

TSWAING LOCAL MUNICIPALITY ADOPTED INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2024 "Planning Towards Vision 2030"

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ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Dotoilo	
Acronym	Details	
	Integrated Development Plan	
	Closed Circuit Television	
DLG&HS	Department of Local Governance and Human	
000	settlements	
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	
CPI	Consumer Price Index	
DPME	Department: Monitoring and Evaluation	
DPLG	Department of Provincial and Local Government	
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry	
EEP	Employment Equity Plan	
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	
GIS	Geographic information system	
HH	Households	
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	
	Infection/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	
HRD	Human Resource Development	
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	
IT	Information Technology	
WAN	Wireless Area Network	
LAN	Local Area Network	
IRPTN	Integrated Rapid Public Transport Network	
RRT	Tswaing Rapid Transport	
KPI	Key performance Indicator	
LED	Local Economic Development	
MFMA	Local Government: Municipal Finance	
	Management Act 56 of 2003	
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	
MM	Municipal Manager	
MPRA	Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act	
	6 of 2004	
MSA	Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of	
	2000	
MTREF	Medium- term Revenue and Expenditure	
	Framework	
NDP	National Development Plan	
NGO	Non-government Organisation	
PIP	Performance Improvement Plan	
PMS	Performance Management System	
PMU	Project Management Unit	
PR	Proportional Representation	
SEDA	Small Enterprise Development Agency	
SETA	Sectoral Education Training Authority	
SMMEs:	Small, Micro and Medium Enterprises	
SEO	Search Engine Optimization	
SCM	Supply Chain Management	
SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation	
	Plan	



MAYOR'S FOREWORD

I am indeed honoured to present this Adopted Integrated Development Plan (IDP) in my tenure



as a mayor. This IDP seek to inculcate informed service delivery to our communities. let's acknowledge the positive contributions from all role players as government departments, parastatals, agencies, civil society formations and traditional leaders and mainly our community members in the public participation process.

The promise of a better future can only be realised by the type of robust discussions we undertake with our people that ultimately lead to a solid programme of action. The achievement of a remarkable goal is solemnly based on the commitment to register credible progress, and the slower progress, the

weaker the promise becomes, and this puts pressure on that commitment. We need concerted efforts to accelerate the implementation of the 2023/24 Integrated Development Plan to address backlogs on water, sanitation, Environmental Management and improve our economic development initiatives to fight poverty, income inequalities and unemployment which are the dominant challenges we face in our municipality.

The municipality has taken into consideration major policy pronouncements made by the Premier in his State of the Province Address respectively where they made a clarion call to all municipalities to prioritise the provision of basic services like water, roads, infrastructure and electricity and job creation. The new approach of District Development Model enables an integrated response to cross-cutting challenges with key departments to service our communities more efficiently.

Our 2023/24 targets have taken into considerations the inputs made by various sectors of our society and this has guided the formulation of concrete strategies that are aimed at ensuring improved approaches in our quest to accelerate service provision to our wards. Again, we have seen how resolutely our communities come together during these review sessions and constructively share with us to bring about concrete and visible change. This gives much encouragement to the leadership; illustrating that in partnership with communities we can overcome obstacles, because we have the collective responsibility and political will to do so.

We know that change rarely happens overnight, but it can be accelerated. Henceforth, the incremental pace of change in Tswaing Local Municipality. Clinging to the past won't help us navigate the future. We must be prepared for shifts, practice flexibility, work in partnership and learn continuously to move quickly through good times and bad times (crises and upheaval), knowing that we have the strength, capacity, and skills to adapt to new situations all the time.

Cllr Nora Ntombizodwa Mahlangu Mayor



SPEAKER'S FORWORD



It is my greatest pleasure as the Speaker of Tswaing Local Municipality to inform Municipal council and the community at large about the procedural steps undertaken and to be undertaken by the mayor in terms of Section 34 of Municipal Systems act, No.32 of 2000, to embark on Budget annual review and amendment of the integrated development plan.

As per the dictates of Chapter 4 Section 16 of the Municipal Systems act, NO. 32 of 2000, Community participation remain the cornerstone of our democratic government and as a result, we will work hand in clove with the office of the mayor to ensure inputs of the community in the IDP review for 2023/2024 financial year are well captured. November 2021 local government elections ushered in the 5th fiveyear IDP cycle, referred to as the 5th generation IDP's for municipalities. This 5th Generation IDP was effective from 1 July 2022 up to 30 June 2027. The 2023/2024 IDP is the first review of the 5th Generation IDP of the Tswaing Local Municipality.

The strategic direction of the Tswaing Local Municipality as captured in the 5-year IDP remains a direction pointer. The review process provides an opportunity to reflect on the lessons learnt during the previous financial years since the adoption of the 5th generation IDP, and to improve on the way that we as the Tswaing Local Municipality plan, budget and implement to ensure maximum impact and delivery of service to the community. This 2022 /2023 Review of the Integrated Development Plan does not aim at ticking compliance boxes, but an earnest re-evaluation and reassessment of Key business processes and Key deliverables as contained in the 5-year Plan. This review is underpinned by changes in the circumstances upon which the municipality operates, changes and updates in respect of the municipal statistical information and changes in the Municipal Financial position. To ensure that Council remains committed in achieving its predetermined objectives, the following are priority focus areas: Curbing the trends on the audited and reported Unauthorised, Irregular, Fruitless and wasteful expenditure.

- Stabilizing and growing the financial position of the Municipality.
- Prompt delivery of services and maintenance of municipal infrastructure.
- Realigning internal business processes around financial and non-financial records managements, in Upholding higher standards and practises of performance management and stringent enforcement of consequence management, and
- The general improvement of the audit opinion.

Chapter 6 section 38 of the Municipal Systems Act, NO 32 of 2000 emphasis the establishment of performance management systems, it is against this background that council will revamp its performance management systems to exercise its oversight function over administration by strictly ensuring and monitoring the fulfilment of the targets set in the SDBIP.

Yours in good governance,

Cllr Modisaotsile Sam Letlakane Speaker



MESSAGE FROM ACTING MUNICIPAL MANAGER

As rightfully said by the Honourable Mayor in her foreword, and Taking cue from the legislative directives, this municipality must Undertake the 5th Generation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the 2023-2024 period as prescribed. However,

The processes as prescribed has not been an easy task for this Municipality, given the real challenges it is faced with i.e., poor revenue collection and slow delivery of services. It has been a daunting task to compile this document, and whilst in the process of doing it, from time to time in the background, one is faced with challenges mentioned above, on how they will be addressed.

The IDP process provided this municipality with an opportunity to perform a self-introspection exercise, aimed at developing better strategies that will assist and support this municipality in addressing the systemic and development challenges it is faced with. All stakeholders across the three spheres of government be involved and must gear themselves up to pull all efforts to address the challenges mentioned earlier. This document has been crafted with the view to provide planners with a tool to address the serious challenges of service delivery.

It is intended to build on the work done in the previous financial years and ensure that moving forward in the next five years we intend to improve service delivery and enhance revenue collection. It is critical that all stakeholders in the community are pulled together to work for one vision, which is encapsulated in participating in the local IDP planning forum to ensure that better plans are made in realizing the objectives and strategies contained in this document.

Amongst the myriad of targets set, it is critical that we restore the culture of payment for services and accountability for consumers of basic services. This will bring back the confidence of the public in the municipality to ensure that impact is made with delivery of services. For ease of reference this document is divided into five sections in terms of the planning methodology of the IDP i.e., Analysis, Strategies, Projects, Integration and Approval. Under each section there is detailed planning data and information which will be used for formulating better plans, programs and projects.

Ms Gomolemo Moipolai Acting Municipal Manager

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Adopted 2023/2024 Integrated Development Plan (IDP) in compliance with Section 29(1)(b) and 16(1)(a)(i) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000). Section 26 of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 states that the Municipal IDP must reflect the under-mentioned components:

Chapter 1

This Section contains the Introduction & Legislative Framework which establishes the basis of the IDP emanating from the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, the White paper on Local Government, Local Government: Municipal System Act No. 32 of 2000 and various other pieces of legislation. The Long-term Municipal Developmental Vision Statement is clearly outlined in this chapter which remains to be the attainment of *"Excellent, Responsive and Growing Municipality with Economic and Social Prosperity for All"*. Section 1 further outlines the processes followed during the IDP review. The process plan was duly approved by Council within 60 days after the start of the financial year being August 2022.

The section further looks at both the National and Provincial Policy context to ensure that the IDP aligns with the National (National Development Plan) as well as the Provincial agenda (Northwest Province Development Plan).

The IDP as detailed in this section sets out the Municipal Strategic agenda which includes the Vision, Mission, Municipal Values, Strategic Priorities/Thrusts as well as the Municipal Goals.

IDP Development and Key priorities: As detailed in section 1 the Tswaing Local Municipality's developmental priorities are as follows: 4

1) Efficient Provision of quality Basic Services and Infrastructure Development within a well-planned Spatial Structure.

2) Drive diversified Economic Growth

3) Ensure Municipal Financial Viability and Management.

4) Maintain Clean, Green, Safe and Healthy Municipal Environment for all.

5) Transform and maintain a vibrant and sustainable rural development.

6) Uphold Good Governance and Public Participation Principles; and

7) Drive Optimal Institutional Development, Transformation and Capacity Building.

The document is duly aligned to the following national and provincial plans and programme: National Development Plan, Medium Term Strategic Framework, Northwest Development Plan, Back to Basics and National Outcomes.

Chapter 2

This Section contains the overall Municipal analysis and statistical assessment of the demographic profile for the entire Municipality. It also denotes the analysis of functions rendered by the municipality as stipulated in the Municipal Structures Act No. 117 of 1998, including Basic Services, Social and Community development matters, financial analysis, Economic development and planning etc.

Community Developmental needs from all the 14 Wards of the Municipality were corroborated during the ward committee meetings are also summarized in this Section of the document.

Chapter 3

This Section comprises the following components:

a) **Implementation Plan**, which is constituent of the Key Focus Areas, Developmental Strategies, Key Performance Areas (KPIs and pre-determined Performance Targets for the incumbent Financial Year.

b) Tswaing Local Municipality Prioritised Projects over the 2023/24 MTREF.

c) **Programmes and/or Projects** funded and implemented by the National and Provincial Departments and other Organs of the State within Tswaing Local Municipality's jurisdictional area.

d) **Programmes and Projects** implemented by the Business Community through Social Labour Plans (SLPs) and Corporate Social Investments (CSIs) in fulfilment of the Legislative requirements for their operations within a specific area.

Chapter 4

This Section deals with Sectoral Analysis and Strategies per Key Performance Areas (KPAs). The mandate of all eight (4) Directorates of the Municipality is unpacked in accordance with the ensuing developmental imperatives of the Municipality, emanating challenges and the proposed interventions thereto.

Chapter 5

The Integration Phase seeks to integrate various Sector Plans and Programs to avoid duplication of resources by National, Provincial and Local spheres of government. In compliance to the legislation, Tswaing Local Municipality has the following plans and programme in place:

- Revenue Enhancement Programme /Financial Plan.
- Service Delivery Budget and Implementation Plan (SDBIP);
- Risk Based Audit Strategy & Plan.
- Water Service Development Strategy & Plan.
- Local Economic Development Strategy & Plan.
- Integrated Waste Management Strategy & Plan.
- Disaster Management Strategy & Plan.
- Performance Management Policy Framework.
- Integrated Transport Plan (ITP).
- Urban Development Strategy (CDS).
- Draft Spatial Development Framework (SDF).
- Draft Housing Sector Plan.
- Electricity Master Plan.
- Draft Human Resource Development Strategy.
- Draft Communication Strategy.
- HIV/Aids Plan; and
- Employment Equity Plan and Procurement Plan
- Human Resources Management Strategy & HR Plan

Chapter 6

This Section is dedicated to the five (5) year Financial Plan which is aimed at ensuring that the Municipality is striving for sound Financial Management and Viability. Looking at the medium-term with regards to the ensuing developmental imperatives and related strategies, the plan seeks to address several aspects to achieve the desired outcomes within the five-year period. For the remainder of the 2022 – 2027 term of Council, the Municipality will focus on the following as a five-year planning approach:

a) Financial Stability (Short-term, 1 – 2 years).

- b) Financial Consolidation (medium-term, 3 years); and
- c) Sustainability (long-term, 4 5 years)

Chapter 7

This Section outlines the Municipality's Performance Management and Monitoring processes, mechanisms, and procedures, and how the Municipality plans to continuously improve on its Performance Management Processes, thereby attracting and building a high performing team for better service delivery. During the review cycle, changes to the IDP process and content have been necessitated due to:

□ Amendments in response to changing circumstances.

□ Needs to improve the IDP process and content.

Organisational arrangements were put in place as per the Process Plan and all legislative prescripts were adhered to. Of particular note have been the effective launching and subsequent operations of all the necessary structures such as the IDP Representative Forum, and other IGR Forum.



INTERNAL STRUCTURES

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Tswaing Local Municipality has 28 elected councillors, made up of 14 ward councillors and 14 proportional representative councillors. The African National Congress has 19 seats while the Democratic Alliance has 4 seats, Economic Freedom Fighters has 4 seats and the Freedom Front Plus has 1 seat.

Ward Councillors The following are the ward councillors of Tswaing Local Municipality: -

Ward Cllr	Ward No	Party
Tshomarelo Piet January	1	ANC
Motseothata Victor Mogodu	2	ANC
Matshidiso Margaret Moreo	3	ANC
Nozemanga Wilheminah Thwane	4	ANC
Ralebatla Levy Tlhagale	5	ANC
Tebogo Jan Sekgelo	6	ANC
Nkagisang Patrick Moleboge	7	ANC
Gosiame David Gaedie	8	ANC
Shuping Joel Kgatitswe	9	ANC
Jacob Papi Molatudi	10	ANC
Selminah Kedumetse Moleleki	11	ANC
Simane Michael Williams	12	ANC
Thomas Mpho Sehemo	13	ANC
Puseletso Meriam Mokoto	14	ANC

Proportional Representative Councillors

Name of Councillors	Party
Modisaotsile Sam Letlakane	ANC
Ntombizodwa Norah Mahlangu	ANC
Mmamme Emmah Molete	ANC
Nkagisang Joseph Molehabangwe	ANC
Florah Lobelo	ANC
Soret Viljoen	DA
Linda Yvonne Taaljardt	DA
Joseph Kagiso Mangwejane	DA
Marlize Alison Collaghan	DA
Modisaotsile Andrew Molamuagae	EFF
Nooinyana Rebecca Baitsumedi	EFF
Merriam Mmatlala Moruapheko	EFF

Kabelo Petrus Mathibe	EFF
Engela Maria Johanna	FF+

Tswaing Council Committees and Chairperson

Portfolio	Name /Surname	Cellphone	Email Address	Gender
committee		No		
	Cllr Puseletso Marriam		Puseletsomokoto34@gmail.com	Female
Corporate	Mokoto(Chairperson)			
and ICT	Cllr Tebogo Jan Sekgelo		Thizatebogo31@gmail.com	Male
Services	Cllr Victor Motseothata		motsevictor@gmail.com	Male
	Mogodu			
	Cllr Marlize Alison Calligan		marlizecallaghan@gmail.com	Female
	Cllr Mmatlala Merriam		Moruaphekomerriam@gmail.com	Female
	Moruapheko			
Portfolio	Name /Surname	Cellphone	Email Address	Gender
committee		No		
	Cllr Nkagisang		nkagisangmolehabangwe@gmail.com	Male
Planning,	Molehabangwe(Chairperson)			
Development	Cllr Kabelo Petrus Mathibe		mathibekp@gmail.com	Male
and Technical	Cllr Nozemanga Wilheminah		thwanenozemanga@gmail.com	Female
	Thwane			
	Cllr Kagiso Joseph		Kagisomangwejane9@gmail.com	Male
	Mangwejane			
	Cllr Nkagisang Patrick		Patrickmoleboge7@gmail.com	Male
	Moleboge			
Portfolio	Name /Surname	Cellphone	Email Address	Gender
committee		No		
	Cllr Soret Viljoen(Chairperson)		soret@oukalahari.co.za	Female
Finance	Cllr Nooinyana Rebecca		nooinyanabaitsumedi@gmail.com	Female
	Baitsumedi			
	Cllr Mmane Emma Molete		Moleteemmah9@gmail.com	Female
	Cllr Mpho Thomas Sehemo		Thomassehemo809@gmail.com	Male
	Cllr Kedumetse Salamina		mmakamogelokediemetse@gmail.co	Female
	Moleleki		m	
Portfolio	Name /Surname	Cellphone	Email Address	Gender
committee		No		
	Cllr Molamuagae(Chairperson)		<u>kvmmosime@gmail.com</u>	Male
Community	Cllr Linda Yvonne Taaljard		Taaljard5@icloud.com	Female
Service and	Cllr Gosiame David Gaedie		Davidgaedie1984@gmail.com	Male
Transport	Cllr Realebatla Levy Tlhagale		Tlhagalel81@gmail.com	Male
	Cllr Shuping Joel Kgatitswe		joelkgatitswe@gmail.com	Male

Portfolio committee	Name /Surname	Cellphone No	Email Address	Gender
Municipal	Cllr Papi		Beymolatudi83@gmail.com	Male
Public	Molatudi(Chairperson)			
Account	Cllr Piet January			Male
Committee	Cllr Matshidiso Margret Moreo		matshidisomoreo@gmail.com	Female
(MPAC)	Cllr Simane Williams			Male

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TSWAING LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee is established in terms of Section 50 of the Municipal Structures Act, The Mayor serves as the chairperson of the Executive Committee which is made up of councillors who are also chairpersons of Section 79 committees. The table below consists of the members of the Executive Committee and their respective Portfolio Committees.



CIIr NKAGISANG MOLEHABANGWE

CHAIRPERSON: INFRASTRUCTURE & TECHNICAL SERVICE COMMITTEE

- Manage water and sanitation division.
- Manage the mechanical & electrical division
- Manage roads and storm water division
- Render administrative support to the department
- Render Project Management
- Maintenance of buildings and municipal facilities



Cllr Soret Viljoen

Chairperson: financial Services

- Manage Revenue & Collection
 Policies and procedures.
- Render Budget and Financial Statements Services
- Manage Expenditure and Credit
 Control Mechanism
- Render asset, fleet, and supply chain management



CIIr PUSELETSO MOKOTO

CHAIRPERSON: CORPORATE SERVICES

- Manage and operate the Multi-Purpose Community Centre
- Render legal services regarding Contracts, Title Deeds, Securities, By- laws
- Render Office Auxiliary Services to the Municipality
- Render Human Resources Management
 - Render Information,
 Communication and Technology
 function and Render Records
 Management



CIIr MODISAOTSILE MOLAMUAGAE CHAIRPERSON: COMMUNITY SERVICES COMMITTEE

- To manage environmental services and waste management
- To manage public safety and licensing
- To manage library, cemeteries, recreation facilities and parks
- Render town planning, land use and housing services and Manage Local Economic Development

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Cllr Jacob Papi Molatudi serves as the MPAC Chairperson of the municipality and is responsible for the oversight of the Council. The Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) has been established by council in terms of section 79 of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998. The purpose of the committee is to perform an oversight function on behalf of the council over the executive functionaries of the council to the extent set out herein.



Jacob Papi Molatudi MPAC Chairperson

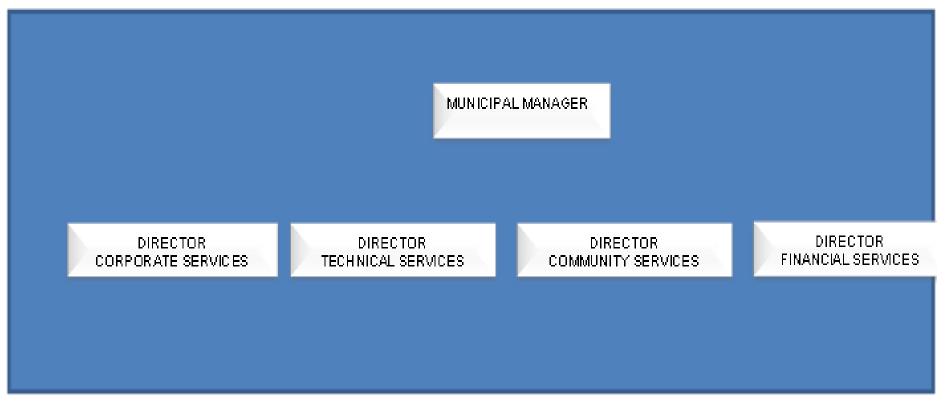
LEGASLATIVE DUTIES OF MPAC

- 1. In accordance with Section 79A(3)(a)-(e), the legislative duties of MPAC shall be to.
 - a. Review the Auditor General's reports and comments of the management committee and the audit committee and make recommendations to the municipal council.
 - b. Review the internal audit reports together with comments from the management committee and the audit committee and make recommendations to the municipal council.
 - c. Initiate and develop the oversight report on annual reports contemplated in section 129 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act.
 - d. Attend to and make recommendations to municipal council on any matter referred to it by the municipal council, executive committee, a committee of the council, a councillor and municipal manager and
 - e. On its own initiative, subject to the direction of council, investigate and report to the municipal council on any matter affecting the municipality.



Municipal Administration

The municipality has 4 main departments and the office of the Municipal Manager, which also serve as a department as depicted below.



WUNICI
 Waste removal (street cleaning) Cleaning & gardening Services Deforestation Services at the Point Security Sanitation of vehicles Hygiene services Burial services Removal of medical waste Removal of construction rubble Removal of illegal structures and signs Recycling of Waste Renting of ablution facilities Waste Management Public Safety and Traffic Law Enforcement Housing and Human Settlement

MUNICIPAL KEY PERFOMANCE INDICATORS

	PLANNING & ECONOMIC
INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT
 Potholes (jet patching) & Storm water cleaning, Painting of roads & Paving Water tanks, Digging of trenches (for electrical lines), EPWP Workers & Fix and control of pipelines, Drafting of master plans & Professional Services GIS (geographic information system) Spatial and Town Planning (& Township Establishment & Land Use), Building Control & Monitoring , Approval of Architectural Plan Land Surveyors Services 	 Intergraded Planning & Development Performance Management Monitoring & Evaluation Tourism & Marketing Broadband Technology & Digital Innovation Investment & Enterprise Development (SMME Support) Promote Manufacturing & Industrial Development (Agro – Processing) NATURE RESERVE Support (HENK JOUBERT) Business Licenses & Compliance

KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS

The above Tswaing Local Municipality Strategic Agenda should be implemented in pursuance of the following six Key Performance Areas for Local Government as contained in the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (2006) as promulgated by National Government:

KPA1: Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development

To have a representative and motivated municipal work force with high ethical standards empowered to render optimal services.

KPA2: Municipal Financial Viability and Management

To manage the Municipality's finances to ensure a financially viable Municipality able to meet all financial obligations.

KPA3: Spatial Rationale and Municipal Planning Alignment - To ensure that all development within the municipality is based on a coherent Spatial Rationale as defined in the Municipal Spatial Development Framework and that all sector plans are aligned to this rationale.

KPA4: Local Economic Development and Job Creation

To facilitate and implement local economic development initiatives and processes to promote sustainable economic growth for the municipal area.

KPA5: Basic Service Delivery

To render cost effective and sustainable services to the entire community with diligence and empathy

KPA6: Good Governance and Public Participation To ensure service delivery in accordance with "Batho-Pele" principles and legislative requirements and through extensive consultative processes with local stakeholders/ communities.

SWOT ANALYSIS			
Analysis STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES		
 Credible IDP Council approved and adopted Sector Plans By-laws and Policies in place. The municipality is functioning as both a Water Services Authority and Water Services Provider The municipality has two mines, which provides opportunities for job creation There are some policies and procedures in place. There is still basic service delivery which can be built on The municipality has structure with clear roles and responsibilities 	 Limited access to strategically located land Uncontrolled land invasion and Informal Settlement Contravention of Land Use Management Scheme Poor maintenance and management of open spaces and heritage sites Poor maintenance of municipal assets High distribution losses in water and electricity Negative audit opinion Lack of cash reserves Low revenue collection rate Fraud and corruption Policy and procedure not being followed (i.e., recruitment policy, SCM policy) Service delivery not adequate Cash flow challenges Low revenue collection Lawlessness Poor planning – All strategic positions are not filled (Section 57 manager) 		

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
 Municipality strategically located along the N14 corridor Potential for agriculture, tourism and mining related sectors Potential to increase revenue base Private Public Partnerships, Mining industries to be engaged to assist in capital funding Development of the integrated public transport network to enhance urban sustainability Explore Green energy/ alternative sources of energy Establishment of small industries that can be supported by mines Possible partnership with mines and other businesses (PPP) Job creation at the existing mines, Operation and maintenance and capital projects Job creation through EPWP and CWP programme Job creation through formation of cooperatives Development and revenue diversification through Tourism Small industries 	 Declining mining economy Service delivery protests Insufficient budget for infrastructure development and maintenance Ageing and failing infrastructure Low levels of skills and education High dependency rate (Growing indigent register) Negative perception about municipality by the community Illegal connection of services. (Unauthorised usage of municipal services) Undiversified economy High unemployment rate Low levels of household income Influx of migrant workers Vandalism and theft of infrastructure network Community protests Unemployment increasing Increase in revenue collection due to unemployment Increase in number of disciplinary hearings Influx of informal settlement Challenges to service informal settlements Negative audit report

MANAGEMENT OF THE IDP PROCESS

District IDP Framework

Section 27 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act requires that each District Municipality, after following a consultative process with local municipalities within its area, must adopt a framework for integrated development planning in the area as a whole. The District IDP Framework binds both the District and Local Municipalities in the area of District Municipality.

