



Greater Taung Local Municipality

Fifth Generation Integrated Development Plan (Second Amendment)

2024/25 AMENDED IDP

Jul 2024 to Jun 2025

Draft - End March 2024

We are a Municipality in Pursuit of Excellence



Greater Taung LM

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The following Core Components and other relevant Strategic Documents do form part of and were attached to the 5th Generation IDP (Volume 1) and will stay relevant until June 2027 unless it is being reviewed within the timeframe:

Vol	Cluster	Annexure		The Plan/Programme	Status	Comment
1	2023/24 IDP	NA		The Main Amended IDP Document	Draft	Main IDP Document
2	High Level Cross Cutting Governance Cluster	A1	Y	National Development Plan	In Place	Done at National Level
		A2	Y	Integrated Urban Development Framework	In Place	Done at National Level
		A3	Y	SONA	In Place	Done at National Level
		A4	Y	District Development Model “The One Plan”	Approved at District Level	Align at District Level
		A5	Y	GTLM – Strategic Plan	In Place	Focus on Implementation
		A6	Y	North-West Development Plan 2030	In Place Provincial Level	Align Planning Initiatives
3	Financial & Performance Cluster	B1	Y	North-West Budget Speech	In Place	Done at Provincial Level
		B2	Y	GTLM Budget	Work in Progress	Work in Progress
		B3	Y	Top Layer SDBIP and KPI Outcomes	Work in Progress	To be approved by the Mayor by the 28 th of June
4	Institutional Cluster	C1	Y	Organizational Structure	Reviewed/Updated	Reviewed at StratPlan
		C2	Y	Employment Equity Plan		Status Quo Remain
		C3	Y	Workplace Skills Plan		Status Quo Remain
		C4		Occupational Health and Safety Plan		Status Quo Remain
		C5		Employee Wellness Programme		Status Quo Remain
		C6	Y	Communication Strategy		Status Quo Remain
5	Spatial and Land Use Cluster	D1	Y	Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	Approved 31 Oct 2016 Res No 99/2016	In Review Process Final Draft Report Issued
		D2	Y	Land Use Management Scheme	Approved 31 Oct 2016 Res No 99/2016	Focus on Implementation
		D3	Y	Taung Precinct Plan	Approved 31 Oct 2016 Res No 99/2016	Focus on Implementation
6	Environment Cluster	E1	Y	Environmental Management Plan	Approved 31 Oct 2016 Res No 99/2016	In Review Process Repeal Current One
		E2	Y	Integrated Waste Management Plan	Final Revision done during Sept 2020	Focus on Implementation
7	Infrastructure & Service Delivery Cluster	F1	Y	Water Services Development Plan	In Place	District Function
		F2	Y	Integrated Transport Plan	In Review Process	Done at Provincial Level Final not received
		F3	Y	Integrated Public Transport Network	In Place	Done at District Level
8	Human Settlements	G1	Y	Housing Sector Plan	Approved	Focus on Implementation
		G2	Y	Disaster Management Plan	In Place In Review Process	District Function Review done locally
		G3	Y	Housing Accreditation Business Plan	Work in Progress	
9	Economic Cluster	H1	Y	GTLM LED Strategy	Reviewed	Focus on Implementation
10	Social Cluster Mayor’s Office	J1		Poverty Reduction & Gender Equity Plan		Status Quo Remain
		J2		HIV/AIDS Plan		Status Quo Remain
		J3		Youth Development Plan		Status Quo Remain
		J4		Prevention of Gender Based Violence Plan		Status Quo Remain

1. FOREWORD BY THE MAYOR

GREATER TAUNG LOCAL MUNICIPAL BUDGET SPEECH 2024/2025

(This section is relevant to the Final Draft to be approved by the End of May)

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

The development and review of The IDP is a legislated process with which local government need to comply and which forms part of the annual audit process.

In terms of the following sections of The Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) and The Municipal Finance Management the IDP need to be developed and annually reviewed as follows:

CHAPTER 5 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (ss 23-37)

Part 1

23 Municipal planning to be developmentally oriented

(1) A municipality must undertake developmentally-oriented planning so as to ensure that it-

- (a) strives to achieve the objects of local government set out in section 152 of the Constitution;
- (b) gives effect to its developmental duties as required by section 153 of the Constitution; and
- (c) together with other organs of state contribute to the progressive realisation of the fundamental rights contained in sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and 29 of the Constitution.

(2) Subsection (1) must be read with Chapter I of the Development Facilitation Act, 1995 (Act 67 of 1995).

24 Municipal planning in co-operative government

(1) The planning undertaken by a municipality must be aligned with, and complement, the development plans and strategies of other affected municipalities and other organs of state so as to give effect to the principles of co-operative government contained in section 41 of the Constitution.

(2) Municipalities must participate in national and provincial development programmes as required in section 153 (b) of the Constitution.

(3) If municipalities are required to comply with planning requirements in terms of national or provincial legislation, the responsible organs of state must-

- (a) align the implementation of that legislation with the provisions of this Chapter; and
- (b) in such implementation-
 - (i) consult with the affected municipality; and
 - (ii) take reasonable steps to assist the municipality to meet the time limit mentioned in section 25 and the other requirements of this Chapter applicable to its integrated development plan.

(4) An organ of state initiating national or provincial legislation requiring municipalities to comply with planning requirements, must consult with organised local government before the legislation is introduced in Parliament or a provincial legislature, or, in the case of subordinate legislation, before that legislation is enacted.

25 Adoption of integrated development plans

(1) Each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which-

- (a) links, integrates and co-ordinates 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) forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based;
- (d) complies with the provisions of this Chapter; and
- (e) is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.

(2) An integrated development plan adopted by a municipal council in terms of subsection (1) may be amended in terms of section 34 and remains in force until an integrated development plan is adopted by the next elected council.

(3) (a) A newly elected municipal council may, within the prescribed period referred to in subsection (1), adopt the integrated development plan of its predecessor, but before taking a decision it must comply with section 29 (1) (b) (i), (c) and (d).

(b) A newly elected municipal council that adopts the integrated development plan of its predecessor with amendments, must effect the amendments in accordance with the process referred to in section 34 (b).

(4) A municipality must, within 14 days of the adoption of its integrated development plan in terms of subsection (1) or (3)-

- (a) give notice to the public-
 - (i) of the adoption of the plan; and
 - (ii) that copies of or extracts from the plan are available for public inspection at specified places; and
- (b) publicise a summary of the plan.

Part 2

26 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 or provincial sectoral 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

27 Framework for integrated development planning

(1) Each district municipality, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term and after following a consultative process with the local municipalities within its area, must adopt a framework for integrated development planning in the area as a whole.

(2) A framework referred to in subsection (1) binds both the district municipality and the local municipalities in the area of the district municipality, and must at least-

- (a) identify the plans and planning requirements binding in terms of national and provincial legislation on the district municipality and the local municipalities or on any specific municipality;
- (b) identify the matters to be included in the integrated development plans of the district municipality and the local municipalities that require alignment;
- (c) specify the principles to be applied and co-ordinate the approach to be adopted in respect of those matters; and
- (d) determine procedures-
 - (i) for consultation between the district municipality and the local municipalities during the process of drafting their respective integrated development plans; and
 - (ii) to effect essential amendments to the framework.

28 Adoption of process

(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.

(2) The municipality must through appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures established in terms of Chapter 4, consult the local community before adopting the process.

(3) A municipality must give notice to the local community of particulars of the process it intends to follow.

29 Process to be followed

(1) The process followed by a municipality to draft its integrated development plan, including its consideration and adoption of the draft plan, must-

- (a) be in accordance with a predetermined programme specifying timeframes for the different steps;
 - (b) through appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures established in terms of Chapter 4, allow for-
 - (i) the local community to be consulted on its development needs and priorities;
 - (ii) the local community to participate in the drafting of the integrated development plan; and
 - (iii) organs of state, including traditional authorities, and other role players to be identified and consulted on the drafting of the integrated development plan;
 - (c) provide for the identification of all plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of national and provincial legislation; and
 - (d) be consistent with any other matters that may be prescribed by regulation.
- (2) A district municipality must-
- (a) plan integrated development for the area of the district municipality as a whole but in close consultation with the local municipalities in that area;
 - (b) align its integrated development plan with the framework adopted in terms of section 27; and

- (c) draft its integrated development plan, taking into account the integrated development processes of, and proposals submitted to it by the local municipalities in that area.
- (3) A local municipality must-
- (a) align its integrated development plan with the framework adopted in terms of section 27; and
 - (b) draft its integrated development plan, taking into account the integrated development processes of, and proposals submitted to it by the district municipality.

30 Management of drafting process

The executive committee or executive mayor of a municipality or, if the municipality does not have an executive committee or executive mayor, a committee of councillors appointed by the municipal council, must, in accordance with section 29-

- (a) manage the drafting of the municipality's integrated development plan;
- (b) assign responsibilities in this regard to the municipal manager; and
- (c) submit the draft plan to the municipal council for adoption by the council.

31 Provincial monitoring and support

The MEC for local government in the province may, subject to any other law regulating provincial supervision of local government-

- (a) monitor the process followed by a municipality in terms of section 29;
- (b) assist a municipality with the planning, drafting, adoption and review of its integrated development plan;
- (c) facilitate the co-ordination and alignment of-
 - (i) integrated development plans of different municipalities, including those of a district municipality and the local municipalities within its area; and
 - (ii) the integrated development plan of a municipality with the plans, strategies and programmes of national and provincial organs of state;
- (d) take any appropriate steps to resolve disputes or differences in connection with the planning, drafting, adoption or review of an integrated development plan between-
 - (i) a municipality and the local community; and
 - (ii) different municipalities.

32 Copy of integrated development plan to be submitted to MEC for local government

(1) (a) The municipal manager of a municipality must submit a copy of the integrated development plan as adopted by the council of the municipality, and any subsequent amendment to the plan, to the MEC for local government in the province within 10 days of the adoption or amendment of the plan.

(b) The copy of the integrated development plan to be submitted in terms of paragraph (a) must be accompanied by-

- (i) a summary of the process referred to in section 29 (1);
- (ii) a statement that the process has been complied with, together with any explanations that may be necessary to amplify the statement; and
- (iii) in the case of a district and a local municipality, a copy of the framework adopted in terms of section 27.

(2) The MEC for local government in the province may, within 30 days of receiving a copy of an integrated development plan or an amendment to the plan, or within such reasonable longer period as may be approved by the Minister, request the relevant municipal council-

- (a) to adjust the plan or the amendment in accordance with the MEC's proposals, if the plan or amendment-
 - (i) does not comply with a requirement of this Act; or

- (ii) is in conflict with or is not aligned with or negates any of the development plans and strategies of other affected municipalities or organs of state; or
- (b) to comply with the process referred to in section 29, or with a specific provision of this Act relating to the process of drafting or amending integrated development plans if the municipality has failed to comply with that process or provision, and to adjust the plan or the amendment if that becomes necessary after such compliance.

(3) A municipal council must consider the MEC's proposals, and within 30 days of receiving the MEC's request must-

- (a) if it agrees with those proposals, adjust its integrated development plan or amendment in accordance with the MEC's request; or
- (b) if it disagrees with the proposals, object to the MEC's request and furnish the MEC with reasons in writing why it disagrees.

(4) On receipt of an objection in terms of subsection (3) (b) the MEC may refer the municipality's objection to an *ad hoc* committee referred to in section 33 for decision by the committee. If the MEC decides to refer an objection to an *ad hoc* committee, the objection must be referred within 21 days of receipt of the objection.

34 Annual review and amendment of integrated development plan

A municipal council-

- (a) must review its integrated development plan-
 - (i) annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 41; and
 - (ii) to the extent that changing circumstances so demand; and
- (b) may amend its integrated development plan in accordance with a prescribed process.

Part 4

35 Status of integrated development plan

(1) An integrated development plan adopted by the council of a municipality-

- (a) is the principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning and development, and all decisions with regard to planning, management and development, in the municipality;
- (b) binds the municipality in the exercise of its executive authority, except to the extent of any inconsistency between a municipality's integrated development plan and national or provincial legislation, in which case such legislation prevails; and
- (c) binds all other persons to the extent that those parts of the integrated development plan that impose duties or affect the rights of those persons have been passed as a by-law.

(2) A spatial development framework contained in an integrated development plan prevails over a plan as defined in section 1 of the Physical Planning Act, 1991 (Act 125 of 1991).

36 Municipality to give effect to integrated development plan

A municipality must give effect to its integrated development plan and conduct its affairs in a manner which is consistent with its integrated development plan.

Section 21 of The MFMA is also relevant to the development of the IDP and states the following:

- (1) The mayor of a municipality must—
 - (a) co-ordinate the processes for preparing the annual budget and for reviewing the municipality's integrated development plan and budget-related policies to ensure that the tabled budget and any revisions of the integrated development plan and budget-related policies are mutually consistent and credible;
 - (b) at least 10 months before the start of the budget year, table in the municipal council a time schedule outlining key deadlines for—
 - (i) the preparation, tabling and approval of the annual budget;
 - (ii) the annual review of—
 - (aa) the integrated development plan in terms of section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act; and
 - (bb) the budget-related policies;
 - (iii) the tabling and adoption of any amendments to the integrated development plan and the budget-related policies; and
 - (iv) any consultative processes forming part of the processes referred to in subparagraphs (i), (ii) and (iii).
- (2) When preparing the annual budget, the mayor of a municipality must—
 - (a) take into account the municipality's integrated development plan;
 - (b) take all reasonable steps to ensure that the municipality revises the integrated development plan in terms of section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act, taking into account realistic revenue and expenditure projections for future years;
 - (c) take into account the national budget, the relevant provincial budget, the national government's fiscal and macro-economic policy, the annual Division of Revenue Act and any agreements reached in the Budget Forum;
 - (d) consult—
 - (i) the relevant district municipality and all other local municipalities within the area of the district municipality, if the municipality is a local municipality;
 - (ii) all local municipalities within its area, if the municipality is a district municipality;
 - (iii) the relevant provincial treasury, and when requested, the National Treasury; and
 - (iv) any national or provincial organs of state, as may be prescribed; and
 - (e) provide, on request, any information relating to the budget—
 - (i) to the National Treasury; and
 - (ii) subject to any limitations that may be prescribed, to—
 - (aa) the national departments responsible for water, sanitation, electricity and any other service as may be prescribed;
 - (bb) any other national and provincial organ of states, as may be prescribed; and
 - (cc) another municipality affected by the budget.

Circular 88 (with the relevant 2 addenda) requires that the SDBIP KPI Outcomes must form part of the IDP in the form of an Annexure to the SDBIP which will finally be approved by the Mayor by the 28th June.

2.2. ABBREVIATIONS:

The following abbreviations used in the IDP are terms and language that is commonly used by councillors and officials at Local Government level to refer to certain documentations or processes:

Institutions	
CoGTA	Department Of Cooperative Governance And Traditional Affairs
DDL&TA	Department Of Developmental Local Government And Traditional Affairs
DrRSMMDM	Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality
GTLM	Greater Taung Local Municipality
NT	National Treasury
PT	Provincial Treasury
NWPG	North West Provincial Government
Spatial	
CBD	Central Business District
GIS	Geographical Information System
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
LUMS	Land Use Management Scheme
Legislation	
DoRA	Division of Revenue Act
MStructA	Municipal Structures Act
MSysA	Municipal Systems Act
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
Strategic Documents	
NDP	National Development Plan
VTSD	Village, Town & Small Dorpie Development in the North West Province
RRR	Rebrand, Reposition and Renewal Programme
RHR	Reconciliation, Healing and Renewal Programme
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
LED	Local Economic Development Strategy
Plans & Programmes	
CBP	Community Based Planning
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan
IPTN	Integrated Public Transport Network
ITP	Integrated Transport Plan
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EEP	Employment Equity Plan
CWP	Community Works Programme
PMS	Performance Management System
SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
WSDP	Water Services Development Plan
WSP	Workplace Skills Plan
DDM	District Development Model (Includes the "One Plan")
IUDF	Integrated Urban Development Framework
Grants, Processes & Practices	
FMG	Finance Management Grant
RBIG	Rural Bulk Infrastructure Grant
RHIG	Rural Housing Infrastructure Grant
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MSCOA	Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts
GRAP	General Recognized Accounting Practices

3. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Amended IDP is relevant to the 2024/25 Financial Year and is a review of the 2022/27 Five Year IDP with all its Core Components and Integrated Plans and Programmes and was amended due to matters material enough to accommodate the new Community Based Planning Priorities, Auditor General Report, Annual Performance Report, Service Delivery and Budget Implementation and most of all 2024/25 Budget.

The Community Based Planning Process was followed to confirm priority needs of communities and so doing allowed communities to own development in their respective areas as well as in the broader Greater Taung Local Municipality on cross-cutting issues and issues of mutual interest. It must be mentioned that in some areas communities did voice their frustration of slow or no implementation of the priority needs. The response to this in all cases was that it is due to the limitation of revenue base and financial resources.

Greater Taung is still confronted by enormous challenges with regard to provision of bulk infrastructure and service reticulation in some sectors and areas which in most instances does not form part of The Municipal Powers & Functions, but in which the GTLM need to play a crucial facilitating role through the CBP and IGR Processes to ensure that these needs are addressed systematically in order of priority to ensure maximum impact of available resources.

The road infrastructure in general is eroding faster than it can be maintained and has always been prioritised by almost all communities (villages) as the highest priority need and therefore resources like plant, equipment, manpower, CAPEX AND OPEX, must be allocated to this sector to address the challenges which has a cross-cutting effect on the economy taking into account mobility to gain access to markets, schools, health facilities and day to day running of households and businesses. Partnerships should be considered with communities and resourced institutions and even individuals to fast track the interventions on road infrastructure since it is an enabler of spin-offs like employment opportunities and stimulation of the local economies.

In an effort to address the above mentioned GTLM did have a 3 day Strategic Planning Session involving Councillors and Senior Officials to discuss and resolve on remedies for challenges facing the implementation of service delivery activities.

Greater Taung LM is committed to ensure the responsible management of all our resources and to ensure that we pro-actively plan for unforeseen circumstances ensuring that we protect, maintain and responsibly manage our financial, infrastructure, environmental and human resources.

The Greater Taung Local Municipality is still committed to its mandate of being, "**a Municipality in Pursuit of Excellence**", and therefore values the input of its Residence and Tax Payers relevant to the affairs of GTLM through various processes. These processes include events like The CBP, The Strategic Planning Session, The IDP Rep Forum and The Mayoral IDP and Budget Imbizo.

Other administrative processes to inform and share information with the communities are the Monthly Reports, Quarterly Reports, Mid-Year Performance and Budget Review, The Annual Report and its Oversight Report, The Annual Performance Assessment of Directors and their Departments as well as the Ward Meetings.

3.1. REVISED IDP GUIDELINES

The National Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs have promulgated Revised IDP Guidelines with regard to the developmental and review of IDP's.

The long and short of this guidelines is that the wheel was not re-invented but additions were made to ensure the buy-in of all Government Structures, horizontally and vertically, to get actively involved in the development of IDP's at municipal level.

The guideline requires that district municipalities must be the custodians of and ensuring that the plans of all spheres of government be coordinated at district level in the form of a District Development Model which must include the "One Plan", a plan that includes the input of all sectors.

The guideline again highlights the importance of The Core Components of the IDP, which refers to the inclusion and updating of Integrated Sector Plans like for eg. SDF, EMP & Disaster Management Plan.

The importance of The Process Plans is also being highlighted and how it should be approach and what the content there of should be, also with reference to the Roles and Responsibilities of all relevant stakeholders.

The content of the Revised Guidelines was covered in the five year IDP and are there for not included in this review.

4. PHASE 0 THE PLANNING PHASE

The planning process for the review of the IDP already commenced 10 months before the start of the financial year when the Process Plan was submitted for approval Council.

4.1. PROCESS PLAN

The process with key deadlines for the review of the IDP and Budget were approved with Item 9.2.2 on a Special Council Meeting held on the 28 September 2024 with the following Item and Resolutions:

IDP Process Plan

- a. That the 2023/24 district IDP framework (Process plan) be approved.
- b. That the 2023/24 GTLM IDP and budget process plan be approved.
- c. That the review of the IDP be delegated to the Municipal Manager.
- d. That council ensure approval of the process plan as legislated before end of August 2023.

Cllr Maribe moved and Cllr Sebe seconded.



Process Plan
for the
Second Review of the 5th Generation 2022/27 IDP & Budget
To Inform the 2024/25 Amended IDP

August 2023

Introduction

Notice must be taken that this Process Plan is only relevant and applicable to accommodate the review of the current approved Five Year IDP.

This process plan will be utilized as a road map by the councillors, officials and stakeholders of GTLM to review and assess the performance of GTLM and ultimately arrive at a conclusion whether or not the IDP should be amended with the subsequent approval of the following documentation:

- Draft & Final Amended IDP;
- Draft & Final Budget;

The financial years from 01 July to End June will be referred to as follows:

(y-1) Refers to the previous financial year;
(y0) is the current financial year; and
(y+1) is the outer financial year.

The approval of the framework by council will also give effect to legislation which requires that the development of the IDP; be delegated to the Municipal Manager to ensure that all processes are followed to ensure the effective review of the current Integrated Development Plan to realize the long term vision of the residents of Greater Taung.

Notice should also be taken that the Dr Ruth S Mompati DM IDP Framework was considered to ensure proper coordination and alignment of planning which also include the District Development Model.

Provincial Departments are crucial to inform these processes and are there for requested to play a pro-active role in the development and review of the IDP.

The Dr Ruth S Mompati Plan Framework is attached as an Annexure.

Relevance of CBP & IDP Methodology and Processes in the Annual IDP & Budget Review.

Phase	CBP Phases	IDP Phases	Annual Review & Amendment	Target Date
0	Preparation	Preparation	Relevant to the Review Process	31 August (y0)
1	Gathering Planning Information	Analysis	Update Dynamic Data	End January (y+1)
2	Consolidate Planning Info	Objectives & Strategies	Review the relevance during PMS review, Strategic Session, IGR Forums and Facilitation Processes	Mid-March (y0)
3	Planning the Future	Project	Align internal & external resources relevant to budget allocations	
4	Preparing Implementation	Integration	Integrate horizontally and vertically, incorporate new sector programmes	
5	Monitoring & Implementation	Approval	Relevant to the Amended IDP	Draft by 31 March (y+1) Final by 31 May (y+1)

Chart of CBP, IDP & Budget Process

IDP Phases		Year →	(y0)				(y0)				(y0)				(y0)				(y0)				(y0)				(y0)				(y0)																		
		Month →	Aug				Sep				Oct				Nov				Dec				Jan				Feb				Mar				Apr				May				Jun						
		Week →	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4											
0	Preparation		Process Plan Prepare CBP Brief Ward Committees																																														
1	Analysis						Gather, Update, Annalise & Consolidate All Dynamic Data including but not limited to Demographics, Service Levels, CBP and Stats								Prepare Executive Summaries to be included in The IDP																																		
2	Objectives & Strategies																	PMS Review, Strategic Planning, Portfolio Committees (PTT), Budget Steering Committee, EXCO, DDM Collaboration																															
3	Project																																																
4	Integration																																																
5	Approval	Draft IDP	Entertain All Processes, Policies, Programmes & Plans																Align Resources				Submit Draft to Council				Invite Input Imbizo's Consultation				Draft the Final Amended IDP				Submit & Publish as Legislated														
		Draft Budget																																															
		Final IDP																													Draft the Final & Approval by Council																		
		Final Budget																																															

Detailed IDP & Budget Process Plan

Activities	Timeframe Deadline	Responsibility of:	Notes	Need Council Resolution
Phase 0 – Preparation Phase:	Aug (y0)			
Draft & Adopt The Process Plan.	31 Aug	IDP Manager	Based on Dr RSM DM Framework.	Yes
Phase 1 – Analysis Phase:				
Update baseline information from wards through the CBP Process.	End Jan (y+1)	IDP Coordinator, IDP Manager, Speaker, Ward Councillors & CDWs	Ward Councillors to lead CBP & complete Ward Plans.	
Update IDP Stakeholder List.	End Nov	Communications	Publish to invite.	Yes, Final IDP
Consolidation of information gathered from CBP and other sources.	End Jan (y+1)	Ward Com Secretaries, IDP Coordinator, IDP Manager	Ward Councillors need to confirm integrity of data.	
Verify information with other institutions.	End Jan (y+1)	Directors	Include Dr RSM DM.	
Determine the status of the current Integrated Programmes	End Dec	Relevant Directors		
Executive Summary of information.	End Jun (y+1)	IDP Manager		Yes, Final IDP
Develop specific analysis on demand.	End Feb (y+1)	Relevant Director		
Phase 2 – Objectives & Strategies				
Portfolio Committees form Project Task Teams and Co-opt Resource Persons to assist with Sector Planning.	End Nov	Portfolio Committees	To address the issues as identified in the analysis phase and CBP process.	Yes, Portfolio Committees
Review Detailed Objectives & Strategies.	End Mar (y+1)	Portfolio Coms (PTTs) IDP Steering Com	Review SMART Objectives & Strategies in Strategic Session	Yes, Final IDP
Review Budget & Tariff Policies.	End Mar (y+1)	CFO Budget Steering Com		Yes, Final IDP
Phase 3 – Project Phase				
Design Detailed Project Proposals.	End Mar (y+1)	PTT	Projects with committed funding.	Yes, Final IDP
Give technical guidens to Prioritize Projects.	End Mar (y+1)	PTT	Highlight Technical reasons for prioritization.	Yes, Final IDP

Activities	Timeframe Deadline	Responsibility of:	Notes	Need Council Resolution
Capture Projects.	End Mar (y+1)	Relevant Directors & PMU	MIG and Project Register	Yes, Final IDP
Phase 4 – Integration Phase				
District Wide IDP Rep Forum Meeting.	As Per DM Framework	RSM DM	Ensure participation of GTLM IDP Stakeholders.	
Integrate Programmes & Projects with all other relevant stakeholders.	End Mar (y+1)	Relevant Directors	Take part in DrRSM DM DDM, IGR & IDP Rep Forum.	Yes, Final IDP
Align Budget & IDP	End Mar (y+1)	IDP & Budget Steering Committee		Yes, Final IDP & Budget
IDP/Budget Imbizo's & Consultative Meetings.	End Apr (y+1)	Mayor, Councillors, Political Office Support Staff, Directors		
Budget Summary	End Mar (y+1)	CFO		Yes, Final IDP
Five Year Financial Plan	End Mar (y+1)	CFO, Budget Steering Committee	Outcome of Strategic Planning Session must inform the budget	Yes, Final IDP
Five Year Capital Investment Programme	End Mar (y+1)	CFO, Budget Steering Committee		Yes, Final IDP
Five Year Action Programme	End Mar (y+1)	MM, Directors		Yes, Final IDP
Review and/or Update the following relevant plans, programmes and systems:				
• Employment Equity Plan	End Mar (y+1)	Corporate Services		Yes
• Workplace Skills Plan and Programme	End Mar (y+1)	Corporate Services		Yes
• Health and Safety	Ongoing	Corporate Services		
• Organizational Structure	End Mar (y+1)	MM, Directors, Corporate Services	Review only if required to align with IDP.	Yes
• PMS Framework	End Mar (y+1)	MM, PMS		Yes
• SDBIPs	25 Jun (y+1)	MM, PMS, Mayor		Yes

Activities	Timeframe Deadline	Responsibility of:	Notes	Need Council Resolution
Phase 5 - Approval				
Publish input on the draft IDP for 21 days	Before Draft Council Meeting	Communications & Marketing Manager		
Table Draft IDP & Budget to Council	End Mar (y+1)	Mayor		Yes
Imbizo to consult the Draft IDP & Budget		Mayor, IDP Coordinator & Political Office Support Staff		
Publish the Date of the final approval of the IDP & Budget	Dependent on Council Date	Communications & Marketing Manager		
Final Approval of IDP & Adoption by Council.	End May (y+1)	Council		Yes
Publish the final approval of the IDP & Budget.	Mid-June (y+1)	Communications & Marketing Manager		
Submit the final IDP & Budget to the MEC, National & Provincial Treasury, DPLG, Legislature & Dr RSM DM	10 Jun (y+1) or within 10 days	IDP Manager	All recipients must acknowledge receipt.	

GTLM - Institutional Arrangements, Roles and Responsibilities in the IDP Process:

a) The Mayor:

- Will chair the IDP Representative Forum meetings and ensure compliance to legislation with regard to all IDP & PMS processes.
- Will chair the IDP/Budget Steering Committee.
- Table all relevant documentation as legislated to Council, where applicable to take notice and where applicable to be approved.
- Give input on the relevant sections of the IDP and Budget.

b) The Municipal Council:

- Considers and adopt the IDP process plan.
- Responsible for the adoption of the Draft and Final IDP.
- By approval of this Process Plan delegates the Development and Review of The IDP to the Municipal Manager.

c) The IDP Consultative Meetings & Imbizos:

- Will be chaired by the Mayor,
- Form a structured link between the municipality and representatives of the public.
- Represent the interests of various constituencies in the IDP review process.
- Provide a means to transfer and clarify information between all the stakeholder representatives including the municipality.
- Provide an organizational mechanism for discussion, negotiation and decision-making between the stakeholders and municipality.
- Monitor the performance of the planning and implementation process.
- Consider and discuss all recommendations and input from the IDP Steering Committee and Performance presentations of Directors.

d) The Ward Councilors & Ward Committees:

- Facilitate identification and conceptualization of community needs, compilation of Ward Plans and gather information for Ward Profiles.
- Will be the key-role-players to communicate all information to the communities, to ensure that all needs and issues will be included in the IDP Document.
- Oversight role on Programme and Project implementation.

e) The Community Development Workers:

- Assist Ward Councillors with coordination of the CBP Process, gathering of baseline information, compilation of Ward Plans and gather information for Ward Profiles.
- Perform duties as determined by the supervisor of the CDWs.

f) The Portfolio Committees also serve as Project Task Teams during development and review of the IDP:

- Establish Project Task Teams relevant to the sector and the portfolio for technical assistance on programmes and projects.
- Co-opt resource persons to serve on the PTTs.
- Consider input from Senior Management and/or Management Committee.
- Recommend to the IDP/Budget Steering Committee and/or Exco, the Priority CBP Issues, Objectives, Strategies, Performance Indicators, Programmes & Projects with budget allocation for implementation.

g) The Municipal Manager:

- Will ensure compliance, as delegated in the Delegation Framework, with regard to all relevant IDP and Budget legislation and regulations.

h) IDP Manager:

- Responsible for the preparation of the Process Plan.
- Management of the IDP Process.
- Analysis of all relevant information in Ward Plans and Other Stakeholder input.
- Responsible for the daily coordination of the planning process and day to day activities.
- Ensure that the planning process involves all relevant role players, is strategic and implementation focus.
- Respond to comments.
- Ensure proper documentation.
- Adjust IDP in accordance with MEC and IDP Assessment proposals.
- Compile the Draft and Final IDP.

i) The IDP Coordinator:

- Will assist with the arrangements to ensure compliance with the IDP process plan, including research and Community Participation.
- Will work together with the Political Support Staff and CDWs to ensure compliance w.r.t. Community Participation and Publications.
- Will assist with the administrative and logistical arrangements.
- Will be responsible for secretarial services during public consultation processes and meetings, drafting of minutes and consolidation of public meeting reports.

j) The Communications Unit:

- Will coordinate and ensure communication to the general public as required by legislation.
- Will ensure the publication of all documentation as required by legislation.

**k) Directors and Senior Management:
(Individually or in the form of The
Management Committee)**

- Will be chaired by the Municipal Manager, and consist of senior officials who will take responsibility for and assist wrt:
 - the drafting of the process plan;
 - do research and analysis on status quo information;
 - the Portfolio Committee (PTT) to formulate objectives, strategies and performance indicators to be finally discussed at the IDP Rep Forum;
 - provision of relevant sector information;
 - provision of budget information;
 - prepare and integrate programmes & project proposals as determined by the PTT;
 - development of Core Components of the IDP as legislated;
 - development of Integrated Sector, Financial and Other Programmes and Plans as determined in the IDP methodology;
 - present to the IDP Rep Forum the past performance of the directorate as well as the SDBIPs for the new financial year.

l) The IDP/Budget Steering Committee:

- Will be chaired by Mayor and consist of EXCO members and senior management.
- Consider and discuss the input and recommendations of the Portfolio Committees (PTTs) and Management Committee.
- Will prioritize development needs based on technical input from Portfolio Committees, the SDF and Financial Resources.
- Will align the Budget with the IDP.
- Will prepare recommendations to the IDP Rep Forum.

m) Support Staff Assigned by the MM:

- Will assist with all the logistical arrangements with regard to public consultation meetings and processes;
- Will be responsible for secretarial services during public consultation processes and meetings.

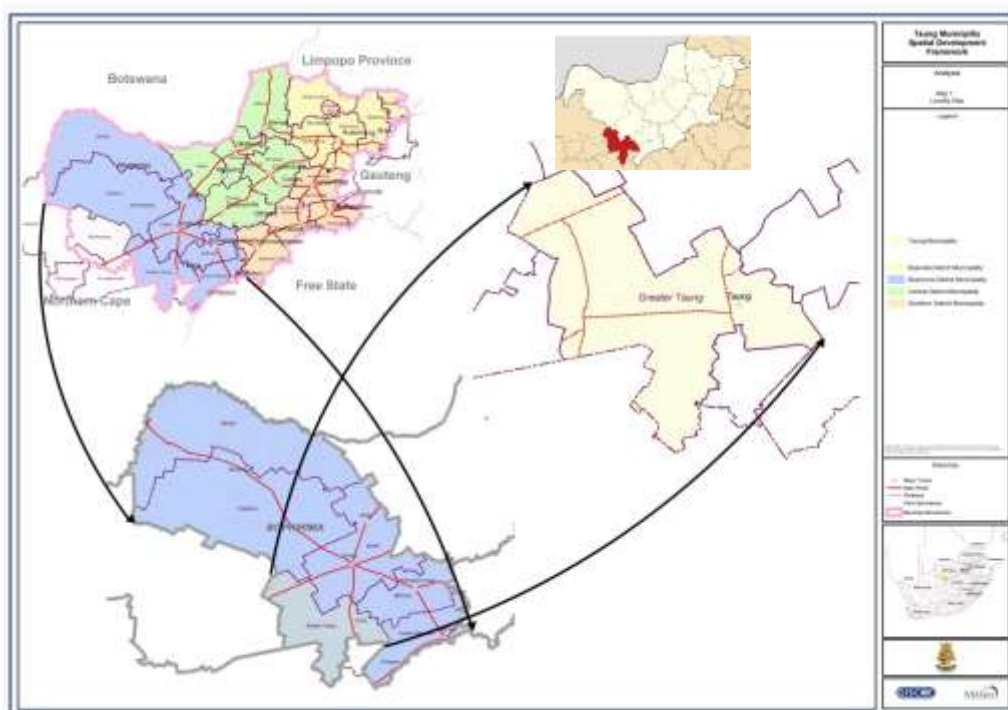
n) Other Role Players will be:

- Provincial Departments (will be engaged at district level).
- Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality
- Traditional Leaders.
- Service Agencies.
- Consultants.
- NGOs.
- CBOs.

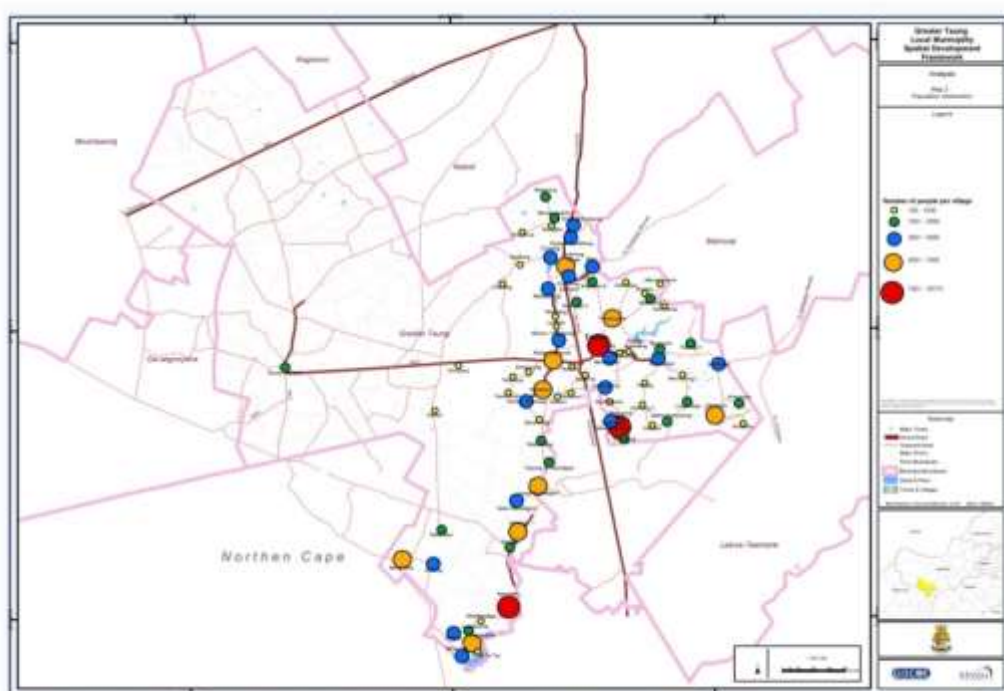
5. PHASE I ANALYSIS PHASE (STATUS QUO)

5.1. DYNAMIC DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF GTLM

Locality of GTLM in the Northwest Province and Dr Ruth S Mompoti DM:



Population distribution and density of GTLM:



Greater Taung Local Municipality (NW 394) is situated in the western part of North West in the area of jurisdiction of Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality. The municipality is one of the five local municipalities in Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality. The municipality covers an area of 5 639 Km², which accounts for 11,8 % of the total area of Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality. The main rural towns/townships in the municipal area are Reivilo, Pudimoe and Taung Central. About 95% of the municipal area is predominantly rural. There are about 106 widely-scattered villages in the municipal area. There are Northern Cape areas that one passes when going from one village to the other within the municipality, namely Pampierstad township and Northern Cape farms. These areas previously formed part of the municipality but were later moved to the Northern Cape during the last demarcation process. The municipality is divided into 26 administration wards and has a total of 52 councillors (both ward and PR councillors).

As the municipality is predominantly rural, villages have been divided under the three tribal authorities under three paramount chiefs, namely Mankuroane, Mothibi and Motlhabane. The agricultural sector, both commercial and subsistence, is the major employer and contributor to the municipal economy.

The municipal population stands at 177 642 (the largest in the district), with a total of 48 612 households. When compared to the 2001 population statistics, the population size has declined from a total of 182 164 to 177 642 in 2011. The average population density stands at 31,5/km².

