence farming by nature, with small pockets of commercial activity.

There is potential for increasing agricultural activity in Dr. Ruth S. Mompoti DM. Further agricultural development is likely to create jobs for many people residing in the district's towns and villages. The pressing need for agricultural development however should be underscored by a sound appreciation and conservation of natural capital.

Development Action 1: Optimizing the potential of Agri-Parks

The Agri-Park located in the Vryburg area will provide a unique opportunity for the realisation of transformative agricultural development and rural economic transformation in the district and beyond.

The three components of Agri Parks i.e. Farmer Production Support Unit (FPSU), the Agri-Hub (AH), and the Rural Urban Market Centre Unit (RUMC) allow for targeted financial, intellectual and infrastructural investment in agricultural development. To this end, Agri-Parks are

presented in this district rural development plan as providing a holistic operational strategy to agrarian reform and agri-business development.

OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVING TOURISM COMPETITIVENESS IN THE DISTRICT

The expansion of tourism in the district can boost employment and alleviate poverty. The Dr. Ruth S. Mompoti District Municipality has a number of natural attractions, monuments, reserves and heritage sites that can be better utilised for this purpose, including the Molopo Game reserve, the Leon Taljaard Nature Reserve and the Taung Heritage Route.

The close proximity of the DRRSM district municipality to Gauteng – which is the greatest source of domestic tourism in the country as well as a gateway to international tourism – offers a huge advantage to the area, which should be taken advantage of.

Development Action 1: Harnessing the existing Tourism Attraction Sites i.e. Taung Heritage Site and Molopo Game Reserve

A key feature of the Dr. Ruth S. Mompoti DM is the Taung heritage site which forms part of the serial listed Fossil Hominid Sites of the South Africa World Heritage Site. It was at the Taung heritage site that a fossilised juvenile skull of a hominid species *Australopithecus Africanus* was found in 1924. This brought the attention of the world to the Dr. Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality.

The Dr. Ruth S. Mompoti District Municipality is also home to a great variety of game species including lion, buffalo and rhino. The Molopo Game Reserve offers game, birding, game drives as well as its special feature viz. the fossilised Phepane river bed which is many millions of years old.

The White Paper on tourism in South Africa states that tourism is government led, private sector driven and community based. Therefore, the stakeholders in the tourism projects proposed above will include communities, private sector (e.g. the hospitality industry and private game farmers), the provincial Department of Tourism, Dr. Ruth DM, as well as the local media. The Department of Roads and Transport will also be a key stakeholder to the extent that it can contribute to the development of the tourism master plan by providing and maintaining roads, signage, rail and other transport means to improve access to identified tourist attraction areas in the District Municipality.

OBJECTIVE 3: INVESTMENT IN RURAL INDUSTRIALISATION

Integrated rural development is dependent on the strength of economic, social and technological relations between economic nodes such as Vryburg, Schweizer Reneke, Taung, Christiana and Ganyesa, as well as the townships and villages surrounding them. To this end, the economic functionality of the Dr. Ruth S. Mompati district must take into account the flow of goods and capital as well as the movement of people within and between urban and rural spaces.

One of the key challenges of DRRSM DM is the low levels of skill among its communities. As a result, the businesses operating in the area have to import skills from other parts of the country. However, in order to be able to attract skilled labour into the area, there needs to be investment in modernising and or improving the towns and surrounding villages.

The following operational strategies are therefore proposed:

Development Action 1: Promoting urban-rural linkages and functionality

- *Provision of roads, rail, freight and ICT infrastructure that can foster intra and inter- district connectivity and mobility within and beyond the Dr. Ruth S Mompati district;*
- *Improving access to communication technology, and harnessing the use of new media for promoting urban-rural business interactions and innovation;*
- *Develop a technology park that will foster innovation and act as an enabler for businesses in the district municipality. Ideally, this park should be located in Vryburg, the economic centre of the district municipality. The purpose of such a park would be to conduct research and foster innovation. The park is also meant to provide support to entrepreneurs, start-ups and small businesses to accelerate their competitiveness. Incubator programmes can also form part of the park. There will therefore be a need to identify potential partners and funding opportunities to develop such a park.*

Development Action 2: Promoting the revitalisation of rural towns and villages

- *Rural town revitalisation projects must be implemented in Christiana, Ganyesa and Stella. The renewal of these towns is important as it provides them with an opportunity to attract local and global investments of a financial, business and human capital nature;*
- *Township revitalisation projects for the entire district must be implemented to allow for infra-structural investments as well as the provision of basic services such as water,*
- *electricity, and decent housing. As rural townships continue to grow, their revitalisation will attract more skilled people, as well as other forms of investments;*
- *Village revitalisation projects must be implemented in all densely populated villages such as Devondale and Dithakwaneng. The focus of these projects must be on provision of water, electricity and other social services critical for the improvement of quality of life, in accordance with the NDP.*

OBJECTIVE 4: CONSERVING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The Dr. Ruth S. Mompoti District Municipality has natural resources that need to be nurtured when planning for development in the region. Rural industrialisation and economic development is important. However, there is also a need to ensure that the natural environment is protected. It is imperative to reiterate in the DRDP that need for the improvement of people's quality of life in rural areas must not be separated from the need to conserve the natural environment. ***This would include:***

Development Action 1: Preserving the regions biodiversity

Ensuring that a representative portion of the district's biodiversity is conserved for the benefit of current and future generations should be integral to the Dr. Ruth S Mompoti DRDP. Three biodiversity nodes have been identified in the district – between Britten and Bloemhof, between Taung, DeBeers and Reivilo and to the North including Pomfret, Vorsterhoop and Terra Firma – to which particular attention must be paid. This can be achieved through:

- *Ensure rural development decisions* – particularly those relating to agriculture, mining and human settlements - are made with this in mind. This would require cross departmental collaboration, including the representation of the Environmental unit of READ in all major projects in the District Municipality;
- *Conduct road* - shows and community awareness sessions on environmental management, during which communities can also be provided with guidelines. This will emphasise the importance of environmental issues such as soil erosion that is caused by overgrazing.

Development Action 2: Promoting the conservation of natural resources

- *The protection of natural resources impacts agricultural efficiency and production. Resources must therefore be protected against poor veld management and alien invasive species that can detrimentally impact the ability to harness agriculture as a core DRDP objective in the Dr. Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality.*⁵¹ *Managing the conservation of natural resources is critical and can be achieved by:*

- *Maintaining an up-to-date database of protected areas that fall in the DM;*

Promoting sustainable development in the use of natural resources through skills development and awareness programmes aimed at farmers and community members pertaining to the use of the natural environment.

OBJECTIVE 5: PROMOTING SMALL SCALE MINING AND MINING BENEFICIATION

The Dr. Ruth S. Mompoti District Municipality is rich in natural and mineral resources with iron ore, alluvial diamonds and the rare dimension stone to be found within its borders. Resource constraints have meant that the district has not been able to take full advantage of these opportunities. However, utilising mineral resources for the purposes of community upliftment and alleviating poverty cannot be overlooked in the DRDP. With the recent mining licenses issued in the areas of Amalia, Mamusa and Greater Taung, it remains imperative that the mining companies operating in these areas are engaged in terms of community upliftment programmes as well as providing employment. ***Therefore, one of the proposed projects would be:***

- *The development and promotion of services that are incidental to mining e.g. catering, cleaning services etc.*
- *Enforcement and monitoring of compliance of the Mining Charter by mining companies operating in the area;*
- *Enterprise Development programmes to support small businesses that operate in the man-*

4. **DISASTER MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK**

11.1 INTRODUCTION

This section confirms the arrangements for managing disaster risk and for preparing for- and responding to disasters within the Ruth S. Mompoti Municipality as required by the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act 57 of 2002).

The mandatory requirements (in terms of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act 57 of 2002) – hereafter referred to as “the Act”) for a Municipal Disaster Management Plan for the Ruth S Mompoti Municipality are:

- *To prepare a disaster management plan for its area according to the circumstances prevailing in the area and within the ambit of its municipal disaster management framework.*
- *The disaster management plan for a municipality must form an integral part of the municipality’s integrated development plan (IDP) (Section 53(2)(a)) “Applicable disaster management plans” are deemed core components of an IDP (Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000)).*
- *A District Municipality and local municipalities within the area of the district municipality must prepare their disaster management plans after consulting each other (Section 53(3)).*
- *The Disaster Management (DM) plan, and of any amendment to the plan, must be submitted to the Disaster Management Centre of the Western Cape Province and the National Disaster Management Centre (Section 53(4)).*

11.2 DISASTER MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

In terms of Chapter 5, Part 1: Municipal Disaster Management Framework, section 42. (1) Each metropolitan and each district municipality must establish a framework for disaster management in the municipality aimed at ensuring an integrated and uniform approach to disaster management in its area. Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality has established a Municipal Disaster Management Framework in this regard. All disaster management principals and approaches contained in the compilation of the Ruth S Mompoti Disaster Management Plan is done in close conjunction with its Local Municipalities, which is a mandatory requirement (Section 53(3))of the Act.. Disaster Management Framework was adopted in 2007 and a detailed plan was adopted in 2008.

11.3 DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONTEXT

Possibly the most significant change in mind-set evolved from the perspective of recognizing disaster management as a unique discipline requiring disaster management practitioners to think differently about disaster management per se. **No longer could it be viewed as primarily a rare occurrence managed by reactive emergency rescue or support services, but instead requires a pro-active approach of planning for and mitigating the effects of occurrences.** The National Government policy pursues the above constitutional obligations and gives effect to various rights contained in the Bill of Rights to the Constitution.

The fundamental approach to disaster management therefore focuses on reducing risk. This requires a significantly improved capacity to track, monitor and disseminate information on phenomena and activities that trigger disaster events. It implies an increased commitment to strategies to prevent disasters and mitigate their severity. Finally, it integrate a

risk reduction strategy into existing and future policies, plans and projects of national, provincial and local government as well as procedures and practices of the private sector.

The legislation impacts in one form or another on the institutional arrangements, service functions and operational requirements pertaining to the planning for disaster management, dealing with the various types of disasters, and reconstruction after disasters have occurred. Transformation and change will always be a challenge itself. The organizational and operational capacity must be established and this impacts not only on the daily operational requirements, but also on the delivery process where backlogs in services need to be addressed. Institutions require substantial support to ensure that they become viable and fulfil the legal mandates that have been assigned.

11.4 *A PHASED APPROACH BY DR. RUTH S MOMPATI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY (DRSMDM)*

To achieve an effective and positively impacting Disaster Management plan it would entail dedicated planning and commitment to the discipline of disaster management. The complexities of a detailed Disaster Management Plan will grow and develop over a number of years and cannot be attained with one attempt. This document expounds the start of the longer term process to follow with a comprehensive plan containing a clear understanding of the District Municipality's policy statement, the district municipal framework for Disaster.

Management and the strategy (including methodologies to provide support to local municipalities to operationalise disaster management in Dr. Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality) embarked upon. The Dr. Ruth S. Mompoti District Municipality identified the following phases relating to disaster management planning and execution of this programme

PHASE 1

The District has adopted a Level 1 and 2 Disaster Management Plan in 2008. This phase entails amongst others the following:

- *Established a Disaster Management Centre.*
- *Appointed a head of the disaster management centre.*
- *Established a Disaster Management Framework with local municipalities.*
- *Assist the local municipalities to prepare Level 1 and 2 Disaster Management Plans.*
- *Prepared the DRSMDM disaster management plan linking to the disaster management plans of its local municipalities.*
- *Established a mechanism that constitutes the Disaster Management forum within the municipality into which other organs of government, NGO's, and the private sector would be opted. This forum is to be chaired by the mayor.*
- *Identified and prepared a register of all role players from all spheres of government, NGO's,*
- *CBO's, private Sector and communities which would be all encompassing in respect of all types of disaster and incidents.*
- *All units involved in disaster management, however small, within the municipality group into one coherent entity.*
- *Assess existing policies, procedures and plans at Municipal level, inclusive of the status and content of IDP's;*
- *Investigate indigenous knowledge relating to disaster management;*
- *Assess emergency preparedness; and*
- *Assess existing procurement procedure for procurement of essential goods and services.*

PHASE 2

This phase entails amongst others the following:

Local municipalities develop a Municipal Profile by defining types of disasters and their possible effects, defining types of incidents and their possible effects, identify and conduct vulnerability studies of disaster-prone areas, identify areas, communities or households at risk (there are several factors related to development that are likely to increase the risk of future disaster occurrences) and identify weakness in capacity to deal with possible disasters. This is necessary since

the risk factors underlying a disaster occurrence have become increasingly inter-linked. The district municipality would adopt the profiles into a total profile of the Dr. Ruth S. Mompoti District Municipality area. Assist in the process of disaster management by the local municipalities by significantly strengthening capacity to track, collate, monitor and disseminate information on phenomena and activities known to trigger disaster events such as droughts, floods, epidemics and fire. This needs to be supported by institutional emergency preparedness and response capacity primarily by government at local, provincial and national spheres. This is known as contingency planning;

- *Develop a Municipal Protocol by clarifying roles and responsibilities inclusive of communication channels; and*
- *Plan for disaster response and the necessary relief work.*

PHASE 3

This phase entails amongst others the following:

Augment the plans of the local municipalities for post disaster recovery and rehabilitation, and develop appropriate prevention and mitigation strategies. An increased commitment to prevention and mitigation actions will reduce the probability and severity of disaster events. These actions should be incorporated into existing and future policies, plans, and projects of national, provincial and district governments, as well as procedures and practices of the private sector. It should culminate in the reduction of the probability and severity of potential disastrous occurrences through developmental planning.

PHASE 4

This phase entails amongst others the following:

Develop and implement a Disaster Risk Management Information System and link to the local municipalities Disaster Risk Management Information Systems, and add data collated by the local municipalities to the district electronic database. Develop a process to promote a culture of risk avoidance among communities by capacitating role players through integrated education, training and public awareness programmes informed by research.

WAYFORWARD IN PREPARING NEW AND UPGRADING EXISTING CONTINGENCY PLANS BY THE COMMITTEES IDENTIFIED FOR THE VARIOUS DISASTER/INCIDENTS THAT WOULD/COULD TAKE PLACE WITHIN THE AREA OF DR. RUTH S MOMPATI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Prepare contingency plans for the disasters identified.

Take proactive approaches in identifying, analysing, evaluating, mitigating and treating risks and prepare a plan of action to be taken, before, during and after a disaster. Identify the main role players initially and establish a team and meet to discuss the role each member could play, representing a particular organization, before, during and after a disaster. Identify other role players that would contribute towards preparing the contingency plans and add value to the committee in managing disasters, including government organizations, NGO's, private sector and where necessary representatives from the traditional authorities and community representatives.

The person identified should be able to make decisions on behalf of his organization and be a permanent member of the committee. Each member representing various organizations should let the committee know what they could contribute in the form resources, finances and other relevant support. Some of the government organizations in the committee would be main role players. The committee should adopt the contingency plan of the organization spear heading a particular disaster. e.g. DACE in the case of drought, animal disease, DWAF for fire and dams.

11.5 THE IDP AND THE DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

Integrated development planning is one of the key tools to enable local government to cope with its new developmental role. The IDP is a principal strategic planning instrument, which guides and informs all planning, budgeting, management and decision-making in a municipality. Disaster risk management plans should be an integral part of the integrated development plan.

Identify the following for the district municipality and local municipalities:-

- *IDP projects contribution to disaster risk reduction.*
- *Other development projects contributing to disaster risk reduction.*
- *Impact of development projects on the general risk profile.*
- *In planning new projects consider how they could contribute towards disaster risk reduction.*

THE DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK OF DRSMMDM

The committees responsible for preparing contingency plans should take note of the KPI'S and Enablers of the Disaster Risk Management Framework of the district municipality in preparing contingency plans.

- *KPI 1- Institutional Capacity for Disaster Management within Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality*
- *KPI 2- Risk Assessment and Monitoring*
- *KPI 3- Disaster Risk Reduction*
- *KPI 4- Disaster Response, Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction*
- *ENABLER 1- Funding Arrangement for Disaster Risk Management*
- *ENABLER 2- Information management and Communication*
- *ENABLER 3- Public Awareness, Education, Training and Research*

Enabler 2

There should be effective communication between the community and the municipalities as the community are at the place of disaster. In addition the communication between the municipality and other role players should also be good and effective.

Enabler 3

Communities are at the brunt of any incident/disaster and therefore the most affected. It is therefore very important that there is public awareness of the various disasters and the public be educated and trained to recognize the oncoming of a disaster, avoid harm, and know actions to be taken during a disaster and coping after a disaster.

11.6 CONCLUSION

This concludes the Disaster Management Section. The Disaster Management Response and Reaction sections are contained in the Disaster Management Plan, as attached. The multi-years projections will enable participants in accordance with Disaster Mitigation projects identified over the years in scrutiny, enabling participants to take cognisance of the projects identified over the term, in an endeavour to identify an extension or addition to other risks identified as the needs arise,

5. ROADS AND TRANSPORT

12.1 ROADS

This Section provides a summary of the road network of the District.

The District Municipality is a recipient of the Rural Road Assets Management System (RRAMS) grant. The purpose of the RRAMS grant is to, *inter-alia*, collect road and traffic data on the municipal road network in line with the Road Infrastructure Strategic Framework for South Africa (RISFSA).

The road asset management guides the development of the road network maintenance strategies within the background of technically sound prioritization approach. The road asset management provides a framework within which the road network maintenance planning may be carried out.

The table below indicates the RISFSA classification of the road network within the District. The District network consists of approximately 14 748.77 km of roads.

LM EXTENT (KM)*	CLASS R1	CLASS R2	CLASS R3	CLASS R4	CLASS R5	GRAND TOTAL
Naledi	247.85	231.6	1048.4	305.6	221.8	2055.4
Mamusa	0	338.9	807.0	91.5	229.0	1466.4
Greater Taung	107.6	160.7	930.0	261.8	2235.8	3695.8
Lekwa Teemane	112.7	185.0	739.7	53.9	236.7	1327.9
Kagisano Molopo	0	744.9	2167.1	2047.1	1244.0	6203.1
GRAND TOTAL	468.1	1661.1	5692.3	2759.9	4167.3	14748.7



12.2 MUNICIPAL ROADS

The Municipal road network within the District amounts to approximately 5551.62 km. This includes the paved and unpaved road network. The table below indicates the municipal road network per surface type. The local municipalities with the highest network of roads are Kagisano Molopo and Greater Taung respectively.