Furthermore, the Municipal Systems Act, 2000, and the IDP District Framework must contain:

- Plans and planning requirements binding in terms of National and
- Provincial Legislation on the District Municipality, its constituent Local Municipalities or any specific municipality.
- Matters to be included in the integrated development plans of the district municipality and local municipalities that require alignment.
- Principles to be applied and co-ordination approach to be adopted of those matters.
- Procedures for consultation between the district municipality and local municipalities during the drafting of their respective integrated development plans.
- Procedures to effect essential amendments to the framework.

The main purpose of the District Framework is to achieve alignment, integration, coordination, and support of all the integrated development plans in the district.

Where the local is not an authority of a power or function in terms of the Minister's or MEC's allocations, it will play a support and facilitation role. Tswaing Local Municipality has therefore taken the District IDP Framework into consideration when developing this IDP in order to align its programmes and projects with that of Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality.

Structure	Function
Municipal Council	Consider and adopt a Process Plan
	Consider and approve the IDP
IDP Management	 Decide on the process plan.
Committee-Chaired by	Be responsible for the overall management, co-ordination and monitoring of the process and drafting of the
the Municipal Manager	IDP.
the Municipal Manager	 Decide on the roles and responsibilities of persons involved in the process
	 Link the planning process to their constituencies and/or wards.
Ward Councillors	Lead consultation meetings at ward level
	Ensure that ward issues are addressed
IDP Managor	 Facilitates IDP Processes of the municipality.
IDP Manager	Advice the Municipal Manager on IDP Processes and Timeframes

2.1.1 Roles and Responsibilities for the IDP Process

	Act as point of contact between the municipality and the sector departments
	Ensures that the municipality has an IDP Process Plan – communicated internally and externally
IDP Steering Committee	 Provide relevant technical, sector and financial information to be analysed for determining priority issues. Contribute technical expertise in the consideration and finalisation of strategies and identification of projects. Take the responsibility for preparing amendments to the draft IDP for submission to the municipal council for approval and the MEC for Local Government for alignment

IDP REVIEW PROCESS

IDP Representative Forum- Chaired by the Mayor	 Represents the interests of their constituents in the IDP process. Provides an organisational mechanism for discussion, negotiation and stakeholders and the Municipality. Ensures communication between all stakeholders' representatives. Monitors the performance of the planning and implementation process
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Planning and Consultative Structures Tswaing Local Municipality utilizes the following structures to promote participation and cooperation with stakeholders.

Name of IGR Structure	Composition	Function
Mayors Forum	Executive Mayors and Mayors	Give political directives
Speakers Forum	Speakers of District and local municipalities	Public participation
Municipal Managers' Forum	Municipal Managers	Provide support to political structures and take administrative accountability
Technical Cluster Forums	Directors of departments and Directors of sector departments	Provide technical support to municipal managers
IDP Forum	Directors of planning of municipalities in the district	Run the processes of IDP Review

Table1: IGR structures

2.1.2 IDP Process Plan

The table below provides in detail a programme of the Budget and IDP process that was followed to develop this Integrated Development Plan.

PHASE ONE	KEY PROCESS	TIME FRAME	ACTIVITY	VENUE	ROLEPLAYERS
	Council Meeting	August 2022	-To adopt the IDP/Budget Process Plan	Council Chambers	Council
	IDP Representative Forum	September 2022	 -To discuss the MEC'S Assessment Report -Get a progress report on the approved project ts by different sectors 	Council Chambers	IDP Rep. Forum Members
	Review 2022/2023 Performance	September 2022	-Review of the 2020/21 KPA's, KPI's and Targets	-	Directors and Managers
ANALYSIS	Public Participation	September – January (2022- 2023)	-Community need collected verified and refined. Training on municipal planning process.	All Wards	 Community Sector Departments Councillors Traditional Leaders
PHASE TWO	KEY PROCESS	TIME FRAME	ACTIVITY	VENUE	ROLEPLAYERS
STRATEGIES	Initiate the IDP Review Process	October 2022	-Consolidate IDP needs / Budget priorities from the community -Analyse and review the needs and priorities -Integrate information of all the phases of the IDP Process	Boardroom	 IDP Steering Committee Project Task Teams
	Set Strategic Objectives and Targets	November 2022	-Compile Corporate Plan in line with IDP- Compile and link Departmental Operational Plans with Corporate Plan and the IDP	Boardroom	 Directors and Managers
	Consider Sector Programmes	November 2022	-Engage with Provincial and National Sector Departments on sector Departments on sector service delivery priorities for alignment with municipality's development plans	-	 IDP Manager Municipal Manager Office of the Mayor
PHASE THREE	KEY PROCESS	TIME FRAME	ACTIVITY	VENUE	ROLE PLAYERS

	Consultation process	November 2022	Commence community and stakeholder's consultation.		 IDP Manager / Mayor
PROJECTS	Draft Budget	January 2023	-Consolidate and prepare proposed budget and plans for the next financial year taking into account previous year's performance as per audited financial statements	-	 CFO Municipal Manager and Directors
PHASE FOUR	KEY PROCESS	TIME FRAME	ACTIVITY	VENUE	ROLE PLAYERS
	AdjustmentBudgetandmid-termperformancereports	January 2023	Table mid-term performance report and budget adjustment	Council Chambers	 Mayor Council Municipal Manager
INTEGRATION	Strategic Planning Session	March 2023	Development of Draft SDBIP's for proper alignment with Budget and IDP	-	 Municipal Manager Directors/Managers
	IDP Representative Forum	March 2023	Invite different sector departments to make submission into the draft IDP document.	Council Chambers	 Rep. Forum Members
	IDP/Budget Steering Committee	March 2023	To discuss and make recommendations on the 2022/24 Draft IDP/Budget	Council Chamber	IDP/Budget Steering Committee Members
	Tabling of a Draft Budget/IDP	March 2023	Finalize draft budget/IDP, plans and budget related policies for approval by Council.	Council Chambers	 Municipal Manager
	Consultation and Public Hearings on the Budget and IDP	April 2023	Conduct public meetings throughout the municipality and invite inputs on the Draft budget and Draft IDP	-All Wards	 Community Members
PHASE FIVE	KEY PROCESS	TIME FRAME	ACTIVITY	VENUE	ROLEPLAYERS
APPROVAL	Revise and finalize budget document	May 2023	-Revise budget document in accordance with consultative processes and taking into account results from 3 rd quarterly review -Prepare the final budget/IDP for approval	-Council Chamber	 Municipal Manager IDP Manager CFO

	IDP Representative Forum	May 2023	-Presenting the final IDP/Budget documents	Municipal Hall	Rep. Forum Members
	IDP/Budget Steering Committee	May 2023	To discuss and make recommendations on the final 2023/2024 IDP/Budget	Council Chamber	IDP/Budget Steering Committee Members
	Approval of budget/ IDP 2023/2024	May 2023	Table Annual Budget and Reviewed IDP forapprovalbyCouncilincludingbudgetrelated policies	Council Chambers	Council
	KEY PROCESS	TIME FRAME	ACTIVITY	VENUE	ROLE PLAYERS
	Publication of the Budget and IDP	June 2023	-Submit Annual Budget /IDP to National and Provincial Treasury and COGTA	-	Municipal Manager
PUBLICATION	Finalizing the SBDIP	June 2024	 -Approve SDBIP and conclude the signing of Performance Agreements within 28 days -Publicize the SDBIP and Performance Agreement - Submit SDBIP within 14 days 	-	Municipal Manager

IDP Assessment Summary

The municipality has seen an improvement in its relationship with the sector departments which has seen sector departments actively participating in the IDP Process. As a result, projects from the sector departments form part of this IDP.

Project funding remains a challenge as indicated by the amount of **R32M (2023/2024)** (New Financial year) which has been allocated by the Municipal Infrastructure Grant. The municipality will implement a revenue enhancement project aimed at raising more funds for infrastructure development, operations, and maintenance.

Lastly, in order to realize the programmes and projects in this IDP, the targets and key performance indicators will be cascaded into service delivery and budget implementation plans (SDBIPs), which will serve as annual plans and a contract between the municipality and the community. Communities and stakeholders will use the SDBIPs to hold the municipality accountable for the commitments made in this document.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, 108 of 1996 obliges a municipality to structure and manage its administration, budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community, to promote the social and economic development of the community and participate in national and provincial development programmes.

The Municipal Systems Act, 2000 requires a municipality to create systems that are necessary to enable municipalities to move progressively towards the social and economic upliftment of local communities. Key to these systems is the process of the development of the IDP and the budget.

In line with these legislative requirements, Tswaing Local Municipality has developed the 2022-2027 Integrated Development Plan as council's strategic document through which it aims to uplift the socio-economic status of its communities.

- The IDP for the municipality must be aligned to the IDP Framework guide.
- There is sector support which must be aligned to the Planning processes during the review process.
- IDP process plan adopted but there is a need to coordinate sector engagements at District level.
- Statistics South Africa (STATSA) will facilitate engagements to assist with statistical data to inform planning.
- The municipality has complied in terms of the Municipal Systems Act, but it is evident that sector participation and engagements is not conducted throughout the planning cycle, due to gaps identified during the assessment.

This document is arranged in terms of the required IDP format as follows:

- Executive Summary
- Situational Analysis
- Vision and Mission
- Strategic Objectives and Development Strategies
- Programmes and Projects
- KPIs and Targets



CHAPTER 1

1.1 NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL POLICY CONTEXT

Development in South Africa is broadly guided and directed by a wide range of legislation. Some legislation is sector specific e.g., housing, transport, and environment, while others are more generic in nature, focusing on planning processes, alignment of planning processes and proposals, and the legal requirements pertaining to sector plans to be compiled.

The following section briefly deals with each of these and highlights the most salient aspects emanating from the aforementioned policies/ plans.

National Development Plan – Vision 2030

This IDP represents the contribution of Tswaing Local Municipality towards the attainment of the government's vision 2030 of eliminating poverty and reducing inequality. In line with this vision the municipality will increase investment in infrastructure, create opportunities for investment, prioritise rural development and improve the skills of the employees, councillors, and communities.

In the end the municipality wants to create its fair share of the targeted five million jobs by 2030. In pursuing the above objectives, we must reaffirm our commitment to the national and provincial priorities and mandates which are founded on the following concretes and directives The National Development Plan envisages an economy that serves the needs of all South Africans – rich and poor, black and white, skilled and unskilled, those with capital and those without, urban and rural, women and men. The Vision is that by 2030 the economy should be close to full employment, equip people with the skills they need; ensure that ownership of production is less concentrated and more diverse (where black people and women own a significant share of productive assets); and be able to grow rapidly while providing the resources to pay for investment in human and physical capital. Subsequently, the National Development Plan proposes to create 11 million jobs by 2030 by:

- □ Realising an environment for sustainable employment and inclusive. economic growth.
- □ Promoting employment in labour-absorbing industries.
- □ Raising exports and competitiveness.
- Strengthening government's capacity to give leadership to economic. development.
- □ Mobilising all sectors of society around a national vision.

Proposals to increase employment and growth include the following:

□ Raise exports, focusing on those areas where South Africa already has the endowments and

comparative advantage, such as mining, construction, mid-skill manufacturing, agriculture

and agro-processing, tourism, and business services.

 $\hfill\square$ Increase the size and effectiveness of the innovation system and ensure. closer alignment

with companies that operate in sectors consistent with the growth strategy.

□ Improve the functioning of the labour market to help the economy absorb.

more labour,

through reforms and specific proposals concerning dispute resolution and discipline.

□ Support small businesses through better coordination of activities in small ' business agencies,

development finance institutions, and public and private incubators.

□ Improve the skills base through better education and vocational training.

□ Increase investment in social and economic infrastructure to lower costs, raise productivity.

and bring more people into the mainstream of the economy.

Reduce the regulatory burden in sectors where the private sector is the main investor, such as broadband internet connectivity, to achieve greater capacity and lower prices.

□ Improve the capacity to the state to effectively implement economic policy.

□ The upgrading of informal settlements.

□ Public transport infrastructure and systems, including the renewal of the commuter rail fleet, supported by station and facilities upgrades to enhance. links with road- based services.

Producing about 20 000 MW of renewable electricity by 2030, importing.
 electricity from the region, decommissioning 11 000 MW of aging coal fired.
 power stations, and accelerated investments in demand-side savings,

including technologies such as solar water heating.

□ To create a million jobs through agricultural development based on effective land production.

 Ensuring food security and the empowerment of farm workers, and promote industries such.
 as agro-processing, tourism, fisheries, and small enterprises in rural areas where potential exists.

1. MEDIUM TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2022-2027

The Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) is Government's strategic plan for the 2014-2019 electoral term. It reflects the commitments made in the election manifesto of the governing party, including the commitment to implement the NDP. The MTSF sets out the actions Government will take and targets to be achieved and focuses on the following priorities:

- □ Radical economic transformation, rapid economic growth, and job creation.
- □ Rural development, land and agrarian reform and food security.
- Ensuring access to adequate human settlements and quality basic. services.
- □ Improving the quality of and expanding access to education and training.
- □ Ensuring quality health care and social security for all citizens.
- □ Contributing to a better Africa and a better world.
- □ Social cohesion and nation building.

Below is a summary of the priority national outcomes set out in the MTSF:

1. BOKONE BOPHIRIMA PROVINCE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Northwest Provincial Development Plan (PDP) is predominantly based on the National Development Plan (NDP) and attempts to align with the vision, objectives and priorities of a united South Africa by 2030.

The chosen development priorities with which the province intends to align to the National Development Plan (NDP) are the following:

Provincial Priority Area 1: Economy and Employment

The provincial economy needs to become more productive, more competitive, and more diversified. Prioritised sectors are identified as such for their potential to encourage or drive growth and or for their ability to create employment. The sectors identified include:

- □ Agriculture
- □ Mining
- □ Construction and infrastructure
- Specific manufacturing sub-sectors with special reference to renewal energy manufacturing
- □ Tourism (as part of the Trade, Transport and Finance sectors)
- Overarching strategic priorities: Small, Medium and Micro-sized.
 Enterprises (SMME)
 development and financial sector inclusion and development (SMMEs are located in all sectors of the economy)

Provincial Priority Area 2: Economic Infrastructure

- Develop and improve water infrastructure (the focus being on re-use, conservation and maintenance
- □ Develop energy infrastructure and services provision.
- Expand renewable energy with special reference to solar power (solar Power heaters and solar photovoltaic technologies)
- Develop (provide, upgrade, and maintain) transport infrastructure.
- □ Improve public transport and mobility in rural areas.
- Accelerate deployment of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure and increase utilisation.

Provincial Priority Area 3: An Integrated and Inclusive Rural Economy

- Agriculture production needs to be expanded with emphasis on well-.
 supported small-scale farming, communal farmers, commercial farmers.
 and cooperatives.
- Rural economies will be activated through improved infrastructure and service delivery, a review of land tenure, services to small and micro farmers, a review of mining industry commitments to social investment, and tourism investments.

Provincial Priority Area 4: Human Settlement and Spatial Transformation

- □ Ensure that the delivery of housing contributes to the restructuring of towns. and cities and strengthens the livelihood prospects of households.
- Active citizenship in spatial development should be supported through.
 properly funded interventions that encompass citizen-led neighbourhood
 vision and planning processes; and the introduction of social compacts.
- Settlement planning should ensure the creation of spaces that are liveable, equitable, sustainable, resilient, and efficient, and that support economic. opportunities and social cohesion.

Provincial Priority Area 5: Improving Education, Training, and Innovation

- □ Strong Early Childhood Development (ECD), basic education, further and higher education systems are critical to the development of the province.
- Improve basic education learning outcomes and eradicate infrastructure. backlogs
- □ Enhance Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in schools.
- □ Align higher education skills development with economic growth sectors. and clusters
- □ Strengthen and expand the number of Further Education and Training

(FET) colleges so that the participation rate can grow to 25 per cent.

 Promote distance education and Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Provincial Priority Area 6: Environmental Sustainability 11

- Investment in skills, technology and institutional capacity is crucial in all. aspects regarding a sustainable society and low-carbon economy.
- □ Commitment to the protection of biodiversity
- □ Resource Critical Areas must be identified and protected through a 'spatial. contract' binding on all spheres of government and relevant role-players
- □ Waste management must be effective and focus on recycling and re-use. And value of the waste as a resource for socio-economic upliftment
- □ Prepare for climate change and other environmental pressures through. coordinated planning.
- The protection of the freshwater eco-system and Water Critical Biodiversity Areas

Provincial Priority Area 7: Social Protection

- □ Social support should go beyond relieving poverty through promoting self-. reliant sustainable development.
- □ Social support should be provided in such a manner that once the support. is removed the individual, household or community can be self-sustainable.
- Social protection must be approached holistically. The needs, realities, conditions and livelihoods of individuals, households and communities do not stand isolated from the broader environment in which they operate.

Provincial Priority Area 8: Improving Health

- The social determinants of health need to be addressed, including. promoting healthy behaviours and lifestyles
- Households need information and incentives to change their behaviour. toward healthy and active lifestyles
- □ Strengthening the health care system and improving its management.
- Combat HIV and Aids and decrease the burden of disease from TB.
 Broaden coverage of antiretroviral (ARV) treatment to all HIV-positive people
- □ Improve human resources within the health sector.

Provincial Priority Area 9: Building Safer Communities

- Demilitarise the police and improve professionalism throughout the police. service. The police should at all times act professional, impartial, responsive and competent
- An integrated approach is needed to build safer sustainable communities.
 Coordination is required between a variety of departments, the private sector and community bodies
- All vulnerable groups including women, children, and rural communities. should enjoy equal protection through effective, coordinated responses of the police, business, and civil society

Provincial Priority Area 10: Building a Capable and Development State

- Build a skilled, professional public service performing a developmental and transformative role
- □ Improve accountability and transparency, including increased public. awareness and access to information

Provincial Priority Area 12: Transforming Society and Uniting the Province

- The values provided in the Constitution and in the Bill of Responsibilities provide the basis for human dignity that should be taught to and accepted. by each member of the provincial population
- □ Through sports, art and culture in the province, human well-being will be enhanced and stimulated, and social cohesion will be promoted.

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

The District Development Model announced by the President seeks to address the silos and the lack of coherence of planning and implementation in all spheres of governance.

The purpose of the launches is, amongst others, to kick-start a diagnostic towards One Plan for implementation in each of the districts in the country. The plan will ensure that government plans and implements in unison with other stakeholders over the short, medium, and long terms. This plan will also do away with the current challenges of poor intergovernmental coordination, planning, budgeting, and implementation.

The aim of this report is to provide a development profile of the Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality (NMMDM). The report also provides an analysis of the key development trends in the NMMDM area.

In addition to providing a development profile for the NMMDM, the report also identifies key challenges, which include significantly high levels of poverty, high unemployment rates, jobless growth in the economy, and an overall declining economy that is, in part perpetuated by apartheid spatial patterns.

The Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality (NMMDM) is one of the four district municipalities (DMs) in the Northwest Province (NWP) with a total extend of 28 206 km². According to Statistics South Africa Community Survey (STATSSA CS) 2016, NMMDM has a total population of 889 108. It is comprised of five Local Municipalities (LMs) namely, Ditsobotla LM, Mahikeng LM, Ramotshere Moiloa LM, Ratlou LM and Tswaing LM. NMMDM is centrally located amongst Bojanala Platinum DM, Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati DM and Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM within the NWP and shares a boundary with the Republic of Botswana to the north "a gateway to the broader Southern African Development Countries (SADC) region", the Northern Cape Province to the South-west and Limpopo Province to the north-east.

The main economic activity across the district is Agriculture which include both Crops and Livestock, Arts and Culture in some areas, Tourism in some areas, and Mining which is confined to some isolated areas. The Capital City of the Province, Mahikeng, with all the government buildings, provide employment to many thousands of government employees as well as other related industries.

According to Ngaka Modiri Molema IDP (2017/2022), its strategic location offers great opportunities towards the economic development of the district underpinned by various development corridors namely:

- Platinum Corridor (N4), which stretches from the east to the west of NMMDM connecting the Republic of South Africa with the Republic of Botswana and Republic of Mozambique.
- The N18 Western Frontier Corridor N18; and
- The N14 route provides the link between Gauteng and the Northern Cape Province, and it is supported by the Johannesburg- Vryburg railway line which is also joining up with the Johannesburg- Cape Town railway line in the West.

This illustrates the economic opportunities that lie within the district and the potential to create much-needed jobs, reduce poverty and inequality. It is in this context that municipal socio-economic conditions should inform resource allocation and effective, efficient, and accountable use of resources is of paramount importance. The report will as a result focus three critical pillars which are population dynamics which should always be considered by each local municipality when planning and distributing resources, development indicators which the plan and resources used by the municipality must transform and finally, infrastructure provision.



CHAPTER 2

2 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Municipal Background

THE LOCALITY OF THE TSWAING LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

This section contains an overview of the status quo of the internal and external environment of Tswaing Local Municipality. The first part provides an overview of the municipality while the rest of the section consists of the analysis of the statistics of the municipality from demographics, household infrastructure and development. The statistics used here are derived from the *Census* 2011. This data, Census 2011 provides a more recent picture of development in the municipal area since the 2007 Community Surveys.

The availability of the 2011 Census and own municipal data enabled us to analyze the development in the municipal area from 1996 to 2011. In each of the areas covered by the statistics, a comparison is made between what was the level of development in 2001 and the situation in 2011. In this way the reader can make conclusions on whether there was real development in Tswaing Local Municipality or not.

2.2 Municipal overview

The Tswaing Local Municipality is a Category B municipality situated in the Ngaka Modiri Molema District in the Northwest Province. It is one of the five local municipalities in this district, making up almost a quarter of its geographical area.

Tswaing Local Municipality provides the basic services in its area of jurisdiction except water and sanitation, which are provided by the Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality in all Rural Villages of Tswaing. The data from Census 2011 indicates that there has been tremendous improvement in the allocation of services to the communities in the Tswaing Local Municipality, especially housing, water, electricity, and sanitation.

Despite these positive results, the municipality still faces challenges with regards to backlogs in the provision of water, sanitation, roads and other basic services. The main reason for this is the increase in population in the past 10 years, partly due to evictions of people in the surrounding farms and partly because of the natural growth of the population

Area: 5 875km²

Cities/Towns: Delareyville, Ottosdal, Sannieshof

Main Economic Sectors: Agriculture, small-scale mining

The section that follows consists of the analysis of the demographic, development and infrastructure profile of the municipality. The Global Insight Regional Explorer version 593, 2011 is the main source of data used here. A comparative analysis is made of the levels and types of services and development for the years 2000 and 2010. This analysis will provide the reader with a picture of the progress made with regard to service delivery and development in general in Tswaing Local Municipality.

2.2 Demographic Profile

"Demographics", or "population characteristics", includes analysis of the population of a region. Distributions of values within a demographic variable, and across households, as well as trends over time are of interest. In this section, an overview is provided of the demography of the Tswaing Local Municipality.

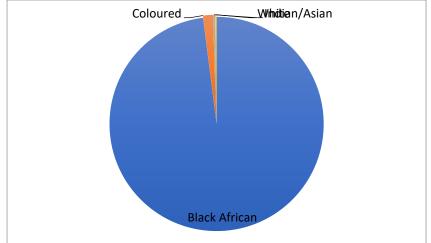
2.2.1 **Population**

Population statistics is important when analyzing an economy, as the population growth directly and indirectly impacts employment and unemployment, as well as other economic indicators such as economic growth and per capita income. According to Global Insight Regional Explorer and Census 2011, Tswaing Local Municipality has a total population of 124 218 people, of which 92% are black African, 5,6% are white people, with other population groups making up the remaining 2,4%.

Of those aged 20 years and older, 23,5% had some form of primary schooling, 26,7% had some form of secondary schooling, 15,7% have completed matric and 5,6% have some form of higher education.

2.2.2 **Population by Population Group**

The graph below outlines population by population group for the period 2000 - 2010



Group	Percentage	
Black African	92,4%	
Coloured	1,4%	
Indian/Asian	0,3%	
White	5,6%	
Other	0,2%	

Group	Percentage

Population Groups

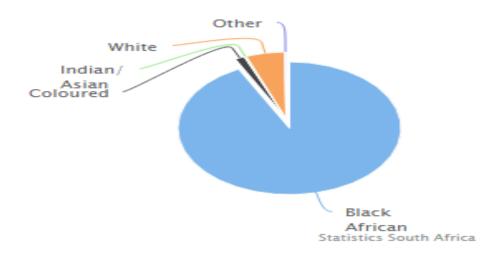


Figure 1: Number of people per population Group (Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer 2011)

The graph above indicates that the Africans accounts for about 92% of the total population of Tswaing Local Municipality. In terms of growth in the population between 2000 and 2010, the African population group grew by 16 898, with the Asian population growing by 1 194, the number of coloureds increased by 644 and whites by 40 in the municipality of Tswaing.

