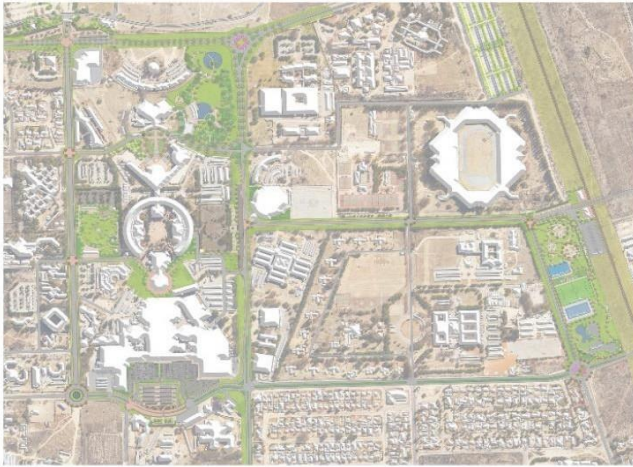


MAHIKENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY – 1st IDP REVIEW 2023-2024



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FOREWORD BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR



Extensive community consultations were undertaken by the 5th Council of the Mahikeng Local Municipality during the development process of the Municipality's 5th Generation Integrated Development Plan (IDP). During the consultations, community members made it clear to members of council and management that they expect the Mahikeng Local Municipality to diligently deliver services to their communities. Community members stipulated that they expected the municipality to provide clean, drinkable water and sanitation, provide proper lighting for streets and communities, repair existing and build new roads, keep a clean environment and enforce by-laws to maintain law and order.

The IDP encapsulates service delivery priorities submitted by communities as an overarching guide for the duration of the term of Council. The IDP is prepared, tabled before and adopted by Council in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000. These regulations are intended to involve all stakeholders in the preparation of service delivery plans. Therefore the IDP serves as a social contract between structures of the Mahikeng Local Municipality, all social partners and stakeholders and will guide the municipality's service delivery programme to our communities.

The following seven priorities form a central tenant of the Executive Mayor's Turnaround Plan which aims to accelerate service delivery, generate further revenue, attract investment and grow and develop the city:

1. Devolution of the vehicle registration and licensing function from the Department of Community Safety and Transport Management to the Municipality;
2. Securing an electricity distribution license;
3. Acquisition of a Water Authority License;
4. Devolution of indigent and subsidised housing provision from the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs to the Municipality;
5. Beautification of Mahikeng (#RataMahikeng);
6. Transport Infrastructure Development; and
7. Resuscitation of tourism, arts and culture.

The 5th Council of the Mahikeng Local Municipality wishes to turn around the state of service delivery in the city. Council wishes to fully deliver on its mandate so that a solid foundation is laid to attract investment for growth and development. Accordingly, over the next 5 years, the Mahikeng Local Municipality will prioritise the speedy delivery of programmes captured in this IDP. To achieve this goal, collaboration by all stakeholders will form a critical cornerstone of Council's aim's and objectives. I therefore wish to implore the residents of Mahikeng, traditional and religious leaders, business, labour, and other fraternal stakeholders to work together with the municipality to realise the programmes enumerated in this IDP.

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on service delivery. The impact of the pandemic on the economy has been devastating. Over the past 2 years, the economy has not grown and people have lost their jobs while service charges and other rates have remained the same or increased. This has had a negative impact on our residents. The Mahikeng Local Municipality is mindful of the situation and solutions will be sought to eradicate the imbalance.

CLLR T MPHEHLO

EXECUTIVE MAYOR

OVERVIEW BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER



Municipalities in South Africa are compelled by law to develop Integrated Development Plans i.e., Chapter 5, Sec 34 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act(2000) indicate that:

Municipalities must review its integrated development plan

- *Annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 41; and*
- *To the extent that changing circumstances so demand;*

Mahikeng Local Municipality undertook a process of community consultations as required by Chapter 4 of the Systems Act where wards were consulted on their development needs. A draft Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was developed and approved by council by 30th March 2023, followed by further engagements with all stakeholders during an IDP representative forum on the 5th May 2023.

Similar to other municipalities, the municipality experiences a challenge with sector department participation in the IDP process. However, the municipality receives support from the Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality throughout the IDP process.

The District Municipality coordinates the District Development Model and Mahikeng LM has the Water Testing Laboratory as one of the catalytic projects in the DDM

The municipality's Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) and the Audit Committee are functional *inter-alia* the municipality has maintained a Qualified Audit Opinion for the past three (3) consecutive years. The contract employees have been reduced drastically in the previous budget. Management has decided to review the structure to be flat so as to cut on management levels that are unnecessary and costly. Vacant positions in supporting directorates and other management positions will be re-prioritized to reduce increase in salary bill. The service delivery personnel that are rendering practical and technical service on the ground will be prioritized to ensure that the service delivery.

Thank you.

Adv. D.I MONGWAKETSE
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

1. INTRODUCTION

In terms of Section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act no.32 of 2000), the Municipal Council is required to conduct an annual review of Integrated Development Planning (IDP). This should be done in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurement in terms of Section 41 of the above-mentioned Act.

The process of developing the Municipality's IDP should be informed by the following overarching guiding principles: politically acceptable and administratively managed system that is acceptable to political role players at all levels.

The Mahikeng Local Municipality (MLM) will hold its Annual Strategic Planning Session from 23-18 March 2023 in Mahikeng.

1.1 LEGISLATIVE OVERVIEW

The legal status of the IDP is defined in the Municipal Systems Act no. 32 of 2000 which prescribes that the IDP: informs all planning and development and all decisions with regard to planning and development in the municipality; binds all persons (except in the case of inconsistencies with national or provincial legislation); and requires that the municipal council gives effect to it by conducting its affairs in a manner which is consistent with the IDP.

Integrated Development Planning is outlined in Chapter 5 and Section 25(1) of the Municipal Systems Act no.32 of 2000: “Each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, all-inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which (a) Links, integrates and coordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality; (b) Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan; (c) Complies with the provisions of this Chapter; and d) Is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.”

The core components of the IDP

Chapter 5 and Section 26 of the Municipal Systems Act no.32 of 2000 outline the following prescribed core components of integrated development plans:

An integrated development plan must reflect

- a) The municipal council's vision for the long term development of the municipality with special emphasis on the municipality's most critical development and internal transformation needs;
- b) An assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality, which must include an identification of communities which do not have access to basic municipal services;
- c) The council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term, including its local economic development aims and its internal transformation needs;
- d) The council's development strategies which must be aligned with any national and provincial sector plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation;
- e) A spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system for the municipality;
- f) The council's operational strategies;
- g) Applicable disaster management plans;
- h) A financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next three years; and
- i) The key performance indicators and performance targets determined in terms of Section 41.

1.2 ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL PLANS

1.2.1 National Development Plan (NDP)

In 2010/11 national government initiated a series of dialogue sessions which were aimed at understanding the challenges that the country face. This was a step towards understanding the country and developing a long-term vision that is not only aspirational, but that responds to some of the challenges that the country experiences as well. Resulting from this process, a diagnostic report on the state of the country was developed and published, highlighting the following:

- Too few people work
- Corruption levels are high
- South Africa remains a divided society
- Spatial divides hobble inclusive development
- Public services are uneven and often of poor quality
- The public health system cannot meet the demand or sustain quality
- The economy is unsustainably resource-intensive
- Infrastructure is poorly located, inadequate and under-maintained

This report emphasized the need to reduce poverty and eliminate inequality to address the challenges highlighted above. These two elements – poverty reduction and elimination of inequality are a focus of the NDP that was approved by Cabinet in November 2012 following a diagnostic report. The NDP provided a vision for the society that South Africa aspires for in 2030. Central to the NDP are the following areas of intervention:

- Bringing about faster economic growth, higher investment and greater labour absorption
- Promoting active citizenry to strengthen development, democracy and accountability
- Focus on key capabilities of people and the state
- Building a capable and developmental state
- Encouraging strong leadership throughout society to work together to solve problems
- Uniting all South Africans around common programmes to achieve prosperity and equality

The work done by the municipality has been and will continue to be in line with the national objectives. The key programmes implemented in line with the NDP will be continued during the long, medium and short term to address the varying challenges and needs of the citizens.

The municipality recognises that it is still faced with a number of challenges, which characterise the development phase which most South African cities are undergoing. It is for this reason that, in compiling this IDP review, attention is paid to accelerating some of the municipality's interventions to improve the social and economic state of the citizens, while pursuing a sustainable path towards development.

1.2.2 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL (DDM)

The District Development Model was initiated by President Cyril Ramaphosa in his Budget Speech in 2019. Subsequently, the DDM was discussed and adopted by Cabinet, the 2019 Presidential Coordinating Council (PCC), the March 2020 extended PCC and various MINMECs.

In the 2019 Presidency Budget Speech President Ramaphosa identified the “pattern of operating in silos” as a challenge which has led to “lack of coherence in planning and implementation and has made monitoring and oversight of government’s programme difficult”. The consequence has been non optimal delivery of services and diminished impact on the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

Furthermore, the President called for the rolling out of “a new integrated district-based approach to addressing our service delivery challenges and localized procurement and job creation, that promotes and supports local businesses, and that involves communities...” The President is cognisant of the fact that such an approach will require that “National departments that have district-level delivery capacity together with the provinces ... provide implementation plans in line with priorities identified in the State of the Nation address”.

The DDM consists of a process by which joint and collaborative planning is undertaken at local, district and metropolitan level, with all three spheres of governance resulting in a single strategically focused *One Plan* for each of the 44 districts and 8 metropolitan geographic spaces in the country, with the district as the ‘landing strip’.

The DDM builds on the White Paper on Local Government (1998), which seeks to ensure that “local government is capacitated and transformed to play a developmental role”. The White Paper states that

developmental local government “is local government committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives”.

To this end, developmental local government is seen as having four interrelated characteristics of “maximising social development and economic growth; integrating and coordinating; democratising development; and leading and learning”. In order for local government to advance this mandate, the Constitution calls on “national and provincial governments [to] support and strengthen the capacity of municipalities to manage their own affairs”.

Therefore, the model is a practical Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) mechanism to enable all three spheres of government to work together with communities and stakeholders and to plan, budget and implement in unison.

In so doing the vexing service delivery challenges can also be turned into local level development opportunities, through localised procurement and job creation which “promotes and supports local businesses, and that involves communities...” This will also require national and provincial departments to provide implementation plans and budgets which address local challenges and developmental opportunities whilst aligning with national, regional, continental and global goals and objectives.

The objectives of the DDM are to:

- Coordinate a government response to challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality particularly amongst women, youth and people living with disabilities
- Ensure inclusivity by gender budgeting based on the needs and aspirations of our people and communities at a local level
- Narrow the distance between people and government by strengthening the coordination role and capacities at district and city levels
- Foster a practical intergovernmental relations mechanism to plan, budget and implement jointly in order to provide a coherent government for the people in the Republic; (solve silos, duplication and fragmentation) maximise impact and align plans and resources at our disposal through the development of “One District, One Plan and One Budget”
- Build government capacity to support municipalities
- Strengthen monitoring and evaluation at district and local levels
- Implement a balanced approach towards development between urban and rural areas
- Exercise oversight over budgets and projects in an accountable and transparent manner

The DDM is an operational model for improving Cooperative Governance aimed at building a capable, ethical Developmental State. It embodies an approach by which the three spheres of government and state entities work in unison in an impact-oriented way, and where there is higher performance and accountability for coherent service delivery and development outcomes. It is a method of government operating in unison focusing on the municipal district and metropolitan spaces as the impact areas of joint planning, budgeting and implementation.

This method refers to all three spheres of government, sector departments and state entities operating like a single unit in relation to achieving developmental objectives and outcomes in these district and metropolitan spaces over a multiyear period and over multi-term electoral cycles.

Although each sphere, sector or entity has its distinct constitutional powers, functions and responsibilities, they cooperate and undertake collaborative planning, budgeting and implementation processes converging efforts at the district/metropolitan level. This joint work is expressed through the formulation and implementation of a “One Plan” which is a long-term strategic framework guiding investment and delivery in each district and metropolitan space.

Why is the District Development Model (DDM) needed?

In order for the state to function and perform optimally and effectively, every organ of state has to perform its core functions well and work harmoniously with other organs of state and with civil society.

The “pattern of operating in silos” is a challenge which has led “to lack of coherence in planning and implementation and has made monitoring and oversight of government’s programme difficult”. The consequence has been non optimal delivery of services and diminished development impact on the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and employment, hence the President in the State of Nation Address (SONA) called for the rolling out of “a new integrated district-based approach to addressing our service delivery challenges and localized procurement and job creation, that promotes and supports local businesses, and that involves communities...”

The President emphasised that the DDM is a unique form of social compacting that involves all key players in every district and metro space to unlock development and economic opportunities, highlighting that “It builds the capacity of the state where it has been most broken.”

The DDM calls for collaborative planning at district and metropolitan level together with all of government, on the basis of a detailed, technically driven consultative process within government and with communities and stakeholders; resulting in a single strategically focused *One Plan* for each of the 44 districts and 8 metropolitan geographic spaces in the country.

The model is very firmly based on the analysis of previous and current initiatives to improve developmental Local Government and Cooperative Governance, wherein developmental change is shaped and owned at a local level in partnership with communities, citizens and social actors. The successful functioning of Local Government is critical in this regard, but insufficient on its own without more cohesive governance and overall government coordination and functioning. The model is aimed at enhancing state capacity, institutional powers and functions which include the ability to work in a cooperative manner so that there is greater cohesion and positive development impact.

The model also takes into account lessons from previous and current initiatives which include Project Consolidate, the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP), the Urban Renewal Programme (URP), District level Planning and Implementation Management Support Centres, the Local Government Turnaround Strategy (LGTAS), and Back to Basics, as these all sought and seek to improve the quality of life for all through impactful delivery.

The model reflects on recent reforms and progress in areas such as the National Treasury budgeting processes, especially Built Environment Performance Plans (BEPPS) processes and alignment with Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF), all of which facilitate for better spatial targeting and the alignment of government investment spending with development priorities.

Mahikeng local municipality actively participates in the Ngaka Modiri Molema DDM and one the projects of the DDM from Mahikeng is the regional water testing laboratory which will conduct the water and sanitation quality test.

1.3 CHAPTER OVERVIEW

This section provides a brief overview of the contents of each chapter of this IDP document. Careful consideration has been given to ensure that the document is in line with Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act no. 32 of 2000 regarding processes towards the development of the IDP and the contents thereof.

The IDP document consists of core components as required by legislation. And therefore, comprises the following contents:

Executive Summary

CHAPTER 1

This section provides a brief overview of the study area, population distribution, population groups, age and gender distribution and household income. This demographic information is sourced from the 2011 Census Statistics South Africa and 2016 Community Survey.

CHAPTER 2

Situational Analysis

The section provides an overview of the realistic situation at municipal level. It also provides a brief overview of the study area, an analysis of the demographic, economic, institutional, financial and socio-economic issues of the municipality. The section also discusses service delivery backlogs.

CHAPTER 3

Strategic goals and alignment

This chapter expresses the municipality's vision and mission as well as the development strategies linked to priority issues and National Key Performance Areas (KPA's) in order to address the service delivery backlogs and community priorities. This is the section that will form the municipality's basis for 2017/18 budgeting and the SDBIP thereof.

CHAPTER 4

This section presents the National pre-determined KPA's for local government, wherein Section 4.1 lays out the Financial Plan for the 2023/2024 financial year and Section 4.4 presents KPA – Good Governance where all structures were consulted and processes followed towards the compilation of this document.

CHAPTER 5

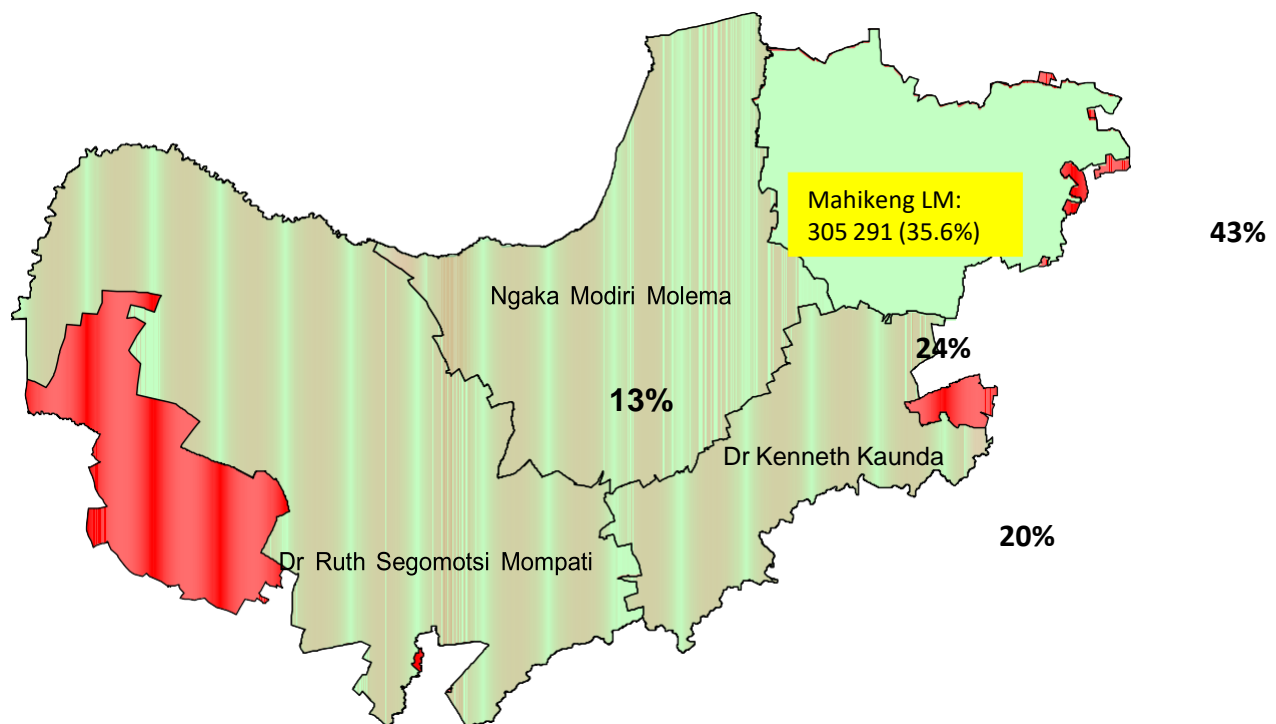
This chapter provides information on identified capital projects and resources allocated for implementation during the 2023/2024 financial year. It also tables all sources of funding which include, but are not limited to Municipal Infrastructure Grants and funding from sector departments as well as the district municipality. The section also features an implemented progress report on projects during 2022-2023.

2. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The area is known as the **Mahikeng Local Municipality (NW383)** and is situated in the North West Province, 20 kilometers south of the Botswana Border. Mahikeng is the capital city of North West Province and used to be known as the City Council of Mafikeng. The local municipality is considerably large compared to the four other local municipalities (Category B Municipalities) constituting Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality that was established in terms of the Municipal Demarcation Act (Act No. 27 of 1998). Neighbouring local municipalities which border the Ngaka Modiri-Molema District Municipality are: Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality, Tswaing Local Municipality, Ditsobotla Local Municipality and Ratlou Local Municipality.

Map depicting District Municipalities in the North West Province



The total area of the Mahikeng Local Municipality is approximately 3 703km². It is divided into 35 wards, consisting of 102 villages and suburbs. According to the recently released community survey results by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA 2011), the population of the municipality is estimated at 305 291 people. Approximately 75% of the area is rural. The rural areas are in the southern and western parts of the municipality and are under tribal control.

2.2 INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS

Accommodation

Existing officials and councillors in the employ of the Council are currently housed at the main building in Mmabatho at the corner of University and Hector Peterson Avenue. Other officials are housed at the Mahikeng Museum, industrial site (stores) as well as at Montshiwa (fire department) adjacent to Connie Munchin primary school. The civic building at Mmabatho (main building) was extended in 2010 to address the office space challenge and is currently occupied by the political leadership.

Decision-making structures

Various decision-making structures reside within Council, including the following:

- Municipal Council
- Executive Mayor and Mayoral Committee
- Portfolio Committees, including
 - Section 80 Committees
 - Section 79 Committees
- Officials with delegated powers

In terms of Section 79 of the Municipal Structures Act, council committees are established to ensure the effective and efficient performance of council functions or the exercise of any of the council powers. Section 80 committees are established if a municipal council has an executive mayor. In the case of Mahikeng Local Municipality, councillors are appointed to assist the executive mayor in execution of his duties.

Decisions within these structures are governed by various municipal by-laws, council policies, legislation and the municipal IDP.

The municipality has also appointed the Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC). The committee has been established and a fulltime chairperson has been appointed.

Political and administration functional competencies

The Governance model comprises the Council, which constitutes the Speaker of Council, Chief Whip, and Section 79 Portfolio Committees. On the other hand, the Executive comprises the Executive Mayor, Members of the Mayoral Committee (MMCs) and the administration led by the Municipal Manager. The intention of the model is to ensure that the municipality executes its functions through the leadership of the Executive Mayor while the Council oversees the activities of the executive for transparency and accountability.

Council

The Council consists of 70 elected councillors, of which 35 are ward councillors and the remainder are Proportional Representation (PR) councillors. The role of the Council, in line with the Municipal Systems Act, (Act 32 of 2000), is to engage in meaningful discussions on matters of development for the Municipality. The key functions of Council are:

- Approval of legislation
- Providing oversight on the planned and implemented interventions of the municipality
- Ensuring community and stakeholder participation

In line with the roles highlighted above, the Council is responsible for the approval of municipal by-laws, IDP, budget and tariffs. Furthermore, the Council, through its various committees, monitors and scrutinises delivery and outputs as carried out by the Executive. In relation to public participation, the Council is tasked with the responsibility of facilitating stakeholder and community participation in the affairs of the municipality through the ward committee system of the Municipal Structures Act.

Speaker of Council

The role of the Speaker of the Council is outlined in Section 160(1)(b) of the Constitution and Section 36 of the Municipal Structures Act. The person elected as chairperson of the Council is designated as the Speaker. The Speaker performs the duties and exercises the powers delegated in terms of the Municipal Structures Act. Councillor Gagoangwe Mathe is the Speaker of the Council for Mahikeng Local Municipality.

The Speaker of the Council is entrusted with the responsibility to ensure that the functions of the Council, i.e. legislation, oversight and ensuring community and stakeholder participation, are effectively implemented.

Single Whip

The Single Whip plays a pivotal role in the overall system of governance by ensuring and sustaining cohesiveness within the governing party, and by maintaining relationships with other political parties. Councillor Monametsi Moeti was elected as the Council Single Whip. The main functions of the Council Single Whip are to:

- Ensure proper representation of political parties in the various committees
- Maintain sound relations with the various political parties represented on the Council
- Attend to disputes between political parties and building consensus

Executive Mayor and Mayoral Committee

The Executive Mayor, Councillor Tshepiso Mphehlo, assisted by the Mayoral Committee, heads the executive arm of the Municipality. The Executive Mayor is at the centre of the system of governance since executive powers are vested in him by the Council to manage the daily affairs of the municipality.

Administrative Arrangements

The Municipal Manager of Mahikeng Local Municipality, Adv Dineo Innocentia Mongwaketse, is the Accounting Officer, as defined by the Municipal Structures Act. The responsibilities of the Municipal Manager include managing the financial affairs and service delivery in the municipality. The Municipal Manager and her directors constitute the Top Management.

Population distribution

Evidence-based decision-making is a universally recognized paradigm of efficient management of economic and social affairs and of effective governance of society today. The most important aspect in any society is human capital. In order to provide a numerical profile of the nation which is the outcome of evidence-based decision-making at all levels, the following questions need to be answered:

- How many are we?
- Who are we in terms of age, gender, education, occupation, economic activity and other important characteristics
- Where do we live in terms of housing, access to water, availability of essential facilities etc.

Therefore, census information becomes the demographic, population and economic baseline information that is collected periodically to inform planning, monitoring and evaluation at all three spheres of government. Census information is also indispensable for monitoring universally recognized and internationally adopted Millennium Development Goals. The census plays an essential role in public administration. The results are used to ensure:

- equity in distribution of government services
- distributing and allocating government funds among various regions and districts for education and health services
- measuring the impact of industrial development, to name a few

On the basis of the above, Statistics South Africa undertook a population community survey which was defined as “the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing and publishing or otherwise

disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specific time, to all persons in a country or well-defined part of the country”. This information has since been officially released.

The 2016 official community survey indicates that the population of Mahikeng Local Municipality has grown to 314 394 since 2016. It also indicates that the municipality has a predominantly African population with fewer Coloureds, Whites and Indian groups.

Demographic Indicators

TABLE: Population Distribution			
Year	Gender	Totals	Total Population
CENSUS 1996	Male	114211	242 146
	Female	127935	
CENSUS 2001	Male	125607	259 502
	Female	133871	
CENSUS 2011	Male	141642	291 527
	Female	149885	
Community Survey 2016	Male	153094	314 394
	Female	161300	
Population growth rate (2011 - 2016)	1.51%		

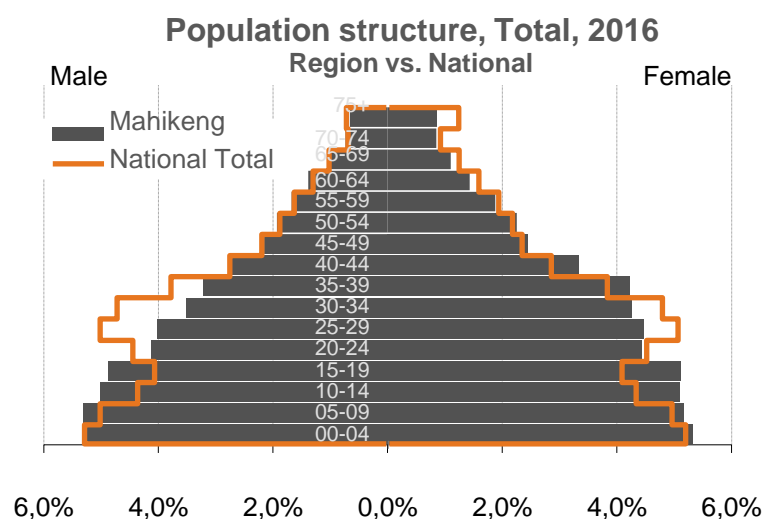
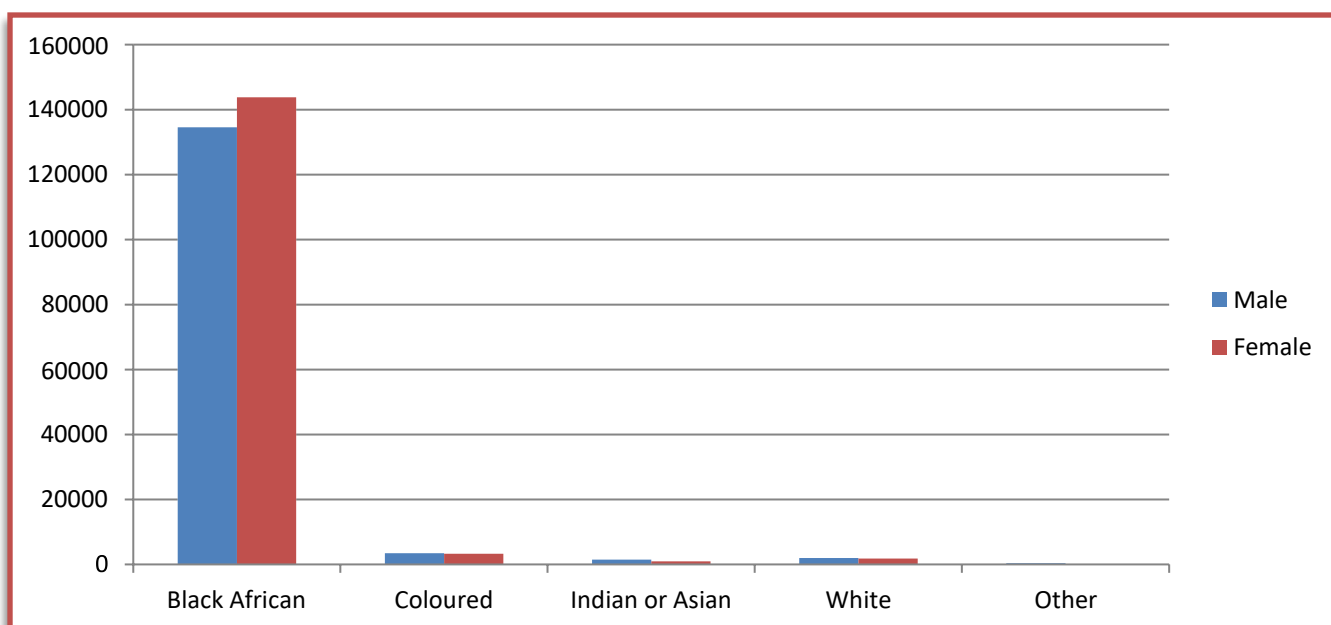
As per the graph above, it is estimated that the population growth has been 1.51%. The demographics also indicate that the municipality has a higher population of women than men. Statistics indicate that the municipality has the highest population of youth, therefore all programmes and budgeting must be directed at youth development and empowerment. These statistics are also reflected in the population composition and structure below.