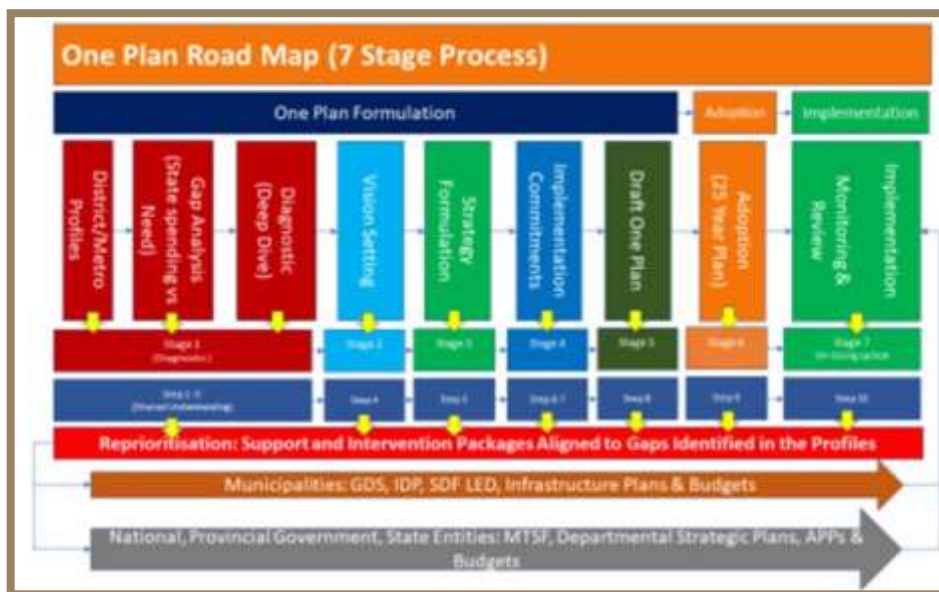
LM NETWORK EXTENT (KM)* SURFACE TYPE	NALEDI	MAMUSA	GREATER TAUNG	LEKWA TEEMANE	KAGISANO MOLOPO	GRAND TOTAL
Flexible	87.95	56.6	55.73	33.349	31.57	271.199
Block	36.1	62.71	39.49	39.27	8.79	186.36
Gravel	39.92	125.5	25.07	23.13	38.32	290.94
Earth	84.17	1990.03	70.44	147.67	2550.81	4843.12
Grand Total	247.14	2234.84	190.73	249.42	2629.49	5551.62

6. DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

13.1 PURPOSE OF DDM

The District Development Model (DDM) is a practical Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) mechanism for all three spheres of government to work jointly and to plan and act in unison. The model comprises of a process by which joint and collaborative planning is undertaken at local, district and metropolitan spheres together by all three spheres of government resulting in a single strategically focussed Joined-Up plan (One Plan) for each of the 44 districts and 8 metropolitan geographic spaces in the country. The resultant One Plan for each space will be approved and adopted by all three spheres of government on the basis of consultative processes within government and with communities and stakeholders.

The One Plan is an integrated plan that emerges out of an elaborate process of consultation and engagements between the various municipalities, provincial and national departments, civil society and private sector to address the development and service delivery challenges in the given District or metropolitan municipality. The plan alluded to, will ultimately form part of the One Joined-Up Plan of national government. The plan has to take into account the local conditions and be informed by national, provincial and local government plan and thus be a consolidated District plan that reflects the totality of plans and projects for the district. **Below is a schematic representation of the One Plan:**



The Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) provided a framework for the content of the One Plan. In terms of the framework, district municipalities or metros are supposed to develop One Plans that include setting out the objectives, outputs, roles and responsibilities, and commitments in terms of which all spheres and departments as well as partners will have to act and against which they will be held accountable for prioritising resources and delivering results.

The One Plans should reflect and focus on the following:

- Demographic Change/People Development
- Economic Positioning
- Spatial Restructuring and Environmental Sustainability
- Infrastructure Engineering
- Integrated Service Provisioning
- Governance

Below is a representation of the key transformation areas of the One Plan:



The Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality One Plan was developed in an intergovernmental effort through various work streams that have been established linked to the aforementioned DDM pillars/ transformation areas.

13.2 ONE PLAN VISION

The “One Plan” Vision for the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District is focused on improving intergovernmental relations and cooperation within the District to improve basic service delivery and to stimulate the District economy.

The Vision seeks to set a common developmental agenda for all key stakeholders within the District, including the private sector and civil society. The One plan vision operates within the bounds of the District Municipality’s IDP Vision along with its Spatial Vision. The vision is furthermore based on the diagnostic findings discussed in the above sections and is informed by the vision of the country as set out in the National Development Plan (NDP) and other key policies and plans across government.

The IDP vision of the District reads *“A Developmental District where sustainable service delivery is optimized, prioritized, and realised”*. The Spatial Vision of the District reads *“To actively transform the District’s space-economy through ensuring sustainable delivery of services to rural and urban communities to leverage their unique competitive and comparative advantages within the broader national and regional economy”*.

The common thread within both visions is an appreciation for the need for ensuring sustainable service delivery along with ensuring the competitive and comparative advantages are realised. The One Plan vision for the District following the IDP and Spatial vision reads as follows:

“By 2050 develop Dr Ruth Mompoti into a District where cooperative governance is enhanced in order to ensure sustainable integrated service delivery is realised as a foundation for economic development”.

The strategic objectives of the One Plan which are line to the vision are provided below:

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PURPOSE
Basic Service Delivery	To ensure basic service delivery is realized through Infrastructure development and the optimisation of operations and maintenance of existing infrastructure
Regional Economic Development	To promote economic development within the District through leveraging on its unique competitive and comparative advantages
Intergovernmental Relations	To promote a culture of cooperative and participatory governance in order to improve integrated service delivery
People Development	To ensure investments in people to develop and enhance expertise within the District in relation to its competitive and comparative advantages

13.3 PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

This section of the report outlines the strategic projects and programmes to be implemented in the medium to

long term which will assist the District to realise its One Plan vision over the 30 year horizon of the One Plan by 2050.

The projects and programmes have been classified in terms of the four strategic objectives of the One Plan

13.3.1 DR. RUTH MOMPATI AGRI-PARK

Project/ Programme Name	Dr. Ruth S. Mompoti Agri-Park
Strategic Objective	Regional Economic Development
Local Municipality	Naledi Local Municipality
Significance	District Wide

Project / Programme Description

The Agri-Park located in the Vryburg area will provide a unique opportunity for the realisation of transformative agricultural development and rural economic transformation in the district and beyond.

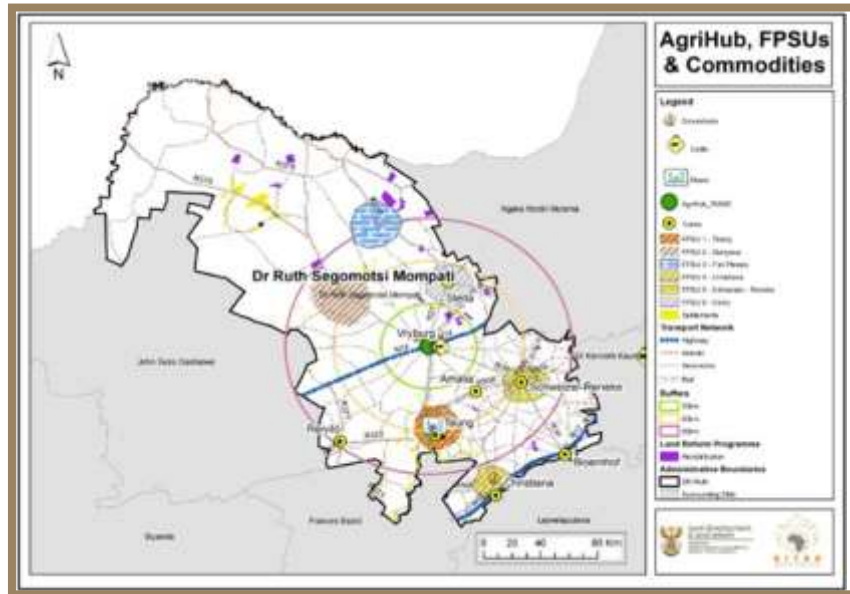


The three components of Agri Parks i.e. Farmer Production Support Unit (FPSU), the Agri-Hub (AH), and the Rural Urban Market Centre Unit (RUMC) allow for targeted financial, intellectual and infrastructural investment in agricultural development. To this end, Agri-Parks are presented in this district as providing a holistic operational strategy to agrarian reform and agri-business development.

The following projects are therefore recommended:

- Provision of agricultural related infrastructure in settlements and villages around the proposed Agri-Hub and FPSU locations i.e. Vryburg, Ganyesa, Taung, Christiana, Schweizer-Reneke, Stella and Piet Plessis as these are strategically located close to proposed FPSU sites and are connected by agri-links. Where there is already existing infrastructure, more focus is required on either further development and maintenance; see table below for more details;
- Development of Agri-villages in settlements and villages along the Agri-link route;
- Provision of infrastructure, especially roads, to promote access to markets to all farmers, with a specific focus on emerging farmers and rural communities;
- Maximise use of existing agro-processing, bulk and logistics infrastructure, including having availability of water, energy and roads;

- Access to funding for investment into new machinery and equipment, as well as agriculture and conservation-related research and development (R&D);
- Investing in Fresh Produce Market infrastructure in Vryburg



13.3.2 LEON TALJAARD NATURE RESERVE & SWARTFONTEIN RESORT

Project/ Programme Name	Leon Taljaard Nature Reserve and Swartfontein Resort
Strategic Objective	Regional Economic Development
Local Municipality	Naledi Local Municipality
Significance	District Wide

Project/ Programme Description:

Leon Taljaard Nature Reserve covers 2 000 ha of landscape near the town of Vryburg. The reserve has been stocked with a wide variety of animals. Leon Taljaardt contains both black and blue wildebeest and both Burchell’s and mountain zebra, though in nature the species’ territories seldom overlap. The reserve also contains giraffe, springbok, eland, gemsbok, red hartebeest, blesbok, buffalo, duiker and white rhinoceros.

A 30 km/two-day hiking trail is available for between three and ten hikers, who shelter overnight in rustic facilities that include a fire-place, cold shower and toilet.



There are two entrances to the reserve: one is on Molopo Road, about 5 km from the centre of Vryburg, and the other is 2 km along the Kuruman road. A map at each entrance shows the layout of roads within the reserve. There are two internal routes - one of 12 km and the other of 26 kilometres.

The redevelopment and management of this facility will reposition the resort as a strategic tourist destination within the regional context.

13.3.4 RE-DEVELOPMENT OF VRYBURG AERODROME

Project/Programme Summary:

Project/ Programme Name	Re- Development of Vryburg Aerodrome
Strategic Objective	Regional Economic Development
Local Municipality	Naledi Local Municipality
Significance	Municipal

Project/ Programme Description:

The current airport, which is located south of Vryburg was completed in March 1939 (Zone F). At that stage, it could accommodate any existing aircraft type.

The North West Aviation master plan 2018 has identified the Vryburg Aerodrome as a small aerodrome that has no commercial activity and therefore has little to no income generation potential. The aerodrome license has also been revoked and can only function commercially when the license is re-gained.

The existing Vryburg aerodrome, with the potential of becoming an important linkage, was identified as an opportunity in the Naledi Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

Funding needs to be sourced to revive the Vryburg aerodrome into a fully functional airstrip that can contribute to the economy of Vryburg. The proposal is as the North West Aviation master plan;

- *Aerial work for agriculture - Can be used as a base for crop spraying activities to support the agricultural activity in the municipality*
- *Training – can be used to offer training for flying*
- *Pleasure flying – gliding as a recreational activity*

13.3.5 REVITALISATION AND EXPANSION OF THE VAAL HARTS/ TAUNG IRRIGATION SCHEME

Project/Programme Summary:

Project/ Programme Name	Revitalisation and expansion of the Vaal Harts/ Taung Irrigation Scheme
Strategic Objective	Basic Service Delivery
Local Municipality	Greater Taung Local Municipality
Significance	District Wide

Project / Programme Description:

The Vaalharts / Taung Irrigation Scheme is the largest irrigation scheme in South Africa, and is located in the Northern Cape and the North West Province. It has approximately 35 302 ha of land user its irrigation, of which 31 732ha is located in the Northern Cape, and 3570ha in the North West. The scheme sees water from a diversion weir in the Vaal River flowing through an 812km long network of canals to water approximately 1250 farming units within the scheme. An additional 2 854ha could be made available to farmers in the Taung area if the Taung area of the North canal of the

irrigation scheme is refurbished

The Vaalharts/ Taung Irrigation Scheme upgrading project has been identified as a key project under Strategic Infrastructure Projects 11 (SIP 11, due to its capacity to boost rural infrastructure, create jobs and sustain the livelihoods of the rural communities in Taung. SIP 11 is mandated by the Provincial Infrastructure Coordinating Commission (“PICC”).

Social and development factors for the upgrading and revitalisation of the scheme are as follows:

- Municipalities within the District (namely Greater Taung & Naledi) are dependent in water from the scheme.

The upgrading of the irrigation scheme includes the extension of the Taung Canal, which would enable the development of additional agricultural production of approximately 2800ha to emerging farmers. This could have a huge knock-on effect for employment creation and boost the rural economy.



13.3.6 TAUNG SKULL FOSSIL SITE

Project/Programme Summary:

Project/ Programme Name	Taung Skull Fossil Site
Strategic Objective	Regional Economic Development
Local Municipality	Greater Taung Local Municipality
Significance	District Wide

Project/ Programme Description:

The Taung Fossil Site is located in the North West Province of South Africa, within the Greater Taung Local Municipality in Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District. The site is located on communal land under the BaPhuduhcwana Traditional Council. The heritage site lies some 17km west of the town of Taung, which is situated within the valley of the Harts River. The town of Taung is about 225 km south of Mahikeng in the North West Province and 100km north of Kimberley, in the Northern Cape.

The Taung Skull Fossil Site derives the greater part of its significance from the partial skull and associated endocrinal cast of a juvenile ape-man or *Australopithecus Africanus*, which was recovered from a cavity within a limestone tufa in the course of commercial mining operations in 1924 by Northern Lime Company. The discovery and recognition of the significance of the Taung Child and the remarkable insights and revolutionary claims of Professor Raymond Dart created not only a new genus and species of hominid, but a series of new fields of scientific endeavour, including African paleo-anthropology. The discoveries at Taung brought ground-breaking changes in scientific thought and several scientific fields, which set in motion a chain of events which ultimately led to the discovery of important hominid sites of the



Sterkfontein Caves in Gauteng as well as the Makapans Valley in Limpopo Province. The Taung site records an important stage in the emergence and evolution of humans and their close relatives, and as such it has universal significance.

The Taung Skull World Heritage Site is about much more than just the place of the skull find itself. It has a fascinating geological and geomorphological history that predates the skull site and contains several deposits that encapsulate evidence of sporadic occupation by emerging man and animals for over three million years. It thus chronicles a broad time-spectrum of events from Precambrian to present, including sites of paleontological, archaeological, historical, socio-economic, cultural and natural heritage significance.

Its topography provides spectacular views of the Taung valleys, agricultural landscape and the vastness of the shrub veld. The early twentieth century architecture adds to the splendour of this marvel as securely cushioned along the Ghaap Escarpment.

The site preserves remains and relics of almost the whole of the commercial and industrial part of the mining village as well as some of the lime beneficiation infrastructure such as the bases of the lime burning kilns. It must be understood that the original site of the discovery it has not been preserved because the entire history of the skull discovery is tied up with the story of lime exploitation on a massive scale.

The Taung Skull Fossil Site is inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List as part of the serial nomination with Cradle of Humankind (Gauteng) and Makapans Valley (Limpopo) to form the Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa (FHSSA). The Taung Skull is both a World and National Heritage Site and was put on the World Heritage List in 2005 and further proclaimed a National Site in 2006.

13.3.7 GREATER TAUNG HIGHER EDUCATION HUB

Project/Programme Summary:

Project/ Programme Name	Greater Taung Higher Education Hub
Strategic Objective	People Development
Local Municipality	Greater Taung Local Municipality
Significance	District Wide

Project/ Programme Description:

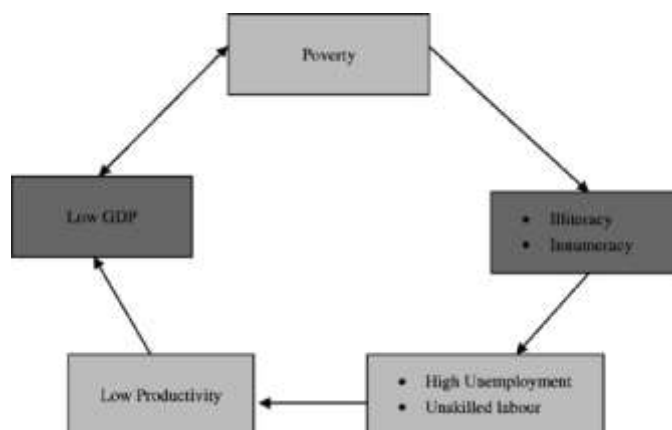
Higher education learning infrastructure and facilities within the District are located within the Greater Taung Region these include the Agricultural College; Hotel School and Vuselela College.

These institutions provide training in the sectors of Tourism and Agriculture upon which the future growth of the District economy is based. The proposal of this project is to strengthen the functioning of these institutions and ensure ancillary uses and development associated with the “University Town Development” concept are promoted within the region. The development will position Taung as a centre for research, development and innovation in the areas of Agriculture and Tourism.

This will ensure that communities of the District are able to access higher education learning opportunities (particularly in Tourism and Agriculture) within the District and attract subject experts in the fields to the region.

The proposal will be supported by the development of satellite offices in each of the local municipalities in the District which will support the main campuses in Taung.

The proposal will ensure the development of local skills and ensure that residents are equipped with the necessary skills to take advantage of the District economy. The proposal will furthermore serve as one of the levers to break the static or albatross cycle as defined by Nkomo (2007) wherein poverty, low skills, unemployed and low GDP are linked in a cycle.



Static/Albatross cycle (Source: Nkomo; M: 2007)

13.3.8 KAGISANO-MOLOPO TOURISM CORRIDOR

Project/Programme Summary:

Project/ Programme Name	Kagisano Molopo Tourism Corridor
Strategic Objective	Regional Economic Development
Local Municipality	Kagisano Molopo Local Municipality
Significance	Municipal

Project/ Programme Description:

The Kagisano Molopo region is well endowed with various tourism resources. This programme seeks to leverage on these resources and create a tourism corridor to Botswana through the region. The corridor will leverage on three key attributes and along the corridor these include the Molopo Game Reserve; The Morokoweng Crater/ Impact Site and the various game farming opportunities along the corridor.