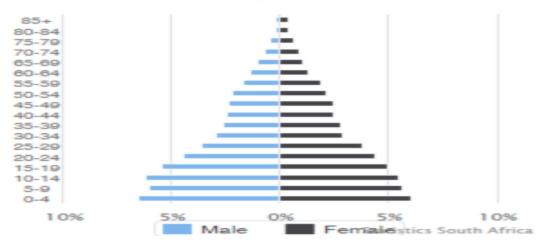
2.2.3 **Population by Age.**

The figure below indicates population growth by age.

Age	Males	Females
0-4	6,5%	6,1%
5-9	6%	5,7%
10-14	6,2%	5,5%
15-19	5,4%	5%
20-24	4,4%	4,4%
25-29	3,6%	3,8%
30-34	2,9%	2,9%
35-39	2,6%	2,8%

Age	Males	Females
40-44	2,4%	2,5%
45-49	2,3%	2,3%
50-54	2,2%	2,2%
55-59	1,7%	1,9%
60-64	1,3%	1,3%
65-69	1%	1,1%
70-74	0,7%	0,9%
75-79	0,4%	0,7%
80-84	0,2%	0,4%
85+	0,2%	0,4%

Sex and Age Distribution



2.3 Infrastructure Development

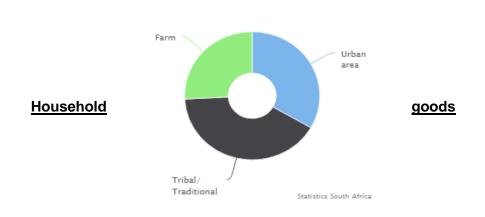
2.3.1 Housing

Living conditions

There are 30 634 households with an average household size of 4,0 persons per household. 21,4% of households have access to piped water in their dwelling and 27,6% have access to piped water in the yard. Only 9,9% of households do not have access to piped water.

Settlement type

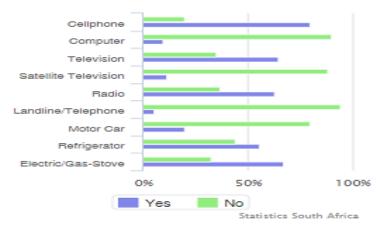
Area	Percentage
<u>Urban</u>	<u>33,3%</u>
Tribal/Traditional	<u>40,9%</u>
<u>Farm</u>	<u>25,8%</u>



Settlement Type

Item	Yes	No
Cellphone	<u>79,8%</u>	<u>20,2%</u>
Computer	<u>9,6%</u>	<u>90,4%</u>
Television	<u>65,1%</u>	<u>34,9%</u>
Satellite Television	<u>11,5%</u>	<u>88,5%</u>
<u>Radio</u>	<u>63%</u>	<u>37%</u>
Landline / Telephone	<u>5,4%</u>	<u>94,6%</u>
Motor Car	<u>20,2%</u>	<u>79,8%</u>
Refrigerator	<u>55,7%</u>	<u>44,3%</u>
Electric / Gas-Stove	<u>67%</u>	<u>33%</u>

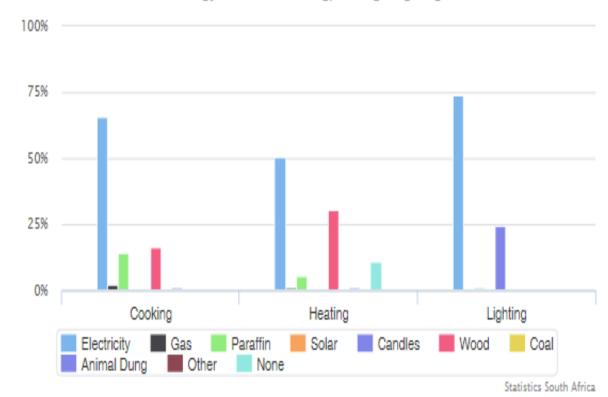
Household Goods



Energy or fuel for cooking, heating and lighting

Energy Source	<u>Cooking</u>	<u>Heating</u>	<u>Lighting</u>
<u>Electricity</u>	<u>66%</u>	<u>50,6%</u>	<u>73,7%</u>

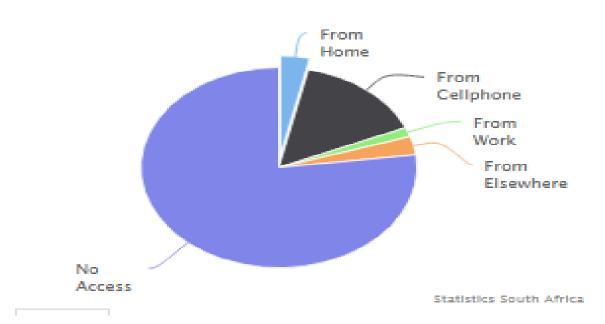
Energy Source	<u>Cooking</u>	<u>Heating</u>	<u>Lighting</u>
Gas	<u>2%</u>	<u>1%</u>	<u>0,1%</u>
Paraffin	<u>14,1%</u>	<u>5,2%</u>	<u>1,3%</u>
<u>Solar</u>	<u>0,1%</u>	<u>0,1%</u>	<u>0,1%</u>
<u>Candles</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>24,3%</u>
Wood	<u>16,4%</u>	<u>30,4%</u>	<u>0%</u>
<u>Coal</u>	<u>0,3%</u>	<u>0,5%</u>	<u>0%</u>
Animal Dung	<u>1%</u>	<u>1,1%</u>	<u>0%</u>
<u>Other</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>
None	<u>0,2%</u>	<u>11,1%</u>	<u>0,5%</u>



Energy or fuel for cooking, heating & lighting

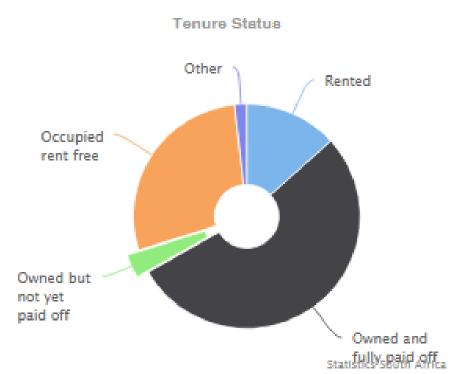
AccessPercentageFrom Home3,4%From Cellphone15,1%From Work1,5%From Elsewhere3%No Access77,1%

Access to Internet



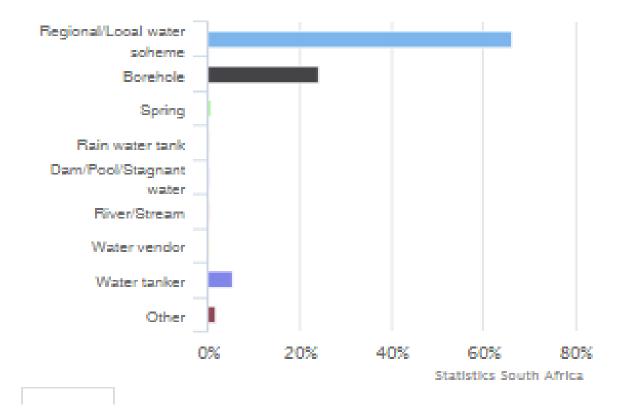
Tenure status

Tenure Status	Percentage
Rented	<u>13,3%</u>
Owned and fully paid off	<u>53,5%</u>
Owned but not yet paid off	<u>3,4%</u>
Occupied rent free	<u>28,2%</u>
<u>Other</u>	<u>1,7%</u>



Source of water

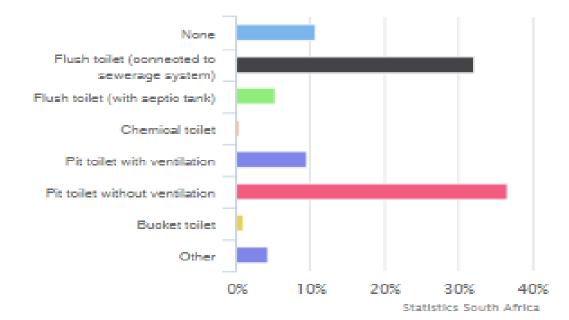
Source of water	Percentage
Regional/Local water scheme (operated by municipality or other	<u>66,5%</u>
Borehole	<u>24,3%</u>
Spring	<u>0,6%</u>
Rain water tank	<u>0,3%</u>
Dam/Pool/Stagnant water	<u>0,3%</u>
River/Stream	<u>0,2%</u>
Water vendor	<u>0,4%</u>
Water tanker	<u>5,6%</u>
<u>Other</u>	<u>1,7%</u>



Source of Water

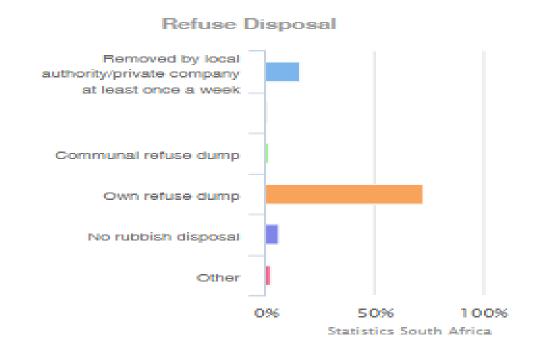
Toilet facilities	
Toilet Facility	Percentage
None	<u>10,8%</u>
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	<u>32,1%</u>
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	<u>5,2%</u>
Chemical toilet	<u>0.4%</u>
Pit toilet with ventilation	<u>9,5%</u>
Pit toilet without ventilation	<u>36,7%</u>
Bucket toilet	<u>1%</u>
<u>Other</u>	<u>4,3%</u>





Refuse disposal.

Refuse Disposal	Percentage
Removed by local authority/private	<u>16,3%</u>
Removed by local authority/private	<u>0,6%</u>
Communal refuse dump	<u>1,5%</u>
Own refuse dump	<u>72,7%</u>
No rubbish disposal	<u>6,6%</u>
Other	<u>2,3%</u>



2.4 Human Development

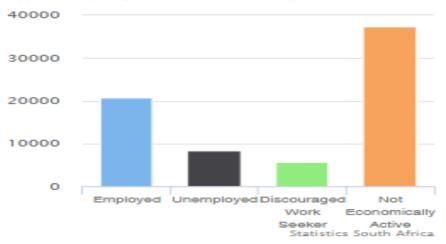
The Global Insight data indicate that the human development index in Tswaing Local Municipality was 0.39 in 2000 and it increased by 0.1 to 0.40 in 2010. The human development index is a measure used to assess the relative level of socio-economic development of an area or country, it measures the population's life expectancy, level of education and per capita income. The 0.40 score of Tswaing indicate that the municipal area is relatively underdeveloped when compared to the national figure of 0.68. This is however understandable due to the rural nature of the municipal area.

Economy

Unemployment rate is 28,7% and there are 29 104 people who are economically active (employed or unemployed but looking for work). There are 5 610 people who are classified as discouraged work-seekers. The unemployment rate amongst the 14 113 youth (15 - 34 years) in the municipality stands at 40,1%.

3. Employment status

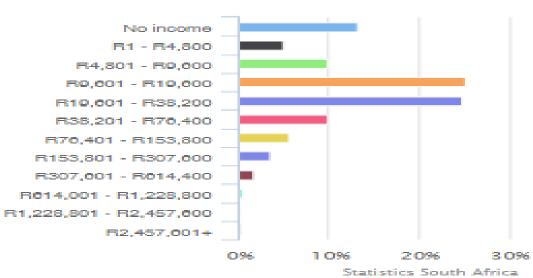
Employment Status	<u>Number</u>
Employed	<u>20754</u>
Unemployed	<u>8350</u>
Discouraged Work Seeker	<u>5610</u>
Not Economically Active	<u>37353</u>



Employment for those aged 15-64

4. Average household income

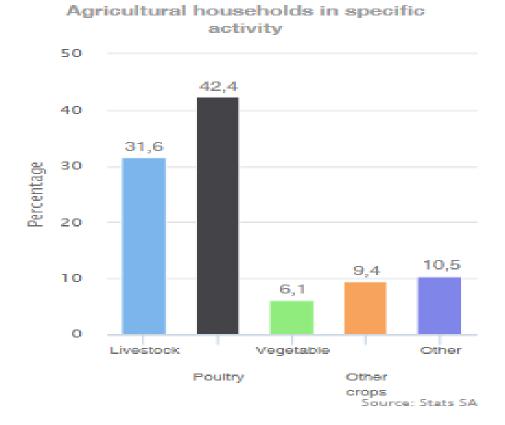
Income	Percentage
None income	13,3%
R1 - R4,800	4,9%
R4,801 - R9,600	9,9%
R9,601 - R19,600	25,3%
R19,601 - R38,200	24,9%
R38,201 - R76,4000	10%
R76,401 - R153,800	5,5%
R153,801 - R307,600	3,6%
R307,601 - R614,400	1,7%
R614,001 - R1,228,800	0,5%
R1,228,801 - R2,457,600	0,2%
R2,457,601+	0,2%



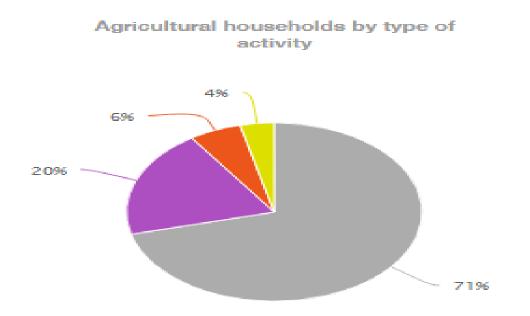
Average Household Income

5. Agriculture

Agricultural households	
Type of specific activity	Number
Livestock production	4,947
Poultry production	6,638
Vegetable production	961
Production of other crops	1,469
Other	1,651

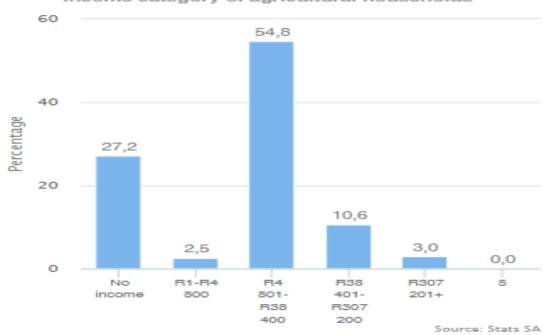


Type of activity	Number
Crops only	<u>0</u>
Animals only	<u>7,116</u>
Mixed farming	<u>1,960</u>
<u>Other</u>	<u>373</u>



Source: Stats SA

Income category of agricultural households	
Annual income category of agricultural household heads	<u>Number</u>
No income	<u>2,724</u>
<u>R1-R4 800</u>	<u>252</u>
<u>R4 801-R38 400</u>	<u>5,492</u>
<u>R38 401-R307 200</u>	<u>1,061</u>
<u>R307 201+</u>	<u>305</u>
Unspecified	<u>187</u>



Income category of agricultural households



CHAPTER 3

Needs Analysis

Results of Community Consultations:

Several consultative meetings were held with communities during January 2022 and February 2022 in line with the Process Plan with communities and other stakeholders. Communities and stakeholders listed issues contained in the table below as their main challenges that the municipality as government, must focus on.

Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3
 Witpan 1&2 Internal Roads Public Road (R1067) Schools dilapidated (Thipenyane & Bahentswe) Electricity Water Library High must lights Electricity infills. Housing units (500)Witpan 2 Clinic Fencing for cemeteries VIP toilets Sports ground LED (Job creation) Disability centre VIP toilets Multipurpose centre Speed humps-scholar patrol Deelpan Internal Roads Water Electricity High Mast Light RDP (3000 Units) VIP Toilets 	 RDP 200 Houses (Backlog) 1000 RDP Units Re-gravelling of internal roads Request meter Connection in the yard Electrification Emergency houses (20 Units) High must lights (Each section) Water upgrading on stand. Water problem (entire ward) Bridges not complete VIP toilets Refurbishment and extension of old community hall Job creation Bursaries, learnerships and scholarships Fencing of cemeteries College Funding of LED projects Sports & Recreational facilities 	 Internal roads a Community Hall High must Lights Roads D170,D 405 and Z 403 tarred roads Hall - Shaleng not complete Re-gravelling of internal roads Regravelling of Cemetry Roads and toilets. VIP Toilets (1000 Units) Community Library Bridges Electricity Extension Water extension Maintenance windmills and dams Health Centre Youth development

Ward 4	Ward 5	 (Mogawane Moshoete primary Emergency houses (100 units) Multipurpose and Art centre LED Projects Sports ground Cemetery fencin
Ward 4 Thawane Access Roads Internal Roads RDP Houses Fencing (graveyard Toilets) Electricity (Infills) Ntuane Internal Roads High Must Lights Geluk Internal Roads RDP Houses High Must Lights Geluk Internal Roads RDP Houses High Must Lights Diretsane Internal Road to public places Electricity (new extensions) RDP High must light (Energised) Renovation of community Hall Fencing (graveyard Toilets) Electricity (RDPHouses)New extensions(1000) Access D 402 Roads/ Speed Humps (D406) V Drain Health Centre High must light Sports Ground Priority Ward 04	 Blocked Projects (Pavement)Mal oka and Rakgwedi Electrification of new stand and Mandela Park Regravelling of streets Extension of standpipes(wat er)new stand, Skierlik and Mandela Park Fencing of graveyard Tarred Road D401- Konopo Tarred Road Rehabilitation of high must light VIP Toilets RDP (New township Establishment 800) RDP for Maloka 500&400 for other sections RDP For Ward 05 as a whole 	 500 units RDP Houses 100 units for Konopo and Manamolela Regravelling of Access Roads to cemetery and Clinic (Vrischgewagd e, Manamolela Konopo) Land for cemetery and settlement. 600 VIP Toilets Highmast light. Internal roads (Vrischgewaag te) and Storm Water Receiling of bus routes(vrische waagte) Water challenges Cooperatives Artist be given opportunity to develop. Clinic – extension of

 Library Youth centre RDP Houses (Thawane& Geluk 200) Water Kopela Village (Installasions of Engens) RDP (1000 Units) 	 Incomplete of Roundables Project (Heritage Site) Renovation of recreation centre (cover ground) LED Programmes Health Centre Multi-Purpose Centre Land Fill Site Satellite Police Station Youth Centre 	 Land for new stands RDP houses
• RDP Housing unts - 2500	Ward 8 Maintenance 	Ward 9 Health centre
 Land Middleton B -incomplete houses with VIP toilets internal roads –Atamelang Regravelling of Internal roads (Middleton ABC Villages) Library renovations Maintenance of streetlights Recreational facilities Renovation of Atamelang Stadium Maintenance of streetlights (Atamelang) Maintenance of highmast lights (ABC) Middleton A(diesel pump be converted to electricity) Land for cemeteries Formalisation of Reatametse section and Garage section Rehabilitation of steeltank(Middleton A,B and C) V Drain for Storm water. 	 and purification of Reservoirs. Informal settlement (ext 4)(Ditshoswane township establishment) Elexandra(surv ey Agisanang Municipal Office and community Hall(renovation) High Mast lights (installation of an automatic Switch) Maintenance of streetlights Infills Land for Land fill sites Agisanang recreational centre (Street no:5&6) 	 (Geysdorp) Land ownership Internal roads and Storm water drainage House numbering Water Sports facilities Youth development Electricity Electricity vendor Sanitation /sewerage System Hostel converts to households. Cemetery fencing (Geysdorp Refuse removal.

 Maintenance amd purification of Resevoirs. Upgrading of community hall – Atamelang Development of Arts Centre – Atamelang Upgrading of park – Atamelang Upgrading of sports ground – Middleton A, B,C Erection of VIP toilets at Middleton's Upgrading of Atamelang (selection park ext.) sewer system and sewer oxidation dam Energising of high mast lights at Middleton's 9km internal pavement roads at Atamelang RDP Ext Roofing of plus minus 800 units with corrugated iron at Atamelang Piggery and Poultry project at Middleton Upgrading of existing vegetable gardens at Middleton's and Atamelang Community hall- Middleton A 	 Establishment of Sanniesshof Taxi Rank RDP(1000 Units)VIP Toilets. Ext 4 Ext of 2.5 K M to accommodate TIhala section, Mabele sec &Deelpan Sec Renovation of Swimming Pool. Reticulation Ditshoswaneng Bulk Infrastructure. Water challenge New Library Aging infrastructure (Agisanang) Sewer Sewer reticulation in Sannishof town LED Projects Installation of Telemetric (Sannieshof town 	 Multipurpose centre (Renovation for a bar) Apolo lights and streetlights Skierlik no development (water, sanitation, and electricity. RDP(1000)
Ward 10	Ward 11	Ward 12
 Water challenge Upgrading of sewer Internal roads and Storm water Incomplete RDP Houses Storm water drainage Community Hall(renovation) Library Job creation Electricity Clinic (Mobile) Hospital Title Deeds LED Projects High Mast lights LED Projects RDP (1000) 	 Internal Road regravelling Underground service (Iraq section) 2000 RDP Units (Iraq) VIP toilets(cleaning) 164 with VIP Toilets Iraq Electricity not complete (Iraq) Conversion of pit toilets to waterborne 	 Incomplete RDP houses (300) Emergency RDP houses (4) RDP houses (Old) RDP(1000) Illegal connection of electricity (4) Mayoral Basaries Maintenance of Street Lights High Mast light (not energised)

Renovation Sport ground Extension 2(internal roads) Graveling continuent water drainage Water challenge Library (renovation Road Land for cropt farming Cooperatives Mobile Police Station Job creation Crime Title Deeds Outstanding RDI houses Learnerships Streetlights	 (resealing between Jet and Gevermeerde kerk. Numbering of Cemetries Water meter(maintena nce) Swimming pool between the town and the township Old Clinic(investigat ion) Water challenge
--	--

		LOCAL
Ward 13	Ward 14	Development
 Township establishment (Durban and Turfloop) Sewer reticulation (Ottosdal Town) Reservoir Maintenance High Mast lights (Energise) Renovation of library Land for Taxi rank Buffer zone ext 5 Internal roads ext 5 Refuse removal. Satellite police station Streetlights not functional Database for young contractors Title Deeds NGO/NPO stands. Job creation Recreational facilities Paving Drainage system not functional Crime Water leakages Rehabilitation of sewer treatment plant Renovation of the new Library RDP(1000) 	 Shortage of water Land issue (Mpumalanga) Incomplete RDP houses Extension 8 to be transferred to ESKOM(Electricity) Electricity (senthumole) Internal Roads and storm water Electricity Streetlights in Delareville not functional Internal roads Madrisa(should be tarred urgently) Culverts Communication Removal of the mortuary Refuse removal. Clinic VIP toilets College Landfill sites not serviced. Apollo lights RDP(2000) 	. Swimming Pool (Delareyville) • Henk Joubert game • Buildin g of Munici pal Offices • Informa tion centre. • Rebuild ing of Ottosd al Library, • Rebuild ing of Ottosd al Library Pal Offices
	JACHTKRAAL	
	 Title Deeds (Land Question) Water RDP houses Electricity Internal roads Job creation 	

From the table above, it is clear that Tswaing Local Municipality must focus on water, Sanitation, Internal Roads, electricity, Street lighting, and housing in order to improve the lives of the community.

MTREF

Proposed Projects List for 2023/24 Financial Year

Area	Ward	Project Name
Deelpan/Witpan 1&2	01	Internal Roads
Ganalaagte	05	Community Hall
Letsopa Ottosdal	13	Internal Roads/Land Fill Site
Atamelang	07	Internal Roads/Access Roads
Delareyville	14	Internal Roads

Proposed Projects List for 2024/25 Financial Year

Area	Ward	Project Name
Morena	03	Community Hall
Geluk/Ntuane	04	Internal Roads
Geysdorp/Extension 7	09	Internal Roads
Khunwana	02	Internal Roads/Community Hall
All Wards	1 to 14	High Mast Lights

Proposed Projects List for 2025/26 Financial Year

Area	Ward	Project Name
vrichewaagte	06	Internal Roads
Agisanang	08	Refurbishment of Agisanang Community Hall
Phelindaba	10	Community Hall
Letsopa	12	Internal Roads/Streetlight Maintanance
Letsopa	11	Internal Roads



CHAPTER 4

INTRODUCTION

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Tswaing Spatial Development Framework (SDF) was reviewed in 2020. The Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF) normally guides the spatial development of a municipality. This implies making a good use of the municipal spaces in terms of development. It also concentrates on the current and pave a structured way of future spatial of a municipality.

It must be further noted that the Spatial Development Framework was reviewed within the prescripts of Spatial Land use Management Act (SPLUMA), Act No 16 OF 2013, who spatial planning and land use management in the Republic seeks to:

- provide a framework for spatial planning and land use management in the Republic.
- specify the relationship between spatial planning and land use management systems and other kinds of planning.
- to provide for inclusive, developmental, equitable and efficient spatial planning at various spheres of government.
- promotes monitoring, coordination and review of spatial planning and land use management.
- provides for establishment, functions, and operations of Municipal Planning Tribunals (MPT's)

This plan must at all times find expression within the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the municipality.