Population composition and structure

The table shows

YOUNG (0-14)	Male	37 750
	Female	38 945
WORKING AGE (15-64)	Male	110 669
	Female	113 618
Elderly (65+)	Male	4 676
	Female	13 299
SEX RATIO (MALES/100 FEMALES)	94.50041	
DEPENDANCY RATIO (<15+>65/ 15-64)	55.28	

POPULATION PYRAMID



Population group

	Male	Female	Total
Black African	148 434	156 708	305 142
Coloured	2 461	2 634	5 096
Indian/Asian	1 040	848	1 888
White	1 158	1 110	2 268
Total	153 094	161 300	314 394

As indicated in the graph above, the municipality is predominantly populated by the Black community, amounting to 278 282 of the total population as opposed to other population groupings (6691 Coloureds; 2328 Indian or Asian and 3770 Whites respectively).

Population distribution

The table below shows that the area of Mahikeng municipality is 3,698 km². The majority of the land in the municipality comprises farm area (55%), followed by traditional area (44%). Less than 2% of the Mahikeng area comprises urban area. Mahikeng municipality is the most densely populated area in Ngaka Modiri Molema, with 78 people per square kilometer.

AREA (Km²)	3,698
POPULATION DENSITY (POP/Km²)	78.82
URBAN FORMAL AREA	52 (1.41%)
TRADITIONAL AREA	1,617 (43.73%)
FARM AREA	2,030 (54.88%)

Population size by ward

The table below shows the population size of wards in Mahikeng municipality by gender. The table shows that ward 63803007 has the highest population in the municipality – ward 63803005 has the lowest population size in the district. The table shows that, in general, there are more females than males in the municipality.

The table below indicates the population group per ward, further elaborating the fact that Mahikeng Local Municipality is a predominantly black municipality. The highest population of the municipality is at ward 13 which is inclusive of unit 8,9,10 and Ext 39. Ext 39 is the RDP section of the wards. It was established as a new settlement to house residents from various wards. The total number of households at Ext 39 alone is more than 2500.

NW 383 Mafikeng	Male	Female	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White
NW383 : Mafikeng	141642	149885	278282	6691	2328	3770
63803001 : Ward 1	4078	4514	8485	76	19	7
63803002 : Ward 2	3749	4009	7697	12	9	24
63803003 : Ward 3	4145	4437	8493	43	31	7
63803004 : Ward 4	4879	4304	8428	81	23	645
63803005 : Ward 5	1672	1819	3465	15	12	0
63803006 : Ward 6	4171	4000	8082	58	11	11
63803007 : Ward 7	4973	4931	7664	800	789	558
63803008 : Ward 8	3222	3691	6780	70	39	19
63803009 : Ward 9	5393	4241	7432	399	287	1494
63803010 : Ward 10	3328	3719	6911	63	40	27
63803011 : Ward 11	3005	3307	6219	18	14	5
63803012 : Ward 12	3664	4301	7893	47	17	3
63803013 : Ward 13	3585	4299	7567	219	71	22
63803014 : Ward 14	4816	5141	9902	25	18	5
63803015 : Ward 15	4028	4034	8011	18	27	4
63803016 : Ward 16	5095	5433	10460	27	28	6
63803017 : Ward 17	4065	4108	4098	3692	315	24
63803018 : Ward 18	4814	5233	9978	33	20	8
63803019 : Ward 19	2759	3239	5961	22	12	1
63803020 : Ward 20	2771	3031	5743	45	12	0
63803021 : Ward 21	3189	3454	6626	2	10	1
63803022 : Ward 22	4734	4986	9680	19	12	2
63803023 : Ward 23	3177	3491	6641	5	10	1
63803024 : Ward 24	3701	3995	7565	15	20	94
63803025 : Ward 25	3976	4284	8177	24	16	36
63803026 : Ward 26	4063	4587	8588	50	7	1
63803027 : Ward 27	3879	4285	8077	62	14	3
63803028 : Ward 28	5620	5653	11147	74	26	21
63803029 : Ward 29	4979	4863	9312	207	86	215
63803030 : Ward 30	3781	3989	7735	15	8	1
63803031 : Ward 31	4052	4406	8403	37	14	0
63803032 : Ward 32	3779	4029	6841	243	187	503
63803033 : Ward 33	5292	6308	11363	144	74	12
63803034 : Ward 34	3759	4014	7733	7	26	6
63803035 : Ward 35	5447	5750	11125	26	25	3

The table below shows the population size of wards in Mahikeng municipality by broad age-groups

Space-Time Research

Descriptive

Table 1

Geography 2016 by Gender, then Population Group, then Age in completed years for Person adjusted

	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85+	Total
NW383 Mafikeng :	33192	28186	28325	31482	29882	25295	20419	18925	17500	15149	12600	9610	6882	5147	3726	2358	1453	1397	291527
63803001 Ward 1 :	1174	1052	958	988	776	652	478	426	397	328	306	249	228	188	158	96	62	75	8592
63803002 Ward 2 :	904	844	822	906	681	551	484	450	471	376	329	288	204	161	97	70	66	54	7757
63803003 Ward 3 :	963	803	848	813	777	648	542	539	506	416	406	358	297	218	181	124	78	66	8583
63803004 Ward 4 :	1175	907	748	862	925	875	659	574	560	495	386	307	198	186	126	87	49	65	9183
63803005 Ward 5 :	346	367	351	408	346	328	237	198	171	156	153	130	115	57	57	24	25	22	3492
63803006 Ward 6 :	1147	867	746	839	816	740	561	528	464	380	314	226	172	144	89	43	44	52	8171
63803007 Ward 7 :	914	859	1003	1075	861	873	873	877	821	644	420	286	165	91	64	36	20	23	9903
63803008 Ward 8 :	447	356	427	947	1641	673	514	392	332	269	223	181	142	121	96	65	47	40	6913
63803009 Ward 9 :	1064	826	835	923	962	846	766	770	605	508	494	413	216	135	158	46	34	34	9634
63803010 Ward 10 :	539	482	450	869	1386	871	564	397	293	272	271	237	177	102	63	37	20	18	7047
63803011 Ward 11 :	672	624	607	753	667	614	429	333	376	392	299	220	111	88	54	36	15	21	6312

	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85+	Total
63803012 : Ward 12	752	793	913	918	652	571	532	693	890	665	337	100	59	37	20	18	8	8	7965
63803013 : Ward 13	638	711	814	913	707	591	508	573	731	704	538	240	102	43	30	14	14	11	7884
63803014 : Ward 14	1216	1022	1096	1161	970	809	602	615	654	574	430	305	205	114	82	47	30	26	9957
63803015 : Ward 15	785	636	611	833	801	785	712	608	439	407	358	307	212	175	164	81	68	79	8062
63803016 : Ward 16	1154	986	896	997	1116	1104	911	703	550	467	405	382	280	205	144	99	66	62	10528
63803017 : Ward 17	807	625	690	769	759	801	637	596	512	489	485	295	244	174	133	72	49	38	8173
63803018 : Ward 18	1119	884	941	1067	958	899	685	634	521	470	423	411	288	236	193	151	96	70	10047
63803019 : Ward 19	672	540	591	604	600	515	375	369	304	296	299	254	211	145	103	57	30	31	5998
63803020 : Ward 20	534	446	480	607	597	639	484	380	325	316	267	215	141	127	92	80	36	34	5803
63803021 : Ward 21	741	696	691	783	658	524	420	365	419	365	311	236	163	105	75	47	13	30	6643
63803022 : Ward 22	1213	980	1026	1015	921	748	693	660	585	458	394	295	248	180	128	91	42	42	9720
63803023 : Ward 23	764	649	637	765	654	449	379	366	368	319	320	264	203	201	123	104	55	49	6667
63803024 : Ward 24	1032	867	839	802	637	495	389	376	401	375	341	336	242	190	157	118	61	37	7697
63803025 : Ward 25	1045	890	952	849	680	588	414	383	412	390	372	355	269	245	160	123	74	60	8260
63803026 : Ward 26	1276	1153	1029	1008	761	550	424	423	403	319	308	233	213	184	152	88	68	56	8649
63803027 : Ward 27	1039	897	853	900	774	587	522	476	455	388	301	274	196	198	119	91	39	55	8164

	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85+	Total
63803028 Ward 28	1458	1224	1176	1178	1179	1011	879	815	693	516	365	252	197	146	73	51	27	34	11273
63803029 Ward 29	1211	997	944	1040	982	929	742	707	634	501	408	298	149	113	75	58	25	29	9842
63803030 Ward 30	806	598	597	829	1014	952	640	465	331	341	326	283	240	139	86	49	40	34	7769
63803031 Ward 31	1169	899	941	936	730	625	561	467	451	374	328	273	234	162	142	78	44	44	8458
63803032 Ward 32	694	581	629	748	877	902	541	516	552	606	478	250	182	117	68	29	25	13	7808
63803033 Ward 33	1385	1191	1083	1160	1116	1104	1141	1130	756	544	392	277	164	63	37	30	15	13	11600
63803034 Ward 34	888	780	818	921	798	618	498	430	434	423	353	278	168	165	95	53	30	26	7774
63803035 Ward 35	1449	1152	1282	1295	1105	828	624	692	682	605	459	301	247	195	130	64	39	46	11197
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Household income

The predominantly rural economy of the municipality is unable to provide individuals with remunerative jobs or self employment opportunities. An estimated number of 13755 people in the municipality had no income in 2011. This amounts to 4.72% of the population. Taking the 1.16% annual growth to date into account, it means that to date this figure has risen to 14 405. In general terms, the majority of households in the municipality earns less than the poverty baseline (about R1, 600 per household per month) and can be considered poor. Those classified as economically active are employed in the services sector. This sector is dominated by the departments that render services such as health, justice, local government, education, SAPS, etc. The table below indicates the income categories within the municipality.

Geography for annual household income			
For household weighted	North West	DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	NW383: Mahikeng
No income	176090	34587	14 405
R 1 - R 4800	44720	11335	4223
R 4801 - R 9600	76068	21338	7525
R 9601 - R 19 600	200531	51572	16506
R 19 601 - R 38 200	210842	48975	15338
R 38 201 - R 76 400	162965	24052	9368
R 76 401 - R 153 800	93223	15891	7365
R 153 801 - R 307 600	56610	11416	5827
R 307 601 - R 614 400	28028	5360	2987
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	8266	1506	854
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	2629	516	257
R 2 457 601 or more	2025	450	231

The income profile of households within the municipality has shown a marked improvement since 2016. It should also be noted that most of the households with some form of income rely on social grants e.g. old age pension, disability and child support grants.

Types of main dwelling units

Mahikeng Local Municipality	
House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on a farm	79971
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	3624
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	1127
Cluster house in complex	297
Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex)	86
Semi-detached house	286
House/flat/room in backyard	6526
Informal dwelling (shack; in backyard)	4003
Informal dwelling (shack; not in backyard; e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on a farm)	4660
Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servants quarters/granny flat	1466
Caravan/tent	0
Other	1298
Unspecified	8

An estimated total of 80.57% of dwellings within the municipal area are houses or brick/concrete block structures on a separate stand, yard or on a farm.

Basic service delivery**Geography of piped water for household weighted**

Area	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling/institution	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling/institution	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 200m and 500m from dwelling/institution	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 500m and 1000m (1km) from dwelling/institution	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance greater than 1000m (1km) from dwelling/institution	No access to piped (tap) water
North West	310885	425154	152119	50997	22770	10966	89123
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	57219	59222	52486	16063	7209	3158	31644
NW383: Mafikeng	25990	18529	18 354	4423	1847	696	14180

The municipality is not a Water Services Authority.

The number of households within the municipal area was estimated at 84 239 as per the 2011 Census. With a growth rate of 1.16%, it means that to date the total number of households is 88 217. The comparative analysis of the province, district and the municipality indicate that of the total number of households, 25 990 households have access to piped (tap) water inside dwellings. It should be noted that these are urban households. This leaves 14 180 households with no access to piped water. These are rural households.

Geography of source of water for household weighted

	Regional/local water scheme (operated by municipality or other water services provider)	Borehole	Spring	Rain water tank	Dam/pool/stagnant water	River/stream	Water vendor	Water tanker	Other
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	136788	61890	959	645	801	677	1939	16307	6994
North West	789545	161643	3291	2921	4488	2092	21080	46253	30702
NW383: Mafikeng	48812	26271	321	143	205	59	892	4592	2944

The highest number of households (4592) depends on water tankers as their source of water. These are mostly rural households who do not have access to other sources of water. An estimated number of 2 944 households depend on other sources of water which include wells, amongst others.

Access to electricity

According to the current statistics 90% (79 396) of the households within the municipality have access to grid electricity. The remaining 10% (8 822) of household electricity backlogs consist of new extensions in the villages, RDP houses and low-density rural areas which were previously classified as cattle posts.

The different energy methods used by households are as follows:

Geography by energy or fuel for heating for household weighted

	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	125531	3827	8911	54684	1353	3347	309	14	29024
North West	655940	15639	53378	170625	5989	5136	1999	59	153250
NW383: Mafikeng	51994	2182	3957	12578	241	1046	128	4	12110

51 994 households use electricity for heating compared to 12 578 households that use wood for heating.

Geography by energy or fuel for lighting for household weighted

	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles (not a valid option)	Solar	None	Unspecified
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	182600	330	2451	40418	510	691	-
North West	892424	1543	21893	140489	2616	3051	-
NW383: Mafikeng	71216	125	1176	11291	213	217	-

11 291 households within the municipality do not have access to electricity since they depend on candles for lighting. This constitutes the total backlog that the municipality and Eskom must attempt to eliminate during the coming years.

Geography by energy or fuel for cooking for household weighted

	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	155141	6038	21730	39825	502	2892	268	42	564	-
North West	799300	24646	119024	108352	1643	4083	1514	710	2741	-
NW383: Mahikeng	64903	2924	7494	7229	137	1253	108	29	162	-

Geography by refuse disposal for household weighted

	Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	Removed by local authority/private company less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Other
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	80370	3118	3543	123133	13980	2856
North West	517688	15907	20293	428923	67712	11492
NW383: Mahikeng	50407	1666	956	26246	4218	745

Geography by toilet facilities for household weighted

	None	Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	Flush toilet (with septic tank)	Chemical toilet	Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	Pit toilet without ventilation	Bucket toilet	Other	Unspecified
DC38: Ngaka Modiri Molema	17078	63480	7826	1530	29372	100633	2774	4308	-
North West	62034	446819	35288	9021	120335	363411	10647	14459	-
NW383: Mahikeng	3979	24566	2613	463	13081	38813	-	615	-

Safety and Security

Police Stations

Five police stations situated in the area of Mahikeng Local Municipality i.e Mmabatho, Mahikeng, Mooifontein, Ottoshoop and Lomanyaneng. Crime and security is perceived to be the second biggest problem in Mahikeng and the need for police stations and improved safety is an important priority for the municipality. The tables below present the status of police stations within the Mahikeng municipal area. The focus is on the two main police stations, i.e. Mmabatho and Mahikeng police stations.

Courts in Mafikeng (Magisterial and High Court)

Molopo Magisterial Court in Mahikeng consists of the Regional and District Courts. Although these two courts work hand in hand when it comes to criminal matters, the Regional Court deals with more serious offences than the District Court. Previously the court only dealt with criminal matters, but civil matters have since been introduced and will soon be in operation. The District Court is also known as the Court of First Appearances. Any offence that is reported will first appear at the District Court, where a maximum sentence of three years may be passed, but any sentence beyond this is referred to the Regional Court. The table below indicates the type of cases that the Regional and District Courts deal with as well as its complement and shortage.

Magisterial Court

MAGISTERIAL COURT		STAFF COMPLEMENT		PERMANENT STAFF		SHORTAGE OF PERSONNEL	
REGIONAL	DISTRICT	REGIONAL	DISTRICT	REGIONAL	DISTRICT	REGIONAL	DISTRICT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criminal Court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance Court Small Claim Court Domestic Court Criminal Court Equality Court Divorce Court 	4 Magistrates	6 Magistrates	4 Magistrates	6 Magistrates	2 Magistrates	2 Magistrates

High Court

A High Court (formerly known as the Supreme Court) is located in Mahikeng. The High Court is established in all nine provinces and have the power to hear civil, criminal and constitutional cases. Any person bringing a constitutional case to the High Court may appeal to the Constitutional Court if he/she is unhappy with the outcome of the case. In non-constitutional cases, the right to appeal is to the Supreme Court of Appeal.

HIGH COURT	STAFF COMPLIMENT	PERMANENT STAFF	SHORTAGE OF PERSONNEL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All civil cases All criminal cases All appeals and reviews from lower courts Labour matters Land claims Divorce Tax 	1 Judge President 4 Judges	1 Judges President 4 Judges	1 Judge

Health Services and Social Development

The Mahikeng Provincial Hospital and Bophelong Psychiatric Hospital are managed by the Provincial Department of Health of the North West Province. The Victoria Hospital \ that was built according to original Victorian architectural style, dating back to early 1900s is a private hospital run by a consortium of doctors and business partners. All these hospitals are accessible to the community 24hrs a day.

Hospitals in Municipality

HOSPITAL AND ITS HOURS OF VISITATION	NO. OF BEDS
Mahikeng Provincial Hospital	412
Bophelong Psychiatric Hospital	368
Gelukspan Hospital	250
Victoria Private Hospital	93

Clinics in Municipality

The municipality is served by twenty-eight (28) clinics and community health centres as well as five (5) mobile clinics, servicing rural wards where there are no clinics. All clinics and community health centres in the Greater Mahikeng Sub District are listed below:

CLINICS	PROFESSIONAL NURSES	NURSING AUXILLARY
1. Modimola Clinic	1	1
2. Montshioa Stadt Community Health Centre	15	11
3. Unit 9 Community Health Centre	11	13
4. Ramatlabama Community Centre	8	6
5. Lekoko Community Health Centre	7	5
6. Tshunyane Clinic	3	1
7. Maureen Roberts Clinic*	3	2
8. Gelukspan Gateway Clinic	2	1
9. Weltevreden Clinic	3	1
10. Dithakong Clinic	3	1
11. Matshepe Clinic	2	1
12. Mafikeng Gateway Clinic	6	5
13. Magogwe Clinic	6	3
14. Matlhonyane Clinic	2	2
15. Rapulana Clinic*	5	3
16. Lonely Park Clinic	5	3
17. Tsetse Clinic	2	2
18. Tlapeng Clinic	2	2
19. Miga Clinic	2	2
20. Mogosane Clinic*	2	2

21. Lokaleng Clinic	2	1
22. Mocoseng Clinic	5	2
23. Motlhabeng Clinic	4	3
24. Montshioatown Clinic	9	4
25. Setlopo Clinic*	4	2
26. - Makouspan Clinic*	1	1
27. Masutlhe I Clinic	2	2
28. Masutlhe II Clinic	0	0

During the public consultations community members pleaded that all clinics operate 24 hours.

List of Mobile Clinics

MOBILE CLINICS	PROFESSIONAL NURSES	NURSING AUXILLARY
1. Montshioastad Mobile	1	1
2. Modimola Mobile	1	1
3. Ramatlabama Mobile	1	1
4. Gelukspan Mobile	1	1

3. STRATEGIC GOALS AND ALIGNMENT

This section of the IDP is based on the strategic programme of action, which was compiled as part of this process. Strategy formulation is a long term plan that addresses the ‘what’ of an organization. What is it that we want to become? What is it that we need to elevate in order to achieve our vision, mission and KPAs? It also structures the intended plans to achieve the outcomes. It gives a framework on how to allocate resources, how to attain a balance between addressing basic services while focusing enough on economic growth and a sustainable future.

The strategy formulation also involves choosing the strategies that will benefit the municipality and its communities most effectively. Such decisions commit the municipality to specific interventions and development programmes over a specific period of time. A well-developed strategy also assists the municipality in developing a focused and disciplined organisation that directs its energy towards the right things.

3.1 VISION AND MISSION

Vision

To be a leading World Class City through, Diversity, Culture and Heritage

Mission

To provide excellent quality and sustainable services to the people of Mahikeng in an effective and efficient manner through a sound municipal governance system.

Values

- Responsive
- Vibrant
- Humility
- Transparent
- Ethical
- Customer-driven
- Caring

3.2 STRATEGIC GOALS AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ALIGNMENT

This chapter highlights the continuous strengthening of Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) and rigorous sectoral engagements with other stakeholders. It reflects and highlights some of the key national and provincial implementation frameworks to which the municipality aligns its interventions.

Background to Intergovernmental Relations

Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) refers to the complex and interdependent relations amongst the national, provincial and local spheres of government as well as the coordination of public policies amongst these three spheres. In essence, this means that the governance, administrative and fiscal arrangements operating at the interface between national, provincial and local governments must be managed to promote the effective delivery of services.

This is guided by the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 (Act 13 of 2005), which aims to provide, within the principle of co-operative government as set out in Chapter 3 of the Constitution, a framework for the national government, provincial governments and local governments, and all organs of state, to facilitate coordination in the implementation of policy and legislation, including:

- coherent government
- effective provision of services
- monitoring implementation of policy and legislation
- realisation of national priorities

According to the MSA (2003), 24(1-4), the planning of local government must be integrated and aligned to the planning and strategies of the national and provincial spheres of government at all times. In addition, any organ of state that initiates legislation at national or provincial level that affects the planning at local government level, must first consult with organised local government before the legislation can be duly effected. The sections below give effect to IGR by considering national and provincial imperatives.

The Mahikeng Local Municipality, within the spirit of IGR, supports and aligns itself to national and provincial strategies which include, amongst others, the Government 12 Outcome Delivery Agreement, the National Development Perspective, the Local Government Turn-around Strategy, and the National Development Plan.

Government 12 Outcome Delivery Agreement

In 2010, Cabinet approved twelve national outcomes to address the strategic priorities of government. Each outcome has a limited number of outputs, sub outputs and clear targets. These outcomes and outputs were the strategic focus of government until 2014. Listed below are the twelve outcomes, in relation to the role of the city:

Outcome 1: Improve the quality of basic education

Outcome 2: Improve health and life expectancy

Outcome 3: All people in South Africa are protected and feel safe Outcome

4: Decent employment through inclusive economic growth Outcome 5: A skilled and capable workforce to support inclusive growth

Outcome 6: An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network

Outcome 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities and food security

Outcome 8: Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

Outcome 9: A responsive and accountable, effective and efficient local government system

Outcome 10: Protection and enhancement of environmental assets and natural resources

Outcome 11: A better South Africa, a better and safer Africa and world

Outcome 12: A development-orientated public service and inclusive citizenship

Outcome 9

The vision of Outcome 9

The vision of Outcome 9 is a responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system whereby the confidence of our people has been restored in the local sphere of government as the primary expression of the developmental state by 2011 and beyond. Key ways to achieve this vision are by:

- I. Ensuring that municipalities meet the basic service needs of communities
- II. Building clean, effective, efficient, responsive and accountable local government
- III. Improving performance and professionalism in municipalities
- IV. Improving national and provincial policy, oversight and support
- V. Strengthening partnerships between local government, communities and civil society

The output objectives related to Outcome 9 are as follows:

Outcome 9 Outputs

Output 1: improve access to basic services

Sub-outputs: Improve universal access to basic services by 2014 as follows:

- Water from 92% to 100%
- Sanitation from 69% to 100%
- Refuse removal from 64% to 75%
- Electricity from 81% to 92%
- Establishment of Bulk Infrastructure Fund

- Establishment of special purpose vehicle for municipal infrastructure

Output 2: Implement the Community Works Programme (CWP)

Sub-outputs:

- Implement the CWP in at least 2 wards per municipality
- CWP to support the creation of 4.5 million Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) job opportunities
- 30% of all CWP job opportunities can be associated with functional co-operatives at local levels by 2014

Output 3: Action supportive of human settlement outcomes

Sub-outputs:

- Initiating actions to increase density in metros and large towns by 2014
- Release public land for low income and affordable housing to support delivery of 400 000 housing units in well located land

Output 4: Deepen democracy through a refined ward committee model

Sub-outputs:

- Broaden participation of and better organise various sectors at local level
- New approach to better resources and fund work and activities of Ward Communities
- Put support measures in place to ensure that at least 90% of wards are fully functional

Output 5: Improve Municipal Finance and Administrative capacity

Sub-outputs:

- Unqualified audits for municipalities
- Average monthly collection on billing raised to 90%
- Debtors reduce more than 50% of own revenue from 24% to 12%
- Ensure that percentage of municipalities that are overspending on OPEX improve from 8% to 4%;
- Municipalities under-spending on CAPEX reduce from 63% to 30%
- Spending less than 5% on OPEX repairs and maintenance reduced from 92% to 45%

National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP)

Government is committed to economic growth, employment creation, sustainable service delivery, successful implementation of poverty alleviation programmes and the eradication of historic inequalities. In order to ensure that infrastructure investment and development programmes are channelled towards these objectives, the NSDP was formulated. The principles enshrined in the NSDP are of great importance to local government investment, through the IDP and capital expenditure.

The NSDP states the following:

South Africa will become a nation in which investment in infrastructure and development programmes support government's growth and development objectives by:

- focusing economic growth and employment creation in areas where this is most effective and sustainable
- supporting restructuring where feasible to ensure greater competitiveness
- fostering development on the basis of local potential
- ensuring that development institutions are able to provide basic needs throughout the country

The NSDP seeks to focus the bulk of government's fixed investment on those areas with the potential for sustainable economic development, as it is in these areas where government's objectives of promoting economic growth and alleviating poverty will best be achieved.