48,3% of the population is not economically active, and among those who are, 50% are unemployed.

Although about 88% of the dwelling units/structures are built from bricks/concrete blocks, and the average household size is only about four people per household, the municipality is faced with challenges such as absence of mail delivery services

It should be noted that, even though the unemployment rate in 2011 stood at 50%, there has been a significant improvement when compared to 2001, when the municipal unemployment rate stood at 65%.

As far as other major services are concerned, the municipality household access to electricity is 89%, compared to 49% in 2001. All of those with access to electricity use it for lighting, 40,3% use it for heating and about 73% for cooking.

Only 10,1% of the households within the municipality have access to a flush toilet, of which 9% is a flush toilet connected to a sewage system and 1,1% is a flush toilet with a septic tank. A total of 77,8% of households use pit toilets, with 29% using a pit toilet with ventilation and 49% using a pit toilet without ventilation.

As the municipality is 95% rural, only 7,6% of the municipal households have their refuse disposal removed by the municipality, whereas over 82% use their own refuse dump.

About 98% of households have access to piped (tap) water. From this percentage, 10% has access inside their dwelling units, 10,3% inside their yards, 51,2% access tap water on a community stand that is a distance of less than 200m from their yards, 18% travel between 200m and 500m to access tap water, and 8,3% travel 500m and more to access tap water.

The information in this section is an analysis of the Socio-Economic & Dynamic Demographic Profile of GTLM based on the latest available census data which is the results of the 2022 Census.

Demographic Information and Access to Services					
CATOGARY	2011	2022	INCREASE	DECREASE	COMMENT
Total population	177,642	202,009	24,367	NA	The population has increase which is a good sign from a growth point of view but will also increase the demand for access to basic services and putting additional strain on natural and financial resources.
Young children (0-14 years)	35.8%	32.7%	NA	3.1%	
Working age population (15-64 years)	56.3%	59.3%	3.0%	NA	
Elderly (65+ years)	7.9%	8.1%	0.2%	NA	
Dependency ratio	77.6	68.7	NA	8.9	The dependency ratio has dropped which is an indication that the livelihood of residents has improved.
No schooling (20+ years)	19.2%	11.2%	NA	8.0%	The drop in this indicator is a good sign which also reflects a reduction in drop outs.
Higher education (20+ years)	4.6%	4.9%	0.3%	NA	An increase in this section is a possitive sign that residents are considering higher education as a means to an end.
Number of households	48,613	53,551	4,938	NA	The increase in households might have a positive impact on economics but also have additional infrastructure and resource challenges.
Average household size	3.7	3.8	0.1	NA	No significant change was recorded.
Formal dwellings	88.5%	95.6%	7.1%	NA	The increase in this sectors means that the living conditions of residents have improved.
Flush toilets connected to sewerage	10.1%	27.9%	17.8%	NA	
Weekly refuse disposal service	7.4%	22.6%	15.2%	NA	
Access to piped water in the dwelling	10.0%	26.2%	16.2%	NA	
Electricity for lighting	88.5%	96.8%	8.3%	NA	

The households have increased from 48,613 to 53,551 meaning that the numbers of residents per household are now at 3.8 people per household.

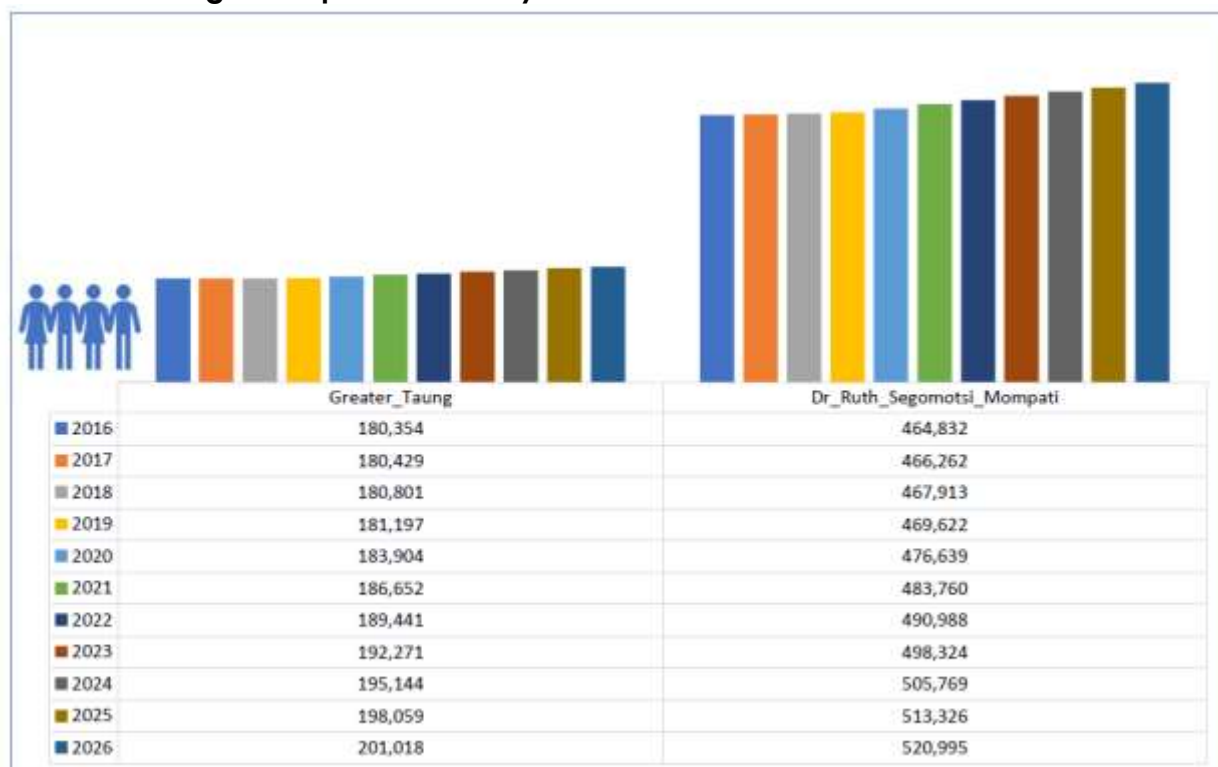
The unemployment rate is currently estimated to be at 49.8%.

The percentage of people residing in rural areas of GTLM is currently about 90%.

The grading of the municipality is grade 3 for Councillors and Officials.

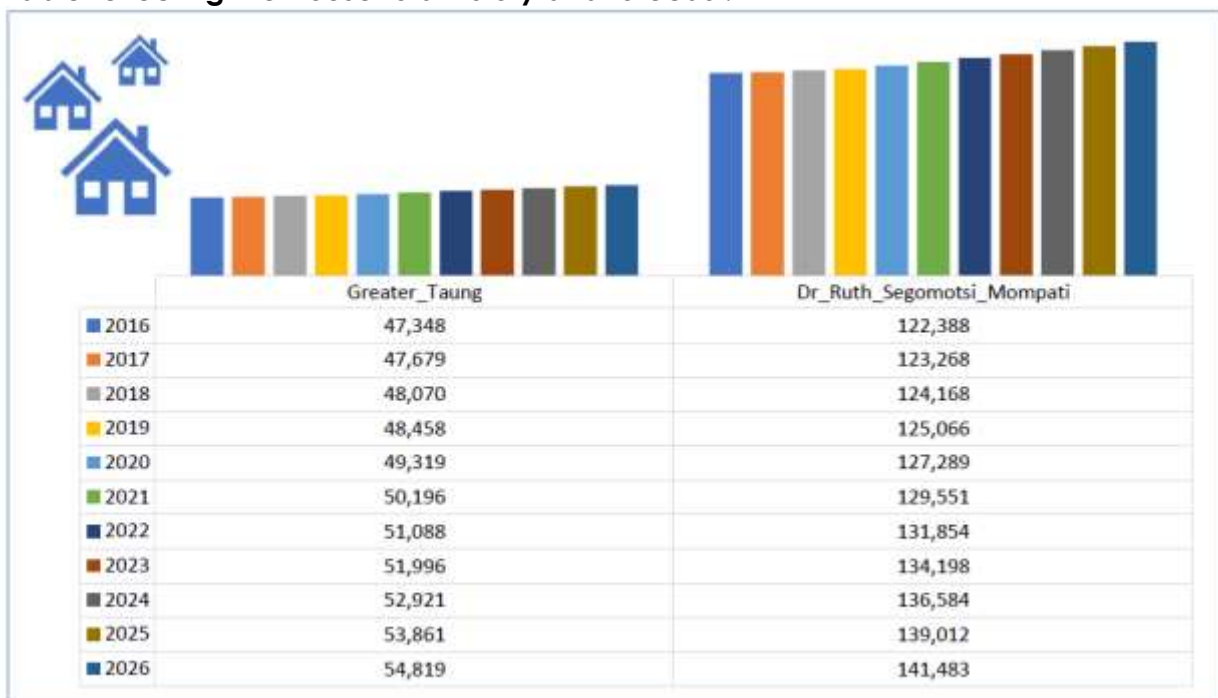
The demographic chapter provides an overview of the key demographic indicators that will inform municipal planning and budgeting. The chapter will investigate the estimated population size and the density thereof, the distribution of the population within the age cohorts, dependency ratios as well as the household size and density in the Dr_Ruth_Segomotsi_Mompoti municipal area. The population is the number of individuals who live within a specified area. The Greater-Taung Municipality had a population size of 180 354 people in 2016. The total population for the Dr_Ruth_Segomotsi_Mompoti Municipality is estimated to increase to 201 018 by 2026, growing at an average annual rate of 0.06 %. The growth rate of the municipal area is smaller to that of the district between 2016 and 2019 (0.13 %).

Table reflecting the Population history and forecast:

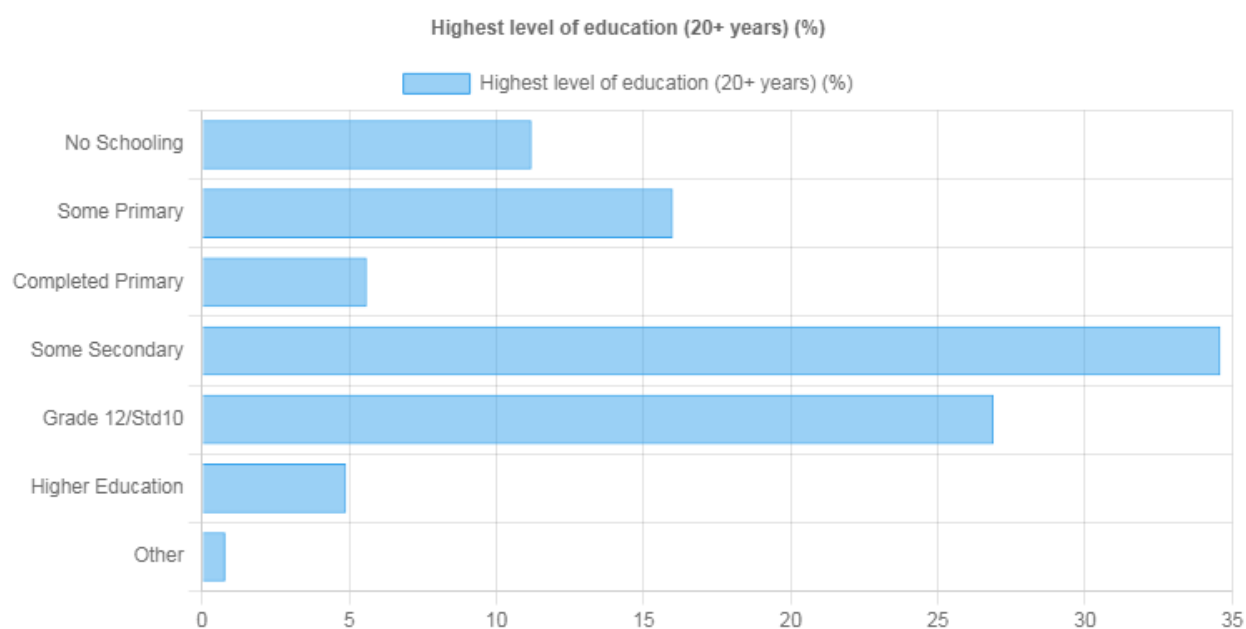
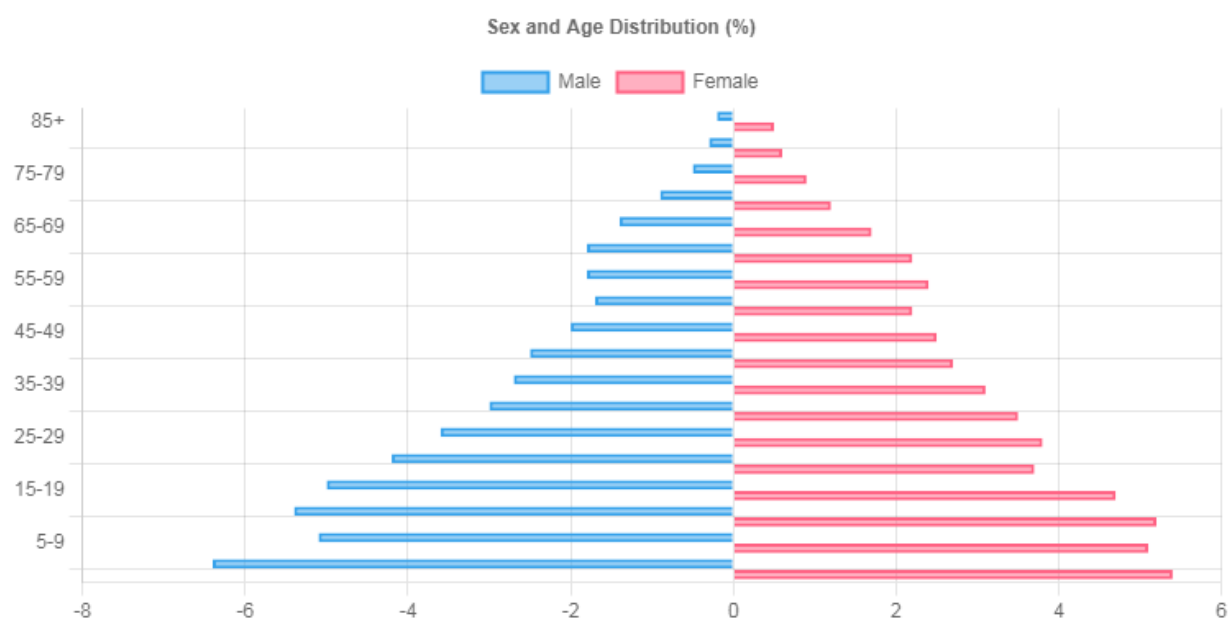


Source: Quantec, 2020

Table reflecting the Household history and forecast:

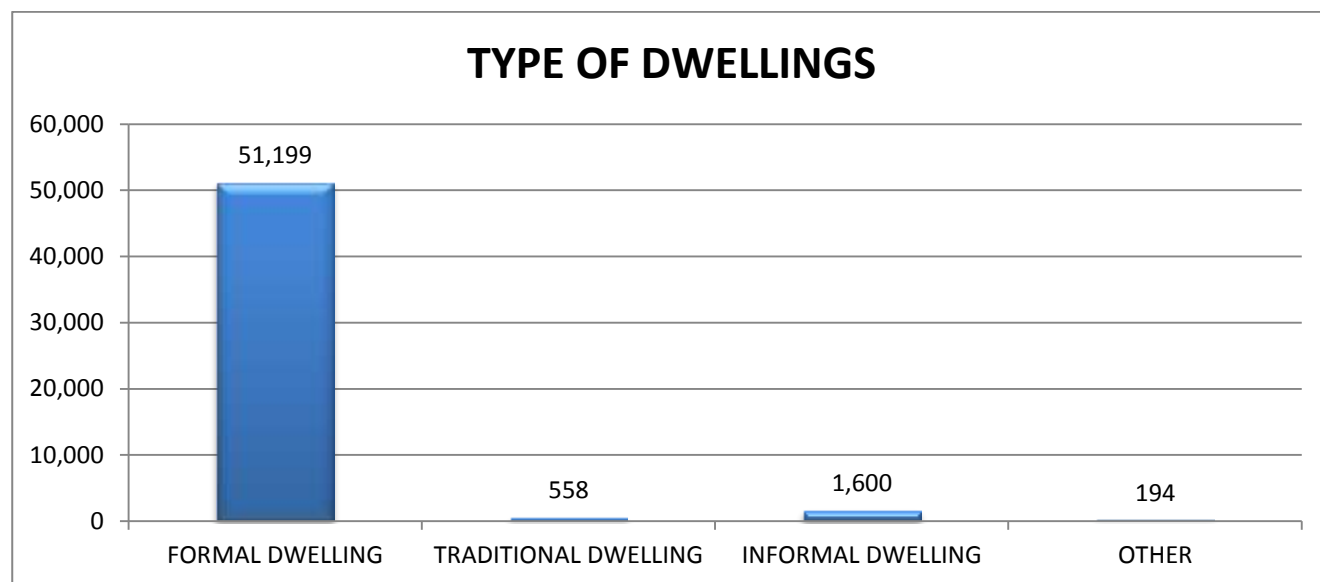


Source: Quantec, 2020

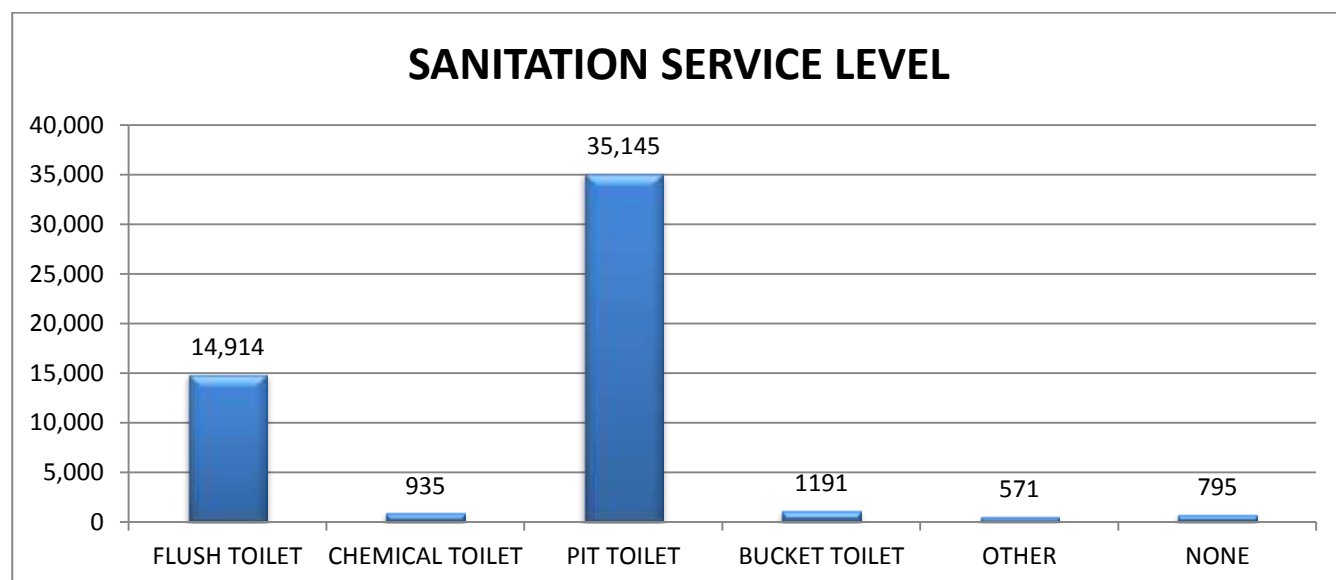


5.2. ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES & SERVICE LEVELS

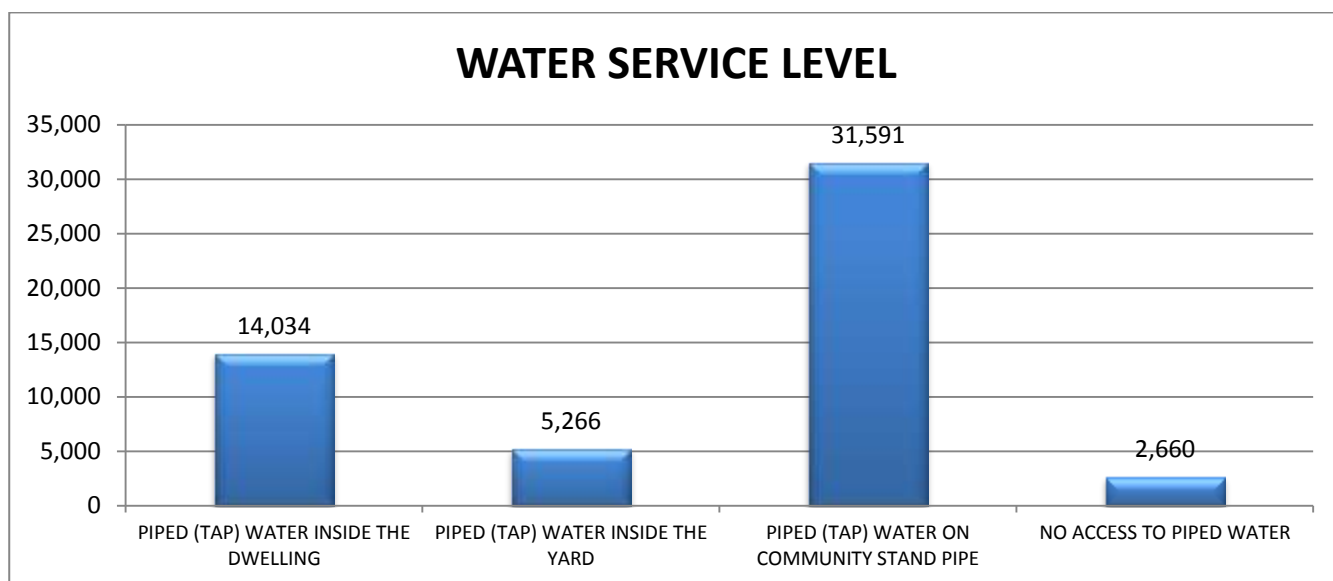
TYPE OF DWELLINGS	NU/HH	%
FORMAL DWELLING	51,199	95,6%
TRADITIONAL DWELLING	558	1,0%
INFORMAL DWELLING	1,600	3,0%
OTHER	194	0,4%
TOTAL	53,551	100%



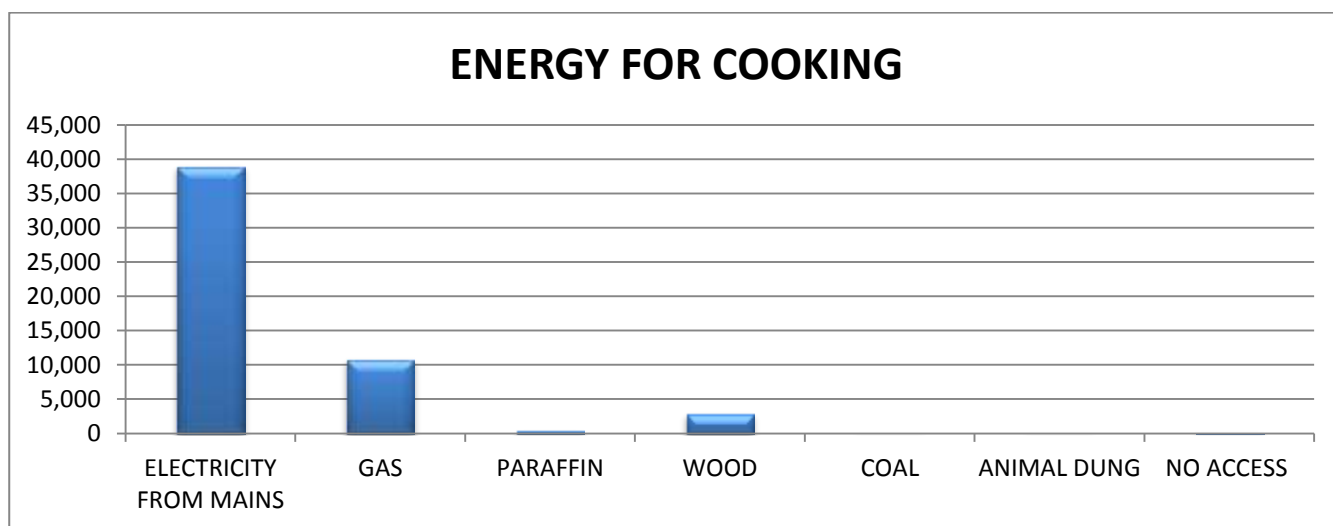
SANITATION SERVICE LEVEL	NU/HH	%
FLUSH TOILET	14,914	27,9%
CHEMICAL TOILET	935	1,7%
PIT TOILET	35,145	65,6%
BUCKET TOILET	1191	2,2%
OTHER	571	1,1%
NONE	795	1,5%
TOTAL	53,551	100%



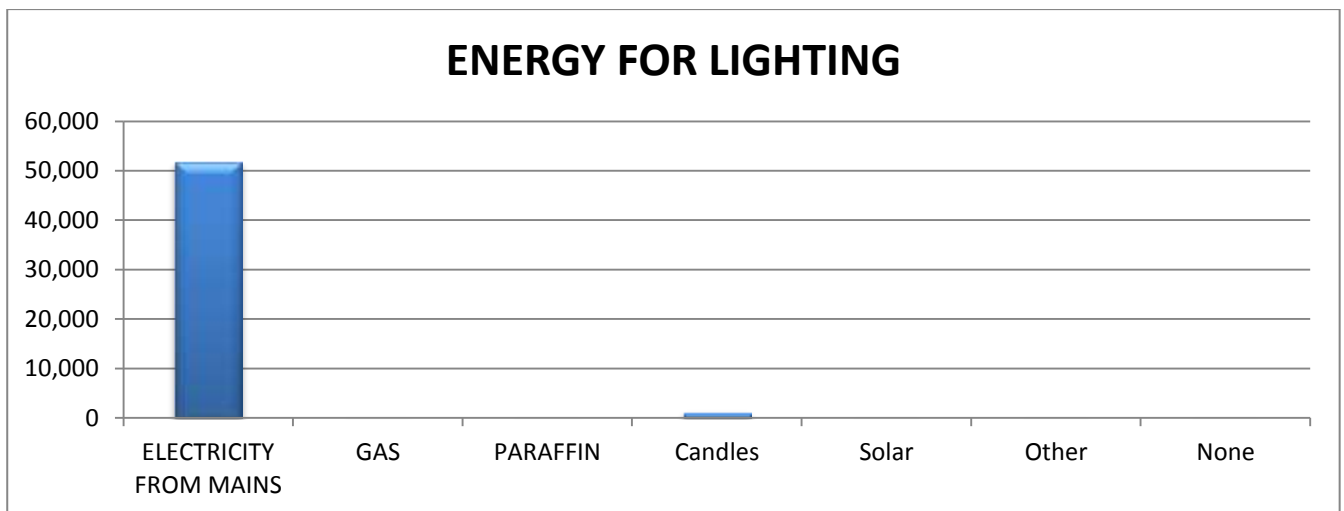
WATER SERVICE LEVEL	Nu/HH	%
PIPED (TAP) WATER INSIDE THE DWELLING	14,034	26.2%
PIPED (TAP) WATER INSIDE THE YARD	5,266	9.8%
PIPED (TAP) WATER ON COMMUNITY STAND PIPE	31,591	59.0%
NO ACCESS TO PIPED WATER	2,660	5.0%
TOTAL	53,551	100.0%



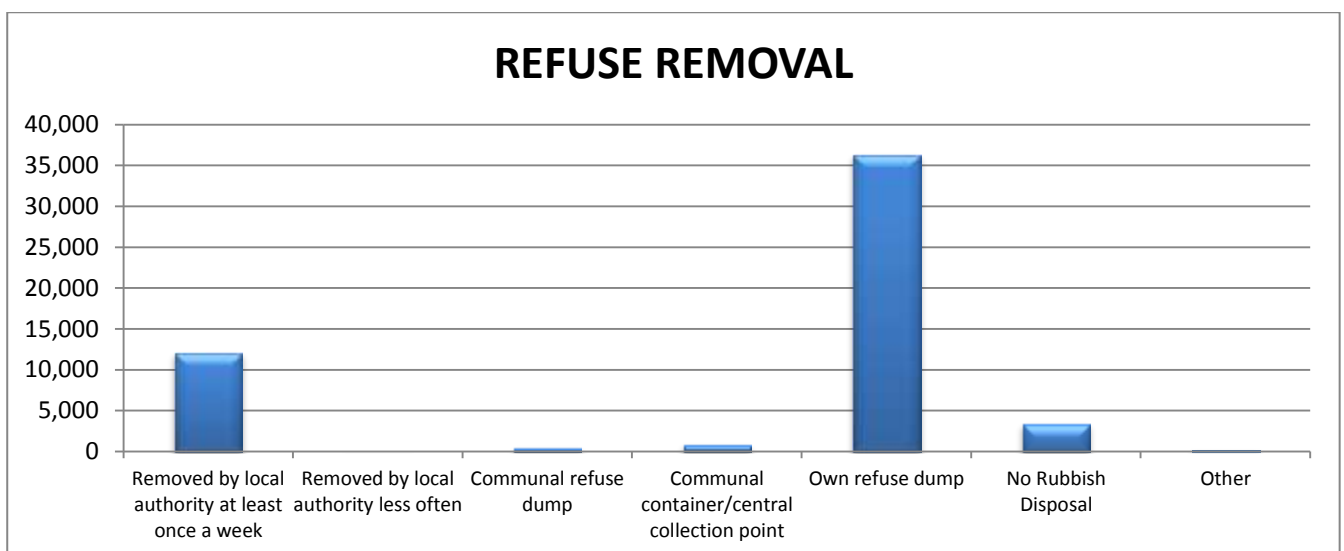
ENERGY FOR COOKING	Nu/HH	%
ELECTRICITY FROM MAINS	39,028	72.9%
GAS	10,883	20.3%
PARAFFIN	447	0.8%
WOOD	2,932	5.5%
COAL	69	0.1%
ANIMAL DUNG	10	0.0%
NO ACCESS	182	0.4%
TOTAL	53,551	100.0%



ENERGY FOR LIGHTING	Nu/HH	%
ELECTRICITY FROM MAINS	51,863	96.8%
GAS	188	0.4%
PARAFFIN	133	0.2%
Candles	1,231	2.3%
Solar	28	0.1%
Other	19	0.0%
None	89	0.2%



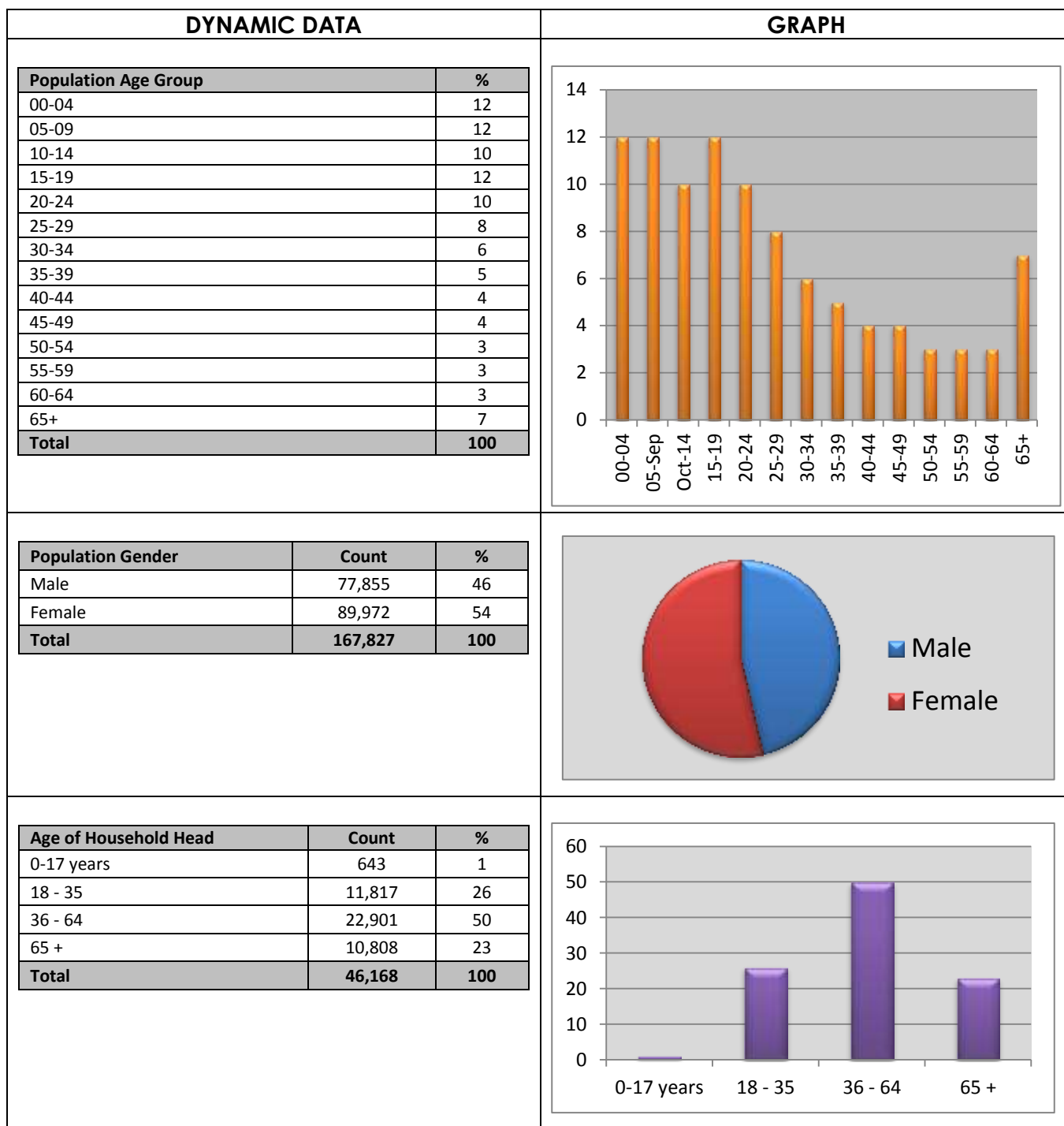
REFUSE REMOVAL	Nu/HH	%
Removed by local authority at least once a week	12,088	22.6%
Removed by local authority less often	20	0.0%
Communal refuse dump	506	0.9%
Communal container/central collection point	920	1.7%
Own refuse dump	36,308	67.8%
No Rubbish Disposal	3,445	6.4%
Other	265	0.6%
TOTAL	53,552	100.0%



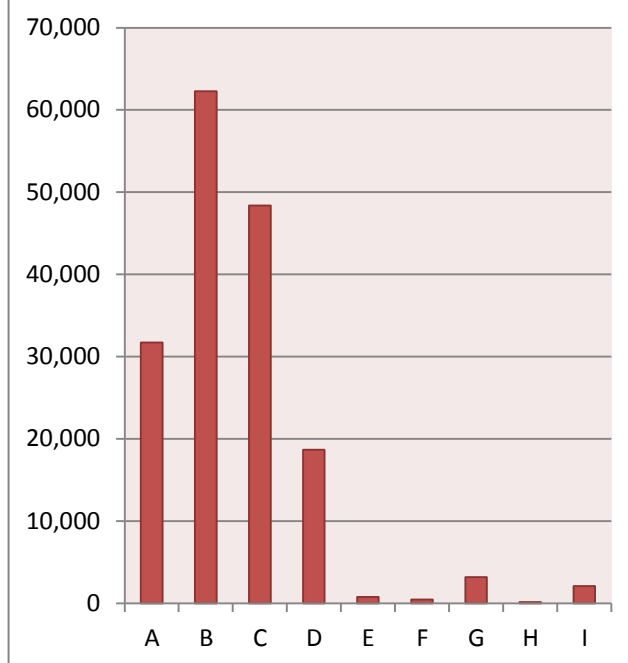
In 2020, the Greater_Taung Municipality had an estimated dependency ratio of 84.78% meaning that there are about 85 dependents for every 100 people of working age. The dependency ratio is expected to decrease to 84.75% by 2026.

The Greater_Taung Municipality had an average population growth of 0.06 % and a household growth of 0.3 %. Household sizes are, therefore, increasing. This has implications for the demand of housing, as well as the types of housing that will be demanded in the future.