The municipality will also align its development with the District Development Model (DDM)which is championed by Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality. The District Development Model strictly advocates 'One Budget One Plan' for the entire government departments and municipalities: Spatial.

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Objectives of an SDF

SPLUMA principles

SPLUMA aims to guide spatial planning, land use management and development and is specific on the application of development principles to guide planning. As in every other planning process and procedure, these development principles would be applicable in the development of a regional framework. According to the Act, the development principles are applicable to the preparation, adoption and implementation of any spatial development framework, policy or by-law concerning spatial planning and the development or use of land and the sustainable use and development of land. The overall guiding components of the SDF are the Section (7) SPLUMA principles. These principles seek to shape, improve, and redress municipalities and the country as a whole. The five SPLUMA principles, as simplified from the former Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) guidelines (DRDLR, 2017), now referred to as DALRRD (Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development) from hereon are:

(1) Spatial Justice: past spatial and other development imbalances must be redressed through improved access to and use of land by disadvantaged communities and persons.

(2) Spatial sustainability: spatial planning and land use management systems must promote the principles of socio-economic and environmental sustainability through; encouraging the protection of prime and unique agricultural land; promoting land development in locations that are sustainable and limit urban sprawl; consider all current and future costs to all parties and communities

(3) Efficiency: land development must optimize the use of existing resources and the accompanying infrastructure, while development application procedures and timeframes must be efficient and streamlined to promote growth and employment.

(4) Spatial Resilience: securing communities and livelihoods from spatial dimensions of socioeconomic and environmental shocks through mitigation and adaptability that is accommodated by flexibility in spatial plans, policies, and land use management systems.

(5) Good Administration: all spheres of government must ensure an integrated approach to land use and land development and all departments must provide their sector inputs and comply with prescribed requirements during the preparation or amendment of SDFs. This principle is the fulcrum of this framework largely because implementation of the spatial planning vision and objectives is not only highly dependent upon a strong coordinating role of central government, but is also predicated upon good governance mechanisms, incorporating meaningful consultations and coordination with a view to achieving the desired outcomes across the various planning spheres and domains.

SPLUMA MSDF Objectives

The objectives of the MSDF are legislated by Section (12) SPLUMA (Republic of South Africa, 2013). As such, the following objectives are stated:

- (a) interpret and represent the spatial development vision of the responsible sphere of government and competent authority.
- (b) are informed by a long-term spatial development vision statement and plan,
- (c) represent the integration and trade-off of all relevant sector policies and plans,
- (d) guide planning and development decisions across all sectors of government,
- (e) guide a provincial department or municipality in taking any decision or exercising any discretion in terms of this Act or any other law relating to spatial planning and land use management systems.

- (f) contribute to a coherent, planned approach to spatial development in the national, provincial, and municipal spheres.
- (g) provide clear and accessible information to the public and private sector and provide direction for investment purposes.
- (h) include previously disadvantaged areas, areas under traditional leadership, rural areas, informal settlements, slums and land holdings of state-owned enterprises and government agencies and address their inclusion and integration into the spatial, economic, social, and environmental objectives of the relevant sphere.
- (i) address historical spatial imbalances in development.
- (j) identify the long-term risks of spatial patterns of growth and development and the policies and strategies necessary to mitigate those risks.
- (k) provide direction for strategic developments, infrastructure investment, promote efficient, sustainable, and planned investments by all sectors and indicate priority areas for investment in land development.
- (I) promote a rational and predictable land development environment to create trust and stimulate investment.
- (m) take cognizance of any environmental management instrument adopted by the relevant environmental management authority.
- (n) give effect to national legislation and policies on mineral resources and sustainable utilization and protection of agricultural resources; and
- (o) consider and, where necessary, incorporate the outcomes of substantial public engagement, including direct participation in the process through public meetings, public exhibitions, public debates and discourses in the media and any other forum or mechanisms that promote such direct involvement.

DRAFT INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN:

Defining the Geographical Area

LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

Section 16 of National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) every municipality must amongst other responsibilities, conduct municipal activities in accordance with the National Waste Management Strategy and any national or provincial norms and standards; compile an integrated waste management plan and integrate it within the IDP; ensure that waste management services are provided within the municipality in a manner which prioritizes the recovery, re-use or recycling of waste and provides for the treatment and safe disposal of waste as a last resort; designate a waste-management officer responsible for coordinating matters pertaining to waste management in the municipality; ensure that provision is made for the management and collection of litter; secure compliance with the objects of this Act that are in the domain of the municipality and pass waste management by-laws and standards.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Tswaing Local Municipality (TLM) is located in the Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality, Northwest Province, South Africa (Figure 1). It is one of the five local municipalities in the district, making up almost a quarter of its geographical area with an area of 5 875km². Tswaing Local Municipality consists of 3 three towns namely, Delareyville, Ottosdal and Sannieshof which are situated along the N14 road. The municipality is mainly a rural municipality, with a number of service centers and settlements distributed throughout the area. The main economic activities in the municipality is agriculture and small-scale mining.

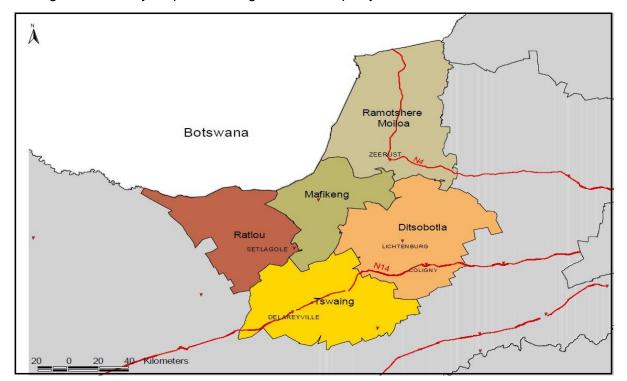


Figure 1: Locality Map of Tswaing Local Municipality

Situation analysis

DEMOGRAPHICS (POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROFILES)

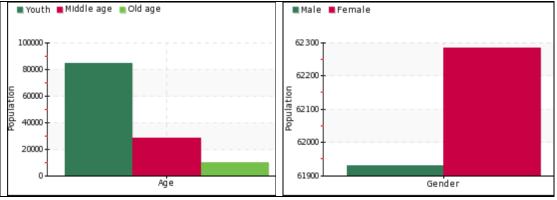
Growth & Demographic Profile

According to Census 2011 the population of Tswaing Local Municipality is estimated at 124218, of which 92% are black Africans, 5.6% are white people, with other population groups making up the remaining 2% (See Table 2.1).

Population of Tswaing Local Municipality

Growth estimates	
Municipality Population (as per	124218
Census 2011):	
Estimated Population Growth (%)	0.84
as per Census 2011:	
Estimated current population as of	129435
2016 (year is a parameter):	
Racial Group	
Racial Group Group	Percentage
	Percentage 92.4%
Group	
Group Black African	92.4%
Group Black African Coloured	92.4% 1.4%

Figure1 below illustrates the gender distribution, age distribution, educational background and employment status. As can be seen on figure 1, a larger percentage (68%) of the population is still youth. According to census 2011, of those 20 years and older, 23.5% had some form of primary schooling, 26.7% had some form of secondary schooling, 15.7% have completed matric and 5.6% have some form of higher education.



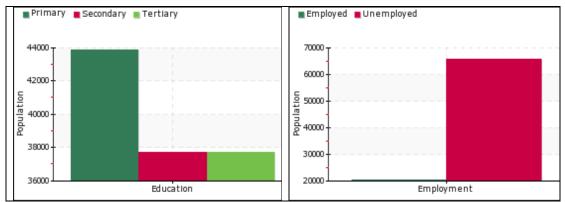


Figure 1: Population Distribution Graphs **Dwelling Types**

There are 30 634 households with an average household size of 4.0 persons per household. According to the 011 census 77.5% of the population in Tswaing Local municipality live in formal dwellings. Figure 2 below depicts the different dwelling types found in Tswaing Local Municipality and the number of each dwelling type.

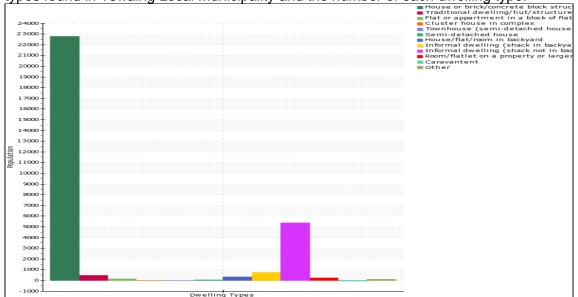


Figure 2: Graph showing Dwelling Types in Tswaing Local Munuicpality

DETERMINING CURRENT WASTE GENERATION AND ESTIMATING FUTURE WASTE GENERATION RATES AND QUANTITIES

Domestic Waste generation

Waste generation quantities can be calculated using the following three methods:

- Option 1: Weighbridge Using a weighbridge a municipality must record the amounts of waste entering its waste disposal facility, by weighing the vehicles at the point of entry and again on the way out. The difference in the mass of the vehicle between the 'in' and "out' provides the mass of the waste.
- Option 2: Without a weighbridge municipalities can estimate the amount of waste generated by using a volume density-based estimation. This requires accurate records.
- Option 3: Sampling or conducting a waste stream analysis at a household/ward level. Waste Stream analysis can be conducted by selecting a representative sample of an area which should at least comprise of 30% of the total sample area.

The municipality does not currently use any of the above-mentioned methods to determine the waste generation rates for the area.

WASTE QUANTITIES AND TYPES

Waste stream analysis can be defined as any programme, which involves a logical and systematic approach to obtaining and analysing data on one or more waste streams or sub streams. The analysis also provides an estimate of solid waste quantity and composition, referred to as waste characterisation. Waste characterisation is yet to be undertaken at the landfill sites as waste collection in the municipality is doesn't comprise 30% of the total sample area.

WASTE RECYCLING, TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL Status Quo of Waste Disposal Facilities

Tswaing Local Municipality has 4 waste disposal facilities namely: Sannieshof Landfill Site, Ottosdal Landfill Site, Delareyville Landfill Site and Atamelang Landfill Sites. The Sannieshoif landfill site is licensed for closure and rehabilitation while the remaining sites are licensed for operation (see table 2.2 for more details on the waste disposal site license).

A site visit on the 28th of October 2019 was carried out so as to determine the status quo of the waste disposal facility in Tswaing Local Municipality. It was observed that all the sites lacked proper landfill operation such compaction and covering, yellow fleet, security control as well as record keeping amongst other things. Informal waste reclaimers were on-site but lacked storage of their recyclables.

The burning of waste was practiced on the Sannieshof, Delareyville and Ottosdal landfill site. This mainly due to a serve equipment and personnel shortage as well as intergernce by uncontrolled reclaiming activities on daily operations. Urgent interventions are required on all the landfill site so as to avoid environmental and health problems. All the sites should be upgraded (properly fenced – repairs to be- with ablution facilities and storm water control measures) and the site operations should be upgraded (access controlled, incoming waste volumes recorded, waste compacted and covered on a regular basis).

License Number	Name of Disposal Site	Status	Classification
B33/2/330/44/P49	Delareyville	Operational	G:S:B-
NWP/WM/NM4/2012/01	Atamelang	Operational	G:S:B-
NWP/WM/NM4/2012/09	Sannieshof	Closure	G:S:B-
NWP/WM/NM4/2012/11	Ottosdal	Operational	G:S:B-

Table 2.2: Status of the landfill sites in Tswaing Local Municipality

Status Quo of Waste Recyclers

Tswaing Local Municipality has two recycling companies located in Delareyville and Ottosdal (see table 2.3 and 2.4 for more details on the recycler). The recyclers both buy packaging waste in the form of plastics, cardboards, cans and bottles from informal waste pickers found at the landfill sites as well people that bring their own waste to the recyclers. Recyclables are baled and transported to Klerksdorp and Germiston for further processing. More details on the two recyclers are found in the tables below. Currently the recycler in Delareyville has a broken-down collection truck which prohibits the collection of recyclables from the landfill thus impacting the productivity of the company. Informal reclamation activities are taking place at waste disposal sites. However, the extent of reclamation is not known as no record-keeping takes place at the entrance.

Table 2.3: Details of Delareyville Waste Recycler

Delareyville Recyclers		
Ownership	Private	
Status	Unlicensed	
Type/ stream of waste recycled per month (in Ton/kg)	Packaging Waste	
Volume of recycled waste per month (in Ton/kg)	40	
Total capacity	50	

Table 2.4: Details of Kylenya Waste Recycler

Kylenya Recycling		
Ownership	Private	
Status	Licensed	
Type/ stream of waste recycled per month (in	Packaging Waste	
Ton/kg)		
Volume of recycled waste per month (in Ton/kg)	40	
Total capacity	50	

Status of Waste Collection Services National Domestic Waste Collection Standards

A large number of households do not receive refuse removal from the municipality. The municipality is providing refuse removal to approximately 48% of the households on a weekly basis, while the rest of the households perform their own refuse removal. The lack of resources (equipment, staff, and finances) has resulted in the municipality discontinuing the collection of waste in townships and not rendering the service to rural areas in the first place. There is no Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) in place, a Waste Management Officer is not designated and there is no Waste By-Laws in place. Below is a graph depicting the collection coverage and level of service in Tswaing Local Municipality.

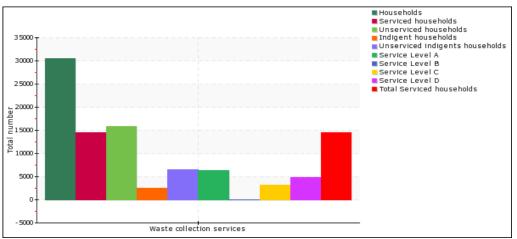


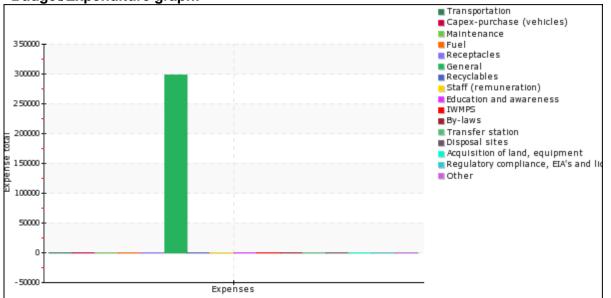
Figure 3: Waste collection Services Coverage in Tswaing Local Municipality

FINANCING OF WASTE MANAGEMENT Budget/Expenditure: Income and expenditure

Item	Amount
Collection	
Transportation	R 0
Capex-purchase (vehicles)	RO
Maintenance	R 0
Fuel	R 0

Receptacles	R 0
General	R 300000
	R 0
Subtotal	R 300000
Governance	
Staff (remuneration)	R 0
Education and awareness	R 0
IWMPS	R 0
By-laws	R 0
	R 0
Subtotal	R 0
Disposal	
Transfer station	R 0
Disposal sites	R 0
Acquisition of land, equipment	R 0
Regulatory compliance, EIA's and	R 0
licence	
	R 0
Subtotal	R 0
Total	R 300000

Budget/Expenditure graph:



Revenue sources	
Source	Amount
Funding sources	R 0
MIG Funding	R 15 000 000
Equitable share funding	R 0
Revenue from waste disposal fees	R 0
	R 0
Total	R 0

AIR QUALITY

The National Environment Management: Air Quality Act (No. 39 of 2004), in Section 11 (1) mentions that a municipality may, in terms of a by-law, identify substances or mixtures of substances that (when deposited, concentrated, or accumulated) may reasonably be believed to present a threat to human health and well-being or to the environment within the municipality. The municipality does not have major air quality issues, the sources of air pollution in the municipality are seasonal dust due to agricultural practices, vehicular emissions, and domestic waste burning. The municipality does not have an AQMP; neither does it have an air quality officer.

CLIMATE CHANGE

The municipality acknowledges that climate change poses a threat to the environment, its residents, and future development. Actions are required to reduce carbon emissions (mitigation) and prepare for the changes that are projected to take place (adaptation). Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality has therefore prioritized the development of a Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Climate Change Response Plan which incorporated climate change issues of Tswaing Local Municipality. The purpose of this vulnerability assessment was to identify key climate change indicators where the municipality may be at risk to the impacts of climate change.

These are indicators where Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality may be at risk to the impacts of climate change. A summary of the key vulnerability indicators is provided in the table below.

No	Theme	Indicator Title	Exposure Answer	Sensitivity Answer	Adaptive Capacity Answer
1	Agriculture	Change in grain (maize, wheat & barley) production	Yes	High	Low
12	Biodiversity and Environment	Loss of High Priority Biomes - Loss of Grasslands		High	Low
31	Human Settlements	Increased isolation of rural communities	Yes	High	Low
34	Water	Decreased quality of drinking water	Yes	High	Low

Ngaka Modiri Molema Climate Change Response Plan 2017

BIODIVERSITY (TOURISM DESTINATIONS)

According to the formal definition of biodiversity, as captured in the international Convention on Biological Diversity and the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004) (NEMBA), this includes the "variability among living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part and includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems". Within the North West province, the primary responsibility of managing and monitoring biodiversity vests with the Department of Rural, Environment and Agricultural Development. The Northwest Parks & Tourism Board (NWPTB) is responsible for conserving the wild fauna, flora and / or landscapes within the provincial reserves. The municipality has the following biodiversity sites: -Barberspan Bird Sanctuary

This is one of the largest waterfowl sanctuaries in South Africa, covering over 2 000 ha. It is a declared wetland of international importance for migratory birds and waterfowl under the Ramsar Convention and serves as an important drought refuge for waterfowl that arrive in large numbers to wait out the dry season, as well as a stop-over for migratory birds from the northern hemisphere and other areas. About 365

species have been recorded here, including a number of rare migrants. Barberspan also holds status as one of the 122 designated Important Bird Areas (IBA) in South Africa. The Sanctuary is managed by Northwest Parks and Tourism Board, who strive to address issues such as pollution and bird research, and the need to uphold the ecological value of Barberspan.

According to Northwest Biodiversity Sector Plan 2015, increased stormwater run-off from urban areas and failing waste treatment works have also resulted in channel and flow modification, as well as degraded water quality. For example, Baberspan, which is a Ramsar site, is threatened by raw sewage outfalls at Lichtenburg, Biesiesvlei, Sannieshof and Schweizer-Reneke urban areas.

The Henk Joubert Game Reserve

The reserve is home to numerous antelope species. It houses several game species such as bleshok, springbok, impala, zebra, ostrich and kudu. It is situated just outside town on the Ottosdal road. The reserve is in need for further development such as accommodation, conferencing, and restaurant facilities to boost the economy and tourism in the area and to continue conserving the natural resources.

HERITAGE SITES

Rooiwal Monument

This monument, 25 kilometres out on the Ottosdal road, pays tribute to the burghers who fought and died during the Anglo-Boer War.

Boschbult Memorial

About 30 kilometres out of town on the Ottosdal road, there is a monument erected to commemorate the Battle of Boschbult.

Battle Of Roodewal

This is a community grave for Boer soldiers and also holds the grave of Commander FJ Potgieter. Roodewal is about 10km out of Delareyville. Turn left on the Migdol Road, left at a T-junction, and left again. The turn off to the monument is about 1 km on the left.

Gestoptefontein

This is the house where General Methuen was nursed after the battle of "De Klipdrift". The famous big game hunter van Zyl also used to live here.

Strydom Square

It is adjacent to the municipal offices and comprises an effigy of General De la Rey and a Heroes' Acre where a number of persons involved in the battles from the surrounding areas were reburied.

Dutch Reformed Church

The Mother Church of Delareyville is situated in Delarey Street and was proclaimed a national monument in 1994. The architect was Gerard Moerdyk



CHAPTER 5

PEFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

1. Background

The White Paper on Local Government (1998) proposed the introduction of performance management systems to local government, as a tool to monitor service delivery progress at local government. It concludes that the integrated development planning, budgeting, and performance management are powerful tools which can assist municipalities to develop an integrated perspective on development in their area. It will enable them to focus on priorities within an increasingly complex and diverse set of demands and to direct resources allocations and institutional systems to a new set of development objectives. Chapters 6 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No.32 of 2000), required least environment to

2000), requires local government to:

- Develop a performance management system.
- Set targets, monitor, and review performance based on indicators linked to the Integrated Development Plan (IDP).
- Publish an annual report on performance management for the councilors, staff, the public and other spheres of government.
- Incorporate and report on a set of general indicators prescribed nationally by the Minister responsible for local government.
- Conduct an internal audit on performance report audited by the Auditor-General.
- Involve the community in setting indicators and targets and reviewing municipal performance.

2. Introduction

Section (A) of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act no 32 of 2000 requires every municipality to establish a Performance Management System that is commensurate with its resources and best suited to its circumstances in line with its priorities, objectives, indicators, and targets reflected in its Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

It further obliges every municipality to promote a culture of Performance among its political structures, political office bearers, councilors, and its administrators and to administer its affairs in an economical, effective, efficient, and accountable manner. In seeking to comply with the above statutory requirement, the document therefore serves as a Performance Management Systems Policy Framework for the (Tswaing Local Municipality). This framework caters for the development, implementation and roll-out of Performance Management System with the (Tswaing Local Municipality).

During the year, the Department of Cooperative Governance (DCoG) assisted the (Tswaing Local Municipality) to develop an Organizational Performance

Management Policy Framework, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and targets linked to the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The KPIs include baseline, input, output and outcome indicators, the targets include target dates and HR performance targets and the IDP includes Key Performance Areas (KPAs), priority areas and strategic objectives.

Alignment of Planning Process

The Tswaing Local Municipality's Performance Management System entails a framework that describes and represents how the municipality's cycle and processes of performance, planning, monitoring, measurement, review, reporting and improvement will be conducted, organised and managed, including determining the roles of the different role players.

At the beginning of the term of council, the municipal council and the mayor will, in consultation with the public and key stakeholders produce an Integrated Development Plan. This outlines the key priorities and objectives for the Municipality for the next 5 years together with the concrete actions and targets for measuring achievement. The plan is reviewed on an annual basis.

The priorities and objectives in the IDP are cascaded into the Top Layer Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP). The SDBIP outlines High-level municipal plan for 1 year with organizational Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and Quarterly Targets.

The organizational KPIs and quarterly targets are cascaded into Technical SDBIPs which serves as high-level plans for individual departments. Once organisational objectives and targets have been set it is possible to cascade these down to the relevant departments and individuals. Individuals and departments by achieving their objectives and targets contribute towards the council achieving the objectives and targets in the IDP.

The Technical SDBIPs are further cascaded into Performance Agreements to be signed by each head of department which serves as tools to assess the individual performance. The municipality will ensure that the current performance management system is increasingly cascaded to all the employees.

Management and Operating System

The mayor manages the development of the performance management system. The system is submitted to the municipal council for adoption and the mayor assigns the management responsibility for the system to the Municipal Manager in terms of section 39 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000.

Planning occurs towards the end each financial year following the review of the IDP. Key Performance Indicators and Targets are set at this stage. The municipality must involve the community in the development of the performance management system, setting of KPIs and performance targets in accordance with the regulations. Performance is then measured against key performance indicators and performance targets set for departments in the SDBIP.

Municipalities are also expected to set objectives to respond to the **7 National General Key Performance Indicators.** In order to determine the overall outcome of municipal performance, an **annual community satisfaction survey** should be conducted, and its results be used to measure the satisfaction level of the municipality's main customers. The municipality also conduct an **employee satisfaction** survey on an annual basis in order to test the satisfaction level of employees as the municipality's internal customers.

Perspective	Definition	Leading Question
Customer	The municipality must focus on how to meet service needs in an efficient manner.	Is the organization delivering the services communities or its customers want?
Financial	The municipality must focus on how to meet service needs in an efficient manner.	Is the service delivered at a good price?
Internal Business	The municipality needs to focus on those critical operations that enable them to satisfy citizens.	Can the organisation improve upon a service by changing the way a service is delivered?
Innovation, Learning and Growth	The organization's ability to improve and meet citizen demands ties directly to the employees' ability to meet those demands	Is the organisation maintaining technology and employee training for continuous improvement?

The municipality has adopted the **balanced score card** as a model to implement its performance management System.

Table 2: Balanced Score Card Perspectives

The Regulations and MFMA requires municipalities to develop and implement mechanisms, systems, and processes for auditing the results of performance measurements as part of its auditing processes. This is meant to ensure that performance information collected by the municipality is verifiable, reliable, and correct through the internal audit function.

The internal audit will produce an audit report on a quality basis to be submitted to the municipal manager and the Performance Audit Committee. The municipality will ensure that the internal audit unit fully capacitated. A recent innovation has been the establishment of the **Municipal Public Accounts Committees**. This is an oversight Committee of Council but will be administratively supported by the internal audit unit.

Reporting Lines and Frequency of Reports

Heads of Departments report to the Municipal Manager on a quarterly basis. The reports must reflect whether key performance indicators and performance targets of the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plans are achieved. The results of the review process will be used to develop corrective measures to improve performance and inform the subsequent stages of planning. The reasons for underperformance must be clearly spelt out, as well as measures to address under performance.