The National Development Plan

The President appointed the National Planning Commission in May 2010 to draft a vision and national development plan. The commission started its work with a baseline study and released a diagnostic report in June 2011 wherein it identified South Africa's achievements and shortcomings since 1994. Two primary reasons were identified i.e.:

- Failure to implement policies
- An absence of broad partnerships to work towards post 1994 objectives

The report also identified nine primary challenges:

- Too few people work
- The quality of school education for black people is poor
- Infrastructure is poorly located, inadequate and under-maintained
- Spatial divides hobble inclusive development
- The economy is unsustainably resource-intensive
- The public health system cannot meet, demand or sustain quality
- Public services are uneven and often of poor quality
- Corruption levels are high
- South Africa remains a divided society

In summary, the NDP aims to achieve the following by 2030:

- Eliminate income poverty > Reduce the proportion of households with a monthly income below R419 per person (in 2009 prices) from 39% to 0
- Reduce inequality – the Gini coefficient should fall from 0.69 to 0.6

The NDP must achieve the following milestones:

- Increase employment from 13 million in 2010 to 24 million in 2030
- Raise per capita income from R50 000 in 2010 to R120 000 by 2030
- Increase the share of national income of the bottom 40% from 6% to 10%
- Establish a competitive base of infrastructure, human resources and regulatory frameworks
- Ensure that skilled, technical, professional and managerial posts better reflect the country's racial, gender and disability makeup

- Broaden ownership of assets to historically disadvantaged groups
- Increase the quality of education so that all children have at least two years of preschool education and all children in grade 3 can read and write
- Provide affordable access to quality health care while promoting health and wellbeing
- Establish effective, safe and affordable public transport
- Produce sufficient energy to support industry at competitive prices, ensuring access for poor households, while reducing carbon emissions per unit of power by about one-third
- Ensure that all South Africans have access to clean running water in their homes
- Make high-speed broadband internet universally available at competitive prices
- Realise a food trade surplus, with one-third produced by small-scale farmers or households
- Ensure household food and nutrition security
- Entrench a social security system covering all working people, with social protection for the poor and other groups in need, such as children and people with disabilities
- Realise a developmental, capable and ethical state that treats citizens with dignity
- Ensure that all people live safely, with an independent and fair criminal justice system
- Broaden social cohesion and unity while redressing the inequities of the past
- Play a leading role in continental development, economic integration and human rights

Ten critical actions were identified, based on the above-mentioned milestones set to be achieved by the NDP:

- A social compact to reduce poverty and inequality, and raise employment and investment
- A strategy to address poverty and its impacts by broadening access to employment, strengthening the social wage, improving public transport and raising rural incomes
- Steps by the state to professionalise the public service, strengthen accountability, improve coordination and prosecute corruption
- Boost private investment in labour-intensive areas, competitiveness and exports, with adjustments to lower the risk of hiring younger workers
- An education accountability chain, with lines of responsibility from state to classroom
- Phase in national health insurance, with a focus on upgrading public health facilities, producing more health professionals and reducing the relative cost of private health care
- Public infrastructure investment at 10% of gross domestic product (GDP), financed through tariffs, public-private partnerships, taxes and loans and focused on transport, energy and water
- Interventions to ensure environmental sustainability and resilience to future shocks
- New spatial norms and standards – densifying cities, improving transport, locating jobs where people live, upgrading informal settlements and fixing housing market gaps
- Reduce crime by strengthening criminal justice and improving community environments

Mafikeng Local Municipality Spatial Rationale

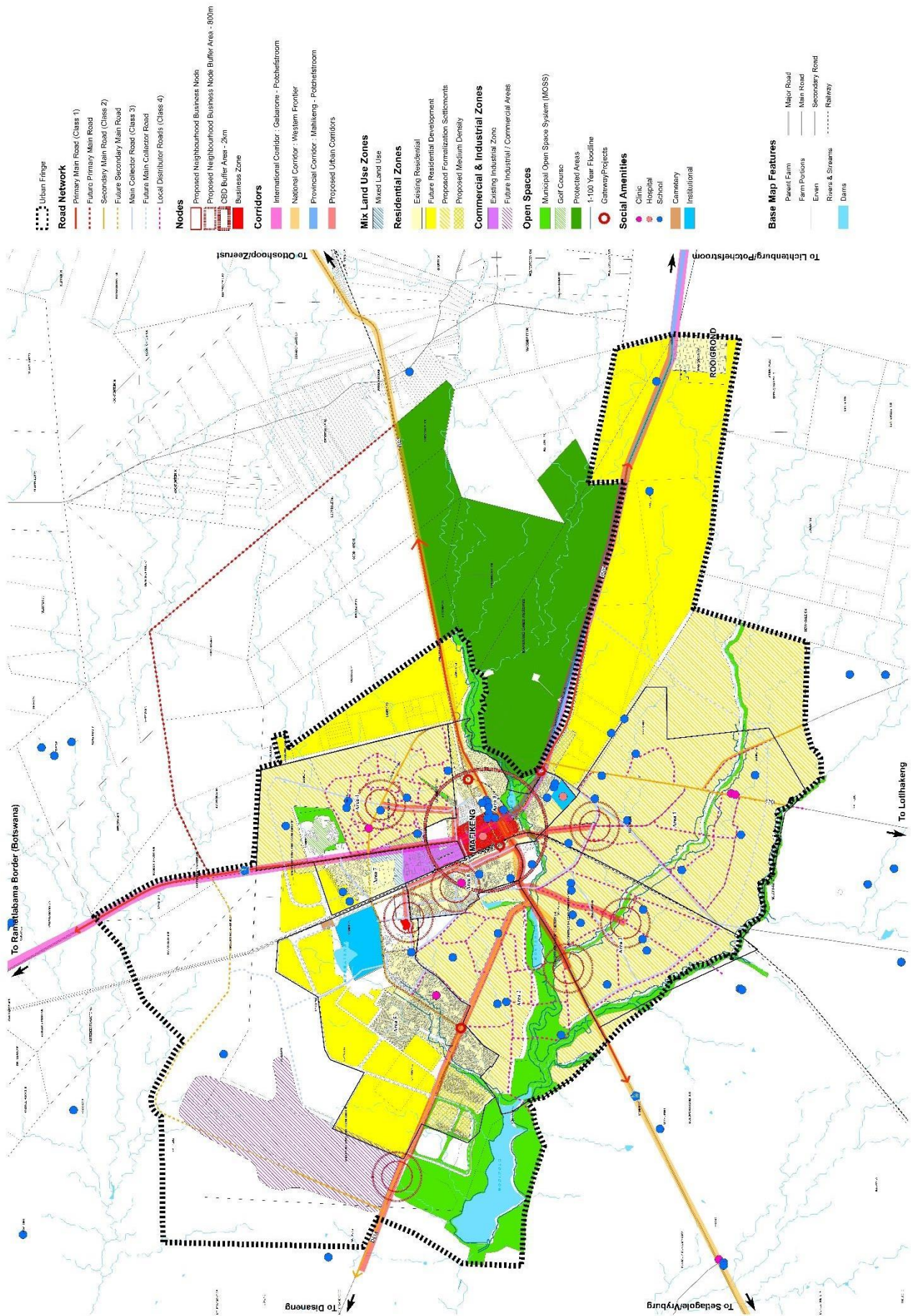
The Spatial Vision

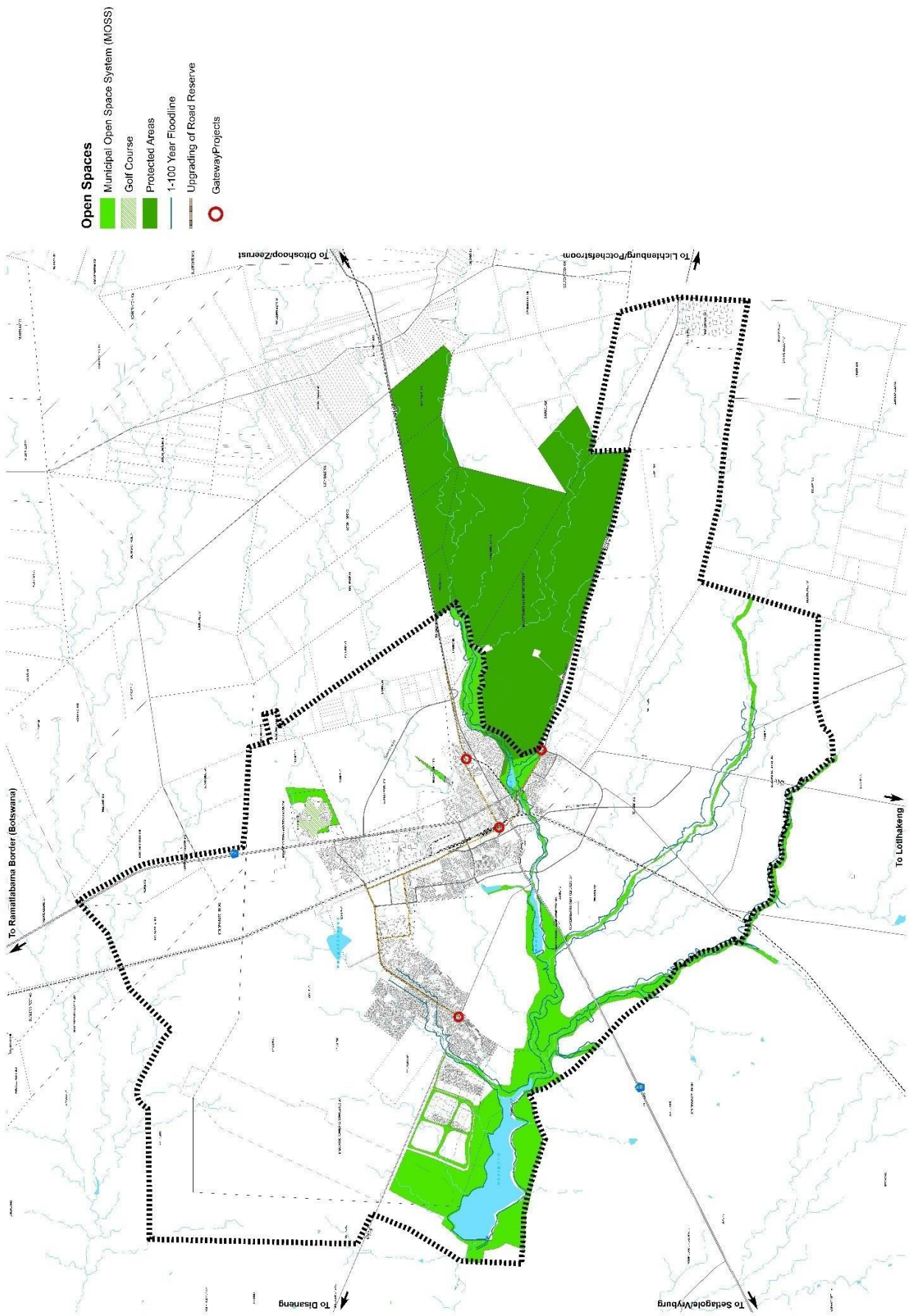
The long term spatial vision of the Mahikeng Spatial Development Framework is to:

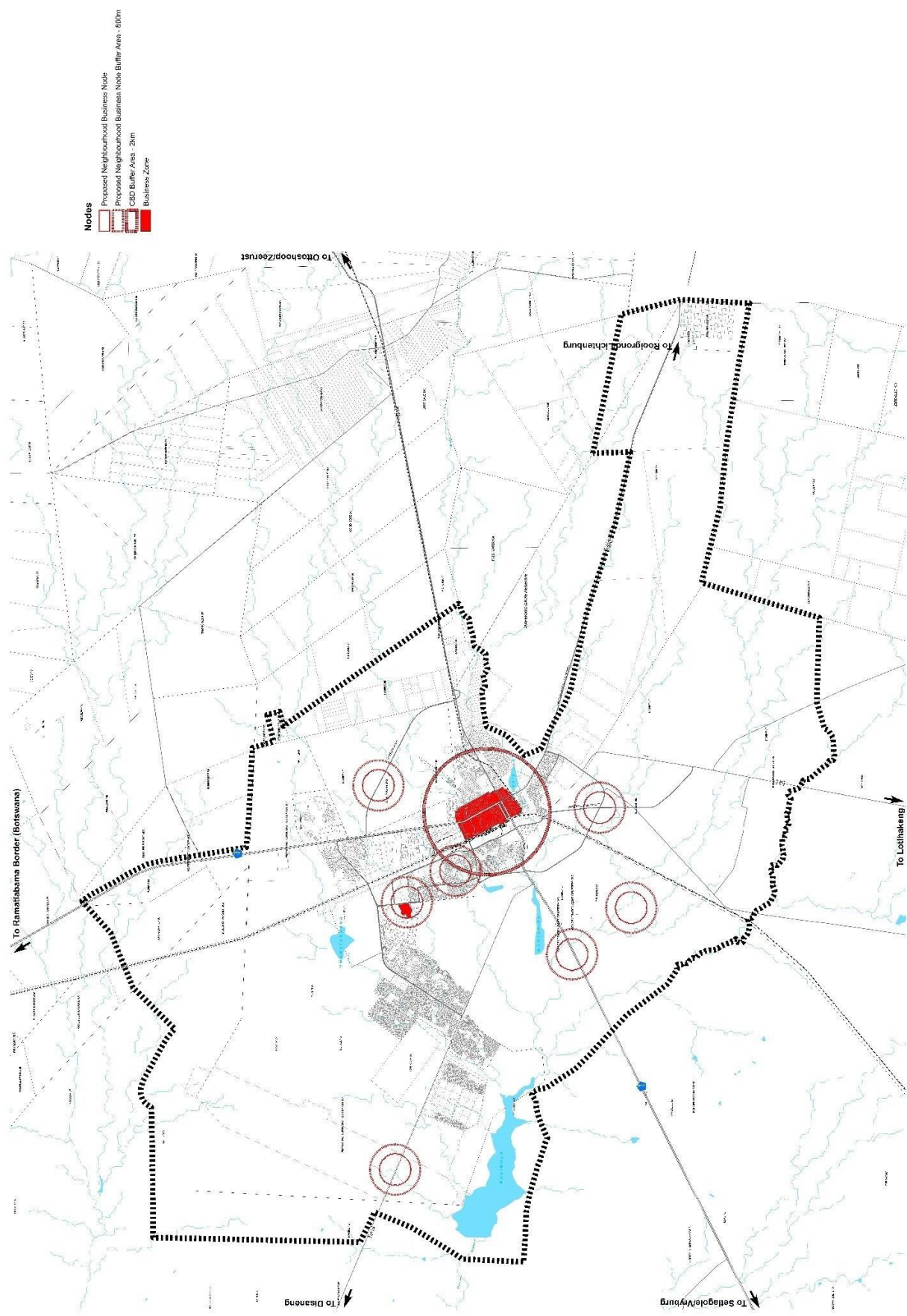
‘Address key National, Provincial and Local priorities and principals in order to enhance sustainable urban and rural development and to improve the livelihood of people by focusing the provision of socio-economic infrastructure in areas with the highest growth potential but still attending to the basic needs of people

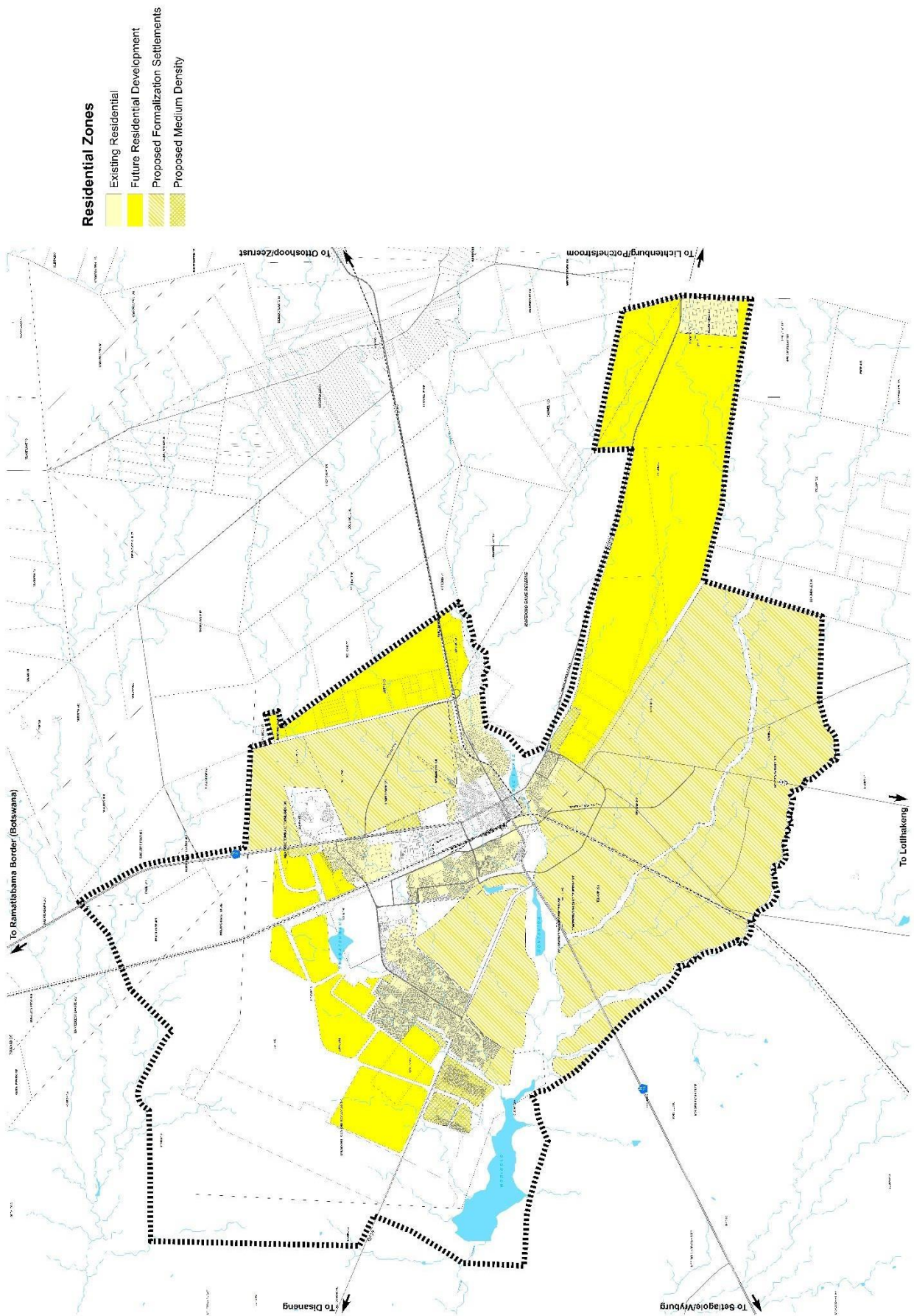
The Mahikeng Spatial Development Framework outline a number of key proposals which are premised on spatial and development concepts meant to bring to fruition the spatial vision of the Municipal Spatial Development Framework. Some of these development/spatial concepts include:

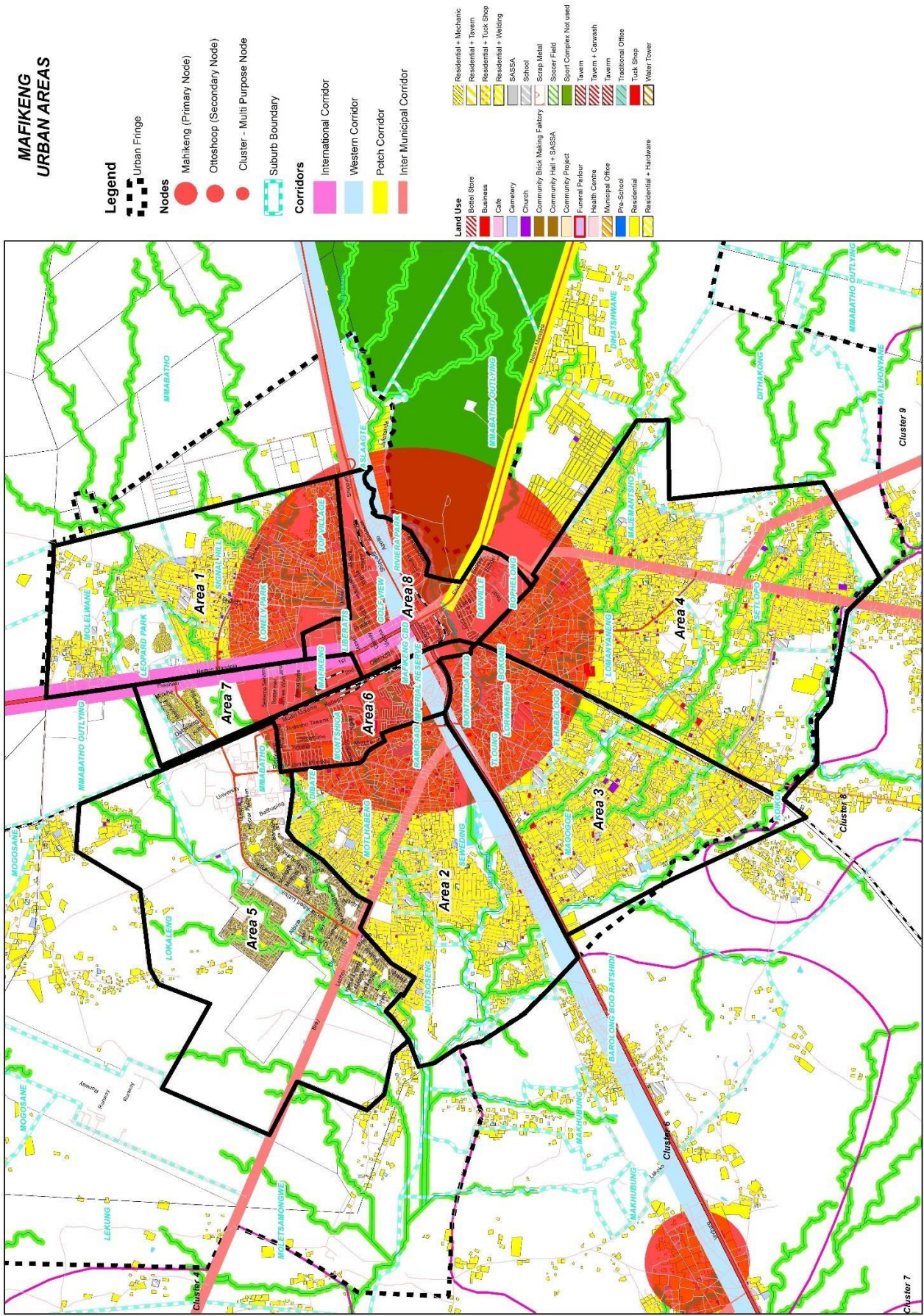
- Development nodes (district nodes, regional nodes, neighborhood nodes, etc.)
- Corridor development
- Urban edge demarcation to avoid urban sprawl
- Integrated human settlement development (Through township establishment processes)
- Municipal open space systems
- Mixed land use zones
- Densification/Compact development











4. ALIGNMENT OF STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Section 26(c) of the Municipal Systems Act 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) stipulates that an Integrated Development Plan must reflect the Council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term, including its local economic development aims and its internal transformation needs.

The municipal objectives are as follows:

- Basic service delivery and infrastructure development
- Good governance and public participation
- Local economic development
- Spatial rationale
- Municipal transformation & organisational development
- Financial viability

4.1 BASIC SERVICES

Key Performance Area: Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development

Three directorates fall under this Key Performance Area, namely Infrastructure, Community Services and Public Safety.

4.1.1 ROADS AND STORMWATER

The Roads & Stormwater unit is divided into three (3) teams

The Roads & Stormwater unit is responsible for the maintenance of roads (paved and unpaved) as well as all storm-water networks associated with those roads. Roads & Storm-water networks require routine maintenance to preserve or restore their conditions which will in turn maintain the infrastructures to operate to their full potential. To archive this, the unit is divided into three (3) teams taking into account the current work, available resources and service delivery requirements in conjunction with the predetermined deliverables (KPIs) as per the municipal Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plans (SDBIP) and the objectives of the Integrated Development Plans (IDP). The teams are arranged as follows.

Stormwater

To improve the efficiency of stormwater drainage the municipality plans to repair and replace damaged stormwater infrastructure to allow water run-off to drain efficiently. One of the major issues the municipality is facing is blocked stormwater drainage systems which is mainly caused by community members dumping waste refuse into the system. The repair and replacing damaged as well as clearing blocked stormwater drainage due to illegal dumping, the stormwater will be able to drain efficiently and reduce the chance of flash floods as well as damage to roads caused by stormwater.

Re-gravelling

Re-gravelling consists of the grading of unpaved roads in rural areas.

Challenges – The municipality faces a huge challenge of ageing infrastructure. As a result, routine maintenance alone is not sufficient to restore the condition of the assets.

Mitigations/Strategies – The municipality is currently seeking funding for rehabilitation of its assets and is restoring the already aged infrastructure which has long passed its design life.

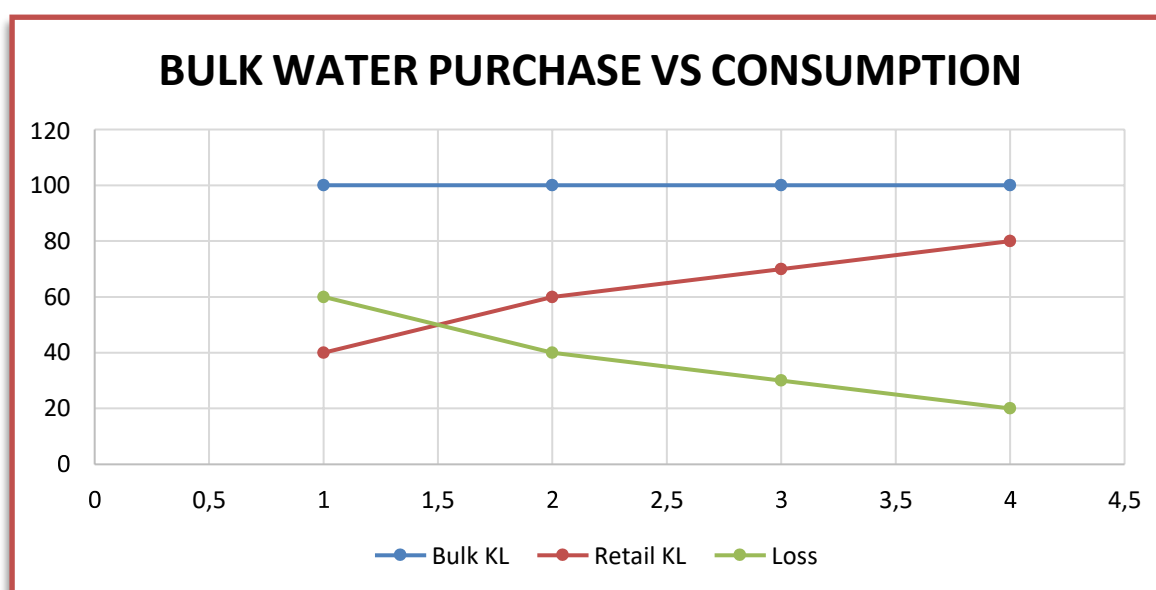
Gravel Roads

Maintenance of gravel roads remains a challenge for the municipality due to lack of capital resources. The municipality has only 1 grader at the moment to carry out maintenance of gravel roads grading. The Municipality intends to reconstruct pavement layers (Re-Gravelling) on rural roads to provide a safe and acceptable level of service for the travelling public.

4.1.2 WATER AND SANITATION

MLM as the WSP is mainly responsible for operating and maintaining water infrastructure in the urban areas, including collection of raw sewage from households, transporting it through the sewerage conduits for treatment at the two Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTWs) and disposal in an environmentally benign manner. The Local Municipality assists the NMMD by facilitating rural water supply services, with reports received from the ward councilors and ward committee members. The municipality is currently supplying water “retail services” at a targeted volume of 2 200 000KL per quarter. Through its water distribution network, the MLM comes across multiple old infrastructure that requires urgent replacement. Areas, such as Golfview and Riviera Park, have galvanized steel or cast-iron pipes that frequently burst and that are rusted, indicating the pipes have reached their life span, thus presenting a plethora of leakages and unaccounted water loss.

The graph below indicates potable water supply, consumption and loss.



In order to reduce water loss caused by leakages, old pipes must be replaced. It is also noteworthy that the pipes are installed together with valves and protection chambers, therefore replacing pipe work necessitates a replacement of pipe isolation valves and accessories as well.