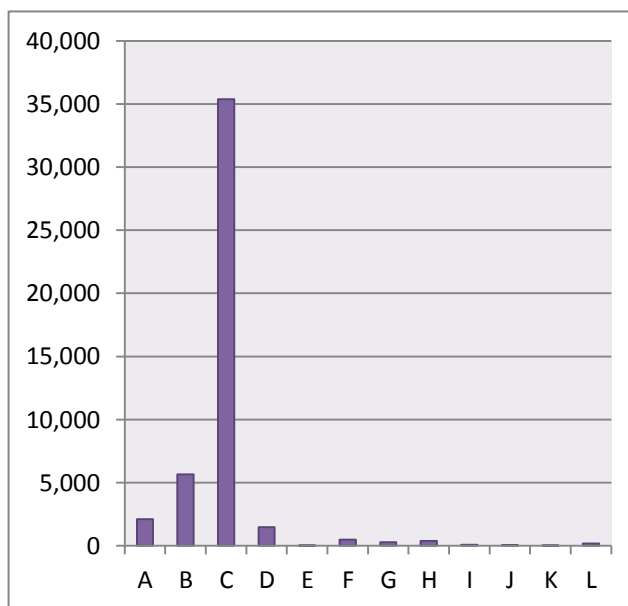
The following Tables reflect the Access to basic services released by STATSSA on the 16th of August 2013 that can be used as a baseline for planning and performance measures:



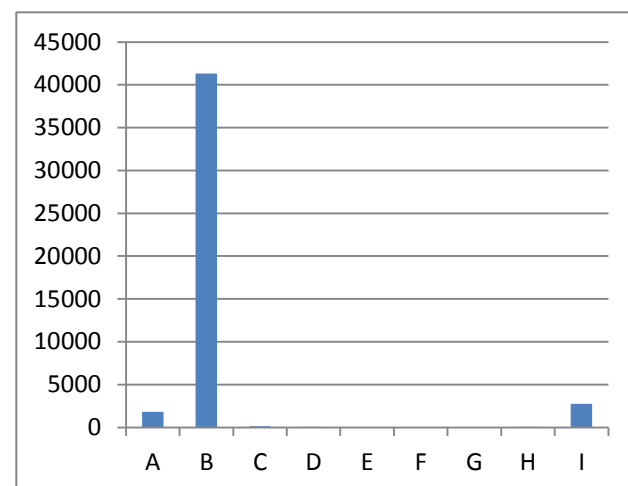
Highest level of Education		Population Count	%
No schooling	A	31,741	19
Primary Education	B	62,264	37
Secondary Education	C	48,384	29
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric/NCV Level 4/ Occupational certificate NQF Level 3	D	18,700	11
N4-N6	E	800	0
N1-N3	F	471	0
Post Matric Qualifications	G	3,184	2
Certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	H	159	0
Other - Unspecified	I	2,124	1
Total		167,827	100



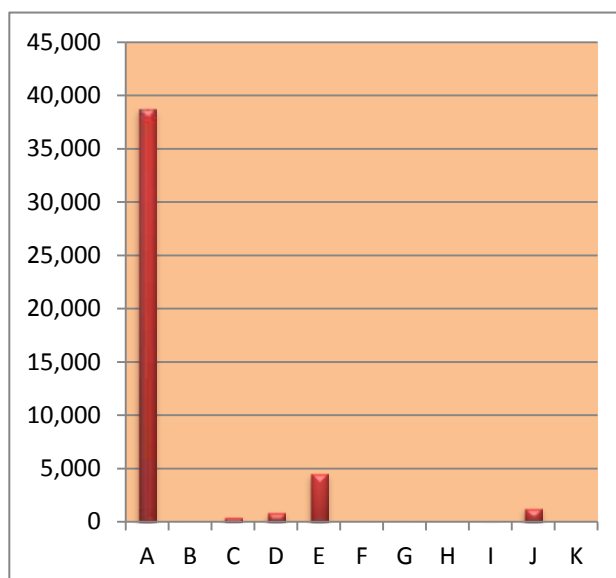
Main Source of Drinking Water		Count	%
Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling/house	A	2,111	5.0
Piped (tap) water inside yard	B	5,662	12.0
Piped water on community stand - Distance Not Measured	C	35,371	77.0
Borehole in the yard	D	1,476	3.0
Rain-water tank in yard	E	28	0.0
Neighbours tap	F	487	1.0
Water-carrier/tanker	G	287	1.0
Borehole outside the yard	H	391	1.0
Flowing water/stream/river	I	77	0.0
Well	J	54	0.0
Spring	K	27	0.0
Other	L	197	0.0
Total		46,168	100



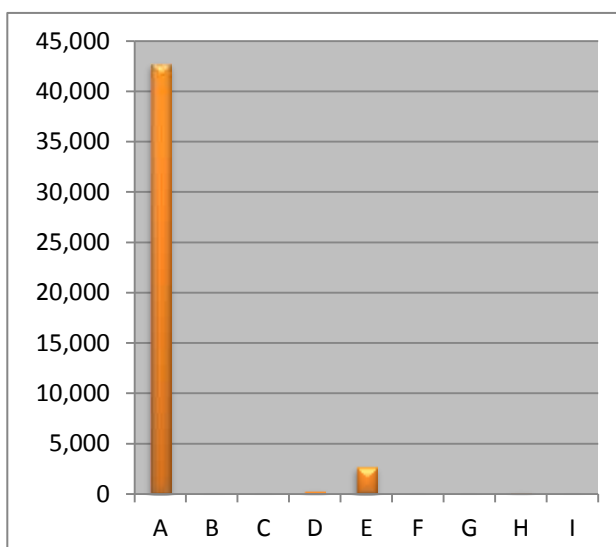
Access to Electricity		Count	%
In-house conventional meter	A	1,828	4
In-house prepaid meter	B	41,330	90
Connected to other source which household pays for (e.g. con	C	147	0
Connected to other source which household is not paying for	D	60	0
Generator	E	5	0
Solar home system	F	6	0
Battery	G	-	-
Other	H	54	0
No Accesss to electricity	I	2,738	6
Total		46,168	100



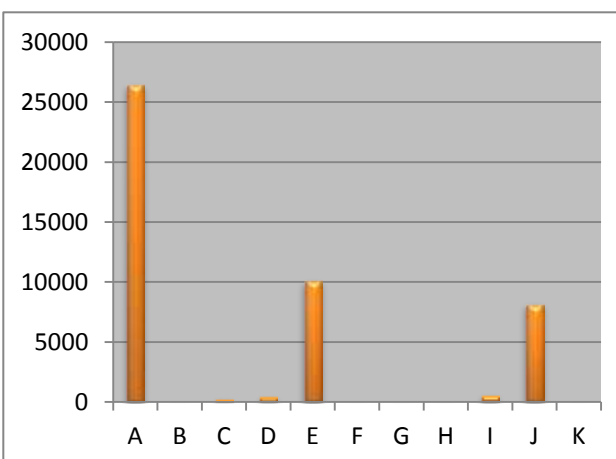
Energy for Cooking		Count	%
Electricity from mains	A	38,816	84
Other source of electricity (e.g. generator etc.)	B	11	0
Gas	C	489	1
Paraffin	D	905	2
Wood	E	4,518	10
Coal	F	18	0
Animal dung	G	13	0
Solar	H	-	-
Other	I	87	0
None	J	1,311	3
Unspecified	K	-	-
Total		46168	100



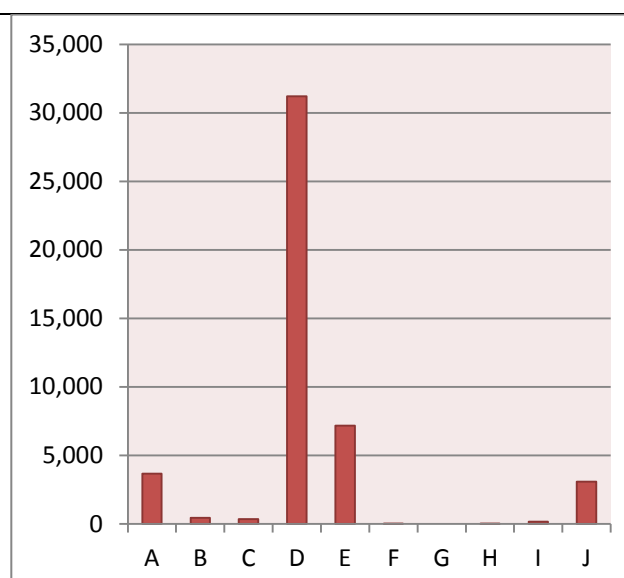
Energy for Lighting		Count	%
Electricity from mains	A	42,806	93
Other source of electricity (e.g. generator etc.)	B	52	0
Gas	C	20	0
Paraffin	D	296	1
Candles	E	2,701	6
Solar	F	13	0
Other	G	52	0
None	H	200	0
Unspecified	I	28	0
Total		46,168	100



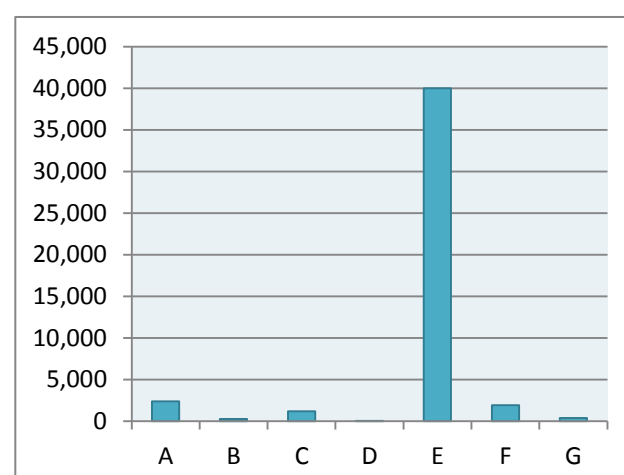
Energy for Heating Space		Count	%
Electricity from mains	A	26,446	57
Other source of electricity (e.g. generator etc.)	B	29	0
Gas	C	264	1
Paraffin	D	438	1
Wood	E	10,118	22
Coal	F	44	0
Animal dung	G	25	0
Solar	H	18	0
Other	I	585	1
None	J	8,169	18
Unspecified	K	33	0
Total		46,168	100



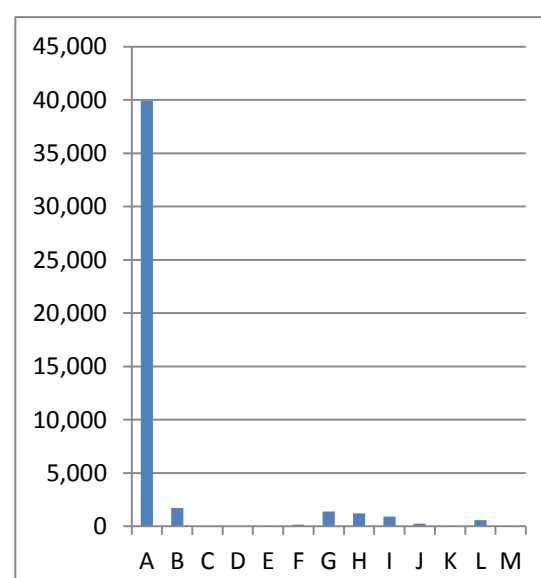
Type of Toilet Facility		Count	%
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	A	3,663	8
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank or conservancy tank	B	452	1
Chemical toilet	C	350	1
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	D	31,194	68
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	E	7,186	16
Ecological toilet (e.g. urine diversion; enviroloo; etc.)	F	34	0
Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)	G	-	-
Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	H	34	0
Other	I	170	0
None	J	3,086	7
Total		46,168	100



Refuse Removal		Count	%
Removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week	A	2,389	5
Removed by local authority/private company/community members less often than once a week	B	272	1
Communal refuse dump	C	1,183	3
Communal container/central collection point	D	50	0
Own refuse dump	E	39,972	87
Dump or leave rubbish anywhere (no rubbish disposal)	F	1,920	4
Other	G	381	1
Total		46,168	100



Type of Dwelling		Count	%
Formal dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a	A	39,904	86
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional mater	B	1,730	4
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	C	18	0
Cluster house in complex	D	-	-
Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex)	E	17	0
Semi-detached house	F	146	0
Formal dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	G	1,375	3
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	H	1,215	3
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard (e.g. in an informal	I	922	2
Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servants quart	J	240	1
Caravan/tent	K	21	0
Other	L	569	1
Unspecified	M	11	0
Total		46,168	100



The following Tables reflect the Population Group and Gender by Employment released by STATSSA on the 16th August 2017:

	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	Total
Employed						
Male	8315	174	237	172	131	9028
Female	7223	100	12	76	25	7436
Total	15538	273	249	248	155	16464
Unemployed						
Male	7666	54	11	6	3	7741
Female	8451	78	7	18	9	8563
Total	16118	132	18	24	12	16303
Discouraged work-seeker						
Male	5422	70	0	6	5	5504
Female	7179	78	3	10	0	7270
Total	12601	149	3	16	5	12774
Other not economically active						
Male	23324	217	55	72	24	23693
Female	30297	333	26	91	17	30763
Total	53621	550	82	163	41	54456

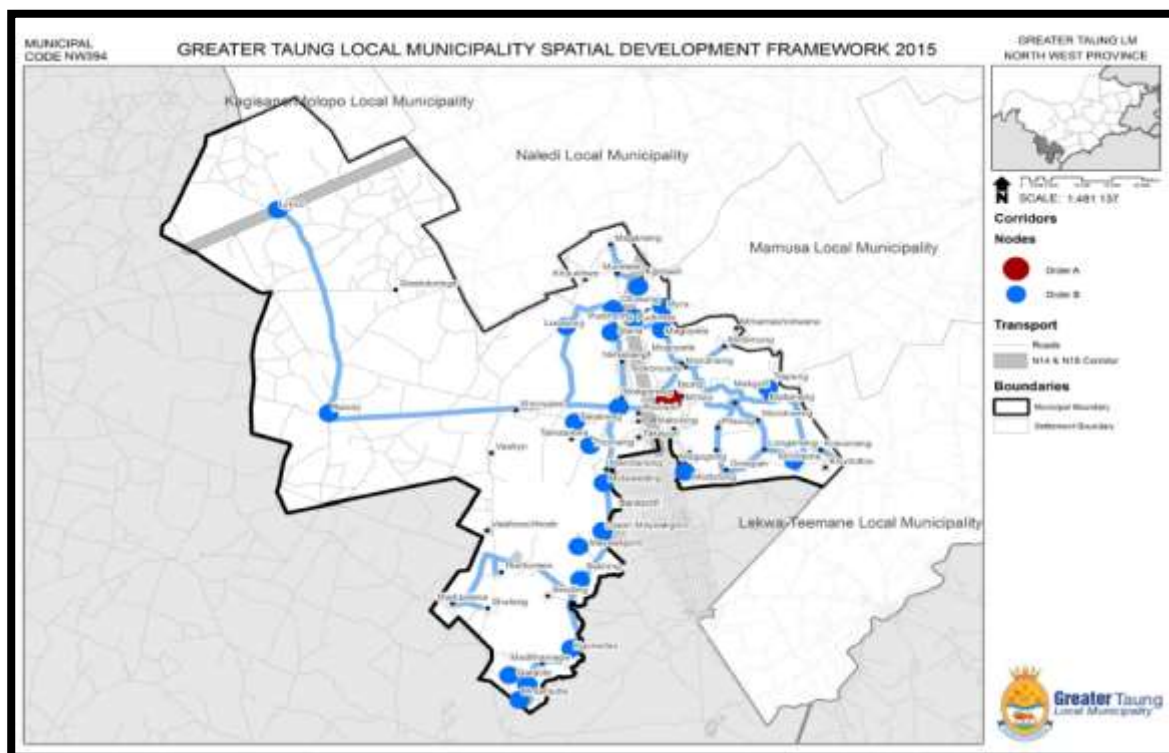
The following Tables reflect the Population Group and Gender by Age released by STATSSA on the 16th August 2017:

Age	Black African			Coloured			Indian or Asian		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	11342	11145	22487	100	99	199	10	12	22
5 - 9	10646	10556	21203	85	82	168	7	6	13
10 - 14	10004	9248	19252	81	89	170	10	3	13
15 - 19	10108	9547	19656	94	78	172	12	7	20
20 - 24	7120	7558	14678	74	87	160	47	8	55
25 - 29	4958	6379	11337	59	80	139	86	9	96
30 - 34	4142	5383	9525	50	67	118	65	5	69
35 - 39	3578	5090	8668	46	61	107	47	3	51
40 - 44	3317	4462	7779	36	38	75	20	0	20
45 - 49	3210	4258	7468	45	54	99	15	3	18
50 - 54	3156	3824	6981	42	52	94	3	9	12
55 - 59	2690	3519	6210	41	44	84	4	0	4
60 - 64	2448	3130	5578	28	27	55	5	5	10
65 - 69	2027	2750	4778	19	25	44	0	0	0
70 - 74	1406	2127	3533	20	12	33	0	0	0
75 - 79	930	1582	2512	11	13	23	0	0	0
80 - 84	521	959	1480	7	10	17	0	0	0
85+	421	964	1384	5	7	12	0	0	0
Total	82026	92480	174506	843	927	1770	332	71	402

	White			Other			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	16	22	39	7	13	20	11476	11291	22767
5 - 9	11	14	25	5	4	9	10755	10662	21416
10 - 14	8	21	29	0	3	3	10103	9365	19468
15 - 19	31	3	34	8	8	16	10254	9644	19898
20 - 24	18	14	33	29	9	39	7288	7676	14964
25 - 29	30	11	41	47	11	59	5181	6490	11671
30 - 34	10	17	27	26	6	31	4293	5477	9770
35 - 39	32	17	49	18	5	22	3720	5176	8896
40 - 44	24	19	44	17	0	17	3414	4520	7934
45 - 49	26	21	47	5	3	8	3301	4339	7640
50 - 54	28	27	56	0	3	3	3230	3916	7146
55 - 59	23	32	55	7	4	11	2765	3599	6364
60 - 64	33	32	65	3	0	3	2518	3194	5712
65 - 69	29	28	56	0	5	5	2075	2808	4883
70 - 74	19	24	43	4	0	4	1449	2164	3613
75 - 79	19	14	33	3	0	3	962	1608	2571
80 - 84	5	9	13	0	0	0	533	978	1510
85+	4	6	10	0	3	3	429	979	1409
Total	368	333	700	179	76	255	83748	93886	177633

Spatial Representation of Basic Service Backlog:

Corridors identified in the SDF that need to be supported by good road infrastructure:



5.3. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF DIFFERENT DATA SOURCES

The following table is summary of the demographic data from different sources in comparison, the 2022 Census Results will be included in the Final Draft:

DATA CATEGORY	STATSSA (2016)	NATIONAL TREASURY (Quantic 2020)
Number of Households	48,454	50,196
Number of People	180,354	186,652
Population Density (/sqkm)		33.1
Male %	46%	46%
Female %	54%	54%
Age 0 to 14 years	34%	37%
Age 15 to 65 years	58%	54%
Age above 65 years	7%	9%
Unemployment	49.8%	
Average Population Growth Rate		0.06%
Average Household Growth Rate		0.3%

The following villages were listed as part of the CBP in the previous IDP cycle and can be used as a benchmark for the new IDP cycle:

Villages on Feb 2021 CBP		
Nu	Ward	Village Name
1	1	Boipelo
2	1	Lykso
3	1	Qhoo
4	1	Reivilo
5	1	Reivilo Farms
6	1	Vaaltyn
7	2	Dryharts Station
8	2	Khaukhwe
9	2	Maganeng
10	2	Moretele
11	2	Ntswanahatshe
12	3	Choseng
13	3	Karelstad
14	3	Loselong
15	3	Mase
16	3	Matlapaneng
17	3	Sedibeng
18	4	Lohatlheng
19	4	Matsuakeng
20	4	Pompong
21	4	Ratshidi
22	4	Sitting Polar
23	5	Matlhako I
24	5	Matlhako II
25	5	Pudimoe
26	6	Khibicwane Ext
27	6	Mogopela A
28	6	Mogopela B
29	6	Myra
30	7	Ditompong
31	7	Leshobo

Villages on Feb 2021 CBP		
Nu	Ward	Village Name
32	7	Matlhababa
33	7	Mokgareng
34	7	Ntokwe
35	8	Diretsang
36	8	Gasebuso
37	8	Letlhaping
38	8	Lokgabeng
39	8	Rooiwal
40	8	Takaneng
41	8	Taung Ext 4 (Depot)
42	8	Taung Ext 6
43	8	Taung Ext 7
44	9	Buxton
45	9	Dryhoek
46	9	Marotaneng
47	9	Motsweding
48	9	Tamasikwa
49	9	Thomeng
50	9	Tlapeng
51	10	Cokonyane
52	10	Hellenspan
53	10	Madibaneng
54	10	Mamashokwane
55	10	Modimong
56	10	Phache
57	10	Setlhabeng
58	11	Khibicwane Central
59	11	Lokaleng
60	11	Lokaleng Ext
61	11	Machonisa
62	11	Silver Tank

Villages on Feb 2021 CBP		
Nu	Ward	Village Name
63	12	Garatompe
64	12	Kuaneng
65	12	Manokwane Central
66	12	Matolong
67	12	Nhole
68	12	Lethwanyeng
69	13	Blekkies
70	13	Chiefs court
71	13	Ditshilong 1
72	13	Ditshilong 2
73	13	Kgatlang
74	13	Nommer 1
75	13	Taung Ext 5
76	13	Veertien
77	14	Kolong/Randstad
78	14	Makwating
79	14	Manthe
80	14	Seodi Park
81	15	Khudutlou
82	15	Molelema
83	15	Vergenoeg
84	16	Dikhuting
85	16	GaMokake
86	16	GaMokake
87	16	Graspan
88	16	Longaneng
89	16	Magogong
90	16	Morokweng
91	16	Mothanthanyaneng
92	16	Picong
93	17	Bogosieng Ext
94	17	Ga-Moduana
95	17	Kgapamadi
96	17	Magogong Clinic
97	17	Magogong Roma
98	17	Maphoitsile Tribal
99	18	Dipitshing
100	18	Diplankeng
101	18	Diplankeng Ext 1
102	18	Diplankeng Ext 2
103	18	Diplankeng Ext 3
104	18	Modutung
105	18	Sebatleng
106	19	Lower Majeakgoro
107	19	Upper Majeakgoro
108	20	Ikageng
109	20	Kameelputs
110	20	Kgomotso
111	20	Losasaneng
112	20	Madithamaga
113	20	Thota-Ya-Tau
114	21	Rieffontein
115	21	Sekhing
116	21	Seoding
117	22	Gataote
118	22	Madipelesa

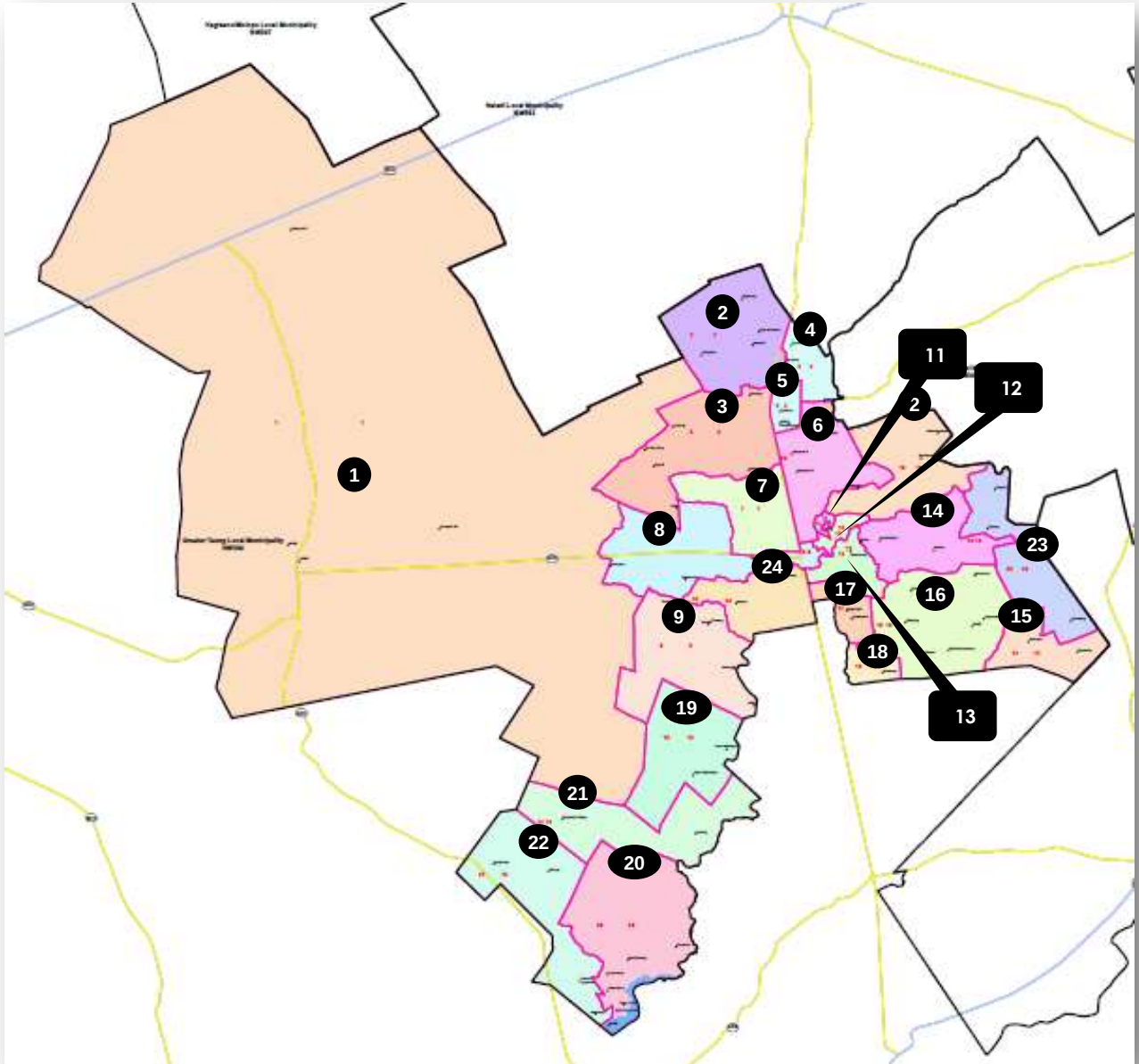
Villages on Feb 2021 CBP		
Nu	Ward	Village Name
119	22	Mammuthla
120	22	Shaleng
121	23	Kokomeng
122	23	Matsheng
123	23	Tlapeng 1
124	23	Tlapeng 2
125	24	Itireleng
126	24	Majaneng
127	24	Mokasa 1
128	24	Mokasa 2
129	24	Takapori

Villages on Feb 2023 CBP		
Nu	Ward	Village
1	1	Boipelo
2	1	Boipelo Extension
3	1	Lykso
4	1	Qhoo
5	1	Reivilo
6	1	Vaaltyn
7	2	Khaukhwe
8	2	Maganeng
9	2	Moretele
10	2	Ntswanahatshe
11	3	Choseng
12	3	Karelstad
13	3	Loselong
14	3	Mase
15	3	Matlapaneng
16	3	Sedibeng
17	4	Dryharts station
18	4	Lohatlheng
19	4	Pompong
20	5	Matlhako I
21	5	Matlhako II
22	5	Pudimoe
23	6	Khbicwane Ext
24	6	Mogopela A
25	6	Mogopela B
26	6	Myra
27	6	Myra (Ratshidi)
28	6	Myra (City Polar)
29	6	Myra (Machukeng)
30	7	Ditompong
31	7	Gasebuso
32	7	Leshobo
33	7	Letlhapong
34	7	Matlhababa
35	7	Ntokwe
36	8	Diretsang
37	8	Itireleng
38	8	Matolong

Villages on Feb 2023 CBP		
Nu	Ward	Village
39	8	Rooiwal
40	8	Taung Ext 4 (Depot)
41	8	Taung Ext 6
42	8	Taung Ext 7
43	9	Buxton
44	9	Dryhoek
45	9	Marotaneng
46	9	Motsweding
47	9	Takaneng
48	9	Tamasikwa
49	9	Thomeng
50	10	Cokonyane
51	10	Hellenspan
52	10	Madibaneng
53	10	Mamashokwane
54	10	Modimong
55	10	Moseja
56	10	Phache
57	10	Setlhabeng
58	11	Khibitswane (Silver Tank)
59	11	Khibitswane Central
60	11	Khibitswane Village
61	11	Lokaleng
62	11	Lokaleng Machonisa
63	12	Garatompe
64	12	Kuaneng
65	12	Lethwanyeng
66	12	Makwating
67	12	Manokwane Central
68	12	Nhole
69	13	Blekkies
70	13	Chiefs court
71	13	Ditshilong 1
72	13	Ditshilong 2
73	13	Kgatleng
74	13	Nommer 1
75	13	Pinagare
76	13	Taung Ext 5
77	13	Veertien
78	14	Manthe
79	14	Picong
80	14	Seodi Park
81	15	Khudutlou
82	15	Molelema
83	15	Vergenoeg
84	16	Dikhuting

Villages on Feb 2023 CBP		
Nu	Ward	Village
85	16	GaMokake
86	16	Graspan
87	16	Longaneng
88	16	Morokweng
89	16	Mothanthanyaneng
90	17	Bogosieng Ext
91	17	Ga-Moduana
92	17	Magogong Central
93	17	Magogong Clinic
94	17	Magogong Roma
95	17	Maphoitsile
96	18	Dipitshing
97	18	Diplankeng
98	18	Modutung
99	18	Sebatleng
100	19	Lower Majeakgoro
101	19	Upper Majeakgoro
102	20	Ikageng
103	20	Kameelputs
104	20	Kgomotso
105	20	Losasaneng
106	20	Madithamaga
107	20	Thota-Ya-Tau
108	21	Mashatara (Mountain View)
109	21	Rieffontein
110	21	Sekhing
111	21	Seoding
112	22	Gataote
113	22	Madipelesa
114	22	Mammutla
115	22	Shaleng
116	23	Kokomeng
117	23	Matsheng
118	23	Tlapeng 1
119	23	Tlapeng 2
120	24	Lokgabeng
121	24	Majaneng
122	24	Mokasa 1
123	24	Mokasa 2
124	24	Takapori

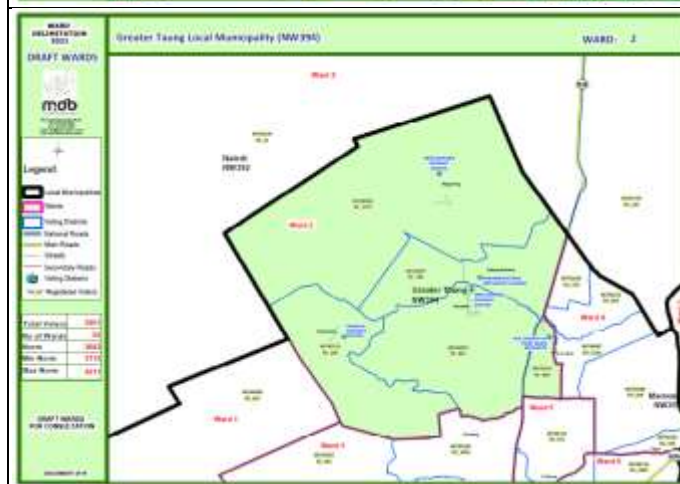
SPATIAL ORIENTATION OF MUNICIPAL WARDS IN GTLM:



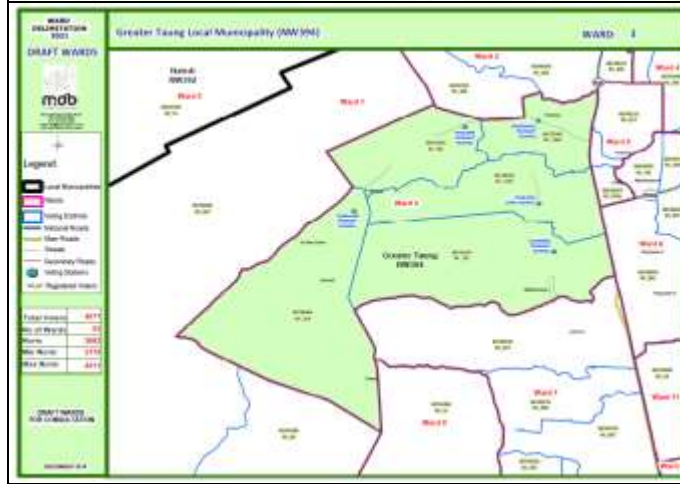
The following maps reflect the Ward Boudaries and some demographic data:



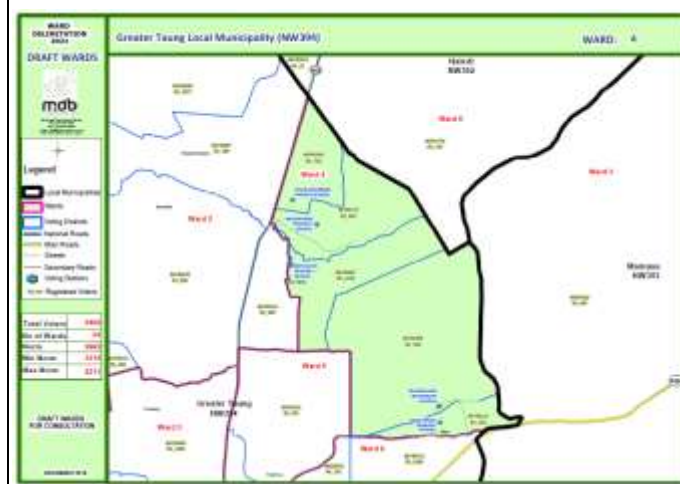
Ward	Voters	H/holds	People
1	4,017		
Settlements		H/holds	People
Lykso			
Reivilo			
Boipelo			
Boipelo Extension			
Qho			
Vaaltyn			
Farms			



Ward	Voters	H/holds	People
2	3,501		
Settlements		H/holds	People
Dryharts Station			
Khaukhwe			
Maganeng			
Moretele			
Ntswanahatshe			



Ward	Voters	H/holds	People
3	4,071		
Settlements		H/holds	People
Choseng			
Karelstad			
Loselong			
Mase			
Matlapaneng			
Sedibeng			



Ward	Voters	H/holds	People
4	3,466		
Settlements		H/holds	People
Lohatlheng			
Matsuakeng			
Pompong			
Ratshidi			
Sitting Polar			



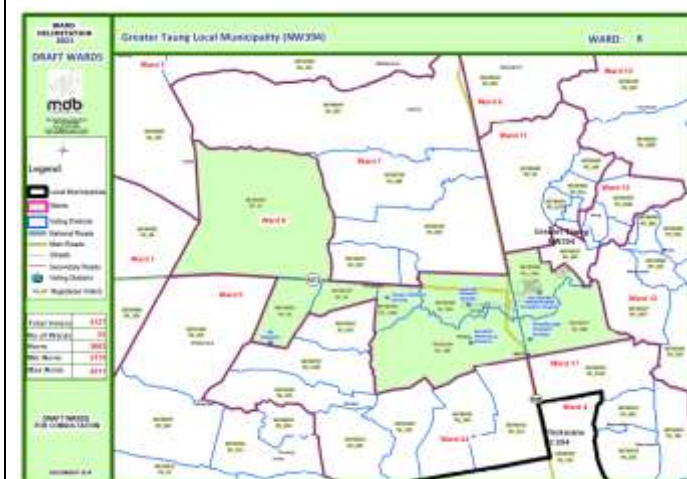
Ward	Voters	H/holds	People
5	3,499		
Settlements		H/holds	People
Matlhako I			
Matlhako II			
Pudimoe			



Ward	Voters	H/holds	People
6	3,559		
Settlements		H/holds	People
Khibicwane Ext			
Mogopela A			
Mogopela B			
Myra			

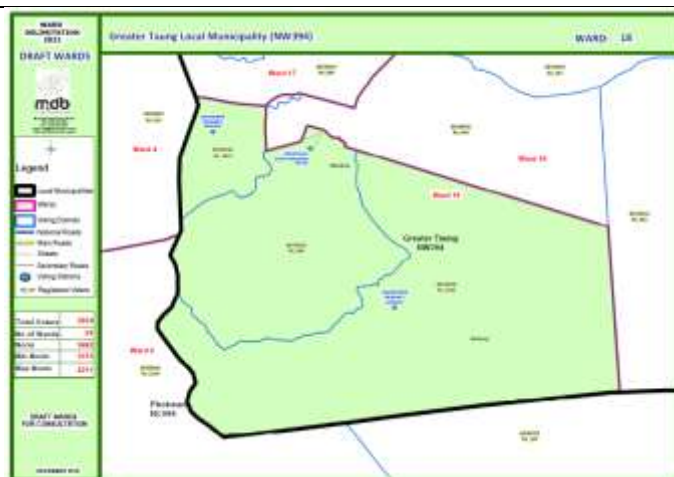


Ward	Voters	H/holds	People
7	3,880		
Settlements		H/holds	People
Ditompong			
Leshobo			
Matlhababa			
Mokgareng			
Ntokwe			

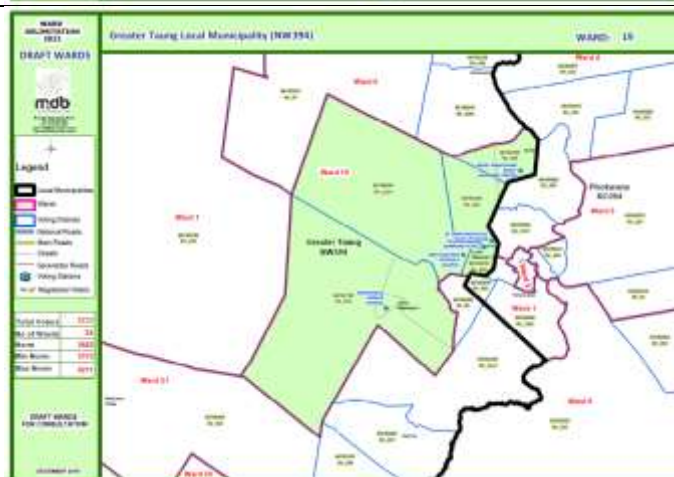
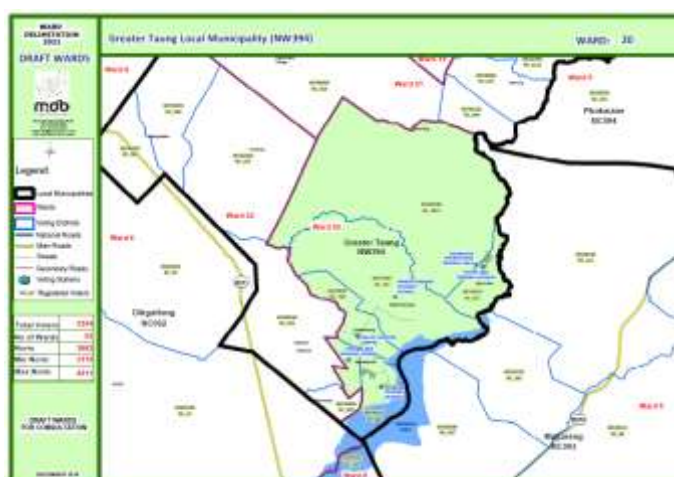


Ward	Voters	H/holds	People
8	4,127		
Settlements		H/holds	People
Diretsang			
Gasebuso			
Lethapong			
Lokgabeng			
Rooiwal			
Takaneng			
Taung Ext 4 (Depot)			
Taung Ext 6			
Taung Ext 7			

	Ward	Voters	H/holds	People
	13	3,777		
	Settlements		H/holds	People
	Blekkies			
	Chiefscourt			
	Ditshilong 1			
	Ditshilong 2			
	Kgatleng			
	Nommer 1			
	Taung Ext 5			
	Veertien			
	Ward	Voters	H/holds	People
	14	3,114		
	Settlements		H/holds	People
	Kolong/Randstad			
	Makwating			
	Manthe			
	Seodi Park			
	Ward	Voters	H/holds	People
	15	3,113		
	Settlements		H/holds	People
	Khudutlou			
	Molelema			
	Vergenoeg			
	Ward	Voters	H/holds	People
	16	3,520		
	Settlements		H/holds	People
	Dikhuting			
	GaMokake			
	Graspan			
	Longaneng			
	Magogong			
	Morokweng			
	Mothantheyaneng			
	Picong			

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Ward	Voters	H/holds	People
18	3,834		
Settlements		H/holds	People
Dipitshing			
Diplankeng			
Diplankeng Ext 1			
Diplankeng Ext 2			
Diplankeng Ext 3			
Modutung			
Sebatleng			

[illegible][illegible]

	Ward	Voters	H/holds	People
	21	3,166		
	Settlements		H/holds	People
	Rietfontein			
	Sekhing			
	Ward	Voters	H/holds	People
	22	3,423		
	Settlements		H/holds	People
	Gataote			
	Madipelesa			
	Ward	Voters	H/holds	People
	23	3,228		
	Settlements		H/holds	People
	Kokomeng			
	Matsheng			
	Ward	Voters	H/holds	People
	24	3,958		
	Settlements		H/holds	People
	Itireleng			
	Majaneng			

5.4. COMMUNITY BASED PLANNING

During the current IDP Review Process GTLM ensured that communities were consulted to inform the Amended IDP and in so doing allow communities to own the development priorities in their respective wards and villages.