Mid-term assessment of the institutional performance occurs in January of every year. This review also identifies the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the municipality in meeting targets set in the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan. A comprehensive report indicating the performance of the municipality for the 1st six months of the financial year will be prepared for council approval. The Audit Committee receives reports from the internal audit unit through the Municipal Manager and makes recommendations to Council quarterly.

Council receives performance reports from the mayor, accompanied by the Audit committee report at the end of every quarter. Council reports twice per annum to the community through mechanisms determined by it through its community participation and communication policy. Council also reports annually to the Office of the Auditor General and the MEC responsible for local government in the province.

Performance Assessment and Rewards

A thorough assessment of performance of managers is conducted at the end of the financial year by a panel as prescribed in the regulations. Managers are assessed (80%) on their core functions in line with the five Key Performance Areas and 20% on the Core Managerial and Occupational Competencies. A performance bonus ranging from 5% to 14% of a manager's total inclusive package may be paid for outstanding performance as per the table below:

Final Score	Bonus %
130%-134%	5%
135%-139%	7%
140%-144%	8%
145%-149%	9%
150%-154%	10%
155%-159%	11%
160%-164%	12%
165%+	14%

Table 3: Performance Bonus %

The results of the assessment for Section 57 Managers must be verified by the PAC and submitted to the Mayor and Council for approval at the council meeting approving the Annual Performance Report.

Communicating the System

The achievement of the municipal strategy is reliant on the alignment of the IDP, Budget and SDBIPs and the performance management system. The municipality will ensure that there is effective communication, organisation wide decision making and buy-in from all levels.

The cascading of PMS to all employees, coupled by recognition and reward measures will strengthen the alignment of the municipal systems and processes to the municipality's vision of providing effective and efficient services. The Service delivery and Budget Implementation Plan has been adopted and it is reviewed on an annual basis.

1.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders in the Operation and Management of the Performance Management System

Planning	Monitoring							
	Review	Reporting	Performance Audit					
 Adopts priorities and objectives of the Integrated Development Plan. Adopts the PMS framework. Adopts the municipal strategic scorecard that includes priorities and objectives of the IDP. Assigns the responsibility for the management of the PMS to the Mayor. Establish an over-sight committee for the purpose of the annual report. 	 programme of the IDP. 2. Approves the Top level SDBIP. 3. Approves changes to the SDBIP and adjustment Budget. 4. Approves any changes to the priorities, objectives, key performance indicators and performance targets of the municipality. 	performance to the community at least twice a year.3. Approves recommendations for the improvement of the performance management system.4. Annually receives the	1. Approves the municipal annual audit plan and any substantial changes to it.Can receive performance reports directly from the Audit Committee. Approves the implementation of the recommendations of the Performance Audit Committee with regard to both improvement in the performance of the municipality or improvement of the performance management system itself. Receives performance audit report from the Auditor General and approves implementation of its recommendations.					

• Municipal Council's political oversight roles and responsibilities

Ro	Roles and responsibilities of the Mayor								
PI	anning		Monitoring						
		Review	Reporting Performance Audit						
1.	Submits priorities and objectives of the Integrated Development Plan to Council for approval.	 Proposes to Council, the annual review programme of the IDP, including the review of key performance indicators and 	statement.auditplanandand2. Receivesperformancesubstantialchangest						
2.	Submits the PMS framework for approval.	performance targets. 2. Proposes the annual	internal auditor. 2. Approves the implementation						
3.	strategic scorecard to Council for approval.	performance improvement measures of the municipality as part of the new municipal	Audit Committee.regard to both improvement4. Receives monthly andin the performance of the						
4.	Approves the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plans.	priorities, objectives, key	performance of Directors and management system itself.						
5.	agreement with the Municipal manager on behalf of Council.	performance indicators and performance targets of the municipality.	5. Report to council on the mid- term review and the annual General and make						
6.	Assigns the responsibility for the management of the PMS to the Municipal Manager.	 Quarterly evaluates the performance of the municipality against adopted KPIs and 	the municipality.						
7.	Tables the budget and Top- Level SDBIP to Council for approval.	 targets. 5. Quarterly reviews the performance of departments to improve the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of the municipality. 6. Quarterly and annually evaluates the performance of the Municipal Manager. 	performance management system.						

Roles and responsibilities of the Municipal Manager

Pla	Planning		plementation	Mo	onitoring				
				Re	eview	Re	porting	Pe	rformance Audit
1.	Coordinates the process of needs identification and prioritization among all stakeholders, including community structures.	1. 2.	implementation of the IDP.	1.	Formulation of the annual review programme of the IDP, including the review of key performance indicators and	1. 2.	Receives performance reports quarterly from the internal auditor. Receives performance reports twice a year from the Performance		Formulates the municipal annual audit plan. Formulates a response to the recommendations
2.	formulation and revision of the PMS framework.	3.	framework. Ensures that the Departmental scorecards and		performance targets for the consideration of Council Committees and the Mayor.	3.	Audit Committee. Receives monthly departmental performance reports.	S	of the internal auditor and the Audit Committee. Formulates a
	formulation and revision of the municipal strategic scorecard.		departmental annual programmes serve the strategic scorecard of	2.	5	4.		Э.	response to performance audit report of the Auditor
4.	Leads the process of the formulation and revision of the Service Delivery and Budget	4.	the municipality. Ensures that annual programmes are implemented according		of the municipality as part of the new municipal strategic scorecard.	5.	Mayor on the performance of Departments. Reports on the		General and makes recommendations to the Mayor
5.	Implementation Plans. Enters into a performance agreement with Directors on behalf	5.	to the targets and timeframes agreed to. Implements performance	3.	performance of departments to improve the economy, efficiency		implementation of improvement measures adopted by the Mayor and Council.		
	of Council.	6.	improvement measures approved by the Mayor and the Council. Ensures that	4.	and effectiveness of the municipality. Quarterly and annually evaluates the	6. 7.	Annually reports on the performance of Directors. Submit the municipal		
		0.	performance objectives in the Directors' performance agreements are achieved.		performance of Directors.	1.	annual report to the Mayor.		

Roles and responsibilities of Council Committees

Pl	anning	Monitoring				
		Review	Reporting	Performance Audit		
	Advice the Mayor on priorities and objectives of the Integrated Development Plan.	 Participate in the formulation of the annual review programme of the IDP, including the review of 	performance reports from the	 Receives and note the annual audit plan. Advices the Mayor on the 		
	Deliberates and advice on the municipal strategic scorecard.	key performance indicators and performance targets.2. Participate in the formulation of	recommendations to the Mayor. 2. Receives quarterly reports	implementation of the recommendations of the internal auditor with regard to		
3.	Participates in the formulation of the Top-Level Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan.	proposals for the annual performance improvement measures of the municipality as part of the new municipal	from the Directors responsible for their portfolios before they are tabled at Exco.	both the improvement in the performance of the municipality and improvement of the		
4.	Ensures that concerns of community structures are taken into account in discharging their responsibilities.	 performance of their portfolios against adopted KPIs and targets. 4. Quarterly reviews the performance of their portfolios to 	 Reports to the Mayor on the recommendations for the improvement of the performance management system. Council adopts the over-sight report. 	performance management system itself.		
		improve the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of the municipality.				

Roles and responsibilities of Heads of Departments

PI	anning	Implementation	М	onitoring				
			Re	eview	Re	eporting	Pe	rformance Audit
1.	Participates in the identification of IDP priorities and the whole IDP process.	 Manages the implementation of the Departmental SDBIP. Ensures that annual 	1.	Participates in the formulation of the annual review programme of the IDP,	1. 2.	quarterly departmental performance reports.	1.	Participates in the formulation of the response to the recommendations
2.	Participates in the formulation and revision of the municipal strategic scorecard.	programmes are implemented according to the targets and timeframes agreed to.		including the review of key performance indicators and performance targets for		monthly reports in terms of any material variance.		of the internal auditor and the Performance Audit Committee.
3.	Participates in the formulation of the Top level SDBIP.	3. Implements performance improvement measures		the consideration of Council Committees and the Mayor.		implementation of improvement measures adopted by the Mayor	2.	Participates in the formulation of the response to
4.	Develop Technical SDBIP.	approved by the Mayor and the Council.			4.	and Council.		performance audit report of the Auditor
5.	Manages subordinates' performance measurement system.	4. Manages the implementation of subordinates'		department to improve the economy, efficiency, and		performance of the department.		General and makes recommendations to the municipal
6.	Regularly reports to the Municipal manager.	performance measurement system.		effectiveness of the departments.				manager.
7.	Enters into a performance agreement with the Municipal Manager.	5. Ensures that performance objectives in the performance agreements are achieved.	3. 4.	Quarterly and annually evaluates the performance of the department. Participates in Mid- Term Review.				

Roles and responsibilities of staff

PI	anning	1	mplementatio	on		Re	eview	Reporting
1.	Participates in th development of the Technica SDBIP.		 Executes plans. 	individual	work		Participates in the review of departmental plans. Participates in the review of	1. Reports to line manager.
2.	Participates in th development of their ow performance measurement.						own performance.	

Roles and responsibilities of the Internal Audit Unit

	Monitoring			
Planning	Review	Reporting		
 Develop a risk and compliance-based audit plan. 	 Measures the performance of departments according to KPIs and performance targets set in the municipal scorecard and departmental scorecards. Assess the functionality of the PMS. Ensures that the system complies with the Act. Audit the performance measures in the municipal scorecard and departmental scorecards. Conduct compliance-based audit. 	 Submit quarterly reports to the Municipal Manager. Submit quarterly reports to the Performance Audit Committee. 		

Roles and Responsibilities of the Audit Committee

	Monitoring	
Planning	Review	Reporting
 Receives and approves the annual audit plan. 	1.Review quarterly reports from the internal audit committee.	1. Reports quarterly to the municipal Council.

Roles and Responsibilities of the Municipal Public Accounts Committee

	Monitoring					
Planning	Review	Reporting				
1.Check if Objectives, Targets and KPIs of the IDP and SDBIP are consistent and SMART	1.Receive and play oversight role on the quarterly, mid-term and annual reports	1.Reports quarterly to the municipal Council after obtaining community input				

Roles and Responsibility of the Community

		Monitoring					
	Planning	Review	Reporting				
1.	 Participate in the drafting and implementation of the municipality's IDP through established forums. 	Participate in the annual review of performance through their involvement in the development of the Oversight Report.		Receive annual performance and budget reports from council. Participate in the development of the			
	Participates in the setting of KPIs and targets for the municipality every year			Oversight report.			
3.	. Make representations on the draft annual budget						



CHAPTER 6

ALIGNMENT WITH GOVERNMENT WIDE PLANNING

Tswaing local municipality recognizes the importance of coordinated and integrated planning within the different spheres of government by aligning its plans with the planning processes and systems of national, provincial and district governments, including international bodies such as the United Nations.

In this section the municipality will provide a glimpse on how it plans to integrate and aligns its plans with the national planning and policy imperatives.

2.7 National Government priorities

Tswaing Local Municipality as the sphere of government closest to the people, wholly adopts the following priorities of the South African Government, namely **Decent Jobs and** *sustainable livelihoods, Education and Training, Health Care, Fight against Crime and corruption and Rural Development.*

As a rural municipality, Tswaing has also adopted a rural biased strategy, with basic service delivery and job creation as some of its priorities.

The programmes and projects contained in the last section of this document fully supports the attainment of these priorities.

2.8 The New Growth Path

The New Growth Path (NGP) is aimed at enhancing growth, employment creation and equity in the country. Among others the New Growth Path aims to create 5 million jobs in 10 years as a result of massive infrastructure investment. Although council supports all the priorities of the National Growth Path, the following will be prioritized in line with the current plans and available resources:

- Green Economy
- Agriculture
- Tourism
- High Level Service

Output 1: Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning and support

The municipality will continue to participate in the local government legislation review process to influence policy towards giving local municipalities more powers to provide basic services.

Output 2: Improving Access to Basic Services

Access to sustainable provision of basic services will be improved through cooperation with sector departments and other role players

Output 3: Implementation of the Community Work Programme

The coordination and support of the Community Works Programmes will be improved

Output 4: Actions supportive of the human settlement outcomes

The municipality will work with the department of Human Settlement to ensure that people get access to decent and integrated housing

Output 5: Deepen democracy through a refined Ward Committee model

Ward committees will receive the necessary support and council will establish complaints handling system to improve the turnaround time in addressing community complaints

Output 6: Administrative and financial capability

A programme will be developed to address administrative weaknesses and thereby increase the municipality's ability to raise and manage revenue

Output 7: Single Window of Coordination

A better coordination of service delivery efforts will be provided through the strengthening of intergovernmental structures in the municipal area.



ANALYSIS, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Vision of the Municipality

Excellent, Responsive and Growing Municipality with Social and Economic Prosperity for All

Mission of the Municipality

To effectively and efficiently deliver municipal services by optimally utilizing our human, financial, technical and natural resources through participatory democracy.

Core Values of the Municipality

Accountability, Commitment, Competency, Discipline, Transparency and Loyalty

Objectives and Strategies

The local government agenda and subsequently the turnaround strategy, has determined the following Key Performance Areas as guiding development areas for purposed of creating a uniform yet differentiated approach to assessing the performance of municipalities including support, monitoring and evaluation.

- Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development
- Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development
- Local Economic Development
- Financial Viability and Management
- Good Governance, Public Participation and Ward Committee System
- Spatial Rationale

The above mentioned KPAs will be used therefore to shape the IDP of Tswaing Local municipality. Due to the magnitude of the challenges facing the municipality, it is important that the IDP be mapped out in different phases that will be aimed at addressing the present situation (crisis), stabilization of the municipality and consolidation as the last phase. The following time periods will have used to determine the different phases.

	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM
PHASE	Turn Around	Stabilization Phase	Consolidation
	Phase		Phase
PERIOD	2022/23-2023/24	2024/25-2025/26	2026/27 and beyond
OBJECTIVE	Identify and	Ensure the	Continuous
	address the	municipality is	improvement and
	immediate crisis	properly managed	integration of all
	affecting the	and win the	interventions towards
	municipality	confidence of the	full realization of the
		citizens	Vision

The Local Government Strategic Agenda 2006-2011 sets a benchmark for an ideal functional municipality whereas the Local Government Strategic Agenda envision a ten point plan both seeking to establish a developmental state.

LG Agenda	Ten Point Plans
 An IDP that is an expression of state-wide planning as a whole; A balanced infrastructure investment and sustainable 	 Improve the quantity and quality of municipal basic services to the people in the areas of access to water, sanitation, electricity, waste management, roads and disaster management.
economic development programme that is part of the IDP;	 Enhance the municipal contribution to job creation and sustainable livelihoods through Local Economic Development (LED).
 Functional core municipal policies and systems. Continuous management 	3. Ensure the development & adoption of reliable and credible Integrated Development Plans (IDPs).
reform and improvement.	4. Deepen democracy through a refined Ward Committee model.
 Empowering employees through focused and continuous professional skills development. 	 Build and strengthen the administrative, institutional, and financial capabilities of municipalities.
 Effective accountability and performance management mechanisms for councillors and 	 Create a single window of coordination for the support, monitoring and intervention in municipalities.
officials.Sound human resources management.	7. Uproot fraud, corruption , nepotism, and all forms of maladministration affecting local government.
 Increased and appropriate utilisation of technology. 	8. Develop a coherent and cohesive system of governance and a more equitable intergovernmental fiscal system.
	9. Develop and strengthen a politically and administratively stable system of municipalities.
	10. Restore the institutional integrity of municipalities.

There is also a deliberate intension to build on the previous invaluable work of the IDP that was adopted by the previous administration since the community needs remained unchanged. Part of the latter situation persisting into the new era, is due to lack of resources to rapidly change the development land scape as such the needs keep on recurring. It does therefore make perfect sense not just to discard the strategies and previous plans but to assess their weaknesses and built on what existed and improve were it is needed and overhaul what could not work completely.

MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The municipality faces several institutional and transformational issues. It is also common knowledge that the municipality was previously put under provincial administration in terms of Section 139 (1) (c) of the Constitution of the Republic, in 2021 until 2022 resulting in a situation where council was stripped off all of its powers, but in 2022 November new council was put into place, but due to The political and administrative instability that prevailed in the last five years has led to the municipality drifting backwards on a number of institutional issues. The municipality has also been unstable as most of the senior managers were appointed in an acting capacity including a high turnover of senior managers. In the past five years, there have been four Directors and Municipal Manager who are in an acting position. And a substantive Municipal Manager resigned due greener pastures.

OBJE	CTIVE: PROMOTE ACCOUNTABLE, EFFIC	CIENT AND TRANSPARENT ADMINISTRATION									
KEY ISSUES	STRATEGIES										
	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM								
	2022/23-2023/24	2024/25-2025/26	2026/2027 and beyond								
 Review organisational structure. Develop human resource Plan (HRP) Develop job descriptions. Conduct job evaluation. Develop employment contracts. Develop and review policies. Develop record keeping Management System Develop performance management system. Develop performance agreements for section 57 Managers 	 Adopt and implement organisational structure. Adopt and implement human resource plan. Develop job descriptions for all the posts on the organisational structure. Evaluate all existing positions on the organisational structure. All positions on the organisational structure to have employment contracts. Adopt and implement policies. Adopt and implement record keeping management system. Adopt and Implement performance management system. Review performance agreements for section 57 Managers 	 Review and implement the organisational structure. Review and implement the human resource plan. Evaluate all new positions on the organisational structure. All positions on the organisational structure to have employment contracts. Review and implement policies. Adopt and implement record keeping management system. Adopt and Implement performance management system. Review performance agreements for section 57 Managers 	 Implementation of the organisational structure Implementation of the human resource plan Review job description All posts evaluated on the organisational structure. All positions on the organisational structure to have employment contracts. Adopt and implement record keeping management system. Review and implement policies. Review performance agreements for section 57 Managers 								
	HIG	H LEVEL SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES									
	 Employee verification Conduct skills audit. Competency assessment and gap analysis Review the structure. Review employment contracts Audit of existing policies 	 Consultation with employees and unions on the HR strategy and policies Development and workshopping of score cards Recruitment and training on document management 	 Continued staff development. Effective performance rewarding system. Systems management 								

KEY ISSUES		STRATEGIES			
	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM		
	2022/23-2023/24	2024/25-2025/26	2026/2027 and beyond		
 Develop Skills retention Strategy 	 Develop and implement knowledge Management System (knowledge hub) 	 Maintenance of knowledge Management System (knowledge hub) 	Developed and maintained knowledge Management System (knowledge hub)		
		HIGH LEVEL SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES			
	 Identify high impact and critical portion of the second second	 adopt Identify relevant institutions for training of managers. Determine learning requirements and gaps of managers and develop institutional and individual learning plans 	 Review incentives for staff Head hunting of scarce skills 		

KEY ISSUES		STRATEGIES											
	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM										
	2022/23-2023/24	2024/25-2025/26	2026/2027 and beyond										
Review Employment Equity Plan	Develop and adopt Employment Equity Plan	 Implement and review Employment Equity Plan 	compliance with EEP										
		HIGH LEVEL SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES											
	 Conduct and confirm demographic profile. Develop realistic empowerment 	• Review shortlisting criteria and other	Develop a plan to address the social needs of the designated groups										
	targets in consultation with staf												

OBJECTIVE: ACHIEVE POSITIVE EMPLOYEE CLIMATE

KEY ISSUES	STRATEGIES		
	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM
	2022/23-2023/24	2024/25-2025/26	2026/2027 and beyond
 Poor working relationship between management and staff Unresolved labour matters Dysfunctional LLF Poor discipline Low morale Poor occupational safety environment 	 Resolve all outstanding labour matters. Train managers and staff on issues of discipline Develop occupational safety policy. Ensure functional LLF 	 unions on certain key decisions. Recognise good performance. Democratise the work environment 	 Establish relationships protocols. Maintain discipline and order. Infuse new organisational culture
	 Establish OHS committees. Walk the talk with unions. Enforce discipline. Establish training committee and employment committee 	handle disciplinary issues.	exercises.

Municipal Administrative Infrastructure Administrative Building, New Council Municipal Hall.	Chamber, The Auditorium and A Bigg		Secure Institutional Development and Construction Funding Construct Municipal Civic Centre with a Mayors Parlour, Municipal Chamber, Speakers Offices, Auditorium, Municipal Hall and Municipal Offices to create conducive, safe and secure work environment.							
KEY ISSUES		STRATEGIES								
	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM							
	2022/23-2023/24	2024/25-2025/26	2026/2027 and beyond							
 Review internal controls. Integrate Systems Preserve data. Automated systems 	 Adopt and implement information technology governance framework. Appoint an IT steering committee. Draft, adopt and implement IT policies. Upgrade network infrastructure Automated human resource systems Automated record management systems 	 Construct a server room. Implement geographic informatic system. Support the local youth to establis e-cooperatives in rural areas (servic areas) Integrate different IT systems remote areas. 	 Fully automated internal business processes Systems link across the service points. 							

•	Integrate Supply chain database with Central Supplier	
	Database	

Key Performance Indicators and Targets: - Cooperate Services Directorate

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsible	Timeline (√ - Tick)			Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financi	al Impact	Support Required
		(Title)	R e sc	S t a b	S u st				Increase Revenue √	Reduce Expend- iture √	
Operating model	 Identifying and prioritizing the recruitment of critical and budgeted posts 	MM; Head: Corporate Services	x			01 July 2023	31 December 2023	Minutes of meetings. Report of the process of identifying and prioritising. Council agenda to discuss approval to advertise the budgeted posts. Council resolution. Adverts (internal/external).		X	Provincial COGTA; Provincial SALGA; PT
	 Reviewing of contracts for service providers/workers that can be internalized in a cost- effective manner 	MM; Head Corporate Services		x		01 January 2024	30 June 2024	Council agenda item to discuss reviewing of contracts. Council resolution approving reviewal of contracts. Appointment letter of the unit rendering the service internally		x	PT

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsible		nelin / - Tic		Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financ	ial Impact	Support Required
		(Title)	R e sc	S t a b	S u s t				Increase Revenu e √	Reduce Expend- iture V	
Organisational Structure	 Implementing of council resolution dated 31 May 2022: Approval of organizational Structure and implementation of policies 	MM; Head Corporate Services	x			01 July 2023	31 December 2023	Newspaper Adverts for approved and budgeted positions. Appointment letters of employees and their employment contracts			COGTA; PT and SALGA on the recruitment of high level staff.
	Developing and implementing of placement policy	MM; Head Corporate Services	x			01 July 2023	31 December 2023	Draft placement policy. Agenda item to council to discuss placement policy. Council resolution on approval of placement policy. Placement Policy Document.			SALGA Provincial Evaluation Committee
	 Reviewing and evaluating all Job descriptions in the organizational structure 	MM; Head Corporate Services	x			01 July 2023	30 June 2024	Reports of review meetings. Report to council on reviewed Job descriptions			COGTA; SALGA Provincial evaluation committee

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsible		「imeline [‡] (√ - Tick)	2	Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financia	al Impact	Support Required
		(Title)	R es c	Stab S u s					Increase Revenue	Reduce Expend- iture	
Employee costs	Conducting a staff complement evaluation against organizational needs as per the revised Organizational Structure to establish the excess staff.	MM; Head Corporate Services	x		t	01 July 2023	31 December 2023	List of staff and their positions vs list of positions in the approved org structure	V	√ X	
	Performing a Salaries benchmarking exercise to ensure employees are paid based according to the correct grading.	MM; HOD corporate services	x			01 July 2023	30 June 2024	List of staff with their current salaries vs list of staff and their graded posts salary scales		x	SALGA Provincial Evaluation Committe e
	Ensuring ongoing upskilling (training) of staff in line with needs as per skills audit	MM; HOD Corporate Services	x	x	x	01 July 2023	Ongoing	Skills audit report; skills needs per staff; skills training program; attendance register of training attended per staff; certificates of skills acquired		x	

Focus Area		Key Activities	Person Responsible		eline [;] Tick)		Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financia	al Impact	Support Required
			(Title)	Resc	S t a b	S u s t				Increase Revenue	Reduce Expend- iture	
Management of overtime	•	Regular review and enforcement of overtime policy in line with the Basic Conditions of Employment Act. Perform an audit of the overtime per each department	MM; HOD Corporate Services MM; Internal Audit unit; CFO	x	x x	x	01 July 2023 01 July 2023	Ongoing Ongoing	Approved applications to work overtime; approved leave claims List of employees' audited files	V	v X X	
	•	Implementation of disciplinary processes for non-compliance with policies relating to the payment of allowances	MM; HODs; Disciplinary Board	x	х	x	01 July 2023	Ongoing	Disciplinary Boards reports		x	
Labour relations	•	Institutionalization of attendance of LLF meetings.	MM; HOD Corporate Services	x			01 July 2023	31 December 2023	Minutes of the LLF meeting where institutionalization is discussed; Signed MOU by parties to the LLF.		x	
	•	Provide training for Organized Labour on local labour forum issues	MM; HOD Corporate Services	x			01 July 2023	31 December 2023	Attendance register of training on LLF issues			Provincial SALGA
	•	Enforce consequence management on non-attendance of members to the planned meetings.	MM; HOD Corporate Services	x	x	x	01 July 2023	Ongoing	Consequence Management reports			
		Code of conduct should be communicated to the members of the LLF and staff.	MM; HOD Corporate Services; organised labour	х			01 July 2023	31 December 2023	Minutes; Attendance register ; reports			