Water demand

The water supply of Mahikeng urban areas is intermittent due to the low levels of actual water sources/ treatment plants and acute electrical power outages. The increase in developmental growth due to construction in the greater Mahikeng area puts additional pressure on the available bulk services from NMMDM. The planned construction of a 25ML reservoir, intended to service part of Mmabatho and Airport View, must be urgently expedited through the RBIC funding. Construction of a 350mm diameter pipe link from Signall Hill reservoir bulk pipe to Leopard Park was expected to be completed by September 2020 but the national lockdown has had a significant impact on planned projects, resulting in the initial schedule being set aside, albeit within reason. Therefore, upgrading of the Mahikeng bulk water and WWT drainage system will accommodate the new developments. Airport View, Mosiane View, Dihatshwane, Tontonyane, Portion 54 and ERF 1317 have been identified as booming development areas. It is imperative for the Department of Water and Sanitation to accelerate its exploration into importing water from Motswedi reservoir and Vaal river to augment the Mahikeng dolomitic sources.

Addressing water loss and meeting the demand requirements within Mahikeng Local Municipality

One of the cornerstones of a water loss strategy is to understand the relative significance of each component, ensuring that each is measured or estimated as accurately as possible, so that priorities can be set through a series of action plans. The pertinent strategic questions and answers are as follows:

- How much water is being lost? Water balance computation is the answer.
- Where is it being lost?: Water distribution audit
- Why is it being lost? : Revision of distribution practices. (Development of preventative measures and implementation as per the developed PM schedule)
- What strategies can be introduced to reduce losses and improve performance? Development of leakage control strategies.
- How can we maintain the strategy and sustain the achievements gained? Implement training, operating and maintenance programmes.

Real losses and apparent losses

Real losses comprise leakages from pipes, joints, fittings and valves while Apparent losses consist of unauthorized consumption and all types of metering inaccuracies. Real losses can be severe and may go undetected for months or even years. The volume lost depends largely on the characteristics of the pipe network and the leak detection methodology. The following indicators are monitored:

Pressure in the network

Proportions of new leaks which are reported

Awareness time (How quickly is the loss noticed)

Location time (How quickly is each new leak located)

Repair time (For how long is water shut down in the area where the repair work is taking place and how quickly is the area repaired)

Level of background leakage (Undetectable leaks)

A burst distribution main would normally be repaired or shut off immediately, but an underground service pipe leak could be undetected for months. Leakage is usually the major component of water loss within the jurisdiction of the MLM. Other contributing factors include illegal connections and meter errors emanating from estimates.

Assessing losses

Water loss can be determined by conducting a water balance computation, which is based on the measurement or estimation of water produced, imported, exported, consumed or lost. The calculations should balance. The water balance calculation provides a guide on how much is lost due to leakage from the network (real losses), and how much is lost due to apparent or non-physical losses.

The International Water Association (IWA) Task Forces on Water Losses and Performance Indicators produced an international best practice standard approach for water balance calculations. The MLM Water and Sanitation Department uses the very same computation as a framework for calculating water balance.

WATER BALANCE COMPUTATION			
	Description	Measurement method	Classification
System input correction for known factors	Authorized and billed consumption	Metered consumption	Revenue water
		Billed unmetered consumption	
	Authorized unbilled consumption	Unbilled metered consumption	Non Revenue water
		Unbilled unmetered consumption	
	Apparent losses	Unauthorized consumption	
		Customer metering inaccuracies	
	Real losses	Leakage on service connection up to customer connection	
		Leakage on distribution networks	
		Leakage at storage tanks	

Water loss strategy

A water balance calculation is used for identifying the priorities to address in a water loss strategy. Infrastructure improvement and a programme of active leakage control are planned to reduce real losses or leakages directly. A programme to address apparent losses is dependent on **longer term changes to metering, regulatory and legislative policies**.

Active leakage control involves the deployment of MLM water employees to find leaks which have not been reported by customers or by other means. One of the pillars of active leakage control is zonal monitoring. This requires the installation of flow meters at strategic points throughout the distribution network, with each meter recording flows into a discrete zonal meter area (ZMA), which has a defined and permanent boundary. Water network teams are then deployed to locate leaks with specialist equipment in problematic ZMAs.

Pressure management will be undertaken in conjunction with zonal metering. Good pressure management will reduce bursts and leakage, and will also result in more stable pressures, causing less strain on the pipe network, reducing the chance of fatigue damage at joints.

The main factor that governs the choice of leakage control method is the value of the water, which determines whether a particular methodology is economic in terms of the savings achieved. A low activity method, such as repair of visible leaks only, may be cost-effective in supply areas where water is plentiful and cheap to produce. Ngaka Modiri Molema District has high cost of production of water and can therefore justify a much higher level of activity, such as telemetry systems, to warn of a burst or leakage occurring.

Sanitation

Water borne sanitation services are rendered to urban area households. MLM is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the sanitation network. The sanitation network is connected to two waste water treatment plants.

The flow within the network is facilitated by seventeen pumps located at different places within the network. The conventional pumps installed at the pump stations were submersible pumps; however fourteen of the seventeen pumps have been replaced with surface pumps. One pump station is augmented with a standby generator, but more critical pump stations requiring the backup in order to continue operating when power cuts occur. Pump stations number 04, 07 and 13 require construction of pump houses and the other six submersible lifting stations are to be upgraded to surface operations. Mahikeng and Mmabatho waste water treatment plant capacities are 3.5 ML/day and 24 ML/day respectively. The Mmabatho WWTP operates 16-18 ML/day without the connected sludge digesters. Currently Mahikeng WWTP is operating at full capacity and there is a need to plan for the upgrading of the WWTP, taking into consideration the developmental growth of Mahikeng.

MLM has started with the refurbishment of the wastewater laboratory and envisages turning its offices into a water laboratory. The vision is to ultimately build a regional laboratory that will be accredited to service not only the municipality, but also the mining and agricultural sectors. MLM will request funding for the procurement of laboratory construction and equipping.

Identified challenges

- Theft of water from the Fire Hydrants resulting in water loss and subsequent revenue loss
- Illegal water connections resulting in water loss and subsequent revenue loss
- Faulty, unreadable water meters resulting in inaccurate billing and subsequent revenue loss due to consumption/billing estimations
- Water quality monitoring conducted once a month only
- Tap-water having colour especially when reservoir levels are low
- Water loss due to lack of timeous identification of old/unknown water valves during a pipe burst
- Delayed response caused by under-resourced teams (mainly vehicles for pipe network maintenance and repairs)
- Old infrastructure presenting frequent pipe bursts

Mitigation measures

- Covering of fire hydrants with lockable steel cages
- Improve the monitoring of water use (smart metering)
- Procurement of Bulk meter is on advanced procurement stage (advert), which will aid the municipality with installation of bulk meters and conducting water balance computation in order to also reliably calculate water Loss
- Installation of smart water meters for immediate detection of tampering with meters and replacement of malfunctioning meters. (Telemetry)
- Increase the frequency of water quality monitoring from once to twice a month
- Frequent flushing of water mainlines through fire hydrants, and regular cleaning of the water reservoirs
- Replacement of old water valves, and proper identification of valve locations

- Awareness campaigns to inform communities about the do's and don'ts on municipal infrastructure

4.1.3 ELECTRICITY

Guiding Principles

“Ensuring access to basic services for all resident communities in MLM” is one of the strategic objectives of the MLM that is outlined in the IDP. In terms of electricity supply, this means that an electricity connection should be supplied to every household. A major challenge facing all municipalities is the supply of electricity to low-income households and informal settlement areas. Reconciliation of climate change goals and the use of renewable energy technologies have become imperative for the poor because alternative energy solutions allow for universal access and availability of electricity during times of ESKOM outages and/or where budget constraints emerge due to COVID-19 and any other unforeseen circumstances.

South Africa is experiencing a marked reduction in the national generation reserve margin. As such, the country has no option but to save energy through energy reduction campaigns (Energy Efficiency Demand Side Management and Renewable Energy (EEDSM & RE)). Consequently, reduction of carbon emissions and climate change mitigation have become local priorities.

Because the municipality regards the future of renewable energy to be of greater benefit to the, the MLM is focused on becoming a conduit rather than a consumer. As a conduit the MLM will facilitate and ensure that the growth of the renewable energy market is favoured in the region.

The MLM is committed to developing and implementing a Smart City programme in the province. This will enable universal digital connectivity between all devices and communities and will include the application of smart devices for metering, measuring and monitoring of all municipal infrastructures.

Renewable Energy

Solar Power

Solar power is the conversion of energy from sunlight into electricity, either directly by using photovoltaics (PV), or indirectly by using concentrated solar power, or by using a combination of direct and indirect power. Concentrated solar power systems use lenses or mirrors and solar tracking systems to focus a large area of sunlight into a small beam which allows for climate change mitigation and reduction of the carbon footprint while reducing dependence on the national grid. The introduction of solar power is primarily aimed at :

- Providing municipal officials and the public opportunities for learning about photovoltaic installations
- Showcasing that Mahikeng is leading by example in applying renewable energy technologies

Secondary aims to introducing solar power are to:

- Reduce carbon emissions of Mahikeng Municipality
- Generate revenue by reducing electricity purchases from ESKOM
- Contribute to the stimulation of the local PV market

The solar system is a grid tied PV system, which means that ESKOM power is used when the PV panels cannot supply sufficient power or when the battery backup has been depleted.

Loss Mitigation Strategy (Electricity)

Technical Losses:

- Retrofit (change from conventional to LED technology on streetlights, high mast lights and traffic lights).
- Energy conservation for building retrofit
- Installation of smart meters

Non-Technical Losses:

- Tariff comparison by changing the tariff and the notified maximum demand
- Energy audit.

4.2 COMMUNITY SERVICES

4.2.1 WASTE MANAGEMENT

In terms of Section 9 of the National Environmental Management Waste Act No 59 of 2008, municipalities are obligated to provide waste collection services. The waste management function resides within the Community Services Directorate of the municipality and comprises 122 employees. The waste management function deals primarily with waste collection in the urban areas of the municipality, including wheelie bins, kerbside collections and skip collections, cleaning of illegal dumps, raising awareness, street cleaning and management of the landfill site.

The MLM is responsible for the management of waste in Mahikeng. Waste management in MLM is divided into four categories i.e household and trade premises refuse removal, street sweeping and litter picking, removal of illegal dumps and landfill management.

Household and Trade Premises Refuse Removal

The municipality collects refuse from 15 000 households and trade premises around Mahikeng and Mmabatho urban areas.

Available Resources

To execute this service the municipality has three compactor trucks and 76 permanent staff.

Challenges

Turnaround time of vehicle breakdowns
Shortage of trucks
Old staff suffering from ill health

Remedial Measures

Purchase four compactor trucks
Upgrade service in the mechanical workshop to ensure repairs are done on time
Recruit additional staff
Medical boarding of sick staff

Street Sweeping and Litter Picking

The municipality is executing litter picking and street sweeping in the Mahikeng CBD, Mmabatho CBD and along all entrances and main routes of Mahikeng and Mmabatho urban areas.

Available Resources

To execute this service the municipality has eighty permanent staff and EPWP beneficiaries.

Challenges

Old staff suffering from ill health

Remedial Measures

Recruit young and energetic staff
Medical boarding of sick staff

Removal of Illegal Dumps

The municipality removes illegal dumps and empties full skips from around Mmabatho and Mahikeng urban areas.

Available Resources

Two skip loaders
One tipper trucks
One TLB
Eleven permanent staff

Challenges

Shortage of machinery
Turnaround time of vehicle breakdowns

Remedial Measures

Purchase two tipper trucks, two skip loaders and one TLB.
Upgrade service in the mechanical workshop to ensure repairs are done on time

Landfill Site Management

The municipality manages the landfill site that accepts general waste from around Mahikeng rural and urban areas. This landfill site is a final refuse disposal site that is responsible for proper handling and treatment of refuse in an environmentally friendly manner.

Available Resources

ONE Front end Loader
Six permanent staff

Challenges

Shortage of proper machinery on site
Shortage of staff

Remedial Measures

Purchase landfill compactor, front end loader tipper truck and water tanker.
Recruit more staff
Upgrade service in the mechanical workshop to ensure repairs are done on time.

Integrated Waste Management Plan (iwmp)

In terms of the National Environmental Management Act: Waste Act, No: 59 of 2008, it is mandatory for the municipality to develop and implement an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP), which outlines the management of waste generated within its area of jurisdiction. The overall objective of integrated waste management is: *“To integrate and optimise waste management, in order to maximise efficiency and minimise the associated environmental impacts and financial costs, and to improve the quality of life of all South Africans”*.

The objectives for the development of Mahikeng IWMPs are to:

- Identify and plan for future waste management needs and requirements
- Provide an integrated and holistic approach to waste management which ensures that each stage of the waste hierarchy is addressed
- Align the IWMP with the institutional and financial capacity of the institution preparing it
- Minimise waste management costs by optimising the efficiency of the waste management system in terms of infrastructure usage, labour and equipment
- Minimise adverse social and environmental impacts related to waste management

In addition to these overall objectives, certain key priorities in developing the IWMP are:

- Sustainable **protection of the environment** and public health
- Provision of adequate **waste collection services for all**
- Achievement of a municipal **Waste Information System** which feeds information into the National Waste Information System (SAWIS) and that provides an integrated approach to waste management activities and practices
- An integrated approach to **waste management regulations** or by-laws within the municipality
- Development of a holistic and integrated **environmental planning capability** that takes into account cross-cutting implications
- Effective **monitoring and enforcement** of waste management measures and regulations
- Achievement of **full cost accounting** for waste services

The IWMP looked at the situational analysis to determine the needs of the municipality. The situational analysis consisted of a desktop review (documents and reports) and the collection of primary data (interviews, field and site visits, surveys and participative workshops) which formed the key input into the strategic planning process for the IWMP. Selected private sector operators were consulted.

Problems identified in the IWMP were:

- No recycle and re-use strategy in place
- Inappropriate and dangerous informal waste reclamation
- No management and control of skips
- Lack of capacity to manage the landfill site
- Inadequate waste collection services
- National requirements and legislation not met
- Lack of appropriate or adequate plans and policies

- Ineffective monitoring and evaluation
- Domestic hazardous waste is not managed
- Lack of funds and efficient systems
- Inadequate and inappropriate equipment
- Poor staff relations
- Lack of skills development programmes and limited capacity within the municipality to manage waste effectively
- Inability to keep the town clean

To address these challenges, Mahikeng municipality identified six strategic goals, informed by the situational analysis, the problem analysis and needs analysis, legislative requirements, international and national targets as well as the draft National Waste Management Strategy.

The six goals forming the framework of the Mahikeng IWMP are as follows:

- Goal 1 : Effective waste minimisation, re-use, recycling and recovery of waste
- Goal 2 : Effective and efficient delivery of waste services provided throughout Mahikeng
- Goal 3 : Plans and policies enable effective waste management services and are
integrated into all municipal plans
- Goal 4 : Adequate and appropriate physical resources in place to ensure cost-effective
waste management
- Goal 5 : Sufficient and appropriately skilled staff utilised optimally to ensure that waste
management is effectively carried out
- Goal 6 : The people of Mahikeng are aware of the impact of waste on their health, well being
and the environment and are informed of the waste management programmes
planned by the municipality

Several key objectives that would contribute to the achievement of these goals were identified under each goal. To ensure proper monitoring of the plan and performance assessment of implementers, indicators were developed against each of the identified goals and objectives together with a means of verification and targets were set for a five year review.

Indicators (how success can be measured), targets (the incremental measure of the indicators) and the means of verification (what will be used to verify the outcomes of an assessment) were identified against each of the goals, forming the logical framework of the IWMP. An implementation plan is imbedded in the IWMP. The IWMP is a 5 year plan that must be reviewed annually to ensure that the objectives can eventually be met. To this end, the IWMP of the municipality has been approved by the relevant Provincial Sector Department in December 2014 and must be reviewed by 2019.

The IWMP of the MLM identified the following challenges in municipality's waste collection services:

Waste minimization	
No recycle and re-use strategy in place	No processing capability for recyclables (except for scrap metal) A small portion is informally recycled while the rest goes to landfill Inadequate recycling plan in place for landfill sites at source
Inappropriate and dangerous informal waste reclamation	Informal waste reclamation is dangerous Informal reclaimers on landfill site create security problems and are a liability for site management Informal housing on landfill site
Waste service delivery	
Inadequate management and control of skips	Domestic waste is disposed of in and around garden skips No reinvestment in skips (this should be integrated in the collection strategy) Skips are unmanned and unfenced
Lack of capacity to manage landfill site	The landfill site has been outsourced to a service provider who has outlined clear plans to render this facility compliant with legislative prescripts and permit conditions
Inadequate waste collection service	Not all residents receive waste management services, especially in the rural areas
Integrated waste management planning	
Lack of appropriate or adequate plans and policies	Waste management not viewed as a priority Waste management previously not included in the IDP
Ineffective monitoring and evaluation	Lack of available waste-related information Unreliable statistics on waste volumes No accurate measurement of waste entering landfill site Lack of effective monitoring and information systems for waste management No reporting systems in place for hazardous waste No scientific research in place for waste management
Domestic hazardous waste is not managed	No systems in place to recycle used oil Domestic hazardous waste is sometimes sent to the landfill Inadequate controls to manage hazardous waste disposal
Budget and Resources	
Lack of funds and efficient systems	Waste service run at a loss. Breakdown of service due to lack of funds. Culture of non-payment of rates Waste collection tariffs are frequently not paid
Inadequate maintenance of refuse removal trucks	No vehicle replacement policy Overuse and poor maintenance of trucks resulting in frequent breakdowns

Inadequate infrastructure at landfill site	No weighbridge leading to inaccurate estimates of quantities of waste Landfill site partially fenced- waste pickers active Poor access control at the landfill site
Human Resources and Organisational Development	
Lack of skills development programmes and limited capacity within the municipality to manage waste effectively	No existing or planned learnerships in waste management Skills investment not focused on developing waste management skills Number of waste management staff participating in the ABET programme unclear Limited capacity within the municipality to drive waste minimisation and recycling initiative Current staff profile inadequate to plan or manage programme to extend waste services
Poor staff relations	High occurrence rate of “strike” or “go slow” actions
Awareness	
Inability to keep the town clean	High littering occurrence rate Lack of by-law enforcement No or inadequate transport for litter-pickers
Inability to develop and enforce by-laws	By-laws are not enforced By-laws are not comprehensive Widespread illegal dumping and littering Illegal dumping is rife Poor communication strategy for waste management

The compilation of this IWMP and its subsequent integration into the local municipality's IDP represents a critical step in addressing waste management challenges.

Challenges faced by the municipality in the provision of waste services

Budget restrictions
Imbalance between income and expenditure
Rampant Illegal dumping
Waste service backlog
Lack of public awareness of environmental issues
Lack of recycling initiatives
By-laws not enforced
Contract Management
Old staff suffering from ill health
High vacancy rate in key positions
Rural domestic waste collection is an unfunded mandate

Parks and Recreation Unit

The Parks and Recreation Unit is responsible for the development and maintenance of parks in Mahikeng, Mmabatho, Danville and Montshioa, maintenance and administration of sports facilities (Montshioa Stadium) and maintenance of cemeteries. This unit is also responsible for grass cutting and tree trimming in open spaces and along sidewalks. The Parks Unit has a staff complement of 30 workers.

Available Resources

- 1 X TLB
- 5X Brush Cutters
- 1X Canter

- 1 X Pole Pruner
- 1x Water Pump

Challenges

- Shortage of staff
- Shortage of machinery and equipment
- Shortage of dedicated transport for employees
- Sewer system in the botanical park need maintenance
- Arts Council grave site at Mmabana need fencing and security

Remedial Measures

- Recruit additional staff
- Purchase proper machinery and equipment (TLB, 2 x Tractor -Drawn for poison/herbicide applicator and 4 x Knapsack sprayer)
- Purchase transport for employees
- Maintenance of the sewer system in Botanical Park
- Provide security or fencing at Arts council grave site

Libraries

Libraries offer information services that meet the educational, recreational, development and cultural needs of the people of Mahikeng.

The library unit has a staff complement of 26 workers.

At present there are eight functional libraries, situated as follows:

- Mmabatho Library
- Mahikeng Library
- Barolong Boo Ratshidi Library
- Danville Library
- Miga Library
- Ottoshoop Library
- Lomanyaneng Library
- Ramatlabama 600 Modular Library

All libraries cater for the area that they are in as well as the surrounding villages. Support is given to poor communities by helping children with homework, school projects and promoting the culture of learning as part of promoting literacy. Libraries also play a vital role in providing students and the community at large with studying space which is crucial in preparing for exams and leisure reading.

Challenges

- No internet
- Shortage of staff
- Need for backup power supply

Remedial Measures

- Install internet or wi-fi for all libraries
- Recruitment of staff (cleaning)
- Purchase solar panels using conditional grants for all libraries

PUBLIC SAFETY

i. FIRE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Section 53(1)(a) of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act 57 of 2002) – hereafter referred to as “the Act”) requires MLM to prepare a Disaster Management Plan for its area of jurisdiction according to the circumstances prevailing in the area and within the ambit of its municipal disaster management framework.

Section 53(2) (a) of the Act specifies that the Disaster Management Plan for a municipality must form an integral part of the municipality’s IDP.

Section 26(g) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) lists “applicable disaster management plans” as core components of an IDP.

Other than satisfying the intent of the Disaster Management Act and any associated National, Provincial or Municipal Framework promulgated in pursuit thereof; the Disaster Risk Management Plan also supports the obligatory purpose of Local Government as contemplated in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996; specifically, Section 152. (1).

Status Quo

Currently the Disaster Management Unit comprises only two staff members, i.e. a Disaster Management Coordinator and Disaster Management Officer. Their functions are to conduct disaster assessment

within the municipal jurisdiction and to come up with recommendations for the community to be assisted with temporary shelters through the Planning and Development Directorate. The incumbents also have to attend various meetings that include events planning within the MLM, national key points meetings, command council meetings, district and provincial meetings.

Challenges

Mitigation /Strategies

The municipality should employ Disaster Management Officers to do community liaison and to attend to preparedness and planning. Their main roles and responsibilities comprise disaster risk planning through the mapping of hazards and assisting with compilation of Municipal Disaster Management Preparedness Plans across the municipality and drafting of mitigation strategies that will assist the municipality to be resilient when disasters strike that have to be handled in terms of the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002.

Disaster Management Officers are crucial to the municipality for conducting intense public disaster awareness campaigns within the MLM area of jurisdiction in order to capacitate our communities and increase their resilience. They ought to ensure that the municipality's disaster management structures are in place, including ward-based disaster management committees in compliance with the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002.

ii. LAW ENFORCEMENT

Currently Law Enforcement has fifteen traffic officers with fifteen vehicles operating within the MLM area of jurisdiction. The municipality has a Traffic Contravention System which is operational.

Challenges

Lack of human resources

According to National statistics of 2016, the municipality has a total population of 314 000 which culminates in a ratio of one traffic officer per 10 000 people. As at 28 February 2020, the total number of vehicles registered in Mmabatho is 45 177, which means that the municipality needs to have at least 30 traffic officers on the road.

The municipality does not have dedicated by-law enforcement officers to deal with all municipal by-laws.

Road traffic congestion is evident in the Central Business District (CBD), especially during peak hours

Hub-hazard parking of vehicles in the CBD

Rehabilitation of the Bradford Park taxi rank

Mahikeng CBD is not developing and the number of vehicles is increasing

Mitigation /Strategies

The appointment of both traffic officers and by-law enforcement officers will enable the municipality to deal with municipal by-laws and traffic management within its jurisdiction.

Conversion of some of the streets in the CBD from two-way traffic to one-way traffic to manage traffic flow

Sourcing of service provider to implement a parking meter system to manage parking and stopping of vehicles in the CBD

Mahikeng revitalization plan to be implemented

iii. TESTING AND LICENSING

Status Quo

Currently the staff compliment at Testing and Licensing is 29. At present testing for learner licenses is done manually although testing for learner licenses was computerized and administered by an external service provider since 2014. However, the contract has expired.

Other duties performed by the unit includes inter alia testing of roadworthiness of vehicles, testing of driver licenses, testing and issuing of roadworthiness certificates, testing of learner licenses as well as renewal of driver licenses and public driver permits.

Challenges

Appointment of management representatives for both the Vehicle Testing Station (VTS) and the Driving License Testing Center (DLTC), a pit assistant and an E-natis administrator are legislative requirements MLM has only one Driving License Testing Center that serves 107 villages.

The municipality is not yet in a position to test motor cycles due to lack of space to construct a motor cycle testing track

Dysfunctional Computerized Learner License Testing System

Mitigation /Strategies

Appoint management representatives for VTS and DLTC

Procurement of a mobile learner testing vehicle to service 107 villages effectively and efficiently.

Construct motor cycle track to cater for motor cycle testing

Provincial Department of Community Safety and Transport Management to fasttrack the implementation of the Computerized Learner License Testing System.

iv. FIRE BRIGADE SERVICES

Fire fighting in South Africa is regulated by Fire Brigade Services Act 99 of 1987 (FBA) and executed by the various fire departments which have been established in each local municipal area. The objectives of the FBA were enacted in order to regulate and ensure the efficient operation of a fire safety system in South Africa.

The Act provides for:

1. the establishment, maintenance, employment, co-ordination and standardization of fire brigades services
2. preventing the outbreak or spread of a fire
3. fighting and extinguishing a fire
4. controlling incidents involving hazardous or dangerous goods and materials
5. protecting life or property against a fire or other threatening dangers
6. rescuing life or property from a fire or other dangers rendering an ambulance service as an integral part of the fire service, subject to the provisions of the National Health Act 61 of 2003; fire safety functions;
7. the performance of any other function connected with any of the matters contemplated in the items above, and to be a world class fire service

Status Quo

Currently the Fire Brigade Services has a staff complement of eighteen permanent employees. The municipality has three major firefighting engines and one Hazmat Unit which deals with hazardous material incidents.

Challenges

Aging rescue pumper and water tanker that have to undergo maintenance from time to time due to exhausted life span.

Staffing of vehicles and station does not meet the norms and standards as prescribed by the South African National Standards (SANS 10090) and Fire Brigade Services Act, (Act 99 of 1987) resulting in inadequate staffing levels on first responding units.

The Mahikeng municipal area of jurisdiction is too vast and there are no satellite fire stations at strategic points to cater for the community in those areas. This situation is not in line with the South African National Standards which prescribe the response time to the affected areas.

Mitigation /Strategies

Municipality should appoint a dedicated/specialized service provider to deal with maintenance of fire fighting vehicles. The municipality should appoint more personnel. The municipality should fast-track the implementation of Fire Brigade Master Plan to construct satellite fire stations.

v. SECURITY MANAGEMENT AND VIP PROTECTION SERVICES Status**Quo**

Currently Security and VIP Protection Services has a staff complement of five. A physical security service provider is contracted by MLM for a period of three years starting from 2020 to 2023 and is responsible for safe-guarding of municipal assets and municipal employees.