The Molopo Game Reserve: The reserve is located on 24 000 hectares against the Botswana border in the far west of the province, 250 km north of Vryburg and 7 km west of the village of Vostershoop.

This remote Kalahari grassland and thornveld reserve is an arid savannah region of undulating grass and thornveld dunes offering a unique wilderness experience to the wildlife enthusiast.

Morokoweng Crater: The crater is at least about 75–80 km (47–50 mi) in diameter and the age is estimated to be 146.06 ± 0.16 million years. Discovered in 1994, it is not exposed at the surface, but has been mapped by magnetic and gravimetric surveys. Core samples have shown it to have been formed by the impact of an L chondrite asteroid estimated to have been 5 to 10 km (3.1 to 6.2 mi) in diameter.

In May, 2006, a group of scientists drilling into the site announced the discovery of a 25 cm diameter fragment of the original asteroid at a depth of 770 m below the surface, along with several much smaller pieces a few millimetres across at other depths. This discovery was unexpected, since previous drillings on large impact craters had not produced such fragments, and it was thought that the asteroid had been almost entirely vaporised.

13.3.9 LEKWA-TEEMANE POTATO FARMING & AGRO-PROCESSING

Project/ Programme Name	Lekwa Teemane Potato Farming & Agro Processing
Strategic Objective	Regional Economic Development
Local Municipality	Lekwa Teemane Local Municipality
Significance	Municipal

Project/ Programme Description:

According to the National Agriculture Marketing Council The major potato producing areas in South Africa are the Limpopo (19%), the Western Free State (16%), the Sandveld area (15%) and the Eastern Free State (11%). The Sandveld region covers large parts of the Lekwa Teemane area including the towns of Christiana and Bloemhof. The National Agriculture Marketing Council further states that the value of potato production is in the vicinity of R3.5 billion per annum.

Potato production provide livelihoods for producers and labourers and has notable multiplier effects up and downstream in the supply chain in the input, transport, processing, retail, packaging and formal and informal trade sectors.

The proposal of the programme is to develop a Potato Agro processing site in the Town of Christiana along with the identification and development of suitable land within the region for the development of a potato farm to support emerging farmers within the Potato industry. The municipality owns approximately 8,000 hectares of land for agriculture and other commercial developments which can be leveraged.

13.3.10 BLOEMHOF DAM RESORT DEVELOPMENT

Project/ Programme Name	Bloemhof Dam Resort Development
Strategic Objective	Regional Economic Development
Local Municipality	Lekwa Teemane Local Municipality
Significance	Municipal

Project/ Programme Description:

Bloemhof Dam is the world preferred freshwater angling destination visited by more than 100,000 anglers annually.

The project involves a waterfront development aimed at increasing the number of tourists and visitors to Bloemhof and will create many spin-offs for the town and region.

The project seeks funding to develop a Bloemhof Dam Resort multi-facility waterfront which includes Resort (chalets), Shops, Jetties, Golf course and clubhouse, Hydro spa, Tennis courts and Pool.

The project entails the development of residential, entertainment and eco-tourism facilities around the Bloemhof Dam. Residential and entertainment facilities will be developed on the land owned by the Municipality adjacent to the dam. Between two and four game lodges of 4–5-star grading will be developed within the Bloemhof Dam Game Reserve (concessions for these tourism developments are currently being negotiated), and these will be done along the Madikwe Game Reserve development model.

13.3.11 LEKWA-TEEMANE BEEF BENEFICIATION

Project/ Programme Name	Lekwa Teemane Beef Beneficiation
Strategic Objective	Regional Economic Development
Local Municipality	Lekwa Teemane Local Municipality
Significance	Municipal

Project/ Programme Description:

The project entails the establishment of a meat processing factory that will slaughter and process livestock (cattle) for both export and domestic market. The beef beneficiation plant will bring revenue and investments into the local area through local and international sales of meat products. The plant will benefit local, provincial and national farmers with a market where they can sell their livestock, and benefits customers will a place they can buy beef products for re-sale and consumption. The project seeks to take advantage of the domestic and international demand for beef products.

The area of Bloemhof and Christiana has vast arable land suitable for crop and livestock farming. Currently there are

cattle feedlots (without a meat processing plant) and also myriad maize farms within the region.

There are opportunities for public private partnerships with existing role players within the beef processing industry within the Lekwa Teemane region.

13.3.12 GREATER MAMUSABULK WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

Project/ Programme Name	Greater Mamusa Bulk Water Supply Scheme
Strategic Objective	Basic Service Delivery
Local Municipality	Lekwa Teemane/Mamusa Local Municipality
Significance	Municipal

Project/ Programme Description:

The primary focus of the project is to augment bulk water supply to the towns of Bloemhof and Schweizer-Reneke and their peri urban villages, within the Lekwa-Teemane and Mamusa Local Municipalities in the North West Province.

The project aims to increase the capacity of the water treatment works and to improve bulk water distribution to the Mamusa region. The project consists of five main components namely the refurbishment of the existing Bloemhof Water Treatment Works, upgrade of the Bloemhof Abstraction Works, the upgrade of the Bloemhof Water Treatment Works (WTW), the construction of a bulk pipeline from Bloemhof WTW to Schweizer-Reneke and the increase of the bulk water storage facility of Schweizer-Reneke.

The increase of the Schweizer-Reneke bulk storage facility was initially not part of the project but was included recently. Due to a water crisis in Bloemhof in May 2014, the implementation schedule of the programme was changed and the technical emergency task group recommended that the refurbishment of the WTW be prioritised to address the crisis. The first component refurbishment of the Bloemhof Water Treatment Works has been completed. Up to the end of 2017/18 a total of R121 million was been allocated to this project. Over the 2018 MTEF a further R135 million was allocated for this project (R45 million in 2018/19, R40 million in 2019/20 and R50 million in 2020/21).

14. KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS

14.1 Basic Service Delivery (Water & Sanitation)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	Eradicate backlogs in order to improve access to services and ensure that sustainable operations and maintenance of the existing water and sanitation infrastructure is achieved
INTENDED OUTCOME	Sustainable delivery of improved services to all households in the district municipality

WATER

The Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality is fulfilling its mandate as a Water Service Authority by ensuring that basic water and sanitation services are delivered to its communities in the entire district. Most of service delivery needs by communities are captured through regular IDP and budget roadshows which form part of the Water Services Delivery Plan. In these public participation engagements, more challenges with regard to inadequate bulk and internal water were identified.

The Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality (DM) as the Water Service Authority (WSA), the DM's priority is to provide bulk water supply and reticulation infrastructure in order to accommodate the ever-increasing housing development and new villages' extensions in its area of jurisdiction. The District Municipality is currently

implementing two Regional Bulk Water Supply projects in Greater Taung and Mamusa local municipalities. The construction of the new 11ML/Day Taung Water Treatment works is nearing its completion and is envisaged to provide bulk water supply to most villages in Greater Taung including the South Eastern villages. The Mamusa Bulk Water Supply Scheme project is in progress with the upgrading of Bloemhof Abstraction Works virtually completed and the new 12 ML/Day Water Treatment Works (WTW) at the early stages of construction. The District Municipality is constantly engaging the Department of Water and Sanitation to provide sufficient budget for the implementation of the Bloemhof to Mamusa Bulk Water Pipeline to ensure completion of the Mamusa Scheme. The Mamusa Bulk Water Supply Scheme is intended to provide the long-term solution to the current water shortage experienced in Schweizer-Reneke areas.

The Kagisano Molopo Bulk Water feasibility Study has confirmed the availability of ground water and further recommends the supply of water through regional schemes/clusters to address water scarcity challenges in the area. The provision of budget to implement the regional schemes as a water supply solution in Kagisano Molopo area is a challenge and the Department of Water and Sanitation is on a regular basis engaged regarding this matter. The Implementation Readiness Study reports for Tlapeng- Eskdale and Bona Bona-Tseoge clusters have been approved by the Department of Water and Sanitation and the allocated funds are insufficient to implement both projects.

The District Municipality is furthermore implementing water supply to various villages within its area of jurisdiction through the Rural Water Supply Programme. This programme is used as a vehicle to address and eradicate current backlogs with regard to access to basic water supply in line with the regulated standards by the Department of Water and sanitation (DWS). As the Water Services Authority, the Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality should enter into Service Level Agreements (SLA's) with Naledi, Mamusa and Lekwa Teemane Local Municipalities and Sedibeng Water Board for water services provision in Kagisano Molopo and Greater Taung Local Municipalities. The District Municipality is coordinating the reporting of water quality supplied by Sedibeng Water, Naledi, Lekwa Teemane and Mamusa local municipalities to ensure compliance with the Blue Drop requirements for drinking water quality which is being administered and regulated by the Department of Water and Sanitation. The District Municipality will ensure that adequate budget is provided for compliance with Blue Drop, Green Drop and Water Services Development Plan (WSDP).

SANITATION

The Budget Road Shows and the IDP Processes that took place over the five past years provided a need to upgrade and refurbish the existing bulk sewer infrastructure for the purpose of meeting the demand posed by housing development in communities and Green Drop compliance requirements by the Department of Water and Sanitation.

The construction of the new 16ML Waste Water Treatment Works in Naledi Local Municipality is envisaged to address the new housing development and the future investment in the area. Refurbishment of all Water Treatment Works and Waste Water Treatment Works in Lekwa Teemane and Mamusa local municipalities will ensure that compliance with Green Drop is achieved.

As the Water Services Authority, the Dr. Ruth S. Mompoti District Municipality should enter into Service Level Agreements (SLA's) with Naledi, Lekwa Teemane and Mamusa Local Municipalities and Sedibeng Water Board for sanitation services provision in Lekwa Teemane (only Bulk), Kagisano Molopo and Greater Taung Local Municipalities. The District Municipality is coordinating the reporting of effluent quality of Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW's) operated by Sedibeng Water, Naledi and Mamusa Local municipalities respectively to ensure compliance with the Green Drop requirements for effluent quality which is being administered and regulated by the Department of Water and Sanitation.

14.2 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION & GOOD GOVERNANCE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	To promote a Culture of Participatory and Good Governance
INTENDED OUTCOME	Entrenched culture of accountability and clean governance

14.2.1 Internal Audit

The Shared Service of Internal Audit was established in 2004 with the aim of assisting the Local Municipalities with internal audit service. Some of the reasons amongst others for this establishment were to assist the local municipalities to comply with Section 165 of the MFMA no. 56 of 2003 which stipulates that each municipality and each municipal entity must have an internal audit unit; and to ease the financial burden for the locals in establishing their own internal audit units.

Nature of Work

The internal audit activity evaluates and contributes to the improvement of three areas which are:

Governance	Internal audit assesses and make recommendations to improve the governance processes in the organisation by promoting appropriate ethics and values within the organisation.
Risk Management	Internal audit evaluates the effectiveness and contribute to the improvement of risk management processes.
Control Processes	Internal audit assists the organisation in maintaining effective controls by evaluating their adequacy and effectiveness and by promoting continuous improvement. These controls should be designed by management and be evaluated by internal audit to see whether they are working as intended or they need to be improved

Internal Audit and Performance Committee

The Audit and Performance Committee (APC) is established from Section 166 of the Municipal Finance Management Act and Circular 65 issued by National Treasury. The APC reports formally in terms of its Audit and Performance Committee Charter, and it regulates its affairs in compliance with this charter and discharges all its responsibilities as contained therein.

The APC, consists of seven (7) independent outside members and must meet at least four times per annum as per its approved charter, although additional special meetings may be called as the need arises. The audit committee comprises of the chairperson with five (5) members. The APC members have qualifications in different disciplines (e.g. Finance, performance audit, internal & external audit, risk management and legal background).

The APC is comprised of the below members:

Member Initials and Surnames	Position
Mr. F E Buys	Chairperson
Dr. N G Malebe	Member
Ms. L E Holele	Member
Mr. E Van Rensburg	Member
Mr. S Dikole	Member
Mrs. M L Ralimonyana	Member
Ms. J S Masite	Member

The objectives of the APC are provided below:

- To assess whether effective, efficient and transparent systems of financial and risk management and internal control are maintained by the Councils, which contribute to the effective utilisation of resources, safeguarding of assets and the accomplishment of goals.
- To promote the efficiency and effectiveness of accounting and management information systems.
- To promote in accordance with the Council's public accountability, justifiable decision-making pertaining to Municipal services rendering as indicated in policy statements, practices and the uncovering of malpractice.
- To create a distinct and clear communications channel between the council, management, external auditors and internal auditors.
- To inform the Councils regarding important problems that must be addressed concerning the preparation of and discussion of the financial statements.
- To monitor the effectiveness of the internal audit activity.
- To enhance the objectivity and credibility of reporting to stakeholders and district communities.

14.2.2 Municipal Public Accounts Committee

The Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) is established by Council in terms of Section 79 of the Municipal Structures Act, Act 117 of 1998. The purpose of the Committee is to perform an oversight function on behalf of Council over the executive functionaries and to ensure good governance within the Municipality.

The functions of MPAC include:

- Consider and evaluate the Municipality's Annual Report in terms of Sections 127 and 129 of the MFMA and make recommendations to the Municipal Council
- Review and follow up on past recommendations on the Annual Report
- Advise Council in respect of unauthorised, irregular or fruitless and wasteful expenditure in terms of Section 32 of the MFMA as and when requested to do so by the Council, Executive Mayor or Municipal Manager
- To perform any other oversight function as may be requested by Council from time to time

The MPAC is comprised of the below listed members:

Member Initials and Surnames	Position
Cllr M Lekgotle	Chairperson
Cllr T Babuile	Member
Cllr K Letsele	Member
Cllr T Phokoje	Member
Cllr G Ntebotsenyane	Member

14.2.3 Risk Management, Fraud & Anti-Corruption Committee

The Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality has established the Dr. Ruth S. Mompoti District Municipality Risk Management, Fraud & Anti-Corruption Committee (RMC), as a District Forum to strengthen good governance in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003. The RMC is guided by the Committee Charter in conjunction with the Public Sector Risk Management Framework from the National Treasury Department and the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Risk Management Framework and Policy.

A Chairperson has been appointed in terms of the adopted DRSM Risk Management Fraud & Anti-Corruption Committee Charter who is also a member of the Audit & Performance Committee. Permanent members of the Committee are formally appointed by the Accounting Officer; and Membership comprise of:

- *External Chairperson: an appointed member from the Audit and Performance Committee;*
- *Municipal Manager (all municipalities within the District)*
- *Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality Risk Management Unit: Manager*
- *Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality Risk Management Unit (Support staff)*

The primary objective of the Committee is to assist the Accounting Officer in discharging his accountability for risk management by reviewing the effectiveness of the Municipality risk management systems, practices and procedures, and providing recommendations for improvement.

14.2.4 Supply Chain Management Committee

In terms of the Supply Chain Management policy – bids committees are established. There are three committees in place and they are as follows:

Chairperson of the Committee	Name of the Committee
Herman Bezuidenhout	Bid Specification Committee
Letlhogonolo Seichoko	Bid Evaluation Committee
Morena Mofokeng	Bid Adjudication Committee

14.2.5 Communications

Communication is a two-way process in which there is an exchange of thoughts, opinions, or information by speech, writing, or symbols towards a mutually accepted goal or outcome. “Purpose of effective communication is sustaining the on-going work with maximum efficiency” Communication will help build good relationships with team members, sponsors, and other key stakeholders, to increase the likelihood of project or any activity success.

The Council also responds to the people’s needs and encourage the public to participate in policy-making through IDP Representative Forums and other intergovernmental Forums established by different departments within Dr. Ruth S. Mompati District Municipality.

The Council fosters transparency by providing the public with timely, accessible and accurate information by publishing information in the local newspapers, using three predominant official languages of Setswana, Afrikaans and English. From time to time the municipality makes use of radio broadcast to spread service delivery-oriented messages to communities. The Municipal Council also engages the community through consultation in matters such as the IDP, budget, performance management, provision of services etc.

A key part of the municipality’s annual plans should be how to communicate all this to the people and how to involve them in decisions or as partners. Both strategies take into consideration the approved IDP, MTREF Budget and the SDBIP and set out where and how communication and public participation should play a role to ensure that information is disseminated effectively to the public. The communication strategy is used to ensure that the Council provides regular report back and accounts to the communities about Council’s decisions, plans and budgets. It ensures that the public is informed about new services, developments and policies and as such provides a platform for the communities to be partners for the delivery of government services.

The District Municipality has established the Communicators Forum and Editors Forum. Our current communication initiatives are our external newsletters issued twice a year and internal issued twice a year. There are also Executive Mayoral outreach programmes where the Executive Mayor in his capacity visits communities to listen to their needs and challenges they are encountering in their different villages. We have also hosted the District Budget Speech Address were all stakeholders attended and commented in the budget speech. The benefit of these processes is to provide Executive Mayor, Councillors and administrative arm with an opportunity to interact with communities so as make informed decisions.

The council also respond to the people 's needs and encourage the public to participate in policy-making through IDP Representative Forums. The Council fosters transparency by providing the public with timely, accessible and accurate information by publishing information in the local newspapers using three predominant officials' languages of Setswana, Afrikaans and English. From time to time the municipality make use of radio broadcast to spread service delivery-oriented messages to the community.

14.2.6 Intergovernmental Relations

Section 47 of the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, Act 13 of 2005 (IGR Act) sets out the general principles and objects of intergovernmental relations primarily with focus on the outcomes that the system must achieve:-

- i. Coherent government*
- ii. Effective provision of services*
- iii. Monitoring implementation of policy and legislation, and*
- iv. Realization of national priorities.*

Section 154 of the Constitution places a Constitutional obligation on national and provincial government in that *“by legislation and other measures, they must support and strengthen the capacity of municipalities to manage their own affairs, to exercise their powers and to perform their functions”*.

In order to promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations between district municipalities and local municipalities within a District space Section 24 of the IGR Act advocates for the establishment of a District IGR forum. ***Within the Dr Ruth Mompati District three IGR Forums have been established namely:***

- District IGR*
- Mayoral IGR*
- Municipal Managers IGR*

The District Municipality has furthermore in the spirit of the District Development Model (DDM) which seeks to Strengthen intergovernmental relations in order to improve service delivery and stimulate economic development developed a DDM One Plan working in close collaboration with National, Provincial government along within constituent local municipalities.