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsible		neline - Tick		Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financia	ll Impact	Support Required
		(Title)	R es c	S t a b	S u s t				Increase Revenue √	Reduce Expend- iture √	
Skills & competencies	 Conduct a skills audit using Department of Cooperative Governance Gap Skills tool. Conduct verification of qualifications of all the employees. Ringfencing of training related Funds 	MM; HOD Corporate Services MM; HOD Corporate Services MM; HOD Corporates ervices	x x x			01 July 2023 01 July 2023 01 July 2023	31 December 2023 31 December 2023 31 December 2023	Skills audit report and skills audit results Report containing the findings of the verification exercise Council Resolution on ringfencing funds		X	
Staff discipline and Disciplinary Board	 Establish a functioning Disciplinary Board as a Governance Structure within the Municipality Train Managers and supervisors as initiators and Presiding officers for internal Disciplinary matters. Develop and implement a training plan on the Employee Code of Conduct as this will sensitize the employees on what is required of them and thereby reduce disciplinary matters 	MM; HOD Corporate Services MM; HOD Corporate Services MM; HOD Corporate Services	x x			01 July 2023 01 July 2023 01 July 2023	31 December 2023 31 December 2023 31 December 2023	List of members of the Disciplinary Board Attendance register of attendees Training Program; Attendance register of attendees		X	SALGA SALGA

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsible (Title)		meline / - Ticł		Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financia	l Impact	Support Required
		(nue)	R es c	S t a b	S u s t				Increase Revenue √	Reduce Expend- iture √	
Performance Management	Development/Review, adoption, and implementation of the Performance Management System	MM; HOD n Corporate Services	x			01 July 2023	31 December 2024	PMS in Place; PM Agreements		Х	COGTA
	 Cascade performance management to all employed Implement consequence management for non- performance. 	MM; HODs es. MM; HOD Corporate Services	x x			01 July 2023 01 July 2023	31 December 2024 Ongoing	Signed performance Agreements Reports of consequence management meetings			COGTA
Consequence Management	 Develop and implement Consequence Management Framework/policy Improve on monitoring of processes and all transgressions to be reporte 	Services MM; HOD Corporate	x			01 July 2023 01 July 2023	30 December 2023 ongoing	Consequence management Policy in place Disciplinary Board reports		X	

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsible (Title)		Timeline [#] (√ - Tick)		Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financial Impact		Support Required
			Resc	S t a	S u s				Increase Revenue	Reduce Expend- iture	
				b	t				٧	٧	
Key HR Policies	 Fastrack the approval of the HR policies that are yet to be approved. 	MM; HOD Corporate Services	Х			01 July 2023	31 December 2023	Approved HR policies		x	
	 Workshop all employees on HR related policies. 	Mm; HOD Corporate Services	x			01 July 2023	31 December 2023	Attendance register of workshops conducted			
HR Strategy	 Implementation of the approved HR Plan 	MM; HOD Corporate Services	X	X	X	01 July 2023	Ongoing	Progress Reports on implementation of HR Strategy			

Focus Area		Key Activities	Person Responsible		neline / - Ticl		Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financ	ial Impact	Support Required
			(Title)	R es c	S t a b	S u s t				Increase Revenue √	Reduce Expend- iture √	
Verification of all employees against the payroll	•	Conduct Regular employee physical verification	MM; HOD Corporate Services	x	x	x	01 July 2023	Ongoing	Reports on staff verifications		x	
Records Management	•	Develop an approved file plan in accordance with the Provincial Archives Services	MM; HOD Corporate Services	x			01 July 2023	31 December 2023	File plan		x	Provincial Archies Services
	•	Training on Records Management to be undertaken periodically.	MM; HOD corporate services	×			01 July 2023	Ongoing	Attendance register of attendees			
	•	Designate an official as an Information Officer.	MM; HOD Corporate Services	x			01 July 2023	31 December 2023	Appointment/Designati on letter			

FINANCIAL VIABILITY

The Local Government Strategic Agenda recognizes that the financial viability and management of municipalities is central to building sustainable and effective municipalities. The municipality will have to strive for the following benchmarks over the short-, medium- and long-term period.

- Sound financial management systems.
- Development of annual and medium-term outlook on revenue and expenditure plans and targets
- Reduced dependency on grant transfers.
- Timely and accurate accounting of public resources and effective ant-corruption measures
- Clean audit

The revenue management and cost recovery measures in the municipality are at very low levels. The rate payers have decided to withhold their payments due to poor service delivery. The billing system is corrupt as such many enjoy free services. There are areas under Eskom and some under the municipality and in both instances the indigent policy is not properly managed resulting in the equitable share not been properly used.

The municipality has received negative audit opinions over years and its assets are not properly accounted for. The previous financial statements have not been audited. The fact that the municipality does not have internal and external audit capacity is a setback as that breeds a litany of non-compliances with regulations. The MPAC is in place although it still needs support.

	OBJECTIVE: ENHANCE	REVENUE COLLECTION	
KEY ISSUES		STRATEGIES	
	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM
	2022/23-2023/24	2024/25-2025/26	2026/2027 and beyond
 Credit control measures Spiralling debt Implementation of the MPRA Dependence on grants Implementation of the indigent policy Water and electricity distribution losses Incorrect and inadequate billing system Inadequate financial skills Poor administrative leadership 	 Development and implementation of revenue enhancement strategy Develop writing-off of arrears policy. Review the indigent policy and develop an implementation plan. Repair and install new meters. Implement prepaid meters. Rein fence grants Appointment of senior managers and key critical post in the Budget and Treasury Office (BTO)-e.g., Accountants Review the tariffs Develop incentive schemes for payment of services. Improve ICT systems to render accounts and attend to queries 	 Implement new tariffs. Implement an integrated billing system. Collect outstanding debts. Update the valuation roll. Implement automated metering system. Increase revenue collection points and easy pay system. 	 Invest surpluses in systems that will improve service delivery and revenue collection. Improve credit rating.
	HI	GH LEVEL SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES	
	 Assess the efficacy of policies. Conduct meter audits. Appoint service providers to repair and install new meters. Identify old debts and write them off. Support the water conservation and management systems. Revamp the billing systems (consumer audits) 	 Appoint service provider for debt collection or do it in-house. Install automated metering systems. Continuous training and introduction of new technology. 	Identify partners for revenue maximisation

	OBJECTIVE: PROMOTE FINAN	ICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY	
KEY ISSUES		STRATEGIES	
	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM
	2022/23-2023/24	2024/25-2025/26	2026/2027 and beyond
 Reporting (compliance) Lack of internal controls Lack of internal and external audit capacity Poor DORA reporting and other conditional grants Poor supply chain implementation and monitoring 	 Ensure all reports are submitted on time (monthly budget statement, quarterly reports, AFS, mid-term performance reviews and annual reports) Implement month and year end procedures. Adopt an annual reporting calendar. Establish the budget committee for monitoring purposes. Review the supply chain policy. Ensure centralization of supply chain management function in line with organizational structure and financial recovery plan Ensure the establishment for internal audit. Establish audit committee or use the district's audit committee 		Maintain good internal control systems
	HIGH I	LEVEL SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES	
	 MM to receive monthly and quarterly reports to and Managers Internal and external audit advertised 	from CFO • Skills audit and gap analysis	Regular reporting

	OBJECTIVE: ACHIEVE CLEAN AUD	Т												
KEY ISSUES	STRAT	STRATEGIES												
	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM											
	2022/23-2023/24	2024/25-2025/26	2026/2027 and beyond											
 Received qualified report Outstanding audit of the previous AFS Poor record management Poor asset management and non-compliance with Generally Recognised Accounting Practices (GRAP) standards No internal and external audit 	 Develop Post Audit Action Plans (PAAP) to address the AG Audit findings and queries for previous financial years. Include AG matters on the performance score card, in line with the performance management system. Review Asset Management Policy for council adoption. Update Asset Register to be GRAP compliant. Do GRAP compliance. Prepare AFS for current financial year (2022-2027) Establish Audit Steering Committee for AFS and Audit preparations. Submission of AFS and all supporting schedules and registers to the AG on 31st August 2022 Establish AG Audit Steering Committee to support the finalisation of the audit on 30th November 2022. 	 management systems Appoint Internal and Audit Committees Review supporting policies. Dispose redundant and 	 Maintain clean audit. Regular reporting on assets Full compliance with GRAP 											
	HIGH LEVEL SUPPO	ORTING ACTIVITIES												
	 Conduct workshops for all managers on national and provincial treasury circulars, financial policies and financial systems Establish asset management committees. Conduct asset verification in line with management policy 	 Continuous training of all staff on GRAP compliances 	Continuous training and development of all stuff All affected managers and BTO stuff should be complaint with the Minimum Competency Requirement Framework											

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsible (Title)		melin √ - Tic	-	Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome		ancial pact	Support Required
			R e s c	St a b	S u st				Incre ase Reve nue	Reduce Expend -iture √	
Funded Budget – municipal budget is not funded	 Prepare budgets in accordance with S18(a) which stipulates that budget can only be funded through realistic projected revenue to be collected Implement interventions to improve accuracy of billing and collections by filling vacant positions in revenue and finance function Apply zero based budgeting for all capital and operational expenditure for all future budgets The above should factor in or incorporate prioritisation of key service delivery expenditures 	CFO	×	x	x	01 July 2023	30 June 2024	 Prepared budget which is funded Improvement in revenue collection and billing Budget prepared based on zero based approach Filling of vacant position in finance and revenue function 		x	
Budget related policies (finance and human resources) – budget policies not adhered to	 Implement the existing budget policy fully Implement all consequence management measures linked to non-compliance with municipal budget policies 	CFO	x			01 July 2023	31 Dece mber 2023	 Approved funded budget prepared aligned to budget policies Consequence management reports on non-compliance to budget 		x	

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsible		neline - Tick		Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financ	ial Impact	Support Required
		(Title)	R es c	S t a b	S u s t				Increase Revenu e √	Reduce Expend- iture √	
Revenue Management Value Chain/ revenue raising measures – low and/or less than optimal revenue generated	 Recruit a competent revenue manager (capacitate revenue office) Conduct tariff optimisation / cost of supply studies to align tariffs charged to the true cost of providing the corresponding services 	CFO	x			01 July 2023	31 December 2023	 Revenue manager recruited Report on cost of supply studies conducted to determine appropriate rate of tariff 	x		
	 Improve collection rate by enforcement of existing credit control policies as a first resort and (where necessary and applicable) Solicit grant funding for revenue enhancement initiatives that require capital expenditure. Implement a meter asset management and maintenance plan. Prioritisation of Meter replacement, progress monitoring 	CFO Director Technical services		x		01 January 2024	30 June 2024	 Replacement of old and non-functional meters Improved rate of collection Application for grant funding for revenue enhancement 	x		

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsible (Title)		neline - Ticł S		Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financ	ial Impact	Support Required
			es c	t a b	u s t				e Revenu e √	Expend- iture √	
Customer care and data accuracy – poor customer care and inaccurate data	 Conduct a data-cleansing process to determine accuracy of all customer and accounts data Review, restructure and implementation of customer management organizational structure to ensure a more efficient and effective operation 	CFO Director Technical Services	x	x	x	01 July 2023	31 December 2024	 Customer satisfaction improved Turnaround times in resolving customer queries reduced Accurate billing information/data 	x		
Cost- reflective tariffs – tariffs charged are not cost reflective	Refer to revenue management slide			x				Refer to revenue management slide		X	

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsible (Title)	(v R	neline - Tick S	() S	Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financ Increase Revenu	ial Impact Reduce Expend-	Support Required
			es c	t a b	u s t				e √	iture √	
Indigent management – incomplete register for indigent	Review and update of the indigent register:	CFO	x			01 July 2023	31 December 2023	 Updated and up to date indigent register 		x	
Supply chain management compliance and value for money procurement – SCM unit is currently dysfunctional	 SCM unit to be adequately capacitated The municipality should establish of the four elements within Supply Chain Management system which are the: Demand Management-Acquisitions Management, -Logistics Management Contract Management. 	CFO	x			01 July 2023	31 December 2023	 Adequately capacitated SCM unit Bid committee members appointed Decrease in UIF&W Consequence management taken for non compliance 		x	

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsible		neline / - Tick	-	Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financ	ial Impact	Support Required
		(Title)	R es c	S t a b	S u s t				Increase Revenu e √	Reduce Expend- iture V	
Cost containment and realistic cash flow managemen t – poor cost containment and cash flow management	 Approval of 2022/23 policy by Council Staffing of requisite roles with the Finance function in order to build up capacity to execute the cost containment policy. Prepare and implement a cash flow management tool 	CFO	x	x	x	01 July 2023	31 December 2024	 Finance function that is fully capacitated Expenditure reduction Approved cost containment policy by Council Cash flow management tool developed and monitored 		x	
Financial control environment – Poor financial control environment	Capacitation of Finance function to enable strengthening of financial controls through filling of critical posts, training and implementing consequence management	CFO	x	×	x	01 July 2023	31 December 2024	 Finance function that is fully capacitated Reduced number of qualification items on AFS 		x	

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsible		neline - Tick	-	Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financial Impact		Support Required
		(Title)	R es c	S t a b	S u s t				Increas e Revenu e √	Reduce Expend- iture √	
Debt restructuring – debt restructuring not yet considered even though the municipality is facing cash flow challenges	Municipality undertaking the process of debt restructuring as part of financial recovery measures.	CFO		x	x	01 January 2024	31 December 2024	 Long outstanding debt restructured and liquidity rations improved Singed debt restructuring agreement 		x	
Credit Management – municipality unable to pay its creditors when due (within 30 days)	Improve cash flow levels through revenue enhancement strategies (see discussion of collection strategies under revenue management value chain focus area)	CFO		x	x	01 January 2024	31 December 2024	Improved cash flow for municipality		x	

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsibl e (Title)		- Tick S t a b		Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financ Increas e Revenu e	Reduce Expend- iture √	Support Required
AFS preparation – poor status of AFS prepared	 Capacitation of the Finance function with individuals with the requisite skills Establishment of the audit committee and internal audit function which will review the AFS Prepare and implement the annual financial statement preparation plan 	CFO	x	x	x	01 July 2023	31 Decembe r 2024	 Finance function adequately capacitated AFS reviewed by internal audit and audit committee before submission for audit Annual AFS preparation plan prepared 		x	
Financial and Technical interface – it appears that there is no interface between technical and finance	 Filling of strategic roles in the Finance function with skilled persons for a sustained period (low turnover) Filling of strategic roles in the Technical services function with skilled persons for a sustained period (low turnover) 	CFO Director Technical Services	x	×	×	01 July 2023	31 Decembe r 2024	 Filling of critical senior technical and finance position Improved billing of revenue Revenue audit qualifications addressed 	x		

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Chapter four of the Municipal systems act provides for mechanisms for public participation. The municipality is enjoined by legislation to promote developmental ethos thereby involving communities and stakeholders in the affairs of the municipality. These needs have been further amplified in the government strategic objectives including the ten-point plan.

Key issues pertinent to this area includes, the operation of ward committees, communication between council and the community, relationship between the political and administrative structures of council, inter-governmental relations i.e. between council and other spheres of government including parastatals (where applicable) and key stakeholders as well as measures to deal with corruption and special projects.

The municipality will therefore strive to achieve the following:

- Functional and efficient community participation mechanisms and ward committees
- Effective Community Based Planning System
- Establish feedback mechanisms in order to ensure responsiveness to communities.
- Continuous and special focus to historically disadvantaged communities
- Equal and convenient access to municipal services by its communities
- Effective intergovernmental relations
- Corruption free environment

	OBJECTIVE: PROMOTE COM	IMUNITY PARTICIPATION	
KEY ISSUES		STRATEGIES	
	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM
	2022/23-2023/24	2024/25-2025/26	2026/2027
 Lack of resources for ward committees Lack of functional skills for some of the ward committee members Poor participation by Dikgosi and other stakeholders Poor participation by sector departments on ward matters and IDP in general. 	 Train Ward Committees Improve functioning of ward committees, Resource Community Based Planning Improve Mayoral outreach programme, Improve reporting of ward issues in council agendas, Establish stakeholder consultative forum, Involvement of dikgosi (MoU) MOU with Rate Payers Association 	 Resourcing ward committees Increase participation in IGR Forums and enhance participation of sector departments. Review reporting and feedback mechanisms for ward committees Intergovernmental monitoring and evaluation of projects Increase imbizos with other sector departments involved. Community satisfaction survey 	Delegation of certain functions to ward committees.
• Poor relations between the municipality and Rate	HIGH	I LEVEL SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES	^
Payers Association.	 Ward committee training needs Quarterly Rep Forum meetings Audit of stakeholder's interests Identify stakeholder's specific issues and 	d address them	Continues training of ward committees Sharing of programmes

	OBJ	ECTIVE: IMPROVE COMMUNICATION	
KEY ISSUES		STRATEGIES	
	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM
	2022/23-2023/24	2024/25-2025/26	2026/2027
Establish communication strategy	 Develop communication policy and strategy. Ensure compliance with legislative role of local government communications. Implement Gov chat portal communication between councillors and community. Implement the district's forum communication strategy. Strengthen intra-governmental communication coordination. Municipal website that is informative 	 Establish customer service unit. Conduct community satisfaction surveys. Municipal brand reputation management 	Review communication strategy

KEY ISSUES			
	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM
	2022/23-2023/24	2024/25-2025/26	2026/2027
 Lack of internal and external audit capacity Anti-Corruption issues not attended to 	 Establish Internal Audit Function Establish Audit Committee Compile Audit Charter and Plan Anti-Corruption Strategy Adopted 	 Develop a comprehensive audit plan. Strengthen internal Audit Function Develop comprehensive risk management and fraud prevention policies and implementation strategies. Risk management policy Risk management strategy Risk management implementation plan Fraud and corruption strategy, Train MPAC, Submit Audit Reports 	Management of risks
	н	IGH LEVEL SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES	
	 Recruitments processes Strategy development, Work shopping councillors and employ 	Develop and workshop plans	Maintain the risk register

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsible		neline / - Tick		Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financ	ial Impact	Support Required
		(Title)	R es c	S t a b	S u s t				Increase Revenue V	Reduce Expend- iture V	
Governance Model – Non- attendance and halting of Council meetings without consequences (including ward committees)	 Speaker to enforce Code of Conduct through training and monitoring Manager in Speakers Office to give administrative support to Councilors and schedule meetings in their diaries, distribute agenda packs timeously before the meeting Speaker to ensure adherence to Council approved institutional annual calendar for Council and Committee meetings with workplan and quarterly reporting topics and requirements from the Administration. Speaker to hold members who do not attend to account 	Mayor and Council Speaker	x			01 July 2023	31 December 2023	 Improved attendance rate of meetings Approval of statutory reports by Council before legislated due dates Approved meeting calendar with draft standing agenda for all Council and Council committees Evidence of consequence taken for non – attendance 		x	

Key Performance Indicators Good Governance

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsible (Title)		neline - Ticl		Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome	Finan	cial Impact	Support Required
			R e sc	S t a b	S u s t				Increase Revenu e √	Reduce Expend-iture √	
Governance Model – lack of functional Council oversight committees	 Re-establish and appointment of audit committee Establishment of Internal audit function and functional MPAC committee Annual workplan for this committee to be developed and monitored for adherence Skilled and trained council members to be assigned to MPAC Establishment of risk committee which will report to audit committee 	Mayor Council Speaker	x			01 JULY 2023	31 December 2023	 Approved calendar of scheduled meetings for MPAC, Audit and Risk Committee Audit committee agenda with reports from internal audit unit Evidence of training conducted for MPAC Internal audit reports MPAC and Risk committee reports 	x		

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsible (Title)		Timeline [#] (√ - Tick)		Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financia	ıl Impact	Support Required
			R e sc	S t a b	S u s t				Increase Revenue √	Reduce Expend- iture √	
System of Delegation – System of delegation not effective	Organization-wide training on the system of delegations to all end- users to ensure awareness and appropriate delegations are cascaded with the political sphere, relevant governance committees and administration.	Municipal Manager		x		01 January 2024	30 June 2024	 Evidence of training conducted including awareness 		X	

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsible (Title)		neline - Ticl		Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financi	al Impact	Support Required
			R e s c	S t a b	S u s t				Increase Revenue √	Reduce Expend- iture V	
Contract Management – no effective controls for contract management	 Appointment of senior management personnel for contract management Appointment of internal legal expert or staff with experience in contract management Review the whole contract register and compare it with the all the current contracted services Ensure the correct implementation of Contract Management Policy Framework issued by Provincial Treasury (PT) to all municipalities dated; 29 July 2021 	Municipal Manager Manager for Contract Management	x			01 JULY 2023	31 December 2023	 Appointment of dedicated contract management personnel Appointment of internal legal specialist Updated and reviewed contract registers Contract management policy aligned to PT framework 		X	
	Review annual procurement plan. Align it with Contract Management processes. Identify goods and services required on an ongoing basis and procure high value items for long term contracts	Municipal Manager		x		01 January 2024	30 June 2024	Updated and reviewed contract registers		x	

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsible (Title)		Timeline [#] (√ - Tick)		Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financia	al Impact	Support Required
			R e sc	S t a b	S u s t				Increase Revenue V	Reduce Expend- iture V	
Litigations – on going high level of litigations against the municipality	 Aappointment of internal inhouse legal function manager Development of legal policy and strategy to guide approach in management of cases Review the current cases the municipality have with a view of determining if there is value for money in continuing defending the matter and/or reach a settlement agreement Update the litigation register based on above processes 	Municipal Manager Legal Service Manager Director Corporate Services		x		01 January 2024	30 June 2024	 Approved legal policy and strategy appointment of internal legal specialist Updated and reviewed litigation register Settlement agreements signed 		x	

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsible (Title)		Timeline # (√ - Tick)		Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financia	al Impact	Support Required
			R e sc	S t a b	S u s t				Increase Revenue √	Reduce Expend- iture √	
By-Laws – by- laws were last reviewed in 2007	 Municipality to be assisted in designing strategies to rationalize, manage by-laws enforcement and generate maximum revenues. Train all municipal staff and political office bearers on by-laws. Review the old by-laws 	Municipal Manager Director Corporate Services			x	01 JULY 2024	31 December 2024	Reviewed by- laws approved by Council		x	

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsible (Title)		neline - Ticl		Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financi	al Impact	Support Required
			R e sc	S t a	S u s				Increase Revenue	Reduce Expend- iture	
				b	t				v	v	
UIF&W and Consequence management – continual increase in UIF&W cases and/or amounts over the previous years	Institute consequence management and zero- tolerance for non- compliance	Municipal Manager		x		01 January 2024	30 June 2024	 Staff discipled for UIF&W transgression Reports from disciplinary board Reduced rates or incidence of UIF&W 		х	
	 Capacitation of the SCM unit with sufficient personnel with skills and competencies on SCM Ensure entire team is re- skilled and trained on SCM laws and regulations to drive compliance 	CFO All Directors & Senior Managers	x			01 July 2023	31 December 2023	 Optimally capacitated SCM function Training conducted will all senior manager on SCM 		x	

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsible		neline / - Tick		Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financ	ial Impact	Support Required
		(Title)	R es c	S t a b	S u s t				Increase Revenue V	Reduce Expend- iture √	
Audit action plans AAP (internal and external) – No monitored and resolved	 Filling of senior vacant post with staff who will address the outstanding audit action plans Appointment of the internal audit function to monitor implementation of audit plans Appointment of audit committee to provide oversight on the implementation of audit action plans 	Municipal manager All directors		x		01 January 2024	30 June 2024	 Critical vacant post filled Functional Internal audit function/unit established Audit committee agenda includes oversight of AAP 		х	
Information and Communications Technology – not functioning optimally	 An ICT management committee (chaired by an audit committee member) needs to be established to monitor and conduct oversight on ICT governance issues Committee will report to audit committee ICT policy to be reviewed and approved Appointment of dedicated ICT staff 	Director Corporate Services		x		01 January 2024	30 June 2024	 ICT management committee established and functioning ICT committee report presented at Audit Committee Appointment of dedicated ICT manager 			



LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The local economic development process in Tswaing Local Municipality exists, and council has developed new position in the organisational structure, which also covers Henk Joubert Game farm, it was a concern that Local Economic Development unit consisted with one incumbent for all the years, it now gives courage that the unit is fully functional to perform and achieve the objective of local economic development.

It should also be reported that, the local economic development functions is without LED strategy, and this is impediment for the unit to perform to achieve our Key Performance Area, without LED strategy. The led unit had consistently held various training for SMME'S in collaboration with the various provincial government department including information sharing by small enterprise development agency. The unit of Local Economic development has concern about the Henk Joubert Game park, which has no fence, and the animals cause accident, and the municipality has no financial mussels to erect a fence at the game park. Therefore:-

As we enter the last decade of this 2030 vision, national government have set a five-year roadmap in this MTSF 2019-2024. This roadmap is built on three foundational pillars. A Strong and Inclusive Economy; Capable South African; and A Capable Developmental State. Tswaing Local municipality must move with speed in terms of local economic development planning and implementation in order to address the three challenges in the municipality, poverty, unemployment and inequality. This is the era of New Dawn. As the President, together with members of Cabinet, will ensure that the interventions within each priority are implemented and services are delivered to the people within the District Development model approach.