Challenges

Lack of human resources
There is no electronic access control system
Not all municipal sites have security fencing
Draft Security Policy

Mitigation /Strategies

1. Employment of security personnel
2. Procurement of Electronic Security Systems
3. Erection of quality security perimeter fence
4. Conduct workshops on security policy with all municipal employees
5. Establishment of Community Safety Forum (CSF) within MLM to facilitate the delivery of a multi-sectoral governmental approach on safety in local communities

BASIC SERVICES: OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES & KPIs

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Provision of basic water services in urban area	Development and execution of a maintenance plan for potable water network. Replacement of non-functioning meters. Replacement of asbestos AC pipes with PVC. Conduct water quality testing through the water and wastewater regional lab	Volume in kilolitre of water distributed in urban areas
The provision of basic sanitation services in urban areas	Development and execution of a maintenance plan for waste water network. Replacement of collapsed pipes. Conduct waste water quality testing through the water and wastewater regional lab	Volume in kiloliter of treated wastewater discharged from the wastewater treatment works
The maintenance of surfaced roads on the municipal road network	Development and execution of the Surface Roads Maintenance Plan	Length in kilometers of surfaced road maintained
The maintenance of stormwater drainage systems along the municipal road network	Development and execution of the Stormwater Drainage Maintenance Plan	Length in kilometers of stormwater drainage systems maintained
The maintenance of gravel roads	Development and execution of Gravel Roads Maintenance Plan	Length in kilometers of rural gravel road maintained
The maintenance of street lights	Develop Maintenance Plan for streetlights and execute accordingly	Number of street lighting maintained
The maintenance of high mast lights	Develop Maintenance Plan for high masts	Number of high masts lights maintained
The maintenance of traffic signal intersections	Develop Maintenance Plan of traffic signals and execute accordingly	Number of traffic signal Intersections maintained
The execution of MIG Projects	Design & construct new paved roads	Length in kilometers of gravel roads upgraded to paving

The execution of MIG Projects	Design & construct new outdoor centre	New outdoor sports centre developed at Mmabatho Stadium
The execution of MIG Projects	Design and construct new high mast lights per wards	Number of high mast lights to be constructed
The execution of MIG Projects	Design and construct new swimming pool	New swimming pool constructed
The execution of the EPWP programme	Recruit and appoint new participants for EPWP	Number of EPWP employees appointed
PUBLIC SAFETY		
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR/S
To provide professional law enforcement management services	Conduct continuous road blocks	Number of roadblocks conducted
	Execution of warrant of arrest	Number of warrants of arrest executed
To provide testing and licensing in accordance with legislation	Issuing of driver License cards	Number of driver licence cards issued
To provide professional fire brigade services	Conduct fire safety compliance inspections	Number of fire safety compliance inspections conducted
	Render effective and efficient fire services	% of fire incidents reported and attended to
	Render effective and efficient rescue services	% of rescue incidents reported and attended to
	Conduct fire safety awareness campaigns	Number of fire safety awareness campaigns conducted
To provide professional disaster management	Conduct awareness campaign	Number of awareness campaigns conducted
	Conduct disaster risk assessments	Number of disaster risk assessments conducted
	Consult stakeholders, ward counsellors, traditional leaders, ward committees and communities	Number of ward-based disaster management committees established
To provide security and VIP protection services	Presentation of information security awareness campaigns within municipality	Number of information security awareness campaigns conducted

Establish Community Safety Forum for MLM	Prepare and submit item for council resolution	Council resolution to establish Community Safety Forum
	Facilitate the delivery of multi-sectoral government approach on safety and local communities	Community Safety Forum established
Development of Mahikeng Community Safety Plan	Co-ordinate stakeholders to compile the Community Safety Plan	Fully Developed Community Safety Plan

COMMUNITY SERVICES

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
To provide waste management services	Removal of waste from urban households to create a clean and healthy environment as provided for in Section 24 of the RSA Constitution	Number of household and trade premises provided with refuse removal services in residential urban areas
To raise environmental awareness in the community to promote a healthy and clean environment for all	Conduct environmental awareness	Number of Rata Mahikeng campaigns conducted
To provide waste management services	Effective operation and maintenance of the Mahikeng landfill site.	Landfill site operational and maintained
To promote parks and recreational services	Provision of recreational and green spaces to residents and visitors for sustainable development of all parks	Number of parks maintained
To ensure access to information	Help residents to learn about the services that are available at the libraries and to encourage them to make use of the libraries	Number of library services awareness campaigns conducted

b. GOOD GOVERNANCE

Background

Good governance is about transparency and accountability in governing the area, municipality and its citizens in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. It includes community consultation, participation and empowerment as a central feature. Focus is directed towards strengthening wards, ward-based plans and the institution in order to improve community participation and the governance of the municipality through a ward committee system established in terms of Section 73 of the Municipal Structures Act no 117 of 1998. Despite its limited resources, MLM continues to strive to ensure that community participation is at the centre of its planning process as dictated by Chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000.

Process Overview

Legislative Framework Steps and IDP Process for the review of the 2023-2024 IDP

The municipality's Process Plan is prepared in terms of Section 28 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 which specifically prescribes that: "(1) Each municipal council, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, must adopt a process set out in writing to guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of its integrated development plan."

Below is an outline of the process towards the development of the 2023-2024 reviewed IDP of Mahikeng Local Municipality.

PREPARATION

Activity	Purpose/outcome	Roles and responsibility	Month	Quarter	Legislative	Document
Develop the IDP Framework and Process Plan.	Guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of the IDP and budget. Establish committees and consultation forums for the IDP and budget process.	Executive Mayor Speaker Municipal Manager Ward Councilors Officials IDP Manager	31 August 2022	1st Quarter	MFMA s21 MSA s27 MSA s28	Integrated Development Planning Framework Schedule of key deadlines
Review of the previous budget process.	What worked well, what didn't, where to improve and issues to address for legislative compliance and completion of the Budget Evaluation Checklist (BEC) <i>(By early August before determining the new schedule of key deadlines)</i>	IDP/Budget Steering Committee	31 July 2022	1st Quarter	MFMA Circular No. 10 of 200 MFMA s53 MFMA s68 MFMA s77	Budget Evaluation Checklist (BEC)
Submit schedule of key deadlines (Process Plan) to Council.	Table a time schedule outlining key deadlines in the municipal Council Approval of schedule of key deadlines (Process Plan) by Council must be at least ten months prior to the start of the budget year	Executive Mayor	31 August 2022	1st Quarter	MFMA s21 MSA s28	Schedule of key deadlines Council Resolution
Publish schedule of key deadlines (Process Plan) and submit to MEC for Local Government in the province	Inform public of the process to be followed in developing the IDP	Budget and Financial Planning Manager	September 2022	1st Quarter	MSA s28(2)(3) MSA s31	Municipal Website Newsletter Advert Local Government and Human Settlement (LG&HS)
District IDP inputs	District consultation of meetings on the IDP process	Executive Mayor Municipal Manager	31 August 2022	1st Quarter	MSA s27	IDP Process Plan

ANALYSIS

Activity	Purpose/outcome	Roles and responsibility	Month	Quarter	Legislative	Document/POEs
Institutional, Community and Stakeholder Analysis	Collection of institutional, community and stakeholder needs analysis templates	All wards	30 September 2022	1st Quarter	MSA s16(1)(i)	List of priorities
IDP/Budget Forums Meetings	Prioritization of needs per ward and villages/areas	Ward Councilors Relevant Directors Ward Committee members Speaker's office IDP Manager	30 September 2022	1st Quarter	MSA s16(1)(i)	List of priorities
Briefing councillors (Analysis presentation)	Adopt the needs analysis and prioritize needs presented	Executive Mayor	30 September 2022	1st Quarter	MSA s16(1)(i)	List of priorities
Public participation meetings/ community-based planning at ward /village level	Consult local communities on their development needs and priorities.	Office of the Mayor Office of the Speaker Office of the Municipal Manager Administrations Councilors	30 September 2022/ 31 October 2022	1st Quarter/ 2nd Quarter	MSA s16(1)(i)	List of priorities
Consolidated Community Needs Analysis	Consolidated report on community needs distributed in preparation for strategic planning session	Municipal Manager IDP Manager	30 September 2022	1st Quarter	MSA s16(1)(i)	List of priorities

STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

Activity	Purpose/outcome	Roles and responsibility	Month	Quarter	Legislative	Document/POEs
Review financial position	Initial review of national policies and budget plans and potential price increases of bulk resources with function and department officials	CFO	30 September 2022/ 31 October 2022	1st Quarter/ 2nd Quarter	MFMA s 35 MFMA s36 MFMA s42	Budget related policies
Draft initial allocations to functions(budget)	Start preparing draft budget and plans for the next three years	CFO	30 September 2022/ 31 October 2022	1st Quarter/ 2nd Quarter	MFMA s21	Budget Process Plan
Directorates/Management strategic planning sessions	Presentation and compilation of Directorate Strategic Plans with personnel, operational and capital budgets and draft top layer KPIs.	Municipal Manager All Directors	30 November 2022	2nd Quarter	MSA s30	Minutes of the meetings
Mayoral committee strategic planning session	Establish service delivery and development status quo – define and confirm priority issues	Municipal Manager Executive Mayor	30 November 2022	2nd Quarter	MSA s30	Minutes of the meetings
Council strategic planning session	Determine objectives and strategies - Outline the direction and development trajectory of the municipality and outline how to get there	Councilors and Management	30 November 2022	2nd Quarter	MSA s30	Minutes of the meetings

PROJECT AND INTEGRATION

Activity	Purpose/outcome	Roles and responsibility	Month	Quarter	Legislative	Document/POEs
Preparations and submission of 3 - 5 year proposed projects	Designs of project proposals, setting of project objectives, targets and indicators and presentation of integrated programmes and projects by directorates to the IDP	All Directors IDP Steering Committee	03 October 2022 - 28 February 2023	2nd Quarter - 3rd Quarter		Reports
IDP Steering Committee	Integration of sector plans into the IDP to address basic service needs of community e.g. water, roads, electricity etc.	IDP Steering Committee/IDP Representative Forum	28 February 2023	3rd Quarter		Reports
	Alignment of IDP with National and Provincial Plans	IDP Steering Committee	31 March 2023	3rd Quarter	MSA s24	Reports
Table draft IDP	Council to approve the draft IDP presented	Executive Mayor	31 March 2023	3rd Quarter	MSA s25	IDP Reports

IDP/BUDGET APPROVAL

Activity	Purpose/outcome	Roles and responsibility	Month	Quarter	Legislative	Document/POEs
Council approves, adopts the draft IDP & budget	Council resolution approving draft budget	Council	31 March 2023	3rd Quarter	MSA s 25	Council resolution IDP
Advertise the draft IDP for comments	Inform public of facilitation of community and stakeholder participation and consultation into the IDP and budget compilation process	Municipal Manager IDP Manager Communication Manager	02 April 2023	4th Quarter	MSA s 25(4)(a)	Advert
Advertise the schedule for community consultative meetings	Community participation in the IDP	Municipal manager IDP Manager	30 April 2023	4th Quarter	MSA s 25(4)(b)	Advert
Public participation meetings/ Community-based planning at ward / village level	General public to comment on the final IDP and Budget	Office of the Mayor Office of the Speaker Office of the Municipal Manager Administrations Councilors	30 April 2023	4th Quarter	MSA s16(1)(i)	Public Comments feedback
Adoption of final IDP	Council to adopt the IDP and budget	Council	31 st May 2023	4th Quarter	MSA S34(a) & MFMA S16	Council resolution
Submit IDP and budget to relevant departments	Submit the approved IDP to the MEC of Local Government & National Treasury within 10 days after approval	CFO and IDP Manager	10 June 2023	4th Quarter	MSA s32	IDP

Mahikeng Local Municipality Integrated Development Planning Structures External Consultation

Linking Of IDP Process Plan & Summary of Community-Based Planning and Public Participation Processes

Approach To Community-Based Planning (CBP): The CBP process uses ward committees with the ward councillors as the driving vehicle for planning. The Municipal Systems Act no. 32 of 2000 entrenches participation as a central concept of IDP. The approach used does not simply improve participation in the IDP, but assists wards to develop locally owned ward plans, which build on local strengths, focus on local action and identify support needed externally through the IDP and from sector departments. The CBP/IDP objective is to improve municipal-level plans but also to provide a platform for community empowerment. This means that CBP is a stepping stone for strengthening local governance and community action. This approach requires commitment from the municipality to enable citizens to move from being mere passive consumers of services to active citizens who are able to participate in meeting their development priorities.

Mahikeng local municipality Community ward-based planning was conducted on 17 October 2022 to 10 November 2022. Then further steered an

District IDP Representative Forum

The establishment of this forum aims to strengthen the IGR and to ensure that the municipalities that constitute the district and the sector departments work together in planning and implementation of projects and programmes. The forum also serves as a platform for sector departments to provide the municipalities in the district with new projects that have been identified and approved for the ensuing financial year. The Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality IDP/PMS/Budget steering committee was held on 14th February 2023 with the participation of local municipalities as well as the Representative Forum was held on 7th March 2023 at Mahikeng Civic Centre.

Local IDP Representative Forum

This is the Forum that has been established in line with the IDP guidelines to institutionalize and guarantee representative participation in the IDP process; as well as to conform to the principles of the Inter-Governmental Relations Act no.13 of 2005. The forum consists of both internal and external stakeholders and was steered on the 5th of May 2023 at the Mmabatho Civic Centre for further inputs on the IDP needs and priorities.

The Forum's primary objectives are outlined below:

- Provide feedback on project and or programme implementation as they appear in the IDP document
- Provide information about projects and programmes earmarked for the next financial year by the municipality and other stakeholders
- Discuss general service delivery challenges and propose strategies to effectively deal with identified challenges

Composition of Local IDP Representative Forum

The following stakeholders constitute the IDP representative forum of the municipality:

STRUCTURE/ STAKEHOLDER	COMPOSITION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Executive Mayor and Mayoral Committee	Executive Mayor and members of the Mayoral Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To decide on the Process Plan and make firm recommendations to Council • Chair meetings of IDP Forum
Council	All Councillors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve the Process Plan and the IDP
IDP Technical Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Manager • IDP Manager • LED Manager • Senior Managers(section 57) • Communication Manager • Departmental Heads • Member of the Mayoral Committee responsible for planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides terms of reference for the various planning activities • Commissions research studies • Considers and comments on inputs from sub-committees and community inputs • Processes, summarizes and documents outputs • Makes content recommendations • Prepares, facilitates and documents meetings
Secretariat	Provided by the Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record proceedings at IDP meetings • Issue invites for all meetings • Distribute minutes and reports to all stakeholders

IDP FORUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Mayor • IDP Technical Committee members. • Members of Mayoral Committee • Councillors • Traditional leaders • Ward Committees • Community Development Workers • Regional, Provincial & National Government Departments • Representatives of organized groups • Stakeholder representatives of unorganized groups • Mining Companies • NGOs/ CBOs • Agricultural Organizations • Parastatal Organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent interests of their constituents in the IDP process • Provide organizational mechanism for discussion, negotiation and decision-making between the stakeholders including municipal government • •Ensure communication between stakeholder representatives including municipal government • •Monitor the performance of the planning and implementing process
Municipal Manager	Municipal Manager	Oversees and assumes responsibility for the whole IDP process
IDP Manager	IDP Manager	Manage the process of developing and revising the IDP
Ward Committees	All members of Ward Committees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link the planning process to their wards • Assist in the organizing of public consultation and participation engagements • Ensure that the annual municipal budget and business plans are linked to and based on the IDP

Internal Consultation

Institutional Analysis

The internal consultation is led by the IDP Unit through the office of the Municipal Manager and it continuously assesses the existing level and standard of developments, while equally seeking to strengthen the municipality's internal capacity to improve service delivery. This was done in compliance with the proposed Process Plan which was subsequently adopted by Council. The process included extensive and constant consultation (formal and informal) with all directorates. Consultation has been continuous until the final document was consolidated for Council approval.

IDP/Budget Steering Committee

The IDP/Budget Steering Committee is established to act as a working committee that manages the day-to-day activities of the IDP and budget process. This committee is also responsible for finalizing the IDP, budget and PMS. The committee convenes regularly to ensure proper planning and budgeting.

DEVELOPMENT NEEDS**WARD NEEDS****WARD 1**

Section	Needs	Priorities
Magelelo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High Mast Light x 3 -Water and Sanitation -Job Creation -RDP houses -Paved Road from Seleje VD to Makgabane -Bridge between Seleje and Makgabane -creche -electricity infills -Library -recreational facility -scholar transport from Magelelo to Seleje High School -De Bushing -Borehole repairing -water tanks -skills development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Road from Seleje to Makgabane 2.Scholar transport 3.Debushing
Seleje VD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Jobs -High Masts x 4 -RDP -Agricultural Support -Water and Sanitation -maintenance of water pipes -Completion of tar road from Madibe to Modimola -Bridge between Madibe and Segelelo -Storm water drainage -re gravelling of road from Matlapaneng -Electricity infills - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Bridge 2.High mast lights x 4 3.Completion of road Paved Road from Seleje VD to Makgabane
Lekoko	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High Masts -Scholar Transport -Job creation -RDP - Water and Sanitation -High School -Road from N18 to Bray Road -Internal road from Bray Road -Library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Road from N18 to Bray Road 2.High mast light 3. High school

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sports ground -electricity infills -High mast lights 	
Modimola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Water and Sanitation -Road from Madibe to Modimola -Pavement from Modimola to Serotswana -Scholar Transport -Community Hall -Network Tower -High mast lights x 6 -Network tower -windmill refurbishment -clinic -completion of existing RDPs -RDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.High mast lights x 6 2.Road from Madibe to Modimola 3.Pavement from Modimola to Serotswana 4. Clinic

WARD 2

Section	Ward Need List	Priorities
Unit 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -3 high-mast lights -resealing/patching of potholes -de-bushing -clearing of illegal dumping spots -grading of sports ground -maintenance of street lights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. high-mast lights 2.resealing/patching of potholes 3.de-bushing
Phadima	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High mast lights x 3 -multipurpose centre -Bridge between ward 1 and ward 2 -Electricity project for Phadima extention -Extension of water pipes -RDP -Pavement from Bray Road to Sedibeng Plant -high mast lights -Scholar transport from Serotswana to Modimola 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Multipurpose centre 2.Pavement from Bray to Serotswana 3.Electrification project
Masutlhe1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High mast lights x3 -Maintenance of water infrastructure -Re-gravelling from Serotswana to Mmasutlhe 1 -RDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Highmast lights 2.Electrification project 3. Scholar Transport

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Type 2 electricity infills -Scholar transport from Mmasutlhe 1 to Modimola -CWP` 	
Lekung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High mast lights x3 -Electric project -RDP -EPWP -Road from Mmasebata to Lekung -electric water pumping engine -Water pipes extension -Drilling of new boreholes -drinking water for livestock -multipurpose centre -Wi-fi -Provision of water tanks for Drinking water -refurbishment of sports ground 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Highmast lights 2.Road from Mmasebata to Lekung 3.Electrification project
Mmanawana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High mast lights x3 -Paving or Tar Road from Dibono to Manawana -RDP -Jobs -mobile clinic -Job creation -sports ground 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.High mast lights 2.Road from Dibono to Mmanawana 3.Sports ground
Dibono	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High mast lights -Paving or Tar Road from Dibono to Manawana -Multipurpose Centre -Water 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.High mast lights 2.Multipurpose centre 3.Pavement from Dibono to Mmanawana
Masutlhe 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High mast lights x3 -Electricity project -Recreational facilities 	
Serotswana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High mast lights x 3 -RDP -Regravelling of internal roads from Serotswana to Mmasutlhe 1 -Multipurpose centre -job creation -Extention of water pipes -Scholar transport from Serotswane to ward 1 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.High mast lights 2.Road from Serotswana to Mmasutlhe 3.Multipurpose centre
Kabe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High mast lights x 3 -Paving or Tar Road from Disaneng to Kabe -RDP -CWP -clinic -paving/tar roads -Extension of water pipes -Electrification Project 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.High mast lights 2.Paving from Kabe to Disaneng 3.Electrification project

Moletsamongwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High mast x3 -Internal pavement road from Moletsamong to Tontonyane -RDP -extension of water pipes -Scholar transport from Moletsamongwe to Modimola -Electricity project -Pavement -Multipurpose centre -Road from Bray Road to Sedibeng plant 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.High mast lights 2.RDP 3.Road from Bray to Serotswana
Tontonyane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High mast lights x6 Recreational Facilities -Water -High Mast Lights -Electricity infills -RDP houses 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High mast lights
Airport View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High Mast Lights x 3 -Electricity -internal roads 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.High mast lights
Mmasuthe West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High mast lights x 3 -Electricity project -regravelling of internal roads -EPWP/CWP -RDP -Extension of water pipes -water tanks -WIFI 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.High mast lights x 3 2.Electricity project 3.regravelling of internal roads

WARD 3

Section	Ward Need List	Priorities
Miga Tribal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -clinic to operate 24hrs High Mass Light Electricity Projects Road Maintenance Re-gravelling Of Internal Road 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Water 2.RDP 3.Electricity 4.Re-gravelling Of Internal Road
Ikopeleng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Water -RDP -High masts -Internal pavement -Jobs for youth 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Road 2.Water 3.RDPs 4.Pavement from Magokgwane to Ikopeleng

	-Scholar transport -WI-FI	
Six Hundred	-Roads -RDP -Electricity -Water -Upgrading of Multipurpose centre	1. Road 2. Water 3. Electricity
Magokgwane	-Pavement from Magokgwane to Ikopeleng -Leisure Park -Multipurpose Centre -High mast -Water infrastructure upgrading	1. Road 2. RDP 3. High Mast Lights 4. Pavement from Magokgwane to Ikopeleng
Ramatlabama	-Pavement; Botshabelo Ikopeleng -Water School -Re-graveling of internal roads -Satellite Police station -High mast light -Bigger Reservoir -Boreholes -Maintenance of existing high mast lights -Bigger reservoir -crime prevention -repair of existing boreholes	1.-Pavement; Botshabelo Ikopeleng Road 2. Water 3. Electricity

WARD 4

Section	Ward Need List	
Tsetse	-Re-gravelling of Internal roads -Refurbishment of Tsetse Stadium -Satellite Police Station -Graveyard fencing -Water -Job creation -High mast lights x8 -renovation of Tsetse Primary -clinic to operate 24hrs & does not have adequate resources -free wifi access -Electricity at New Stand -Paving of road at new stand -service and maintenance of existing boreholes	1. Water 2. Electricity 3. RDP 4. Fencing of Graveyard

Ottoshoop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -VIP toilets -RDP houses -High school -Fire station with firefighting truck -refuse removal -clinic to operate 24hrs -Flee Market -Water tank with lights to be fixed -closing of dolomite holes -need for a primary school -Internal roads -Electricity -High masts -Community hall -Graveyard fencing -sports facility -re-gravelling of internal roads -alternative homes for those in dolomitic area -youth employment -Sports facilities -reliable scholar transport -job creation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Community Hall 2.Internal Road 3.Clinic
Matspula	High mast lights	1.High mast lights
Klippan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Job creation -VIP toilets -State land farms to have fire belts -veld fire control support -Firefighting equipment -waste management -Environmental protection and conservation -An integrated/synchronized security camera system -police visibility in farming communities 	1. Fire belts

WARD 5

Section	Ward Need List	
Mokgweetsi Primary section	-Pavement from ZCC Church and Mokgweetsi Primary School roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.High mast lights 2.EPWP/CDW 3.RDP
Whole ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High mast lights -RDP houses whole ward -Water 	Water

Lomanyaneng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Road from Lomanyaneng Primary – Lotlhakane - De - bushing -CWP employment -Refurbish and completion of RDP houses -Demolish illegal dumping site -Renovation /Installing artificial grass - Community hall -Paving -Electricity -Paving -Electricity -RDP 	1. High mast lights

WARD 6

Section	Ward Need List	Priorities
Mogosane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -RDP -Completion of Existing RDP -clinic to operate 24hrs -Re-gravelling of internal roads -Electricity (new transformer) -VIP Toilets -Water at Meraka Section -High mast lights -community Hall -fencing of grave yard 	
Lokgalong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High mast light next to clinic -Scholar Transport -RDP -Internal roads Re-graveling -Electricity 	1.Water 2.Electricity project 3.CPWP
Tlapeng 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mogosane Road -Road from Lokaleng to Tlapeng -High mast lights -Scholar transport -CWP -RDP -Water -Job Creation -cattle handling facility with kraal -creche 	1.Job creation 2.Water 3.RDP
	-Mogosane Road	1.community Hall

Tlapeng 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Road from Lokaleng to Tlapeng -High mast lights -Scholar transport -CWP -RDP -Water -Job Creation -cattle handling facility with kraal -creche 	2.water 3.RDP 3.Electricity
Moletsamongwe	Highmast lights	Highmast lights
Mabutshwane	Highmast lights	Highmast lights
Lokaleng	Highmast lights	Highmast lights

WARD 7

Section	Ward Need List	
Extension 38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Internal Roads Gravelling -Drainage System -High-mast lights -De-bushing -Water -Pavement in front of Boikagong -Rehabilitate sports ground -Multipurpose centre -Removal of illegal occupants in RDP houses and redistribution - Cleaning of water tunnel - Erection of bridge between Montshiwa and extension 38 - Facing out of Toro ya Africa water credit for all households - Installation of prepaid water meter reading 	1.Internal Road Upgrading 2.High Mass Light X 4 3.Pavement next to Boikagong 4.Road from sewage to Imperial
Rhodes Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> --Internal roads Re-gravelling -Housing - Distribution of rubbish bins and refuse removal -High-masts -De-bushing - Installation of prepaid Water meter reading -Long-time residents request to be allocated houses as first priority 	
Golf View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resealing of roads -Cutting of trees -Parks Maintenance -High rate of crime and drugs 	1. Resealing of roads

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -street light maintenance -internal roads maintenance -De-bushing -strict Bi-laws & implementation -clinic -refuse collection -re creational activities -youth employment golf view -Zoning regulations - Installation of prepaid water meter reading 	
Chines Gardens	-Resealing of internal road	1. Resealing of internal road
Imperial	Resealing of internal road	1. Resealing of internal road
Libertas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Storm water system upgrade -De – bushing -maintenance of park -re-sealing of internal roads -maintenance of street lights -verification of mushrooming schools - 4 way stop sign at Viljoen Street - Installation of prepaid water meter reading 	1. Resealing of internal road
Dikgatlhong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -De-bushing -Job creation -RDP Houses -Bridge -Sports ground refurbishment - Pavement of Internal roads - Permanent solution of leaking sewer 	1. Job Creation 2. Borehole X2 3. Pavement From Ga-Mmelara 4. Sewer upgrade

WARD 8

Section	Ward Need List	
Bodiri Primary School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pavement -Debt Cancelling -Water Crisis -Refuse collection (Filth) -Cable Theft control -Street light maintenance 	1. Bricks Plant 2. Community Center 3. Pavement All Internal Section
Naledi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Upgrade and maintenance of Montshioa stadium -Street light -substance abuse rehabilitation centre -title deeds -shopping centre -Montshia cultural village ownership status 	1. Bricks Plant 2. Community Center 3. Pavement All Internal Section

	-cable theft prevention	
Unit 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Paving -job creation -Brick making plant -road patching/resealing -de-bushing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bricks Plant 2. Community Center 3. Pavement All Internal Section
Montshioa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -upgrade and maintenance of Montshioa Stadium -street light repair & maintenance -rehabilitation centre -de-bushing and dumpinf site clearing around all schools in Montshioa -maintenance of infrastructure -fencing of Montshioa stadium -unblocking of storm water drainage -low water pressure -sanitation services 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bricks Plant 2. Community Center 3. Pavement All Internal Section
Unit 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -road signs -rehabilitation of unit 5 parks -fencing DP Kgotleng sports ground 	<p>-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bricks Plant 2. Community Center 3. Pavement All Internal Section
Buruit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -new internal roads or pavement -High mast lights -new water pipes -verification of mushrooming student accommodation -noise control -substance abuse control -speed humps 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bricks Plant 2. Community Center 3. Pavement All Internal Section
Unit 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Substance abuse prevention -road signs & markings -scholar patrol at all schools -maintanance of all three parks -CPF -Sports ground maintenance at DP Kgotleng 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bricks Plant 2. Community Center 3. Pavement All Internal Section

Unit 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support of recreational activities (i.e spin city, cycling, bookclubs) -speed humps in all unit 8 streets 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bricks Plant 2. Community Center 3. Pavement All Internal Section

WARD 9

Section	Ward Need List	
Mosiane View Sports Grounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High mast lights -internal roads -unemployment 	
Mosiane View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Internal roads -High mast lights -Electricity -Pavement -Water -Sports & Recreational centre 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pavement 2. Internal Road 3. High Mast Light
Dihatshwane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Electricity -Waste Water treatment project -Library -Roads -water -High school & Police Station -Clinic -CPW -High mast lights 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electricity Projects for New Stands 2. Road 3. Water Extension
New Stars Sports Grounds (Rooigrond)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -clinic -internal roads -Infills -Water -High mast lights 	Clinic
Rooigrond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Clinic -Primary 	1. RDP