This was done through the Community Based Planning Methodology that runs parallel with the IDP Processes.

A total of 109 CBP meetings were held and 6,202 residents attended these meetings.

Communities were once again informed to clearly understand the purpose of and the difference between the **CBP Priority Register** and **The Project Register**.

GTLM makes a clear difference between the two registers and it is there for important to note that administration needs to gather information and record the needs to ensure effective forward planning.

The priorities of the current CBP were confirmed by the Ward Councillors to ensure that Sector Planning and Programmes are based on the priorities as determined by the communities and in order to focus budget and resource allocations towards the most important priorities.

Communities were advised to review their priorities but not to "re-invent the wheel". This approach is important to ensure consistency in planning that will address identified priority issues in the short and long term.

In instances where a Ward did not submit new priorities the priorities of the previous financial year were used for planning purposes.

5.4.1. CBP CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS

The following Table reflects the consultative meetings that were held in GTLM:

GTLM - CBP MEETING REGISTER-2024-25					
WARD	VILLAGE/SECTION	DATE	VENUE	TIME	NU OF PEOPLE ATTENDED
1	Lykso	21.09.2023	Lykso Hall	11h00	39
1	Qho	20.09.2023	Community Hall	15h00	72
1	Reivilo	09.10.2023	Boipelo Community Hall	11h00	61
1	Vaaltyn	20.09.2023	Community Hall	09h00	39
2	Maganeng	19.09.2023	Sassa House	10h00	97
2	Khaukhwe	20.09.2023	Kgotla	10h00	48
2	Ntswanahatshe	21.09.2023	Kgotla next to Tigers	10h00	73
2	Moretele	21.09.2023	Balimisi House	11h00	33
3	Mase	05.09.2023	Kgotla	10h00	22
3	Matlapaneng	06.09.2023	Kgotla	10h00	65
3	Karelstad	19.09.2023	Community Hall	10h00	30
3	Sedibeng	19.09.2023	Kgotla	14h30	61
3	Choseng	13.09.2023	Community hall	10h00	71
3	Loselong	21.09.2023	Community Hall	10h00	63
4	Dryharts	12.09.2023	Tribal hall	10h00	38
5	Pudumoe	07.09.2023	Community Hall	16h00	53
5	Matlhako 1	12.09.2023	Community Hall	16h00	73
5	Matlhako 2	12.09.2023	Kgotla	10h00	41
6	Mogopela Ext	19.09.2023	Mogopela	16h00	101
6	Myra	19.09.2024	Myra Kgotla	14h00	20
6	Mogopela A	14.09.2023	Primary School	15h00	69
6	Mogopela B	19.10.2023	Mogopela Primary	15h00	59
7	Matlhabababa	26.09.2023	Matlhababa	10h00	
7	Gasebuso	21.09.2023	Gasebuso	13h00	59
7	Leshobo	20.09.2023	Leshobo Hall	10h00	35
7	Mokgareng/Ntokwe	18.09.2023	Agric Office	10h00	112
7	Letlhapong	21.09.2023	Letlhapong	10h00	46
7	Motlhajeng	26.09.2023	Motlhajeng	10h00	
8	Diretsaneng	26.09.2023	Kgotla	12h00	34
8	Lokgabeng	21.09.2023	Kgotla	10h00	54
8	Rooival	21.09.2023	Kgotla	15h30	65
8	Matolong	22.09.2023	Matolong Crech	10h00	49
8	Ext 6	22.09.2023	Ext 6 Park	16h00	41
8	Itireleng	25.09.2023	Kgotla	10h00	
8	Ext 7	25.09.2023	Construction site	16h30	55
9	Thomeng	06.09.2023	Community Hall	10h00	19
9	Draaihoek	12.09.2023	Kgotla	10h00	44
9	Buxton	13.09.2023	Community Hall	10h00	38
9	Mocweding	19.09.2023	Sassa structure	11h00	65
9	Marotaneng	20.09.2023	Sedibeng structure	10h00	62
9	Takaneng	26.09.2023	Kgotla	10h00	52
9	Tamasikwa	27.09.2023	Kgotla	10h00	62
10	Mamashokwane	12.09.2023	Kgotla	10h00	47
10	Cokonyane (Moseja)	14.09.2023	Cokonyane Community hall	10h00	41
10	Madibaneng	21.09.2023	Kgotla	15h00	20
10	Hellenspan	07.09.2023	Kgotla	10h00	46
10	Cokonyane & Moseja	14.09.2023	Cokonyane Community hall	10h00	51
10	Modimong	21.09.2023	Kgotla	10h00	23
10	Phache	07.09.2023	Kgotla	15h00	40
10	Setlhabeng	20.09.2023	Kgotla	15h00	33
11					40
11	Lokaleng & Machonisa	14.09.2023	Seile Primary Sch	15h30	61
11	Khobicwane & Silver tank	13.09.2023	Kasienyane kgotla	15h30	83
11					32
12	Lethwanyeng	16.10.2023	Kgotla	09h00	43
12	Mmanokwane -Kuaneng	09.10.2023	Morwe Middle Sch	09h00	23
12	Nhole	12.10.2023	Nhole Primary Sch	09h00	14
12	Manokwane	11.10.2023	Kgotla	10h00	44
12	Randstad	19.10.2023	Community Hall	09h00	37

GTLM - CBP MEETING REGISTER-2024-25

WARD	VILLAGE/SECTION	DATE	VENUE	TIME	NU OF PEOPLE ATTENDED
13	Blekkies	07.09.2023	Thoteng Quarry	10h00	18
13	Ditshilong 2	12.09.2023	Sports Ground	16h30	76
13	Nommer 1	05.09.2023	Tshilo-Old Milling	16h00	47
13	Kgatlang	18.09.2023	Sethlare	16h30	38
13	Ditshilong 1	06.09.2023	Black Hawks Ground	16h00	
13	Veertien	20.09.2023	Molale's Kgotla	16h30	56
13	Ext 5	21.09.2023	Police station Entrance	16h30	52
13	Chiefscourt	05.09.2023	Baphuduhutswana Tribal Hall	10h00	9
13	Pinagare	21.09.2023	Police station	16h30	
14	Manthe	29.11.2023	Manthe Tribal Hall	10h00	39
14	Pitsong	30.11.2023	Pitsong Community hall	10h00	
14	Seodi Park	30.11.2023	Seodi Park	17h00	69
15	Molelema (Leobong)	11.09.2023	Molelema (Leobong)	09h00	
15	Vergenoeg	11.09.2023	Vergenoeg	12h00	
15	Khudutlou	11.09.2023	Khutlou Hall	15h00	
16	Dikhuting	05.09.2023	Kgotla	10h00	64
16	GaMokake	05.09.2023	Community Hall	12h00	18
16	Graspan	12.09.2-023	Kgotla	10h00	50
16	Mothanthanyaneng	12.09.2023	Gobopamang Primary sch	14h00	38
16	Morokweng	20.09.2023	Sassa Paypoint	10h00	75
16	Longaneng	20.09.2023	Thusong centre	12h30	30
17	GaModuana	12.09.2023	Kgotla	10h00	51
17	Bogosing Ext	12.09.2023	Setlhare sa kopano	16h00	47
17	Magogong Roma	13.09.2023	OJ Saku (Kgotla)	10h00	44
17	Magogong Clinic & Central	13.09.2023	Kgotla (Morweng)	14h00	94
17	Maphoitsile (Billy,Ditom,Leng,Santap	14.09.2023	Kgotla (K Saku)	10h00	42
17	Maphoitsile (Kgapam & Dikampeng)	14.09.2023	Maphoitsile Comm Hall	14h00	28
18	Diplankeng Village	12.09.2023	Diplankeng Sassa Community Hall	12:00	48
18	Diphitsing Village	14.09.2023	Diphitsing Community Hall	12h00	53
18	Modutung Village	19.09.2023	Modutung Community Hall	12h00	43
18	Modutung Village	19.09.2023	Modutung Upper	15h00	
19	Tlapeng	27.09.2023	Tlapeng Sports ground	10h00	26
19	Lower Majeakgoro	20.09.2023	Community Hall	10h00	62
19	Upper Majeakgoro	22.09.2023	Upper Majeakgoro	10h00	37
20	Kgomotso	26.09.2023	Kgomotso CCC	10H00	51
20	Madithamaga	26.09.2023	Kgotla	12h00	45
20	Losasaneng	20.09.2023	MPCC	14H00	66
20	Thota-Ya-Tau	27.09.2023	Close ground	10h00	57
20	Kameelput	27.09.2023	MTC Church	14h00	43
20	Ikageng	27.09.2023	Setlhareng	12h00	68
21	Mountain View	22.09.2023	Mountain View	10h00	39
21	Sekhing	04.10.2023	BaGaMothibi Tribal Hall	10h00	25
21	Seoding	26.09.2023	Community hall	10h00	42
21	Rietfontein	03.10.2023	Kgotla	10h00	81
22	Shaleng	02.08.2023	Community hall	10h00	24
22	Gataote	26.09.2023	Community hall	14h00	52
22	Mammutla	26.09.2023	Community hall	10h00	8
22	Madipelesa	14.09.2023	Madipelesa	11h00	29
23	Kokomeng	26.09.2023	SASSA Paypoint	11h00	86
23	Tlapeng 2	14.09.2023	Community Hall	12h00	45
23	Matsheng	28.09.2023	Community Hall	10h30	57
23	Tlapeng 1	14.09.2023	Community Hall	15h00	45
24	Majaneng	14.09.2023	Majaneng	14h00	36
24	Mokasa 2	14.09.2023	Community hall	10h00	150

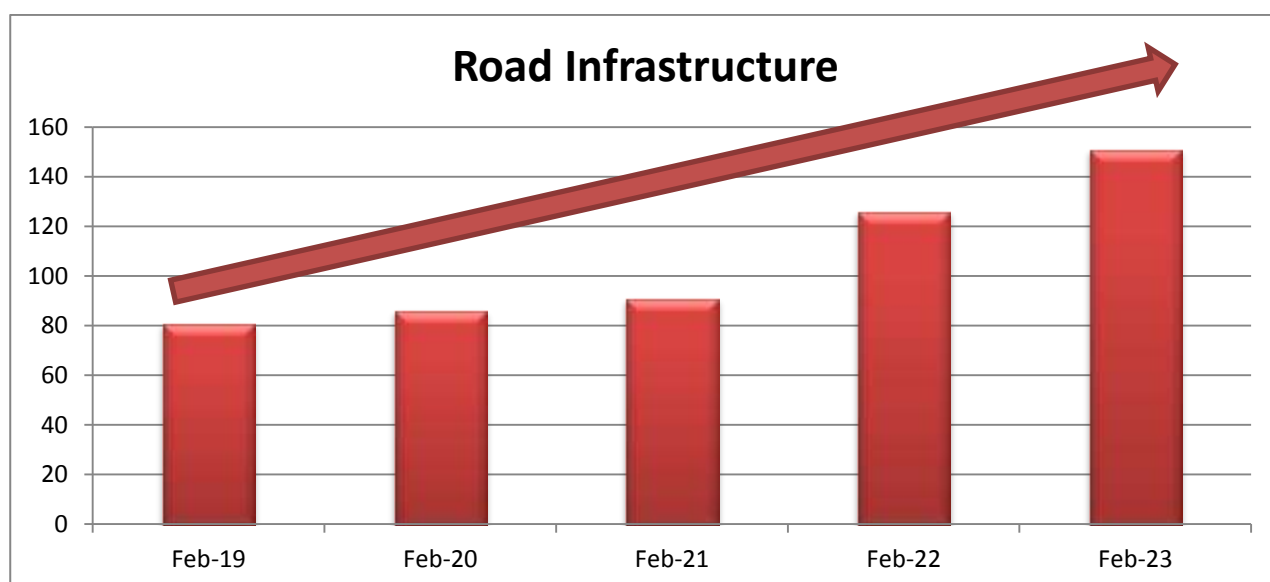
5.4.2. CBP - ANALYSIS OF PRIORITY NEEDS IDENTIFIED PER SECTOR

The Table and Graph below reflects the number of times that a sector was listed under the top three priorities. This gives an indication of the most important sectors or issues that need to be addressed in the IDP, Budget and SDBIPs and where resources must be allocated to ensure that the most important priorities of the communities are addressed.

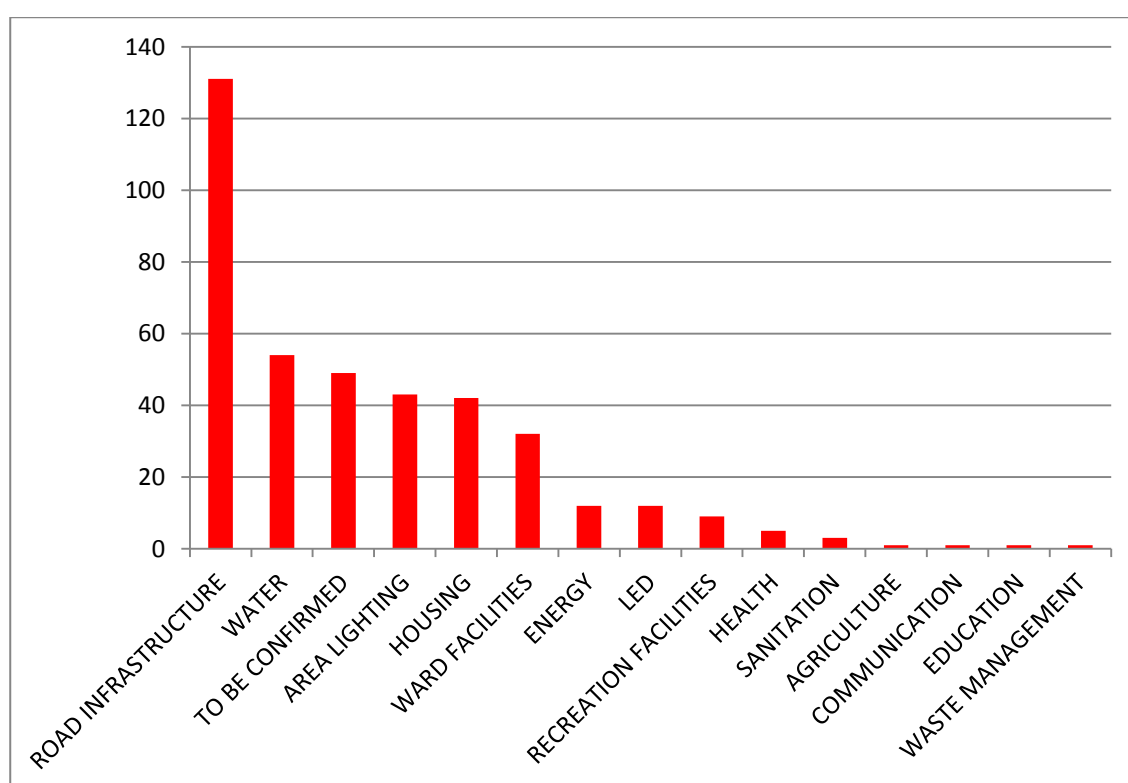
The information as reflected on the consolidated CBP Analysis is crucial to inform the Project Phase and the planning of the Project Task Teams of GTLM, The Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality, Parastatals and The Provincial Sector Departments to ensure resources are focused on the needs as identified by the communities.

SECTOR		Feb-19 HITS	Feb-20 HITS	Feb-21 HITS	Feb-22 HITS	Feb-23 HITS	Feb-24 HITS	TOTAL
1	Road Infrastructure	81	86	91	126	151	131	655
2	Water	50	57	62	72	63	54	342
3	Area Lighting	39	44	43	57	45	43	264
4	Housing	22	28	29	42	43	42	180
5	Ward Buildings	40	36	33	39	35	32	183
6	Recreation	10	10	11	9	14	9	54
7	Electricity	9	6	8	5	14	12	51
8	LED	14	12	11	13	10	12	75
9	Education	8	7	6	6	6	1	33
10	Health	5	7	7	6	5	5	30
11	Sanitation	0	3	5	6	5	3	19
12	Cemeteries	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
13	Communication	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
14	Land	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
15	Refuse Removal	0	1	1	1	1	1	4

The Feb 2024 figures is lower than the previous year due to the fact that the priorities for some villages still need to be confirmed by the respective wards.



CBP PRIORITIES - FEB 2024	
SECTOR	HITS
ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE	131
WATER	54
TO BE CONFIRMED	49
AREA LIGHTING	43
HOUSING	42
WARD FACILITIES	32
ENERGY	12
LED	12
RECREATION FACILITIES	9
HEALTH	5
SANITATION	3
AGRICULTURE	1
COMMUNICATION	1
EDUCATION	1
WASTE MANAGEMENT	1
TOTAL	396



All spheres of government relevant to the provision of Road Infrastructure and Water Services must take note of the graph. It is a clear indication that these two sectors need urgent intervention and allocation of resources.

The decaying condition of the road infrastructure was listed 131 times and does have a negative impact on the economic drivers in the entire GTLM. Most connector roads have to be re-gravelled due to the fact that the bedrock is surfacing and the final layer has been totally washed away meaning that the road surface level is lower than the road shoulders making storm water management impossible. This also caused severe ponding, changing roads into rivers, which resulted into damage to vehicles and property.

Water is a basic service and was ranked the 2nd highest sector, mentioned 54 times, that needs attention. This indicator is a matter for concern and must be addressed urgently.

5.4.3. CBP REGISTER OF COMMUNITY PRIORITY NEEDS (NOT A PROJECT REGISTER)

The following table is a register of the 3 highest priorities for each village per ward. It is of utmost importance to note that this is not a project register but only a register of priority needs as identified by the communities to assist all relevant stakeholders in local government to do informed and pro-active planning to improve service delivery:

(Please note that this Table is available in Excel Format at the GTLM IDP Unit which can be used to filter and sort specific sectors relevant to relevant departments.)

2024-25 GTLM - CBP PRIORITIES AS AT => March 2024				
WARD	VILLAGE	PRIORITY	DESCRIPTION	CORRECTIONS MADE BY WARD CLLRS
1	Boipelo	1	RDP Houses	
1	Boipelo	2	LED	
1	Boipelo	3	Recreational facilities	
1	Boipelo Extension	1	Housing	
1	Boipelo Extension	2	Electricity	
1	Boipelo Extension	3	Sanitation	
1	Lykso	1	Electricity	
1	Lykso	2	RDP Houses	
1	Lykso	3	LED	
1	Qhoo	1	Internal roads	
1	Qhoo	2	Electricity(Infills)	
1	Qhoo	3	Clinic (Health facility)	
1	Reivilo	1	Electricity (Prepaid)	
1	Reivilo	2	Grazing land	
1	Reivilo	3	Internal roads (Pavement)	
1	Vaaltyn	1	Road Infrastructure (Pavement)	
1	Vaaltyn	2	High mast lights	
1	Vaaltyn	3	Recreational Facilities (Cover ground)	
1	Qale village	1	High mast lights	
1	Qale village	2	Sanitation	
1	Qale village	3	RDP Houses	
2	Khaukhwe	1	Internal roads	
2	Khaukhwe	2	Stormwater management	
2	Khaukhwe	3	Community Hall	
2	Maganeng	1	Community Hall	
2	Maganeng	2	High mast lights	
2	Maganeng	3	Electrification Project	
2	Moretele	1	Community Hall	
2	Moretele	2	Internal roads	
2	Moretele	3	High mast lights	
2	Ntswanahatshe	1	Internal roads (Mmabeki to Moncho up to lekung graveyard down to Molale's house	
2	Ntswanahatshe	2	Stormwater drainage (Bezelwane church to new stance,down to the river	
2	Ntswanahatshe	3	High mast lights	
3	Choseng	1	Ext of water pipes	
3	Choseng	2	Road Infrastructure	
3	Choseng	3	RDP Houses	
3	Karelstad	1	Road Infrastructure	
3	Karelstad	2	RDP Houses	
3	Karelstad	3	Stormwater	
3	Loselong	1	Road Infrastructure	
3	Loselong	2	RDP Houses	
3	Loselong	3	Sports Facilities	
3	Mase	1	Community Hall	
3	Mase	2	High mast lights	
3	Mase	3	Internal roads	
3	Matlapaneng	1	Internal roads	
3	Matlapaneng	2	Houses	
3	Matlapaneng	3	Electricity	
3	Sedibeng	1	Ward Building	
3	Sedibeng	2	Water	

2024-25 GTLM - CBP PRIORITIES AS AT => March 2024

WARD	VILLAGE	PRIORITY	DESCRIPTION	CORRECTIONS MADE BY WARD CLLRS
3	Sedibeng	3	Road Infrastructure	
4	Dryharts station	1	Road Infrastructure	
4	Dryharts station	2	High mast lights	
4	Dryharts station	3	Water (Ext of standpipes	
4	Lohathheng	1	Road Infrastructure	
4	Lohathheng	2	High mast lights	
4	Lohathheng	3	LED	
4	Pompong	1	Road Infrastructure	
4	Pompong	2	High mast lights	
4	Pompong	3	Water (Ext of standpipes	
5	Matlhako I	1	High Mast Lights	
5	Matlhako I	2	Pavement Road	
5	Matlhako I	3	RDP houses	
5	Matlhako II	1	Pavement Road	
5	Matlhako II	2	Water extention of pipes	
5	Matlhako II	3	RDP houses	
5	Pudimoe	1	Pavement Road	
5	Pudimoe	2	Wi – Fi installation	
5	Pudimoe	3	LED	
6	Mogopela A	1	Use previous	
6	Mogopela A	2	Use previous	
6	Mogopela A	3	Use previous	
6	Mogopela B	1	Roads Infrastructure	
6	Mogopela B	2	Water	
6	Mogopela B	3	Housing	
6	Mogopela Extension	1	Electricity	
6	Mogopela Extension	2	Road Infrastructure	
6	Mogopela Extension	3	Water (Extension)	
6	Myra	1	Water (Ext of standpipes	
6	Myra	2	RDP Houses	
6	Myra	3	Electricity	
6	Myra (Raditshidi)	1	Road Infrastructure (Internal roads)	
6	Myra (Raditshidi)	2	DRP Houses	
6	Myra (Raditshidi)	3	Water (Ext of standpipes	
6	Myra(Siting Pollar	1	Road Infrastructure	
6	Myra(Siting Pollar	2	Clinic (Health facility)	
6	Myra(Siting Pollar	3	RDP Houses	
6	Myra(Machuakeng)	1	Road Infrastructure	
6	Myra(Machuakeng)	2	RDP Houses	
6	Myra(Machuakeng)	3	High mast lights	
7	Ditompong	1	Acces road	26-Mar-24
7	Ditompong	2	Water	
7	Ditompong	3	Multipurpose Centre	
7	Gasebuso	1	Acces road	26-Mar-24
7	Gasebuso	2	RDP houses	
7	Gasebuso	3	Crech	
7	Leshobo	1	Road Infrastructure	26-Mar-24
7	Leshobo	2	RDP Houses	
7	Leshobo	3	Water	
7	Letlhapong	1	Road & stormwater	26-Mar-24
7	Letlhapong	2	Highmast lights	
7	Letlhapong	3	RDP Houses	
7	Letlhapong	1	Road & stormwater	26-Mar-24
7	Letlhapong	2	Higmast lights	
7	Letlhapong	3	RDP houses	
7	Matlhababa/Motlhajeng	1	Acces road	26-Mar-24
7	Matlhababa/Motlhajeng	2	Water	
7	Matlhababa/Motlhajeng	3	RDP	
7	Mokgareng/Roma	1	Stormwater	26-Mar-24
7	Mokgareng Roma	2	Acces road	
7	Mokgareng Roma	3	Extension of stand pipes	
7	Ntokwe	1	Community Hall	26-Mar-24
7	Ntokwe	2	Water	
7	Ntokwe	3	RDP Houses	
8	Diretsaneng	1	Road	
8	Diretsaneng	2	Road & storm water	

2024-25 GTLM - CBP PRIORITIES AS AT => March 2024

WARD	VILLAGE	PRIORITY	DESCRIPTION	CORRECTIONS MADE BY WARD CLLRS
8	Diretsaneng	3	RDP	
8	Itireleng	1	Road	
8	Itireleng	2	Water	
8	Itireleng	3	Rdp	
8	Matolong	1	Road (paving-connector road from Task N18 vs Matolong)	
8	Matolong	2	Water (extension of pipes from Kganyane to Letshabo Street).	
8	Matolong	3	Multipurpose centre	
8	Rooiwal	1	Internal road	
8	Rooiwal	2	High mass lights	
8	Rooiwal	3	Multipurpose center	
8	Taung Ext 4 (Depot)	1		Use the previous one
8	Taung Ext 4 (Depot)	2		
8	Taung Ext 4 (Depot)	3		
8	Taung Ext 6	1	Internal road	
8	Taung Ext 6	2	Housing backlog	
8	Taung Ext 6	3	Multipurpose centre	
8	Taung Ext 7	1	Road	
8	Taung Ext 7	2	High mass light	
8	Taung Ext 7	3	Water	
9	Buxton	1	Water (Ext of standpipes	
9	Buxton	2	RDP Houses	
9	Buxton	3	High mast lights	
9	Dryhoek	1	Internal & access roads	
9	Dryhoek	2	MPCC	
9	Dryhoek	3	Stormwater	
9	Marotaneng	1	Multipurpose centre	
9	Marotaneng	2	High mast lights	
9	Marotaneng	3	Acces roads	
9	Motsweding	1	Stormwater drainage	
9	Motsweding	2	MPCC	
9	Motsweding	3	Internal & acces roads	
9	Takaneng	1	Internal & acces roads	
9	Takaneng	2	Multipurpose centre	
9	Takaneng	3	RDP Houses	
9	Tamasikwa	1	Area lighting	
9	Tamasikwa	2	Multipurpose centre	
9	Tamasikwa	3	Acces roads	
9	Thomeng	1	Water (Ext of standpipes	
9	Thomeng	2	Internal roads	
9	Thomeng	3	High mast lights	
10	Cokonyane	1	Tshipa to Mapoo internal road	
10	Cokonyane	2	Water Reservoir	
10	Cokonyane	3	RDP Houses	
10	Hellenspan	1	LED (Paultry farm)	
10	Hellenspan	2	Internal roads	
10	Hellenspan	3	RDP Houses	
10	Madibaneng	1	Multipurpose centre	
10	Madibaneng	2	RDP Houses	
10	Madibaneng	3	Park	
10	Mamashokwane	1	Multipurpose centre	
10	Mamashokwane	2	Internal roads	
10	Mamashokwane	3	RDP Houses	
10	Modimong	1	Recreational facilities (sports ground)	
10	Modimong	2	RDP Houses	
10	Modimong	3	LED (Chicken poultry)	
10	Moseja	1	LED (Gardening and food security)	
10	Moseja	2	Kanyane Internal road	
10	Moseja	3	Recreational facilities	
10	Phache	1	High mast lights	
10	Phache	2	LED (Food security)	
10	Phache	3	Internal roads	
10	Setlhabeng	1	Internal roads (Seodigeng to Molokwane)	
10	Setlhabeng	2	Ext of water pipes	
10	Setlhabeng	3	RDP Houses	

2024-25 GTLM - CBP PRIORITIES AS AT => March 2024				
WARD	VILLAGE	PRIORITY	DESCRIPTION	CORRECTIONS MADE BY WARD CLLRS
11	Khibicwane Central	1	Ext of water pipes	
11	Khibicwane Central	2	Road from Lesang Kasienyane ,via Tshiamo bottle store to Star Pheko	
	Khibicwane Central	3	High mast lights	
11	Khibicwane Ext	1	Water (Ext of standpipes	
11	Khibicwane Ext	2	Acces road (From bridge to Rre Monnamorwa	
11	Khibicwane Ext	3	High mast lights	
11	Khibicwane(silver tank)	1	Road from Sejeso crossing via Kalabatane ,Maletsebele,silver tank to Cokonyane	
11	Khibicwane(silver tank)	2	Ext of water pipes	
11	Khibicwane(silver tank)	3	High mast lights	
11	Machonisa	1	Ext of water pipes	
11	Machonisa	2	Road from Seile to masimo	
11	Machonisa	3	High mast lights	
11	Lokaleng	1	Ext of water pipes	
11	Lokaleng	2	High mast lights	
11	Lokaleng	3	Road between Mmabana and Phudiidi hall passing Sebitlwane to Mmatlhaole	
12	Matharisi	1	Road from Kolong to Manoko joining D221	
12	Matharisi	2	Bridge between Randstad and Matharisi	
12	Matharisi	3	Highmast lights	
12	Garatompe	1	Pavement (Road Infrustructure) From Pitiri to Mrs Nhlathi	
12	Garatompe	2	Ext of Water pipes	
12	Garatompe	3	High mast lights	
12	Manokwane Kuaneng	1	Road Infrustructure (From Nxonga joining D221 to Matharisi (2) Pavement form D221,Ntehelang to Moroe `s street	
12	Manokwane Kuaneng	2	Clinic	
12	Manokwane Kuaneng	3	Ext of water pipes	
12	Lethwanyeng	1	Road Infrustructure (From D2221 to Gamokake)	
12	Lethwanyeng	2	Ext of water pipes	
12	Lethwanyeng	3	Human settlement (RDP Houses)	
12	Makwating	1		Outstanding
12	Makwating	2		
12	Makwating	3		
12	Manokwane Central	1	Pavement (Road Infrustructure) From Nhlathi to Mr Skweit ,joining D221	
12	Manokwane Central	2	Ext of water pipes	
12	Manokwane Central	3	High mast lights	
12	Nhole	1	Internal road/Pavement from St Pauls to Mothibi street	
12	Nhole	2	Ext of water pipes	
12	Nhole	3	Human settlement (RDP Houses)	
12	Kolong/Randstad	1	Road Infrustructure (Road from Tshwaro to Tshipomangwegape	
12	Kolong/Randstad	2	Road from Tshipi to Community hall straight to main road	
12	Kolong/Randstad	3	Water	
13	Blekkies/Thoteng	1	Road & stormwater (Theo to Kheswa)	
13	Blekkies/Thoteng	2	Stormwater(Palala to Manokwane river)	
13	Blekkies/Thoteng	3	Acces roads & stormwater (Chake to Thoteng)	
13	Chiefscourt	1	Road Infrustructure	
13	Chiefscourt	2	Local Economic Development	
13	Chiefscourt	3	Sport Facility	
13	Ditshilong 1	1	Road & stormwater	
13	Ditshilong 1	2	Road & stormwater	
13	Ditshilong 1	3	LED	
13	Ditshilong 2	1	Water (Ext of standpipes -Instalation of water tanks)	
13	Ditshilong 2	2	Road Infrustructure (Ntloyakhumo to Tlhasedi via Peco ,Thomas tuckshop)	
13	Ditshilong 2	3	Infills	
13	Kgatleng	1	Road & stormwater	

2024-25 GTLM - CBP PRIORITIES AS AT => March 2024				
WARD	VILLAGE	PRIORITY	DESCRIPTION	CORRECTIONS MADE BY WARD CLLRS
13	Kgatleng	2	Stormwater (Gabion Baskets)	
13	Kgatleng	3	Stormwater (Cement shield/Wall for Yards(End of street)	
13	Nommer 1	1	Road Infrastructure(Kewapeleto Gaothusi Family	
13	Nommer 1	2	Road Infrastructure (Mma Motati to Atisang Family	
13	Nommer 1	3	Sports Facility (Red Sea Sports Ground	
13	Pinagare-Agrig	1	Road Infrastructure (Tsineng to Pinagare School)	
13	Pinagare-Agrig	2	Highmast lights	
13	Pinagare-Agrig	3	Road Infrastructure (Pinagare small bridgeto Matlhati-Mokgothu	
13	Taung Ext 5	1	Road & stormwater (Kehilwe to Makgale road)	
13	Taung Ext 5	2	Road Infrastructure (Seanyane to Molale via sewerage to College entrance)	
13	Taung Ext 5	3	Highmast lights	
13	Veertien	1	Road & stormwater (Tsineng to Morolwane)	
13	Veertien	2	Stormwater (Puduiidi hall to Lekoko Family)	
13	Veertien	3	LED	
14	Manthe	1	Internal road (From Roma to Taung Dam)	
14	Manthe	2	Internal road (RDP road)	
14	Manthe	3	Stormwater (Along D208 & Pavement to Tribal hall,to the river	
14	Picong	1	Internal road (Pavement from Kgofla to cemtries,community hallthrough Tshite Primary sch,Zcc to NICC then cemetery	
14	Picong	2	Ext of water pipes	
14	Picong	3	RDP Houses	
14	Seodi Park	1	Internal road (From cooperate bakery to tarred road,via Serasengwe prim school	
14	Seodi Park	2	Community Hall	
14	Seodi Park	3	Stormwater	
15	Khudutlou	1	Water (Ext of standpipes	
15	Khudutlou	2	Electricity	
15	Khudutlou	3	Internal roads	
15	Molelema (Leobong)	1	Internal roads	
15	Molelema (Leobong)	2	Water	
15	Molelema (Leobong)	3	Community Hall	
15	Vergenoeg	1	Internal roads	
15	Vergenoeg	2	Electricity (Infills)	
15	Vergenoeg	3	Water	
16	Dikhuting	1	Electrification of water pump & extension of water pipes	
16	Dikhuting	2	Electrification of new stance & infills	
16	Dikhuting	3	Multipurpose centre	
16	GaMokake	1	Paving of connector road (From Picong to Gamokake)	
16	GaMokake	2	High mast lights	
16	GaMokake	3	Ext of water pipes	
16	Graspan	1	Multipurpose centre	
16	Graspan	2	DRP Houses	
16	Graspan	3	Ext of water pipes	
16	Longaneng	1	Road & stormwater	
16	Longaneng	2	Community Hall	
16	Longaneng	3	RDP Houses	
16	Morokweng	1	RDP Houses	
16	Morokweng	2	Connector road (From Morokweng to Manthe)	
16	Morokweng	3	Multipurpose centre	
16	Mothanthanyaneng	1	Ext of water pipes	
16	Mothanthanyaneng	2	Pavement of main road (Mothanthanyaneng via clinic,Gobopamang to Community hall	
16	Mothanthanyaneng	3	Toilets at cemtries	
17	Bogosieng Ext	1	Roads & stormwater	
17	Bogosieng Ext	2	Water (Ext of standpipes	
17	Bogosieng Ext	3	Skills development & Training	

2024-25 GTLM - CBP PRIORITIES AS AT => March 2024

WARD	VILLAGE	PRIORITY	DESCRIPTION	CORRECTIONS MADE BY WARD CLLRS
17	Ga-Moduana	1	Water (Ext of standpipes	
17	Ga-Moduana	2	Roads & stormwater	
17	Ga-Moduana	3	Multipurpose centre	
17	Magogong Central	1	Internal roads (Paving)	
17	Magogong Central	2	High mast lights	
17	Magogong Central	3	Stormwater channel	
17	Magogong Clinic	1	Roads & stormwater	
17	Magogong Clinic	2	High mast lights	
17	Magogong Clinic	3	Water (Ext of standpipes	
17	Magogong Roma	1	Stormwater channel	
17	Magogong Roma	2	Internal roads (Paving)	
17	Magogong Roma	3	Multipurpose centre	
17	Maphoitsile (Dikamp & Kgapamadi)	1	Water (Ext of standpipes	
17	Maphoitsile (Dikamp & Kgapamadi)	2	Internal roads (Paving)	
17	Maphoitsile (Dikamp & Kgapamadi)	3	Stormwater channel	
17	Maphoitsile (Bill,Dipom,Lenga,Sntap	1	Roads & stormwater	
17	Maphoitsile (Bill,Dipom,Lenga,Sntap	2	High mast lights	
17	Maphoitsile (Bill,Dipom,Lenga,Sntap	3	Water (Ext of standpipes	
18	Dipitshing	1	Water	
18	Dipitshing	2	Internal & Acces roads	
18	Dipitshing	3	High mast lights	
18	Diplankeng	1	RDP Houses	
18	Diplankeng	2	Dumping site	
18	Diplankeng	3	Water & sanitation	
18	Modutung	1	Roads & stormwater	
18	Modutung	2	Water	
18	Modutung	3	DRP Houses	
18	Sebatleng	1	Water	
18	Sebatleng	2	Health facility (Two room clinic	
18	Sebatleng	3	Internal Acces road	
19	Lower Majeakgoro	1	Internal rodas (From main road junction via Tselathuto sec to Mothei stop	
19	Lower Majeakgoro	2	Stormwater drainage channel	
19	Lower Majeakgoro	3	High mast lights	
19	Upper Majeakgoro	1	Internal road (From Ntswentlhane -Mokgoja to Tribal kgotla (3km)	
19	Upper Majeakgoro	2	Road & stormwater infrustructure	
19	Upper Majeakgoro	3	Z325 Connector to Lower Majeakgoro	
19	Tlapeng	1	Multipurpose centre	
19	Tlapeng	2	Roads & stormwater	
19	Tlapeng	3	High mast lights	
20	Ikageng	1		Use the previous one
20	Ikageng	2		
20	Ikageng	3		
20	Kameelput	1	Water	
20	Kameelput	2	Highmast lights	
20	Kameelput	3	Internal roads	
20	Kgomotso	1	Water Reticulation (Ext of water pipes)	
20	Kgomotso	2	Community hall	
20	Kgomotso	3	Sports Complex	
20	Losasaneng	1	Internal roads	
20	Losasaneng	2	Water Reticulation	
20	Losasaneng	3	Clinic	
20	Madithamaga	1	Water Reticulation	
20	Madithamaga	2	Community hall	
20	Madithamaga	3	Internal roads	
20	Thota-Ya-Tau	1	Water Reticulation	
20	Thota-Ya-Tau	2	Internal roads	
20	Thota-Ya-Tau	3	High mast lights	
21	Mashatara (Mountain View)	1	Road Infrustructure	
21	Mashatara(Mountain View)	2	Water (pipeline extension/network)	
21	Mashatara(Mountain View)	3	Community Hall	
21	Rietfontein	1	Community Hall	

2024-25 GTLM - CBP PRIORITIES AS AT => March 2024				
WARD	VILLAGE	PRIORITY	DESCRIPTION	CORRECTIONS MADE BY WARD CLLRS
21	Rietfontein	2	Road Infrastructure	
21	Rietfontein	3	Storm Water	
21	Sekhing	1	(1) Road Infrastructure (Internal road From Moitse Family to Methodist church via Phelehu, to Kgomoiso Village (2) Maine Family to Phelehu, via Might	
21	Sekhing	2	Library	
21	Sekhing	3	Community Hall	
21	Seoding	1	Internal Road	
21	Seoding	2	RDP Houses	
21	Seoding	3	High Mast Lights	
22	Gataote	1	Tareroad (From Losasaneng, Gataote to Mamutla	
22	Gataote	2	High Mast Lights	
22	Gataote	3	5km pavement	
22	Madipelesa	1	Connector road between Shaleng, Madipelesa & Rietfontein	
22	Madipelesa	2	Community Hall	
22	Madipelesa	3	High Mast Lights	
22	Mamutla	1	Community Hall	
22	Mamutla	2	Upgrading Of Tar Road	
22	Mamutla	3	Disaster houses	
22	Shaleng	1	3Km Paving	
22	Shaleng	2	Highmast lights	
22	Shaleng	3	Multipurpose Centre	
23	Kokomeng	1	RDP Houses	
23	Kokomeng	2	Stormwater	
23	Kokomeng	3	Pavement (Internal roads)	
23	Matsheng	1	Moseja acces bridge	
23	Matsheng	2	Stand pipes (Water)	
23	Matsheng	3	RDP Houses	
23	Tlapeng 1	1	Internal roads (Pavement)	
23	Tlapeng 1	2	Ext of standpipes	
23	Tlapeng 1	3	RDP Houses	
23	Tlapeng 2	1	Internal road (Pavevement)	
23	Tlapeng 2	2	Ext of standpipes	
23	Tlapeng 2	3	RDP Houses	
24	Majaneng	1	Higmast lights	24-Mar-24
24	Majaneng	2	Thusong Centre	
24	Majaneng	3	RDP Houses	
24	Mokasa 1	1	Rad D214	24-Mar-24
24	Mokasa 1	2	Thusong Centre	
24	Mokasa 1	3	RDP Houses	
24	Mokasa 2	1	High mast lights	24-Mar-24
24	Mokasa 2	2	Internal roads	
24	Mokasa 2	3		
24	Takapori	1	Thusong Centre	24-Mar-24
24	Takapori	2	RDP	
24	Takapori	3	Acces road (Pavement)	
8&24	Lokgabeng	1	High mass light	24-Mar-24
8&24	Lokgabeng	2	Access road & storm water	
8&24	Lokgabeng	3	RDP	

6. PHASE II

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

6.1. GTLM - POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

Powers and functions of municipalities

The Constitution contains two main sections for dealing with the powers and functions of municipalities, namely section 156 and 229. Section 156 reflects the powers and functions of municipalities whilst section 229 contains Municipal fiscal powers and functions. It must be borne in mind that the Constitution sits at the top of the legislative hierarchy; consequently no national or provincial legislation may contain provisions which conflict with those contained within the Constitution.