As municipalities are expected to create an enabling environment, it is through coordination and integration that challenges in communities can be addressed in a sustainable manner.

According to the North-West development plan, Tswaing Local Municipality falls within an area that has a medium economic potential but a high socio-economic need. The economy has not being improving over years, including the decline in the agricultural sector, which is worrisome.

The National LED Framework provides a vision for the planning and implementation of LED for all municipalities, this provides opportunity for municipalities to develop and grow their local economies that will contribute to provincial and national economic development. It officer opportunity to stimulate employment and create decent work opportunities for communities. Municipalities will be able to unlock their unique potential and enhance economic transformation in municipalities.

Local Economic Development is a multi-stakeholder process and municipalities must coordinate and facilitate implementation through other government, private sector stakeholders. There are six core policy pillars that will influence the design, development and implementation of LED over the next ten years and aligned to Sustainable development goals. The success of Sustainable development goals depends on localisation which will ensure that SDGs respond to local challenges on poverty reduction and job creation.

National LED Framework	Localising sustainable Development Goals	NDP 2030 objectives
Building diverse and innovation driven local economies	Goal 1: end poverty in all its forms everywhere	Inclusive rural economy
Developing inclusive economies	Goal 2: end hunger, achieve food security and nutrition, promote sustainable agriculture	Transforming Human Settlements
Developing learning and skilful economies	Goal 5: achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Nation building and social cohesion
Enterprise development and support	Goal 8: promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work;	Building safer communities
Economic governance and infrastructure	Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industries and foster innovation	
Strengthening local systems of innovation	Goal 10 reduce inequality within and among countries	

KEY ISSUES		STRATEGIES							
	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM						
	2022/23-2023/24	2024/25-2025/26	2026/2027 and beyond						
 Poor support by government and the municipality Low economic activity Shortage of infrastructure (roads) and low water table, the municipality has engaged NMMDM regarding the matter. Lack of skills to develop business plans Poor monitoring of LED projects Marketing of products No LED and Tourism plan 	 Support Agricultural activities. Implement economic infrastructure projects through MIG, (allocation of 5% of MIG to LED initiatives) Develop LED and Tourism Strategy adopted. Conduct land audit. Identify retail and other shopping needs 	 Develop database of SMMEs, cooperatives and develop support plan. Establish an Agro – Processing Park to beneficiate Sunflower to produce Sunflower Oil and Milk Establishment of the Vegetable and Fruits Market Job creation through infrastructure investment by Promoting Industrialisation by Revamping the Delareyville (Furniture & Door Manufacturing) , Sannieshof (Enhancing Manufacturing of Agricultural Implements & Petrochemical Sector & , Clothing & Textile Manufacturing and Ottosdal Industrial Parks (Argo – Processing, Candle Manufacturing, Potential Mining Exploration, Kopela (Quarrying and Paint Manufacturing, Witpan & Deelpan (Lime Quarrying & Industrial Salt Exploration) and Khununwa (Gold Mine and Manufacturing of Glass with Sand , Atamelang (Eco – Tourism). And tapping into Extended Public Works Programme (EPWP) Capacity development on LED matters (FET College) 	 Develop a strong market for products fresh produce market development. Market tourish destinations Collaboration with neighbouring areas for production. Establish manufacturing centres. 						
		 Support CPAs Implement land use management system to stimulate and attract investments (SPLUMA) Development Investment strategy 							

 Development of the LED Unit Recruit and appoint staff. Identify labour intensive projects for EPWP Prepare for the Led Summit Identify LED needs across the 	 Facilitate job creation initiatives (though cooperatives and SMMEs) Review procurement policy to enhance SMME development in municipalities. Facilitate construction of a mall HIGH LEVEL SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES Support CPAs with development of business plans Upscale project monitoring and mentoring Support cooperatives and CPAs Engage mine of SLP and align to support implementation of LED Framework Apply for the job fund. Develop SMME Support Strategy Create jobs through capital projects and other municipal initiatives, EPWP. 	 Group different and segment producers Mentoring and development Participate in different forums. Tourism development centres and tour guides. Annual Cultural activity in the Municipality
 municipality. Identify land reform needs. Public private partnership in Henk Joubert Game farm Review LED strategy Empowering Local Suppliers and contractors through supply chain process 		

2.8.4 Key Performance Indicators and Targets Local Economic Development

OBJECTIVES	OBJECTIVES Key performance Indicator		Targets								
		2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027					
e and ort mic omen d fture	Number of reports on the implementation of the LED Strategy funded through 5% of MIG	4	4	4	4	4					
omoto Supp Loco cono velor t an f an	Number of Jobs creation through LED	20	20	20	25	30					
Proi S Dev	Percentage of support on SMMEs	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%					



SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SPATIAL RATIONAL)

The added Key Performance Area since the local government strategic agenda, migrating towards the local government turnaround strategy relates to spatial rationale. In short this relates to issues of land use and space management. Tswaing Local municipality experience huge spatial dysfunctionality due to lack of proper by-laws related amongst other to land use management, building regulations, environmental by-laws, waste management etc. The Housing Sector plan is currently under review, and it will provide spatial guidance for the municipality.

Nodal development areas and natural areas of growth do not always have the required services (water, sanitation, and electricity) due to poor planning and often dilapidated and over stretched services.

The promulgation of the new planning Act, Spatial and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013) SPLUMA has also brought some new dimensions to the planning world and the necessary amendment to the SDF is required to align with the new Act. Objectives of SPLUMA are as follow:

SPLUMA provides a framework for spatial planning and land use management in South Africa. SPLUMA:

- Specifies the relationship between the spatial planning and land use management system and other kinds of planning.
- Ensures that the system of spatial planning and land use management promoted social and economic inclusion.
- Provides for development principles and norms and standards.
- Provides for the sustainable and efficient use of land.
- Provides for cooperative government and intergovernmental relations amongst the national, provincial, and local spheres of government; and
- Redresses the imbalance of the past and to ensures that there is equity in the application of spatial development planning and land use management systems.

In terms of development, other areas like Atamelang are surrounded by Trust Land whilst Agisanang is private land which makes it difficult for expansion. There is general lack of cadastral and detailed land use information in the rural villages and proper settlement patterns. Some of the current houses are incomplete, yet the needs continue to escalate. This is compounded by a poor housing register that needs to be updated.

Vision

If all the role players, communities, stakeholders, and institutions involved with the future planning, development, and management of the Tswaing area, can commit themselves to joining hands and to work jointly towards the desired future state, this unique area and its people, spaces and places can in future be transformed into a quality, well-functioning tourism, economic and agricultural hub of the north-west province (and country).

Through spatial interventions like business centers, digital hubs and village enterprises, major new economic development and investment will be attracted to this region and the local areas.

Such new investment will inevitably stimulate and support various current and new small, medium, and micro enterprises in the rural areas and create marketplaces where these people can trade their products.

The Local Municipality of Tswaing by 2027 will be better integrated externally and internally and will leverage from its rural activities and capitalize on its urban nodes.

Tswaing will adapt to the Fourth Industrial Revolution and will fully exploit the advantages of ICT specifically in impoverished areas also to bridge the digital divide that exist in so many rural areas. This in turn will spur and ignite new forms of e-education, e- medicine, e-governance, smart transport etc. and improved communication and access to opportunities, locally and globally. Tswaing further has the potential to play a stronger role in the global economy through improved technologies and communication.

In line with national policies and principles, as well as the strategic development pillars supporting development, the leaders and communities of Tswaing in conjunction with all government, community and business sectors, will in the future join hands, work together and ensure that every effort is made to combat poverty, economic growth and employment, improved and more accessible education, ensure safety in all areas, to provide quality food to all in the region and to secure and protect the food basket, to provide affordable and quality health services to all, to provide basic services and quality shelter, to harness and integrate fragmented communities across the region, to enhance innovation, research and learning.

In line with SPLUMA (2013) Tswaing will in future focus, and has the potential to successfully become a region that is: (1) fully sustainable; (2) effective in terms of service delivery, infrastructure, alternative technologies and energy, smart and affordable movement system, (3) recognized as an equality and region/municipality that offers services and opportunities to all sectors and communities in a fair manner; (4) resilient and strong, specifically this region which is threatened by so many possible future disasters and environmental threats as depicted by the Green Book; and lastly (5) a region that is well- governed and managed by justice, fair practices and strong leadership teams and well-structured government entities that work in partnership with its communities and stakeholders – a typical embedded municipality.

In line with the provincial policies and strategic pillars, Tswaing supports and align with the provincial vision...and for the province to aspire to become "A sustainable urban and rural spatial development pattern focused on a modern, ecologically sustainable economy, supported by a suitably skilled labor force and providing for quality of living."

Tswaing will make every effort in the future to support environmental integrity and sustainability, the optimum use of existing resources, reducing settlement sprawl and more compact formalized settlements, sustained economic growth, to mobilize private sector investment and to stimulate economic growth, to address poverty and to provide basic services in areas with low economic potential, and the economic development and transformation of rural areas, to focus development on regional spatial development

initiatives, development corridors, development zones and nodes, to protect biodiversity, water and agricultural resources.

	OBJECTIVE: PROMOTE SPATIAL	INTEGRATION							
KEY ISSUES	STRATEGIES								
	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM						
	2022/23-2023/24	2024/25-2025/26	2026/2027 and beyond						
 Consultation on the reviewed SDF Consultation on the reviewed Housing Sector Plan Lack of town planning and related capacity No building regulations and enforcement capacity Draft land alienation policy No heritage management policy, plan and programmes 	 The Municipality is intending to strengthen the Structure of Town Planning and Building Section (Units) Roll out consultations on key plans/policies/strategies. Adopt the reviewed Spatial Development framework. Adopt the reviewed Housing Sector Plan Develop a strategy of releasing productive and strategic land parcel to the previously disadvantaged 	 Conduct land audit. Adopt land alienation policy. Review and adopt land use schemes/policy. Review building regulations. Establish land committees. Develop heritage development plans 	 Review and adopt amalgamated land use management schemes. Accelerate land alienation to promote economic development 						
	HIGH LEVEL SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES								
	 New town planning unit established and recruitment. Identify existing policies and develop roll out plan for consultation. Take item to council on land alienation matters for review 	Identify different land parcels and their current and future use.Appoint service providers for assistance and support regarding land audit.Train land committees Identify heritage sites and have site development plans	Workshop communities Attract and promote investments. Collaborate with other sectors to stimulate development (roads, water, Eskom etc.)						

Key Performance Indicators Spatial Planning and Land Use Management

2	7	4

OBJECT	Key performance Indicator	Targets									
IVES	Rey performance indicator	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027					
σ	Number of development applications	10	05	05	05	05					
iote ial g an use	Number of completed township establishments	1	1	1	-	2					
Prom spati nninę and u	Review of Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	1	-	1	-	-					
pla F	Review of Land use Scheme	1	-	1	-	-					

INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT AND COORDINATION

	OBJECTIVE: IMPROVE INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT	SUPPORT AND COORDINATION								
KEY ISSUES	STRATEGIES									
	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM							
	2022/23-2023/24	2024/25-2025/26	2026/2027 and beyond							
 Inadequate IDP functioning capacity (one IDP Officer and under resourced) Poor link between IDP and budget Poor integration with 	 Resource the IDP Unit (IDP, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit) Quarterly IDP Rep Forum Meetings and Reporting PMS Policy Implementation and reporting Establish Joint Budget and IDP Steering Committees IDP process plan review 	 IDP Review Quarterly IDP Review meetings Mid Term and Annual Reporting Monitoring of MIG projects and other sector projects 	 IDP Review Impact analysis of the IDP Public participation 							
sector departments	HIGH LEVEL SUPI									
 Poor monitoring and evaluation 	 Allocate staff to IDP and Monitoring Unit Allocate offices and resources. Review and adopt PMS Framework and SDBIPs 	Ensure review meetings sit and feedback is provided.	Conduct community							

•	Evaluate committees and recommend realignment	٠	Prepare in time for mid-term and				satisfactio	on
	annual reports engagements.			surveys.				
		•	MIG and	project	reporting	•	Service	steering
			templates and reports to council.			committee	es	
		Internal audit audits projects						



BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT

The basic services and infrastructure key performance area forms the core of the municipality's Integrated Development Plan because it demonstrates the municipality's plan in responding to its primary responsibility of providing basic municipal services. The general state of services in the municipality is currently in a critical situation. Most of the services are not adequately provided due to lack of resources, inadequate staff, institutional misalignment, lack of tools of trait, poor maintenance of services, aged infrastructure, poor cost recovery and credit control measures etc.

WATER SERVICES

Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality is the Water Services Authority (WSA) and Tswaing Local Municipality a Water Service Provider (WSP).

Tswaing has vast areas of supply schemes making it difficult to have proper maintenance. The water supply areas includes: Atamelang Cluster, Delareyville Town, Mofufutso Cluster, Ottosdal Town, Sannieshof A Town and Sannieshof B Cluster (Source: Feasibility Study Draft Report, NMMDM).

Most rural water supply schemes were constructed through the Community Water Supply and Sanitation Programme through the Department of Water and Sanitation as the funding agent and the Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality (NMMDM) as the implementing agent. These schemes consist of equipped boreholes, transmission mains, storage tanks and distribution mains. Most of these schemes are currently failing to meet demands at basic level of service for the following reasons: dwindling water tables, failing infrastructure, theft, vandalism, and growing demands.

For examples, it has about 9 pump stations, some constructed as late as 1995 and their physical conditions are described as poor. There are more than about 245 boreholes and the highest proportion of boreholes with yields above 0.5 //s, in the whole district are found in the Tswaing Local Municipality (69.37%). The information available indicates that, the majority of existing boreholes are equipped with windmills, followed by diesel pumps, hand pumps and electrical pumps, making maintenance costs higher and unsustainable. Consideration could be made for the use of solar energy to run the boreholes. The same obtains in respect of pipelines and reservoirs. (Source: Water Service Development Plan (WSDP), NMMDM).

Tswaing Local Municipality (TLM) is currently experiencing water shortages. The TLM is short supplied due to dependency of underground water an alternative additional water sources need to be investigated as a matter of priority. The Municipality is currently short supplied of approximately 13Mt/d. According to the study (All Towns Study) the Delareyville Town is sufficiently supplied with water and should have however water management needs to be implemented in the area. (**Source: Feasibility Study Draft Report, NMMDM**).

Some of the short to long terms strategies should include:

SHORT TERM

LONG TERM

•

- Develop the water conservation and Demand
 management plan.
- Develop an acute set of baseline data against which any progress can be measured.
- Carry out a borehole census to validate and revise the current groundwater use estimates.
- Monitoring and registering boreholes that are used for supply and irrigation.
- Upgrading of bulk water supply scheme for Sannieshof and Ottosdal
- Develop and implement preventative maintenance plan

- Identify potential groundwater sources.
- Purchase irrigation farms with potential water supply,
- Importing water from the Vaal River.

SANITATION SERVICES

The use of sanitation services stands at:

Type of sanitation	Number
Flush Toilet	11 556
Flush Septic Tank	11 556
VIP	11 556
Pit Latrine	14 130
None	3 317

Source: Tswaing Housing Sector Plan

ROADS AND STORM WATER

In general, most internal roads are in a bad state and require constant maintenance. There is no equipment to maintain roads including financial and human resources. Technical reports has been developed in all roads that are in critical state. The technical repots will assist in sourcing funds for resealing and maintenance of the road.

ELECTRICITY

The Electricity is provided by both the municipality(towns) and Eskom (rural and township areas). Delareyville Notified Maximum Demand is 3.9MVA and the actual consumption is up to 4,5MVA. An upgrade to 7.2MVA is required to cate for new developments. Ottosdal NMD is 2.2MVA and the actual consumption is up to 1.7MVA. There are no developments forecast in the next five years. Sannieshof NMD is 2MVA and the consumption is at 1,7MVA.

STREET LIGHTING

Streetlights have been retrofitted from old technology of HPS to LED floodlights. Energy consumption of the retrofitted lights has been reduced with 50%.

HOUSING (HOUSING CHAPTER)

The municipality has a Housing Sector Plan, which is currently adopted. The main purpose of the Housing Sector Plan amongst others is to:

- To ensure *effective allocation* of limited resources, financial and human, to wide variety of potential development initiatives
- To provide *guidance in prioritizing* housing projects in order to obtain consensus for the timing and order to their implementation.
- To ensure more *integrated development* through coordinating cross-sector role players to aligning their development interventions in one plan.
- To provide *effective linkages* between the spatial development framework and the project locations of physical implementation of a range of social, economic, environmental and infrastructure investments.
- To ensure there is a *definite housing focus* in the IDP and SDF with clear direction for future housing delivery across all social and economic categories and locations in the municipality.
- Ensuring that the *contents and process* requirements of planning for housing are adequately catered for in the IDP process.

LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

The right to housing is enshrined in section 26 of the Constitution, which states that:

1. Everyone has a right to have access to adequate housing

2. The state must take reasonable legislative and other measures which its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of this right.

Housing Sector Plan

It is worth noting that human settlement is implemented along the Housing Sector Plan (Housing Chapters) in conjunction with the National Housing Register (NHR). The Department of Human Settlements funded the Review of Housing Sector Plan in 2014 through a Service Provider. Each municipality is obliged in compliance with processes of Integrated Development Plan, to have Housing Sector Plan as a chapter. This is in terms of Section 9 (1) of the National Housing Act, (Act 107 of 1997). A municipality is expected to take all reasonable and necessary steps to ensure that the inhabitants within its jurisdiction have access to adequate housing development and development, initiating, and coordinating, facilitating housing delivery development.

The housing sector plan is due for review, something which must receive priority. The National Housing Register needs urgent attention as well. The Housing Sector Plan was last updated in 2015. This implies a lot of relevant and new data is still to be captured. The municipality will be engaging the Department of Local Government & Human Settlements for funding to this regard.

HOUSING BACKLOG AS PER HOUSING SECTOR PLAN 2015 (DUE FOR REVIEW)

Ward No	Number of subsidies
Ward 1	3500(Witpan and Deelpan)
Ward 2	1000
Ward 3	1000 and 100 Emegency Units
Ward 4	1000
Ward 5	1700
Ward 6	600
Ward 7	2500
Ward 8	1000
Ward 9	2218
Ward 10	1000
Ward 11	2000
Ward 12	1000
Ward 13	1000
Ward 14	2000
Cancelled Ward 15 shared among	
Ward 11/12 & 13	

Preferred Programs

Electronic and the local bundle data at Orale ad de-		
Finance Linked Individual Subsidy	Program (FLISP) – GAP Housing (Middle)	

Ward No	Number of houses
Ward 7	19
Ward 8	20
Ward 9	47
Ward 10	24
Ward 11	12
Ward 12	18
Ward 13	7
Ward 14	49
Total	89

Bonded Houses

Ward No	Number of houses
Ward 7	16
Ward 8	25
Ward 9	94
Ward 10	24
Ward 11	12
Ward 12	22
Ward 13	5
Ward 14	59
Total	68

Source: Tswaing Housing Sector Plan

Community Infrastructure

The municipality has about 13 Halls under its management. The need for the development of more halls especially in the rural areas is acute judging from the wards need profile. Other infrastructure falls under the district and provincial and national government. There is however a growing need for a Regional Hospital catering for Tswaing and neighbouring municipal areas, judging by the high population growth and the distance between existing hospitals and the municipal area. The development and maintenance of sports centres is also a challenge due to vandalism.

Other Municipal Services

The municipality manages the cemeteries in the urban areas whereas in the rural areas it is managed by the community and tribal councils. There is a concern of sports facilities that are vandalized including community halls that are over utilized due to general shortage of halls and churches.

OBJECTIVE: FACILITATE THE PROVISION OF WATER			
KEY ISSUES	STRATEGIES		
	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM
	2022/23-2023/24	2024/25-2025/26	2026/2027 and beyond
 Lack of staff Lack of vehicles and other tools of trait and equipment's Lack of preventative maintenance Water shortage Lack of resources Growing demand 	 Review the technical department's structure. Appoint managers per service area and other critical staff. Submit water and sanitation needs to the district (WSA and Sedibeng Water) Purchase necessary tools equipment. Develop business plans to access donor funding. Carry out a borehole census to validate and revise the current groundwater use estimates 	 Develop the water conservation and demand management plan. Monitoring and registering boreholes that are used for supply and irrigation. Develop and implement preventative maintenance plan 	 Identify potential groundwater sources. Installation of prepaid water meters in villages Importing water from the Vaal River
	HIGH LEVEL SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES		
	 Determine staff requirements. Recruit qualified staff. Submit other resource needs to the district for support. Order and purchase vehicles Resource service units 	 Submit projects to the district related to all the above plans. Implement the maintenance plan. Train staff 	Support the district with the above

KEY ISSUES	STRATEGIES		
	SHORT TERM MEDIUM TERM		LONG TERM
	2022/23-2023/24	2024/25-2025/26	2026/2027 and beyond
 Lack of staff Lack of vehicles and other tools of trait Lack of preventative maintenance Lack of resources Growing demand No di-slugging ponds 	 Review the technical department's structure. Appoint managers per service area and other critical staff. Submit water and sanitation needs to the district (WSA) Purchase necessary equipment. Replace of bulk water meters 	 Facilitate the construction of more wastewater treatment plants. Refurbish and augment existing plans. Develop and implement preventative maintenance plan. Agree with farmers to di-sludge at farms. Build more VIP toilets. Develop business plans to access donor funding. Application for WSA status 	 Find alternative technology to handle the sludge. Upgrading of infrastructure Develop water service development plan.
Service backlogs	HIGH LEVEL SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES		
	 Determine staff requirements. Recruit qualified staff. Submit other resource needs to the district for support. Order and purchase vehicles Resource service units 	 Negotiations with farmers Submit projects to the district related to all the above plans. Implement the maintenance plan. Train staff 	Support the district with the above

	OBJECTIVE: PROVIDE ELECTRICITY		
KEY ISSUES	STRATEGIES SHORT TERM MEDIUM TERM LONG TERM		
	2022/23-2023/24	2024/25-2025/26	2026/2027 and beyond
 Lack of staff Lack of vehicles and other tools of trait Lack of preventative maintenance Electricity backlogs Upgrading power stations Lack of resources 	 area and other critical staff. Purchase necessary equipment. Develop credit control measures. Submit needs to Eskom. Audit maintenance needs for streetlights and high mast lights. Develop electricity Master Plan 	 Develop preventative maintenance plans. Submit reviewed needs to Eskom. Develop business plans to access donor funding. Maintain streets and high mast lights. Determine new needs. Explore the use of solar energy systems for streetlights, bore holes, pump stations, home use etc. 	 Take over the electricity function in all the areas (license areas) Develop alternative energy sources. Upgrading of electricity infrastructure
resources	HIGH LEVEL SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES		
Poor collection	 Determine staff requirements. Recruit qualified staff. Order and purchase vehicles Resource service units 	Implement the maintenance plan.Train staff	 Engage relevant authorities to obtain the license

	OBJECTIVE: PROV	IDE ROADS AND STORM WATER								
KEY ISSUES		STRATEGIES								
	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM							
	2022/23-2023/24	2024/25-2025/26	2026/2027 and beyond							
 Lack of staff Lack of vehicle and other too of trait Lack preventative maintenance Roads backlog Lack resources 	 Appoint managers per service area and other critical staff. Purchase necessary tools and equipment. Submit needs to the district 	 plan Develop preventative maintenance plans. Develop business plans to access donor funding. Engage province and national for joint maintenance programmes. Approach the district and province to improve roads in rural areas. 	 Re-classify some of the roads as regional and provincial roads 							
	F	IIGH LEVEL SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES								
	 Determine staff requirements. Recruit qualified staff. Order and purchase vehicles Resource service units 	Implement the maintenance plan.Train staff	 Engage relevant authorities 							

	OBJECTIVE: FACILIT	ATE THE PROVISION OF HOUSING								
KEY ISSUES	STRATEGIES									
	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM							
	2022/23-2023/24	2024/25-2025/26	2026/2027 and beyond							
 Housing backlogs Poor monitoring of projects Building regulations not enforced Misallocation of RDP houses 	 Support the review of the housing sector plans. Support the review of the SDF in line with SPLUMA. Address all outstanding housing allocation issues 	 Support the review of the housing sector plans. Support the review of the SDF in line with SPLUMA. Update the housing needs register. Support functional land use schemes. Enforce building regulations. 	 Housing accreditation Implementation of SPLUMA and SDF Provision of sustainable human settlements 							
		HIGH LEVEL SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES								
	Workshops on both sector plans	 Development of infrastructure master plan Link the water and sanitation plans to the housing Sector and SDF plans 	Implementation of master plan in relation to infrastructure services							