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Paving of internal roads -Satellite police station -Multi purpose centre -Re-gravelling of roads -Electricity -VIP toilets -Refuse collection -High Mast Lights -Water -Electricity -Job creation -CWP -Completion of all existing tender projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Electricity 3. Water
Monakaladi sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Roads -Water -RDP -High mast light -Electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clinic 2. Primary School 3. Pavement
Matsatseng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Land -Water -Electricity -Internal roads -VIP toilets -High mast lights -RDP -Schools -clinic -multipurpose centre -Job creation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Land Allocation 2.Electricity 3.RDP House
Riviera Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -municipal services -refuse collection -Re-sealing of roads -Pothole patching -de-bushing -street lights maintenance and repairs -road signs -road marking -Mahikeng Game reserve upkeep -Noise control at night club 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Resealing of roads 2.Debushing 3.Street light maintenance
Golfview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -De-bushing -clearing of dumping sites -refuse collection -potholes & internal roads 	

	-speedhumps	
Slurry	-Electricity -RDP -Water -Multi-purpose centre -Roads	

WARD 10

Section	Ward Need List	
Redibone High School	-De-bushing -High-masts -Potholes -Filthy water -Cleaning of park -Fencing of school	1.Pothole patching 2.resealing of roads
Mmabatho High School	-Street lights -Potholes -Street lights -De-bushing	1.Pothole patching 2.resealing of roads
Unit 5	-unit 5 parks to be maintained -High mast lights -Street lights -pothole patching -De bushing	1.Pothole patching 2.resealing of roads

WARD 11

Section	Ward Need List	
Milan Sports Grounds Peace Creators BM Mokitime	-Internal roads -water -recreational facility -High mast light -RDP houses	Pavement from KFC creche to Bray road
Mocoseng	-multi-purpose centre -Library -maintenance of sports ground -re-gravelling of internal roads	
Seweding	-multipurpose centre -high mast light	
1.Community Hall 2.High mast lights 3.Pavement from KFC creche to Bray road		

WARD 12

Section	Ward Need List	
Tontonyane	-High mast lights -VIP toilets -Clinic -Community hall -Water -RDP houses -Gravel roads -Sports facilities -Pavement -grave yard	1.Clinic 2.Grave Yard Fencing 3. High Mast Light 4.Scholar transport
Mocoseng	RDP houses -Pavement -Highmast lights -VIP toilets -Recreational centre -Water	1.RDP Houses 2.Pavement To Vicky's Tavern 3.High Mass Light 4.Water

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Gravelling roads -sports ground 	
Unit 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Internal roads -Sports facilities -Empty stands to be occupied -Community hall -Speed humps -Highmast lights -Potholes -De-bushing -Empty stands to be occupied -Skip Unit 13 and Unit 14 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.High Mass Light 2.Multipurpose Centre 3.Resealing Of Internal Street from Thuto Botshelo to Vicky's tavern.
Unit 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Street repairs -Library -Speed humps -High mast lights -Potholes -De-bushing near Kebonang High school -Empty Stands -Skip bin near Kebonang 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Resealing of internal roads

WARD 13

Section	Ward Need List	
Modiredi P School (Unit 8 & 12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Potholes -Street lights -Water -Jobs 	
EP Lekhela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Potholes -Street lights -Water dirty -Jobs -de-bushing 	
Unit 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -de bushing -clearing of grass on open sites -provision of refuse bins -street maintenance -recreational park -community swimming pool -unblocking storm water drain system 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -upgrade of unit 9 clinic -EP Lekhela park upgrade -Tlholoe bridge -Bi laws implementation 	
Unit 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -internal roads -de-bushing -prepaid water meters -Street light repairs -speedhumps near Thuto Botshelo Primary School -Debushing & grass cutting at Kebonang High School High School 	
Motlhabeng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Motlhabeng clinic to operate 24hrs -multipurpose centre -SMME support -RDP -High mast lights -refurbishment of internal roads - Clearing of illegal dumping -refuse collection 	
1.resealing of internal roads in the whole ward 2.side walks 3.Upgrade of unit 9 clinic		

WARD 14

Section	Ward Need List	
Kaizer Sport Phefeni and Clinic section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Internal road re- gravelling from N18 to Ga-Israel, storm water management for new pavement -Bridge between Mocoseng and Phatsima -EPWP/CWP -24hrs Clinic -VIP Toilets 	1. Bridge between Mocoseng and Phatsima
City Birds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Infills -Sport grounds rehabilitation -Bridge between Cnr Vryburg and Lerato café -High mast lights -Stormwater channel from new pavement to letlamoreng dam 	1. Bridge between Cnr Vryburg and Lerato café

	-Dumping site clearing -RDP	
Phatsima Sport	-Internal re-gravelling -High mast lights -Tontonyane road to molapong re-gravelling -RDPs -Water -rehabilitation centre multipurpose centre	
Seweding	-RDP houses -High mast lights -clinic -New graveyard -fencing of current graveyard -equipping of existing borehole -maintenance of Letlamoreng Dam -Job creation -satellite police station -rehabilitation centre -multipurpose centre	1. equipping of existing borehole

WARD 15

Section	Ward Need List	
Ratshidi Park	-Alternative road on N18 from Batswana funerals to Lotlamoreng -Two bridges, 1 for replacement & 2 nd one refurbishment & maintenance -Construction of stadium at the sports ground known as "Montshioa Swallows" -KGOSIENTSHO ROAD -Fencing with palisades of sports grounds -RDP -High mast lights - Pavement from clinic –Maseru	1. Construction of stadium at the sports ground known as "Montshioa Swallows"
Bokone	-De- bushing -Water	

	-maintenance of pipes -fix burst pipe	
Tloung	-High Mast Lights -Multipurpose Centre -Pavement	1.Pavement
Lerwaneng	-Rehabilitate bridge -Pavement	1.Bridges

WARD 16

Section	Ward Need List	Priorities
Motlhabeng	-Road from MT to bray RD to circle to Motlhabeng clinic up to Tshipiyanotho Robots. -Motlhabeng clinic to operate 24hrs -Multipurpose centre -SMME support -RDP Houses and unfinished RDPs to be completed -High mast lights -Refurbishment of internal roads -Clearing of illegal dumping -Refuse collection and provision of skip bins (Phola and Motlhabeng)	1. Road from MT to bray RD to circle to Motlhabeng clinic up to Tshipiyanotho Robots.
Phola/Metsing	-Phola road upgrade -Water -Multi-purpose Centre -RDP new and completion of unfinished ones -High mast lights -rehabilitation of sports ground (vultures) -implementation of municipal bi-laws -CWP/EPWP -CPF support -analogue to digital tv assistance	1.High Mass Light X6 2.Pavement and Phola road upgrade 3.RDP House

WARD 17

Section	Ward Need List	Priorities
Danville Secondary	-Internal roads pothole patching -Street lights repair & maintenance -Bridge to town storm water drainage	Road at RDP section

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Park maintenance -Food parcels every 2 months for needy families -Job creation RDPs -CPF (high crime rate) -CWP -substance abuse intervention -refuse collection -de-bushing -storm water draining/channelling -Multi-Purpose Centre -De – Bushing -Grave Site Fencing -Maintenance of Old Age Graveyard -Road Signs and Street names -High mast Lights -Sewage drainage to be maintained 	
Lomanyaneng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Training of Co-orporatives -St Marys Road -Bursaries for Matriculants -RDP -VIP Toilets 	1. St Marys Road

WARD 18

Section	Ward Need List	Priorities
Memorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Road road connecting Lomanyaneng, Sehuba, Tlhabologo and Magogwe -Internal roads re-gravelling -Extention of water from Mapetla reservoir -Upgrading of Transformers -Recreational Hall 	1. Road road connecting Lomanyaneng, Sehuba, Tlhabologo and Magogwe
Mapetla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Regravelling of Internal Roads -Maintenance of High Mast Lights -Water -Upgrading of Mapetla Sports Ground -windmill 	1. Regravelling of Internal Roads
Makgetla	-High Mast Lights	1.Matsheka road

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -RDP Houses -De – bushing at Makgetlha sport ground -water tanks 	
Sehuba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Regravelling of road from Kedirile Inn Re-sealing of Lerato café tar road -Water -clinic -Library 	1.Library

WARD 19

Section	Ward Need List	
Senkgwe P School (Magogoe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -6x High Mast lights -Water -Pavement Jikeleza via Lerato café to Koikoi -RDP -Library 	1.Pavement Jikeleza via Lerato café to Koikoi
Magogoe Tlhabologo (Moatlhodi)	-Kgabo road pavement to Magogoe clinic	1. Kgabo road pavement to Magogoe clinic
Senkgwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pavement -Renovation & extention of clinic -Water -clinic to operate 24hrs 	1.Need for water
Whole ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -boreholes and Water pipe extenstions -VIP toilets whole ward -SMME support -RDP -EPWP -CWP -Mobile police station 	

WARD 20

Section	Ward Need List	
Podile P School (Ramosadi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Clinic Bridge (Podile P school) -multipurpose centre -water -Paving from tar road to Podile -road from Maphatswa to Seweding -CPF 	1. Bridge (Podile P school)
Seweding (Full Gospel Church)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -RDP -Recreational centre and park -tar road (from Bray road scrap yard to grondpad road) -speed humps -high mast lights -de bushing -uninterrupted water supply -water provision -refuse collection -street light repairs on bray road -Mayoral bursary -fencing of grave yard 	1. -tar road (from Bray road scrap yard to grondpad road)
Seweding (Nasarene Church)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Roads -Solplaatjie Heritage Site -Kingdom hall road -Mobile police -Sporting facilities -Highmast lights -Dr Ngaka Modiri Molema grave site upgrade -Seweding graveyard fencing -RDPs -De-bushing -substance abuse rehabilitation 	1.Internal road from Mmaphatswa to Seweding
1. Internal road from Mmaphatswa to Seweding 2. Multipurpose Centre 3. High mast lights		

WARD 21

Section	Ward Need List	
Mosiane Mine	-Water -Roads & Lotlhakane road maintenance	
New Stand	-RDP houses -Multipurpose centre -Clinic -Sports grounds -Fencing and cleaning of Graveyards -Youth unemployment / Empowerment	
Majemantsho	- Electricity -Regravelling of internal Roads -Drinking water -Regravelling of internal roads -Youth unemployment -Police Station	
J.M Mosiane	-High-mast lights	
Dithoteng	-Electricity -Re-gravelling of Internal roads -Multi – purpose centre -Sports facilities Jobs -Sports grounds -Shopping centre	

WARD 22

Section	Ward Need List	
Koikoi Crushers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Road to Pestamidi -Water -Electricity -Jobs -Sports facilities -RDP -High mast lights -water -De-bushing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Water Extension 2.High Mass Light 3.Road Phase 2 Extension Pavement 4.Railway crossing
Koikoi P School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sports and Recreation Centre -High Mast lights -refurbishment of Gontse primary school to clinic use -Boreholes addition -Extention of water pipes -RDP -water reservoir -Internal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Internal roads
Makhubung (Mauco Kgotla)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Internal Roads maintenance -inter connector road -Water -Library -Crime rate -Pavement -Electricity In Fills -SMME development & support in whole ward -sports facility -recreational facility -inter-connector road -clinic (centralised in ward) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.High Mast Light 2.Internal Road 3.Electricity Projects
Tontonyane (Leburu Kgotla)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Electricity -Water -Library -High Masts -RDP -Clinic -Roads -Bridge -De – bushing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Internal Road

Magogoe Koikoi (Monchusi House)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -RDP -VIP Toilets -High Masts -Community Hall -Roads and speed humps 	1.Internal Road
Setlopo East (Mosiane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Internal roads -RDP -High mast lights -Water -Electricity infills -Road from Cubic to Dithakong 	1.Internal Road
Setlopo West (Tumisang)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -internal roads -RDP -Road from Setlopo to Utlwanang -Job creation -Bush cutting 	1.Internal Road
Magogoe Tlhabologo (Kgotla)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Clinic -Water -RDP -High Masts Maintenance -Agricultural support 	1.Internal Road 2.High mast lights
Magogoe Tlhabologo (Khubu Church)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Road Maintenance -Electricity -VIP Toilets -Sports and Recreation -Cover Ground 	1.Internal road

WARD 23

Section	Ward Need List	
Bethel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Internal Roads -Paving of taxi road -RDP -High mast lights -Water -Electricity -Clinic -Multipurpose -Boitumelo Primary School renovation -VIP toilets -E.P.W. P 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Paving of taxi road -Water -RDP

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Police Station -Paving from Bethel to Brokor 	
Rapulana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Roads -RDP -High mast lights -Water -Electricity -VIP toilets -Cover ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RDP Water High mast lights
Ramoile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Continuation of pavement -Internal Re-gravelling -High Masts -Water Infrastructure -RDP Housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Continuation of pavement -High Mast Lights -RDP
Ditshilo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Electricity -RDP -VIP Toilets -Road to Mantsa -creche -clinic -Lift Employment Age Restriction -Voting Station in Ditshilo -Mantsha Road from Ditshilo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -RDP -Clinic -High mast lights
Brokor & Rakolobe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Roads -RDP -phase 2 paving -High mast lights -Water -Electricity -Regravelling of road from Ramokeng road to Brokor -Phase 2 Cover ground (Lotlhakane) -VIP Toilets -Soccer Ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Paving phase 2 -High mast lights -RDP
Phatsima 1 & 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High mast lights -RDP -Water -VIP toilets -Disaster Houses -Electricity In – Fills -Community hall -Pavement -Regravelling of Internal Roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -RDP -Electricity -Pavement

	-Agricultural College	
Ramookeng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Water -High mast lights -Electricity -creche -Internal roads VIP toilets -Refurbishment of Pavement -Clinic needs to be Electrified -RDPs -Community Hall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -RDP Houses -EPWP -Community Hall
Riverside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -RDP Houses -Electricity -Regravelling of Internal Roads -Water Pipes Extensions -Speed humps -Maintenance of High mast lights -Community hall -Crèche -Paving of D39 road(Mareetsane road) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High mast light -RDP -Re-gravelling of internal road

WARD 24

Section	Ward Need List	
Weldevreden Community Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Road to Mareetsane -Infills -Graveyard fencing -Water -Rehabilitation of Grounds -EPWP/CWP -High Mast Lights -Grading of Internal Roads -Youth employment 	1. Internal roads
Louisdal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Road -fencing of Graveyard -Grounds -completion of RDPs -Water extension 	1. Internal roads

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -New RDP Houses -Windmills repairs -Community Hall -Regravelling of Internal Roads 	
Goedgefonden Creche	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Internal roads to be paved -RDP houses -Community hall -Speed humps at Thutometsi Primary School -Speed humps at Retsietsi Primary School -Broadband network connectivity, network at Goedgevonde, Uitkyk, Mooifontein, Brooksby -Electrical infills -Increase water tanks -Expand Culvert's -Sports ground -High mast lights 	1. Internal roads
Uitkyk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Water reticulation -CPW -unblock culverts -central Shopping complex -RDP -Internal road maintenance -High Mast Lights -Speed humps -Electricity In fills -Sport facilities 	1. Internal roads
Mooifontein	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Internal road maintenance -RDP -Water reticulation -Rehabilitation of sport grounds -Electricity infills -Community Hall -Fencing of graveyard 	1. Internal roads
Enselrust		1. Internal roads
Vredefarm		1. Internal roads
Lombaarslaagte	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Internal road maintenance -RDP -Road from Mooifontein to Lombaarslaagte -Rehabilitation of sport grounds -Electricity infills 	1. Internal roads
Mooipan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Road to Luisdal -Internal Roads -Completion of RDP -High Masts 	1. Internal roads

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Road from Mareetsane to Kopela -Fencing of Graveyard 	
Seberia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Road to Mareetsane -RDP -Extension of water -High Masts -Fencing of graveyard -Regravelling of Internal Roads -Pavement -Community Hall -water -Increase Water tanks -Sports facilities -Electric Infills 	1. Internal roads
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Road from Lombaarslaagte to Mooifontein 2. High mast lights 3. Community Hall 		

WARD 25

Section	Ward Need List	
Brooksby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Roads (pavement) internal & main roads - RDP Houses - Community Hall (multipurpose centre) - Water extensions - Highmast Lights -Renovation of school -Graveyard fencing for all villages -Uninterrupted water supply 	
Driehoek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Tar road to Bethel and stormwater -Highmast maintenance -Clinic -Schools -Electricity -RDP Houses -Community hall -Steel press/deep -Graveyard fencing -Internal fencing 	
Kalpan FARM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Tar road to Bethel -Highmast maintenance -Clinic -RDP 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Schools -RDP Houses -Grave yard fencing -External and internal roads -Farm land fencing -Regravelling -Sports ground 	
Kalpan Depot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Internal roads -RDP -Electricity infills -Highmast lights -Water -Speed humps -Steel Cattle Handling facilities -Paving -Completion of RDP houses -Convert water tank to electric use -Electricity -Graveyard fencing 	
Bapong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Roads with Stormwater -Recreational Centre and Skills Development -Highmasts -Water extention -RDP Houses -Internal roads -Speed humps -Recreational facilities -High mast light maintenance -Steel press cattle handling facility -New grave site with fencing -Storm water drainage 	
Naaupoort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Road Maintenance -Community Hall -Storm Water Systems -RDP -Sports & Recreation 	
Nooitgedacht	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Internal and External tar -High Masts -Agricultural Support -Secondary School -Mining Community Benefits - sports facility for all sporting codes 	
Makouspan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Skills Development -Jobs -Housing -High Masts 	

Mandela Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High School -Mobile Clinic -High mast lights -Community Hall -Scholar Transport -Speed Humps -Pavement -RDP Houses -Electricity -Road signs -Grave yard fencing 	

WARD 26

Section	Ward Need List	
Tshunyane (Kgotla)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Water -Road From N18 Via GAKubu to Tsunyane -Completion of RDP -Emergency Housing - Sport Ground Rehabilitation -Lack of ID and Birth Certificates -High mast (Gamokolobate) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Road from N18 via Ga Kubu To Tshunyane Tar 2. Water Extension 3. Clinic to open 24hrs
Mantsa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Emergency Housing -Road from Mofine to Mareetsane -RDP - Sport Ground Rehabilitation -Internal roads 	
Gamolema	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Extension of water -High mast Energising High mast light -Road from N18 via Gatau to Tshunyane -RDP - Sport Ground Rehabilitation -Lack of ID and Birth Certificates 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Road 2.Water 3.High Mass Light X3
Tsokwane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -RDP - Road from N18 via Gatau to Tshunyane -Sport Ground Rehabilitation 	
Sebowana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High mast lights -RDP -Water 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tar Road from N18 2. High Mass Light X4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sport Ground Rehabilitation - Water -Bridge to be fixed -Internal roads -Recreational Hall 	3. Debushing
Lekhubu La Seipone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -RDP -Road from Koikoi via Lekhubo to Tsokwane -Water -Sport Ground Rehabilitation 	
Madibe Gatau Creche	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Water -RDP -Road from N18 to Molema -Lack of ID and Birth Certificates -Sport Ground Rehabilitation -Water -Paving -High Mast Lights -Completion of existing RDP Houses 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RDPs House 2. Water Extension 3. Pavement from N 18 To Ga-Molema
Madibe GaKubu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Road from N18 to Tsunyane -RDP -Water -Scholar Transport -Sport Grounds Rehabilitation 	
Morwatshetlha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High mast lights -Water -RDP -Internal Roads -Road from N18 to Tshunyane -Road from N18 to Tshunyane -High mast lights (Pudunngwe) - Community hall -Refurbishment of sports ground -Water 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1WATER 2 CPWP 3 Road from N18 To Tshunyane
Lekung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Highmasts -Water -RDP -Internal Roads -Road from N18 to Tsunyane -Road from N18 to Tsunyane -Highmasts (Pudunngwe) 	
Pudunngwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Internal road from N18 to Pudunngwe 	

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WARD 27

Section	Ward Need List	
Skoongezicht	-RDP -Water	1. Clinic
Matshepe	-Highmast lights -Roads -Internal road -Regravelling -Library -High mast light maintenance -RDP Houses -Clinic	1.Highmast lights
Mothakga	-Rehabilitation of sports grounds -Electricity infills -High mast lights -De –bushing -Extension of Water Pipes	1.Highmast lights
Matlhonyane	-clinic -Library -Community hall -High mast lights	1.Highmast lights
Molebatsi	-Road from Molebatsi – West -Maintenance of water tanks -RDP Houses -Mobile clinic -Electricity -Community hall	1.Highmast lights
Tiegotawana	-High mast lights	1.Highmast lights
Dihatshwane	-High mast lights -Internal roads -Water/ water tank maintenance -Electricity -Sports ground -Community hall -Network tower	1. Road 2. Water Phase 2 3. High Mass Light X4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -RDP houses -Internal paving -Sub -station electricity -Multi- purpose centre 	
Sunday View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -RDP Houses -Electricity -VIP Toilets -High mast lights -Community hall -Graveyard fencing -Library -Clinic -Speed humps -Culvert -Water 	1.Highmast lights

WARD 28

Section	Ward Need List	
Molelwane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -1000 RDP houses -internal roads -VIP toilets -Poultry project -Multipurpose centre -De-bushing -Electricity 	1. internal roads
Signal Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mast lights -Internal roads need re-gravelling -Boreholes need generators -recreational facility needs to be officially launched to traditional leaders -clinic to operate 24hrs -Fencing of graveyard -RDP 	1.internal roads need re-gravelling
Moshawane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of RDP houses -New RDP houses -water tanks refilling -job creation -Internal roads -Fill holes near primary school -Electricity 	1.internal roads

WARD 29

Section	Ward Need List	
Lonely Park	7.5 km Pavement Re gravelling of road RDP Storm water Highmast lights x 5 Boreholes and Water infrastructure -Rekopane primary school to be upgraded into a secondary school -CDW	1. Golfview to Whitehouse
Top Village	-7.5 km pavement -De-bushing -High mast lights x 5 -RDP houses -satellite police station -Street lights -VIP toilets -Internal roads RE-GRAVELLING -Boreholes -CWP -clinic -Library -Demolish illegal dumping site -crime prevention -skills development -Renovation & Extension of High School -CDW	1.Road from Golfview to Top
Naledi	-Water -Refuse removal -Drainage system -High mast lights -Boreholes -re-gravelling of internal roads -RDP	1. RDP
Seremane View	-Electricity	1.Electricity

WARD 30

Section	Ward Need List	
Cosmos Sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Regravelling of internal roads -Pavement -RDP -Soccer fields -Debushing 	1.RDP Houses 2. Job Creation 3. Recreation Centre
Bothakga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Regravelling of internal roads -Pavement -RDP -Soccer fields -Debushing 	1.Pavement from James Moroka to unit 7 Pavement.
Dibate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -De - bushing behind police station -Substance abuse across Mahikeng -Zobo road re-construction -Drainage system -Recreational facility -New grave site -Motlhabeng road to clinic -Internal Roads Motlhabeng & Dibate -refuse collection -community Hall -CPW -VIP toilets -completion of RDP houses -James Moroka drive , streer lights maintenance and repairs 	1. Road Pavements from Mbana to Legae La Bana 2. Multipurpose Center 3. CPWP 4.De-Bushing

WARD 31

Section	Ward Need List	
Puonngwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Roads -Water -Electricity -RDP -High mast lights 	1.RDP
Dithakong East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Road -Community Hall -Water infrastructure upgrading -High mast lights -RDP -Accessible water -Multi- purpose centre -Sports centre -Road Regravelling from Mahupa section 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multipurpose Centre 2. RDPS 3. Cover Ground
Letlhogoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Water -Electric infills -Internal roads -Completion of RDP houses -VIP Toilets -Clinic -Community hall 	
Setlopo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Emergency houses -Electricity 	
Dithakong West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Electricity -Water -High mast lights -Internal roads -Clinic 	

WARD 32

Section	Ward Need List	
New Areaganeng Primary School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stormwater systems -Internal pavement roads and resealing of tar roads -Recreational centre -Rehabilitation of sport grounds and graveyards -VIP toilets and RDP -High mast lights and street lights -De-bushing; grass & tree cutting in ward -Pothole Patching -Road between Signal Hill and Setumo park to be re-gravelled & bladed -Road from Telkom box to hotel school to be paved -Pavement from Areaganeng primary school to Mazibuko road and the crossing -Street lights in unit 3 & unit 6 -grounds to be gravelled -parks in unit 3 & unit 6 to be maintained -clearing of dumping side -EPWP/CWP -Job creation 	1.Pavement from school to Mazibuko and the Crossing.
Setumo Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Street light maintenance -Skip bins -Rehabilitation centre -Multi-purpose centre -Speed humps 	1.Road from Telkom box to Hotel School.
Hotel school area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Internal roads -Street lights maintenance -De-bushing -High mast lights -unit 6 internal roads re-sealing -pave road joining over to Sasol garage -Police visibility 	1.Resealing of unit 3 and unit 6
Lebogang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Demolish illegal dumping sites -Debushing -Speedhumps -High mast lights -Farrows on road that joins Nelson Mandela drive (Dada motors) 	

WARD 33

Section	Ward Need List	
Extension 39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High mast lights -Internal roads re-gravelling -illegal dumping control -Storm water -Refuse collection -De-bushing -Refuse collection -Bricks manufacturing project -High mast lights -Community hall -Clinic -Job creation -Re- creational park/facilities RDPs -Uninterrupted Water Supply -speedhumps 	-Phase 2 and phase 3 roads to unit 15 to be connected
Lokaleng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High mast lights -rehabilitation of internal Roads -Water -Electricity -Community Hall 	-Boreholes
Unit 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -resealing of roads -Pothole patching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -resealing of roads -patching of potholes

WARD 34

Section	Ward Need List	
Mocoseng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Electricity -High School -Community Hall -Dumping Site -Completion of RDPs - 100 xRDPs -CWP -Internal Road - 3 High Mast lights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 High School 2 RDP House 3 Way Bridge
Makhubung and Riverside	-Internal Roads	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Bridge between Magogoe and Riverside -250 electricity New stands -Clinic -Water - 100x RDPs -CWP - 4 High mast lights - Paving from N18, around Makhubung to Public works offices 	1.Primary School 2. Bridge between Magogoe and Riverside
Koikoi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -VIP Toilets -Community Hall -Dumping Site -Water -100 RDPs -CWP - 6x High Mast light -water 	1.High mast lights
Ramaine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VIP Toilets -Community Hall -Dumping Site -Water -100 RDPs -CWP - 6x High Mast light -100x RDPs -CWP -Skills Development & training -Paving of Jikeleza road -Completion of 5km Tshepang road 	1.High mast lights
Keolebogile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Water -Recreation Centre -100 RDPs -CWP -5x High mast lights -Lorato café and Tshepang road pavement -Renovations for Keolebogile Primary School -old age home 	1. Lorato café and Tshepang road pavement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -1200 VIP toilets for the whole ward -internal roads for the whole ward -16 borehole installation and pipeline for Makhubung and Riverside -sports ground including tennis & netball court - Swimming Pool - LED (SMME) -Agricultural support -Job creation 		

WARD 35

Section	Ward Need List	
Thutong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Upgrading Thutong Primary School to High School -Water - Clinic - Multipurpose centre -RDP Houses -VIP toilets -Internal roads -Grave yard fencing -Road. D3545 	1. Water Phase 2 2. RDP House 3. Clinic
Route D3545	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pumphouse/water -Multipurpose centre -clinic 	
Majemantsho Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Water -Multipurpose centre -Electricity -upgrading of Roads -High mast lights -De- bushing around HI- Tech area -Skills Development -community hall -Sports ground -CPW/EPWP opportunities 	
Setlopo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -RDP Houses -Community hall -Water -Artificial sports ground/ turf -Reservoir -Storm drainage -Graveyard yard maintenance and fencing -Library 	1.Pavement from store to sports ground. 2.Pavement from new Setlopo primary school to clinic
Bakang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Infill -Water -Multipurpose centre -VIP Toilets -Internal roads -Tennis court & swimming pool -Skills development -High-mast lights -RDP Houses - borehole maintenance & repairs -Additional high mast light and maintenance -transformer at new stand and old Setlopo 	