14.2.7 Special Programmes

An NPO is defined, in terms of Section 1 of the NPO Act, 71 of 1997, as a trust, company or other association of persons established for a public purpose and of which its income and property are not distributable to its members or office bearers except as reasonable compensation for services rendered. Non - Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and community-based organisations (CBOs) are collectively known as Non - Profit Organisations (NPOs). In some instance, NPOs are also referred to as Civil Society Organisations (CSO).

Programmes in the Office of the Executive Mayor aims to benefit all designated groups including, NPOs focusing their attention on designated groups, namely; people infected and affected by HIV and AIDS, orphans and vulnerable children, youth, elderly, people with disabilities, as well as women empowerment and gender equality-oriented groups. The District commits to among others, principles of fairness and cost effectiveness. The District gives recognition and preference to organisations committed and actively involved in transformation process of the District and the Country.

Thus, according special attention to the NPOs concerned in addressing the national and district priorities. The focus is about forming alliance with civil society organizations as they serve as an extension of government services to communities. Furthermore, the aim is to alleviate poverty through support of self – help projects and creation of jobs through the Special Programme Budget and also tapping resources from the EPWP Programme through the incentive grant.

14.2.8 Status of Ward Committees

The table below indicates the status quo of ward committees across the DM:

MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER OF WARDS	STATUS
Greater Taung	24 Wards	Functional
Naledi Local Municipality	9 Wards	Functional
Lekwa Teemane	7 Wards	Functional
Mamusa Municipality	7 Wards	Functional
Kagisano Molopo	15 Wards	Functional

14.2.9 Council Committees

COUNCIL COMMITTEES	NAME OF THE COMMITTEE
1	Mayoral Committee
2	Corporate Services and Special Programmes Portfolio Committee
3	Finance Portfolio Committee
4	Community Services Portfolio Committee
5	Planning & Development Portfolio Committee
6	Local Economic Development Portfolio Committee
7	Engineering & Technical Services Portfolio Committee
8	MPAC
9	Budget Steering Committee
10	Audit & Performance Committee

14.3 INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT & TRANSFORMATION

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	To Improve Organisational cohesion and effectiveness
INTENDED OUTCOME	Improved organisational stability and sustainability

14.3.1 Organogram

The Municipal Organogram was reviewed in the 2022/23 financial. A process to review the organogram will be undertaken in the current financial year.

In relation of the overall vacancy rate the Municipality has a vacancy of 36%. Within Senior Management the vacancy rate is 12.5 % and the vacancy rates within the Budget & Treasury; and Engineering & Technical Services Departments are 50% and 30.7% respectively.

14.3.2 Skills Development Plan

The Skills Development Unit has conducted an assessment of the municipality's training needs in order to develop the annual training plan that will be incorporated in the Workplace Skills Plan of the district municipality. The

required skills need of officials have been received from some departments and have also been included in the training plan for the next financial year.

14.3.3 HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The HR unit has developed the HRM Strategy and was approved by council during its meeting held in June 2015. The status of the HRM strategy has not changed since 2015 to date. The Strategy will be reviewed to incorporate the needs of the newly elected Council.

14.3.4 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

14.3.4.1 THE OBJECTIVES FOR PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT IN A MUNICIPALITY ARE:

- a) In general, to establish a productive and performance orientated culture in the municipality and to ensure that services are rendered efficiently, effectively and with the desired impact.
- b) At the strategic level, to ensure that the strategies of the municipality are appropriate and successful in achieving the strategic objectives through the implementation of the IDP. In short, it must ensure that the right things are being done.
- c) At the operational level, to facilitate a collective effort towards achieving the strategic objectives of the municipality through the successful implementing of actions and the execution of functions and duties, the optimal use of resources, and creating means and opportunities to address and improve on performance. In short, it must ensure that the things are being done correctly.
- d) At the individual employee level, to have clarity on job descriptions/expectations and give regular feedback on performance and participate in efforts to address and improve performance (e.g Reviews) – Applicable Top Management at this point
- e) At the Councillor level, to facilitate positive leadership and ensure accountability for the decisions that impact on municipal service delivery.
- f) For the community, to understand the type, level, standard and timing of services that they may expect from the municipality and receive feedback on such progress and success.

14.3.4.2 THE FOUR PHASES OF PLANNING CYCLE ARE UTILIZED:



Planning

This involves the development of a top-layer SDBIP and technical SDBIP that logically rolls down and translates indicators to functions, departments and ultimately individuals within the organization.

Monitoring

In order to monitor, it is necessary to put mechanisms and systems in place to monitor implementation of plans. This includes reporting frameworks, tracking systems and feedback mechanisms – Refer to Annexure C and D.

Measuring

Measuring is about the measurement of targets that have been set. Measurement includes mechanisms such as benchmarking. Various departments will need to conduct exercises on benchmarking to assist in setting achievable, yet world-class targets.

Reviewing

This involves a systematic process of reviewing achievements against stated plans and understanding the reasons for the variance where there is variance. It also involves the consideration of new developments and how these need to be incorporated into existing or new plans.

14.3.4.3 ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE; DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE AND INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE

Organizational performance: is represented by the Strategic Scorecard and the IDP which involves Council, public and the political executive in planning the strategic direction of the municipality.

The performance of any Municipality as a service delivery mechanism is fundamentally determined by factors enabling it to perform its Constitutional and statutory mandates. It is important that these causal and contributory factors for performance excellence at the municipality be measured to determine performance gaps timeously with the objective to respond with appropriate remedial interventions. Organizational performance is represented by the strategic/organizational scorecard, the SDBIP and the operational and capital Budget which should be aligned to the IDP.

Departmental performance: is represented by the departmental scorecard and departmental action plans which entails the implementation of the strategy throughout the municipality. The key role players as depicted in the diagram above are the management team and portfolio committees. Managing strategy implementation deals with municipal performance at the strategic level by measuring its success in achieving the strategic objectives of the municipality through the implementation of the IDP.

It should, therefore, mainly inform the municipality if it is doing the right things to produce the desired outcome or impact through its operational actions to achieve its vision. It should, therefore, also focus on measuring the ongoing and long-term operations of the municipality, linked with its plan.

Individual Performance: is the performance referred to an individual employee based on his/her’s job description which must be aligned to the planning and budgeting documentation as to allow for monitoring of performance thereof.

14.4 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	To improve overall financial management in the municipality by developing and implementing appropriate financial management policies, procedures and systems
INTENDED OUTCOME	Improve financial management and accountability

The key objective of the Municipal Finance Management Act (2003) (MFMA) is to modernise municipal financial management in South Africa so as to lay a sound financial base for the sustainable delivery of services. Sound financial management practices are essential to the long-term sustainability of municipalities; they underpin the process of democratic accountability. Weak or opaque financial management results in the mis-direction of resources and increases the risk of corruption.

Municipal financial management involves managing a range of interrelated components: planning and budgeting, revenue, cash and expenditure management, procurement, asset management, reporting and oversight. Each component contributes to ensuring that expenditure is developmental, effective and efficient and that municipalities can be held accountable.

The management of key financial and governance areas is achieved by focusing on:

- *reducing the levels of outstanding debt owed to the Municipality, to assist with service delivery spending and maintaining a healthy cash flow;*
- *Maintaining positive audit opinions by ensuring that systems are in place and by resolving audit findings and improving financial governance; and*
- *Spending budgets to maximise delivery*

The Municipality's annual budget comprises an operating budget and a capital budget. The operating budget funds employee related costs, provision of bulk water and sanitation services as well as other operating costs.

The capital budget is set aside for spending on infrastructure and services as well as the many other utilities and services that Dr. Ruth S. Mompoti District Municipality needs in order to function, grow and offer opportunities to its citizenry.

Financial Management Reforms

In order to achieve the set objectives, the Municipality will implement the following financial management reforms to ensure that resources are used efficiently:

- *Efficient costing of services and projects by identifying and managing the cost drivers.*
- *Active use of forecasts and projections to manage cash flow efficiently.*
- *Active monitoring of income and expenditure against predetermined budget targets/projections.*
- *Set financial benchmarks and monitor performance against them.*
- *Development and implementation of a long term financial plan to ensure the financial viability of the municipality is maintained.*

Impact of mSCOA on Dr Ruth S. Mompoti District Municipality

As a new financial reform, the mSCOA has to be implemented by all municipalities and municipal entities with effect from the 01 July 2017. This new reform hopes to bring improved quality of data, improved financial reporting, improved decision-making processes and budget enhancement is expected.

Overall Objective

1. The primary objective is to achieve an acceptable level of uniformity and quality from the collection of Local Government (Municipality and Municipal Entities) data. This will require a classification framework specific to Local Government.
2. To achieve the main objective of mSCOA will require a classification framework specific to Local Government incorporating all transaction types, appropriation of funds, spending on service delivery, capital and operating spending, policy outcomes and legislative reporting requirements to the maximum extent possible.

The implementation of this framework (mSCOA) must give recognition to:

- *International standards, guidance and best practitioners;*
- *Labels and accounts defined to have readily available the information needed for local government budgeting (annual budgets, adjustment budgets and SDBIP) and reporting (monthly, mid-year performance assessment and annual financial statements);*
- *General alignment of financial reporting formats and the annual financial statements to key budget format reforms;*
- *Alignment of budget and reporting formats with the Standards of GRAP and principles within the provisions of the transitional arrangements applicable to the different categories of municipality, especially recognising that local government uniquely operates in an accrual accounting and budgeting environment;*
- *Consistent use of terminology across all municipalities by defining all accounts and labels in simple terms to support appropriate classification of transactions throughout all municipalities;*
- *Standardisation across local government by clearly outlining the information requirements which will enable municipalities and their information system suppliers to develop software and report writing formats that are automated and compliant to reporting requirements governing Local Government;*
- *Reporting on the —whole-of-local government, and thus contribute to —whole-of government monitoring and evaluation;*
- *Finding a solution for the separation of the general government sector, which —consists of entities that fulfil the functions of government as their primary activity and business activities that sell services at market prices within a local government environment, especially where the management of these functions tend to be closely interrelated with general government activities;*
- *Minimising the cost of compliance and information gathering; and*
- *The classification framework must be kept simple and avoid unnecessary complexities to the maximum extent possible; this while ensuring the reform intent is maintained.*

Supply Chain Management and the new SCM reforms

The municipality will focus on strengthening the Supply Chain Management unit to capacitate the unit and ensure that there is effective sourcing of goods and services to achieve service delivery.

Supply chain management is an enabler to achieving service delivery and to ensure that the developmental goals as outlined in this IDP are achieved.

14.5 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	To create an environment that promotes the development of the local economy and facilitate job creation
INTENDED OUTCOME	Improved municipality economic viability

The Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District recently review the current Local Economic Development (LED) Strategy, develop a more responsive LED Strategy, including an implementation plan, for the District.

This review is focused on building stakeholder buy-in and undertaking a rapid assessment of the local economy and institutional environment. This LED Strategy is, therefore, aimed at providing a framework for the District's interventions and planning for sustainable economic development in its jurisdiction. This also encourages community involvement

and ensures maximum participation in municipal affairs. There is a clear need to enhance the LED capacity in order to improve the local area's economic future and quality of life for all residents.

WHAT IS LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Local economic development is an approach towards economic development that enables and encourages local stakeholders to work together and achieve sustainable economic growth and development, thereby bringing economic benefits and improved quality of life for all residents in a specific locality. In addition, local economic development involves the identification and use of local resources, ideas, and skills to stimulate economic prosperity in an area.

The mandate of LED seeks to create employment opportunities for residents, alleviate poverty, redistribute resources and create opportunities to benefit all residents in a local area. In the South African context, LED is viewed as a key macro-economic growth pillar as it seeks to create jobs, new economic opportunities and increase income levels to broaden the tax and revenue base of a municipality. LED encompasses a range of disciplines which include physical planning, economics, and marketing. It also incorporates local government and private sector functions such as environmental planning, business development, infrastructure provision, real estate development and finance which translate into a range of sector investments.

Therefore, the District is expected to play a pivotal role in coordinating and/or integrating all local economic development activities throughout the region. This includes developing an all-encompassing regional LED strategy that will highlight potential areas that the District needs to focus investment on to ensure that an enabling environment for businesses and the community within the region is created. Such investments also provide local economic growth and development, uplift the population of DRSM and target poverty alleviation. The strategy will also assist in providing information to be used in strategic decision-making processes for local economic development.

The Broader View on Local Economic Development:

Local Communities are affected by macro-economic issues such as globalisation, decentralisation and market liberalisation. These macro-economic issues offer various opportunities and challenges for smaller and poorer localities.

At a national level, there are efforts to address these macro-economic challenges, however, leaders at local government level need to have a clear understanding of the impact that these macro-economic issues have on micro-economies as well as other local economic development efforts. This includes an understanding of policies and strategies, at a national level, that can possibly guide local economic development.

With the national and provincial policies and strategies in mind, a huge impact on economic development can be made at a local level to address macro and micro-economic challenges. However, this can be achieved when local economic development is used as an important tool to create economic opportunities and reduce poverty by:

- a) *Supporting the pursuit of inclusive economic development* that provides for both the promotion of local wealth creation and poverty reduction;
- b) *Ensuring that the traditionally marginalised become active participants* in the economy and have access to economic opportunities resulting from local economic development efforts;
- c) *Ensuring inclusivity by supporting both formal and informal sectors* and their critical role in economic development; and
- d) *Incorporating explicit poverty reduction efforts* through the implementation of coordinated local economic development programmes and projects.

A change in attitude, by all stakeholders, is critical in implementing a paradigm shift towards achieving the goals and objectives of local economic development. This paradigm shift entails the mobilisation of the locally available skills and

applying a new creative way of thinking in terms of the utilisation of community assets to achieve economic growth and development.

Local economic development has several benefits that can improve the situation of a community not just economically but also in terms of human development because it can create a strong functioning community with the necessary access to key human development services, such as education and health.

In order to achieve the full benefits of local economic development, it is important for such local economic development to operate on several principles which are listed below:

- a) Local economic development must *promote equitable and sustainable economic growth*. This means opportunities to wealth creation must be open to both men and women of working age, the rich and poor, to urban and rural dwellers, and to all ethnic and religious groups.
- b) *Achieve sustainable economic growth* by ensuring that local resources are transformed into marketable goods for the current population and continuously regenerated so as not to deprive the future generation of the same resources.
- c) *Local economic development* is a multi-stakeholder partnership wherein those who are affected and/or can affect economic growth in the locality, have a role to play (e.g. government, business, non-governmental organisations and communities).
- d) *The private sector, including SMMEs*, is acknowledged as the main creator of employment and growth whereas local government authorities must be conscious of their role as the “**enablers**” of local economic development by setting a conducive environment for the local economy to grow.
- e) In circumstances where there is an inadequate investment, in the local economy, *local governance authorities may decide to perform play the role of creating employment and growth opportunities*.
- f) A good economy thrives when there is a *transparent and accountable governance system* which is a practice that should permeate throughout the political and economic structures in the community.

In summary, the local economic development must be centred towards achieving sustainable economic growth and development by enabling and encouraging collaboration between local, provincial and national stakeholders. The implementation of a local economic development strategy should therefore result in the creation of employment opportunities, poverty reduction and/or alleviation and the redistribution of local resources to the benefit of all sectors of the local economy.

The path towards local economic development should entail a wide range of disciplines such as environmental planning, business development, infrastructure provision, real estate development and finance. This, therefore, translates into a range of sector investment and involvement required to achieve sustainable economic growth and development.

14.6 BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY (COMMUNITY SERVICES)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	All citizens have a right to an environment that is not harmful to human health, and it imposes a duty on the State to provide community services that are accessible to the communities of DR. RSM in an efficient and effective manner.
INTENDED OUTCOME	Optimal and coordinated Municipal/ Environmental Health and Management Services; Co-ordinated and regulated Fire and Disaster management services.

14.6.1 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Section 24 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act 108 of 1996 states that; everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health and well-being and to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures.

Division of functions and powers between District and Local Municipalities;

Section 84(1)(e) of the local Government Municipal Structures ACT, 117 of 1998 states that the District municipal has the following function; *Solid Waste disposal sites serving the area of the district municipality as a whole*. Furthermore, the National Waste Management Strategy 2020 states that district municipalities are primarily responsible for providing technical support to local municipalities and assisting with regional planning and coordination.

In 2008 the Solid Waste function and power of four of the five local municipalities in the Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality (RMDM) area, i.e. Mamusa Local Municipality (MLM), Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality (LTLM), Greater Taung Local Municipality (GTLM) and Kagisano/Molopo Local Municipality (KMLM) was reallocated to the RMDM in terms of section 85(1), 85(6) and 85(9) of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998 (the “Structures Act”). Since 2008 the RMDM has not made any real progress in fulfilling its solid waste services mandate due to a lack of financial and human resources capacity to deliver the solid waste services with the result that all four the local municipalities are still rendering the solid waste services as if no reallocation of it took place in 2008. Finding a way forward to determine a permanent solution for this *impasse* was urgently required.

A formal section 78 Assessment was conducted to determine the Municipality’s capacity to deliver the function of Solid Waste Management.

The District Municipality undertook a feasibility study on the performance of the function and the recommendation of the study reflected that the function be allocated back to the local Municipality where it resides, and the District took a resolution NO.149/2016 to inform the MEC to consider the recommendations of the study and to take back the Solid waste services to the local municipalities.

Challenges and Proposed Solutions

DR RSMMDM is mandated to perform a function that is best executed by the Local Municipalities the said function is not funded in the basket of function of the District Municipality.

Since 2016 the District Municipality has been battling with the application of the re-allocation of solid waste management services to the local municipalities, through the MEC of Local Government. The MEC in a circular dated, 26 May 2021, clarified the matter of powers and functions as follow;

- 1) The Provincial Gazette No.6505 of 27 June 2008 which gave the solid waste powers and functions of four local municipalities to the district municipality was revoked by Government Gazette No. 6648 of 17 July 2009.

(The District Municipality was not aware of this because it only had only knowledge of Gazette No.6505 of 27 June 2008)

2) Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality is responsible for;

- 2.1) giving technical support to the local municipalities on landfill site management and development.
- 2.2) the establishment, operations and control of landfill sites which are utilised by more than one local municipalities, in other words regional landfill sites. *(Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District do not have such regional landfill sites and therefore this responsibility is not relevant).*

- 3) *All the local municipalities are responsible for;*
 - 3.1) the collection, removal and transporting of waste.
 - 3.2) the establishment, operations and control of their respective landfill sites.
- 4) With this clarity given, all local municipalities must immediately start to plan and apply for MIG funding to develop new and/or close existing landfill sites.
- 5) The District Municipality will be requested to give technical support to the local municipalities on the development of new and the closure of existing landfill sites.

14.6.2 MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES

Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act No. 108 of 1996

Schedule 4 Part B outlines the local government matters to the extend set out in section 155 (6) (a) and (7) and Municipal Health Services as part of the matter.

“Municipal Health Services” as the following;

- a. *Water quality monitoring;*
- b. *Food control;*
- c. *Waste management;*
- d. *Health Surveillance of Premises;*
- e. *Surveillance and prevention of communicable disease excluding immunizations;*
- f. *Vector Control*
- g. *Environmental Pollution Control;*
- h. *Disposal of the dead and*
- i. *Chemical safety.*

But exclude port health, malaria control and control of hazardous substances.

In order to promote the health and well-being of communities, the Environmental Health Practitioners of the MHS Section render the services through;

- Building and Site Development inspections and Plans scrutiny;
- Various Premises Certification, including and not limited to Child care centres, Marternity homes, Beauty Salons, Prisons/police station holding cells, industrial premises, etc;
- Premises Inspection; Residential, business and public premises, etc
- Sample collection and Management and
- Health awareness, Promotion campaigns and events.

Section 32(1) of the Health Act 610f 2003 further make provision for the Health Services to be provided by municipalities.

Appointment of EHPs-

Environmental Health Practitioner- Means, subject to the provisions of the Health Professions Act, 1974(Act No.56 of 1974) as amended, any person registered as such with the health professions council of SA and includes EHP, EHP doing compulsory community services and Health officers described under the Act.

Section 80(1)(c) of the Health Act 61 of 2003 provide for the appointment of Health officers and stipulates that the mayor of a Metropolitan or district council may appoint any person in the employ of the council in question as a health officer for the municipality in question.

Environmental Health is a fundamental public Health approach affecting the whole population and services provided by the EHP's are essential elements building healthy population. These includes amongst others, food safety; sanitation; water quality monitoring; health surveillances of premises; waste management; the protection of indoor and outdoor air quality; communicable disease control and Tobacco control.

The continued neglect on basic public health practices in general and of EH, has resulted in the emerging and re-emerging environmental diseases seen around the world. EH remains the first line of defence against disease as a result the provision of quality EHS is critical, and it is the basis that the Government published the Regulations that governs the Scope of Profession for EH and for the Environmental Health Norms and Standards.

EHP's act as public arbiters of EH standards, maintaining close contact with the communities they serve. They act as advisors, educators. consultants, managers and enforcement officers (enforcing health policies), ensuring people are able to live, work and play in safe, healthy environment.

Environmental Health

Environmental Health is the field of science that studies how the environment influences human health and disease. Environment in this context, means things in the natural environment like air, water soil and also all the physical, chemical,biological and social features of our surroundings.

Municipal Health Services Functions are said to be functions that are described in the Regulations defining the Scope of the Profession of Environmental Health 26 June 2009. DR RSM DM is one of the District Municipalities that renders Municipal Health Services.

Environmental Health Services includes Performance of the Following Acts:

Water Quality Monitoring

- (a)** Monitoring water quality and availability, including mapping water sources and enforcing laws and regulations relating to water quality management.
- (b)** ensuring water safety and accessibility in respect of a safe quality (microbiological, physical and chemical) and an adequate quality for domestic use as well as in respect of the quality for recreational, industrial food production and any other human or animal use.
- (c)** Advocating proper safe water usage and waste water disposal
- (d)** Sampling and testing water in the field and examining and analysing it in a laboratory.

Food Control

- (a) Ensuring food safety in respect of acceptable microbiological and chemical standards, quality of all food for human consumption and optimal hygiene control throughout the food supply chain from the point of origin, all primary material or raw product production, up to the point of consumption.*

- (b) *Inspecting food production, distribution and consumption areas.*
- (c) *Monitoring informal food trading*
- (d) *Inspecting food premises and any nuisances emanating therefrom;*
- (e) *Enforcing food legislation and the Codex Alimentarius.*
- (f) *Applying food quality monitoring programmes i.e. HACCP System audits.*
- (g) *Promoting the safe transportation, handling, storage and preparation of foodstuffs used in PSNP, prisons, health establishments, airports etc.*
- (h) *Promoting the safe handling of meat and meat products, through amongst others, meat inspections and examination of abattoirs.*
- (i) *Promoting the safe handling of milk and milk products.*

Waste Management and General Hygiene Monitoring.

- (a)** Ensuring proper refuse storage, collection, transportation, transfers and processing, materials recovery and final disposal.
- (b)** Ensuring proper management of liquid waste including sewage and industrial effluents;
- (c)** Investigating and inspecting any activity relating to the waste stream or any product resulting therefrom.
- (d)** Ensuring waste management and including auditing of waste management system and adhere to the cradle-to-grave approach.

Health Surveillance of Premises

- (a)** Conducting environmental Health Impact assessments of amongst others, housing projects.
- (b)** Assessing aspects such as ventilation and indoor air quality, lighting moisture-proofing, thermal quality, structural safety and flower space.
- (c)** Assessing overcrowded, dirty or other unsatisfactory health conditions on any residential, commercial, industrial or other occupied premises;
- (d)** Monitoring all buildings and all other permanent or temporary physical structures used for residential, public or institutional purposes including health care and other care, detainment, work and recreation, travel, tourism, holidaying and camping and the facilities in connection therewith.
- (e)** Ensuring the prevention and abatement of any condition on of any condition on any premises which is likely to constitute a health hazard.

Surveillance and Prevention of Communicable Diseases, Excluding Immunizations

- (a)** Promoting health and hygiene, aiming at preventing environmentally induced diseases and related communicable diseases.
- (b)** Using the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) training approaches and any other educational training programs or approaches for effectual control measures at community level;

(c) Conducting epidemiological surveillance of disease;

(d) Developing environmental health measures, including protocols, with reference to epidemics, emergencies, diseases and migrations of populations.

Vector control;

(a) Identifying vectors, their habitats and breeding places;

(b) conducting vector control in the interest of public health, including control of arthropods, molluscs, rodents and other alternative hosts of diseases;

(c) removal or remedying conditions resulting in or favouring the prevalence of or increase in rodents, insects, disease carriers or pests;

(d) investigate zoonotic diseases and vector-borne diseases in the working and living environment;

Environmental pollution control;

(a) Ensuring hygienic working, living and recreational environment;

(b) Identifying the polluting agents and their sources i.e. air, land and water

(c) Accident prevention e.g. owing to paraffin usage

(d) Approval of environmental health impact Assessment applications

(e) ensuring clean and safe air externally (ambient and point sources) through emission inventory monitoring, modelling and toxicological reports, reviews and complaint investigations;

(f) controlling and preventing vibration and noise pollution;

(g) Taking the required preventative measure to ensure that the general environment is free from health risk.

(h) ensuring the registration, permitting, monitoring and auditing of all industries, activities, trade, etc., which involves controlling the internal effects of pollution on the worker and the external effects of pollution on the community and the environment.

(i) ensuring jointly with other role players, readiness for abnormal operating conditions and disasters.

Disposal of the dead;

(a) Controlling, restricting or prohibiting the business of an undertaker or embalmer, mortuaries and other places or facilities for the storage of dead bodies;

(b) Managing, controlling and monitoring exhumations and reburials or the disposal of human remains.

Chemical safety.

(a) Monitoring and regulating all operators, fumigation firms and formal and informal retailers that deal with the

manufacture, application, transport and storage of chemicals;

(b) Permitting, licensing and auditing the premises of the above, e.g. by issuing scheduled Trade Permits

(c) facilitating advice, education and training on pesticides and/or chemical safety;

Noise Control

(a) Assessment of the extend of noise pollution and its effect on human health.

(b) Facilitating noise control measures.

(c) measuring of ambient sound levels and noise levels

DR. RSM DM has a total number of 20 qualified Environmental Health Practitioners. The staffing norm of Environmental Health Practitioners according to the World Health Organization, it recommends that for an effective and efficient performance of the EHPs, the Norm should be 1EHP/10 000 populations. DR RSM DM has a population of 459 357(CS,2016) which means that according to the norm there is a need of approximately 46 registered Environmental Health Practitioners, to be practicing in the entire District. Amongst the 20 EHPs, **only 18 are operational and are distributed as follows:**

Greater Taung 4; Lekwa-Teemane 3; Mamusa 3 Naledi 3; Kagisano/Molopo 5.

Challenges and Resolutions

- 1. Although Section 78 assessment was not conducted during the devotion of MHS to the District Municipality, the District has developed an organogram that aims to address the needs of the district regarding the employment of EHPs and to comply with the staffing norms requirements of the World Health Organization of 1/10 000.*
- 2. There is still a challenge regarding the insufficiency of budget allocation to the department to enable the department to achieve and source other needed tools of trade that includes microorganism's detectors, on-site water analysers, food samplers, etc.*
- 3. Out-reach educational awareness activities are not carried out constantly due to lack of funds.*
- 4. Lack of proper cooperation and coordination of MHS in Local Municipalities because of not signing of the service level agreement (MOUs) by the locals of on Municipality Health Services.*
- 5. Reports of Environmental Health Performance are sent to Local Municipalities but they do not receive the attention nor interpretation they deserve by the local Councils through relevant portfolio committee*
- 6. In Local Municipalities, the EHPs that are deployed by the district should form part of community services department and report EHS activities to the Community Services Portfolio Committees.*
- 7. There is insufficient office space and even where the EHPs can be accessed at the local municipalities.*

14.6.3 Fire-fighting Services

The District Municipality is responsible for provision of firefighting service throughout the District in terms of Section 84(2) of the Municipal Structures Act, Act 117 of 1998. The *District Municipality* is, inter alia, responsible for provision of firefighting services serving the area of the district municipality as a whole, which include:

- Planning, co-ordination and regulating fire services*
- Specialised firefighting services such as mountain, veldt and chemical fire services*
- Co-ordination of the standardisation of infrastructure, vehicles, equipment and procedures*
- Training fire officers*

Fire Fighting Service - Local Municipality Function

The District Municipality is also responsible for provision of firefighting service to local municipalities in terms of Section 84 (1) j of the Municipal Structures Act, Act 117 of 1998. **The Act further describes the local function as:**

- *Preventing the outbreak or spread of a fire*
- *Fighting or extinguishing a fire*
- *The protection of life or property against a fire or other threatening danger*
- *The rescue of life or property from a fire or other danger*

The Local Municipalities of Naledi and Lekwa-Teemane are currently still responsible for provision of the Local Municipality function regarding to firefighting services according to Section 84(1) j of the Municipal Structures Act, Act 117 of 1998, within their respective areas of jurisdiction as agreed with the Provincial Government.

Dr. Ruth S. Mompoti District Municipality adopted as part of its five-year planning recommendations derived from the survey and assessment to make provision for the improvement of the existing services to ensure compliance with the standards and to provide equitable service delivery as well as to establish such services within the district as deemed necessary where such shortfalls are identified. **Namely; -**

- 1) To established new fire stations, complete with facilities and amenities at the towns of Bloemhof, Christiana and Stella.
- 2) Improving fire service/fire station, appliances, equipment and personnel shortages as captured in the annual report to ultimately comply with the Code of Practice SANS 10090:2003 to ensure equitable, effective and efficient fire service delivery relevant to the identified and prevailing fire risk associated with that area of jurisdiction.
- 3) Provide CAPEX business plans to the Provincial Government so that budgetary provision be made according the attached proposed five-year planning to procure the required fire appliances, fire equipment, communications equipment and protective clothing and implement the required minimum standards in terms of *“Weight & Speed of Response”* to meet the requirements in relation to the fire risk identified per area.
- 4) Hosting of fire awareness campaigns to make the community, commerce and industry aware of fire risk and how to deal with it as well as the methods of communicating with the fire services in case of fire incidents.
- 5) Establishing *“BY LAWS RELATING TO COMMUNITY FIRE SAFETY”* for implementation and enforcement to ensure fire safety compliance and practices within the area of jurisdiction.

Challenges

- *Budget constraints to do maintenance of fire station facilities, vehicles and equipment.*
- *Lack of new fire stations facilities and amenities at the towns of Bloemhof, Christiana.*
- *Insufficient capacitated personnel to render effective efficient fire services.*
- *Request adjustment of powers and functions to absorb Lekwa-Teemane Firefighting Service*

Proposed Solutions

- *Recruitment and training of personnel.*
- *Budget allocation to be increased to expectable norms and standards (8% of value of capital asset to be maintained)*
- *Request MEC to adjust Powers and Functions*

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

A pro-active approach of *planning for and mitigating the effects of occurrences is now a strict requirement.*

The fundamental approach to disaster management should therefore focus on reducing risk. This requires a significantly improved *capacity to track, monitor and disseminate information* on phenomena and activities that trigger disaster events.

To finally achieve an effective and positively impacting Disaster Management plan it would entail dedicated planning and commitment to the discipline of disaster management. The complexities of a detailed Disaster Management Plan will grow and develop over a number of years and cannot be attained with one attempt. ***The following areas needs be focused on; -***

Augment the plans of the local municipalities for post disaster recovery and rehabilitation, and develop appropriate prevention and mitigation strategies. These actions should be incorporated into existing and future policies, plans, and projects of national, provincial and district governments, as well as procedures and practices of the private sector. It should culminate in the reduction of the probability and severity of potential disastrous occurrences through developmental planning.

Expand Disaster Risk Management Information System and link to the local municipalities Disaster Risk Management Information Systems, and add data collated by the local municipalities to the district electronic database.

Develop a process to promote a culture of risk avoidance among communities by capacitating role players through integrated education, training and public awareness programmes informed by research.

Challenges and Proposed Solutions

- *Lack of sufficient personnel: To establish and maintain institutional arrangements that will enable the implementation of the Act.*
- *A general lack of preparedness for disaster on the part of communities:*
- *Uninformed and unprepared communities: To develop and implement mechanisms for creating public awareness to inculcate a culture of risk avoidance.*

Proposed Solutions

- *Recruitment of additional personnel.*
- *To facilitate the development, implementation and maintenance of disaster risk reduction strategies that will result in resilient areas, communities, households and individuals*
- *Measures to be implemented to develop progressive risk profiles to inform the IDP processes of municipalities for the purposes of disaster risk reduction and to determine the effectiveness of specific disaster risk reduction programmes and projects undertaken*
- *Develop and implement mechanisms for creating public awareness to inculcate a culture of risk avoidance.*

7. POLICY INFORMANTS

15.1 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2030

The South African Government, through the Ministry of Planning published a National Development Plan 2030 that aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030.

According to the plan, South Africa can realize these goals by drawing on the energies of its people, growing an inclusive

economy, to improve their lives through education and skills development, health care, better access to public transport, jobs, social protection, rising income, housing and basic services, and enhancing the capacity of the state, and promoting leadership and partnerships throughout society.

The National Development Plan is a broad strategic framework. It sets out a coherent and holistic approach. It further proposes the following strategies to address the above goals:

- *Creating jobs and improving livelihoods;*
- *Expanding infrastructure;*
- *Transition to a low-carbon economy;*
- *Transforming urban and rural spaces;*
- *Improving education and training;*
- *Providing quality health care;*
- *Fighting corruption and enhancing accountability; and*
- *Transforming society and uniting the nation.*

The purpose of the Plan is to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality, particularly the promotion of gender equity and addressing the pressing needs of youth. It is of utmost importance that FBDM takes these issues into account when planning for development of its area of jurisdiction. 99

The National Development Plan makes a firm commitment in achieving a minimum standard of living which can be progressively realised through a multi-pronged strategy. The Plan does not define the minimum standard of living but provides a framework for the adoption of a minimum standard of living by society.

15.2 NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN - 2050

The plan is focused on the transformation that is articulated in the Freedom Charter, the Reconstruction and Development Programme and the National Development Plan. In terms of the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District development, ***the following should be considered for the national spatial development logic:***

- *The use of spatial development planning to integrate and optimize all public and private sector infrastructure and investment spending proposals in space, both (1) in the national interest, and (2) to the advantage of local spaces and those who live their lives in these spaces; and*
- *The radical, decisive and sustainable transformation of our settlements into productive, liveable and resilient places for all, through (1) wise spatial planning and land-use planning, development and management, and (2) the provision of access to land, economic opportunities and all the other amenities and opportunities that good, quality settlements offer.*

16.3 National Transport Master Plan – 2050

The vision is to have an integrated, smart and efficient transport system that will support a thriving economy and promote sustainable economic growth, support healthier lifestyles and provide safe and accessible mobility options, as well as socially including all communities and preserving the environment. The Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati One Plan needs to align with the objectives that are aimed at facilitating the vision state above. ***The objectives are:***

- a) *A much-improved sustainable public transport system that is appropriately funded, with a reduction in the subsidy burden, with better and safer access, more frequent and better quality services and facilities to an agreed standard*
- b) *Greater mobility options, particularly for those who do not have cars*
- c) *Non-motorized transport network development*
- d) *A transport system that promotes better integration between land use planning and transport planning to encourage densification and sustainable development in supporting high volumes of travel required for public transport*
- e) *Better infrastructure, better-maintained road and rail networks, with proper management and operations practices that link and provide interchange opportunities for different modes of transport*
- f) *A transport system that is consistent with the real needs of people living in different parts of South Africa and with differing abilities to afford travel*
- g) *A transport system that charges the traveller a fair reflection of the costs of making a journey or transporting a product, financially, socially and environmentally*
- h) *A transport system that supports focused funding of transport priorities*
- i) *A transport system that has sufficient human capital to drive the vision of transport*
- j) *A transport system that enables and supports rural development*

15.3 NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN

The National Infrastructure Plan (2012) intends to transform our economic landscape while simultaneously creating significant numbers of new jobs and to strengthen the delivery of basic services. The plan was aimed at driving job creation to help to eradicate the challenges of inequality, poverty and unemployment that are faced throughout the country. Infrastructure is critical to promote balanced economic development, unlock economic opportunities, promote mineral extraction and beneficiation, address socio-economic needs, promote job creation, as well as to help integrate human settlements and economic development.

The job creation is aimed at the construction, operation and maintenance sectors amongst others. The development plan includes industrial inputs that will increase the local production capacity. In line with the above, the Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Committee developed eighteen Strategic Integrated Projects. These projects cover social and economic infrastructure across all nine provinces (with an emphasis on lagging regions). The SIPs include catalytic projects that can fast-track development and growth.

15.4 NORTH WEST SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

North West Spatial Development Framework (NWSDF) plays an important role in giving the effect of the development strategies of the province aligned with the visions and objectives of the North West development plan. It contextualises the spatial international policies. The NWSDF is critical in guiding the province through development strategies that will manage the growth and change while protecting and enhancing natural resources, biodiversity and the socio-economic.

The North West SDF with its alignment to national, provincial and local planning, the core values to shape the spatial framework of the province are as follows:

- *Environmental integrity and sustainability*

- Optimum use of existing recourses
- Rapid economic growth
- Government spending on economic growth and potential
- Address poverty and provision of basic services
- Community Base Planning

The key objectives of the SDF are a set of strategic development objections which provide the foundation for the SDF and were identified to provide strategic focus areas are listed below;

- Development of regional spatial initiatives, corridors, zones and nodes
- Protect biodiversity, water and agriculture resources
- Promote infrastructure investment
- Support economic development and job creation to guide the spatial development patterns of the province
- Balance urbanisation and the development of rural areas

8. DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

16.1 LOCAL PRIORITIES

Local Municipal Priorities are derived during the community-based planning process whereby inputs are received from the Communities and captured as needs by respective municipalities. They are informed by undertaken by municipalities.

NALEDI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (NW 392) IDP PRIORITIES			
PRIORITY NUMBER	FUNCTION	COMMUNITY NEED	2022-23 PRIORITIES
1.	Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uninterrupted Water provision. • Upgrading of Sewerage Network • Develop mechanism to reduce bad odour from the WWTP • There is a need to upgrade the Sewerage network to prevent future spillage • Regular maintenance of VIP toilettes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of additional jojo tanks • Regular maintenance of jojo tanks • Improved provision of water and reduction of interruptions • Construction of 36ML WWTP

PRIORITY NUMBER	FUNCTION	COMMUNITY NEED	2022-23 PRIORITIES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular maintenance of jojo tanks • Provision of additional jojo tanks • Additional Reservoir • Additional Stand Pipes • Construction of New Sewerage Network 	
2.	Road and storm water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading of internal roads • Maintenance of existing roads • Speed humps • Road Signs 	
3.	LED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resuscitation of Existing LED projects through support and capacity building (Brick Making, Bottle/ Glass recycling, etc.) • Resuscitation of the Huhudi CBD through Townshiptourism. • Consideration of Skilled Unemployed Youth in all projects implemented. • Development of Arts Centre in Greater Vryburg • Increased Visible Policing • Availing of Land for Grazing • Engage DRDLA for acquisition of land (both Gazing and Human Settlement) • Business and Youth Development 	

PRIORITY NUMBER	FUNCTION	COMMUNITY NEED	2022-23 PRIORITIES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availing of Land for Grazing • Engage DRDLA for acquisition of land (both Gazing and Human Settlement)in Devondale and other rural areas inthe area of Naledi • Revitalisation of Industrial Area • Revitalisation of Railway Station • Development of SMMEs 	
4.	Revenue Enhancement		Development and Pi- loting of the Revenue enhancement Strategy
5.	Solid Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refuse Removal • Illegal Dumping • Regularly cleaning of the area north of Segawana (the road to the Old Sewerage Plant), Kashe Street between Mosiapoa, Mokhutsane,Cnr. Cathrine Mothusi and Bakery street. • Construction of the Transfer station in each ward • Implementation of Refuse Removal mechanisms in Tlhakeng 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular Refuse Removal • Regular Clean-ing of Illegal Dumping sites
6.	Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair the Street Light at Jomo Khasu street withregular mainte- nance • High Mast Light installed between Huhudi and the Indian Business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retrofitting • Replacementof Copper Cables with Alluminium Cables • Installation of additional High Mast and Street

PRIORITY NUMBER	FUNCTION	COMMUNITY NEED	2022-23 PRIORITIES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centre and behind Family Units Additional high mastand street lights to be installed H/H Connections in 4 houses Additional Street lights Installation of High Mast Lights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lights in Greater Vryburg Electrification of additional 700H/H in Greater Vryburg
7.	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resuscitate and incorporation of Ward 10 in the Dilapidated Housing Programme Awareness campaigns on Housing Subsidies Formalization of informal settlements Completion of in complete houses south of Ward 9 Destruction of Un-occupied Shanties in the informal settlements Incorporation of Dithakwaneng in the Dilapidated Housing programme Quality Houses Construction of 500 Housing Units – Tlhakeng Construction of additional RDP Houses - Devondale Some of the RDP houses needs renovations due to cracks – Devondale Dilapidated Housing 	

PRIORITY NUMBER	FUNCTION	COMMUNITY NEED	2022-23 PRIORITIES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approvals for Housing Subsidies takes a long time • Issuing of Title deeds • Dilapidated Housing • Asbestos Roofing • Low Cost Housing 	
8.	Environmental Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of a programme for and cleaning of the area between houses and the railway line during and after rainy seasons. • Develop tree cutting programme • Development / Enforcement of By-Laws regarding the empty ervens (Privately owned but not well maintained) • Regular Cleaning of the area behind Phomolong Family Units • Development of a Cleaning and Environment awareness Programmes for the area next to Daniel Letebele str during and after rainy season. 	
9.	Cemeteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fencing of Grave Yard behind Mokgosi School and conversion into a memorial Park 	

PRIORITY NUMBER	FUNCTION	COMMUNITY NEED	2022-23 PRIORITIES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The old Grave yard in Pholoholo street be converted into a memorial park with regular maintenance • The Grave Yard in Monoto Mosetlha be fenced • A care taker for all the grave yards be appointed • Allocation of additional site for construction of cemeteries • Availing of Land for Construction of Cemeteries • Fencing of cemeteries 	
10.	FET College (Education)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of FET institution in Grater Vryburg • Construction of a High School • Bursaries • Establishment of FET • Bursary for Grade 12 • Construction or establishment of a Primary school near Homesteads in Broedersput • Renovation and Upgrading of the Devondale School • Improved Scholar Transportation for Devondale Scholars • Transport for School Kids 	

PRIORITY NUMBER	FUNCTION	COMMUNITY NEED	2022-23 PRIORITIES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the second primary school – ward 1 • School for the Disabled Learners 	
11.	Local Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job Creation, • Shopping Complex, • Upgrading of Wentzeldam, • Grazing land, • Farming, • Agric Villages and Establishment of Sub-District NWDC. 	

PRIORITY NEED MAMUSA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY			
PRIORITY NUMBER	FUNCTION	COMMUNITY NEED	2022-23 PRIORITIES
1.	Water and Sanitation	Insufficient Water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient Bulk Water Supply, • Water Reticulation and • Insufficient Reservoirs. • Insufficient Sanitation • Lack of Bulk Sewerage Infrastructure and • VIP Toilets. 	
2.	Electricity	Insufficient Electrification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Mast Lights, • Maintenance of Street and high mast lights and • H/H Connection in New Extension. 	
3.	Road and Storm Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation Streets, • Re-Gravelling and 	

PRIORITY NUMBER	FUNCTION	COMMUNITY NEED	2022-23 PRIORITIES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grading, Tarring of Roads and Speed Humps. 	
4.	Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of Land for Housing Development and Provision of Housing. 	
5.	Social Amenities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and Upgrading of Sports Facilities, Provision of Community Halls, Provision of Library and Provision of Centres (Home Based Care) 	
6.	Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading of Taxi Rank and Upgrading of Testing Station 	
7.	Local Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job Creation, Shopping Complex, Upgrading of Wentzel dam, Grazing land, Farming, Agric Villages and Establishment of Sub-District NWDC. 	

PRIORITIES KAGISANO-MOLOPO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

PRIORITY NUMBER	FUNCTION	COMMUNITY NEED	2022-23 PRIORITIES
1.	Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient water in the Western part of the municipality. • New water stands 	
2.	Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of health services • Shortage of Doctors • Shortage of Ambulances 	
3.	Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of new houses for the needy 	
4.	Road and Storm Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incomplete road D327 and Z 389 • Poor conditions of roads D966 D973 Z394 • Lack of resources to maintain municipal access roads 	
5.	Social Amenities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of sports facilities in various villages 	
6.	Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents in new stands do not have access to electricity 	
7.	Local Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of unemployment especially in active youth 	

PRIORITIES GREATER-TAUNG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

PRIORITY NUMBER	FUNCTION	COMMUNITY NEED	2022-23 PRIORITIES
1.	Water and Sanitation	Extension of Standpipes at <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matlhako I • Matlhako II • Tamasikwa • Tlapeng • Thomeng • Lothwanyeng • Manokwane • Nhole • Graspan • Lower Majeakgoro • Kgomotso • Madithamaga • Tlapeng1 • Tlapeng 2 • Manokwane (central) • Matolong • Ikageng • Kameelputs 	

PRIORITIES LEKWA-TEEMANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

PRIORITY NUMBER	FUNCTION	COMMUNITY NEED	2022-23 PRIORITIES
1.	Electrical infrastructure	Electrical infrastructure	
2.	Water and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation	
3.	Roads and Storm water	Roads and Storm water	
4.	Electrical infrastructure	Electrical infrastructure	

PRIORITY NUMBER	FUNCTION	COMMUNITY NEED	2022-23 PRIORITIES
5.	Upgrading of ICT	Upgrading of ICT	
6.	Local Economic Development (LED)	Local Economic Development (LED)	
7.	Parks and Facilities	Parks and Facilities	

16.2 PRIORITISED NEEDS FOR THE DISTRICT

Below are the prioritised needs across the five local municipalities in their hierarchal order.

	PRIORITIES	
PRIORITIES	COMMUNITY NEED	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY FUNCTION
1.water and sanitation		Yes
2.Roads and storm water		No
3.LED		Yes
4.Community Lighting		No
5.waste management		Yes

9. DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

17.1 Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development

The below listed strategies will assist the Municipality to effectively fulfil its functions in relation to the provision of basic services and the development of new infrastructure assets along with the maintenance of existing infrastructure assets. These are in relation to the following functions water and sanitation, solid waste management and fire-fighting services and spatial planning and assist local municipalities with spatial planning, land use management and land development.

Minimum service standards and cost recovery	Assist the Local Municipalities to provide a reliable weekly collection service.	Assist the Local Municipalities with waste collection problem areas when the need arises.	Assist the Local Municipalities with waste collection problem areas when the need arises	Assist the Local Municipalities with waste collection problem areas when the need arises	Assist the Local Municipalities with waste collection problem areas when the need arises	Assist the Local Municipalities with waste collection problem areas when the need arises
Focus Area	Recommendation	Actions				
		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Waste minimisation, re-use, recycling and recovery of solid waste	Create an enabling environment for waste minimisation and recycling.	Assist GTLM to develop their own Waste Picker Integration Plan.	Assist LKTMLM to develop their own Waste Picker Integration Plan.	Assist Mamusa Local Municipality to develop their own Waste Picker Integration Plan.	Assist KMLM to develop their own Waste Picker Integration Plan.	Assist Local Municipalities in revising this focus area.
Focus Area	Recommendation	Actions				
		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Sound landfill and transfer station management	To provide the public with an accessible and safe waste transfer and disposal system.	Give project management assistance to the LMs in terms of landfill site and transfer station development.	Give project management assistance to the LMs in terms of landfill site and transfer station development.	Give project management assistance to the LMs in terms of landfill site and transfer station development.	Give project management assistance to the LMs in terms of landfill site and transfer station development.	Give project management assistance to the LMs in terms of landfill site and transfer station development.
Focus Area	Recommendation	Actions				
		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Reporting of data by Local Municipalities on the South African Waste information system	Management of waste information in a manner that makes it accessible and useful, and that complies with the Waste Information Regulations.	Monitor the reporting on the South African Waste Information System.	Monitor the reporting	Monitor the reporting	Monitor the reporting	Monitor the reporting
Focus Area	Recommendation	Actions				
		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27

Rural waste management	Improve waste collection and waste disposal services within rural and outlying areas.	Assist LMs to identify all problem areas within their municipal jurisdiction, mainly rural areas, where waste management services are insufficient.	Assist LMs to identify all problem areas within their municipal jurisdiction, mainly rural areas, where waste management services are insufficient.	Assist LMs to identify all problem areas within their municipal jurisdiction, mainly rural areas, where waste management services are insufficient.	Assist LMs to identify all problem areas within their municipal jurisdiction, mainly rural areas, where waste management services are insufficient.	Assist LMs to identify all problem areas within their municipal jurisdiction, mainly rural areas, where waste management services are insufficient.
Focus Area	Recommendation	Actions				
		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Education and Awareness Initiatives	Participate in solid waste awareness campaigns.	Support all awareness programs undertaken within the district.	Support all awareness programs undertaken within the district.	Support all awareness programs undertaken within the district.	Support all awareness programs undertaken within the district.	Support all awareness programs undertaken within the district.
Focus Area	Recommendation	Actions				
		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Monitoring, Compliance, Enforcement and Remediation	Ensure compliance and enforcement of the waste legislation.	Assist LMs in terms of environmental and waste management legal compliance including by-laws and policies.	Assist LMs in terms of environmental and waste management legal compliance including by-laws and policies.	Assist LMs in terms of environmental and waste management legal compliance including by-laws and policies.	Assist LMs in terms of environmental and waste management legal compliance including by-laws and policies.	Assist LMs in terms of environmental and waste management legal compliance including by-laws and policies.

17.1.1 Fire-fighting Services

DR. RUTH SEGOMOTSI MOMPATI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY		
Focus Area	Objective	Recommendation

1) Planning, Co-ordinating and Regulating of Fire Services	Objective 1: Adjusting powers and functions to absorb Naledi and Lekwa-Teemane fire services as a district competency	Engaging on the outstanding processes and procedures to absorb firefighting services of Naledi and Lekwa-Teemane as a district function.
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	Objective 2 Establish and adopt Norms and Standards for delivery of equitable services within the district.	Establishment and adopt fire fighting services delivery models for each of the Local Municipalities according to SANS 10090 for Fire Services within the District.
	Objective 3: Establish Fire Services By-Laws and Legislation	Establish and assist local municipalities to i endorsed Fire Services By-Laws,
	Objective 5: Organisational Structure	Amend the Existing Organogram providing for senior positions in the fire services. (Chief Fire officer, Assistant Chief fire officer and Senior Divisional officers)
		Fill vacancies (Appoint Assistant Manager Fire and Disaster Management, Station Officer at Molopo, Mamusa, Bloemhof Fire Services)
Recommendations Kagisano-Molopo Fire Service		
Focus Area	Objective	Recommendation
1) Planning, Co-ordinating and Regulating of Fire Services	Objective 1: Upgrade existing fire station infrastructure capacity at Kagisano	Create Additional Machine Bays to Secure Fire Appliances
	Objective 2: Explore the Need for Additional Remote Fire Houses in Kagisano/Molopo area	Investigate the Viability to Establish Additional Fire Houses for Remote Villages and Small Towns to Reduce Response Times to Fires
	Objective 3: Fire Fighting Water Infrastructure	Establish Form with Water Services Delivery Department towards the Provisioning of Fire Hydrants and Strategic Located Fire Fighting Water Provision Collection Points within the Municipal Area of Jurisdiction
	Objective 4: Improvement of Management Practices	Improve Management Practices at Molopo and Kagisano Fire Services
2) Fire Fighting Equipment and Specialised Fire Fighting	Objective 1: Maintain and Upgrade of Existing Portable Fire Fighting Equipment at Kagisano and Molopo Fire Services	Replace redundant Portable Fire Fighting Equipment at Kagisano and Molopo Fire Services i.e. Fire Hose and Fittings
3) Institutional Capacity and Human Resources	Objective 1: Effective Structure of Human resources at Kagisano and Molopo Fire Services Resources	Amend Expand and Restructure Institutional Organogram to Meet Minimum Standards Requirement in terms of Manning Levels and Level of Service Deliver.
		Recruit and Appoint Operational Fire Fighters to Achieve Minimum Appliance Manning Levels (Both Day & Night) time for Kagisano and Molopo Fire Services
	Objective 2: Appoint Supervisory Management Personnel	Appoint Personnel at Kagisano & Molopo Fire Services at Minimum Station Officer Level to Manage and Ensure Effective and Optimal Fire Fighting Services
	Objective 3: Staff Training	Implement Operational Fire Fighters Training at Fire Station level and provide specialised training for specialised conditions.
4) Communication Infrastructure and Resources	Objective 1: Develop/Expand and Maintain Existing Two Way Radio Communications System	Extend Existing Two Way Radio Communications Network to Provide Radio Coverage to Western Part of Kagisano
		Provide two-way radios for fire services personnel and vehicles.
		Link Proposed Additional Area Repeater with the Existing Microwave Link Network
	Objective 2: Build Community Awareness.	Implement Awareness Program Through Flyers, Newspaper notices and Road shows.

5) Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Activities and Legislation	Objective 1: Develop Fire Prevention & Fire Safety Capacity	Adopt Fire Brigade By-Laws and Promulgate New Flammable Liquids & Substance Handling & Transportation By-laws
		Establish and Implement Fire Prevention & Fire Safety Activities
		Introduce Fire Safety and Fire Awareness Campaigns.
6) Fire Suppression Operations	Objective 1: Set Operational Standards	Implement Written SOP's and PDA's in terms of Fire Suppression Operations.
		Set Standards to Comply with for Daily Vehicle and Human Resource Emergency Response Preparedness.
	Objective 2: Pre Fire Plans and Risk Visits	Prepare and Implement Planned Risk Visits in terms of Fire Risk Awareness and Preparedness.
		Prepare Pre-Fire Operations Plans in relation to High Fire Risks
	Objective 3: Asset Management and Maintenance	Ensure Asset Management and Maintenance in terms of Fleet and Asset Management Policy and Procedure
7) Occupational Health And Safety	Objective 1: Health and Safety Standards	Establish Occupational Health and Safety Practices at Each Fire Service
		Health and Safety Equipment to Allow for Safe Fire Fighting Practices
		NFPA Compliant Structural Fire Fighting Clothing for Operational Personnel
Recommendations Naledi Local Municipality		
Focus Area	Objective	Recommendation
1) Planning, Co-ordinating and Regulating of Fire Services	Objective 1: Reduce the Fire & Risk Hazard Response Exposure in North Eastern Parts of Naledi	Establish Fire Service within North Eastern Parts of Naledi (Stella) to Provide Effective and Equitable Fire Fighting Services to Remote Villages and Town Currently Without any Effective Fire Suppression Coverage.
	Objective 2: Replacement of old Fire Appliances	Replacement of Resque/pumper Fire Appliance
2) Fire Fighting Equipment and Specialised Fire Fighting	Objective 1: Replacement of Fire Fighting Equipment	Replace old Redundant Fire Fighting Equipment and Portable Fire Fighting Equipment
	Objective 2: Reduce the Risk of Exposure and Contain Hazmat Incidents	Purchase Specialised Equipment and Protective Suites to deal with Hazardous Material Incidents
	Objective 3: Fire & Water Provisioning Services Forum	Establish a Forum towards Improving the Provision and Maintenance of Fire Fighting Water Infrastructure
3) Institutional Capacity and Human Resources	Objective 1: Effective Structure of Human Resources	Amend Expand and Restructure Institutional Organogram to Meet Minimum Standards Requirement in terms of Manning Levels and Level of Service Deliver.
	Objective 2: Chief Fire Officer	MEC concurrency for the appointed Chief Fire Officer
	Objective 3: Training of Personnel	Set a Standard for Minimum Requirement of Skills Levels Required by Operational Staff
		Implement a Skills Training Program for Operational Staff
4) Communication Infrastructure and Resources	Objective 1: Develop/Expand and Maintain Existing Two Way Radio Communications System	Extend Existing Two Way Radio Communications Network to Provide Radio Coverage to Western Part of Kagisano
		Provide two-way radios for fire services personnel and vehicles.
		Link Proposed Additional Area Repeater with the Existing Microwave Link Network

5) Fire Suppression Operations	Objective 1: Set Operational Standards	Implement Written SOP's and PDA's in terms of Fire Suppression Operations.
		Set Standards to Comply with for Daily Vehicle and Human Resource Emergency Response Preparedness.
	Objective 2: Pre Fire Plans and Risk Visits	Prepare and Implement Planned Risk Visits in terms of Fire Risk Awareness and Preparedness.
6) Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Activities and Legislation	Objective 1: Fire Prevention/Fire Safety Standards	Implement an Effective Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Division to deal with Fire Risk and Hazards within the Municipal area.
	Objective 2: Fire Services By-laws and Legislation	Review and Amend Existing Fire Services By-Laws
		Enforce Fire Services By-Laws and Legislation to Reduce Fire and Risk Hazards
	Objective 3: Awareness Campaign	Implement a Fire Safety and Fire Prevention Awareness Campaign
7) Occupational Health And Safety	Objective 1: Health and Safety Standards	Establish Occupational Health and Safety Practices at Fire Service and Incidents
		Health and Safety Equipment to Allow for Safe Fire Fighting Practices
		NFPA Compliant Structural Fire Fighting Clothing for Operational Personnel
Recommendations Mamusa Fire Service		
Focus Area	Objective	Recommendation
1) Planning, Co-ordinating and Regulating of Fire Services	Objective 1: Fire Fighting Water Infrastructure	Establish Form with Water Services Delivery Department towards the Provisioning of Fire Hydrants and Strategic Located Fire Fighting Water Provision Collection Points within the Municipal Area of Jurisdiction
	Objective2: Fire Fighting Water Infrastructure	Establish Form with Water Services Delivery Department towards the Provisioning of Fire Hydrants and Strategic Located Fire Fighting Water Provision Collection Points within the Municipal Area of Jurisdiction
	Objective 4: Improvement of Management Practices	Improve Management Practices at Mamusa Fire Services
2) Fire Fighting Equipment and Specialised Fire Fighting	Objective 1: Breathing Apparatus Recharging Compressor	Purchase BA Compressor for Mamusa Fire Services
	Objective 2: Specialised and Hazardous Material Incident Handling	Purchase specialised Equipment and Protective clothing to Deal with Hazardous Material Incidents
3) Institutional Capacity and Human Resources	Objective 1: Appoint Supervisory Management Personnel	Appoint Personnel at Kagisano & Molopo Fire Services at Minimum Station Officer Level to Manage and Ensure Effective and Optimal Fire Fighting Services
	Objective2: Vacant Positions	Fill Vacant Fire Fighter Positions
4) Communication Infrastructure and Resources	Objective 1: Develop/Expand and Maintain Existing Two Way Radio Communications System	Extend Existing Two Way Radio Communications Network to Provide Radio Coverage to Western Part of Kagisano Provide two-way radios for fire services personnel and vehicles. Link Proposed Additional Area Repeater with the Existing Microwave Link Network
5) Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Activities and Legislation	Objective 1: Develop Fire Prevention & Fire Safety Capacity	Adopt Fire Brigade By-Laws and Promulgate New Flammable Liquids & Substance Handling & Transportation By-laws

		Establish and Implement Fire Prevention & Fire Safety Activities
		Introduce Fire Safety and Fire Awareness Campaigns.
6) Fire Suppression Operations	Objective 1: Set Operational Standards	Implement Written SOP's and PDA's in terms of Fire Suppression Operations.
		Set Standards to Comply with for Daily Vehicle and Human Resource Emergency Response Preparedness.
	Objective 2: Pre Fire Plans and Risk Visits	Prepare and Implement Planned Risk Visits in terms of Fire Risk Awareness and Preparedness.
		Prepare Pre-Fire Operations Plans in relation to High Fire Risks
	Objective 3: Asset Management and Maintenance	Ensure Asset Management and Maintenance in terms of Fleet and Asset Management Policy and Procedure
7) Occupational Health And Safety	Objective 1: Health and Safety Standards	Establish Occupational Health and Safety Practices at Each Fire Service
		Health and Safety Equipment to Allow for Safe Fire Fighting Practices
		NFPA Compliant Structural Fire Fighting Clothing for Operational Personnel
Recommendations Greater-Taung Municipality		
Focus Area	Objective	Recommendation
1) Planning, Co-ordinating and Regulating of Fire Services	Objective 1: Improvement of Management Practices	Improve Management Practices at G/Taung Fire Services
	Objective 2: Water Fire Appliances	Replacement of old Water Tanker at G/Taung Fire
	Objective 4: Fire Fighting Water Infrastructure	Establish Form with Water Services Delivery Department towards the Provisioning of Fire Hydrants and Strategic Located Fire Fighting Water Provision Collection Points within the Municipal Area of Jurisdiction
2) Fire Fighting Equipment and Specialised Fire Fighting	Objective 1: Specialised and Hazardous Material Incident Handling	Purchase specialised Equipment and Protective clothing to deal with Hazardous Material Incidents
3) Institutional Capacity and Human Resources	Objective 1: Effective Structure of Human Resources	Amend Expand and Restructure Institutional Organogram to Meet Minimum Standards Requirement in terms of Manning Levels and Level of Service Deliver.
	Objective 2: Appoint Supervisory Management Personnel	Appoint Personnel in Vacant Position at G/Taung Fire Services to Optimal Fire Fighting Services
4) Communication Infrastructure and Resources	Objective 1: Develop/Expand and Maintain Existing Two Way Radio Communications System	Expand the Existing Digital Link to Existing Radio Repeater at Reivilo to Provide Area Radio Coverage
		Provide two-way radios for fire services personnel and vehicles.
	Objective 2: Build Community Awareness.	Implement Awareness Program Through Flyers, Newspaper notices and Road shows.
5) Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Activities and Legislation	Objective 1: Develop Fire Prevention & Fire Safety Capacity	Adopt Fire Brigade By-Laws and Promulgate New Flammable Liquids & Substance Handling & Transportation By-laws
		Establish and Implement Fire Prevention & Fire Safety Activities
		Introduce Fire Safety and Fire Awareness Campaigns.
	Objective 2: Build Community Awareness.	Implement Awareness Program Through Flyers, Newspaper notices and Road shows.

6) Fire Suppression Operations	Objective 1: Set Operational Standards	Implement Written SOP's and PDA's in terms of Fire Suppression Operations.
		Set Standards to Comply with for Daily Vehicle and Human Resource Emergency Response Preparedness.
	Objective 2: Pre Fire Plans and Risk Visits	Prepare and Implement Planned Risk Visits in terms of Fire Risk Awareness and Preparedness.
		Prepare Pre-Fire Operations Plans in relation to High Fire Risks
	Objective 3: Asset Management and Maintenance	Ensure Asset Management and Maintenance in terms of Fleet and Asset Management Policy and Procedure
7) Occupational Health And Safety	Objective 1: Health and Safety Standards	Establish Occupational Health and Safety Practices at Fire Service and Incidents
		Health and Safety Equipment to Allow for Safe Fire Fighting Practices
		NFPA Compliant Structural Fire Fighting Clothing for Operational Personnel
Recommendations Lekwa-Teemane Municipality		
Focus Area	Objective	Recommendation
1) Planning, Co-ordinating and Regulating of Fire Services	Objective 1: Establishment of Fire Service Infrastructure	Establish Fire Service Infrastructure at Bloemhof, 3 Bay Fire Station Complete with overnight facilities for on-duty Personnel
		Upgrade and Establish overnight facilities for on-duty Personnel at Christiana
	Objective 2: Fire Fighting Water Infrastructure	Establish Form with Water Services Delivery Department towards the Provisioning of Fire Hydrants and Strategic Located Fire Fighting Water Provision Collection Points within the Municipal Area of Jurisdiction
	Objective 3: Fire Fighting Water Infrastructure	Establish Form with Water Services Delivery Department towards the Provisioning of Fire Hydrants and Strategic Located Fire Fighting Water Provision Collection Points within the Municipal Area of Jurisdiction
	Objective 6: Improvement of Management Practices	Improve Management Practices at Lekwa-Teemane Fire Services
2) Fire Fighting Equipment and Specialised Fire Fighting	Objective 1: Specialised and Hazardous Material Incident Handling	Purchase specialised Equipment and Protective clothing to Deal with Hazardous Material Incidents at Bloemhof
		Purchase specialised Equipment and Protective clothing to Deal with Hazardous Material Incidents at Christiana
3) Institutional Capacity and Human Resources	Objective 1: Effective Structure of Human Resources	Create Institutional Organogram to Meet Minimum Standards Requirement in terms of Manning Levels and Level of Service Deliver.
	Objective 2: Appoint Supervisory Management Personnel	Recruit and Appoint Personnel to Perform Operational Fire Fighting Functions at Minimum Station Officer Level to Manage and Ensure Effective and Optimal Fire Fighting Services
	Objective 3: Operational Personnel	Recruit and Appoint Personnel to Perform Operational Fire Fighting Functions
	Objective 4: Training	Establish Training Program for Operational personnel
4) Communication Infrastructure and Resources	Objective 1: Develop/Expand and Maintain Two Way Radio Communications System	Secure and maintain Two Way Radio Repeater communication installation at Bloemhof and Christiana.
		Provide two-way radios for fire services personnel and vehicles.
5) Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Activities and Legislation	Objective 1: Develop Fire Prevention & Fire Safety Capacity	Adopt Fire Brigade By-Laws and Promulgate New Flammable Liquids & Substance Handling & Transportation By-laws

		Establish and Implement Fire Prevention & Fire Safety Activities
	Objective 2: Build Community Awareness.	Introduce Fire Safety and Fire Awareness Campaigns. Implement Awareness Program Through Flyers, Newspaper notices and Road shows.
6) Fire Suppression Operations	Objective 1: Set Operational Standards	Implement Written SOP's and PDA's in terms of Fire Suppression Operations.
		Set Standards to Comply with for Daily Vehicle and Human Resource Emergency Response Preparedness.
	Objective 2: Pre Fire Plans and Risk Visits	Prepare and Implement Planned Risk Visits in terms of Fire Risk Awareness and Preparedness.
		Prepare Pre-Fire Operations Plans in relation to High Fire Risks
	Objective 3: Asset Management and Maintenance	Ensure Asset Management and Maintenance in terms of Fleet and Asset Management Policy and Procedure
7) Occupational Health And Safety	Objective 1: Health and Safety Standards	Establish Occupational Health and Safety Practices at Fire Service and Incidents
		Health and Safety Equipment to Allow for Safe Fire Fighting Practices
		NFPA Compliant Structural Fire Fighting Clothing for Operational Personnel

17.1.2 Spatial Planning & Land Use Management

- Development of Naledi Spatial Development Framework and Vryburg CBD Precinct Plan
- Subdivision and rezoning erf 3364 Vryburg and remainder erf 3361 Vryburg Extension 17; and remainder of erf 506 Vryburg
- Township Establishment – Hellio Park
- Re-layout of erf 5582 Boitumelong Extension 12
- Re-layout of erf 3206 Geluksoord Extension 4

17.2 Local Economic Development

The below listed strategies will assist the Municipality to fulfil its developmental mandate and assist in stimulating the District Economy:

LED Project/Programme	Focus	Motivation	Budget
SMME HUB	Formalization of Informal Trader Market	Build SMME Hub Stalls District wide	R 60 million
Farmers Support and Development Programme	Livestock, crop and infrastructure improvement for farmers	Emerging and Communal Farmers support through livestock improvement and crop massification as well as infrastructure development.	R80 million
Tourism establishment/products support	Improve the product quality and market of products	Provide material improvement support of products	R80 million

LED Bench- marking pro- gramme	Ensure imple- mentation of the developed and Council adopted Implementation plan of the signed MOU.	Partner with established economic devel- opment entities both public and private sectors	R500 000.00
LED, Tourism and Agricultur- al events and expos	Support market access for the economic sectors of the District across both local and outside	Host and attend market access opportuni- ties	R2 million
Marketing of the District: Billboards	Fix and furnish current billboard structures	Continues market visibility of the District area	R500 000
Small Business informal and formal & Coop- eratives(all sec- tors) on-going support (skills development, market access, funding/funding referrals, etc)	Ensure an eq- uitable reach of relevant infor- mation, support programmes and skills development for small busi- nesses across the district in partner- ship with relevant stakeholders.	Equitable support & information reach for all small businesses in the district.	R15 million

17.3 Municipal Financial Viability and Management

The below programmes will assist in ensuring sound financial management and ensuring the financial viability of the Municipality.

FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT								
Status Quo (Challenges arising from Status quo analysis)	Objective	Perform- ance Indicator	Baseline	5 Yr Targets				
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5
				2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Facilitate inclusion of designated groups into our SCM policies	Ensure that the desig- nated groups benefit from the procu- ment pro- cesses	Number of workshops undertaken by the de- partment	Legis- lation in place as a guide	2 work- shops per year and reports	2 work- shops per year and reports	2 work- shops per year and reports	2 work- shops per year and reports	2 workshops per year and reports
Facilitate disaggre- gated data of beneficia- ries of SCM	Ensure that the desig- nated groups are in- cluded in the SCM	Number of reports produced	Legis- lation in place as a guide	1 report	1 report	1 report	1 report	1 report

17.4 Institutional Development & Transformation

These strategies will promote organisational cohesion, effective human resource management and development; and ensure an effective and efficient performance management system.

- *The department has developed Recruitment and Retention Strategy to retain the scarce skills and retain them. There is a need to review the Strategy to align it with the needs of the new Council*
- *Promote teamwork (Collectivism) in our operations as opposed to working in silos.*
- *To have an informed workforce through departmental meetings and LLF Structures such as Training, Health & Safety Committees*
- *Strengthen Effective communication with the entire workforce*
- *Identify key skills and talents needed for the achievement of IDP strategic objectives and provide appropriate training thereto*
- *Recognition of the performance of employees and progressively improve benefits in line with Collective Agreements*
- *Ensure Performance Agreements of Section 54 & 56 Managers are signed in terms of the provisions of the Municipal Systems Act*
- *Cascade the PMS to lower echelons of the organizational hierarchical structure*
- *Build requisite capacity to appraise performance of the employees*
- *Develop Personal Development Plans to inform WSP*
- *Establish and ICT Committee*

17.5 Public Participation and Good Governance

These strategies will ensure effective and participatory governance and accountability.

- *Formulate appropriate policies on matters affecting designated groups in the District;*
- *Make necessary submissions through the various portfolio committees in regard to the policies of these groups in the district;*
- *Commission or do research on specific issues affecting designated groups in the district;*
- *Monitor impact of the legislation on the affairs of designated groups as implemented by departments internally and externally*
- *Convene intra and inter-departmental Committee meetings on specific issues pertaining to designated groups; Co-ordinate and ensure the implementation of specific programmes for all designated groups;*
- *Establishment of the Call Centre to enhance communication and Public Participation*
- *Mainstreaming of Special Programs into the Municipal Sectoral Plans*
- *Establishment, Strengthening, Capacitation and Support of Forums for Designated Groups*
- *Supplementary provision of resources to organizations addressing human Rights Priority Programmes (NPO Support Program)*
- *Inclusion of organizations for Special Programs in EPWP*
- *Community outreach programs creating awareness on Special Program issues*
- *Strengthening and capacitation of Intergovernmental Relations and implementation the District Development Model*
- *Effective Implementation of Communications Strategy in the District and its Local Municipalities*
- *Interactive and Cohesive Sports & Recreation Programmes*

10. APPROVAL

The 2023/2024 Final Reviewed Integrated Development Plan (2022-2027) was tabled and approved before the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality special council convened on the 29th May 2023 and Final approved Budget on the 22nd June 2023.

ANEXTURE B BUDGET ADJUSTMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2022/23

TABLE 1

BUDGET SUMMARY

Description	Budget Year 2022/23				Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
	Original Budget	Prior Adjusted	Other Adjusts.	Adjusted Budget	Adjusted Budget	Adjusted Budget
Total Revenue	R 466,256,754	R 471,990,754	R 2,220,917	R 474,211,671	R 503,485,127	R 539,630,418
Total Expenditure	R 463,959,525	R 533,088,876	R 6,859,213	R 539,948,089	R 522,550,451	R 561,691,377
Operational Surplus/(Deficit)	R 2,297,229	-R 61,098,122	-R 4,638,296	-R 65,736,418	-R 19,065,324	-R 22,060,959
Capital Grants	R 648,509,000	R 648,509,000	-R 119,453,000	R 529,056,000	R 753,337,000	R 793,050,000
Surplus/(Deficit)	R 650,806,229	R 587,410,878	-R 124,091,296	R 463,319,582	R 734,271,676	R 770,989,041

1. The municipality has adjusted Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG) by **(R119,453,000.00)** as per Government Gazette 48327 published on the 29th March 2023.
2. Interest earned - external investments adjusted upwards by **R2,221m**
3. Contracted Services adjusted by **R6,559m**
4. Transfers and subsidies – Expenditure adjusted by **R300 000.00**
5. The overall adjustment budget deficit is **(R65,736,418m)** and therefore unfunded as per s18 of the MFMA

**TABLE 2
REVENUE PER SOURCE**

Description	Budget Year 2022/23				Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
	Original Budget	Prior Adjusted	Other Adjusts.	Adjusted Budget	Adjusted Budget	Adjusted Budget
Revenue By Source						
Rental of facilities and equipment	1,340,754	1,340,754	-	1,340,754	1,399,747	1,462,735
Interest earned - external investments	10,000,000	15,000,000	2,220,917	17,220,917	17,000,000	19,000,000
Transfers and subsidies	454,271,000	454,271,000	-	454,271,000	483,526,000	517,491,000
Other revenue	645,000	1,379,000	-	1,379,000	1,559,380	1,676,683
Total Operating Revenue	466,256,754	471,990,754	2,220,917	474,211,671	503,485,127	539,630,418
Capital Grants	648,509,000	648,509,000	- 119,453,000	529,056,000	753,337,000	793,050,000
Total Operating and Capital Revenue	1,114,765,754	1,120,499,754	- 117,232,083	1,003,267,671	1,256,822,127	1,332,680,418

Governance and administration		194,059	199,793	-	-	-	-	-	2,221	2,221	202,014	212,902	229,430
Executive and council		43,501	43,501	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,501	44,975	48,024
Finance and administration		130,351	136,085	-	-	-	-	-	2,221	2,221	138,306	146,343	158,358
Internal audit		20,207	20,207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,207	21,585	23,048
Community and public safety		38,936	38,936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,936	41,590	44,409
Community and social services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sport and recreation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety		38,936	38,936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,936	41,590	44,409
Housing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic and environmental services		213,792	57,479	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,479	61,229	65,297
Planning and development		193,947	37,634	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,634	40,031	42,662
Road transport		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental protection		19,845	19,845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,845	21,198	22,635
Trading services		667,979	824,292	-	-	-	-	-	(119,453)	(119,453)	704,839	941,102	993,544
Energy sources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water management		667,979	824,292	-	-	-	-	-	(119,453)	(119,453)	704,839	941,102	993,544
Waste water management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue - Functional	2	1,114,766	1,120,500	-	-	-	-	-	(117,232)	(117,232)	1,003,268	1,256,822	1,332,680
Expenditure - Functional													
Governance and administration		167,747	181,614	-	-	-	-	-	4,859	4,859	186,473	178,612	195,748
Executive and council		59,650	66,789	-	-	-	-	-	4,859	4,859	71,648	70,250	75,739
Finance and administration		90,598	95,804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,804	89,767	99,176
Internal audit		17,499	19,021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,021	18,596	20,833
Community and public safety		33,736	43,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,500	49,693	52,071
Community and social services		192	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	200	209
Sport and recreation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety		33,544	43,308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,308	49,493	51,862
Housing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic and environmental services		65,670	66,308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,308	66,068	68,672
Planning and development		48,821	49,159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,159	49,700	51,390
Road transport		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental protection		16,849	17,149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,149	16,368	17,282
Trading services		196,807	241,667	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	243,667	228,177	245,200
Energy sources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water management		196,807	241,667	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	243,667	228,177	245,200
Waste water management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure - Functional	3	463,960	533,089	-	-	-	-	-	6,859	6,859	539,948	522,550	561,691
Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year		650,806	587,411	-	-	-	-	-	(124,091)	(124,091)	463,320	734,272	770,989

Table 5
ASSET MANAGEMENT

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati - Table B9 Asset Management -

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2022/23									Budget Year	Budget Year	
		Original	Prior	Accum.	Multi-year	Unfore.	Nat. or Prov.	Other	Total	Adjusted	Adjusted	Adjusted	
		Budget	Adjusted	Funds	capital	Unavoid.	Govt	Adjusts.	Adjusts.	Budget	Budget	Budget	
R thousands		A	7 A1	8 B	9 C	10 D	11 E	12 F	13 G	14 H			

Infrastructure		15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-
Community Facilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sport and Recreation Facilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Generating		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-revenue Generating		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational Buildings		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological or Cultivated Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Servitudes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licences and Rights		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Equipment		75	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	998	1,041
Furniture and Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Upgrading of Existing Assets to be adjusted	2a	121,050	121,270	-	-	-	-	-	-	121,270	292,050	253,961
Roads Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storm water Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Supply Infrastructure		110,000	110,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	110,000	292,000	233,911
Sanitation Infrastructure		11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,000	-	20,000
Solid Waste Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coastal Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information and Communication Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure		121,000	121,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	121,000	292,000	253,911
Community Facilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sport and Recreation Facilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Generating		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-revenue Generating		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational Buildings		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological or Cultivated Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Servitudes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Licences and Rights												
Intangible Assets		30	250	-	-	-	-	-	250	30	30	
Computer Equipment		20	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	20	
Furniture and Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machinery and Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transport Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		436,538	453,927	-	-	-	-	-	453,927	478,011	418,618	
Total Capital Expenditure to be adjusted	4											
<i>Roads Infrastructure</i>												
<i>Storm water Infrastructure</i>												
<i>Electrical Infrastructure</i>		296,034	296,034	-	-	-	-	-	296,034	335,038	304,343	
<i>Water Supply Infrastructure</i>		134,529	134,779	-	-	-	-	-	134,779	123,573	105,000	
<i>Sanitation Infrastructure</i>												
<i>Solid Waste Infrastructure</i>												
<i>Rail Infrastructure</i>												
<i>Coastal Infrastructure</i>												
<i>Information and Communication Infrastructure</i>		430,563	430,813	-	-	-	-	-	430,813	458,611	409,343	
Infrastructure												
Community Facilities												
Sport and Recreation Facilities												
Community Assets												
Heritage Assets												
Revenue Generating												
Non-revenue Generating												
Investment properties			4,599	-	-	-	-	-	4,599	-	-	
Operational Buildings												
Housing			4,599	-	-	-	-	-	4,599	-	-	
Other Assets												
Biological or Cultivated Assets												
Servitudes												
Licences and Rights												
Intangible Assets		3,200	4,670	-	-	-	-	-	4,670	2,870	3,017	
Computer Equipment		1,280	850	-	-	-	-	-	850	988	1,040	
Furniture and Office Equipment												
Machinery and Equipment		1,495	12,995	-	-	-	-	-	12,995	15,542	5,217	
Transport Assets												
Land												
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals												

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE to be adjusted	4	436,538	453,927	-	-	-	-	-	453,927	478,011	418,618	
ASSET REGISTER SUMMARY - PPE (WDV)	5	3,468,285	3,485,675	-	-	-	-	-	3,485,675	3,162,000	3,307,669	
<i>Roads Infrastructure</i>		458,318	458,318						458,318			
<i>Storm water Infrastructure</i>												
<i>Electrical Infrastructure</i>												
<i>Water Supply Infrastructure</i>		(391,098)	(391,098)						(391,098)	(408,306)	(426,680)	
<i>Sanitation Infrastructure</i>		3,377,353	3,377,603						3,377,603	3,532,389	3,706,557	
<i>Solid Waste Infrastructure</i>												
<i>Rail Infrastructure</i>												
<i>Coastal Infrastructure</i>												
<i>Information and Communication Infrastructure</i>												
Infrastructure		3,444,574	3,444,824	-	-	-	-	-	3,444,824	3,124,083	3,279,877	
Community Assets												
Heritage Assets												
Investment properties		9,144	9,144						9,144	9,546	9,546	
Other Assets												
Biological or Cultivated Assets												
Intangible Assets		8,593	8,593						8,593	8,971	8,971	
Computer Equipment		2,100	3,320						3,320	2,714	2,855	
Furniture and Office Equipment		1,430	1,250						1,250	1,144	1,203	
Machinery and Equipment												
Transport Assets		2,445	13,945						13,945	15,542	5,217	
Land			4,599						4,599			
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals												
TOTAL ASSET REGISTER SUMMARY - PPE (WDV)	5	3,468,285	3,485,675	-	-	-	-	-	3,485,675	3,162,000	3,307,669	
EXPENDITURE OTHER ITEMS												
<u>Depreciation & asset impairment</u>		91,077	90,960	-	-	-	-	-	90,960	97,453	104,274	
		2,310	18,235	-	-	-	-	-	18,235	22,356	27,461	

Repairs and Maintenance by asset class	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storm water Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Supply Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitation Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solid Waste Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coastal Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information and Communication Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Facilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sport and Recreation Facilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Generating		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-revenue Generating		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties		1,000	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	17,000	21,048	26,098
Operational Buildings		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets		1,000	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	17,000	21,048	26,098
Biological or Cultivated Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Servitudes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licences and Rights		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Equipment		-	25	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
Furniture and Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport Assets		1,310	1,210	-	-	-	-	-	1,210	1,308	1,363
Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OTHER ITEMS to be adjusted		93,387	109,195	-	-	-	-	-	109,195	119,808	131,736
<i>Renewal and upgrading of Existing Assets as % of total capex</i>		31.2%	30.1%						30.1%	61.3%	60.9%
<i>Renewal and upgrading of Existing Assets as % of deprecn</i>		149.5%	150.1%						150.1%	300.7%	244.5%
<i>R&M as a % of PPE</i>		0.1%	0.5%						0.5%	0.7%	0.8%
<i>Renewal and upgrading and R&M as a % of PPE</i>		4.0%	4.4%						4.4%	10.0%	8.5%


Regional Bulk Infrastructure (RBIG) Projetscs – Special Adjusted

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT SCOPE	2022/23 FY SPECIAL BUDGET ALLOCATION
Taung RBWSS Phase 2C : Construction of a gravity pipeline from Taung Dam to Taung	Construction of a gravity pipeline from Taung Dam to Taung	R2,500,000.00
Taung RBWSS Phase 2D : Construction of a 11MI/d WTW at Taung. Bulk supply pipelines to Cokonyane, Manokwane, Magogong, Bogosing & Taung Depot pump station pipeline. Construction of the following concrete reservoirs: 1MI at Manokwane; 3MI at Magogong; 6MI at Pudimoe & 1MI at Taung North	Construction of a 11MI/d WTW at Taung. Bulk supply pipelines to Cokonyane, Manokwane, Magogong, Bogosing & Taung Depot pump station pipeline. Construction of the following concrete reservoirs: 1MI at Manokwane; 3MI at Magogong; 6MI at Pudimoe & 1MI at Taung North	R22,000,000.00
Taung RBWSS Phase 2E-1 Construction of approximately 15km of 355mm diameter oPVC rising main combined with approximately 7km 350mm steel rising main from a new pump station to a new concrete reservoir	Construction of approximately 15km of 355mm diameter oPVC rising main combined with approximately 7km 350mm steel rising main from a new pump station to a new concrete reservoir	R6,800,000.00
Taung RBWSS Phase 2E-2 : Distribution Mains to South Eastern Villages (Western Portion)	Installation of bulk pipelines from the proposed new bulk reservoirs towards new and existing village reservoirs in Dikhuting, Pitsong, Ga-Mokakke, Lothwanyeng and Santapan	R12,571,152.51
Taung RBWSS Phase 2E-2 : Distribution Mains to South Eastern Villages (Northern Portion)	Installation of bulk pipelines from the proposed new bulk reservoirs towards new and existing village reservoirs in Morokweng, Manthestad, Makwating and Kolong	R22,671,275.41
Taung RBWSS Phase 2E-2 : Distribution Mains to South Eastern Villages (Central Portion)	Installation of bulk pipelines from the proposed new bulk reservoirs towards new and existing village reservoirs in Matsheng, Tlapeng Ext., Tlapeng1 and Tlapeng 2	R25,245,971.86
Taung RBWSS Phase 2F : Construction of additional Raw water storage, upgrading of raw water pump stations and access roads and landscaping at the Pudimoe three WTW modules	Construction of additional Raw water storage, upgrading of raw water pump stations and access roads and landscaping at the Pudimoe three WTW modules	R20,000,000.00

Upgrading & Extension of Bloemhof Water Treatment Works - Civil Works	Construction of new 10 MI/day WTW module next to the existing WTW in Bloemhof	R11,815,252.05
Upgrading & Extension of Bloemhof Water Treatment Works – Mechanical Works	Mechanical Works	R12,497,830.33
Phase 2: Gravity Main – Vaalpoort Reservoir to Schweizer Reneke Reservoir (11 km)	Construction of Gravity Main – Vaalpoort Reservoir to Schweizer Reneke Reservoir (11 km)	R2,633,140.72
Phase 3: Rising Main 1 – Bloemhof WTW to Olievenfontein Pump Station (25 km)	Construction of Rising Main 1 – Rising pipeline from the New Bloemhof Pump Station to the New Olievenfontein Elevated Storage Tank. Water will be pumped through a 350 mm ND pipeline over a distance of approximately 25 km	R3,932,899.05

Phase 4: Rising Main 2- Olievenfontein Pump Station (25 km) to Vaalpoort Reservoir	Construction of Rising Main 2 – Rising pipeline from the New Olievenfontein Pump Station to the New Vaalpoort Storage Tank. Water will be pumped through a 350 mm ND pipeline over a distance of approximately 25 km	R62,145,997.44
Mamusa Bulk Water Supply: Mechanical Works	Electrical / Mechanical Works	R5,000,000.00
Cluster 6: Bulk water upgrading to Bona Bona	Bulk water upgrading to Bona Bona	R31,314,480.62
Schedule 6B Payments to Construction Unit (DWS)	Schedule 6B Payments to Construction Unit (DWS)	R39,000,000.00
TOTAL ADJUSTMENT BUDGET		R280,128,000

WATER SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (WSIG)

							
DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti - Supporting Table SA36 Detailed Capital Budget							
R thousand	Function	Project Description	Project Number	Type	2023/24 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2023/24	Budget Year +1 2024/25	Budget Year +2 2025/26
WATER SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (WSIG)							
	Mamusa Local Municipality	Migdol Water Supply		New	11,080	–	–
	Greater Taung Local Municipality	Rietfontein Water Supply		New	17,328	–	–
	Greater Taung Local Municipality	Santapan Water Supply		New	7,095	–	–
	Greater Taung Local Municipality	Modutung Internal Water Reticulation Network Supply Upgrade		Upgrading	10,000	24,955	–
	Kagisano-Molopo Local Municipality	Matlabathlaba Water Supply		New	17,439	10,000	–
	Kagisano-Molopo Local Municipality	Mabone Water Supply		New	21,483	10,806	50,000
	Naledi Local Municipality	Upgrading of Small-Bore & South Street Sewer Infrastructure in Naledi (Huhudi)		Upgrading	15,575	–	22,450
	Naledi Local Municipality	Vryburg Bulk Water and Sanitation		Upgrading	–	29,239	22,450
	TOTAL WATER SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT(WSIG)				100,000	75,000	94,900

REGIONAL BULK INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (RBIG)



DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti - Supporting Table SA36 Detailed Capital Budget

R thousand	Function	Project Description	Project Number	Type	2023/24 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2023/24	Budget Year +1 2024/25	Budget Year +2 2025/26
REGIONAL BULK INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (RBIG)							
Greater Taung Local Municipality		Gravity Bulk supply line from Taung Dam to new 11 ML/Day WTW in Taung - Phase 2C		New	-	-	-
Greater Taung Local Municipality		Construction of new 11 MI/Day WTW in Taung, Bulk supply lines, reservoirs and Pump Stations - Phase 2D		New	4,000	-	-
Greater Taung Local Municipality		Construction of Pumpstation, Reservoirs and Elevated Reinforced Concrete Tower and Bulk pumping mains to Eastern Plateau in Taung - Phase 2E-1		Upgrading	-	-	-
Greater Taung Local Municipality		Construction Bulk supply lines and additional storage facilities villages on Eastern Plateau in Taung - Phase 2E-2		Upgrading	-	-	-
Greater Taung Local Municipality		Construction of additional Raw water storage, upgrading of raw water pump stations and access roads and landscaping at the Pudimoe three WTW modules: Phase 2F		Upgrading	92,500	56,197	-
Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality		Building of new 12 MI/day WTW module next to the existing WTW in Bloemhof		Upgrading	-	-	-
Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality		Bloemhof Water Treatment Works Upgrade – Mechanical Works		New	-	-	-
Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality		Bloemhof Water Treatment Works Upgrade – Electrical Works		New	-	-	-

RBIG Continues...

Mamusa Local Municipality	Phase 2: Gravity Main – Vaalpoort Reservoir to Schweizer Reneke Reservoir (11 km)		New	–	–	–
Mamusa Local Municipality	Phase 3: Rising Main 1 – Bloemhof WTW to Olievenfontein Pump Station (25 km)		New	–	–	–
Mamusa Local Municipality	Phase 4: Rising Main 2– Olievenfontein Pump Station (25 km) to Vaalpoort Reservoir		New	10,000	–	–
Mamusa Local Municipality	Mamusa Bulk Water Supply:Electrical Works		New		–	–
Mamusa Local Municipality	Mamusa Bulk Water Supply: Mechanical Works		New	35,000	–	–
Mamusa Local Municipality	Upgrading of the Storage facilities in Schweizer Reneke		Upgrading	–	27,500	–
Kagisano-Molopo Local Municipality	Cluster 1: Bulk water upgrading for Tlapeng Cluster		Upgrading	96,500	94,500	67,400
Kagisano-Molopo Local Municipality	Cluster 2: Bulk water upgrading for Ganyesa Cluster		Upgrading	4,500	34,500	65,000
Kagisano-Molopo Local Municipality	Cluster 3: Bulk water upgrading for Tlakgameng Cluster		Upgrading	4,500	34,500	50,000
Kagisano-Molopo Local Municipality	Cluster 4: Bulk water upgrading for Morokweng Cluster		Upgrading	4,500	34,500	50,000
Kagisano-Molopo Local Municipality	Cluster 5: Bulk water upgrading for Tseoge Cluster		Upgrading	4,500	34,500	50,000
Kagisano-Molopo Local Municipality	Cluster 6: Bulk water upgrading for Bona Bona Cluster		Upgrading	75,000	51,460	56,960
Kagisano-Molopo Local Municipality	Cluster 7: Bulk water upgrading for Pomfret, Bray and Tosca Cluster		Upgrading	4,500	46,605	75,000
Kagisano-Molopo Local Municipality	Refurbishment and Upgrading of the Christiana WTW		Upgrading	4,500	46,605	72,626
TOTAL REGIONAL BULK INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (RBIG)				340,000	460,867	486,986