KEY ISSUES		STRATEGIES	
	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM
	2022/23-2023/24	2024/25-2025/26	2026/2027 and beyond
 Lack of skilled personnel Lack tools of trait Expansion of services to un- serviced areas Theft and vandalism of sporting facilities 	 Review the departmental structure. Purchase equipment and machinery Conduct needs analysis. Embark on awareness raising campaigns. 	 Appointment of skilled personnel Develop preventative maintenance plans. Provide minimum services to un-service areas. Upgrade and maintain sporting grounds 	 Continuous training of personnel Sustain the maintenance plan. Adequate provision of services Sustained maintenance of sporting facilities.
		HIGH LEVEL SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES	
	 Determine staff requirements. Recruit qualified staff. Order and purchase vehicles and implement the maintenance 	 Train staff Develop staff retention policy. Implement the maintenance plan for vehicles 	Adequately trained personnel Productive personnel
	 plan. equipment Maintenance of sporting facilities 	and equipment.Implement the maintenance plan for sporting facilities.	Well maintained fleet
			Well maintained sporting facilities

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND TARGETS (TECHNICAL SERVICES)

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsible (Title)	Timelin e [#] (V - Tick)			Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financial Impact		Support Required
			R e s c	S t a b	S u s t				Increas e Revenu e V	Reduce Expend- iture √	
Backlogs	Develop infrastructure maintenance plan and also that and to be approved by Council Improve project planning and monitoring by capacitating the monitoring unit and align with IDP	TDS, CFO DTS	V	v		July 2023 Jan 2024	Dec 2023 June 2024	Maintenance Plan Completed functional projects	V	V	Funding Technical Support
	Seek funding available from the Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG) that can be utilized for project implementation	TDS, CFO		V		Jan 2024	June 2024	Approved Projects Technical Reports	V		Governance And Technical Support

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsible (Title)	Timelin e [#] (√ - Tick)			Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financial Impact		Support Required
			R e s c	S t a b	S u s t				Increase Revenue √	Reduce Expend-iture √	
Inadequate water supplies	Augment borehole water supply and connect water supply to a wider bulk water transfer system	TDS	V			July 2023	December 2023	Feasibility Study Report	\checkmark		Funding
	Improve governance, make provision for funding for infrastructure	TDS			v	July 2023	June 2025	Water Loss Management Plan		V	Technical Support
	Develop Maintenance plan and implement it.	DTS		v		Jan 2024	June 2024	Improved level of service	V		Governan ce
	Coordinate with the WSA for Implementation of the District wide Water Services Development Plan	TDS, CFO		v		Jan 2024	June 2024	Improved level of service and reduction of backlog	V		Technical Support

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsible (Title)	Timelin e [#] (√ - Tick)			Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financi	al Impact	Support Require d
			R e s c	S t a b	S u s t				Increase Revenue √	Reduce Expend-iture √	
Inadequate water supplies	Augment borehole water supply and connect water supply to a wider bulk water transfer system	TDS, CFO and Councillor	V			July 2023	Sept 2023	Feasibility Study Report	\checkmark		Funding
	Audit water meters; replace malfunctioning meters and capture non-metered households. Install pre-paid water meters in villages	Technical Director		v		June 2023	Dec 2024	Water Loss Management Plan	\checkmark		Technica I Support
	Develop and implement a water services infrastructure plan to guide the planning, refurbishment and maintenance	Council and DTS		v		Jan 2024	Dec 2024	Approved Plan	\checkmark		Technica I

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsible (Title)	Timelin e [#] (√ - Tick)		ŧ	Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financial Impact		Support Required
			R e s c	S t a b	S u s t				Increase Revenue √	Reduce Expend-iture √	
Sanitation Services	Implement processes within the Water Unit that will augment water supply to ensure sufficient water supply	TDS, CFO and Councillor		V		July 2023	June 2025	Improved level of service	V		Funding
	Improve governance, make provision for funding for infrastructure and HR capacity in coordination with NMMDM	Technical Director		v		Jun 2024	June 2024	Improved Projects monitoring	\checkmark	V	Technical Support
	Procurement / SCM must be harmonized between NMMDM and Tswaing LM to avoid the duplication of services	Council and DTS TDS, CFO		v v		Jan 2024 Jan 2024	June 2024 June 2024	Managemen t Plan Council Resolution number	\checkmark		Technical Support
								Register			

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsible (Title)	Timelin e [#] (√ - Tick)			Start Date End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financial Impact		Support Required	
			R e s c	S t a b	S u s t				Increase Revenue √	Reduce Expend-iture √	
Inadequate supply Electricity	Old switchgear, transformers and medium voltage (MV) cables need to be replaced to ensure sustainable	TDS, CFO and Councillor	V			July 2023	June 2024	Feasibility Study Report		V	Funding Technical
	Billing database cleansing to ensure consumers are billed correctly	Technical Director		v		Jan 2023	June 2024	Water Loss Managemen t Plan	\checkmark		Support
	Renegotiate affordable payment arrangement with Eskom	Council and DTS		v		Jan 2023	June 2024	Council Resolution number	\checkmark		Governan ce

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsible (Title)	Timelin e [#] (V - Tick)			Start Date End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financial Impact		Support Required	
			R e s c	S t a b	S u s t	-			Increase Revenue √	Reduce Expend-iture √	
Roads and Stormwater services	Tap into MIG (5%) for roads and stormwater Improve road maintenance and increase capacity (human and finance) to develop tarred roads that are urgently needed to service rural communities	TDS, CFO and Councillor Technical Director	V	v		July 2023 June 2023	Sept 2024 June 2025	Feasibility Study Report Water Loss Managemen t Plan	V	V	Funding Technical Support

Focus Area	Key Activities	Person Responsible (Title)	Timelin e [#] (√ - Tick)			Start Date	End Date	Measurable Outcome	Financ	ial Impact	Support Required
			R e s c	S t a b	S u s t				Increase Revenue √	Reduce Expend-iture √	
Waste and Refuse	Cleaning campaigns with community members	TDS, CFO and Councillor	\checkmark			July 2023	June 2024	Reports	\checkmark		Funding
Removal	Municipality to conduct cost of supply study	Technical Director		v		Jan 2024	June 2024	Cost of Supply Study Report		V	Technical Support
	Repair landfill maintenance plant and equipment and procurement of trucks to transport the waste should be prioritized	DTS and CFO		v		Jan 2024	June 2025	Improved level of service	\checkmark		Funding

КРІ	Annual Target	1 st Quarter Target	2 nd Quarter Target	3 RD Quarter Target	4 th Quarter Target	Portfolio of Evidence
Project Management	Provision of Atamelang Access Roads and Stormwater.	Procurement.	2 km of Earth works (Roadbed, subbase).	2 km of Earth works1.5 km of kerbs, v- drain and base course construction.	2 km of paving, road furniture and closeout.	Report
Project Management	Provision of Delareyville internal Roads and Storm- water Phase 1.	Procurement	1.5 km of Earth works (Roadbed, subbase).	1.5 km of kerbs, v- drain and base course construction.	1.5 km of paving road furniture and closeout.	Report
Project Management	Provision of Letsopa internal Roads and Storm-water Phase 8.	Procurement	1.4 km of Earth works (Roadbed, subbase).	1.4 km of kerbs, v- drain and base course construction.	1.4 km of paving, road furniture and closeout.	Report
Project Management	Provision of 480 m2 Community Facility in Ganalaagte.	Procurement.	Clearing of Site and foundation Courses -Fencing.	Construction of Superstructure, External Walls, Plaster, and painting.	covered parking. Paving, Finishing (installation of ceiling and floor tile) and Closeout.	Report.
Maintain roads and stormwater	200 m ² of potholes to be repaired and maintained.	50 m ² of potholes to be repaired and maintained.	50 m ² of potholes to be repaired and maintained.	50 m ² of potholes to be repaired and maintained.	50 m ² of potholes to be repaired and maintained.	Reports

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND TARGETS (COMMUNITY SERVICES)

Objectives	KPI/Performance Area	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/27
	Number of households with access to basic solid waste removal Sannieshof. (e.g., Collection of refuse)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
Facilitate the provision and maintenance of community infrastructure	Number of households with access to basic solid waste removal Delareyville. (e.g., Collection of refuse)	3200	3200	3200	3200	3200
	Number of households with access to basic solid waste removal Ottosdal (e.g., collection of refuse)	3500	3500	3500	3500	3500
	Number of households with access to basic solid waste removal Atamelang. (e.g., Collection of refuse)	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
	Number of compliant landfill site Delareyville, Sannieshof, Ottosdal and Atamelang	4	4	4	4	2
Provide and Maintain cemeteries	Number of maintenance plan developed for cemeteries	1	1	1	1	1
	Percentage of reports on the utilisation of community Libraries submitted to council.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Number of reports submitted to council on maintenance of Parks and sport fields	4	4	4	4	4
	Number of roadblocks conducted	12	12	12	12	12

Facilitate the provision and maintenance of community infrastructure, public safety, and traffic control	Number of joint -public safety operations conducted.	6	6	6	6	6
Facilitate the provision and maintenance of community infrastructure, public safety, and traffic control		4	4	4	4	4
Facilitate the provision and maintenance of	Number of law enforcement infringements issued	700	700	700	700	700
community infrastructure, public safety, and traffic control	Number of warrants of arrest executed	300	300	300	300	300
Facilitate the provision of	Number of leaner licence application and issue	300	300	300	300	300
driving licence issue	Number of driving licence application and issue	300	300	300	300	300



CHAPTER 4

EXTERNAL PROJECTS & INTERNAL PROJECTS PRIORITIES

- Water
- Sanitation
- Storm water and roads
- Electricity
- Community facilities
- Housing
- Job creation
- Environmental challenges
- Economic Growth



HOUSING PROJECTS

No	MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	DEVELOPER NAME	NO. OF SUBSIDIES	Projects Status
1	Tswaing LM	B18040006/2	Tswaing Sione 500	Baipati Civils & Electrical Contractor	300	222 completed Units, 278 foundations
2	Tswaing LM	B13120018/3	Tswaing, Delareyville Ext 7, 200	Bokgaitsedi NW Facilitators cc	107	Blocked (The department is in the process of appointing a new Contractor
4	Tswaing LM	B18040007/2	Tswaing Shaleng 250	Foxido Projects	250	Termination of a contractor due to lack of capacity
5	Tswaing LM	B16040081/3	2016/17 Tswaing Deelpan 200	Gabotloge (Pty) LTD	200	Complete
6	Tswaing LM	B16040090/2	2016/17 Tswaing Khunwana	Madimong Services	200	Foundation 185 and completed 39: Termination of a

						contractor due to lack of capacity
7	Tswaing LM	B16040086/2	Tswaing Geysdorp 250	Masikhule	250	Province to Appoint a new contractor.
8	Tswaing LM	B18040009/2	Tswaing Diretsane 400	Mercycon Construction	400	190 Housing Units completed, Foundations 363 Wall plate 308
9	Tswaing LM	B16040096/3	Tswaing Kopela 700	Sanapo Projects Development	700	Completed housing Units 600 Foundations 649
10	Tswaing LM	B18040010/2	Maloka 400	Sanapo Projects Development	400	Completed Housing Units 120,
11	Tswaing LM	B16040105/2	Tswaing Witpan	Tawana Business Projects	150	Complete
12	Tswaing LM	B16040086/3	Tswaing Geysdorp 250	Thobile M	250	Completed Housing units 247
13	Tswaing LM	B16040096/2	Tswaing Middleton B	Ziggy Investments	80	67 Housing Units completed. Termination of a contractor due to lack of capacity

-	14 Tsw	vaing LM	B16040096/3	Mofofutso 1&2	Ziggy Investments	Slow pace of a contractor
-	15 Tsw	vaing LM	B16040096/	Agisanang (Ward 8 and 10)		Constraction in progress (61 Slaps Completed)

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (MIG) CAPITAL PROJECTS

MIG PROJECTS FOR 2020/21 FINANCIAL YEAR

Item	Project No.	Project Name	Estimated	Ward	Budget	Expenditure	Progress Status
No.			Completion			to date	
			Date				
1.	SCM 001/2021/22	Geysdorp Community Hall	2022	09	R6 000 000	R 4 899 756.62	Construction Phase, 90% of progress.
2.	SCM 002/2021/22	Sione Community Hall	2022	03	R6 000 000	R 4 880 020.40	90% Completed
3.	SCM 003/2021/22	Kopela Taxi Rank Shelter	2022	04	R3 428 614	R 3 004 055.27	Construction Phase, 90% of progress.
4.	SCM 005/2021/22	Atamelang Taxi Rank Shelter	2022	07	R3 697 549	R 2 613 869.18	Construction Phase, 85% of progress.
5.	SCM/006/202 1/22	Khunwana Internal Roads, Phase 1	2022	02	R9 400 000	R 9 398 547.01	Completed

6.	Development of new	2022	07	R4 025 000	R 0.00	Registration
	Cemetery in Atamelang					
	Phase 1					
	Total			R29 151 16	R 11 621	
				3	032.36	

PROJECTS FOR 2022/23

Item No.	Project Name	Estimated Completion Date	Ward	Budget	Expenditure to date	Progress Status
1.	Construction of Agisanang Internal roads and stormwater Phase 1	2023	08	R 9.000.000	R 5 688 119,14	Construction Phase, 70% of progress.
2.	Construction of Vrischgewaagt Internal roads and stormwater Phase 1	2023	06	R 10.000.000	R 5 675 705,66	Construction Phase, 75% of progress.
3.	Construction of Letsopa Internal roads and stormwater Phase 6	2023	11	R 7.500.000	R 5 644 121,79	Construction Phase, 80% of progress.
5.	Construction of Phelindaba Internal roads and stormwater Phase 1	2023	10	R 8.500.000	R 4 930 325,26	Construction Phase, 70% of progress.
6.	Construction of Letsopa Internal roads and stormwater Phase 7	2023	12	R 7.500.000	R 5 305 516,11	Construction Phase, 80% of progress.

PROPOSED PROJECTS FOR 2023/24

Item No.	Project Name	Estimated Completion Date	Ward	Budget	Expenditure to date	Progress Status
1.	Deelpan /witpan internal roads	2024	01	R 7 000 000.00	R.00	Planning phase
2.	Ganalaagte Community Hall	2024	05	R 7 300 000.00	R.00	Planning phase
3.	Letsopa Ottosdal internal road	2024	13	R 7 000 000.00	R.00	Planning phase
4.	Atamelang internal road/Access Road	2024	07	R 10 000 000.00	R.00	Planning phase
5.	Delareyville internal road	2024	14	R 7 000 000	R.00	Planning phase

Proposed Projects List for 2024/25 Financial Year

Area	Ward	Project Name
Morena	03	Community Hall
Geluk/Ntuane	04	Internal Roads
Geysdorp/Extension 7	09	Internal Roads
Khunwana	02	Internal Roads/Community Hall
All Wards	1 to 14	High Mast Lights

Proposed Projects List for 2025/26 Financial Year

Area	Ward	Project Name
Vrichewaagte	06	Internal Roads
Agisanang	08	Refurbishment of Agisanang Community Hall
Phelindaba	10	Community Hall
Letsopa	12	Internal Roads/Streetlight Maintanance
Letsopa	11	Internal Roads

MIG BLOCKED PROJECTS

ltem No.	Project No.	Project Name	Ward	Budget	Expenditure	Progress Status
1.	SCM 007/2013/14	Atamelang Internal Roads	Ward 7	R 6 000 000	R 5 383 298	The project is incomplete due to challenge such as labour unrest and failure of the contractor to perform his obligations which affected the existing budget of the project. Therefore, the project will have to be funded internally by own revenue sources. However, the municipality is planning to re apprise this project for the coming Financial Year 2023/24.
2.	SCM 006/2014/15	Agisanang Landfill site	Ward 8	R 4 300 000	R 1 000 000	The Project design are completed but it cannot be implemented now due to compliance issues.
3.	SCM 004/2014/15	Tswaing Villages High Mast Lights, Phase 2	(Ward 1-15)	R 8 000 000	R 6 939 809	The Project is awaiting Eskom to Energize High Mast Light around the below mentioned areas, but Idwala mine manage to pay 10 Eskom quotation for Letsopa.

	1- Khunwana (1)2- Middleton -A (2)3- Diretsane (2)4- Vrischgewaagte (1)

NGAKA MODIRI MOLEMA CAPITAL PROJECTS 2022 – 2027

SANITATION PROJECTS

Priorities	CAPITAL	2022 / 2023	2023 / 2024	2024 / 2025	2025 / 2026	2026 / 2027
	PROJECTS					
	SANNIESHOF WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORK	R 32 000 00	-	-	-	-
SANITATION	TSWAING RURAL SANITATION	-	R 20 000 000	R 50 000 000	-	-
MTEF Budget		R 32 000 000	R 20 000 000	R 50 000 000	-	-
BULK WATER SUPPLY	Ottosdal bulk water Supply	-	R 41 000 000	-	-	-

NGAKA MODIRI MOLEMA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES

KEY PERFORMANCE	KEY PERFOTORRMANCE INDIC	NUMBER OF JOBS	EQ SHARE
AREA		TO BE CREATED	
	CONSTRUCTION OF DELAREYVILLE MAIN STATION	20	R 26M

Sector departments

Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs

Payments of infrastructure by category

Type of Infrastructure	Project Name	IDMS Gate	Local Municipality	Project Duration		Source of Funding	MTEF Forwar Estimates		
				Date Start:	Date Finish:		23/24	24/2 5	25/ 26
1. Infrastructure Transfers – Current									
Water and Sanitation Reticulation Network	DIRETSANE TO KOPELA WATER PIPELINE	Stage 5: Works	Tswaing	23 Apr 2021	31 Mar 2024	Equitable Share	200	-	-
Water and Sanitation Reticulation Network	Agisanang Main Bulk Sewer Line	Stage 5: Works	Tswaing	18 Mar 2022	31 Oct 2026	Equitable Share	10 000	4 500	5 000

Roads Sector

Payments of infrastructure by category

Type of Infrastructure	Project Name	IDMS Gate	Local Municipality	Project Duration		Source of Funding	MTEF Forward Estimates		
				Date: start	Date: finish	-	23/24	24/25	25/ 26
1. Maintenance and	d Repairs								
Road	Special maintenance of road P34/4 (R506) from Delareyville to Schweizer reneke for approximately 25km	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Tswaing	25 Aug 2021	21 Jul 2026	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	25 000	1 300	-
Road	Special maintenance of road D894 from Sannieshop to P117/1 approximately 15km	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Tswaing	30 May 2022	31 May 2025	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	5 000	1 500	
Road	Stormwater control and edge repair of road D170 from Ga-Khunwana to Geysdorp approximately 1km	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Tswaing	28 Feb 2023	30 Nov 2023	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	2 500	-	-
Road	Patch and reseal (sectional) of road P117/1 from Delareyville to Ottosdal approximately 15 km, Phase III	Stage 4: Design	Tswaing	26 Nov 2020	10 Dec 2025	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	-	9 000	30 000
Road	Regravelling and culvert installation of road D510 from Hbuningskrans to Vaal bank for approximately 57.02 Km	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Tswaing	01 May 2023	01 Nov 2024	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	-	30 000	-
Road	Regravelling and culverts installation of road D156	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Tswaing	01 May 2023	01 Nov 2024	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	-	2 500	-

	from witpan to swartpan approximately 20.97 km								
2. Rehabilitation	n, Renovations & Refurbishment	•	1						
Road	Rehabilitation of Road P34/4 (R506) from Delareyville to Schweizer- Reneke	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Tswaing	13 Aug 2019	06 Aug 2026	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	-	10 000	30 000
Road	Rehabilitation of Road P117/1 of from Ottosdal (P13/2) to Hartbeesfontein	Stage 4: Design	Tswaing	31 Oct 2022	31 Aug 2026	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	40 000	39 800	40 000

Public Works Sector

Payments of infrastructure by category

Type of Infrastructure	Project IDMS Gate Name		IDMS Gate Local Municipality		Project Duration		MTEF Forward Estimates		
				Date: start	Date: finish	-	23/24	24/25	25/ 26
1. Maintenance and Repairs									
Building/Structures	Day to Day Maintenance of all Government Facilities in Tswaing	Stage 5: Works	Tswaing	01 Apr 2020	31 Mar 2026	Equitable Share	500	500	800
4. Upgrading and Additions									
Puilding (Structures	Supply, delivery and installation of Standby Generator at Atamelang Sub-	Stage 1: Initiation/	Towning	01 Apr 2024	21 Mar 2025	Equitable	500		
Building/Structures	office Installation of	Pre-feasibility	Tswaing	01 Apr 2024	31 Mar 2025	Share	500	-	-
Building/Structures	High Mass Light Atamelang Sub District Office	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Tswaing	22 Nov 2022	30 Nov 2023	Equitable Share	500	_	_

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

PROGRESS REPORT FOR NPO'S THAT HAD APPLIED FOR FUNDING FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2023/2024

NAME OF THE ORGANISATION	AREA	WARD	NPO NUMBER	PROGRESS/ CHALLENGES	CONTACT PERSON AND NUMBER
PROGRAMME: SERVICES TO OLDER PEERSONS					
1.SAVF Lou van Wyk Tehuis	Sannieshof	08	010 -875	Business plan submitted	Jo-Mari Horn 082 686 4893
2. Huis De larey home for the Aged	Delareyville	14	002-083	Business plan submitted	Hentie Stein 082 780 4960
3. Ikageng Service Club	Middleton B	07	172 - 406	Business plan submitted	Maria Kgasu
					078 650 0817
4. Thusanang Maxeku Service Club	Kopela	04	187 - 014	To be corrected again	Motingoe Rina
					082 256 6231
5. Ragogang Service Club	Deelpan	01	215 - 837	Ready for submission after corrections	Dina Mogonedioa
					082 946 2089
6. Itsoseng Aganang Service Club	Sannieshof	08	041 - 427	Business plan submitted	B. I Kgopa
					072 317 0170
7. Legae La Bona Old Age Home	Vriesgewaacht	06	084 - 721	Business plan submitted	Julia Keikabile
					076 555 3819

8. Kagisho Elderly School.	Rakgwedi section (Gaanalagte)	05	139 – 343	To be corrected again	Eva Thulo 078 150 3550
9. Tshegetsang Service Club	Deelpan	01	148 -989	Corrections to be effected	Mr Lorato Tuwe 073 641 0842
HIV AND AIDS PROGRAMME		+	1	1	
9.Reatlegile HCBC	Deelpan	01	130 - 763	Business plan submitted	Gadifele Baas 071 004 5001
Servicing Wards 11, 12, 13 through care		(11, 12,	1		
givers extension.		13)			
FAMILY CARE AND SUPPORT	+	'	<u> </u>		
10.Are Agisaneng	Ottosdal	11	107 - 052	Business plan submitted	Moshe Nthaodi 082 721 8912
11.Atlegang Borra	Ottosdal	11	139 -052	Business plan submitted	Thabiso Arnold Ntsoti 073 908 6942
CRIME PREVENTION					
12.Tshedimosetso Crime Prevention	Letsopa	11	166 - 456	Business plan submitted	Kenyaditswe Mangena 0810282673
VICTIM EMPOWERMENT SERVICES					
13.Leretlhabetse victim Empowerment	Ottosdal	12	164 - 710	Business plan submitted	Solomon kgampe 082 264 0096
Child Care Services					

14.SAVF Delareyville	Delareyville	14	001 - 459	Business plan submitted	Louise Zitzke 053 948 0419
SERVICES TO PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES					
15.Letsopa Disable Centre	Letsopa	12	082 - 660	Business plan submitted	Lenah Maloetsi 064 625 1709
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT					
16.Divine House Community centre (a)Provision of meals at CNDC (b)Administration of EPWP budget for the entire NMM District	kopela	04	103 - 942	Business plan submitted	Sipho Mazibuko 062 791 4875

CONCLUSION

The municipality clearly finds itself in a very difficult situation both in terms of internal restructuring and service delivery in general. Much as the status quo indicate some pockets of success and improvement of the socio-economic aspects, a lot still needs to be done in order to completely turn the tide against poverty, joblessness and inequality.

This IDP is an honest acknowledgement of the shortcomings and now matched with strategies and high-level activities to eliminate the challenges. The community needs have been prioritized and the proposed programmes and projects have been identified to systematically address the needs. A short to long term strategy has been crafted notwithstanding the shortage of resources. The municipality will have to find creative ways to mobilise the resources including accessing donor funding to address mostly its current challenges related to internal transformation and setting up systems for long term prosperity.

Most of the projects that form part of the community needs are implemented through other agencies or by other Sector Departments. The most pressing need is water and sanitation, and together with the Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality, a fair attempt has been made to identify projects and develop a multi-year implementation programme. The same has been done in respect of MIG projects to ensure that the programmes indeed respond to community needs.

It is also very important that whilst this IDP is rural bias and seeks mainly to address the service backlogs, investments should also be made in the refurbishment and upgrading of the existing infrastructure mainly found in the urban centres and townships in order to stimulate economic growth and keep up with urbanization. Such infrastructure investment will be mainly in the refurbishment and upgrading of water and sewer plants, electrical power stations, roads, and storm water etc.

Interaction with other departments in order to promote intergovernmental planning and execution is one of the glaring weaknesses. It is for this very reason why the IDP is found wanting in respect of departmental plans and projects. During the consultation process, stakeholders including sector departments will be invited for further inputs. This interaction has to be sustained beyond just project identification but should include co-monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the IDP on a frequent basis.

The IDP and Budget will later be integrated into an annual Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP). The plan will be adopted after council has approved the IDP and later form the basis of the performance agreements for senior managers.

END