	-re-gravelling of internal road from Setlopo bottle store to Setlopo Sports ground.	
Iwisa Sport	-Internal -Water -Infill -RDP -De-bushing	1. High Mast Light 2. Water project Phase 2 3. Storm Water Drainage Systems
Sundowns Sports	-Internal roads -Water -Infill -RDP -De-bushing	
Bakang P School	-internal roads (from Magogodi tavern to Mogorosi ---Church -Infill -8 High mast light (koi koi 2, 2 Makhubung 1 Magogoe shebelekawano, 2 Makhubung riverside, 1 -Lotlhakane river) -Water -Vip toilet -Job creation -Tennis court & swimming pool -Skills development -SMME support -Kelebogile Primary school renovation -Tswelopele primary school renovation -Old age community centre	
Greenhouse	Road to grave De-bushing Internal	
Brazil Sport Grounds	-Internal Roads -Water -Infill -De-bushing	
Reservoir Tank AME	-Internal Roads -Water -Infill -De-bushing -RDP	
Boitapoloso	-Internal Roads -Water -Infill -De-bushing -RDP	- Road - RDP -Water Extension

LIST OF WARD COUNCILLORS

WARD	NAME & SURNAME
1	L.A. KGENGWE
2	T. MOTSHABI
3	L.R. MOTLHABANE
4.	M.P. SENOKWANE
5.	D.M PHETA
6	M.C. SEGOJE
7	L. J. MOTJALE
8	M. J. MORUBANE
9	G. D. MARUPING
10	O. C. KGONARE
11	C. MOHELEKETE
12	K. A. MONCHUSI
13	D.K. MOLEMA
14	M.D. RAMATAE
15	K. C. SECHOGO
16	O.L. MAGOGODI
17	J.C. DANIELS

18	P.F. NKO
19	N.G. HLAZO
20	A.E. RAKWENA
21	M.D. PHUTHEGO
22	O. E. MPHEHLO
23	B. MBIZA
24	M.E. MSIMANGA
25	B.C. MATHE
26	K.D. SEGA
27	K.I. MBANA
28	K.P. MOTSUMI
29	M. J. MONERE
30	K.D. SEKETEMA
31	P.L. PHANTSI
32	M. E. KHATHAZO
33	I.MALAKAJE
34	P.P. MOLALE
35	R.G. MOLOSIOA

LIST OF PR COUNCILLORS

NAME & SURNAME
1. T. MPHEHLO
2. M.E. MOETI
3. G. U. LEGALATLADI
4. O.G.B. MATHE
5. M.D. JABANYANE
6. K. K. NKO
7. L.G. SEHOLE
8. M. M. MOGAPI
9. S. K. MATSHEKA
10. T. D. PHUNGU
11.T. C. MATSHEKA
12. L.S. MOGOTLHA
13 .M. MOPAKO
14. T. O MOGOIWA
15. B.S. STORAIS
16. G. E. MOSIEDI
17. C. L. MAHLANGU

18. K. GAOGANEDIWE
19.M.G. BILLIOT
20. D. L. MONALEDI
21. T. C. MAIBI
22. T. D. FEMELE
23. L. R. MANGE
24. A. ANNANDALE
25. K. E. GAEBEE
26. T.L. SELEPE
27. N. B. MABOTE
28. H. P. KGASI
29. N.J. MANGAYI
30. L.M. O. MOKGOSI
31. M. A. SETSHEDI
32. M.E. DINGILE
33. C. MATSHIDISO
34. S. J. VAN ROOYEN
35.W.N. BOHMER

NAMES OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS

POSITION	NAMES	GENDER	CONTACTS
KGOSI	SHOLE	MALE	0827001306/ 0716007938
KGOSI	SEATLHOLO	MALE	071 171 7491

LIST OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS/DIKGOSI

It is a legislative imperative that traditional leaders be involved and actively participate in the affairs of the municipality. The following traditional leaders are within the boundaries of MLM and have been duly consulted during the IDP process.

NAME & SURNAME	VILLAGES
Kgosi Jeff Montshiwa	Montshiwa Stadt Village
Kgosi T. Seatlholo	Lotlhakane Village
Kgosi Malefo	Tsetse Village
Kgosi Shole	Ramatlabama Village

LIST OF TRADITIONAL COUNCILS

The following Traditional Councils are found within the boundaries of MLM and have been consulted during the IDP process.

NAME OF TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	VILLAGES
Barolong Boora Tshidi	Montshiwa Stadt Village
Barolong Boora Rapulana	Lotlhakane Village
Batloung Boo-Molopyane	Tsetse Village
Batloung Ba ga Shole	Ramatlabama

The process outlined above demonstrates the municipality's commitment towards fostering participatory democracy. This process exceeds the legislative requirements for community participation in the development of IDPs. To ensure the credibility of the process, various stakeholders have been engaged through appropriate platforms during the development of the draft IDP.

GOOD GOVERNANCE: OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES & KPIs

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR/S
Promote a culture of participatory governance	Community and stakeholder consultation	Number of community and stakeholder consultation meetings on the draft IDP and budget coordinated per ward Number of ward committee meetings facilitated Number of council meetings held Percentage of councillors attending council meetings Percentage of councillors who have declared their financial interests Number of reports on monitoring of council resolutions
To provide oversight on financial matters of council	To investigate and conduct consultations	Number of investigations conducted by Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) Number of consultations on annual report Number of oversight reports submitted to council % functionality of the MPAC
To monitor the implementation of the standing rules and orders of the council	To investigate the conduct of councillors	Number of investigated reports on conduct of councillors
Establishment of council committees	To liaise with political parties, to ensure representation in council and on council committees	Number of established council committees
Facilitate the interaction between the executive and legislative oversight structures in the municipality	To convene meetings with executive and legislative oversight structures of council	Number of political structure meetings convened
To provide ethical and effective leadership that leads to trust in the municipality amongst its stakeholders	To monitor the implementation of IDP priorities	Number of budget reports presented to council IDP report developed and reviewed Timeous tabling of draft annual report to council Number of alleged fraud and corruption cases reported

4.5 KEY PERFORMANCE AREA: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Socio-Economic Development

The role of the municipality in socio-economic development comprises coordination and facilitation, which needs to be addressed in an innovative manner to initiate and promote integrated and sustainable Local Economic Development and to attract investment.

The Directorate incorporates functions such as :

- Investment promotion (Marketing)
- Informal trading
- Skills development and capacity building
- Event support
- Business support tools and guides
- Tourism

Development constraints:

- Small base of manufacturing - lack of large scale industries with potential to expand market share and grow local economy
- Lack of industrial incentives - No industrial area offering tax rebates to attract new industries (Special Economic Zones/Industrial Development Zone)
- Lack of developed residential areas - lack of land for housing and for residential development

Development opportunities:

Industrial Development Zone/Special Economic Zone focusing on the manufacturing and exporting of:

- Hi-tech electronic components and systems
- Mineral beneficiation
- Aircraft repairs and maintenance
- Agro-processing

Regulation of Street Traders:

Mahikeng Municipality has a street trading by-law that regulates street traders.

The by-law prohibits trading:

- in a public amenity, park or garden
- on a verge of public amenity, state buildings, church, heritage building, ATM or area declared by the municipality as a prohibited or restricted area
- at a place where it obstruction is caused, i.e. in front of fire hydrant, in front of the entrance or exit to/from a building, to vehicular movement and pedestrians.

The municipality may declare any area as an area where the carrying of a business as a street trader is restricted or prohibited.

Any person who intends to carry on a business as a street trader must apply to the municipality for the lease or allocation of a stand

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES & KPIS

Objectives	Strategies	KPI
To create an enabling environment for economic growth	Establishment of a brickmaking project	Brick making project facilitated and established
	Development of hawker stalls	No. of hawker stalls developed
	Facilitate the purchasing of Matsateng Land	Matsatseng Land purchase facilitated
	Facilitate the development of multipurpose centre at Matsatseng	Multipurpose centre facilitated and developed in Matsatseng
	Facilitate the provision of mobile kitchens for SMMEs	No. of mobile kitchens facilitated and provided
To support rural and agricultural development	Facilitate the development of a fresh produce market	Fresh produce market facilitated and developed
	Facilitate support for emerging and small-scale farmers	No. of emerging and small-scale farmers supported
	Facilitate the development of poultry projects	No. of poultry projects facilitated
Promote economic wellbeing of SMMEs	Facilitate the establishment of a trade market for marketing of SMME products	No. of trade markets facilitated
	Facilitate the formalisation of informal traders	No. of informal traders formalised
	Facilitate the provision of mobile kitchens and support to informal traders	No. mobile kitchens facilitated and support provided to informal traders
	Facilitate and organise the hosting of quarterly sports tournaments	No. of sports tournaments hosted
	Facilitate the promotion of the art projects	No. of art projects facilitated
Promote tourism and marketing in MLM	Facilitate the development of Lehika Water World project	Water World project facilitated and developed
	Facilitate the revitalization of Lotlamoreng Dam	Lotlamoreng Dam Revitalization facilitated
	Facilitate the development of a boating tourism adventure project	Boating adventure tourism project facilitated and developed
	Facilitate the revitalization of Manyane Game Reserve Conference Centre	Revitalization of Manyane Game Reserve Conference Centre facilitated
	Facilitate the IDZ initiative at George Monsthiwa Airport vicinity	IDZ initiative facilitated

Key Performance Area: Spatial Rationale

The Planning and Development Directorate falls under the KPA Spatial Rationale

The Planning and Development Directorate in the Mahikeng Local Development is responsible for:

- Building control: To ensure that people work and live in a safe, clean and healthy environment in compliance with the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act No. 103 OF 1977 (as amended)
- Property management: To ensure acquisition and availing of land and buildings for use by the municipality for purposes of developing and maintaining municipal infrastructure, promoting service delivery and for facilitating social and economic development, spatial integration and environmental sustainability
- Housing development facilitation: To ensure that people have access to adequate housing, setting of housing delivery goals, coordination of housing delivery and sound public participation in all forms of housing development
- Town planning: To ensure development of a common spatial vision which directs development and capital investment decisions, providing for well-managed, sustainable and orderly use of land
- Environment management which promotes a safe and healthy environment in compliance with the principles of the National Environment Management Act
- Transportation planning which ensures the fulfillment of the municipal transportation responsibilities in terms of the National Land Transport Act no.5 of 2009
- Geographic information system: To provide spatial information and support to all users within the municipality in order to facilitate planning efforts and informed decisions
- Outdoor advertising: To regulate all forms of outdoor advertising ensuring that outdoor advertising is in line with the South African Manual for outdoor advertising and control

Planning and Development Projects

1. Mahikeng Central Business District (CBD) Revitalisation Plan

The primary objective of the Revitalization Plan is to improve the image of the city by focusing on accessibility, safety, cleanliness, integration of Rhodes Park with the CBD and the development of an intermodal facility at Bradford Park. The draft Revitalisation Plan proposes an intermodal facility with taxis, buses and meter taxis ranking facilities at Bradford Park. Two new access points into town are proposed: a by-pass from the R503 (Lichtenburg Road) through the Danville Stadium into the N18 next to the Home Affairs offices and Molopo Road replacing the current access into town from Vryburg. The current N18 access into town will be only be used by pedestrians. Integration of Erf 6190, Mahikeng (Rhodes Park) which is owned by the Republic of South Africa (under custodianship of the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform) with the CBD is also key to the Revitalisation Plan. Erf 6190, Mahikeng measures approximately 65 hectares, is adjacent to the CBD, has several dilapidated houses owned by Transnet with most of the property being underutilised. Various stakeholders will be central to implementation of the proposals of the CBD Revitalisation Plan. These include the Parks Board, Transnet, the National Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform, the Provincial Department of Public Works and Roads and the Provincial Department of Community Safety and Transport Management.

Mmabatho Unit 1 Precinct Plan





What should change?

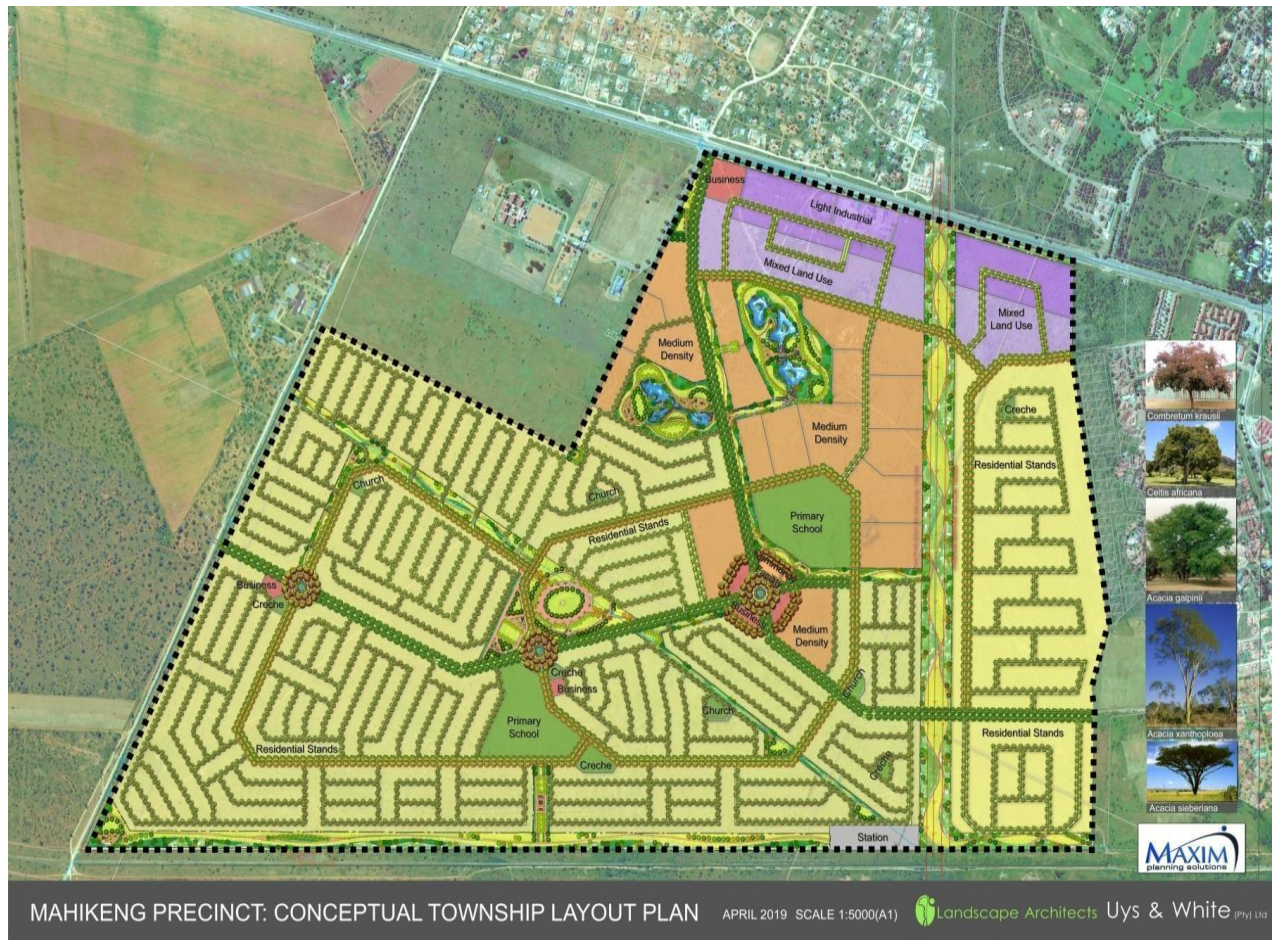
- N18 bridge and road alignment through CBD
- Lack of space for “place making” and public open space
- Inadequate parking
- Negative impact of railway lines, bridge and reserves
- The location of informal businesses
- The negative image of informal businesses
- Absence of housing / 24 hours alive CBD
- Transport facilities
- Negative impact of taxis parking in road reserves
- Restricted access to Cookes Lake and surroundings
- Priorities with regards to waste management
- Defining the CBD

What is new?

- Gateways to the CBD
- N18 realignment
- Integration of Cookes Lake
- Place making and public open space in the core of the CBD
- Introduction of smart city principles
- Development of restructuring zones / social housing
- Intermodal facility
- Aerotropolis concept and principles introduced
- Government precinct

2. Township Establishment on Portion 54 of the Farm Mmabatho Town & Townlands 301

Council has adopted a Precinct Plan for Portion 54 of the Farm Mmabatho Town & Townlands 301 as per Council Resolution No. A. 47/08/2020. The adopted Precinct Plan will act as a policy guideline for the proposed development of Portion 54 of the Farm Mmabatho Town & Townlands 301. Portion 54 of the Farm Mmabatho Town & Townlands 301 measure approximately 481.8139 hectares and falls within the urban edge in terms of the Mahikeng Spatial Development Framework, 2019. The subject property can yield 8720 units (577 stands for medium to high income residential, 3543 units for affordable medium density developments and 4600 units and low end bonded residential market stands). Furthermore, the proposed development will have sites for business, light industrial and mixed uses. Benefits of the disposal of the property will *inter alia* include expansion of the municipal rates and taxes base, growth in the local economy and creation of new residential opportunities.



3. Formalisation of Mosiane View (Remainder of Erf 428, Mahikeng)

This settlement is located on the remainder of Erf 428, Mahikeng (urban area since 1921); approximately 3,5 kilometres south-east of Mahikeng central business area, south of the Mahikeng Game Reserve and the R503 to Lichtenburg, and adjoins a portion of the Barolong Boo Ratshidi tribal authority area to its south. It measures +/-1947 hectares in extent.

The objectives of formalisation Mosiane View are to:

- Ensure sound use, development and management of land (manage urban sprawl)
- Account for the use and development of an asset (Erf 428 Mahikeng) registered in the name of the municipality
- Provide real security of tenure as mandated by various government policies
- Enhance the spatial layout of the area as it is strategically located at the face of Mahikeng
- Set the base for real investments in and around the area

4. Development on Erf 1317, Mahikeng

Council resolved on 17 December 2019 to dispose of portions of the remaining extent of Erf 1317 to the following entities at market value:

National Public Works and Infrastructure

- Public Works desires to invest R300 Million for a Government Precinct (one stop centre) in order to accommodate all national departments around Mahikeng in one property

UNISA

- UNISA intends to build a new campus as the property they are using in town is small

ESKOM

- ESKOM intends to build a customer centre

Innovation Hub

- This is part of the presidential 4IR (4th Industrial Revolution) initiative

Mmabana

- Mmabana requested a property to build a new Mmabana after the building was burnt down during 2018 protests

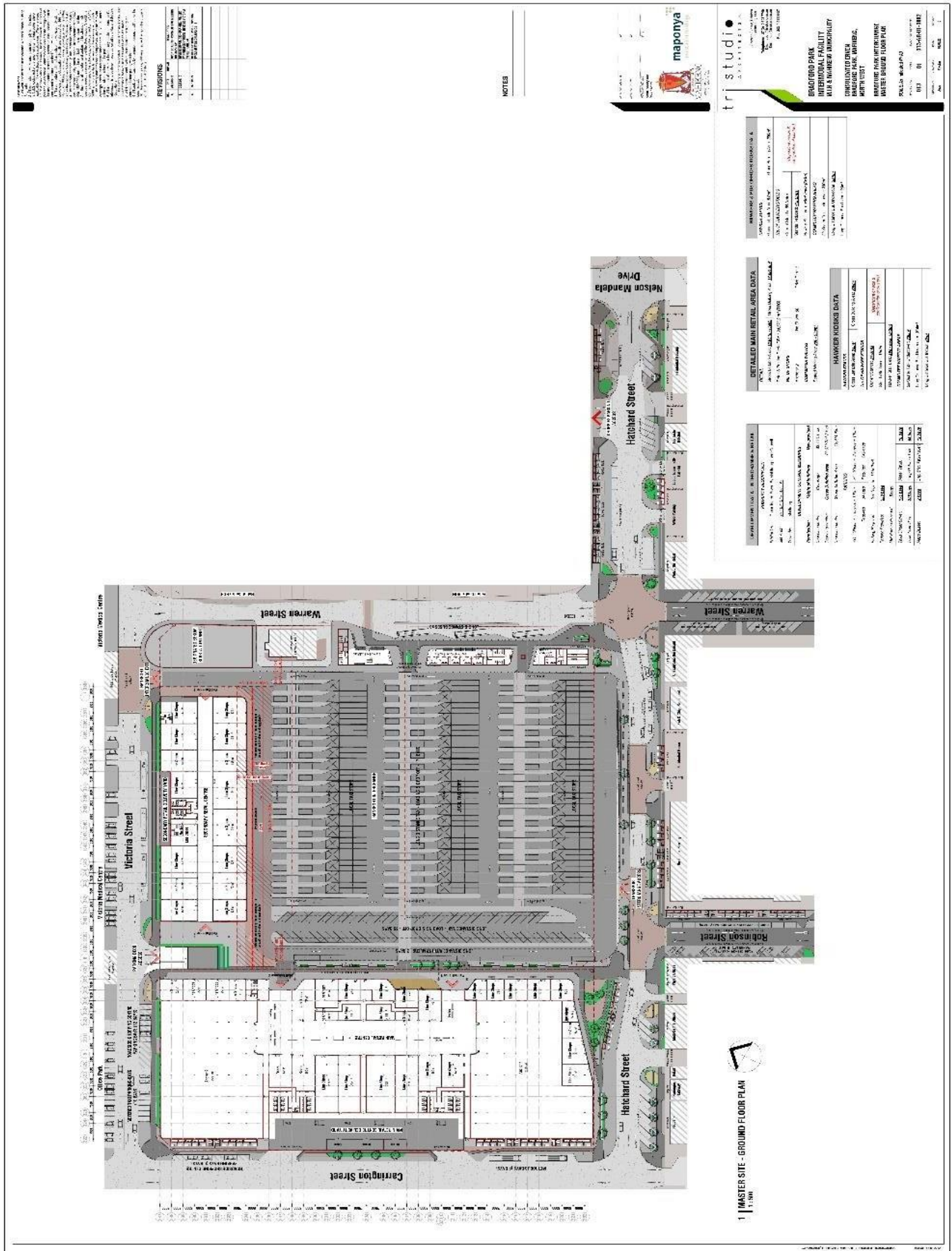
5. Disposal of strategically located land to stimulate economic development

Council approved the disposal of the following properties at market value as determined by the valuer:

- Erf 3726 (R3 100 000)
- Erf 3727 (R3 200 000)
- Erf 3728 (R3 500 000)
- 1 hectare portion of Erf 962 (R2 500 000)
- Portion 1 of remainder of Erf 428 (R3 500 000)
- A portion of remainder of Erf 1317 (R 9 000 000)
- Erf 3218 (Ptn of Erf 590) (R6 500 000)
- Erf 8707, Extension 39 (R 3 200 000)
- Erven 4754, 4755, 4756, 4757 Extension 38 (R 410 000, R 400 000, R 390 000, R400 000)
- Erf 3725, Industrial Area (R4 500 000)
- Erf 3805, Industrial Area (R 2 450 000)

6. Bradford Park Intermodal Facility

The project will investigate, plan and design in close collaboration with affected stakeholders, the Bradford Park Transport Rank as well as a holding area for taxis. The intermodal facility will be connected with the passenger rail infrastructure and will include covered embark and disembark areas for the various modes of transport as well as a commercial development component for both formal and informal, support infrastructure for commuters as well as public transport operators. The project will be rolled out in two phases: Phase 1 will focus on planning, research and stakeholder participation to develop a project concept, layout plan and project costs. Phase 2 will include detailed investigations and design to develop a project scope and accurate cost estimates as well as a donor / investors conference that will be held to seek investment and funding. The project is important for the municipality and forms part of its CBD Revitalization Plan. Collaboration of all stakeholders would be critical so that an operational, functional and economically viable project plan can be developed and implemented. This will contribute further towards the enhancement of public passenger transport at large as well as the revitalization of the Mahikeng CBD.





7. Industrial Park Precinct Plan

As part of an economic diversification strategy and strategy for job creation, sufficient well located and serviced land should be made available for industrial and commercial developments. Presently the main industrial area situated between Nelson Mandela Road and the railway line (± 120 ha) is nearly fully occupied. However, some land is still available east of Nelson Mandela Road. An important initiative remains the implementation of the Mahikeng industrial development zone (MIDZ) or its transition into a “Special Economic Zone” (SEZ).

Mmabatho International Airport could be utilised as much as possible for the delivery of raw materials and transportation of products from the industrial park. The industrial park can facilitate the production, storage, and maintenance of the airport’s operational requirements. In order for the industrial park to benefit fully from the adjacent Mmabatho International Airport, it is imperative that the airport obtains its international licenses and status from the South African Civil Aviation Authority. This will broaden the scope of potential industries that could be located in the industrial park, while also expanding on the overall market options with respect to potential exports. It is also recommended that the industrial park, in conjunction with the Mmabatho International Airport obtains its SEZ status as this will increase the status of the proposed industrial park development, while also drawing more investment and market opportunities, which in turn will enable the expansion of the precinct as a whole.

Along with the SEZ status, strategic incentives could then be offered to investors who want to form part of the industrial park. Strategic partnerships could also be sought between the SEZ’s operating entity and stakeholders in the manufacturing and transport sectors as this would also draw investment and participation opportunities into the proposed industrial park.



8. Township Establishment for RDP Development on Portion 2 of the Farm Rooigrond No. 135 JO

Township establishment in Rooigrond will enable the RDP development to have formal stands which will make it possible to issue title deeds to the beneficiaries. The process will entail submission of a township establishment application with all the necessary studies such EIA, an engineering report and re-layout plan. After the application has been approved, land surveying will be done.

9. Housing Projects

DEVELOPER	WARDS	STATUS
Mwelase Construction B15010012/1 The developer was appointed in 2015 to build 250 houses at different wards	Ramosadi ,Seweding and Motsoseng wards 11.14, 16 and 20 Signal Hill, Lonely Park and Top Village wards 28, 29 and 32	The developer is currently building 102 houses at wards 28, 29 and 32 Top village, Lonely Park, Signal Hill and Molelwane. 6 units at ward 32 and 10 at ward 14 must be built.
Renanao Project B15010013/1 The developer was appointed in January 2015 to build 250 houses at different wards	Lekung, Masutlthe, Lekung ward 2 Motsoseng ward 11, Tontonyane ward 12, Motlhabeng, Phola Village ward 30, Lokaleng and Tlapeng ward 6, Tloung, Magogoe ward 17, Ikopeleng ,Miga ward 3	The contractor is on site, but the progress is very slow The contractor has done foundations at Tontonyane (ward 12) and Motsoseng (wards 11 & 12), Dibate and Motlhabeng (ward 30) Magogoe ward 22,19 and 34
Maidu Construction B14120004/1 The developer was appointed in December 2014 to build 250 houses at different wards	Montshioa Stad, Lorwaneng Go Nthua, Tlhabologo wards 18, 17, 19, 2,5,15.21 and 23	The contractor is on site, they have completed and handed over 120 houses. The contractor is busy in other villages.
Mosegedi &- Associates Construction B14060003 The developer was appointed in June 2014 to build 500 houses at Rooigrond	Rooigrond ward 9	The contractor is on site. There is progress on site. Intervention is needed with regards to the beneficiaries from ward 10 and 8 who are not residing in Rooigrond. The councillor reported that there are people from Rooigrond who are not approved who need to apply.
Tigane Construction B14100008/1 The developer was appointed in October 2014 to build 500 houses at Rooigrond	Rooigrond – Ward 9	The contractor is on site. There is progress on site. Intervention is needed with regards to the beneficiaries from ward 10 and 8 who are not residing in Rooigrond. The councillor reported that there are people from Rooigrond who are not approved who need to apply.
Xol Mak B06040003 The developer was appointed in 2015 to build 35 houses and 48 houses to be completed from disaster project of 2007	Lotlhakane- Ward 23	The contractor is on site, but the progress is very slow. 25 houses have been completed and handed over
Boleta B15030002 was appointed in March 2015 to build 83 houses at Masutlthe village	Masutlthe- ward 2	The contractor is not on site. This project needs intervention.
Didino Construction - B16010001/1 was appointed in March 2016 to build 31 houses at ward 28. The contract was extended with 4 units	Lonely Park- ward 29	The contractor is on site. Completed and handed over 11 houses. The contractor is only left with 4 units to do - 35 houses in total.