Section 156 of the Constitution states the following:

- (1) A municipality has executive authority in respect of, and has the right to administer
 - (a) the local government matters listed in Part B of Schedule 4 and Part B of Schedule 5; and
 - (b) any other matter assigned to it by national or provincial legislation.
- (2) A municipality may make and administer by-laws for the effective administration of the matters which it has the right to administer.
- (3) Subject to section 151(4), a by-law that conflicts with national or provincial legislation is invalid. If there is a conflict between a bylaw and national or provincial legislation that is inoperative because of a conflict referred to in section 149, the by-law must be regarded as valid for as long as that legislation is inoperative.
- (4) The national government and provincial governments must assign to a municipality, by agreement and subject to any conditions, the administration of a matter listed in Part A of Schedule 4 or Part A of Schedule 5 which necessarily relates to local government, if
 - (a) that matter would most effectively be administered locally; and
 - (b) the municipality has the capacity to administer it.
- (5) A municipality has the right to exercise any power concerning a matter reasonably necessary for, or incidental to, the effective performance of its functions.

Notice should be taken that GTLM is in the process of obtaining Housing Development Accreditation and is work in progress.

The powers and functions allocated to local government in terms of the Constitution section 156(1)(a) are as follows:

According to the Municipal Demarcation Board based on Section 156 of the Constitution and Section 84 of the Municipal Structures Act the following functions were assigned to Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality and Greater Taung Local Municipality.

Nu	Function	Definition	Function Assigned	Done By GTLM	Responsible GTLM Department	Comment
1	Air Pollution	Any change in the quality of the air that adversely affects human health or well-being or the ecosystems useful to mankind, now or in the future.	LM/DM Function	No	Na	Personnel Budget Limitations
2	Amusement Facilities (34. Public Places)	Beaches means the area for recreational opportunities and facilities along the sea shore available for public use and any other aspect in this regard which falls outside the competence of the national and provincial government. Amusement facilities means a public place for entertainment. The management, maintenance and control of any land or facility owned by the municipality for public use	Local Function	No	Na	Personnel Budget Limitations
3	Billboards & Display of Advertisements in Public Places	The display of written or visual descriptive material, any sign or symbol or light that is not intended solely for illumination or as a warning against danger which promotes the sale and / or encourages the use of goods and services found in: - streets - roads - throughfares - sanitary passages - squares or open spaces and or - private property The above definition excludes any aspect that may be covered by provincial or national legislation.	Local Function	Yes	SP&HS	
4	Building Regulations	The regulation, through by-laws, and legislated building regulations, of any temporary or permanent structure attached to, or to be attached to, the soil within the area of jurisdiction of a municipality, which must at least provide for: - Approval of building plans, - Building inspections, - Issue of completion certificates, and Control of operations and enforcement of contraventions of building regulations if not already provided for in national and provincial legislation.	Local Function	Yes	SP&HS	Enforcement of National Building Regulations
5	Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoria	The establishment, conduct and control of facilities for the purpose of disposing of human and animal remains. In addition, in relation to the district municipality, it means: The establishment, conduct and control of cemeteries and crematoria serving the area of a major proportion of municipalities in the district. And in relation to the local municipality, it means: The establishment, conduct and control of cemeteries and crematoria serving the area of the local municipality only.	Local Function	Yes	Community Social Services	
6	Child Care Facilities	Ensuring a safe and healthy environment within facilities not included in national and provincial legislation pertaining to child care facilities.	Local Function	No	Na	Personnel Budget Limitations
7	Cleansing	The cleaning of public streets, roads and other public spaces either manually or mechanically.	Local Function	Yes	Community Social Services	
8	Control of Public Nuisances	The regulation, control and monitoring of any activity, condition or thing that may adversely affect a person or a community The control and monitoring of any noise that adversely affects human health or well-being or the ecosystems useful to mankind, now or in the future	Local Function	Yes	SP&HS	
9	Control of Undertakings that Sell Liquor to the Public	The control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public that is permitted to do so in terms of provincial legislation, regulation and licenses, and includes an inspection service to monitor liquor outlets for compliance to license requirements in as far as such control and regulation are not covered by provincial legislation	Local Function	No	Na	Personnel Budget Limitations
10	Facilities for the Accommodation, Care and Burial of Animals	The provision of and/or the regulation, control and monitoring of facilities which provide accommodation and care for well or sick animals and the burial or cremation of animals, including monitoring of adherence to any standards and registration requirements outlined in legislation.	Local Function	No	Na	Personnel Budget Limitations
11	Fencing and Fences	Fencing and fences means ensuring the provision and maintenance and/or regulation of any boundary or deterrents to animals and pedestrians along streets or roads	Local Function	No	?	Personnel Budget Limitations
12	Fire Fighting Service	Any function not included in the definition applicable to a district municipality, including fighting and extinguishing of all fires; the rescue and protection of any person, animal or property in emergency situations not covered by other legislation or powers and functions.	LM/DM Function	No	?	Personnel Budget Limitations Assigned to The DM

Nu	Function	Definition	Function Assigned	Done By GTLM	Responsible GTLM Department	Comment
13	Integrated (IDP) Municipal Planning	<i>Municipal Planning means the compilation and implementation of an integrated development plan in terms of the Systems Act. Additionally in relation to the district municipality "municipal planning" means: Integrated development planning for the district as a whole, including a framework for integrated development plans of all municipalities in the area of the district municipality. Additionally in relation to the local municipality "municipal planning" means: Integrated development planning for the local municipality in accordance with the framework for integrated development plans prepared by the district municipality</i>	Local Function	Yes	Municipal Manager	
14	Levying of fees for Services Provided by LM		Local Function	Yes	Finance	
15	Levying of Rates on Property		Local Function	Yes	Finance	
16	Levying of Surcharges on Fees for Services Provided for or on behalf of the LM		Local Function	Yes	Finance	
17	Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public	<i>Ensuring the quality and the maintenance of food safety and hygiene related environmental health standards through regulation, a issuance of a certificate of acceptability and monitoring of any place that renders in the course of any commercial transaction the supply/handling of food intended for human consumption. Implement policy and regulations 'as provided for and prescribed in terms of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972) and the Health Act, 1977 (Act 63 of 1977), including the relevant regulations published under the mentioned Acts.</i>	Local Function	No	Na	Personnel Budget Limitations
18	Licensing of Dogs	<i>The control over the number and health status of dogs through a licensing mechanism</i>	Local Function	No	Na	Is the Function Still Relevant?
19	Local Amenities	<i>The provision, manage, preserve and maintenance of any municipal place, land, and building reserved for the protection of places or objects of scenic, natural, historical and cultural value or interest and the provision and control of any such or other facility for public use but excludes such places, land or buildings falling within competencies of national and provincial governments.</i>	Local Function	Yes	Community Social Services	
20	Local Roads and Streets	<i>The construction, maintenance, and control of a road which the public has the right to and includes, in addition to the roadway the land of which the road consists or over which the road extends and anything on that land forming part of, connected with, or belonging to the road. In relation to a district municipality it also means: Municipal roads which form an integral part of a road transport system for the area of the district municipality as a whole. In relation to a local municipality it also means a street in a built-up area.</i>	Local Function	Yes	Infrastructure Development	
21	Local Sport Facilities	<i>The provision, management and/or control of any sport facility within the municipal area.</i>	Local Function	Yes	Community Social Services	
22	Local Markets	<i>Fresh Produce Markets means: The establishment, operation, management, conduct, regulation and control of markets restricted to the selling of fresh products, vegetables, fruit, flowers, fish and meat. Markets means: The establishment, operation, management, conduct, regulation and/or control of markets other than fresh produce markets including market permits, location, times, conduct etc. In relation to a District Municipality it also means: The establishment, conduct and control of fresh produce markets serving the area of a major proportion of the municipalities in the district In relation to a Local Municipality it also means: The establishment, conduct and control of fresh produce markets serving the local municipality area only</i>	Local Function	Yes	LED	No capacity at Local Level
23	Municipal Abattoirs	<i>Municipal abattoirs means The establishment, conduct and/or control of facilities for the slaughtering of livestock and poultry In relation to a District Municipality it also means: The establishment, conduct and control of abattoirs serving the area of a major proportion of the municipalities in the district In relation to a Local Municipality it also means: The establishment, conduct and control of abattoirs serving the local municipality area only</i>	LM/DM Function	No	Na	Done by DM
24	Municipal Airports	<i>Municipal airport means a demarcated area on land or water or a building which is used or intended to be used, either wholly or in part, for the arrival or departure of aircraft which includes the establishment and maintenance of such facility including all infrastructure and services associated with an airport, and the regulation and control of the facility, but excludes airports falling within the competence of national and provincial governments Additionally, in relation to the district it is a "municipal airport" serving the area of the district municipality as a whole. In relation to the local municipality it is a "municipal airport" serving the area of the local municipality only.</i>	LM/DM Function	Yes	Infrastructure Development	Maintenance of the Airstrip.

Nu	Function	Definition	Function Assigned	Done By GTLM	Responsible GTLM Department	Comment
25	Municipal Health Service	According to the Minmec resolution in July 2002: Municipal Health Services to be defined as environmental health services, as defined in the latest draft of the National Health Bill, namely: for the protection, promotion and maintenance of human health, potable water quality monitoring, food control, waste management, control of premises, communicable disease control, vector control, environmental pollution control, disposal of the dead, chemical safety and noise control but excluding port health, malaria control and control of hazardous substances. This definition of municipal health service includes aspects of at least the following Schedule 4 Part B and Schedule 5 Part B functions: - o Air pollution - o Noise pollution - o Solid waste removal and & disposal - o Water and sanitation - o Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public - o Control of public nuisances - o Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals In order for the above definition of municipal health services to be enforceable, an amendment to at least the Municipal Structures Act will be required. The Minister for Provincial and Local Government has published regulations in the Government Gazette on 3 January 2003 for the municipal health services function, which will come into affect on 1 July 2004. In the interim, the MECs have made adjustments for the some of the functions listed above.	LM/DM Function	No	Na	Personnel Budget Limitations, No Infrastructure
26	Municipal Parks & Recreation	The provision, management, control and maintenance of any land, gardens or facility set aside for recreation, sightseeing and/or tourism and includes playgrounds but excludes sport facilities	Local Function	Yes	Community Social Services	
27	Municipal Planning (Town Planning)	Development and implementation of a town planning scheme or land use management scheme for the municipality including administration of development applications in terms of special consents and rezonings. It may therefore be advisable to establish integrated development planning and municipal planning as two separate functions.	Local Function	Yes	SP&HS	
28	Municipal Public Transport	In relation to the local municipality: The regulation and control, and where applicable, the provision of: ▪ Services for the carriage of passengers, whether scheduled or unscheduled, operated on demand along a specific route or routes or, where applicable, within a particular area ▪ Scheduled services for the carriage of passengers, owned and operated by the municipality, on specific routes In relation to the district means: The regulation of passenger transport services.	LM/DM Function	No	Na	Personnel Budget Limitations, No Fleet or Infrastructure
29	Municipal Public Works relating to any Function of the LM		LM/DM Function	No	Na	Personnel Budget Limitations
30	Noise Pollution	The control and monitoring of any noise that adversely affects human health or well-being or the ecosystems useful to mankind, now or in the future	LM/DM Function	No	Na	Personnel Budget Limitations
31	Pontoons, Ferries, Jetties, Piers & Harbours	Pontoons, ferries, jetties, piers and harbours, excluding the regulation of international and national shipping and matter related thereto, and matters falling within the competence of national and provincial governments	LM/DM Function	Na	Na	Not applicable to GTLM
32	Pounds	The provision, management, maintenance and control of any area or facility set aside by the municipality for the securing of any animal or object confiscated by the municipality in terms of its by-laws.	LM/DM Function	Yes	Community Social Services	
33	Promotion of Local Tourism for the Area	The promotion, marketing and, if applicable, the development, of any tourist attraction within the area of the municipality with a view to attract tourists; to ensure Accesss, and municipal services to such attractions, and to regulate, structure and control the tourism industry in the municipal area subject to any provincial and national legislation, and without affecting the competencies of national/provincial government pertaining to "nature conservation", "museums", "libraries" and "provincial cultural matters".	Local Function	Yes	LED	Assigned to the DM
34	Public Places	Amusement facilities means a public place for entertainment The management, maintenance and control of any land or facility owned by the municipality for public use.	Local Function	Yes	Community Social Services	

Nu	Function	Definition	Function Assigned	Done By GTLM	Responsible GTLM Department	Comment
35	Refuse Removal, Refuse Dumps and Solid Waste Disposal Sites	<i>"Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal"</i> Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal means the removal of any household or other waste and the disposal of such waste in an area, space or facility established for such purpose, and includes the provision, maintenance and control of any infrastructure or facility to ensure a clean and healthy environment for the inhabitants of a municipality In relation to the District municipality it means: Solid waste disposal sites, in so far as it relates to- (i) the determination of a waste disposal strategy for the district as a whole; (ii) the regulation of waste disposal strategy for the district as a whole; (iii) the establishment, operation and control of waste disposal sites, bulk waste transfer facilities and waste disposal facilities for more than one local municipality in the district. In relation to the Local Municipality it means: (i) The determination of a waste disposal strategy for the local municipality only (ii) The regulation of local waste disposal for the local municipality only (iii) The collection and removal of waste and transporting to a local waste disposal site, bulk transfer facility and district waste disposal site The establishment, operation and control of waste disposal sites, bulkwaste transfer facilities and waste disposal facilities for the local municipality only	Local Function	Yes	Community Social Services	
36	Retail Potable Water supply systems and domestic waste-water and sewerage disposal systems serving the area of the municipality	The establishment or procurement, where appropriate, operation, management and regulation of a potable water supply system, including the services and infrastructure required for the regulation of water conservation, purification, reticulation and distribution; bulk supply to local supply points, metering, tariffs setting and debt collection; and provision of appropriate education so as to ensure reliable supply of a sufficient quantity and quality of water and effective water use amongst end-users, including informal households, to support life and personal hygiene. <i>"Domestic waste-water and sewage disposal systems"</i> means The establishment or procurement, where appropriate,, provision, operation, management, maintenance and regulation of a system, including infrastructure, for the collection, removal, disposal and/or purification of human excreta and domestic waste-water to ensure minimum standard of services necessary for safe and hygienic households	Local Function	Yes	Infrastructure Development	GTLM is maintaining the service in areas as before amalgamation.
37	Retail Supply of Electricity and Gas	Bulk supply of electricity, which includes for the purposes of such supply, the transmission, distribution and, where applicable, the generation of electricity, and also the regulation, control and maintenance of the electricity reticulation network, tariff policies, monitoring of the operation of the facilities for adherence to standards and registration requirements, and any other matter pertaining to the provision of electricity in the municipal areas.	Local Function	Yes	Infrastructure Development	GTLM is rendering the service in licensed areas.
38	Street Lighting	The provision and maintenance of lighting for the illuminating of streets	LM/DM Function	Yes	Infrastructure Development	GTLM is rendering the service in licensed areas.
39	Street Trading	The control, regulation and monitoring of the selling of goods and services along a public pavement, road reserve and other public places but excluding the following: Fresh produce markets as defined above.	Local Function	Yes	SP&HS	
40	Storm Water Management in Built Areas	The management of systems to deal with storm water in built-up areas.	Local Function	Yes	Infrastructure Development	
41	Trading Regulations	The regulation of any area facility and/or activity related to the trading of goods and services within the municipal area not already being regulated by national and provincial legislation	Local Function	Yes	SP&HS	
42	Traffic and Parking	The management and regulation of traffic and parking within the area of the municipality including but not limited to, the control over operating speed of vehicles on municipal roads but excluding any provincial competences as specified in legislation.	Local Function	No	Na	Personnel Budget Limitations

6.2. VISION, MISSION & VALUES

The following Vision, Mission and Values were adopted by the 5TH Generation of Council during the Strategic Planning Session held from the 7th to the 10th of February 2022:

VISION

“A PROSPEROUS COMMUNITY THAT IS SOCIALLY, ENVIRONMENTALLY AND ECONOMICALLY SUSTAINABLE”

**“MORAFE O O ATLEGILENG O O BOTSALANO O O IPELANG KA SETSO
LE MORUO O O TSEPAMENG”**

**“‘N WELVARENDE GEMEENSKAP WAT SOSIAAL AANVAARBAAR,
OMGEWINGS VRIENDELIK EN EKONOMIES VOLHOUBAAR IS”**

MISSION

“Initiating and promoting sustainable socio-economic growth, that is accessible to development through agriculture, heritage, mining, Information Communication & Technology.”

VALUES

**BOTHO / CONSULTATION / TRANSPARENCY / ACCOUNTABILITY / INTEGRITY
/ PROFESSIONALISM**

6.3. A5 - STRATEGIC PLANNING SESSION

The Strategic Planning Session was held from during Feb 2024.

The session took into consideration the past performance relevant to the Annual Report, the Auditor General Report as well as the planned initiatives of all departments and some district and provincial departments.

The outcome of the session did inform future plans and programmes as well as items that need intervention.

The Final Outcome of The StratPlan will be included in the Final Draft and need to be addressed during the next Budget and Performance Cycle.

The issues that need urgent attention will be included in the SDBIP.

6.4. GTLM STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Local Objectives were developed for and are aligned to the 5 National Strategic Key Performance Areas and will be relevant for the next 5 year period.

The following table contains the Strategic Objectives that were reviewed at the Strategic Planning Session that was held from the 07th to the 10th of February 2022 that informs the SDBIPs of directorates:

National & Municipal KPA	Proposed Strategic Objective
Infrastructure Development & Service Delivery	Eradicate backlogs in order to improve access to services and ensure proper operations and maintenance
Infrastructure Development & Service Delivery	To maintain a reliable ICT Infrastructure and render effective end-user support
Infrastructure Development & Service Delivery	Improve the culture of reading
Infrastructure Development & Service Delivery	Promote compliance with National Building regulations
Infrastructure Development & Service Delivery	Promote integrated human settlements
Infrastructure Development & Service Delivery	Promoting security of land tenure
Infrastructure Development & Service Delivery	To maintain municipal amenities and public areas to promote a safe and healthy environment
Infrastructure Development & Service Delivery	To coordinate all disaster related incidents within the jurisdiction of the municipality.
Infrastructure Development & Service Delivery	To accelerate waste removal by providing waste removal in formal areas
Municipal Institutional Development and Transformation	Improve organisational cohesion and effectiveness
Local Economic Development	Create an environment that promotes development of local economy & facilitate job creation
Local Economic Development	To promote and unlock tourism development potential to ensure a preferred tourism destination status
Municipal Finance Viability & Management	To improve overall financial management in the municipality by developing & implementing appropriate systems and controls
Good Governance & Public Participation	Promote a participatory culture and good governance
Good Governance & Public Participation	To facilitate the flow of information between the municipality and its stakeholders
Good Governance & Public Participation	To promote the municipality as a Brand which strives for excellence
Municipal Institutional Development and Transformation	Build and strengthen the administrative, institutional and financial capabilities of the municipality
Infrastructure Development & Service Delivery	Promote literacy in communities through comprehensive library services
Infrastructure Development & Service Delivery	Promote a comprehensive management of all land development activities

7. PHASE III PROJECT PHASE

7.1. B3 - GTLM TOP LAYER SDBIP AND PROJECT REGISTER

The Final Top Layer SDBIP need to be approved by the Mayor by no later the 25th of June each year which is after the legislated approval date of the IDP and therefor the Final SDBIP with The Outcome Indicators (as an Annexure to the SDBIP) will automatically be considered to be part of the Final approved IDP.

7.2. B3 - CIRCULAR 88 - OUTCOME INDICATORS AS PER PLANNING TEMPLATE (ANNEXURE)

This section will be updated together with the SDBIP and is due by the 25th of June and will automatically form part of this Amended IDP after approval by The Mayor.

7.3. A4 - THE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL – “THE ONE PLAN”

[This section will be updated as soon as it has been updated by and received from the district meaning that the status quo remain]

The DDM – ONE PLAN is attached as Annexure A4 which contains projects relevant to Greater Taung.

The intention of these projects is to have a high impact on Local Economic Development and includes:

- The Revitalisation and expansion of the Vaal Harts/ Taung Irrigation Scheme
- Taung Skull Fossil Site
- Greater Taung Higher Education Hub

7.4. PROVINCIAL SECTOR DEPARTMENT PROJECTS

The following input was received from sector departments with regard to projects that will be implemented:

Dr Ruth S Mompoti District – Community Services – Community Outreach Programme:

AREA	DATES
Ganyesa	24-25 May 2023
Mamusa	21-22 June 2023
Christiana	19-20 July 2023
Taung	23-24 August 2023
Bloemhof	20-21 September 2023
Vryburg	18-19 October 2023
Morokweng	15-16 November 2023

Department of Education:

New Schools/Hostel:

Ikhutseng Primary	Vaaltyn	Initiation Stage
Nthapelang Primary	Matolong	Initiation Stage
New Pudumong Primary	Pudumong	Initiation Stage
New Letlhogile Secondary School	Molelema	Initiation Stage
Shaleng PS & Mothelesi SS	Shaleng	Planning Stage

Additional Classrooms:

Thate Molatlhwa Secondary	Lokaleng	2
Hartsrivier Primary	Motsweding	4
Joseph Saku Secondary	Magogong	6
PH Moeketsi	Taung Central	2
Bogosing secondary	Maphoitsile	2
Thusoetsile Secondary	Sekhing	4

Grade R Classroom Needs Identified:

Kopanang PS	Magogong	133
Thuso PS	Lokgabeng	104
Lokgabeng PS	Mokasa 2	92
Seile P.S	Lokaleng	69

Drilling of Boreholes and Maintenance:

Majeng Seconady	Kgomotso	50 000,00
Kebinelang Secondary	Manthe	250 000,00

Security Fencing:

Lykso Primary	Lykso
Reivilo High	Reivilo
Tshepang Thuto Primary	Reivilo
Kgosikeehe Primary	Taung
Ebetsamang Primary	Modimong
Onalerona Primary	Kgomotso
Letlhogile Secondary	Molelema
Raditshidi Primary	Myra
Marubising Secondary	Cokonyane
Pinagare secondary	Lokaleng
Kopanang Primary	Magogong
Retshegeditse Primary	Losasaneng
Relemogile Middle	Upper Majeakgoro
Tshipo Mangwegape Primary	Randstad
Walter Letsie Secondary	Manthe
Mokasa Primary	Mokasa 1
Keememang Primary	Graspan
Molelema Primary	Molelema
Selekeng Primary	Molelema
Ntikang Primary	Sedibeng
Ikhutseng Primary	Vaaltyn
Mankuroane Secondary School	Taung
Seoleseng Secondary	Vaaltyn
Dryharts Primary	Dryharts
Makgethe Middle School	Matsheng
Molehabangwe Primary School	Dryharts
Seile Primary School	Taung
Seabo Secondary School	Kokomeng
Totonyane Secondary School	Madipelesa

Sanitation:

Gabobidiwe Secondary	Buxton	500 000,00
Matlhare Moholo Primary	Lower Majeakgoro	500 000,00
Onalerona Primary	Kgomotso	300 000,00

Major Renovations:

13	Pudumong Secondary	Pudumong
18	Selekeng Primary	Molelema
20	Sekate Boijane Mahura Secondary	Dryharts
24	Matsheng Primary	Matsheng

Day to Day Maintenance:

Motlhamare Primary	Ntswanahatshe	500 000,00
Thapama Secondary	Matlapaneng	500 000,00
Walter Letsie Secondary	Manthe	500 000,00
Selekeng Primary	Molelema	500 000,00
Relemogile Secondary School	Majeakgoro	500 000,00
Batlhaping High	Lokaleng	500 000,00
Onalerona Primary	Kgomotso	500 000,00
Hartsvivier Primary	Motsweding	500 000,00
Molemoeng Primary	Dryharts	500 000,00
Thuto Neo Primary	Kgomotso	500 000,00
Kokomeng Primary	Kokomeng	500 000,00
MM Sebitloane Special	Taung Central	500 000,00
Greater Taung Sub-district	Taung Central	500 000,00
Resource centre - Taung	Taung Central	500 000,00
Kagisano Molopo	Ganyesa	500 000,00
Sedibathuto Primary	Magogong	500 000,00
Reivilo High	Reivilo	500 000,00
PH Moeketsi	Taung Central	500 000,00

Conversion of VIP Toilets:

Mammutla Primary	Mammutla	500 000,00
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District Water & Sanitation Programme:

Rural Sanitation Programme	All Municipalities	R 50 000 000,00
Modutung Internal Water Reticulation Network Supply Upgrade	Greater Taung	R 10 000 000,00
Rietfontein Water Supply	Greater Taung	R 17 327 500,00
Santapan Water Supply	Greater Taung	R 7 095 000,00
Modutung Internal Water Reticulation Network Supply Upgrade	Greater Taung	R 10 000 000,00

WSIG Projects:

Rietfontein Water Supply	R 17 327 500,00
Santapan Water Supply	R 7 095 000,00
Modutung Internal Water Reticulation Network Supply Upgrade	R 10 000 000,00

RBIG Programme:

Construction of new 3.5km pumpmain from Taung WTW to Khibitshwane Reservoir	R 4 000 000,00
Construction of additional Raw water storage, upgrading of raw water pump stations and access roads and landscaping at the Pudimoe three WTW modules: Phase 2F	R 105 000 000,00

O&M Budget Allocations (to be confirmed):

Magalies Water (Operation & Maintenance)	R 80 000 000,00
Water Tankering (Out sourcing)	R 16 000 000,00
Water Tankering (In sourcing) (7 water trucks, 4 honey sucker, 3 sewer jet cleaner)	R 21 000 000,00
Payment of Eskom Account	R 5 000 000,00
Refurbishment of Boreholes (All Municipalities)	R 25 000 000,00
Development of Water & Sanitation Masterplan	R 5 000 000,00
Installation of New Bulk Water Meters & Calibration of Existing Bulk Water Meters	R 4 000 000,00
Refurbishment of Oxidation Ponds in GTLM	R 6 000 000,00

Department of Economic Development, Tourism & Agriculture:

Taung Skull	World heritage site, with geological and geomorphological history that pre-dates the skull site	Greater Taung	5 Years
Revitalisation and Expansion of the VaalHarts/Taung Irrigation Scheme	The largest irrigation Scheme Located in both Nothern Cape and North West	Greater Taung	10 Years
Greater Taung Innovation Hub	Develop a Center for research development and innovation in areas of Agriculture and Tourism	Greater Taung	5 Years
Cannabis/Hemp Development	Development and inclusion of Emerging Farmers in Hemp production and processing	District Wide	5 Yeras
Farmers Production Support Units	One stop centre for farmers to access agricultural inputs, equipments and machinery	District Wide	10 Yeas
Livestock Improvement	Production of good quality livestock	District Wide	10 Years
Crop Massification	Increase production of good quality cash crops	District Wide	10 Years

Department of Health

INSTITUTION	PLANNED PROJECTS	TOTAL COST
TAUNG HOSPITAL	12	R4 006 000.00
TAUNG GATEWAY CLINIC	02	R400 000.00
STATION CLINIC	08	R1 417 000.00
COKONYANE CLINIC	03	R700 000.00
BUXTON	06	R1 050 000.00
MAPHOITSILE CLINIC	04	R645 000.00
MAGOGONG CLINIC	07	R1 572 000.00
LESHOBO CLINIC	02	R770 000.00
MAGANENG CLINIC	02	R560 000.00
MOCWEDING CLINIC	05	R860 000.00
MOKGARENG CLINIC	05	R1 395 000.00
SEKHING CLINIC	06	R1 710 000.00
KGOMOTSO CLINIC	04	R1 162 000.00
TLAPENG CLINIC	02	R250 000.00

8. PHASE IV INTEGRATION PHASE

8.1. INTRODUCTION TO INTEGRATED PLANS & PROGRAMMES

This section covers the Integrated Plans and Programmes.

Due to the large volume of information included in the Integrated Programmes it is not practically possible to include all the documents itself in the IDP and there for these documents must be read as annexures to the IDP and only reference will be made to these documents.

The integrated plans or programmes are plans that will inform the priorities for development within a specific sector and will also align to relevant sectors that it will depend on or will have an impact on when it is implemented.

It has become crucial not to look at integrated plans only as plans but also to consider its strategic value in development and there for it was important from a strategic point of view to include (integrate) the section of integrated plans and programmes under this section of the IDP which deal with strategies.

Notice must also be taken that these programmes are dynamic by nature which means that it might be reviewed or are still in the process of being reviewed.

To ensure a focussed approach towards project implementation and improvement on service delivery it was important to deal with each of the following sectors in detail in the form of an integrated plan/programme:

8.2. SUMMARY OF INTEGRATED PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Please refer to the Index Table which reflects this information in a Table Format.

8.3. HIGH LEVEL CROSS CUTTING – GOVERNANCE CLUSTER

8.3.1. A1 - NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDP)

Although Local Government is an entity on its own it needs to align its development objectives with other spheres of government to ensure synergy in the development initiatives. GTLM had to consider and align to the following statements in the NDP:

“Our future – make it work”

We, the people of South Africa, have journeyed far since the long lines of our first democratic election on 27 April 1994, when we elected a government for us all.

“The NDP aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. According to the plan, South Africa can realise these goals by drawing on the energies of its people, growing an inclusive economy, building capabilities, enhancing the capacity of the state, and promoting leadership and partnerships throughout society.”

South African belongs to all its peoples.

We, the people, belong to one another.

We live the rainbow.

Our homes, neighbourhoods, villages, towns, and cities are safe and filled with laughter.

Through our institutions, we order our lives.

The faces of our children tell of the future we have crafted.

INTRODUCTION

The National Development Plan aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. South Africa can realise these goals by drawing on the energies of its people, growing an inclusive economy, building capabilities, enhancing the capacity of the state, and promoting leadership and partnerships throughout society.

South Africa has made remarkable progress in the transition from apartheid to democracy.

This transition has been peaceful despite the country's history of violent conflict and dispossession.

In nearly every facet of life, advances are being made in building an inclusive society, rolling back the shadow of history and broadening opportunities for all. South Africa has been able to build the institutions necessary for a democratic and transformative state. The Constitution enshrines a rights-based approach and envisions a prosperous, non-racial, non-sexist democracy that belongs to all its people. Healing the wounds of the past and redressing the inequities

caused by centuries of racial exclusion are constitutional imperatives. Access to services has been broadened, the economy has been stabilised and a non-racial society has begun to emerge. Millions who were previously excluded have access to education, water, electricity, health care, housing and social security. About 3 million more people are working today than in 1994, the poverty rate has declined and average incomes have grown steadily in real terms.

Eighteen years into democracy, South Africa remains a highly unequal society where too many people live in poverty and too few work. The quality of school education for most black learners is poor. The apartheid spatial divide continues to dominate the landscape. A large proportion of young people feel that the odds are stacked against them. And the legacy of apartheid continues to determine the life opportunities for the vast majority. These immense challenges can only be addressed through a step change in the country's performance.

To accelerate progress, deepen democracy and build a more inclusive society, South Africa must translate political emancipation into economic wellbeing for all. It is up to all South Africans to fix the future, starting today.

This plan envisions a South Africa where everyone feels free yet bounded to others; where everyone embraces their full potential, a country where opportunity is determined not by birth, but by ability, education and hard work. Realising such a society will require transformation of the economy and focused efforts to build the country's capabilities.

To eliminate poverty and reduce inequality, the economy must grow faster and in ways that benefit all South Africans.

In particular, young people deserve better educational and economic opportunities, and focused efforts are required to eliminate gender inequality. Promoting gender equality and greater opportunities for young people are integrated themes that run throughout this plan.

The National Development Plan aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. South Africa can realise these goals by drawing on the energies of its people, growing an inclusive economy, building capabilities, enhancing the capacity of the state, and promoting leadership and partnerships throughout society.

The NDP sets out nine primary challenges and address these challenges in the chapters that follow:

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

Chapter 1 -	Executive Summary
Chapter 2	Overview
Chapter 3	Economy and Employment
Chapter 4	Economic infrastructure
Chapter 5	Environmental sustainability and resilience
Chapter 6	Inclusive rural economy
Chapter 7	South Africa in the region and the world
Chapter 8	Transforming Human Settlements
Chapter 9	Improving education, training and innovation
Chapter 10	Health care for all
Chapter 11	Social protection
Chapter 12	Building Safer Communities
Chapter 13	Building a capable and developmental state
Chapter 14	Fighting corruption
Chapter 15	Nation building and social cohesion

8.3.2. A2 - INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Ministry of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs was the custodian of the IUDF and was published by COGTA during 2016 which contain the following statements and interventions:

More than 60% of South Africans live in urban areas, and this figure is projected to increase to 71.3% and 80% by 2030 and 2050 respectively. It is, therefore, important that we put in place mechanisms to respond to this urbanisation trend in a way that helps us to reap the benefits of urbanisation, while minimising the impacts of badly managed urbanisation.

The Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) is a response to our urbanisation trends and the directive by the National Development Plan (NDP) to develop an urban development policy that will cater for the increasing numbers by ensuring proper planning and necessary infrastructure to support this growth. We acknowledge that attaining the urban vision outlined in the NDP requires integrated and coordinated interventions to deal with social exclusion, environmental threats, economic inefficiencies, logistical bottlenecks, urban insecurity, decaying infrastructure and the impacts of new technologies.

Through this policy framework, we aim to create a shared understanding across government and society about how best to manage urbanisation in order to create resilient and inclusive cities and towns.

The key outcome of the IUDF is spatial transformation. The identified policy levers and priorities are crucial for maximising the potential of urban areas, by integrating and aligning investments in a way that improves the urban form. Our intention is to retrofit existing city footprints to produce compact, coordinated and connected cities, using transit-oriented and other urban planning strategies to yield desirable social, economic and environmental outcomes, as envisioned in the NDP. This should be done in a way that strengthens rural-urban linkages and promotes urban resilience and urban safety. We therefore call upon all sectors, spheres of government and civil society at large to use the IUDF as a guide to achieve a unified and innovative response to the building of inclusive, resilient, safe and liveable urban settlements.

The IUDF responds to the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular to Goal 11: Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. It also builds on various chapters of the National Development Plan (NDP) and extends Chapter 8 Transforming human settlements and the national space economy' and its vision for urban South Africa:

To achieve this transformative vision, four overall strategic goals are introduced:

- **Spatial integration:**
- **Inclusion and access:**
- **Growth:**
- **Governance:**

These strategic goals inform the priority objectives of the nine policy levers, which are premised on the understanding that (1) integrated urban planning forms the basis for achieving integrated urban development, which follows a specific sequence of urban policy actions: (2) integrated transport that informs (3) targeted investments into integrated human settlements, underpinned by (4) integrated infrastructure network systems and (5) efficient land governance, which all together can trigger (6) economic diversification and inclusion, and (7) empowered communities; all of the above will demand effective (8) governance and (9) financial reform to enable and sustain these policy actions. The levers thus seek to address in combination the structural drivers that maintain the status quo.

8.3.3. A3 - STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS – FEB 2023 (SONA – FEB 2023)

08 Feb 2024

Section 1.02 State of the Nation Address by President Cyril Ramaphosa, Cape Town City Hall

Speaker of the National Assembly, Ms Nosiviwe Mapisa-Nqakula,
Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces, Mr Amos Masondo,
Deputy President of the Republic of South Africa, Mr Paul Mashatile and Mrs Mashatile,
Former President Thabo Mbeki,
Former Deputy President Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka,
Former Speaker of the National Assembly, Ms Baleka Mbete, Chief Justice Raymond Zondo,
Deputy Chief Justice Ms Mandisa Maya,
Various justices who are here at present,
Mayor of Cape Town, Councillor Geordin Hill-Lewis,
Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Regional Deans,
Heads of Institutions Supporting our Democracy,
Eminent Persons representing our nine provinces,
Members of Parliament, and
Fellow South Africans,

As we were preparing for this State of the Nation Address (SoNA), we were deeply saddened to hear of the tragic passing of Dr Hage Geingob, the President of the Republic of Namibia.

President Geingob was a dear friend to me and of the South African people and a comrade in arms in the Struggle for our freedom. He was a champion of African peace, unity, progress and development.

May I ask that we observe a moment of silence in his honour.

Fellow South Africans,

This SoNA takes place in the 30th year of our democracy.

On 27 April 1994, millions of South Africans cast their ballot in a democratic election, many for the first time in their lives.

That momentous day was the culmination of centuries of struggle, the struggle to liberate our people from suffering and oppression, from dispossession and exploitation, from poverty and inequality.

As we stood in the long, winding queues to vote, we turned to one another and spoke of our joy and sometimes with tears running down our cheeks.

We embraced friends and strangers alike, encouraged by a sense of a common future that we were about to determine for our country with our vote.

We placed into those ballot boxes not just a vote, but a dream of the country we wanted to build.

It was the dream of a South Africa that, in every sense, belongs to all who live in it, united in our diversity.

The world watched as Nelson Mandela, the father of our nation, cast his vote in Inanda in KwaZulu-Natal; the land of uShaka, a hero whose name echoes across the ages; the birthplace of John Langalibalele Dube, the first President of the ANC, which united the African people; and the home of Chief Albert Luthuli, the first African Nobel Peace Prize Laureate.

In many ways, his voting in Inanda at the place where John Langalibalele Dube is buried, was symbolic because through casting his vote there, he was reporting back to the first President of the ANC on how far the struggle had been prosecuted.

After casting his ballot, Madiba said:

“This is the beginning of a new era. We have moved from an era of pessimism, division, limited opportunities, turmoil and conflict. We are starting a new era of hope, reconciliation and nation building.”

It is this dream, of a free and united people, that is woven into our democratic Constitution.

It is this Constitution that has guided our collective efforts over the last three decades to fundamentally change our country for the better, and it must stand at the centre of the work we do now to build a better life for all.

Over the last three decades, we have been on a journey, striving together to achieve a new society – a national democratic society.

We have cast off the tyranny of apartheid and built a democratic state based on the will of the people.

We have established strong institutions to protect the fundamental freedoms and human rights of all people.

We have transformed the lives of millions of South Africans, providing the necessities of life and creating opportunities that never existed before.

We have enabled a diverse economy whose minerals, agricultural products and manufactured goods reach every corner of the world, while creating jobs in South Africa.

As a country, we have returned to the community of nations, extending a hand of peace and friendship to all countries and all people.

Just as we cannot deny the progress South Africans have made over the last 30 years, nor should we diminish the severe challenges that we continue to face.

We have endured times of great difficulty, when the strength of our constitutional democracy has been severely tested. There have been times when events beyond our borders have held back our progress. The global financial crisis of 2007 and 2008 brought to an end, a decade of strong growth and faster job creation. More recently, the Russia-Ukraine conflict has contributed to rising prices of fuel, food and other goods across the world – and has, as a result, made life more difficult for all South Africans. There have also been times when events at home have shaken the foundations of our constitutional democracy. Perhaps the greatest damage was caused during the era of state capture. For a decade, individuals at the highest levels of the State conspired with private individuals to take over and repurpose state-owned companies, law-enforcement agencies and other public institutions. In some cases, these activities were enabled by local and multinational companies. Billions of rands that were meant to meet the needs of ordinary South Africans were stolen. Confidence in our country was badly eroded. Public institutions were severely weakened. The effects of state capture continue to be felt across society, from the shortage of freight locomotives to crumbling public services, from the poor performance of our power stations to failed development projects. But South Africans, including many honest and dedicated public officials, fought back and worked together to defeat state capture. Even then, attempts to thwart the country's recovery continued. We recall with great anguish the events of July 2021, when individuals loyal to their own interests sought to provoke a popular insurrection, leading to a tragic loss of life and widespread destruction. Again, they were unsuccessful. These efforts to undo the hard-won gains of our freedom failed because the people of South Africa stood firm, together, in defence of our Constitution and its promise of a better life for all. It was the same determination that enabled the country to endure the devastation of COVID-19, the worst global pandemic in over a century. More than 100 000 South Africans lost their lives to the disease and two million people lost their jobs. Yet, it would have been far worse if we had not acted together as one to stop the spread of the virus, to support our health workers, to protect the most vulnerable, and to roll out an unprecedented vaccination programme. We were able to unite society around a common effort to save lives and livelihoods. I want to pay tribute to the many thousands of South Africans who made financial contributions to the Solidarity Fund, to the workers who produced medical supplies, and to the nurses, doctors and other health workers who risked their lives to care for those who were ill. Another major challenge we had to address is gender-based violence and femicide (GBVF) which we characterised as the second pandemic. As government, we have introduced laws and directed more resources to prosecuting perpetrators, providing better support to survivors, and promoting women's economic empowerment. As a society, we must intensify our collective efforts to bring GBVF to an end. In recent years, the country has had to confront the effects of climate change. We have had devastating wildfires in the Western Cape, destructive floods in KwaZulu-Natal, unbearable heatwaves in the Northern Cape, persistent drought in the Eastern Cape, and intense storms in Gauteng. Much of the task of this administration was to get our country through these great challenges and to work to regain our way. While each of these events has left its mark, our country has weathered every storm. Yes, we have the scars to show. But in every case South Africans have been resolute. We have not only persevered, but we have come back stronger and more determined. All these efforts have demonstrated how South Africans value the freedom that was won after decades of struggle. The story of the first 30 years of our democracy can be best told through the life of a child called Tintswalo born at the dawn of freedom in 1994. Tintswalo – democracy's child – grew up in a society that was worlds apart from the South Africa of her parents, grandparents and great-grandparents. She grew up in a society governed by a constitution rooted in equality, the rule of law, and affirmation of the inherent dignity of every citizen. Tintswalo, and many others born at the same time as her, were beneficiaries of the first policies of the democratic State to provide free health-care for pregnant women and children under the age of six. Tintswalo's formative years were spent in a house provided by the State, one of millions of houses built to shelter the poor. Tintswalo grew up in a household provided with basic water and electricity, in a house where her parents were likely to have lived without electricity before 1994. Tintswalo was enrolled in a school in which her parents did not have to pay school fees, and each school day she received a nutritious meal as part of a programme that today supports nine million learners from poor families. The democratic State provided a Child Support Grant to meet her basic needs. This grant, together with other forms of social assistance, continues to be a lifeline for more than 26 million South Africans every month.

With this support, Tintswalo – democracy’s child – was able to complete high school. Through the assistance of the National Student Financial Aid Scheme, Tintswalo attended one of our Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) colleges and obtained a qualification. When Tintswalo entered the world of work, she was able to progress and thrive with the support of the State’s employment equity and Black Economic Empowerment policies. With the income she earned, she was able to save, to start a family, to move into a better house, and to live a better life.

This is the story of millions of people who have been born since the dawn of our democracy. But it is only part of the story.

For despite the remarkable achievements of the last 30 years, many of democracy’s children still face great challenges.

Millions of young people aged 15 to 24 years are currently not in employment, education or training. There are many who have a matric, a diploma or a degree who cannot find a job, or do not have the means to start a business.

While economic growth is essential to reduce unemployment, we cannot wait to provide the work that many of democracy’s children need.

As government we have taken steps to address the youth unemployment challenge.

Three years ago, building on the success of the Expanded Public Works Programme, we launched the Presidential Employment Stimulus.

Through this programme, we have created more than 1.7 million work and livelihood opportunities.

Through the stimulus, we have placed more than one million school assistants in 23 000 schools, providing participants with valuable work experience while improving learning outcomes.

Through the Presidential Youth Employment Intervention, we established SAYouth.mobi as a zero-rated platform for unemployed young people to access opportunities for learning and earning.

Over 4.3 million young people are now engaged on the network and 1.6 million have so far secured opportunities.

We have, working together with the National Youth Development Agency (NYDA), set up a number of initiatives to provide opportunities for young people including the National Youth Service and the Youth Employment Service. These programmes matter because work matters to people. The NYDA has played a key role in assisting a number of young people, to start their own businesses.

Having a job does not only provide an income – it is fundamental to people’s sense of self-worth, dignity, hope, purpose and inclusion.

From the depths of deprivation and inequality, we have worked over 30 years to ensure that all South Africans have an equal chance to prosper.

It is not enough to recognise the injustices of the past; we need to correct them.

We have introduced laws and undertaken programmes to enable black South Africans and women to advance in the workplace, to become owners and managers, to acquire land and build up assets.

The proportion of jobs in executive management held by black people increased almost five-fold between 1996 and 2016.

One of the overriding challenges this administration had to deal with when it took office was state capture and corruption.

Our first priority was to put a decisive stop to state capture, to dismantle the criminal networks within the state and to ensure that perpetrators faced justice.

We had to do that so that we could restore our institutions and rebuild our economy.

We appointed capable people with integrity to head our law-enforcement agencies, government departments, security services and state companies, often through an independent and transparent processes.

The credibility and efficiency of a number of institutions like the South African Revenue Service (SARS) have been restored and their performance improved.

We set up the Investigating Directorate as a specialised and multidisciplinary unit within the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) to investigate corruption and other serious crimes.

Great progress has been made in bringing those responsible for state capture to justice. More than 200 accused persons are being prosecuted. More are under investigation.

Stolen funds are being recovered.

Freezing orders of R14 billion have been granted to the NPA’s Asset Forfeiture Unit for state capture-related cases, and around R8.6 billion in corrupt proceeds have been returned to the state.

A restored and revitalised SARS has collected R4.8 billion in unpaid taxes as a result of evidence presented at the Commission, while the Special Investigating Unit has instituted civil litigation to the value of R64 billion.

We have taken steps, including through new legislation, to strengthen our ability to prevent money laundering and fraud and secure our removal from the “grey list” of the Financial Action Task Force.

With the assistance of business, we have set up a digital forensic capability to support the NPA Investigating Directorate, which in due course will be expanded to support law-enforcement more broadly.

Legislation is currently before Parliament to establish the Investigating Directorate as a permanent entity with full investigating powers.

But there is much more work to be done to eradicate corruption completely.

Based on the recommendations of the National Anti-Corruption Advisory Council, we are determined to introduce further measures to strengthen our anti-corruption agencies, protect whistle-blowers, regulate lobbying and prevent the undue influence of public representatives in procurement.

We will not stop until every person responsible for corruption is held to account. We will not stop until all stolen money has been recovered.

We will not stop until corruption is history.

The real tragedy of state capture was that it diverted attention and resources away from what government should have been doing, which is to grow our economy and create jobs.

Over the past five years, we have worked to revive our economy from a decade of stagnation and protect it from both domestic and global shocks.

We have made progress.

Our economy is today three times larger than it was 30 years ago.

The number of South Africans in employment increased from eight million in 1994 to over 16.7 million now.

Over the last two years, the number of jobs being created has been increasing every quarter, and we now have more people in employment than before the pandemic.

Yet, our unemployment rate is the highest it has ever been.

Even as employment is growing, more people are entering the job market each year than jobs are being created.

We have laid a foundation for growth through far-reaching economic reforms, an ambitious investment drive, and an infrastructure programme that is starting to yield results.

Companies continue to invest, thousands of hectares of farmland are being planted, new factories are being opened and production is being expanded.

We are on track to resolve the most important constraints on economic growth by stabilising our energy supply and fixing our logistics system.

As these obstacles are removed, the true potential of our economy is unleashed.

We set out a clear plan to end load-shedding, which we have been implementing with a single-minded focus through the National Energy Crisis Committee.

We have delivered on our commitments to bring substantial new power through private investment on to the grid, which is already helping to reduce load-shedding.

Last year, we implemented a major debt relief package, which will enable Eskom to make investments in maintenance and transmission infrastructure and ensure its sustainability going forward.

Since we revived our renewable energy programme five years ago, we have connected more than 2 500 megawatts of solar and wind power to the grid with three times this amount already in procurement or construction.

Through tax incentives and financial support, we have more than doubled the amount of rooftop solar capacity installed across the country in just the past year.

We have implemented sweeping regulatory reforms to enable private investment in electricity generation, with more than 120 new private energy projects now in development.

These are phenomenal developments that are driving the restructuring of our electricity sector in line with what many other economies have done to increase competitiveness and bring down prices.

Through all of these actions, we are confident that the worst is behind us and the end of load-shedding is finally within reach.

But we are not stopping there.

To ensure that we never face a similar crisis ever again, we are reforming our energy system to make it more competitive, sustainable and reliable into the future.

We are going to build more than 14 000 km of new transmission lines to accommodate renewable energy over the coming years.

To fast-track this process, we will enable private investment in transmission infrastructure through a variety of innovative investment models.

Last year, we tabled the Electricity Regulation Amendment Bill to support the restructuring of Eskom and establish a competitive electricity market.

As we undertake these reforms, we are positioning our economy for future growth in a world shaped by climate change and a revolution in green technologies.

In the last three years, our country has seen an increase in extreme weather events, often with disastrous consequences.

This is why we are implementing a just energy transition, not only to reduce carbon emissions and fight climate change, but to create growth and jobs for our own people.

We will undertake this transition at a pace, scale and cost that our country can afford and in a manner that ensures energy security.

With our abundance of solar, wind and mineral resources, we are going to create thousands of jobs in renewable energy, green hydrogen, green steel, electric vehicles and other green products.

The Northern Cape, with its optimal solar conditions, has already attracted billions of rands in investment.

We are going to set up a Special Economic Zone in the Boegoebaai port to drive investment in green energy. There is a great deal of interest from the private sector to participate in the boom that will be generated green hydrogen energy projects.

We have decided to support electric vehicle manufacturing in South Africa to grow our automotive sector, which provides good jobs to thousands of workers.

We have decided to give special focus to regions like Mpumalanga to enable the creation of new industries, new economic opportunities and sustainable jobs.

And in the past year, we have increased the financing pledges for our Just Energy Transition Investment Plan from around R170 billion to almost R240 billion.

To address the persistent effects of global warming, which manifest themselves through persistent floods, fires and droughts, we have decided to establish a Climate Change Response Fund.

This will bring together all spheres of government and the private sector in a collaborative effort to build our resilience and respond to the impacts of climate change.

To deal with severe inefficiencies in our freight logistics system, we are taking action to improve our ports and rail network and restore them to world-class standards.

We have set out a clear roadmap to stabilise the performance of Transnet and reform our logistics system.

Working closely with business and labour, we have established dedicated teams to turn around five strategic corridors that transport goods for export purposes.

The number of ships waiting to berth at the Port of Durban – which has experienced severe congestion in recent months – has reduced from more than 60 ships in mid-November to just 12 ships at the end of January.

Transnet has appointed an international terminal operator to help expand and improve its largest terminal at the Port of Durban.

And we are overhauling the freight rail system by allowing private rail operators to access the rail network.

With the current conflict in the Middle East affecting shipping traffic through the Suez Canal, South Africa is well positioned to offer bunkering services for ships that will be rerouted via our shores.

We completed the auction of broadband spectrum after more than a decade of delays, resulting in new investment, lower data costs and improved network reach and quality.

These reforms have a profound impact in a society in which access to the internet has risen dramatically over the last decade.

Less than half of all households had internet access in 2011, compared to 79 % of households in 2022.

Just this week, we published new regulations to reform our visa system, which will make it easier to attract the skills that our economy needs and create a dynamic ecosystem for innovation and entrepreneurship.

We raised R1.5 trillion in new investment commitments through five South Africa Investment Conferences, of which over R500 billion has already flowed into the economy.

To support growth in the mining sector, we are moving ahead with the modernisation of our mining rights licensing system and are launching an exploration fund to support emerging miners and exploit new mineral deposits.

Through this, mining, which was the bedrock on which the South African economy was built, will once again become a sunrise industry.

Participation of previously disadvantaged black people is increasing.

Black ownership stands at approximately 39% when compared with 2% in 2004. Investment in infrastructure is gaining momentum.

New and innovative funding mechanisms will be used to increase construction of infrastructure. The Department of Water and Sanitation aims to enhance water resource management by initiating infrastructure projects to secure water supply and diversifying water sources to reduce dependence on surface water.

Bulk water projects are under construction across the country to improve water supply to millions of residents in villages, towns and cities.

The following water infrastructure projects are in progress or completed:

Lesotho Highlands Water Project, Umzimvubu, Hazelmer Dam, uMkhomazi Water Project, Clanwilliam Dam, Tzaneen Dam, Loskop, Mandlakazi, pipeline from Jozini Dam, Giyani, pipeline from Nandoni Dam to Nsami Dam, Pilanesberg Water, Vaal Gamagara and pipeline from the Vaal River to Hothazel.

In the Eastern Cape, the Msikaba and Mtentu bridges are beginning to rise over the landscape, and will be among the highest in Africa once complete.

The steel used for part of the project is fabricated in Mpumalanga, and the iron ore comes from the Northern Cape.

In the past five years, South African National Roads Agency Limited, which manages nearly 25 000 km of roads, has awarded more than 1,200 projects to the value of R120 billion.

In November last year, Cabinet approved a framework for high-speed rail, focusing initially on the Johannesburg to Durban corridor.

As we grow the economy, we are making it more inclusive.

Through redistribution, around 25% of farmland in our country is now owned black South Africans, bringing us closer to achieving our target of 30% by 2030.

In the last 5 years, we have supported around 1,000 black industrialists with funding and other forms of support. These black-owned firms employ more than 90,000 workers and contribute many billions of rands to our economy.

At the same time, about 200,000 more workers obtained ownership of shares in the companies they work, bringing the total worker ownership in companies in the South African economy to well over half a million workers.

We see this trend continuing to grow as more and more companies realise that it is beneficial to their operation that their workers should have a stake in the businesses they work for.

The reforms that we have initiated and the work that is underway will enable us to end load-shedding, to improve our logistics system, to achieve water security and ultimately to create jobs.

While our challenges have never been greater, our response to these challenges will lead us to greater prosperity than we have ever known.

One of the worst injustices of apartheid was the manner in which education was used as a tool to perpetuate inequality.

Over the last 30 years, we have sought to use education as a tool to create equality. Our basic education outcomes are steadily improving across a range of measures. The latest matric pass rate, at 82.9%, is the highest ever.

And with each new year, learners from no-fee schools are accounting for more and more of the bachelor passes achieved.

At the same time, fewer learners are dropping out of school.

We have increased funding for poor and working-class students in universities and TVET significantly over the past five years.

Over the next five years, we will focus our attention on expanding access to early childhood development and improving early grade reading, where we are already beginning to see progress.

Moving early childhood development to the Department of Basic Education (DBE) was one of the most important decisions as we were now able to devote more resources to early childhood development and ensure that through cooperative governance various departments of government get involved in early childhood development augmented by the DBE.

Our policies and programmes have, over the course of 30 years, lifted millions of people out of dire poverty.

Today, fewer South Africans go hungry and fewer live in poverty.

In 1993, South Africa faced a significant poverty challenge, with 71.1% of its population living in poverty.

However, under the democratic government, there has been a consistent decline in these numbers.

By 2010, the poverty rate had dropped to 60.9%, and it continued to decrease, reaching 55.5 percent in 2020, as reported by the World Bank.

This progress has been made possible by extensive support to those in society who need it most.

Five years ago, we introduced a further measure to tackle poverty in by introducing National Minimum Wage is envisaged in the Freedom Charter.

The decision by key role players, being business and labour and communities, to introduce the minimum wage immediately raised the wages of over 6 million workers.

In the midst of the pandemic, we introduced the special Social Relief of Distress Grant, which currently reaches some 9 million unemployed people every month. We have seen the benefits of this grant and will extend it and improve it as the next step towards income support for the unemployed.

These grants and subsidies do much more than give people what they need to live. They are an investment in the future.

Social assistance has been shown to increase school enrolment and attendance, lower drop-out rates, and improve the pass rate.

South Africans are living longer than ever before.

Life expectancy has increased from 54 years in 2003 to 65 years in 2023. Maternal and infant deaths have declined dramatically.

We have built more hospitals and clinics, especially in poor areas, providing better quality care to more South Africans. Today, 95% of persons diagnosed with HIV know their status, 79% of those receive antiretroviral treatment, and 93% of those are virally suppressed.

New HIV infections among young people have declined significantly.

And yet, while our health system has had a great impact on people's lives, we are working to improve both the quality of healthcare and equality of access.

The National Health Insurance (NHI) will provide free health care at the point of care for all South Africans, whether in public or private health facilities.

We plan to incrementally implement the NHI, dealing with issues like health system financing, the health workforce, medical products, vaccines and technologies, and health information systems.

One of the most visible, impactful and meaningful achievements in the first three decades of freedom has been in providing homes to the people.

Today, nearly nine out of every 10 households live in a formal dwelling.

Where there were once shacks and mud houses, there are now homes of brick and mortar. These are homes with water to drink and to wash with, homes with electricity for lighting and cooking. At the end of apartheid, only six out of 10 people had access to clean drinking water. Today, that figure has increased to nearly nine out of 10 South Africans.

We are working to ensure that subsidised housing is located close to work, education and services. But for services to be delivered, local government has to work.

Too many municipalities are failing on governance, financial and service delivery measures. These constraints affect every aspect of peoples' daily lives.

We have started the implementation of a number of measures to address this problem by providing support to local government, including professionalising the civil service and ensuring that people with the right skills are appointed to key positions.

The Presidency, National Treasury and the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs are working together to enhance technical capacity in local government and to improve planning, coordination and fiscal oversight. Through the Presidential *izimbizo* that have been held across the country, we have seen how the District Development Model (DDM) has brought together all spheres of government and key stakeholders to address the service delivery challenges in communities.

The DDM has proven to be an effective instrument to enhance cooperative governance and collaboration. We will continue to broaden and deepen this process.

Tackling crime and insecurity is a key priority.

South Africans deserve to be safe and to feel safe, to walk freely and without fear in their neighbourhoods and public spaces.

During this administration, we have focused on equipping our law-enforcement agencies, which had been systematically weakened, to do their work effectively.

We have strengthened the ranks of the police through the recruitment of 20,000 police officers over the last two years and another 10,000 in the year to come.

An extra 5,000 police officers have been deployed to Public Order Policing.

The South African Police Service has launched Operation Shanela as a new approach to target crime hotspots, which resulted in over 285,000 arrests since May last year.

The Economic Infrastructure Task Teams that are operational in all provinces have had important successes in combatting cable theft, damage to critical infrastructure and illegal mining.

Through close collaboration with the private sector, we have seen a reduction in security incidents on the rail network.

We launched the new Border Management Authority last year to improve the security of our borders, and have already stopped over 100,000 people who tried to enter our country illegally.

Together with civil society, we developed the National Strategic Plan on GBVF, together with civil society, as a society wide response to this pandemic.

Around R21 billion was dedicated over the medium term to the implementation of the six pillars of the plan, including the economic empowerment of women.

New laws were introduced to strengthen the response of the criminal justice system GBV and provide better support to survivors of such violence.

Our ultimate goal is to end GBV altogether by mobilising all of society. As part of this, we support the call for a pledge that men in South Africa are invited to take to demonstrate their personal commitment to ending this scourge.

Women are also in the process of developing their own pledge.

We still have a long way to go to build safer communities, prevent violent crime, and protect our infrastructure. But there is no doubt that a professional, well-trained and properly resourced police force, working closely with communities, will make our country a safer place.

Today, every South African can hold their heads high, confident that we have assumed our rightful place on the world stage.

We remain committed to playing a constructive role on our continent and around the globe for the realisation of a better Africa and a better world.

We will continue to play an important role to silence the guns throughout our continent.

Our engagements with parties in the Russia-Ukraine conflict through the Africa Peace Initiative are progressing. We engage in these peace efforts because we believe that even the most intractable conflicts can be brought to an end through negotiations.

Guided by the fundamental principle of human rights and freedom, we have taken up the Palestinian cause to prevent further deaths and destruction in Gaza.

We have welcomed the ruling of the International Court of Justice that Israel must take all measures within its power to prevent acts of genocide against Palestinians.

We condemn the killing of civilians on all sides and call on all parties involved in the conflict to commit to a peace process that will deliver a two state solution.

We will use our foreign policy to pursue our development goals. During our leadership of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) last year, we witnessed a new chapter for the BRICS family of countries.

The expansion of the group from five to ten members presents opportunities for trade and a strengthening of political and diplomatic ties between countries in the global South.

We will build on the progress we have made in establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), which will transform South Africa's economy and that of the continent by creating new jobs and increasing economic participation.

And we will place Africa's development at the top of the agenda when we host the G20 in 2025.

The achievements over the last three decades are a testament to the power of collaboration and partnership to address our most pressing challenges.

Our country has a vibrant civil society, a powerful union movement and an engaged private sector.

Over the last five years, we have worked with these social partners to address challenges such as to keep people safe and to distribute vaccines during the COVID-19 pandemic, and to mobilise a society-wide response to GBV.

In the past year, we have come together with social partners to end load-shedding, address the challenges in the logistics sector, tackle crime and corruption, and accelerate job creation.

This is the South African way of building a social compact working together on tangible issues, and it will be the key to building a new society in the years to come.

Fellow South Africans,

This is the last SoNA of the sixth democratic administration. The last five years has been a time of recovery, rebuilding and renewal.

We have had to revitalise our economy after more than a decade of poor economic performance. We have had to rebuild our public institutions after the era of state capture.

We have had to recover from a devastating global pandemic that caused great misery and hardship, that closed businesses and cost jobs.

And we have had to confront and overcome a debilitating electricity crisis that, despite significant improvement in recent months, continues to hold back our economy.

We have come a long way in the last five years. We have built on the achievements of the last three decades and we have taken decisive measures to address the immediate challenges facing South Africans.

We have restored the independence and capability of our law-enforcement agencies to tackle corruption and crime.

We have worked to advance the rights of persons with disability. We took great pride in making South African Sign Language the 12th official language of our country.

We have safeguarded and promoted the basic rights in our Constitution, such as the freedom of speech, association and belief. We have defended media freedom and the independence of the judiciary.

We have protected and advanced the rights of members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer/questioning and intersex community, and continue to combat all forms of prejudice and intolerance.

We have made significant progress on measures to grow the economy, create jobs and reduce poverty.

While we have set in motion the process of renewal and reform, there is more work to be done to see these reforms through to the end.

We will see through the work underway with our partners to end load-shedding and revive the performance of our ports and rail network.

We will continue to strengthen our law-enforcement institutions, tackle GBV and fight corruption to make South Africa a safe place for all.

We will continue to strengthen local government, professionalise the Public Service and ensure that public officials are held accountable for their actions.

We will continue to position our economy to grow and compete in a fast-changing world, to support small businesses, to give young people economic opportunities and to provide social protection to the vulnerable.

We will continue the work to improve the country's fiscal position and hold firm to a sound macroeconomic trajectory.

We will use the opportunities provided by the AfCFTA to increase our trade and expand our industries.

We will continue to build an inclusive economy, focusing on the empowerment of black and women South Africans, advancing workers' rights, intensifying land reform and pursuing a just energy transition that leaves no-one behind.

Fellow South Africans,

As we celebrate 30 years of freedom, we must remain steadfast in our commitment to our constitutional democracy and its promise of a better life.

We should not give in to those who resist the responsibility that the Constitution places on us all to correct the injustices of the past and fundamentally transform our economy and society.

We must remind these people of the obligation that the Constitution places on the State to progressively realise the rights of everyone to housing, health care, food, water, social security, safety and education.

By the same measure, we should not allow anyone to diminish vital democratic institutions, to denigrate the judiciary or to challenge the constitutional authority of this Parliament.

We should not give in to those who seek to divide our nation, incite violence and undermine our democracy.

As in the past, as in the future, the people of South Africa should stand together against any attempt to reverse the achievements of our democracy.

As the Chairperson of the Constitutional Assembly, I worked with many great leaders of our country to craft a Constitution that truly reflects the will of the South African people.

As President, I see it as my primary duty to defend our Constitution, and to work every day to realise its promise.

As we move forward, let us remember that it is up to us – not anyone else – to determine the future of South Africa.

We are not passive observers of our history. We are its authors.

We are the builders of this country we call home.

As we look towards the next 30 years of freedom, we must choose the kind of country, and indeed the kind of world, we want to create for ourselves and for our children.

We are committed to a South Africa in which our common identity lies in our recognition of each other's humanity.

We want a country in which every person is free to be exactly who they are, regardless of their race, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity or religion.

We want a country in which the same opportunities are available to every child, whether they are born in Sandton, in Mdantsane, in Sekhukhune, in Mitchell's Plain or in Phoenix.

We want a country in which the rule of law applies to everyone, no matter how wealthy they are or what position they hold.

As we continue the journey together to make this vision a reality, we are inspired by democracy's children, by their energy, by their creativity and by their enthusiasm.

We are inspired by the young people who have carried our hopes onto the global stage, from the Springboks to Banyana Banyana, from the heroic Bafana Bafana to Grammy Award winners like Tyla.

As we mark the 30th anniversary of our freedom, we are reminded of the words of President Nelson Mandela, who said that after climbing a great hill, one only finds that there are many more hills to climb.

He said:

"I have taken a moment here to rest, to steal a view of the glorious vista that surrounds me, to look back on the distance I have come.

"But I can rest only for a moment, for with freedom comes responsibilities, and I dare not linger, for my long walk is not yet ended."

While we have come far, we have a long way still to go.

Like Madiba, we must keep moving, always forward, always onwards, towards the country of our dreams. Always believing that victory is certain.

I thank you.

8.3.4. A4 - THE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL (DDM) – “THE ONE PLAN”

INTRODUCTION TO DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

Background to the District Development Model

The District Development Model (DDM) comes against the backdrop of observed “patterns of operating in silos” and “lack of coherence in planning and implementation and has made monitoring and oversight of government’s programme difficult” noted by the President during SONA, 2019. The consequence of these has been non-optimal delivery of services and diminished impact of government programmes on development and service delivery needs. The need to develop a coherent state across the three spheres of government in order to harness the energies of role players and maximise development impact led to the President announcing the DDM. The President envisaged the DDM as a process that would see national, provincial and local government spheres working together to plan jointly and implement government programmes in a coordinated manner.

What is the District Development Model

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

The Model is aimed at enhancing cooperative governance so that there is greater cohesion and positive development impact. The model introduces ways of planning locally while responding to key national, regional and global priorities. By binding all three spheres of government to commonly agreed set of objectives and deliverables in time and space (impact area), the Model therefore provides a solution to the alignment problem by going beyond the current approach which relies solely on the “discretionary” alignment of planning between and amongst the three spheres of government through joint planning, implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation. The DDM also represents a fundamental shift from alignment to joint planning. That is, instead of different departments and spheres of government planning separately and always hope to ‘align’ plans of each other at some stage, the DDM forces all departments and spheres operating in particular the district and metropolitan spaces to come together and undertake joint planning to jointly and collaboratively respond to the development and service delivery challenges in those spaces. In addition, the Model is a bottom-up process geared to achieve outcomes based joint planning. This enables customised and localised solutions which are most appropriate and are differentiated to the circumstances of each district and metropolitan area.

The One Plan

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

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

The One Plans should reflect and focus on the following:

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

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

8.3.5. A5 - GTLM – STRATEGIC PLAN

The Greater Taung LM Strategic Plan is included as Annexure A5 and was developed during a 3 day Strategic Planning Session that was held during March.

The outcome of the session were consirred during the budget process but limited available resources have to be carefully allocated to ensure a well balanced and credible budget meaning that some initiatives need to be accommodated during the outer years.

8.3.6. A6 – NORTH-WEST DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2030

The Bokone Bophirima Province adopted (RRR) Rebranding, Repositioning and Renewal as the Vision for the province.

The aim of the North-West Development Plan is to address the challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality within the province and it aims to achieve the following:

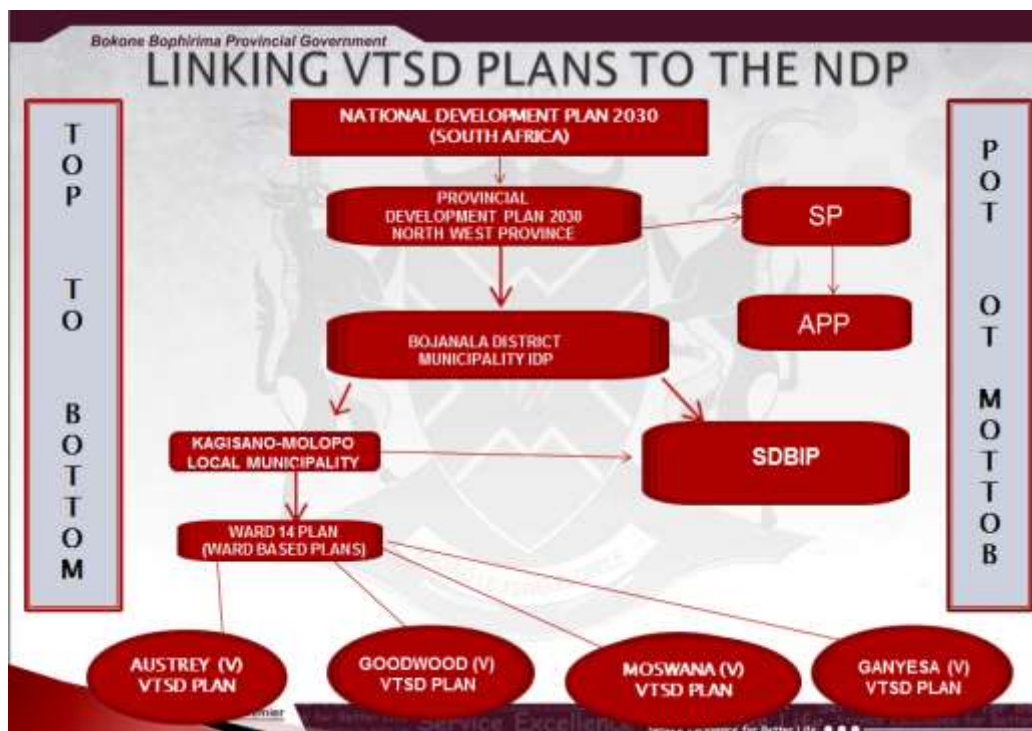
- ❖ Turn around all that is negative about the province;
- ❖ Utilise and maintain our competitive edge;
- ❖ Position the province to be viewed in a positive light.

The core principles (concretes) of the strategy are:

- ❖ Agriculture, Culture and Tourism Sectors (ACT);
- ❖ Villages, Townships and Small Dorpies Economies (VTSD);
- ❖ Reconciliation, Healing and Renewal (RHR);
- ❖ Setsokotsane Approach;
- ❖ Saam-trek Saam-werk philosophy.

The strategic objectives of the PDP read as follow:

- ❖ 1. To rebrand, reposition, and renew (RRR) the North West Province.
- ❖ 2. To position Agriculture, Culture and Tourism (ACT) as sustainable economic drivers in the North West Province.
- ❖ 3. To position and develop Villages, Townships and Small Dorpies' (VTSD) economies in order to contribute to economic growth of the North West Province.
- ❖ 4. To enhance social cohesion through reconciliation, healing and renewal (RHR) among the peoples leaving in communities of the North West Province.
- ❖ 5. To address the needs of our people in the North West Province through the Setsokotsane approach to service delivery (SASD).
- ❖ 6. To promote economic growth and development through the saam-trek saam-werk philosophy (StSwP)



8.4. FINANCIAL CLUSTER

8.4.1. B1 - NORTH-WEST PROVINCIAL BUDGET

20 Feb 2024

- (a) North West state of the province address state of the province address by acting premier Patrick Dumile Nono
Maloyi North West provincial legislature

North West SOPA 2024 People of the North West,
Madame Speaker, the Honourable Suzan Dantjie,
Deputy Speaker, Honourable Lenah Miga,
Chief Whip of the majority party, Honourable Paul Sebegu,
Honourable Members of the Executive Council,
Honourable Members of the Provincial Legislature,
Honourable Members of Parliament present here today,
Our permanent delegates to the National Council of Provinces,
The Judge President of the North West Division of the High Court, Judge Ronald Hendricks,
Chairperson of SALGA, Councilor Khumalo Molefe,
Chairperson of the House of Traditional and Khoi-SAN Leaders, Kgosi Thari Maotwe,
Executive Mayors and Mayors of North West Municipalities,
The Provincial Secretary of the governing party and Leaders of Political Parties,
Leaders of Faith-Based Organizations, Trade Unions and Civil Society,
Vice Chancellor of the North West University, Professor Birmack Tyobeka
Director General in the Office of the Premier, Mr. Paul Mogotlhe,
Head of Departments and CEOs of Public Entities,
The Provincial Commissioner of the SA Police Service, Lt General Sello Kwena
Heads of our Security Services,
Members of the Diplomatic Corps,
Invited guests,
Members of the media,
Fellow compatriots,
North West SOPA 2024
Hon Speaker, it would be remiss of me to ignore the unprecedented nature of the presentation of the 2024 State of the Province Address.
It is my great honour to have been appointed by Premier Kaobitsa Bushy Maape to act on his behalf and have the unique opportunity to deliver the State of the Province Address.
Hon Speaker, we wish to caution and plead with the public and parties represented in this legislature to appreciate the balance between the complexity of holding the Premier accountable and respecting his human dignity and privacy of his health information.
We wish to take this opportunity to wish Premier Maape well on his ongoing medical treatment.
Madam Speaker, the year 2024 marks thirty years since the people of this province formed long queues to exercise a right to vote after many years of racial exclusion.
As we take stock and reflect on this journey, we are reminded of the heroism displayed by our forebears in the struggle for liberation.
Today we are fortunate to be joined by veteran John Maumakwe who is one of the remaining members of the Luthuli Detachment.
He formed part of a cohort of Bahurutshe men from Kgosi Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality, who in the 1960's became one of the first combatants of the ANC's military wing.
It is their courage which gave birth to the country's democracy. Their fortitude continues to inspire us to work harder towards the realization of the National Democratic Society.
Indeed, today is better than yesterday, and tomorrow will be better than today.
Honourable Speaker, the 2024 State of the Province Address is our last policy statement for the 6th Administration. During this term we had to grapple with several factors which had an impact in the lives of our people.
Whilst our country's response to the Covid-19 pandemic is commendable, its impact was deep, felt far and wide. Many families lost their loved ones and thousands lost their livelihoods.
Honourable Members, adverse climate change conditions have become more frequent.
The high temperatures and inclement weather with heavy rains, floods and veld fires have at times slowed down the pace of our recovery as we redirect more of our limited resources to respond to these challenges.

The instability and global conflicts such as the war between Ukraine and Russia interrupted global trade and supply chain routes, limiting availability and imports of goods and commodities, and thereby pushing up prices of fuel and food.

Hon Members, the 6th Administration had to contend with challenges of stability and collapse of governance which led to the President and Cabinet invoking Section 100 of the Constitution to intervene in the province. Bagaetsho, all these challenges have not dampened our spirits but have built our resilience and strengthened our focus on the mandate to serve the people of the North West.

Re leboga thata baagi ba Pronfense ya rona! “Mabogo dinku a thebana” – “Ditau di senang seboka di siiwa ke None e tlhotsa”.

Honourable Speaker, this sitting of the legislature takes place two weeks after His Excellency President Cyril Ramaphosa delivered the State of the Nation Address.

The President was candid in his assessment of our journey which encapsulated both challenges and achievements. The past thirty years call on us to reflect on the gains we have made, the challenges we experienced and many victories still to be achieved in the project to consolidate our democracy.

Honourable Members, in the last thirty years our province witnessed unprecedented levels of development.

The number of households increased from 591 145 in 1996 to over 1,14 million in 2022. This depicts an upward trend of eighty eight percent (88%) of formal housing in the province.

Honourable Members, from 2019 to 2023, we have constructed 19 307 houses.

By the end of 2023, we had delivered 2 768 houses. We have set aside R198 million to fund the eradication of 1 356 mud houses, of which 579 units have been delivered.

We have now cleared all the hurdles that delayed the Deelpan floods project and today we can report that 104 houses will be completed at the end of next month.

A further 317 houses will be built following the donation of land by Kgosi Kogodi Molete of Bakolobeng and his Traditional Council.

Honourable Speaker, in the coming weeks we will be launching the R2,6 billion N14 Mixed Use Development project in Ventersdorp. The development will see installation of bulk services for 400 sites and create over 600 jobs for local people through the construction of Breaking New Ground, Social Housing and bonded stock.

The small town of Ventersdorp which come from a bad history of occupation by a right-wing racist group called AWB, will never be the same again.

We are restoring the dignity of our people. The integrated accelerated service delivery approach called Thuntsha Lerole Programme has to date delivered 6 283 title deeds to beneficiaries across the four districts.

Bagaetsho, just over eighty percent (80%) of households in the province have access to piped water either inside their dwellings, yards or community stands, as compared to only twenty percent (20%) in 1996. In November 2023, the provincial government in cooperation with Minister of Water and Sanitation, Senzo Mchunu launched the R106 million Dinokana Water Supply Intervention Project.

Furthermore, construction of R36 million bulk water sewer pipeline at Agisanang township in the Tswaing Local Municipality is due for completion this year.

We can report to the people of Madibeng Local Municipality that the Brits Water Treatment Plant will be completed by May this year. The completion of this project will bring an additional twenty mega-litres that will ensure provision of water in the communities of Oukasi, Mothotlung, Damonsville, Mmankau, Brits town, Elandsrand, Letlhabile and Sonop. The pipeline from Mafenya to Tlhabane will be completed in April. The twenty-five mega-litre Tlhabane reservoir is ninety nine percent complete and will be handed over within the next two weeks.

Hon Speaker, additional boreholes have been drilled and equipped for both the Rooigrond Waste Water Treatment Plant and Water Augmentation project to address water provision challenges in Mahikeng. The communities of Ramosadi and Seweding in Mahikeng have for the past few months been subjected to inhumane sewer spillage in their households and locality. We have intervened and a contractor has now returned to site to complete the project of constructing a new pipeline to be delivered by Mahikeng Local Municipality and funded by Ngaka Modiri Molema District.

We can confirm that all water leaks at Tigane from extension one up to six as well as Hartebeesfontein have been fixed and there is now stable water supply. In September last year, we began the construction of the over R200 million water pipeline from Pudumoe to Huhudi to augment the provision of bulk water supply.

Honourable Speaker, Harmony Gold Mine is resuscitating the Kraaipan Reverse Osmosis Water Treatment Plant back to functionality at a cost of R8,5 million to ensure sustainable water provision in parts of the Ratlou Local Municipality. The plant will be handed over to the Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality for upkeep and management.

Several more water infrastructure projects in Mahikeng, JB Marks, Moses Kotane, Greater Taung, Matlosana, Kagisano-Molopo, Moretele, Rustenburg as well as Mamusa local municipalities will be completed in the 2024/25 financial year. All these projects will be implemented through Operation Bulela Metsi which we launched in July last year.

Honourable Members, we are encouraging municipalities to start insourcing provision of water supply through tankering by procuring their own trucks. We have engaged the police to start investigating a possible link between damaging of water infrastructure and water tankering in the province. We would like to urge our communities to be

vigilant and report these incidents to the authorities. Vandalism of state infrastructure is tantamount to treason and I would like to appeal to all segments of our society to help nip this criminal act in the bud.

Honourable Speaker, the provision of electricity has increased significantly from 58,1% in 1996 to over 94,7% to date. We also recognize the devastating impact of loadshedding to our provincial economy and households.

Honourable Speaker, the department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs is coordinating intervention efforts to assist municipalities implement renewable and alternative energy sources. In an effort to end loadshedding we have also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Chinese National Import and Export Corporation to construct R16 billion gas to electricity power stations at both the City of Matlosana and Moses Kotane Local Municipality respectively.

The first phase of this project will see Matlosana producing 198 megawatts of electricity and construction is earmarked for a maximum of ninety days per one hundred megawatts. The Chinese Import and Export Corporation in addition to their project investment, committed to invest further resources to assist eradicate mud houses in the province, by building 500 houses every year, for the duration of this MoU. This project is expected to create a minimum of over 10 000 jobs. I would like to take this opportunity and acknowledge the presence of Madam Jin Sun of Chinese Import and Export Corporation, who is my special guest today.

Honourable Speaker, since 2019 to date, we have completed seventy-seven road projects to the total value of just over two billion rands. These roads cut across four districts of the province, and they form a larger part of our road network of over 19 000 km. We have connected rural communities with the province's main towns and economic hubs in Lokaleng in Mahikeng, Kgomo-Kgomo in Moretele and Manokwane in Taung.

Honourable Speaker, during the 2023/24 financial year, twenty-five maintenance projects across the four districts were implemented as part of the Routine Road Maintenance strategy, with a budget of two hundred and fifty-six million rand (R256m).

Honourable Members, rehabilitation and widening of the Phelindaba to Pecanwood road is progressing well and due for completion in December 2026. The Hartbeesfontein to Ottosdal road is envisioned to be completed ahead of schedule in June this year. We acknowledge and apologise for the delays in the construction of Nelson Mandela Drive in Mahikeng. This has impacted negatively on businesses along the road and the public who use the road daily. However, there is progress, as three point two (3.2 km) kilometers of the road has been completed. Construction for the remaining four hundred and fifty meters is nearing completion.

After this address I will be visiting the project to meet with the contractor to emphasize the commitment to complete the project. As part of addressing road infrastructure backlogs, twelve (12) roads have been transferred to SANRAL for construction. This includes portions of roads on the N18 from Mahikeng to Vryburg and R30 that will cover Klerksdorp to Ventersdorp as well as Orkney. The remainder of these projects will be spread across Bojanala-Platinum, Ngaka Modiri Molema, and Dr. Kenneth Kaunda Districts. Over 320 kilometers of potholes across the province will be resealed, creating 429 job opportunities.

Municipalities such as Matlosana and JB Marks are to insource road maintenance and pothole patching on an ongoing basis as a municipal function undertaken by municipal employees. This initiative will be emulated in other municipalities across the province. Work on the Lichtenburg to Koster and Derby to Magaliesburg will commence in the new financial year. We have terminated and appointed a new contractor to start working on the Majakaneng to Sun City Road.

Honourable Members, a total of 69, 528 EPWP work opportunities were created between 2019 and October 2023 benefiting women, youth, and people with disabilities.

In 2024 alone, an additional fifteen thousand (15 000) work opportunities will be created, translating to a total of 84 528.

Madam Speaker, while our province is endowed with vast mineral deposits we continue to be inundated by high levels of poverty and unemployment. Economic growth remains sluggish, and this has had an adverse impact on our efforts to create jobs for our people. Unemployment rate in North West gives us sleepless nights, particularly because it affects mainly women and the youth. However, there are encouraging signs of recovery in our province.

North West is one of the only three provinces that recorded the largest employment increase in the third quarter of 2023, creating over 61 000 jobs. We hosted two important investment promotion engagements with major investors, the North-West BRICS Investment Conference which was held during the BRICS SUMMIT in August 2023 in Sandton, and the Premier's Dinner with Investors held in September 2023 at Sun City. Both initiatives yielded thirty-four (34) investment pledges with a total value of over R104,1 billion.

Honourable Members to date there are fourteen (14) confirmed investment projects to the tune of R13,5 billion, which are in the pipeline for the Bojanala Special Economic Zone.

These investments will further create an additional 10 000 jobs. Bagaetsho, the implementation of the Tourism Recovery Plan by our province has begun to realize growth in the number of both domestic and international visitors. Between 2022 and 2023 our industry has risen from the ashes of the Covid-19 pandemic, and this has generated R 6.9 billion in revenue for the province thereby creating and preserving 24 000 jobs.

We have started with the process to revitalize Pilanesberg and George Dick Montshiwa Airports. Both these airports will add capacity to the province to grow tourism and open new economic frontiers in cargo hauling, hanger, and airline

services among others. We have sent Request for Proposals for the running of these two airports and lure investments. The preferred bidders will commence work by May this year.

Honourable Members, the agricultural sector is yet to reach its full potential through meaningful participation of emerging farmers in this growing sector. The Letsema (Illima) and Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme, (CASP) in the past five years supported about 383 agricultural projects and 4 570 farmers to the tune of over R 888 million.

A further R77 million, will be used to support farmers with inputs, livestock, feeds, and medication. The fund will also focus on expanding irrigated areas and promoting dry-land farming in rural and communal areas.

Honourable Speaker, over R 91 million will be utilized in the 2024/2025 financial year to support over eight hundred farmers across the province to address infrastructure backlogs. We are going to disburse land to 300 farmers as part of our support to strengthen the agricultural sector. This will include a goat massification project of 1 734 goats that will be procured for 81 farmers.

Honourable Members, our food security programme is yielding desired results. Over fifty eight percent (58%) of the people in the province are doing backyard gardens producing 74.8 % for their domestic consumption, while 5.2 % is produced for markets. Given these figures we must facilitate access for these products to the markets.

We are convening a sectoral consultation with the sector to solidify social compacting between government and organized agriculture. We thank Mr Boeta du Toit of Agri-North West who sent us a message to express his support for the National Agricultural Masterplan for Agricultural Development in our province.

Our gratitude also goes to Mr Andrew Aphane of the African Farmers Association South Africa who shares our sentiments in the goat massification project. The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development is in the process of transferring leased land to 614 farmers for ownership. This intervention is intended to strengthen and empower emerging black farmers to join the main stream economy.

Since 1998 government has restored over 600 000 hectares of land to over 74 000 households, constituting over 300 000 beneficiaries in North West. Government will further handover 100 title deeds to beneficiaries by the end of March 2024.

Honourable Speaker, economic development challenges require coherent policy responses backed-up by long-term planning. The province has now finalized the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) whose primary aim is to provide a broad economic policy planning guide, to anchor interventions to meet the goals as set out in the National Development Plan 2030.

Honourable Members, the finalization of the PGDS has now enabled us to complete the resuscitation of the Premier's Economic Advisory Council. The Council will provide strategic support and coordination in the implementation of the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy, promote integrated economic planning and sector contributions. The names of the Economic Advisory Council members will be announced within the next two weeks following necessary consultations with critical stakeholders.

Honourable Speaker, the Premier's Infrastructure Coordinating Council (PICC) is now operational.

The Council is chaired by the Premier and its membership includes the MECs of Provincial Treasury, Public Works, and Roads, COGHSTA, the Provincial Chairperson of SALGA, and a representative of the Development Bank of Southern Africa. This Council oversees the implementation of strategic Mega Projects in the province and provides guidance to provincial departments on Strategic Infrastructure Projects, planning, budgeting, and delivery.

Honourable Speaker, a panel of experts which was appointed to review State-Owned Entities has completed its work. We now have a proper framework to align developmental objectives of SOE's with provincial government priorities to contribute towards economic development and job creation.

Honourable Members, we have introduced a digital interactive youth portal to provide a platform for the youth to access government information in real time, when and where they require such information. In the last two weeks, there has been increased utilization of the portal to seek information on employment opportunities, entrepreneurship, education etc.

During this financial year close to 900 internships and learnerships benefited young people in various Departments, Municipalities, State Owned Entities and SETAs.

We are going to prioritize young people in various infrastructure projects that we will be rolling out for the 2024/25 financial year.

Bagaetsho, Mmangwana o tshwara thipa ka fa bogaleng.

Women are the backbone of our provincial economy. Eight women-led cooperatives and individuals will benefit from R1, 4m which has been set aside for their upskilling and business growth. A further R4,5m has been set aside to support women cooperatives, and SMME's to provide market access for their products and commodities.

Women contractors were appointed to build 532 houses with a budget of R289m in the 2023/2024 financial year.

Honourable Members, we are saddened that many women, girl children, the elderly and people with disabilities continue to face abuse in some of our communities. We have funded twenty NPOs to provide GBV services to all service points across the province.

R17 million has been set aside to fund NPOs to provide a basket of services to persons with disabilities. Seven hundred and ninety-two (792) victims of Gender Based Violence and Femicide received sheltering services. To contribute

towards the implementation of the National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide 2 429 job opportunities were created in the Arts, Culture, Sports, and Recreation Sector.

Bagaetsho, the province has finally exited the section 100 intervention phase with the full restoration of all executive functions of provincial departments. The benefit of national government intervention is demonstrated by continued upward trajectory in improved audit outcomes, improved labour relations environment and general stability in the province. The audit outcomes of public entities have also improved from seven unqualified opinions in the previous financial year to eight.

Honourable Speaker, the audit outcomes of municipalities reflect a mixed picture of progress and stagnation with only three municipalities receiving unqualified opinions.

We are continuing to provide dedicated support to all municipalities to improve financial management through the implementation and monitoring of the Financial Recovery Plans (FRP's).

The Executive Council has approved the appointment and deployment of Provincial Executive Representatives (PER's) to implement financial recovery plans for identified municipalities, under the joint coordination of Provincial Treasury and Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA). The Ditsobotla Local Municipality requires constant and sustained support and intervention from Provincial Government before full recovery can be declared.

EXCO has deployed a team of experts and other seconded officials to the municipality to assist with capacity.

There is progress but not significant enough to reverse the extent of the governance collapse in the municipal administration.

Hon Members, we have rolled out skills and qualification audit in all municipalities. This project has to date audited 5 487 employees. We have completed this exercise in Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality, Tswaing and Ratlou Local Municipalities and we will in due course complete the remaining municipalities. We have instituted a sustainable implementation of a turnaround strategy in all the 22 municipalities in the province through the District Development Model (DDM).

We now have an Early Warning System in the form of an Electronic Dashboard that will monitor municipal performance and reporting. The "Thuntsha-Lerole Mobile App" has now gone live, providing an interactive communication platform to connect government with the people to report service delivery challenges in real time in their localities. This web-based mobile application provides an immediate service delivery escalation mechanism to relevant departmental and municipal officials to facilitate quick responses to challenges of water interruptions, sewer spillages, electricity outages, etc. We are in consultation with major technology and network providers for this mobile application to be data free to improve access for people, particularly those in rural areas and townships.

Honourable Members, traditional leadership plays a major role in the preservation of our cultures, tradition, and language. "Bogosi ke phate e e mitlwa bo a kokonela"

Magosi a rona ga a bone boroko, ba tshwenngwa thata ke botlhoka tiro le tshalelo morago ya ditlhabololo mo metseng ya bona. Mmusakgotla, ke rata go leboga thata Monnasetilo wa Ntlo ya Segosi ya BokoneBophirima Kgosi Maotwe le Khuduthamaga ya gagwe ka kemonokeng le tirisano mmogo le puso ya rona.

To promote administrative stability in some of our traditional authorities we have invoked section 59 of the Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Act, 2019, to establish six Investigative Committees in an endeavor to deal with traditional leadership disputes. The work of three committees out of six have already started with the investigations of Banogeng, Bakubung ba Ratheo and Bakwena ba Mmatau. The Investigative Committees of Bahurutshe boo Manyane, Bahurutshe boo Moilola and Bakwena ba Mogopa will also commence soon.

In our previous engagement with the Deputy President, the North West House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders, raised a number of issues. We can report that all these issues have been processed and most of them have been resolved. We will give a detailed report to the House during its opening later in the year.

Honourable Speaker, we are saddened and regret the deaths of nine initiates at various initiation schools. These deaths have been caused by people who operate outside the confines of the law. We are confident that the police will ensure that all those arrested and connected to these illegal activities face the wrath of the law.

Honourable Members, the 2023 National Senior Certificate Examination Results set us on a right path to reclaim our space as one of the best performing provinces in the country. We have improved by one point eight percent (1.8 %) from 79, 2 to 81, 6%. All the four districts improved their pass rate when compared to the previous year.

Bagaetsho, our initiative to feed learners two meals per day at schools in economically depressed communities is gaining traction.

The National School Nutrition Programme in the province currently feeds over 740 000 learners in all four districts. We have recently handed over a R103 million newly built Huhudi Primary School at Vryburg in Naledi Local Municipality. The newly constructed Mamodibo Secondary School in Mogogelo village in Moretele Local Municipality was officially opened on Mandela Day last year. A total of ten newly built schools will be handed over to communities this year with a combined cost of over R700 million.

These schools include Mpheba High School in Bojanala, Tlaakgameng Primary School in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati and Dirang ka Natla Primary in Dr Kenneth Kaunda.

Honourable Speaker, 448 transport operators have been appointed to provide scholar transport, following an open and transparent bidding process. They have all signed service level agreements following a thorough vehicle inspection and

verification process. We do however acknowledge that isolated challenges were experienced at the beginning of the current school year when some operators brought buses that were not part of the inspection list.

We have since established a 'War Room' chaired by the Head of the Department of Community Safety and Transport Management to deal with these challenges as and when they arise.

Honourable Speaker, we envisage discontinuing scholar transport in the long term as we build schools with increased boarding enrollment capacity and construct further schools within the proximity of where people reside in line with our education norms and standards.

Honourable Members, government is hard at work to fight crime and corruption in the province. Several high profile cases both in the public and private sector are receiving attention. In the current financial year nine corruption and commercial crime cases were finalized and culprits convicted. We would like to commend law enforcement agencies on their efforts to combat corruption and other acts of malfeasance.

Honourable Speaker, we have established a new traffic unit called 'The Eagles', which has been resourced with 30 high powered vehicles to increase visibility in all arterial roads in the province.

Our traffic law enforcement members have been trained to secure accident scenes and their vehicles are equipped with all the necessary, latest, and advanced technological devices to process an accident scene on the spot. This is the first initiative of its kind in the province.

Honourable members, we have set up a technical team to turn around the National Transport Investment (NTI) in order to reposition the entity to play its mandate of providing efficient and safe transport solutions to the residents of the North West and surrounding areas.

The entity provides affordable transport to over 500 000 commuters per month, in townships, rural areas, and peri-urban areas. It has also created over 1 200 employment opportunities for locals.

We have now completed the audit of the company's liabilities and verified all its debts. This process has empowered us to table revised debt settlement offers to all creditors in line with the Companies Act. The company will be out of business rescue in due course whereupon an interim Board will be appointed to assume legal authority over the affairs of the NTI to deliver on its mandate. We want this entity to come back and serve the people of the North West.

Bagaetsho, we are making significant progress in the provision of primary health care in our rural and township communities. In the current financial year, we hosted his Excellency President Cyril Ramaphosa who presided over the official opening of the Jouberton Community Health Centre on Freedom Day. During one of our Thuntsa Lerole Programmes, Deputy President Paul Mashatile visited Greater Taung Local Municipality where he handed over a newly built R245 million Ba Ga Mothibi Community Health Centre. Both these facilities will service over 68 000 people in their respective communities.

Honourable Speaker, we are strengthening our district health services by opening five more clinics in Itsoseng, Mokgalwaneng, Marikana in Rustenburg, Hokfontein, Boikhutso and Steve Tshwete in JB Marks in 2024. The closure of the Thusong District Hospital was inevitable. The hospital was faced with serious structural flaws coupled with the apparent dolomitic nature of the soil, which made rescuing it virtually impossible. The closure of Thusong has given birth to three projects, being the upgrade of the General De La Rey District Hospital, Itsoseng Community Health Centre, and the construction of the Sheila Clinic using alternative building technology.

Hon Speaker, for the past three years, HIV positivity rate in our province has been showing a steady decline. Last year there was a decline of 1.7 percent in HIV infections.

HIV cascades are now being monitored through the 95-95-95 targets as set out by the Joint United Nations Programme. I am happy to announce that, the province is sitting at ninety-three (93%) of those who know their status. Seventy five percent of HIV patients are on treatment and know their status. The figure of patients who are virally suppressed stands at eighty-four (84%).

Honourable Members, we have averted the crisis of unemployed doctors following engagements with their union. All qualified doctors in the North West will be deployed in line with the framework agreed to with the union. In 2023 the North West Provincial Government and North West University (NWU) signed a joint commitment letter for the establishment of the NWU Medical Faculty.

The Minister of Health, Honourable Joe Phaahla has also given his support for the commencement of this project. The project aims to have its first students intake in 2028 and will among others create access opportunities for students from previously disadvantaged communities. The Klerksdorp /Tshepong tertiary hospital which has been developed over the past 20 years as an academic training platform under Wits University will be the key clinical training site with a network of hospitals and clinics in the province for training in primary health care.

Honourable Speaker, we are pleased to inform you that we successfully delivered the second instalment of the N12 Marathon. The marathon provides opportunities for athletes development and for more established athletes to qualify for the Comrades Marathon. We are the reigning champions of Comrades Marathon through Tete Dijana who successfully defended his title in two successive years.

The province has an illustrious history of dominating this marathon through the Kelehe brothers from Sekhing village in Taung, Edward Mothibi from Magogoe village in Mahikeng and recently Adele Broedryk from Potchefstroom. We also honour Steven Mokoka from Ramatlabama in Mahikeng, who in 2022, broke the 50km world record in Gqeberha.

Honourable Members, we have now unlocked the legal hurdles that delayed the commencement of the development of the Desmond Tutu Precinct in Matlosana. The first phase of declaring the Precinct a Heritage site will be completed in March this year. We have started with the construction of libraries in Matlosana, Wolmaransstad, Coverdale/Boitumelong and Bodibe. These libraries will be built over a period of four years at a combined cost of R75 million. A further R20 million has been set aside to upgrade libraries in Mabeskraal and Ganyesa.

Mmusakgotla, we applaud Sibanye-Stillwaters working with various Community-Based Organisations for following up in the implementation of the Marikana Farlam Commission recommendations. To date, fifty-five socio-economic projects have been implemented through the Marikana Legacy Project amounting to a shared R13,9 billion of Sibanye-Stillwater Corporate Social Investment and Social Labour Plans.

We further commit to work with all parties for the construction of a monument at the Koppie in memory of all the people who lost their lives as well as those who were injured on that fateful day and days preceding the 16th of August 2012. We are making plans to visit Marikana shortly through the accelerated service delivery programme, Thuntsha Lerole.

Honourable Speaker, today we have told a story of a province on the move. We have taken account of the victories we have scored, the lives we have changed and the many service delivery battles that still lie ahead. We hear reverberation of the cries of our people, imploring us to do more of the good work we have already done. Their message is clear, do more and talk less. They are tired of empty rhetoric and verbosity.

In the famous words of Guinea-Bissau revolutionary and one of the finest African thought leaders, Amilcar Cabral, and I quote, "...always bear in mind that the people are not fighting for ideas, for the things in anyone's head, they are fighting to win material benefits, to live better and in peace, to see their lives go forward, and to guarantee the future of their children...". Therefore, we owe it to our people to see their lives change for the better and to guarantee our children a better tomorrow.

Thank you.

GREATER TAUNG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

2024/25 BUDGET

NB: Please take note that the complete Final 2023/24 Budget is attached as an Annexure to the IDP and do form an integral part of the IDP which includes the following but are not limited to:

- **BUDGET SUMMARY**
- **REVENUE BY SOURCE**
- **CAPITAL BUDGET**
- **REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE**
- **FIVE YEAR CAPITAL INVESTMENT**

8.4.1. B3 - GTLM – TOP LAYER SDBIP (REFER TO SECT 7.1)

The Top Layer SDBIP is captured in **Section 7.1** (which deals with projects) and is attached as **Annexure B3** (which deals with The SDBIP) of The IDP Projects and notice must be taken that it will finally be approved by the Mayor before the end of June and will there-after be except as part of The Final IDP.

Notice must be taken that the KPI Outcomes as per Circular 88 (Addendum) were also included under the above mentioned sections.

8.5. INSTITUTIONAL CLUSTER

8.5.1. COUNCILLOR DESIGNATION AND CONSTITUENCIES

[Corporate Services and Political Office Bearers need to verify and confirm this data]

WARD	PR	W	SURNAME	FULL NAME	DESIGNATION	PORTFOLIO	VILLAGES
1		Y	Olifant	Caroline Keolebogile		Planning & Development	Vaaltyn, Lykso, Qho, Reivillo, Boipelo, Foontetjie.
1	Y		Moipolai	Keamogetse Grace	Speaker		Ward 1
2		Y	Tabé	Tamo Joshua	MPAC	ICT	Maganeng, Khaukhwe, Ntswanahatshe, Moretele
2	Y		Nkewu	Boniswa Marcia	DRSM - Seconded		Ward 2
3		Y	Gaorengwe	Tebogo Capricorn		Planning & Development	Choseng, Karelstad, Loseleng, Mase, Sedibeng Matlapaneng,
3	Y		Mmokwa	Margaret		Technical Services	Ward 3
4		Y	Pudule	Kagiso Alfred		Planning & Development / Finance?	Dryharts (Pompong & Lehatheng)
4	Y		Morapedi-Letele	Mosadiotsile Sylvia	DRSM - Seconded	Technical Services	Ward 4
5		Y	Tong	Onkarabile Alucious		Community / Technical Services	Pudimoe, Matlhako 1 & 2
5	Y		Mase	Phillip Bakang		Community Services	Ward 5
6	Y		Mokua	Evah Masego	Whip	Spatial Planning & Human Settlement / LED	Ward 6
6	Y		Mmokwa	Seakgamoriri Cornelius	Chairperson	MPAC	
7		Y	Mojaki	Salvation Mmoloki		Community Services	Myra, Mogopela A & B, Sitting Polar, Matsuakeng, Moseja
7	Y		Rooibaatjie	Keitumetse Confidence	DRSM - Seconded	Finance (+ MPAC)	Ward 7
8		Y	Montewa	Ntesang Maria		Technical Services	Leshobo, Mokgareng (Ditompong & Ntokwe), Matlababa, Gasebusho, Letlhapong
8	Y		De Koker	Kegomoditswe Salvation		Corporate Governance & Communications	Ward 8
9		Y	Sekwenyane	Monene Dominicca		Corporate Governance & Communications	Rooiwal, Lokgabeng, Ext 6 & 7, Diretsaneng, & Itireleng
9	Y		Zonke	Vuyiseka		Planning & Development	Ward 9
10		Y	Ipeleng	Olebogeng	MPAC	Corporate Governance & Communications	Motsweding, Marotaneng, Buxton, Dryhoek, Tamasikwa, Takaneng & Thomeng
10	Y		Modise	Revonia Loeto	DRSM - Seconded	ICT	Ward 10
11		Y	Gaoraelwe	Tumisang Reginald	Mayor		Cokonyane, Madibaneng, Modimong, Hellenspan, Phache, Mamashokwane & Setlhabeng
11	Y		Mosinkiemang	Mosetsanagape Virginia	ExCo	Community Services	Ward 11
12		Y	Babuseng	Patricia Lerato	DRSM - Seconded	Community Services (+ MPAC)	Lokaleng, Khibicwane & Machonisa
12	Y		Lephoi	Gedion Hwayi		Corporate Governance & Communications	Ward 12
13		Y	Seboko	Kealeboga Lenin		Finance	Manokwane, Nhole, Lethwanyeng

WARD	PR	W	SURNAME	FULL NAME	DESIGNATION	PORTFOLIO	VILLAGES
13	Y		Kesemolotse	Gladwin	MPAC	Spatial Planning & Human Settlements	Ward 13
14		Y	Mojanaga	Mothusiotsile David		Spatial Planning & Human Settlement	Chiefs court, Ext 5, Kgatheng, Ditshilong 1 & 2, Pinagare, Nommer 1, Blekkies & Veertien
14	Y		Boemo	Mosimanegape Edward	MPAC	LED	Ward 14
15		Y	Seepamere	Seepapitso	DRSM - Seconded	LED (+ MPAC)	Manthe, Picong, Seodi Park
15	Y		Mabengwane	Linda Xavier	ExCo	ICT	Ward 15
16		Y	Moraladi	Tefo Godfrey		ICT	Molelema, Vergenoeg, Khudutlou
16	Y		Matuane	Jeanette Amogelang	ExCo	Spatial Planning & Human Settlements	Ward 16
17		Y	Chubane	Bontsi Alpheus		Finance / Technical Services	Mothanthanyaneng, Graspan, Morokweng, Dikhuting, Longaneng, Gamokake
17	Y		Segosapelo	Oratile Israel		Planning & Development	Ward 17
18		Y	Molamu	Gladys Seonyatseng		ICT	Maphoitsile, Ga-Moduane, Roma & Bogosing Ext, Magogong
18	Y		Sebe	Thandiwe Philadelphia	ExCo	LED	Ward 18
19		Y	Makwati	Montanong Michael	MPAC	Corporate Governance & Communications	Magogong (Diplankeng), Modutung, Diphitshing
19	Y		Moeti	Mika Bennet	ExCo	Finances	Ward 19
20		Y	Maribe	Itumeleng Nicholas	ExCo	Technical Services	Upper Majeakgoro, Lower Majeakgoro, Tlapeng
20	Y		Tafane	Georginah Nontetho	ExCo	Corporate Governance & Communications	Ward 20
21		Y	Molale	Mosadiwamarope Mellicent Tebogo		Spatial Planning & Human Settlement	Kgomotso, Kameelputs, Thotayatau, Ikagen & Losasaneng, Madithamaga
21	Y		Tshipo	Gaolatlhwe Jeremia	MPAC	LED	Ward 21
22		Y	Lekoma	Ikgopoleng Joseph		Finance	Sekhing, Rietfontein, Seoding, Mashatara
22	Y		Monchonyane	Ruphas Tebogo	ExCo	Planning & Development	Ward 22
23		Y	Pusho	Boitshwarelo	DRSM - Seconded	LED	Shaleng, Madipelesa, Gataote, Mammutla
23	Y		Nape	Legaudise Sam		Community Services	Ward 23
24		Y	Moeng	Patrick Kagelelo		ICT	Matsheng, Tlapeng 1, Tlapeng 2, Kokomeng
24	Y		Sephula	April		Spatial Planning & Human Settlements	Ward 24

The following Functional Committees have been established:

Exco	Spatial Planning & Human Settlement
Finance	Corporate Governance & Communications
Planning & Development	Community Services
Technical Services	Municipal Public Accounts (MPAC)
Local Economic Development	

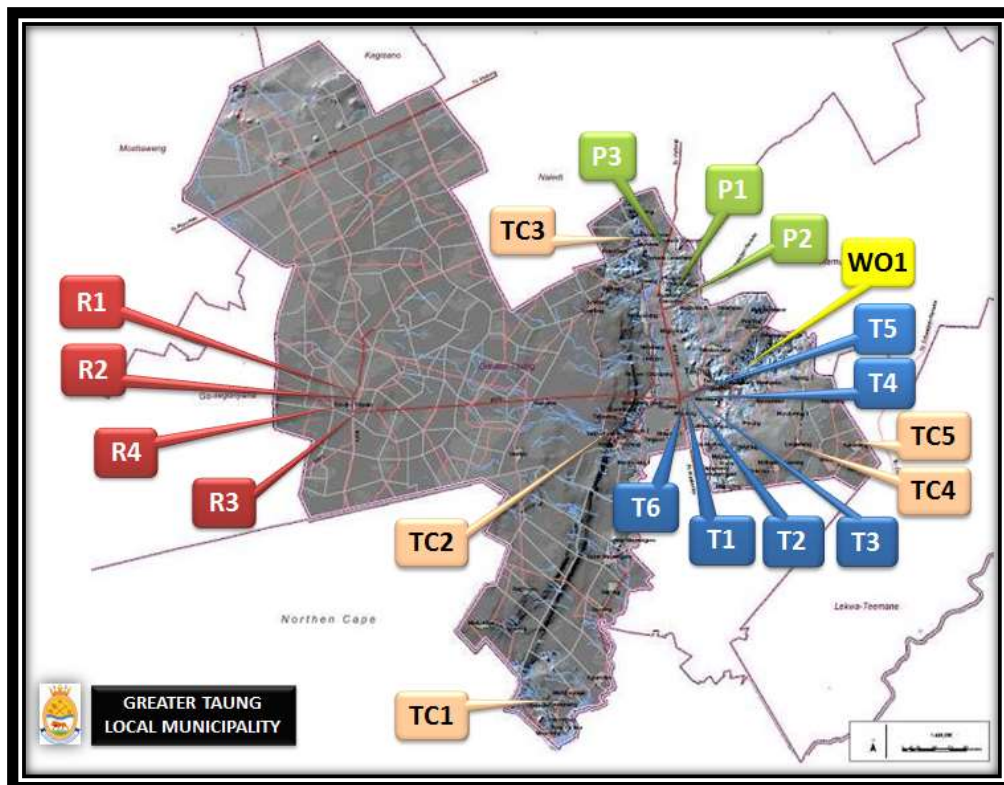
8.5.2. COUNCIL BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

To some extent the lack of office space was managed through practical interventions and solutions, but the lack of office space still need to be addressed.

The following Table reflects the buildings that are used by GTLM for daily operations:

Nu	Map Nu	Building Name	GPS Coordinates
1	T1	Taung Admin	-27.56167, 24.74730
2	T2	Taung Political	-27.55982, 24.74795
3	T3	Taung Library	-27.55824, 24.75019
4	T4	Taung Training Centre	-27.55780, 24.75023
5	T5	Katlego Lease Building (Private)	-27.56092, 24.74497
6	T6	Taung Shed (Private)	-27.56192, 24.74436
7	P1	Pudimoe Admin	-27.41028, 24.72039
8	P2	Pudimoe Library	-27.41038, 24.71993
9	P3	Dryharts Container Library	-27.33416, 24.71956
10	R1	Reivilo Admin	-27.56313, 24.18228
11	R2	Boipelo Library	-27.56621, 24.19237
12	R3	Reivilo Workshop (Private)	-27.57496, 24.18633
13	R4	Reivilo Infrastructure Works	-27.56936, 24.18479
14	TC1	Losasaneng - Thusong Service Centre	-28.02545, 24.53190
15	TC2	Mokassa II - Thusong Service Centre	-27.60958, 24.66936
16	TC3	Moretele - Thusong Service Centre	-27.31956, 24.69376
17	TC4	Longaneng - Thusong Service Centre	-27.62678, 24.94648
18	TC5	Kokomeng - Thusong Service Centre	-27.63181, 25.03971
19	WO1	Kolong – Ward Office	-27.53902, 24.82845

A Map Reflecting GTLM Office Buildings:



8.5.3. C1- ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Organogram was reviewed during a strategic planning session that was held during March 2023 to ensure that GTLM will have the institutional capacity to deliver on its mandate as required and aligned to the Powers and Functions, IDP and performance measures that was put in place to ensure implementation of the Key Performance Indicators as defined in the Service Delivery and Budget Implementations Plans of the respective department and so doing having an approach of "Form Follow Function".

GTLM consist of six main departments.

The composition and relevance of existing departments and units were reviewed at the StratPlan and it was resolved to be as follows:

DEPARTMENTS	UNITS
Municipal Manager	MM Support
	Monitoring, Evaluation and Risk Management Unit
	Communications and Marketing Unit
	Internal Audit Unit
Corporate Services	Legal Services
	Human Resources
	MPAC
	Archives and Records (Records Management)
	Admin and Secretariat
	Corporate Support
	ICT Unit

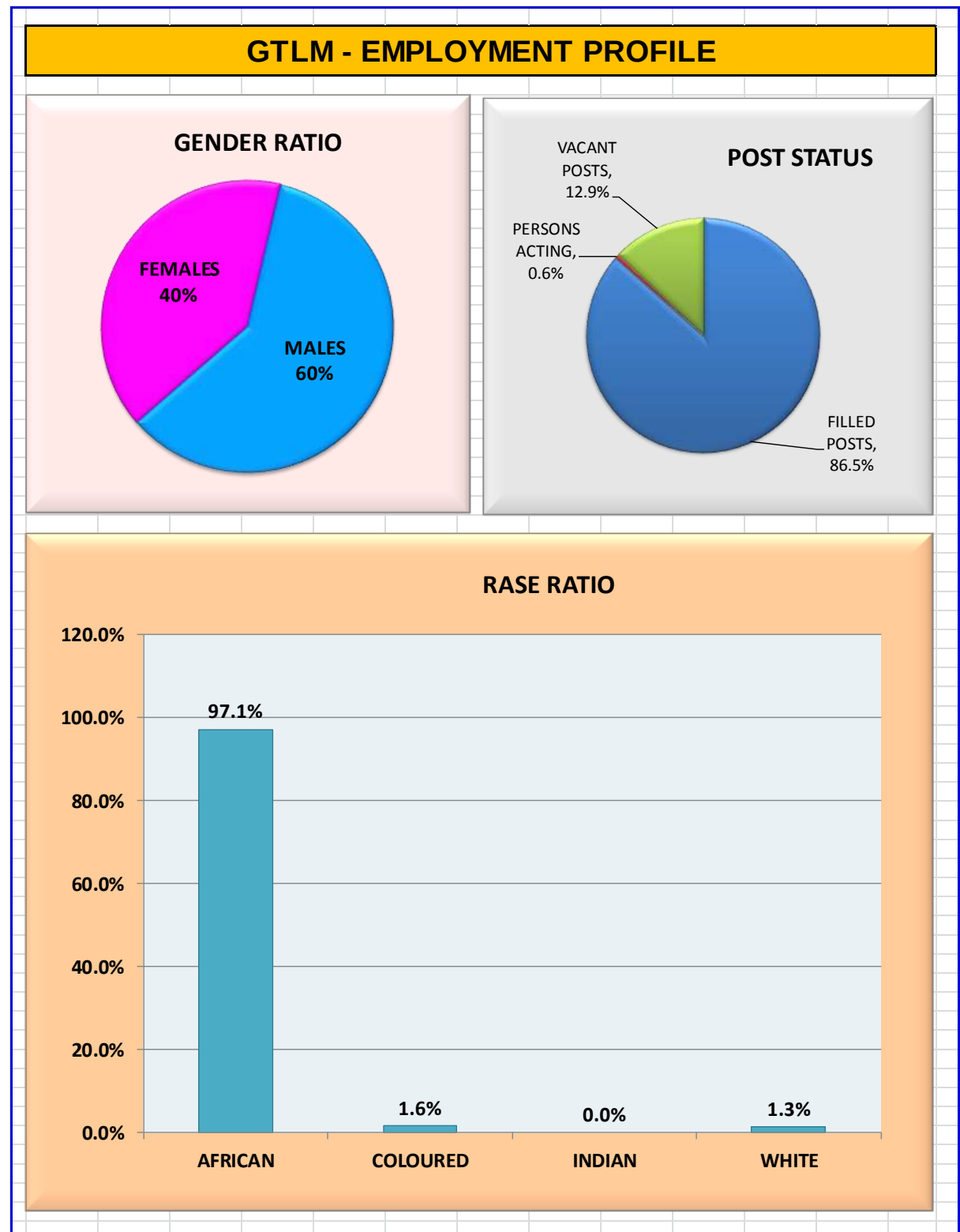
DEPARTMENTS	UNITS
Community Social Services	Reivilo - Solid Waste & Environmental Management
	Taung - Solid Waste & Environmental Management
	Pudimoe - Solid Waste & Environmental Management
	Amenities
	Libraries
	Traffic Management Services
Finance Services	Supply Chain Management
	Expenditure Management
	Asset Management
	Budget and Treasury
	Revenue Management
	FBS Unit (Merge into Revenue Unit)
	Support Staff
Infrastructure Development	Reivilo Works
	Taung Works
	Pudimoe Works
	Reivilo Water and Sanitation
	Taung Water and Sanitation
	Pudimoe Water and Sanitation
	Workshop
	Electricity
	Plant Operators
	Project Management Unit (PMU)
Spatial Planning, Human Settlement and LED	Human Settlement
	Disaster Management
	Planning and Development
	Local Economic Development
Political Office Administration	Mayor's Office
	Speaker's Office
	CDWs

8.5.4. C2 - EMPLOYMENT EQUITY PLAN (EEP)

The Employment Equity Plan is in place and is still relevant and applicable until September 2023.

The EEP is included as Annexure C2 and forms part of the IDP.

Below is a graphical summary of the institutional profile of GTLM.



8.5.5. C3 - WORKPLACE SKILLS PLAN

The Status Quo Remain

8.5.6. C4 - OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

The Health and safety OH&S 180001 programme running smoothly. Goals are being reached and policies are in place. The Health and safety committee is working towards creating a safe working environment. The municipality has also employed a Health and safety officer in this regard.

A new employee assistance programme has been implemented to assist employees and to fulfil the following objectives:

- ❖ Improve the psychological health of employees and assist employees to develop coping skills and accept a greater degree of responsibility for their own wellness
- ❖ Promote wellbeing of employees
- ❖ Promote better work satisfaction and morale
- ❖ Create a supportive workplace climate and culture
- ❖ Help employees to resolve their immediate individual, family and job performance problems
- ❖ Identify hazards and develop control measures to create a safe working environment
- ❖ Encourage and maintain the well-being and productivity of employees by providing assistance and counseling to those experiencing personal or work-related problems
- ❖ Reduce absenteeism
- ❖ Improve productivity
- ❖ Reduce turnover rate

8.5.7. C5 - EMPLOYEE WELLNESS PROGRAMME

The Following employee wellness programmes are planned:

- ❖ All relevant employees need to be medically assessed.

8.5.8. C6 - COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

The Status Quo Remain

8.5.9. ICT OBJECTIVES

The ICT initiatives do form part of the SDBIP which will include the roll out of the New Exchange Setup as well as maintenance of the Network Connectivity and ad-hoc day to day operations.

Issues contained in the Risk Register and End User Backup support as well as new cloud based operating systems will be explored and implemented where relevant.

8.5.10. POLICIES ADOPTED BY GTLM

	Name of Policy	Dept	Res No/Implementation Year
1	Grievance Policy	Corporate	SALGBC COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT 2016
2	Placement Policy	Corporate	60/2008
3	Employment Equity Policy	Corporate	28/2012
4	Induction Policy	Corporate	28/2012
5	Cell Phone Policy	Corporate	28/2012
6	Overtime Policy	Corporate	28/2012
7	Training Policy	Corporate	28/2012
8	Leave Policy	Corporate	28/2012
9	H I V Policy	Corporate	60/2008
10	Medical Policy	Corporate	60/2008
11	Promotion And Transfer Policy	Corporate	28/2012
12	Recruitment And Selection Policy	Corporate	28/2012
13	S And T Policy	Corporate	2016
14	Volunteer And Internship Policy	Corporate	28/2012
15	Employee Assistance Policy	Corporate	28/2012
16	Skills Retention Policy	Corporate	28/2012
17	Health And Safety Policy	Corporate	28/2012
18	Essential Services Policy	Corporate	60/2008
19	Acting Policy	Corporate	28/2012
20	Motor Vehicle Scheme Policy	Corporate	60/2008
21	Bursary Policy	Corporate	28/2012
22	Sexual Harassment Policy	Corporate	28/2012
23	Human Resource Strategy	Corporate	National document 2014
24	Conditions Of Service	Corporate	SALGBC COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT 2012
25	Job Evaluation Policy	Corporate	28/2012
26	Main Collective Agreement	Corporate	SALGBC COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT 2016
27	Code Of Conduct	Corporate	2012 As per Systems act section 69
28	Employment Equity Plan	Corporate	2014
29	Human Resources Plan	Corporate	2016
30	Workplace Skills Plan	Corporate	2016
31	Councillor Funeral [Policy	Corporate	2015
32	Fraud Prevention Policy	Corporate	2012
33	Fraud Prevention Strategy And Plan	Corporate	2016
34	Establishment Of Ward Committees	Corporate	2008
35	Corporate Governance Of ICT Policy Framework	MM	2016
36	Server Security Baseline Policy	MM	2016
37	User Account Management Policy	MM	2016
38	Password Management Policy	MM	2016
39	Electronic Funds Transfer Policy	MM	2016
40	IT End User Back Up Policy	MM	2016
41	Sever Backup Policy	MM	2016
42	Disaster Recovery Plan	MM	2016
43	SCM Policy	Finance	2016
44	Tariff Policy	Finance	2023
45	Credit Control And Indigent Policy	Finance	2023
46	Investment Policy	Finance	2016
47	Virement Policy	Finance	2016
48	Asset Management Policy	Finance	2016
49	Budget Policy	Finance	2016
50	Risk Management Framework	MM	2015
51	Delegation Framework	MM	2012
52	SMME Support Policy	SP,HS&LED	2021
53	PMDS Policy	MM	2023

8.6. SPATIAL, LAND-USE & ENVIRONMENTAL CLUSTER

The fundamentals of planning are established through legislation – the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa sets the developmental agenda for local government; and the Local Government Municipal Systems Act 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) asserts the developmental agenda by mandating municipalities to have Integrated Development Plans. In the context of Spatial planning in the municipality the two most important are the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act 16 of 2013) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). As a result, the municipality has approved four spatial planning tools which did form part of the new 5 year cycle of the 2017/22 IDP and which is still relevant that must be taken into account when planning. The following spatial planning tools are available in the Spatial Planning & Human Settlement Department:

- ❖ The Environmental Management Framework (EMF)
- ❖ Spatial Development Framework (SDF)
- ❖ Land Use Scheme (LUS)
- ❖ Taung Central Precinct Plan

8.6.1. D1 - SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF)

The purpose of the Spatial Development Framework is to achieve the desired spatial form of the municipality; the following spatial vision emerged for the municipality:

The SDF is in a process of review and will form part of this IDP cycle as soon as it has been approved by Council.

8.6.2. D2 - LAND USE MANAGEMENT SCHEME

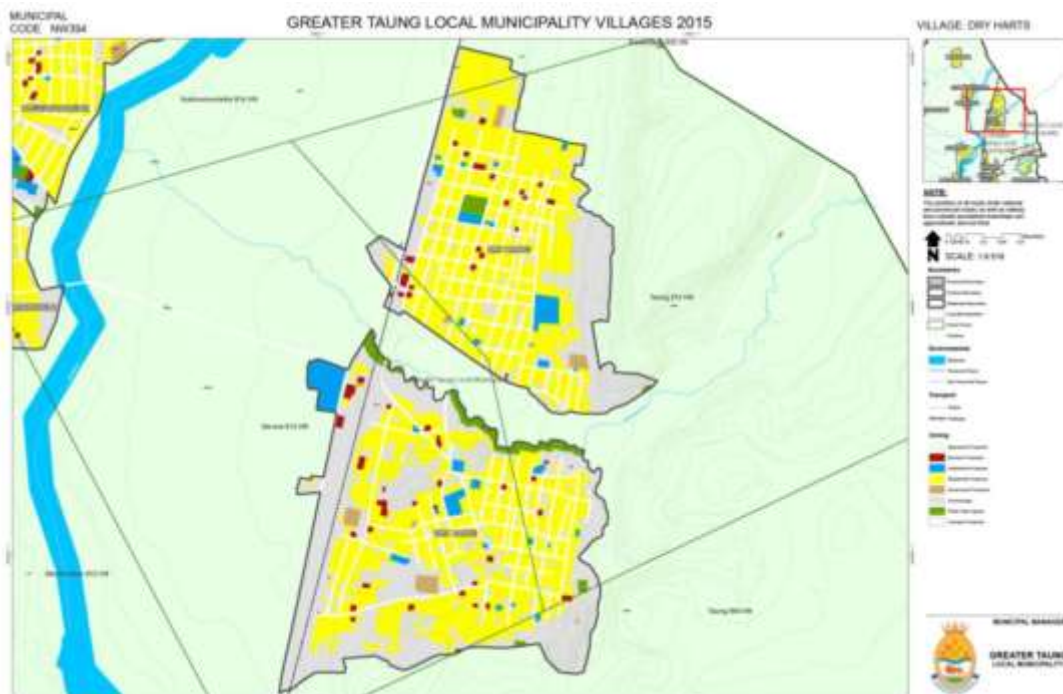
Land Use Scheme (LUS)

The purpose of a Land Use Scheme (LUS) is for it to give effect to and be consistent with the Spatial Development Framework and determine the use and development of land within the municipal area to which it relates in order to promote:

- (a) give effect to the municipal spatial development framework;
- (b) make provision for orderly development and the welfare of the community; and
- (c) determine use rights and development parameters, with due consideration of the principles referred to in the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013.

The LUS consists of regulations setting out the procedures and conditions relating to the use and development of land in any zone; a map indicating the zoning of the municipal area into land use zones and a register of all amendments to such land use scheme.

It is important to note that, the LUS addresses the entire municipal area (including traditional areas). As informal and traditional land use development processes are poorly integrated into formal systems of spatial planning and land use management. Therefore, the LUS had to integrate all areas to address land use management. Land use management focuses on 'influencing' and 'managing' what land is allocated where.



8.6.3. D3 - TAUNG PRECINCT PLAN

Taung Central Precinct Plan

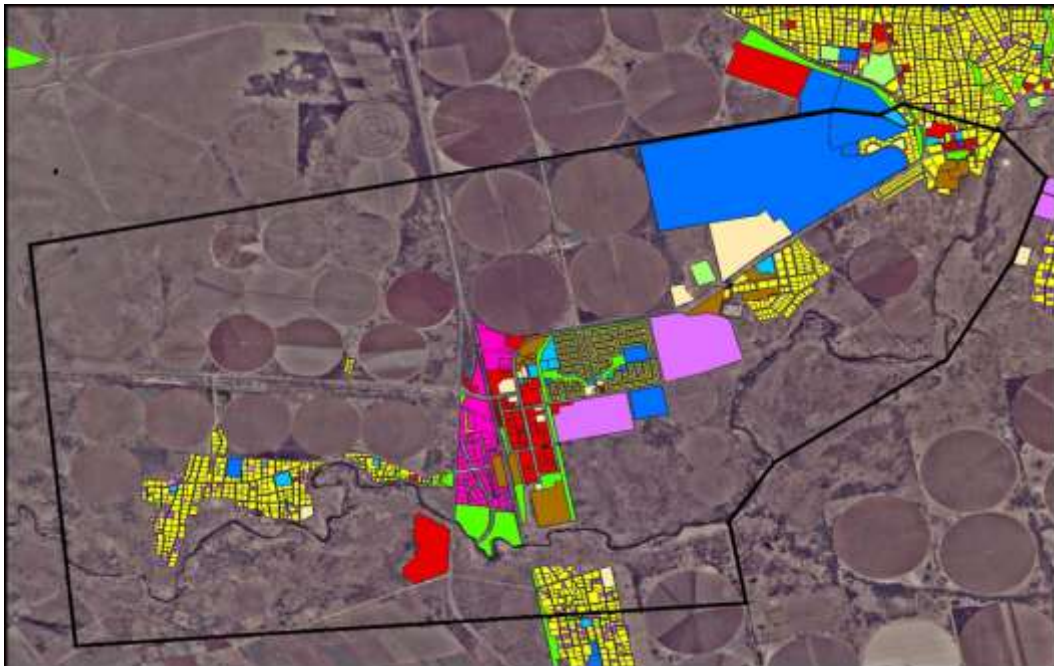
The Taung Central Precinct Plan involved the preparation of a plan or proposal for the Taung central area; this included the investigations of appropriate land use options, physical environment constraints, and infrastructure requirements.

The Taung Central Town serves the entire municipal area including all the rural villages and is a very important and influential node with a number of prominent municipal, government and business activities. The purpose of the compilation of the precinct plan was to unlock the inherent development potential located in the area. Precinct commonly refers in planning to a geographically smaller area with specific characteristics that requires detailed planning within the broader administrative boundaries of a municipality. A rural precinct is a spatially explicit area within a municipal area that is subject to particular administrative arrangements to protect and promote rural and regional landscape values and supporting activities within the rural precinct.

THE PRECINCT PLAN ALSO GIVES EFFECT TO THE SDF – AS THE SDF IDENTIFIES TAUNG AS A SERVICE NODE WHERE IT IS DESIRABLE TO PROMOTE A HIGHER INTENSITY OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND LAND USES, IN ORDER TO FACILITATE ECONOMICALLY USEFUL THRESHOLDS, EASY ACCESS, AND SUPPORT FOR TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ESPECIALLY PEDESTRIAN AND CYCLING).

The vision for the Precinct Plan is as follows:

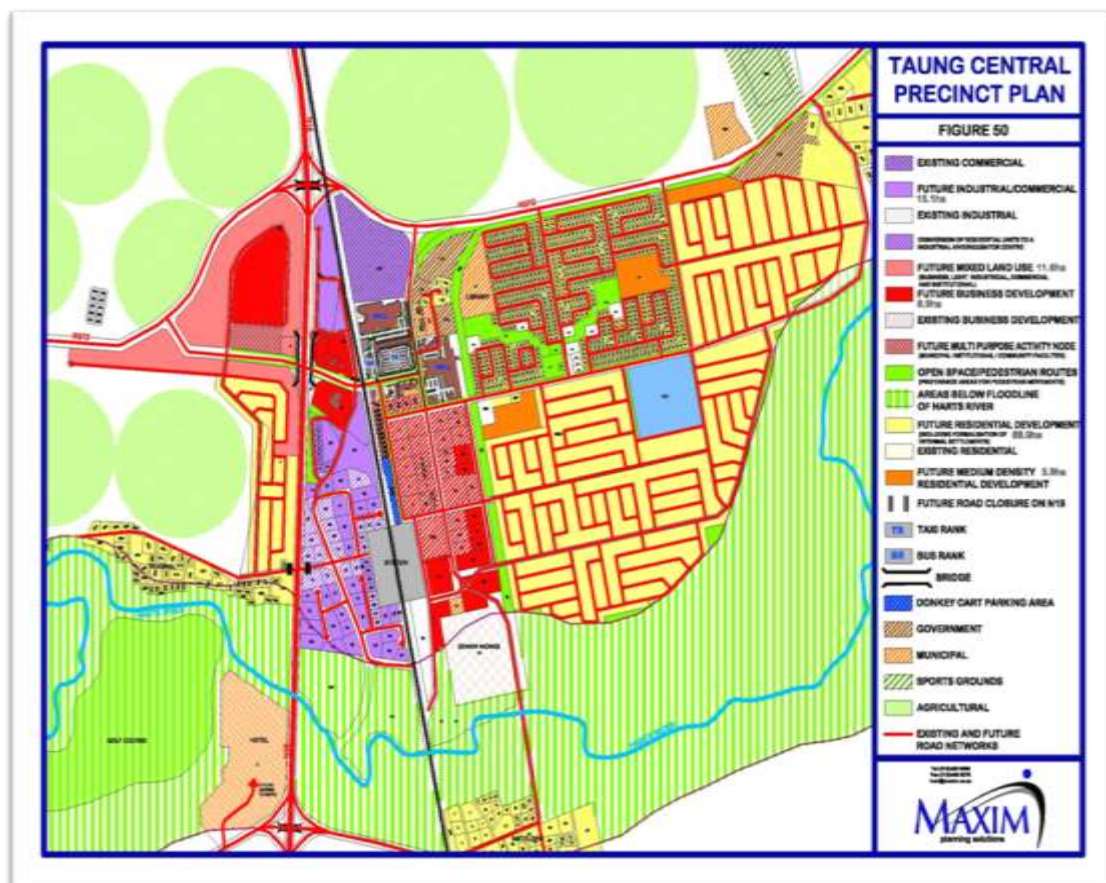
“Create a vibrant, safe, Accessible and sustainable environment that will enhance private sector investment as well as socioeconomic development.”



(Precinct Plan Boundary)

The objectives are as follows:

- ❖ Identifying land for business/ commercial uses and possible expansion of the CBD area;
- ❖ Identifying land for residential development including new layout plan for the settlement South of Taung Extension 7;
- ❖ Improving the traffic flow within the precinct area, including Access roads from the N18;
- ❖ Determining the factors that bring about urban decay Taung CBD;
- ❖ Determining the impact of the informal sector on CBD development;
- ❖ Introducing the concept of urban design in future planning and upgrading of the CBD;
- ❖ Developing business retention strategies for the existing business as well as attraction strategies for potential investors;
- ❖ Define CBD entrances;
- ❖ Upgrading of the corridors linking the CBD with the Taung village to serve as a mixed use zone;
- ❖ Land Reservation based on SANRAL's norms and standard for the upgrading of the N18.



(The Precinct Plan)

The Taung Central Precinct plan is aligned with the SDF and LUS and all plans and proposals have been outlined in the document. Challenges such as 'Access into the Taung CBD' have been addressed and implementation should be planned for. Relevant departments – Infrastructure; Spatial Planning and Human Settlements; and LED should develop their action plans in response to the implementation proposed as part of SDBIP targets for 2017/2018 financial year.

On the 14th Mar 2019 a meeting was held with the National Department of Rural Development who indicated that it is not keen to sign off any fertile arable land for residential development to ensure future food security and did propose that GTLM should consider other options, thinking outside the box and develop areas that is

suitable for residential development and at the same time stimulate the local economy, meaning that the location of a “New CBD” should be carefully considered.

8.6.4. E1 - ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Environmental Management Framework (EMF)

The Environmental Management Framework (EMF) forms part of Integrated Environmental Management that can be used to support informed decisions regarding the management of environmental impacts that arise out of human activities and development. The EMF informs both project level decisions making by the North West Provincial Government (Environmental Impact Assessments authorizations) and the Greater Taung Local Municipality (land use authorizations), as well as strategic spatial planning, primarily the Spatial Development Framework of the municipality. The EMF provides a compilation of information and maps, illustrating attributes of the environment for a specific geographic area that becomes useful in a diverse field of environmental applications. The information includes Environmental Impact Assessment processes and other planning processes, such as the development of IDPs, SDFs and other open space planning applications. Moreover, The EMF reveals where specific land uses may be best practiced; and offers performance standards for maintaining appropriate uses of land.

The EMF also included the Status Quo and Biodiversity Report

The EMF is currently in a process of review which is being done at a district and provincial level.

The final product (EMF) will replace the current EMF which will be repealed as part of the review process.

The aim is to have the process finalised during 2023.

8.6.5. E2 - INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (IWMP)

The IWMP is a cross cutting sector which is also relevant to environmental management.

GTLM did review the IWMP and the final revision was compiled during September 2020.

The following background was given in the Reviewed IWMP:

“The Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality (DRSMDM) is one of four district municipalities in the North West Province. The DRSMDM is comprised of five local municipalities namely: Naledi Local Municipality (NLM), Greater Taung Local Municipality (GTLM), Mamusa Local Municipality (MLM), Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality (LTLM) and Kagisano Molopo Local Municipality (KMLM). The DRSMDM is responsible for provision of waste management services within its area of jurisdiction. The provision of waste management services (refuse collection services, management of landfill sites etc.) is typically a local municipality function; however, in 2008 these powers were transferred to the DRSMDM by the North West Provincial Government for four of the five local municipalities. The only local municipality which still holds official delegated responsibility for provision of waste management services in the DRSMDM is the NLM. While the DRSMDM is officially responsible for waste management in these four other municipalities, in practice, the function has always been executed by the local municipalities themselves. The official responsibility for waste management in these four municipalities is in the process of being transferred back to the local municipalities. Once completed, the DRSMDM will continue to provide only a strategic planning assistance role that it has been doing to date.

The DRSMDM, as a government authority, is required to develop an integrated waste management plan (IWMP) as per the requirements of the National Environmental Management Waste Act (59 of 2008) as amended (hereafter referred to as the Waste Act) to sustain and improve waste management in the DRSMDM. The first generation IWMP for the DRSMDM was written in 2004. The district municipality is now undertaking a review and update of the existing IWMP.

Because the majority of the waste management services in the district are implemented by the local municipalities, this district IWMP has been compiled as five standalone IWMPs; one for each of the five local municipalities. This IWMP addresses the Greater Taung Local Municipality (GTLM).

8.7. INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICE DELIVERY CLUSTER

8.7.1. F1 - WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN (WSDP)

Dr Ruth S Mompoti DM is the Water Authority and there for the WSDP need to be done and reviewed at district level, the review is currently work in progress.

The developmental needs of GTLM need to be facilitated in the WSDP.

8.7.2. F2 - INTEGRATED TRANSPORT PLAN (ITP)

The ITP is in the process of being reviewed and is work in progress which is managed at district level.

8.7.3. F3 - INTEGRATED PUBLIC TRANSPORT NETWORK (IPTN)

The project is being coordinated at district level and the final document was issued.

8.8. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

8.8.1. G1 - HOUSING SECTOR PLAN

The Housing Sector Plan has been reviewed and focus should be on implementation of the plan as well as the finalization of the Housing Accreditation Process.

8.8.2. G2 - DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Executive Summary

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No 108 of 1996) places a legal obligation on the Government of South Africa to ensure the health (personal and environment) and safety of its citizens. In terms of section 41(1) (b) of the Constitution, all spheres of Government are required to "secure the well-being of the people of the Republic". Section 152(1) (d) also requires that local government.

"ensure a safe and healthy environment". In the light of the above, and the established understanding of disaster management, the primary responsibility for disaster risk management in South Africa rests with Government.

Section 26(9) of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 as well as sections 52 and 53 of the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 compels each municipal organ of state to develop a disaster management plan as part of an integrated part of their Integrated Development Plans. This plan establishes the arrangements for disaster management within the GREATER TAUNG Local Municipality and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (No 57 of 2002) as amended and section 26(9) of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000.

A Level 1 Disaster Management Plan applies to national or provincial organs of state or municipal entities that have not previously developed a coherent Disaster Management Plan. It focuses primarily on establishing foundation institutional arrangements for Disaster Management, putting in place contingency plans for responding to known priority risks as identified in the initial stage of the Disaster Risk Assessment, identifying key governmental and other stakeholders, and developing the capability to generate a level 2 plan.

This Disaster Management Plan is in line with the District, Provincial and National Disaster Management Frameworks and addresses disaster risks through four key performance areas (KPA's) and three Enablers:

KPA 1: Integrated Institutional Capacity for Disaster Management

KPA 2: Disaster Risk Assessment

KPA 3: Disaster Risk Reduction

KPA 4: Response and Recovery

Enabler 1: Information Management and Communication

Enabler 2: Education, Training, Public Awareness and Research

Enabler 3: Funding arrangements for Disaster Management

Purpose of the Plan

The aim of the plan is to define the processes to be taken to prevent, mitigate and prepare to manage disasters or disaster threatening to occur in the GREATER TAUNG Local Municipality:

This disaster management plan provides for:

Recognition of the situations requiring specialized, incident-specific implementation of the municipal disaster management plan

Risk and vulnerability assessment in the municipality

Roles and responsibilities of the various role-players before, during and after the occurrence of a disaster.

Implementation of disaster risk reduction, disaster prevention and mitigation and preparedness strategies and programs

Implementation of a uniform incident management system for all services responding to disasters in the municipality.

Rapid and effective disaster response

Implementation of emergency support mechanism for inter-agency coordination during all phases of disaster management.

Prompt procurement of essential goods and services for disaster relief.

Integrated development planning (IDP)

Creation of adequate institutional capacity to deal with routine and major incident.

Overview of the GREATER TAUNG Local Municipality

The GREATER TAUNG Local Municipality disaster management context:

The GREATER TAUNG Local Municipality is exposed to a diversity of hazards of natural origin including deforestation, veld fires, severe weather events, drought, floods, fires, motor vehicles accidents and the outbreak of biological diseases such as, tuberculosis, meningitis and cholera. The GREATER TAUNG LM is also exposed to a variety of technological hazards such as the interruption of services, and various forms of pollution. Low probability, high impact events include hazards such as dolomitic areas and extreme weather conditions such as high winds (even tornadoes) and extreme hailstorms. The vulnerability in the GREATER TAUNG LM that could be exploited by potential hazards is still rooted in profound poverty, lack of diversity in primary (e.g. agriculture) and secondary (e.g. industrial) products, and the lack of education and resources. Despite the number of developmental projects underway in the GREATER TAUNG LM, these are still numerous rural communities, which are constantly exposed to conditions of vulnerability. As a result, their capacity to withstand, cope with and/or recover from the impact of such natural and anthropogenic risks is severely compromised. This plan will highlight some of the priority areas, which need an urgent developmental initiative to address this disaster risk.

Development of Disaster Management Plan

8.8.3. G3 – HOUSING ACCREDITATION BUSINESS PLAN

The following few paragraphs are quotes from the Draft Housing Accreditation Business Plan which intend to give GTLM the opportunity to not only facilitate but also to implement the provision of housing (shelter) to the residents of GTLM:

Accreditation Business Plan (ABP) – Draft 2

The intention is to gradually shift the state's housing role from provider to facilitator that ensures adequate shelter and a wider choice of housing options with greater private sector and community participation. The state's focus should be to develop public goods through investment in public transport, other economic and social infrastructure, quality public spaces and jobs. The value of land as a marketable commodity, as well as performing a social and environmental function, should be properly acknowledged.

In order to deliver on government development objectives and programme, chapter 13 of the NDP addresses the need to build a capable and developmental state, for example through a public service immersed in the development agenda and insulated from undue political interference; staff at all levels have the authority, experience, competence and support they need to do their job; and improved intergovernmental relations through a more proactive approach to managing the intergovernmental system.

Chapter 14 of the NDP is focused on fighting corruption and sets the objective of a corruption-free society, a high adherence to ethics throughout society and a government that is accountable to its people.

The Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF)

This framework emerged from the NDP and focuses on the transformation of South African cities and towns. Its vision is: "Liveable, safe, resource-efficient cities and towns that are socially integrated, economically inclusive and globally competitive, where residents actively participate in urban life."

The IUDF incorporates four strategic goals:

- Access: To ensure people have access to social and economic services, opportunities and choices.
- Growth: To harness urban dynamism for inclusive, sustainable economic growth and development.
- Governance: To enhance the capacity of the state and its citizens to work together to achieve social integration.
- Spatial Transformation: To forge new spatial forms in settlement, transport, social and economic areas.

The plan has eight levers, that is, (1) integrated spatial planning; (2) integrated transport and mobility; (3) integrated and sustainable human settlements; (4) integrated urban infrastructure; (5) efficient land governance and management; (6) inclusive economic development; (7) empowered active communities; and, (8) effective urban governance.

- **The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 2013 (SPLUMA)**

The Act is a key legislative development impacting on human settlements development. Municipal powers and responsibilities include, amongst others:

- the preparation of municipal spatial development frameworks;
- the adoption of a single land use scheme for its entire area;
- the passage of bylaws aimed at enforcing its land use scheme; and
- the establishment of a Municipal Planning Tribunal to determine land use and development applications within its municipal area.

Municipalities are required to develop a Capital Investment Framework (CIF) in alignment with SPLUMA.

- **The Built Environment Performance Plan (BEPP)**

The Plan was introduced in 2014/15 as a planning instrument to address the urgent need for spatial transformation in metropolitan municipalities. The BEPP addresses perceived weaknesses in the integration of government planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring systems.

The BEPP process is “outcome-led” and focused on improved performance in terms of inclusivity, productivity and sustainability. It is based on a spatial approach prioritising capital fund investment in urban networks, including Integration Zones and Transit-Oriented Developments (ToD) precincts; marginalised areas (informal settlements, townships and inner-city areas); and growth nodes (commercial and industrial nodes). The intention is to shift metros from planning to the preparation of a tangible portfolio of intergovernmental investment projects that include private sector partnerships.

There is a shift towards an urban management approach that is partnership-based, spatially focused and facilitative of development. The BEPP is utilised as an incremental public sector reform instrument with annual changes to the BEPP Framework that re-focus metro planning and budgeting.

8.9. ECONOMIC CLUSTER

The Greater Taung economy is depicted by the IHS Markit 2010 – 2020 pictorial below.



ECONOMICS

Gross Domestic Product

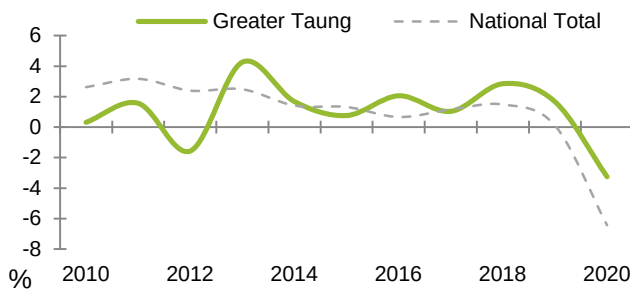
6.94 bn

Current prices

0.1%

of national GDP

Economic growth: 2010-2020



Economic growth annual % change

Greater Taung

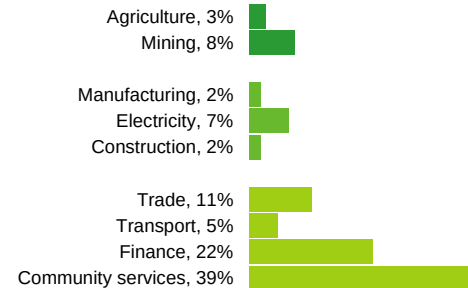
2019-2020

-3.2%

10 year avg.

1.1%

Sector composition



Top 10 sectors (GVA) - R millions

SECTOR	2020
Education	1,093.5
Real estate activities	740.4
Public administration and defence activities	624.2
Health and social work	573.6
Mining of metal ores	415.8
Finance and Insurance	359.6
Wholesale and commission trade	319.2
Other business activities	265.3
Retail trade and repairs of goods	230.8
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	217.2
All other smaller sectors	1,320.0

LABOUR MARKET

Employment

17,500

number of jobs

0.1%

of national employment

Unemployment

%

35.6

30.3

Greater Taung National Total

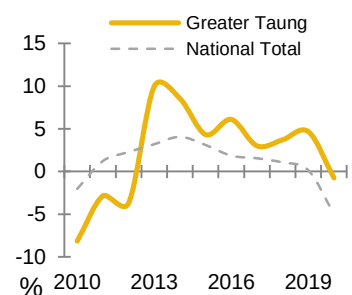
Jobs

Primary	2020 share	Created / lost since 2010
Agriculture	9.0%	214
Mining	3.0%	
Secondary		
Manufacturing	3.1%	18.6
Electricity	0.5%	
Construction	5.1%	
Tertiary		
Trade	20.5%	1 210
Transport	3.6%	
Finance	12.4%	
Community	42.9%	

Informal employment 2020

	Employees	Informal	% Informal
GTLM	17,527	2,371	13.5%
National	15,419,164	2,684,413	17.4%

Employment growth: 2010-2020



Employment growth Annual % change

Greater Taung

-0.8%

2020

3.2%

10-year avg

South Africa

-5.0%

1.3%

PRODUCTIVITY

GDP per employee

R 396 k

Greater Taung

R 358 k

South Africa

Productivity growth annual % change

Greater Taung

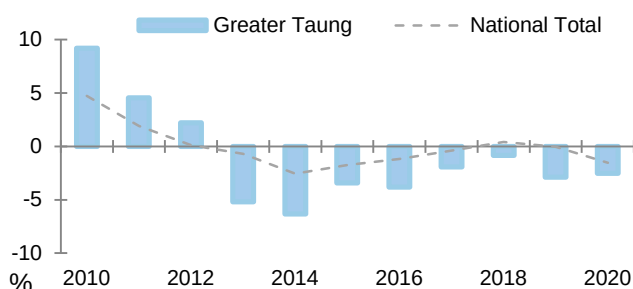
2020

-2.5%

10 year avg.

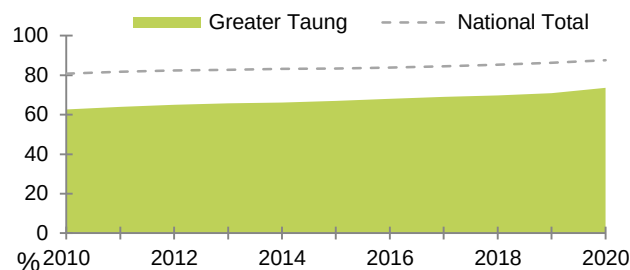
-2.1%

Productivity growth: 2010-2020



DEVELOPMENT

Literacy rate: 2010-2020



Human Development Index (HDI)

	2010	2020	Change
Greater Taung	0.43	0.54	0.11
National Total	0.58	0.66	0.078

(a) People below upper poverty line

77.6%

Greater Taung

62.5%

The Greater Taung Local Municipality data above shows that there is a marginal contribution to the national GDP with a decline in economic growth and very high unemployment rate. The municipality strives to achieve its vision towards a prosperous and sustainable economy through the implementation of the recently adopted Local Economic Development (LED) Strategy.

The municipality currently implements its grant in aid policy for SMME support, creates a platform for stakeholder participation for enterprise, tourism & agricultural development and monitors the implementation of the Community Works Program

There are various aspects of implementation that the municipality requires assistance from various stakeholders including the private sector.

8.9.1. H1 - LED STRATEGY

The Greater Taung Local Economic Strategy Strategy was adopted in October 2022, with council resolution number 78-2022/23. The Strategy aims to provide a platform for economic development and collaboration between government, business and the community. It is aligned to the National Local Economic Development Framework 2018- 2028 and the subsequent draft National LED Implementation plan. The strategy demonstrates a firm commitment to alleviate poverty, attract investment, and create new jobs while taking advantage of local development opportunities.

The desired outputs of the LED strategy are summarised as to:

- Stimulate economic growth and diversification; especially labour intensive, high growth and sustainable industries.
- Retain existing industries and small businesses, actively recruit new investment, and encourage entrepreneurship within the local community.
- Strengthen partnerships between the established industry and new market entrants in order to enhance local supply chains and encourage skills transfer.
- Reduce unemployment and poverty through the creation of sustainable job opportunities.
- Encourage greater integration between Taung and the region's townships and rural communities.
- Coordinate LED with the wider development interventions occurring in the municipality.

The main focal areas of the GTLM economic environment are depicted in the LED strategy as follows:

Figure 1: GTLM LED Focus areas



The municipality currently has a limited budget and will therefore not be in a position to implement programs for all the focal areas. Given the current financial state of the municipality, the LED unit has identified three of the five focus areas, that is, agriculture, small business development and tourism for implementation in the financial year 2024/2025.

8.10. SOCIAL CLUSTER

8.10.1.J1 - POVERTY REDUCTION AND GENDER EQUITY PLAN

A plan addressing specifically this issue is not in place but GTLM did develop the LED Strategy and does apply the Supply Chain Management Policy which does have an indirect impact with regard to this initiative.

This need to be considered as work in progress.

8.10.2.J2 - HIV/AIDS PLAN

An old HIV policy in place since November 2008.

The policy & procedure was designed to:

- ❖ Reinforce a mature and enlightened culture and approach to HIV and AIDS;
- ❖ To ensure that staff living with HIV/AIDS have the same rights and obligations as other staff;
- ❖ To take steps to enhance the health of employees who are HIV positive and reduce their exposure to a debilitating illness.
- ❖ To avoid discrimination and prejudice among employees towards HIV positive employees;
To maintain maximum stability and productivity in the workplace.
- ❖ To promote consistency in dealing with the issues of AIDS and HIV in the work environment;
- ❖ To create a balance between rights and responsibilities of all parties relating to HIV/AIDS;

This need to be considered as work in progress.

8.10.3.J3 - YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN

This need to be considered as work in progress.

8.10.4.J4 - PREVENTION OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE PLAN

This need to be considered as work in progress.

9. PHASE V

CONSULTATION AND APPROVAL PHASE

The Draft 2024/25 Amended IDP was tabled to council on the ?? where-after the input of communities was invited.

Communities were consulted through eight mayoral imbizo ward cluster meetings which were held during April and May and which were well attended.

The Final 2024/25 Amended IDP and Budget was approved by Council on the ??.

The Greater Taung Local Municipality will submit The Final Document within 10 days after approval to the following stakeholders:

- ❖ The MEC – Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs
- ❖ Provincial Legislature
- ❖ Provincial Treasury
- ❖ National Treasury

10. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

The Performance Management Framework was not reviewed but is still relevant for the current financial year.

The Strategic Planning Session Report, Annual Report, Audit Action Plan and Top Layer SDBIP are the tools used to monitor performance and improve on service delivery and project implementation.

The SDBIP, finally approved by the Mayor, will automatically form part of this IDP and will be used as the Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Tool to ensure implementation of this year's IDP and Budget.

11. CONCLUSION

The IDP Unit want to acknowledge the input and hard work of all Councillors, Officials, Ward Committee Structures, CDWs and all other Stakeholders who have contributed to this 2024/25 Amended IDP which is the second review of the 5th Generation 2022/27 IDP.

The communities were consulted by all means possible to ensure their priorities are confirmed and registered.

The investment needed to address these priorities by far exceeds the available resources of GTLM, meaning that interventions to address these priorities may take some time to be implemented, also testing the patience of communities which depend on these basic services.