Dilimopumo Construction- B15080004/1 was appointed in August 2015 to build 321 at Ottoshoop	Ottoshoop- ward 4	The contractor is on site. The have completed and handed over 174 houses. 50 stands need to be verified due to the possibility of dolomite.
Yolanda Construction - B1509001/1 was appointed in September 2015 to build 83 houses at Montshioa	Montshioa- ward 20	The contractor is on site and has completed and handed over 34 houses at Montshioa. The title deeds still need to be done, but there is a challenge with the subdivision. The Kabe Projects for 50 units are almost done – they are busy with the shack list
Ikatise Construction - B14120002/1 was appointed in 2015 to build 500 houses at Ext 39	Ext 39 – 25 military veterans	The developer has completed 9 units and is left with 16 units: 6 houses at Ext. 39 and 10 houses at Ext. 38. The developer has just returned to site to complete these 16 units, but there is a challenge with the 10 units at Ext. 38 that needs intervention. The community complains that the BNG for military veteran houses will decrease the value the houses.

Blocked Projects

- Madibe 77 (Marang Construction) ward 26- The projects have been blocked since 2014 in the following villages: Makhubung, Pudungoe, Mantsa. The geo-technical study was done on 20 November 2017. The geo-technical report is still awaited.
- Madibe 177 (Glowing Sunset Developer) ward 26 – The projects have been blocked since 2014 in the following villages: Madibe a Tau, Madibe a Kubu, Letlhogoring, Lekung la Seipone, Morwatshetlha and Tsunyane.
- Weldevrede 250 (M2M Developers) ward 24 – The project was blocked in 2013. The constructor was able to complete 200 houses in Weldevrede but could not complete other structures in the following villages: Louisdaal, Lombaardslagte, Brooksby, Bethel. The dolomite study was done in November 2017, but the report is still outstanding.
- Lomanyaneng Ward 05 Tlhabologang Construction –The project is blocked, with incomplete houses that are roofed. The Department of Local Government & Human Settlement sent their housing inspectors to inspect with the help of the ward councilor, Miss Pheta and the ward committees, but to date no feedback has been received.

2023 KEY PROJECTS

Mapping of underground services

An urgent need has been identified to detect underground services as it is difficult to obtain information relating to the location of services (water and sanitation), when there are development enquiries. In some cases, no information about the location of services is available from the municipality.

A request was made to BTO to ringfence money from land disposal transactions to fund the detection and mapping of underground services. A panel of land surveyors will be used to carry out the works and the works will:

- Indicate the centerline and work area width

- Mark the services located by means of a peg in concrete or any other relevant means
- Record the following:
 - Position of services
 - Depth of services (for buried services)
 - Type of service (if identified)

The data from these works will then be integrated into the Graphic Information System (GIS).

Village Development Strategy

There is a need for a study to look closely at villages - particularly those surrounding urban areas.

The study will help to identify:

- Ownership information
- Respective traditional authorities
- Socio-economic upliftment initiatives (housing, water, sanitation etc.)
- Social amenities
- Spatial development
- Investment opportunities
- Formalization

The study will then guide where MIG may be prioritized for maximum impact on our communities.

The Ottoshoop Masterplan

The Ottoshoop Masterplan was devised, based on our engagement with the Deputy Minister, Hon. Obed Bapela.

The proposed masterplan is meant to identify development potential in Ottoshoop, centred around issues such heritage, tourism, agriculture and mining.

The Masterplan will have three phases:

- Phase 1: Desktop study and development framework
- Phase 2: Pre-feasibility and initial framework planning
- Phase 3: Detailed investigations on issues and areas and the development of a detailed masterplan including development responsibilities, financing and management

Phases 2 and 3 will include detailed studies on:

- Mineral resources/mining opportunities/rehabilitation
- Groundwater potential – Geo-hydrology study
- Geo technical study and dolomite risk management (stability)
- Agricultural potential
- Environmental screening
- Masterplan

Total cost is R303 600 (Phase 1), R2 806 000 (Phase 2) and R2 972 750 (Phase 3).

SPATIAL RATIONALE: OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES & KPIs

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR/S
Effective and efficient building regulation	Providing a building plan e-filing system	
	Curbing of structures constructed without approved building plans and occupation of approved structures without occupancy certificate	
To safeguard and control municipal owned investment land and buildings	Verification of the findings of the Land Audit	
	Curbing illegal allocation and invasion of municipal owned land and buildings	
Effective spatial planning and land use management	Raising awareness amongst communities within urban areas in relation to land use management and spatial planning	
	Review the Land Use Scheme to effect land use changes on the maps, resolve land use discrepancies and amend scheme regulations	
Facilitation of sustainable integrated human settlements	Improved beneficiary administration and understanding of the housing backlog	
Provide foundation for the creation, management, and analysis of spatial data	Procurement of GIS	
Management of public transport operations and infrastructure	To develop a comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan	

4.6 KEY PERFORMANCE AREA: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

4.6.1 CORPORATE SUPPORT

Administration And Institutional Capacity

The Municipal Manager, as the head of administration, is responsible and accountable for tasks and functions as provided for in Section 55 of the Municipal Systems Act, other functions/tasks as provided for in legislation and under the direction and guidance of the Municipal Council. The Municipal Manager is supported by senior managers in terms of Section 57 of the Municipal Systems Act.

4.6.2 SENIOR MANAGEMENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS

DESIGNATION	EMPLOYEE NAME	EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT END DATE	PERFORMANCE AGREEMENT STATUS
Municipal Manager	ADV. D I Mongwaketse	31.07.2027	Signed
Chief Financial Officer	Mr R.A Morris	31.09.2023	Signed
Director Corporate Support Service	VACANT	VACANT	VACANT
Director Community Services	Dr. K O Lefenya-Motshegare	30.01.2028	Signed
Director Planning & Development	Mr T. Masia	30.01. 2028	Signed
Director Infrastructure	Mrs M. Moloi-Tsae	30.01.2028	Signed
Director Public Safety	VACANT	VACANT	VACANT
Director Local Economic Development	VACANT	VACANT	VACANT
Director Operations	VACANT	VACANT	VACANT

4.6.3 WORKFORCE TOTALS

TOTAL NUMBER OF APPROVED POSTS	TOTAL NUMBER OF FILLED POSTS	PERCENTAGE OF VACANT POSTS
1606	758	53%

4.6.4 Policies

Subject Policy	Aim	Status
Employment Practice Policy	To create a framework for decision making in respect of employment practice/s in Mahikeng Local Municipality. And intends to establish a set of rules for consistent interpretation and application of collective agreements and legislation governing the acquisition of staff by the Municipality.	Reviewed 29/09/2022 RESOLUTION 124/09/2022
Appointment to Acting Positions Policy	To compensate staff members for performing functions on acting in higher positions as per South African	
Overtime, Night work, Stand-by Allowance Policy	To guide management regarding overtime worked and payment thereof, as required by the Basic Conditions of Employment Act. It will assist in the implementation of the North West Conditions of Service Agreement on the subject matters.	
Abscondment Policy	To regulate the abscondment of employees within the municipality and provide uniformity in dealing with abscondment. To provide Managers and Supervisors with guidelines in dealing with abscondment and also add impetus to service delivery. To give effect to Labour Relations Act 66 of 1995 as amended and related SAGABC Collective Agreement.	
Cell Phone Policy	To provide for compensatory payments in respect of officials who are required to be available and in contact with the Municipal Offices, Officials, Councilors and the Public at all times. To develop a means to the framework to the allocation, management and control of cellular phones allowances to officials and political office bearers.	
Performance Management Development Policy	To provide a standard framework for planning and continuous assessment of and optimization of performance of all employees in the municipality excluding senior managers.	Not reviewed
Employment Equity Policy	To ensure that appointment of employees is done in terms of the Employment Equity Act	
Placement policy	To ensure the orderly placement of personnel in all posts of the Organizational Structure	
Municipal Governance ICT Framework Policy	The purpose of this policy framework is to institutionalise the Corporate Governance of ICT and Governance of ICT as an integral part of corporate governance within the municipality in a uniform and coordinated manner and to promote effective, efficient, and acceptable use of IT in the Mahikeng Local Municipality.	Reviewed
ICT User Account Management Policy	This policy is designed to protect the organizational resources on the network by requiring strong passwords along with protection of these passwords. Preventative controls should be implemented and detective controls are required to secure process	Reviewed
ICT Backup Policy	This policy is designed to protect MLM operational continuity in the event of disruptions caused by either equipment failure, intentional destruction of data, or any other form of disaster.	Reviewed
ICT Risk Management Policy	to ensure that the risk appetite and tolerance are understood, articulated and communicated and that risks pertaining to the use of Information and Communication	Reviewed

	Technology (ICT) are identified and managed	
Tablet, Lap-top and Desktop Policy		Reviewed
CGICT Service Charter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Identify and establish an ICT Governance Framework and implementation guideline for the municipality; (b) Embed the Corporate Governance of ICT as a subset of Municipal Governance objectives; (c) Head of ICT represents the ICT function on Executive Management level; (d) Create municipal value through ICT enablement by ensuring Municipal IDP and ICT strategic alignment; (e) Provide relevant ICT organizational structure, resources, capacity and capability to enable ICT service delivery; (f) Achieve and monitor ICT service delivery performance and conformance to relevant internal and external policies, frameworks, laws, regulations, standards and practices; (g) Ensure that ICT delivers information in line with the Information Policy; (h) Ensure that ICT functions within acceptable levels of risk within the municipal risk tolerance; and (i) Ensure that ICT projects are prioritized aligned and monitored. 	Reviewed
Patch Management Policy	The goal of vulnerability and patch Management is to keep the components that form part of information technology infrastructure (hardware, software and services) up to date with the latest patches and updates.	Reviewed
Succession plan policy	To ensure that junior officials are empowered for purpose of transferring skills by the time the supervisors leave office	Not reviewed
Training and study aidscheme for councilorsand officials	To provide a mechanism for councilors and officials to undergo training in order to improve services delivery	
Workplace development skills	To promote the development of skills in the workplace	Not reviewed
Recruitment policy	To prescribe the process to be followed in the recruitmentand appointment of personnel	
Retention strategy	To prescribe the process to be followed in ensuring that skilled personnel are retained by the municipality	Not reviewed
Experiential TrainingPolicy	To make provision for experiential training where a studenthas to undergo practical experience as part of the curriculum requirements of a course	
Policy on attendance of conferences etc.	To provide guidelines to delegates who attend conferences,workshops, meetings etc.	Not reviewed
Study Aid/Bursary policy	To provide study aid to employees to improve their skills	
Leave Policy		Not reviewed
Sexual HarassmentPolicy		Not reviewed
HIV Policy		

Employee assistance programme policy		Not reviewed
Occupational Health and Safety policy		
Induction of new employees		Not reviewed
Probation policy		Not reviewed
Grievance procedure		Reviewed
Communication policy		Not reviewed
Budget policy	To provide guidance on the basis, format and information included in the budget document	Reviewed
Procurement Policy	To provide guidelines for the procurement of goods and services	Reviewed
Credit control policy		Reviewed
Investment policy Fixed assets policy		Reviewed
Credit control policy		Reviewed
Asset management policy		Reviewed

Petty cash policy	To provide guidance with respect to purchasing of small items and assist with adherence to Supply Chain Management policies.	Reviewed
Retirement policy	To assist with the management of day-to-day budget expenditure and to ensure that the municipality does not incur unauthorized expenditure before the compilation of the adjustment budget	Reviewed
Indigent policy	To provide a decent burial for qualifying indigents who pass on and whose families have no resources to pay for the interment cost at the time of death	Reviewed
Fraud and corruption policy	To provide a framework within which employees, councilors and other interested parties of the municipality should report suspected corrupt activities without compromising their identity and safety	
Indigent Burial policy	To provide a decent burial for qualifying indigents who die, and the families have no resources to pay for the interment cost at the time of death	Not reviewed
Revenue/income policy	To guide officials who handle, control and manage cash and cash equivalents that belong to the municipality	Not reviewed
Risk Management policy	To allow for the management of risks within defined risk/return parameters, risk appetite and tolerances as well as risk management standards. To provide a framework for the effective identification, evaluation, management, measurement, and reporting of the municipality's risks	Not reviewed
Code of conduct policy		Not reviewed
Performance management policy and framework		

ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (PMS)

G5.1 INTRODUCTION

The Performance Management System (PMS) is part of the broader system of strategic management and is designed to facilitate MLM to achieve its objectives as set out in the IDP.

The IDP, Budgeting and PMS should be seamlessly integrated. The performance measures will be tightly aligned with the performance contracts of senior employees and should form the basis for work plans of employees at lower levels. The performance management of the municipality is about the setting and measurement of desired outputs and outcomes for the activities of the organization. It starts with the organizational strategy which is cascaded to directorate plans and individual performance plans and appraisals.

G5.2 POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The PMS is located within a legislative framework that is derived from the following legislation:

White Paper on Local Government
Municipal Structures Act no 117 of 1998
Municipal Systems Act no.32 no. of 2000
Integrated Development Planning and Local Government Performance Management Regulations of 2001 and 2006
Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) no.56 of 2003
Municipal Performance Regulations of August 2006

G5.3 PURPOSE OF PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Performance management is intended to manage and monitor progress against identified strategic objectives and priorities. It is a process through which the municipality sets its targets, monitors, assesses, evaluates and reviews organizational and employee performance. The PMS should:

- Drive change and improve the performance of the organization
- Measure overall performance against set objectives
- Identify success as well as failure
- Identity good practice and learning
- Allow for making informed decisions about the allocation of resources
- Alert decision-makers timeously about the risks threatening the attainment and fulfillment of the council's objectives

G5.4 CURRENT STATUS OF MLM PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Performance Management Policy Framework regulating performance management in the municipality has been reviewed and submitted for approval by Council in May 2018. This will enable the municipality to cascade PMS to departmental heads and unit managers during the 2019/20 financial year.

APPROACH TO PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AT MLM

Approach 1: Performance contracts and performance agreements

This approach applies to the Municipal Manager, CFO and all other directors (Section 57 appointments). These will be signed on an annual basis in compliance with legislative requirements and best practices.

Approach 2: Personal scorecards

At present performance management is only implemented at Section 57 level. However, the system is being reviewed in order to cascade it down to departmental heads and unit managers first with effect from the beginning of the next financial year: Approach 2 will apply to all employees as indicated above. The link to reward will initially be non-financial. Financial rewards will ultimately be determined through the Collective Bargaining process at the South African Local Government Bargaining Council (SALGABC).

To ensure the successful implementation of the above, the following is vital:

- Performance management policy and procedure - *** the system is currently being reviewed and awaiting adoption by council***
- Procedures for management of poor work performance *** captured in the currently reviewed policy***
- Performance reward scheme *** captured in the currently reviewed policy***
- Non-financial rewards for permanent employees *** captured in the currently reviewed policy***
- Remuneration Policy*

STAFF PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The PMS will be cascaded to all municipal employees in order to implement an assessment tool that will help with the monitoring and evaluation of the performance of employees. The reviewed Performance Management Policy Framework reflects these initiatives. Cascading the PMS down to all employees is expected to be phased into various occupational categories within financial periods.

G5.5 MANAGEMENT AND OPERATION OF PMS

Performance Management Process

IDP Process - Formulation of Vision, Mission, identifying priorities and setting objectives.

Top layer SDBIP - Municipal scorecards contains municipality's objectives, indicators, targets, inputs, outputs and outcomes of a municipality as a whole that should be achieved as per IDP. These should be available to the public.

Technical SDBIPS - Departmental scorecards are based on the Top layer SDBIPS, which will form the basis of performance agreements for Heads of Departments.

Individual- These are work plans for all individuals which should assist individuals' performance in achieving objectives as outlined in the technical SDBIPS Work Plans. Indicators at this level should be broken down into activities and be aligned with job descriptions.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING, REPORTING AND REVIEW

The performance management framework sets out the monitoring process to see how the municipality performs throughout the year in meeting its targets. This should provide the basis for early detection of underperformance and provide corrective measures. Therefore a performance review can be undertaken to ensure that the municipality is still in the right track. The review can also be done to employ best strategies to improve performance. Municipalities are also expected to report on their performance to ensure accountability. To ensure proper reporting, a schedule as well as reporting formats should be sent to all Departments. The reporting process should be reviewed and suggested improvements should be considered.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF STAKEHOLDERS

STRUCTURE	RESPONSIBILITY
COUNCIL	Adopts priorities and objectives in the IDP Approves the PMS framework Reviews performance of the Municipal Council, its committees, and the administration on an annual basis in the form of a tabled annual report at the end of the financial year Approves Municipal Managers' and Directors' performance appraisals
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE(EXCO)	Reviews performance of the administration quarterly and annually, with reports received from the Municipal Manager Reports to Council on the recommendations for the improvement of the PMS
MUNICIPAL MANAGER	Overall management and co-ordination responsibility to ensure that all relevant role-players are involved. Reviews performance of managers
PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES	Receives reports from Directors responsible for their portfolios before they are tabled at EXCO and Council Reports to EXCO on the recommendations for the improvement of PMS
HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS	Provides information related to performance measures and targets in their respective sectors Collates the drafting and performance plans of directorates
PMS MANAGER	Responsible for day-to-day management of PMS Collates the drafting and performance plans of directorates
INTERNAL AUDIT	Participates in the development of the audit charter, and audit annual plan Assesses the functionality of the PMS Audits the performance measures of the municipality Submits quarterly reports to the Municipal Manager and the audit committee

PERFORMANCE AUDIT COMMITTEE	Formulates the Audit Committee Charter and Audit Plan Reviews quarterly reports from the departments and internal audit. Reports quarterly to the audit council
STAFF	Participate in the development and review of the SDBIPs and their performance plans Responsible for the achievement of goals of the municipality
COMMUNITY	Participate in setting the KPIs and targets of the municipality Hold the municipality accountable by receiving annual reports

ACTION PLAN

ACTIVITY	ESTIMATED TIMEFRAME
Adoption of the revised PMS framework	June annually
Performance Reporting	Quarterly, midyear and annually
Auditing of financial statements and results on performance measurement	31 September annually
Report from Auditor-General and development of Audit Recovery Plan	31 December annually
Municipality tables annual report to council	31 January annually
Municipality makes copies to distribute within 14 days after adoption	Mid-February annually
Municipality prepares an oversight report	March annually
Municipality submits copies to MEC for Local Government, Auditor- General and other institutions	March annually

4.7 KEY PERFORMANCE AREA: FINANCIAL VIABILITY, TO PROMOTE ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

4.7.1 THE BUDGET AND TREASURY OFFICE FALLS UNDER THIS KPA

The core functional strategy of the Budget and Treasury Office is the provision of sound financial management services to the municipality in a bid to ensure goal congruence with other municipal directorates and to achieve the ultimate local government mandate of effective service delivery. The municipal budgeting process is a crucial process that influences the performance of the municipality in achieving its key service delivery objectives. The budget is aligned to the strategic document of the municipality termed the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2023-2024 1st review, hence, it is an essential tool in ensuring that key performance indicators and related targets are achieved efficiently and effectively. A healthy financial position strengthens the municipality's ability to exceed the expectations of its community.

It is essential that the municipality embarks on a strategy of becoming a self-sustainable institution in the long term with minimal reliance on government grants and subsidies.

4.7.2 FINANCIAL VIABILITY: OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES & KPIs

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR/S
To promote accountability and transparency	Extract trial balance and map chart of accounts	Timeous submissions of Annual Financial Statements (AFS) to the Office of the Auditor General (Section 126 MFMA)
		Number of Section 71 reports submitted to the mayor and National Treasury within legislative timelines
	Collect data from various offices Prepare documents for tariffs, budget related policies and submit to Council	2023/2024 budget tabled and approved by Council within legislated timelines and tariffs
	Schedule A is balanced for primary and secondary budgeting	2023/2024 budget related policies tabled and approved by Council within legislated timelines
To promote accountability and transparency	Extract and analyze trial balance from Munsoft System and make necessary adjustments	Number of Section 52 reports submitted to Council within 30 days after end of each quarter
		2023/2024 Mid-year budget assessment report prepared and submitted to Council and National Treasury by 25 Jan 2024 (Section 72)
	Regular asset count for movable assets Annual useful life assessment of infrastructure assets Fully account for all assets acquired during the year	Compile and maintain an up-to-date asset register
To promote accountability and transparency	Compile an SCM report by examining the records per categories on the website for adverts	100 % of MSA Section 21 monthly reports on awarded bids submitted for advertisement on the municipal website and to National Treasury

	Attend to the previous Auditor General findings and compile interim AFS by 31 March 2022	Working towards an improved audit opinion
	Create and populate the AFS	
	Engage with SCM Head and Chairperson of Evaluation Committee to submit bids and tenders for consideration	Attend to issues of bids and tenders of SCM
	Extract SCM data, analyse and compile a report	Number of MFMA Section 32 and SCM regulation 32 reports on deviation, fruitless and irregular expenditure submitted to Council
To maximise revenue collection	Engage with long outstanding debtors to agree on payment arrangements	Improve % of revenue collection
	Set up teams of data collectors to mobilize data collection to all indigents in all municipal wards.	Improve Number of indigent households receiving free basic services
	Assemble a team of data capturers in order to capture data on Munsoft for qualifying indigents	

4.7.3SERVICE DELIVERY AND BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS

KPA: Institutional Development and Transformation

KPA: Good Governance, Public Participation and Ward Committee system

KPA: Financial Management and Viability

KPA: Local Economic Development and Spatial Rationale

KPA: Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development

4.7.4 PROJECTS

MAHIKENG MIG PROJECT STATUS

MIG NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	DELIVERABLES	WARD	BUDGET	STATUS
MIG/NW/2765	Provision of a multipurpose centre in Ward 32	Multipurpose centre	32	R 7,0m	Project complete
MIG/NW/2548	Upgrading of Mmabatho Tennis courts – Phase II			R 20,0m	Project complete
MIG/NW/2656	Upgrading of Tar road from Lotlhakane to Rapulana Clinic	4.5km	23	R 20,239	Project complete
MIG/NW/2627	Upgrading of a road from Tloung Village to Bokone	2,6km	15	R 11,720m	Project Complete
MIG/NW/2626	Upgrading of a road in Magogoe Village	5km	14	R26,590m	Project complete
MIG/NW/2765	Provision of a multipurpose centre in Ward 32	Multipurpose centre	32	R 7,0m	Project complete
MIG/NW/2548	Upgrading of Mmabatho Tennis courts – Phase II			R 20,0m	Project complete
MIG/NW/2625	Upgrading of Signall Hill Internal Roads	5km	5	R 22,454m	Project Complete
MIG/NW/2764	Provision of a multipurpose centre in Gelukspan	Multipurpose centre	25	R 7,0m	Project complete
MIG/NW/2766	Completion of Danville Stadium	Stadium	17	R 7,0m	Project Complete
MIG/NW/2745	Provision of high mast lights in various Wards	80 lights	All Wards	R 31,2m	Contractor on site busy with the installation of the lights
MIG/NW/2744	Upgrading of a road in Masutlhe from gravel to paving	4km	2	R 19,0m	Contractor busy with the last 1km of paving
MIG/NW/2625	Upgrading of Signall Hill Internal Roads	5km	5	R 22,454m	Project Complete
MIG/NW/2764	Provision of a multipurpose centre in Gelukspan	Multipurpose centre	25	R 7,0m	Project complete
MIG/NW/2766	Completion of Danville Stadium	Stadium	17	R 7,0m	Project Complete
MIG/NW/2743	Upgrading of interconnector road in Setlopo Sa Bosigo – Phase I	4,5km	35	R 21,375m	Project complete
MIG/NW/2742	Upgrading of interconnector road from Airport View to Bray Road	4,3km	2, 6 & 33	R 20,425	Project complete

MIG/NW/2545	Construction of access road to Matlalong Graveyard	1km	6	R 10,7m	Project Complete
MIG/NW/2909	Upgrading of interconnector road in Setlopo Sa Bosigo – Phase I	3km	35	R 19,5m	Contractor on site busy with roadbed
MIG/NW/2746	Upgrading of Mmabatho Tennis courts – Phase II			R 20,0m	Contractor on site

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL PROJECTS

The municipality currently has one DDM project which is a water testing laboratory currently out on tender.

4.7.5 SECTOR DEPARTMENT

SECTOR PLANS

NGAKA MODIRI MOLEMA PROJECTS

NO	Project Name	Description	Location	Status	Funding	Progress
01	Reduction of Water Tankering in Ward 34	Development of rudimentary water schemes around the ward by pump testing existing boreholes, equipping those who passed the yield test, installation of elevated 34 x 10kl storage tanks, pipelines and installation of 62 communal taps.	Magogwe tar – 07 boreholes, 18 x 10kl elevated tanks and 26 communal taps R16 580 926.00	The ward is scattered and has no infrastructure. The Communities are dependent on tankering which is not sustainable due to the turnaround time that is not satisfactory. Communities are experiencing constant shortages of water. SP: NEMORANGO	R48,92m	07 boreholes have been equipped, currently installed 12 Jojo tanks and stands outstanding 06 stands with tanks 26 stand pipes installed 90 %
			Magogwe koikoi 03 boreholes, 10 x 10kl elevated tanks and 14 communal taps R10 449 402.00			Drilled & tested 01 borehole constructed

						pump house. 20%
			Makhubung 08 boreholes, 16 x 10kl elevated tanks and 32 communal taps R21 887 165.00			Drilled & tested 04 boreholes and constructed 03 pump houses. 30%
02	Mahikeng South Water Project MAHIKENG LM	Procurement and installation of 2 high lift pumps, tap water from MHK Plant and connect pumps to the existing pipeline to Majemantsho 1ML Steel Storage tank.	Augment water to ward 21, 5, 17 and 35	The Project was implemented by SW and it was left incomplete. R2.4m was transferred to SW for completion but the work was never completed.	R2.5m	Pumps have been delivered and installed. Busy with connections. 70% SP: LANGU ELECTRICAL

NO	Project Name	Description	Objective	Status	Funding	Progress
04	Madi-Ga Kubu Groundwater source augmentation	Drilling and equipping of 02 boreholes a bulk pipe line	Sustainable water supply	The available water does not meet the demand and this compels the Municipality to tanker water while busy with a permanent solution.	R 2,5m	Drilled 03 boreholes and low yield, conducting sighting of new drilling position at alternative.
04	Polfontein Bulk Water Augmentation Regional bulk infrastructure.	Drilling and equipping of 11 boreholes with a reservoir and a pump station and a bulk pipe line.	Development of a Regional Bulk Water Scheme that will supply Bethel, Lotlhakane, Dithakong, Setlopo and Majemantsho	There is uneven supply of water due to increased population and dewatering of sources at Molopo eye and Grootfontein.	R100m Multi year	The appointed Consultant on site conducting assessment
	TOTAL	04			R153.92m	

SOCIAL & LABOUR PLAN COMMITMENT

ORGANISATION	PROJECT	AMOUNT
BASTION MINING	LED: cattle farming	R80 000.00

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE A: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

ANNEXURE B: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN