



INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

2016-2017

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FOREWORD: EXECUTIVE MAYOR

We present this IDP towards the end of this term of office of our council, few months from now the masses of our people will be given an opportunity to elect a new council, in order to continue with the programme of improving and ameliorating the lives of our people. It is therefore a great honour and pleasure to present the 2016/17 Fezile Dabi District Municipality IDP.

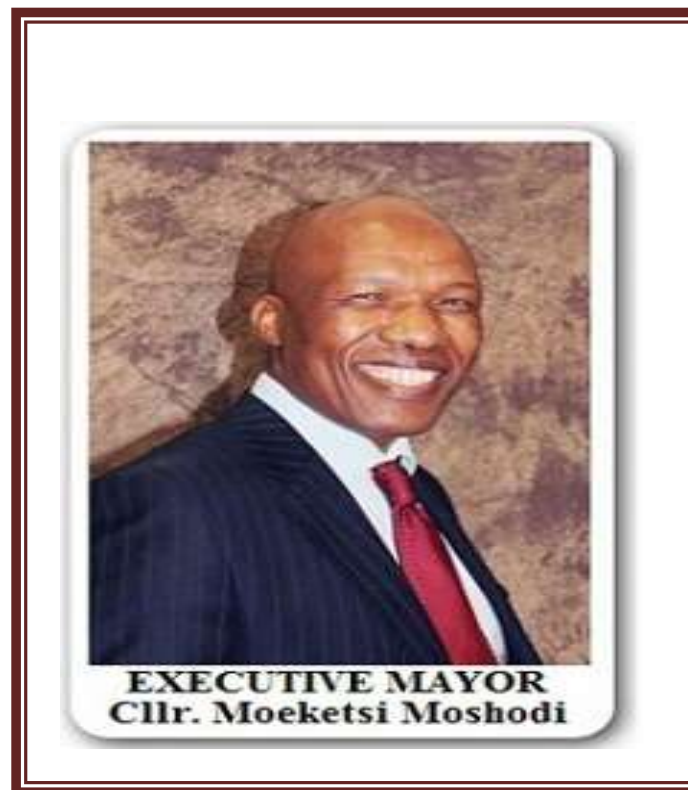
The 2011 local government elections heralded a new vision, and leadership, it reinvigorated the mandate given to the African National Congress Municipalities to embark in the process of acceleration of service delivery and setting a new agenda of a developmental local government in Fezile Dabi.

During our inauguration in 2011 as we take a solemn oath, we committed ourselves to focus amongst other things building local authorities that are responsive to the needs of our community, by accelerating local economic development through assisting small medium enterprises, we promised that we will work very hard to forge linkages with the private sector to assist the acceleration of service delivery in this region.

We committed ourselves in ensuring that house provision for the poor is improved, but most importantly our people receive services of excellent standard. As we approach the end of our term of office we are inspired and stimulated to even work harder because we have delivered.

We are saying this informed by the current reality of our district as expressed in various statistical information about service delivery. We are proud that some of our local Municipalities appears in the top forty of best performing municipalities in South Africa.

Congratulations to Metsimaholo Local Municipality for making it up in the top twenty and Ngwathe local Municipality in the top twenty five best performing Municipalities. This is not just an easy achievement, but it is indicative of hard work, commitment and dedication to address the basic needs of our people.



This is further collaborated by the statistical findings about our district, the number of people that living in formal dwellings has increased to 83% compared to 63% in 1996. We have decreased the number of people living in informal dwellings to 15.4% compared to 30.7% in 1996.

The number of people owning their dwellings has increased to 60%, this once again demonstrating that access to housing and proper human settlement has increased, and our people are beginning to own houses and dwell in decent settlements.

Access to electricity as a source of energy in our district has increased to 90.8 percent compared to 52. % in 1996, access to piped water has increased to 91% percent compared to 77.2% in 1996. Refuse removal by our Municipalities in the district has improved by 83% compared to 66% in 1996.

Access to proper toilet facilities has increased to 80.3 % compared to 54.2% in 1996. And the number of people that have no access to toilet facilities has decreased to 1.7% from 6.4 % in 1996. Taking all these reports into consideration they attest without a shadow of doubts that we have delivered.

We are delighted with the current audit findings in this term of office, our Municipalities in the district are improving their findings remarkably and this is evidence of a proper financial management of our public purse.

Congratulations to all accounting offices for a job well done. And we have no hesitation that this financial year Fezile Dabi District Municipality will deliver the first clean audit of our district.

This IDP denotes the plan for future development of Fezile Dabi District Municipality. This is another step in the ongoing pursuit for continuous development and empowerment of our community.

It enunciate our short, medium, and long term approach in executing our responsibility to accelerate service delivery. It serves as our strategic outlook that explicate projects and strategies that we are implementing this financial year.

It therefore gives me a great pleasure to present the 2016 / 17 financial year Integrated Development Plan.

Executive Mayor
Cllr Moeketsi Moshodi

FOREWORD BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Municipalities in South Africa are expected by law in terms of the local government Municipal System Act to develop a culture of Municipal governance that compliments formal representative government with a system of participatory governance.

This calls upon all us to encourage and create conditions for, the local community to participate in the affairs of the Municipality to participate in the affairs of the Municipality.

We present this Integrated Development Plan towards the end of office, of this current council. This gives us the opportunity to reflect on the achievements of this council term of office.

The preparation and completion of the integrated development planning allows us a space, and creates a planning environment that allows for the integration and alignment of Municipal service delivery priorities.

We are also guided by the section 31 of the Local government Municipal System Act 2000, which is very clear that each Municipality is required by law to review its IDP annually to evaluate its performance against measurable targets and respond to the needs and demands of the changing environments.

We present this 2016/17 IDP after a launch of back to basics approach by our President in 2014, as well as the 2030 vision as encapsulated in the National Development Plan, which is our technical blue print that drives and communicates our country's vision. As the accounting officer of this institution it falls within the realm of my responsibility to ensure that our budget optimally matches our community needs in line with our legislative role as the Municipality. That can only be possible if we have a credible, and a well-researched IDP.



This is of course informed by the fact that resources at our disposal are not of limitless nature, and therefore requires that we plan strategically so that our scarce resources are allocated in terms of the major priorities as articulated by our community through the public participation and consultation process.

It is also within the ambits of my responsibility to ensure implementation of these resolutions and priorities as outlined in our Integrated Development planning, through adherence to Municipal Financial Management Act, as well as prudent financial management.

Because adherence to sound financial management regime allow the Municipality to have a functional financial management system with proper internal controls, and that improves effectiveness and compliance with the law as we implement programmes and projects that are meant to expedite the process of improving the lives of our people.

Our current audit findings which represents a major achievements from administrative point of view, is evidence of not just hard work but also team work, dedication and visionary leadership. It also indicative of a paradigm shift in as far as planning is concern.

Our programmes and projects are planned accordingly and this assist us to avoid unnecessary deviations, fruitless or wasteful expenditure. We must also congratulate our sister municipalities in the district for remarkably improving their audit findings, this confirms the role we are playing as the district in assisting our local Municipalities.

Our team of financial specialists working together with provincial treasury, worked very hard through this term of office in assisting our local Municipalities with preparation of financial statements, as well as proper alignment of performance, budget and the IDP.

The Fezile Dabi 2016/17 IDP is a product of extensive research, internal and external consultation, which is aligned to the National Development Plan and the back to basics strategy that strives to build a responsive, caring and accountable local government.

So this is not just a nice to have plan, but it is an enabling framework that guides our actions and allocation of scarce resources to meet the needs of our community.

It is my pleasure to present the 2016/17 Fezile Dabi District Municipality Integrated Development Plan for your consideration and inputs.

Municipal Manager
Ms Lindi Molibeli

SECTION A

VISION & MISSION

VISION

IMPROVING THE LIVES OF CITIZENS AND PROGRESSIVELY MEETING THEIR BASIC, SOCIAL AND ECONOMICAL NEEDS, THEREBY RESTORING COMMUNITY CONFIDENCE AND TRUST IN GOVERNMENT.

MISSION

'FDDM WILL STRIVE TO BE A MORE RESPONSIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE MUNICIPALITY TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT'

SECTION B

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Fezile Dabi District Municipality, formerly known as the *Northern Free State District Municipality* was established on 6th of December 2001 as a result of Section 21 of the Local Government Municipal Demarcation Act 1998 whereby all areas of the former Local Government bodies were re-demarcated and new municipal entities established. The name was officially changed to Fezile Dabi District Municipality on the 3rd of May 2005.

Fezile Dabi consists of 4 Local Municipalities:

1. Moqhaka
2. Metsimaholo
3. Ngwathe
4. Mafube



The District forms the northern part of the Free State Province and borders Thabo Mofutsanyane, Lejweleputswa and shares provincial borders with 3 of the Provinces: Gauteng, Mpumalanga and North West. The Vaal River and the Vaal Dam form the northern boundary of Fezile Dabi District Municipality and also serve as the boundary between Free State and Gauteng. Although Fezile Dabi contains 17% of the Free State is the second smallest District Municipality in the Free State covering 16.4% of the provincial area.

Characteristics

The area is characterized by the following:

- A total area of approximately 20,668 square kilometers (15.92% of the Free State)
- A total population of approximately 488 036 people (17% of the Free State)
- A total number of households of about 142,933 (17.35% of the Free State)
- An average household size of 3.59 people (average of 3,55 for the Free State)
- A total of 38 settlements comprising 4 farming settlements, 15 formal urban towns, 17 former urban townships and 2 urban informal settlements.
-

- The 13 major towns within the district are: Deneysville, Edenville, Frankfort, Heilbron, Koppies, Kroonstad, Oranjeville, Parys, Sasolburg, Tweeling, Viljoenskroon, Villiers and Vredefort and majority of the people speak Sesotho.

LAND USE PROFILE

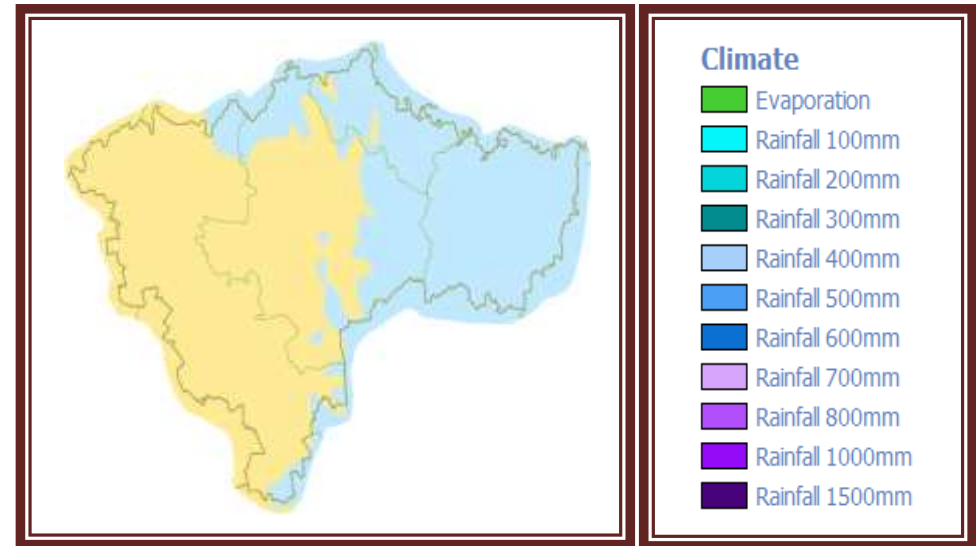
The area has a rainfall of 350mm to 500mm and evaporation of 1600mm to 2100mm per annum.

The grazing capacity ranges from 5 to 15 large stock units (LSU) per hectare. Game farming is on the increase as it is well integrated with the growing tourism in the area.

During summer this area, which produces a high share of the country's maize, bursts into an array of sunflowers, fields of mealies and wheat, interspersed with the vivid pinks of cosmos that transforms the countryside into a tapestry of gold.

The Northern Free State region or Fezile Dabi District is characterized firstly by its strategic agricultural contribution to the Free State's share of being labeled as the bread basket of South Africa. The district's contribution comes mainly in grain like maize, wheat, sorghum, sunflower, etc., and stock farming including cattle, sheep, game, etc. Today these commodities also have a spin-off in the form of a variety of agro-processing industries in the region.

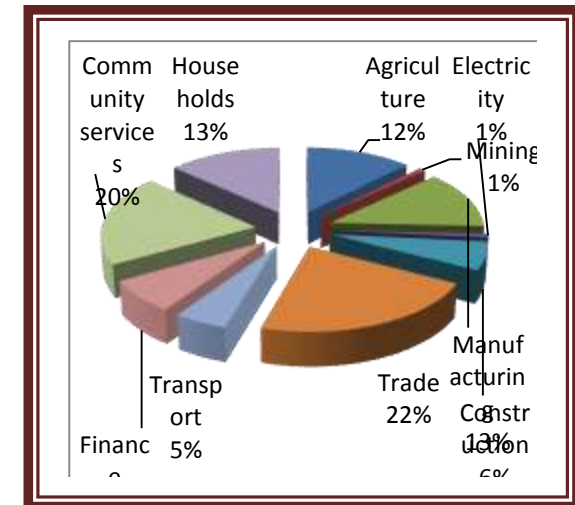
In the 19th century the area, comprising more or less the present Heilbron, Frankfort, Petrus Steyn, Lindley and Reitz was known as the Riemland, named after the countless game herds which roamed the fertile velds - today the scene of prosperous stock farming is extended and includes cattle, sheep, etc.



ECONOMIC PROFILE

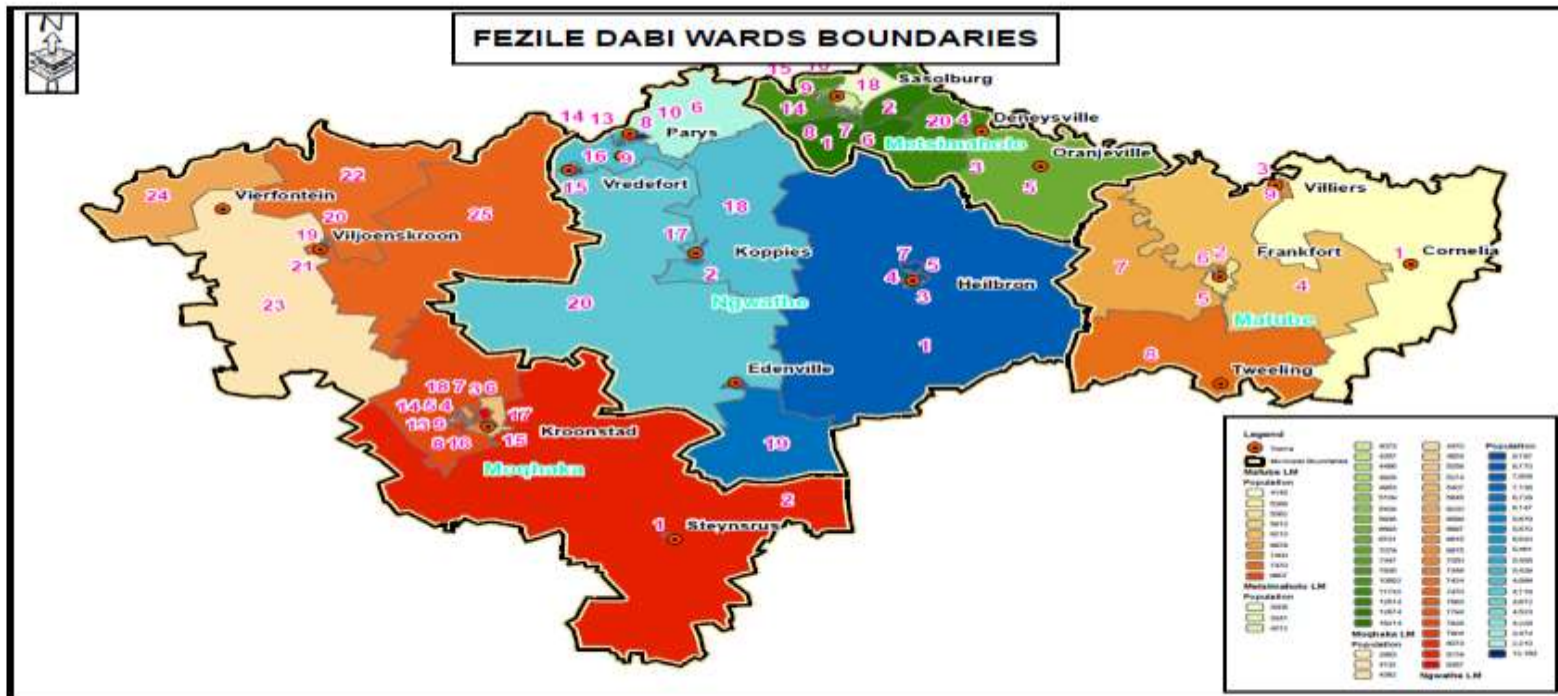
Metsimaholo is the only local municipality in which the private sector dominates the economy. The main economic contribution is from the manufacturing sector, dominated by Sasol. Moqhaka has the second highest GDP contribution in the district; the community service sector is the main contributor, as it is also in Ngwathe and Mafube.

Apart from the high-tech industrialized Sasolburg area in the north, the remainder of the area has a strong agricultural base. Cattle and sheep farming provide opportunities for the processing of meat, wool and dairy products. Maize, sunflower seed, sorghum and wheat are cultivated. Extensive areas have rich underground coal deposits. Large quantities are mined in the Sasolburg district by means of conventional and strip mining methods. Sasolburg, known as the chemical hub of South Africa, has a range of industries related to the oil-from-coal process, including the Chem City project. The rare clay, Bentonite, is mined in the vicinity of Koppies. The re-exploitation of the Lacemyn diamond mine in the vicinity of Kroonstad is currently taking place and gold is mined at the Vaal Reefs Mine, part of the Witwatersrand gold reef, in the Viljoenskroon area. Heilbron has a strong industrial character. The national headquarters of several industries are situated here. Industrial development in Frankfort is agriculture-related and the largest butter production facility in the southern hemisphere is established here (SALGA, 2013).

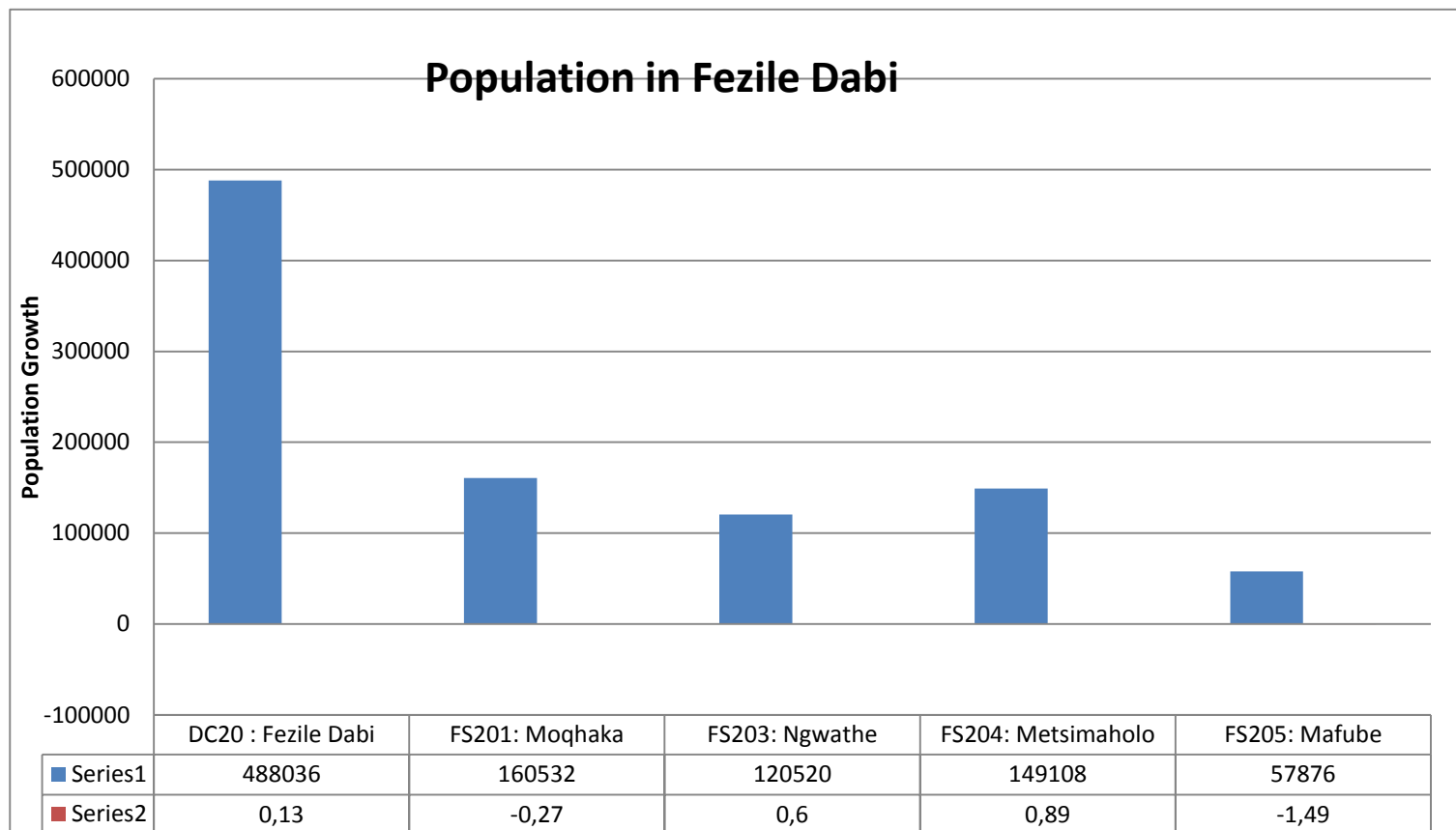


DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Fezile Dabi District Municipality's (DC20) population makes up 488 036 in the district. The majority of the population in the district is situated in Moqhaka Local Municipality (FS201), which accounts for 32,89% of the population of the district. It is followed by Metsimaholo Local Municipality (FS204), which accounts for 30,55% of the district, then followed by Ngwathe Local Municipality (FS203), which accounts for 24,69% of the district population. Mafube Local Municipality (FS205) has the smallest population percentage in the district, and makes up 11,86% of the population.



Fezile Dabi District Municipality consists of an estimated total population of 488 036 (Census 2011). This population figure represents approximately 17 % of the Free State total population of 2, 706 775. The table hereunder depicts the latest population profile of the district and its associated local municipalities.



Data Source: Statistics South Africa

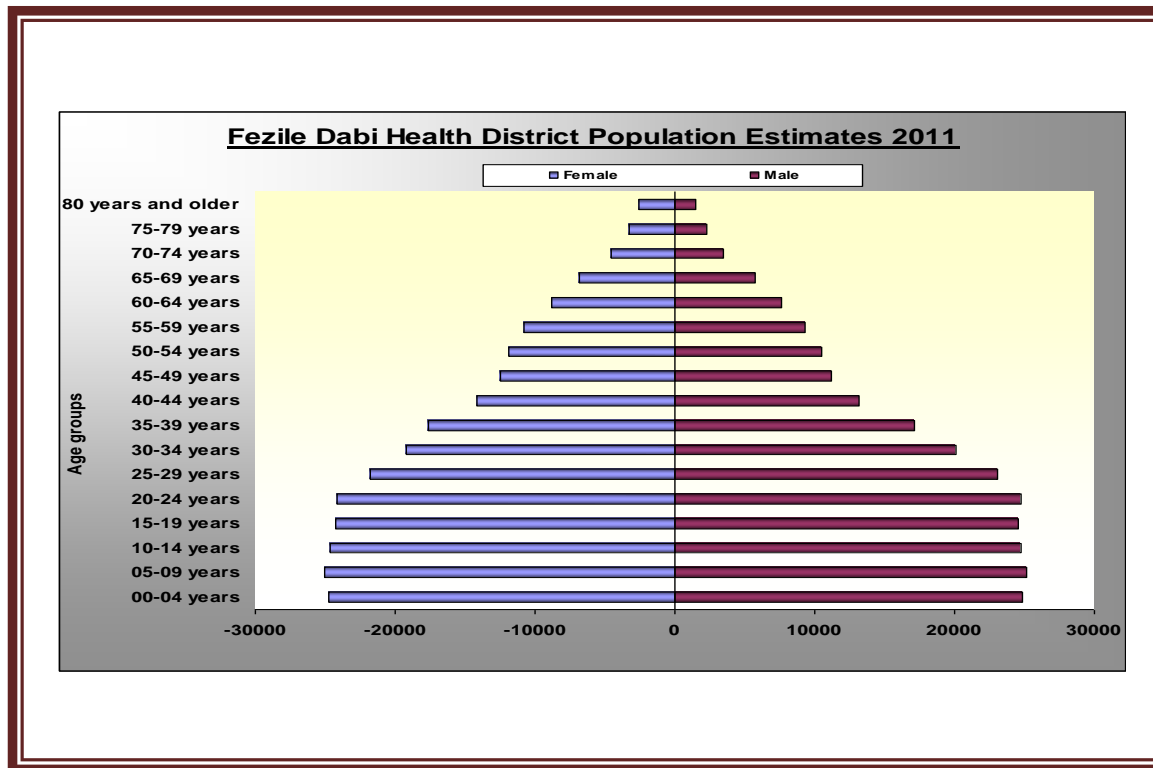
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

According to the above table, the district population growth has grown by 13 773 which represents 3% since 2001 to 2007. This growth is slightly higher than the provincial population which shows a decline of 3% for the same period. At the same time, number of households has increased by 28 551, which represents a growth percentage of 24%. The most notable changes which contributed to the increase in population are Moqhaka and Metsimaholo Municipalities., which recorded an increase of 2% and 33% respectively, while Ngwathe and Mafube Local Municipalities show a decline of 2% and 7% respectively

The population is distributed at an average density of 22.3 people/ Km₂, reflecting a low population pattern primarily owing to the rural area.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality has the highest population density of (90 people/ km₂) followed by Moqhaka Local Municipality (21, 5 persons /km₂), Ngwathe Local Municipality (13,5 persons /km₂) and Mafube Local Municipality (11.7 persons)

FEZILE DABI POPULATION PYRAMID



“The composition of the population changes as a result of changes in fertility, mortality or migration. If migration is elective at certain age –groups the sex ratio in those age groups are likely to be affected. The sex ratios are also affected if there are distortions in the age profile of the population such as misstatements or under count of males or females”

Data Source: District Health Plan 2012/2013

The population pyramids illustrate that Fezile Dabi has a Youthful population (population between 15 – 34 years), and the youth will form an increasing proportion of the South African population as fertility continues to decline, and while AIDS related mortality reduces the population in the age group 30 years and over.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

The FDDM has the broadest population distribution of all the districts in the Free State province. It has the smallest proportion of those less than 20 years (36% as compared to the provincial (Free State) average of 40% and the highest proportion of older people (19% as opposed to the provincial average of 17%). Even in terms of working aged population (22-49 years), it exceeds the provincial average (45% versus 43%) although here the MDM and LDM have a slightly higher proportion (46%). The age dynamics of the region does not necessarily reflect the other social dynamics and this will need to be explored further

Fezile Dabi having a Youthful population what does this mean?

It means that the government programmes should be prioritized and directed to the Youth, in other words the municipality should invest in our Youthful population, through education and skills development.

Children will need education and care...

Youth needs jobs & are at risk of contracting HIV & falling pregnant,

Elderly need care...

Due to changes described above, the South African population is poised to deliver a so-called demographic "dividend" or "bonus". This is said to be occurring in countries which experiences fertility declines in concert with declines in the population growth rate and the dependency ratio, & refers to an upsurge in its labour force or people in their working ages relative to dependents such as children & the elderly.

The dependency ratio declined from 64% per 100 in 1996 to 57 per 100 in 2007, & it is expected to decline even further to 54 per 100 by 2014. The demographic potential may, however, be offset by the prerequisite that the workforce is skilled, and that enough jobs opportunities be available"

SOCIAL INDICATORS

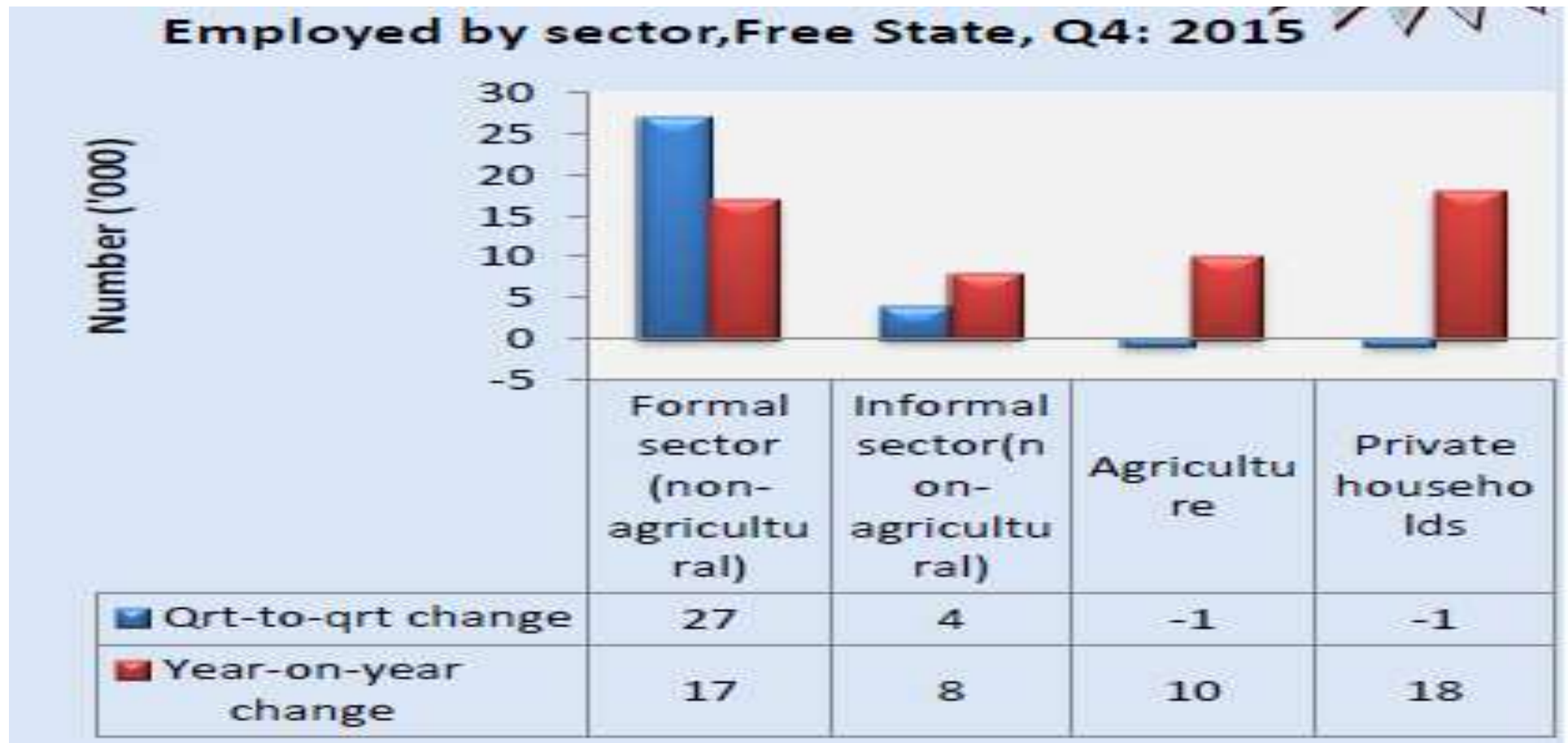
- Fezile Dabi District Municipality has the second smallest population numbers in the Free State, recorded at 488 036 or 17.7% in 2011.
- The region with the largest population in the Free State in 2011 was Mangaung (27.2%), followed by Thabo Mofutsanyane (26.8%) and Lejweleputswa (22.9%).
- Fezile Dabi's population increased from 468 410 in 1996 to 491 304 in 2011 representing a percentage increase of 4.9%.
- The highest increase during the period under review as in Mangaung (19.4%).
- The remaining three region registers negative growth rates
- Overall, the Free State population only increased by 0.3% between 1996 and 2011, which is also the lowest nationally.
- Within the Fezile Dabi District, the population is distributed as follows: Moqhaka (33.0%), Metsimaholo (30.7%), Ngwathe (24.8%) and Mafube (11.5%).

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

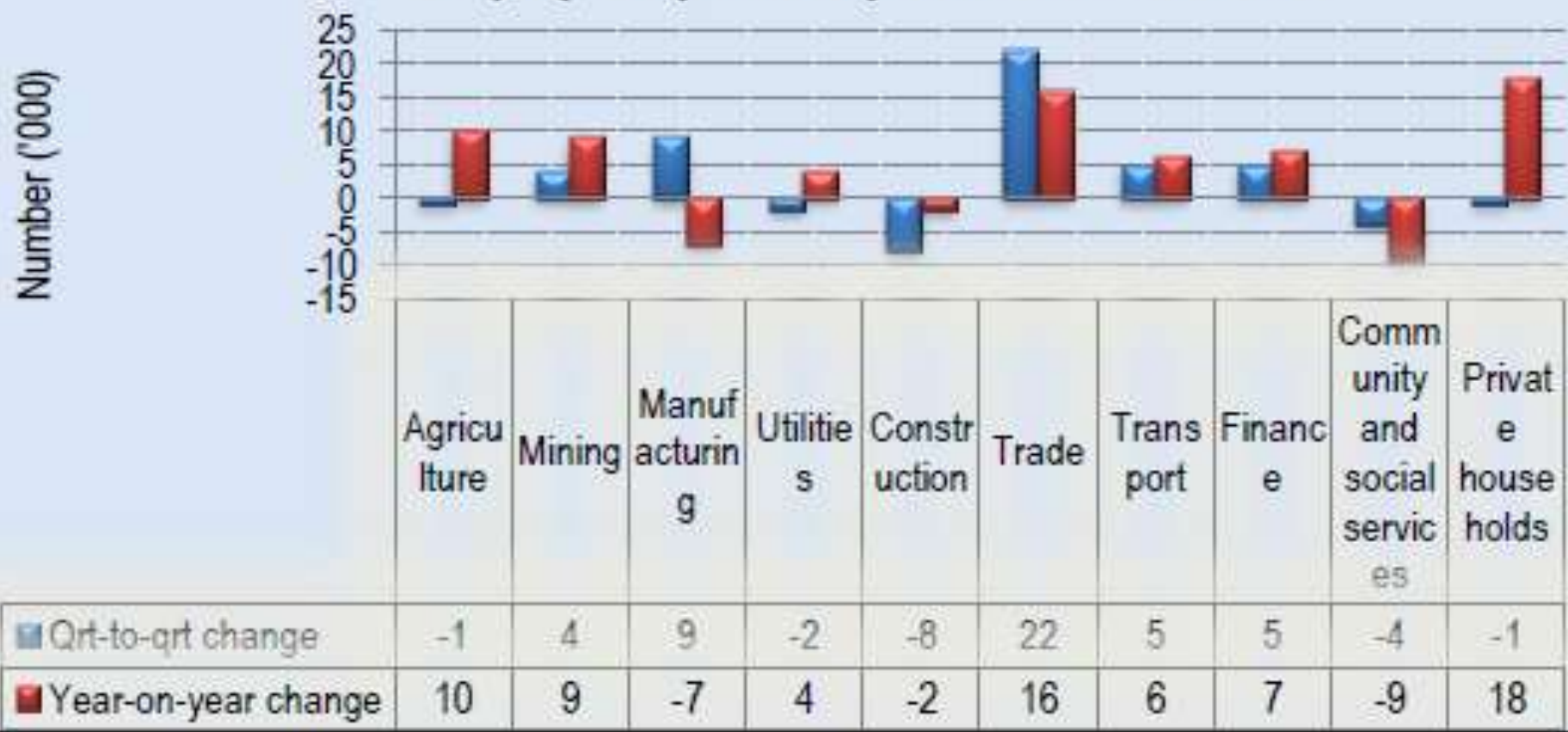
Free State unemployment rate declined by 1.7% to quarter to quarter & by 2.4% year to year.

The highest employment gain were experienced in the formal sector with 27 000 jobs qtr-qtr & 17 000 jobs year –on year

The main contributor to employment gain is Trade industry with 22 000 jobs qtr –qtr & 16 000 jobs year on year.



Employed by industry, Free State, Q4: 2015

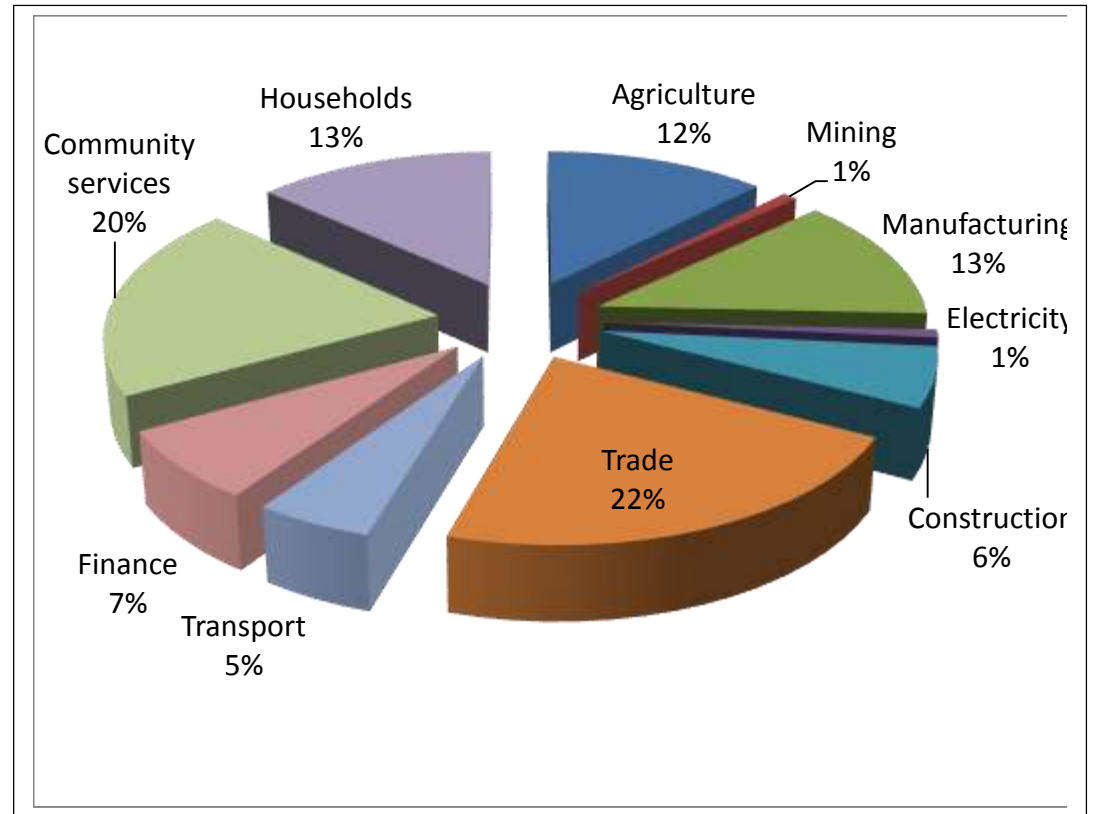


Economic Profile of the District

Metsimaholo is the only local municipality in which the private sector dominates the economy.

The main economic contribution is from the manufacturing sector, dominated by Sasol.

Moqhaka has the second highest GDP contribution in the district; the community service sector is the main contributor, as it is also in Ngwathe and Mafube.



Economic Profile of the District – AGRICULTURE

- Fezile Dabi is known to be the grain/maize basket for South Africa.
- Fezile Dabi is contributing 17 -18% of GDP in terms of Agriculture
- There's a need for more agro-processing initiatives to boost agriculture in the district.
- Lack of funding for agricultural projects (Koppies Green House Vegetable production Project)
- National Department of Agriculture has conceptualised Agri- Parks, & Ngwathe LM has been identified as one of the areas where Agri- Parks will be established

Environmental Health & Emergency Services Analysis

Water Quality in the District

There's a slight improvement of water quality within District, with Metsimaholo Local Municipality showing consistency in terms of compliance with SANS 241: 2015.

In terms of the Blue drop results, they attained 81% it is one of the municipalities that are graded amongst the best within the province.

Mafube Local Municipality also yielded an improvement in provision of water quality. With the least being Moqhaka & Ngwathe Local Municipalities.

Challenges with the provision of cleans and safe water quality could be attributed to the following:

- Lack of skilled personnel in water purification plants
- Ageing plant infrastructure
- Supply and demand (capacity of reservoir to cope with the population growth.
- Lack of payment by communities, for these services

Environmental Health & Emergency Services Analysis

Air Quality

In Fezile Dabi District Municipality, Metsimaholo is the only local municipality that is encountering high levels of air pollution, due to the area being highly industrialized.

Metsimaholo local municipality, in terms of its local, its location being closed to the Vaal triangle, is declared nationally to be part of the Vaal triangle airshed priority area.

The main pollutant concern for the municipality is PM 10 (particulate matter)

Waste Management

Due to high rate of mushrooming informal settlements generally the municipalities are experiencing a lot of illegal dumping, which in turn impact on public health.

The challenges of waste management could be attributed to the following:

Informal settlement –illegal dumping

Poor Management of land fill sites (Maintenance of land fill sites)

Recycling (lack of model or system in the District)

Fire

All municipalities are designated fire services as per Fire Brigade Services Act (the District is operating in Mafube Local Municipality.)

Local Municipalities that do not have capacity can apply to the MEC for assistance by the District.

With the exception of Metsimaholo, most of the municipalities in the District are rural, consequently the District is susceptible to veld fires.

The District is spatially dispersed consequently the response time during the accident is a challenge.

Three Municipalities within the District have been declared as the National Key points (Mafube, Moqhaka & Metsimaholo) due to Trans pipe lines network, that are running through the District.

The transportation of crude oil from Durban to the three booster station is located in these three municipalities, hence the fire services has to be capacitated to be ready to respond should there be any incident at the booster station.

Challenges pertaining to the provision of the fire service function could be attributable to the following challenges:

- Shortage of fire personnel (Fire fighters & Fire Safety & Prevention Officers)**
- Shortage of Fire Engines & Equipment (Vehicles)**
- Shortages of satellite stations**
- Maintenance of fire stations**

Disaster Management: Situational Analysis

The District Municipality is prone to these types of disasters:

- Floods
- Drought
- Veld Fires
- Motor Vehicle Accident
- Climate Change Impact
- Eruption of Informal Settlements
- Water Quality Management (Outbreaks)

Challenges pertaining to issues of disasters could be attributed to the following:

- Comprehension of the disaster (e.g. burning of a single shack is not a disaster)
- Disaster risk management capacity (risk assessment, reduction & mitigation strategies) from local municipality.
- Lack of Local Municipality Disaster Center & personnel
- Lack of participation of communities in disaster risk reduction (and Councilors)

Basic Services: Situational Analysis

Water & Sanitation

Lack of WSDP in Local Municipalities is a challenge

The quality of water provision has slightly improved in other local municipalities

Electricity provision

Most of our communities have access to electricity

The district had also recovered from load shedding, though we still have to utilize it efficiently.

Road Infrastructure

There has been an audit of road infrastructure conducted by both the province & the district municipality (RAMS)

Paving (Most of the townships are paved.)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENTAL GOALS

What is the post – 2015 sustainable developmental agenda?

The new post-2015 developmental agenda builds on the MDGs, eight-poverty targets that the world committed to achieving by 2015. Enormous progress has been made on the MDGs, showing the value of a unifying agenda underpinned by goals and targets. However despite this success, the indignity of poverty has not been ended for all.

Members of the United Nations were in a process of defining Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDGs) as part of a new agenda to finish the job of the MDGs, and leave no one behind. This agenda was adopted by Member States at the SDG summit in September 2015.

In order to translate SDGs and related quantitative targets into concrete policies and actions, progress must be regularly tracked through appropriate monitoring, reporting and verification systems (MVR), with indicators at the core.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENTAL GOALS

Goal 1	End Poverty in all its reforms everywhere
Goal 2	End hunger, achieve food security & improved nutrition & promote sustainable agriculture
Goal 3	Ensure healthy lives & promote well –being for all at all ages
Goal 4	Ensure inclusive & equitable quality education & promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Goal 5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women & girls
Goal 6	Ensure availability & sustainable management of water & sanitation for all
Goal 7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable & modern energy for all
Goal 8	Promote sustained, inclusive & sustainable economic growth, full & productive employment & decent work for all
Goal 9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive & sustainable industrialization & foster innovation
Goal 10	Reduce inequality within & among countries

Goal 11	Make cities & human settlements viable inclusive, safe, resilient & sustainable
Goal 12	Ensure sustainable consumption & production patterns
Goal 13	Take urgent action to combat climate change & its impacts*
Goal 14	Conserve & sustainably use the oceans, seas & marine resources for sustainable development
Goal 15	Protect , restore & promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, & halt & reverse land degradation & halt biodiversity loss
Goal 16	Promote peaceful & inclusive societies for sustainable development , provide access to justice for all & build effective, accountable & inclusive institutions at all levels
Goal 17	Strengthen the means of implementation & revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

CHAPTER 1

IDP FRAMEWORK & PROCESS PLAN

PURPOSE

The objective of this framework is to document an Integrated Development Planning Framework in terms of the Municipal Structure Act 117 of 1998 and the Municipality Systems Act 32 of 2000.

SCOPE

This framework is applicable to Integrated Development Planning and specifically for Fezile Dabi District Municipality and the Local Municipalities in the district, namely, Ngwathe, Metsimaholo, Mafube and Moqhaka.

INTRODUCTION

A Framework is a basic conceptual structure to allow a homogenous and disciplined handling of an organizational objective, with pre-defined common deliverables. A framework may further be defined as a well defined tactic that, master the complex environment of an organization with simplicity. The Integrated Development Planning Framework (herein referred to as the Framework) is a guideline to acceptable practice municipal integrated planning for Fezile Dabi District Municipality. The Framework sets out a sustainable, consistent and cooperative approach towards municipal planning for Fezile Dabi District Municipality and the four local Municipalities (Ngwathe, Metsimaholo, Mafube and Moqhaka) within the district. The Framework is a joint initiative of Fezile Dabi District Municipality and the local municipalities within the district.

What is Municipal Integrated Development Planning

Municipal integrated Development Planning is a process of identifying current and future developmental needs at a local level in order to inform decision makers on a way to manage available resources to best address these needs. This is to be carried out in a way that not only meets the local needs but should be aligned to the broader provincial and national objectives. According to section 24, subsection 1 of the Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000:

"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."

Subsection 2 further states that: *"Municipalities must participate in national and provincial development programmes as required in section 153 (b) of the Constitution."*

The Integrated Development Planning (IDP) is a strategic management plan that brings together the various economic environmental, infrastructural and spatial plans into a structured form in order to achieve a sustainable, developmental outcome. In essence an IDP is a super plan designed to integrate all the local development needs in a cohesive developmental framework that co-ordinates the work of the local and other spheres of government for a sustainable economic and social outcome.

According to Chapter 2 of the Planning and Performance Management Regulation of 2001, The IDP is however not a static document and should remain dynamic throughout the planning horizon. Section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 states: A municipal council—

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
- a. May amend its integrated development plan in accordance with a prescribed process.

An IDP should therefore continuously be subjected to constant monitoring, review and re-alignment.

Foundations of Integrated Development Planning Framework

The IDP Framework is framed on three key pillars namely Sustainability, Integration and Partnerships.

Sustainability – Sustainability means thinking beyond the specific sector plans and indeed beyond narrow local short term needs and focusing on enhancing the current and long term (future) generation economic, social and environmental needs. This requirement for sustainability is placed on the municipality through section 26 of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 that states that the *integrated development plan must reflect 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*. The emphasis for sustainability is a policy directive flowing from the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP), with the first principle clearly stating that "*rapid economic*

*growth that is **sustained and inclusive** is a pre-requisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, among which poverty alleviation is important*". A move towards sustainability therefore seeks to reach the best encompassing outcome within the prevailing context.

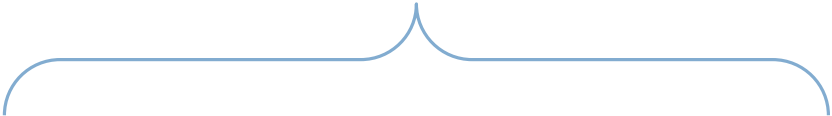
Integration – The fifth principle of the NSDP clearly defines this need for integration by stating that "*In order to overcome the spatial distortions of apartheid, future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channeled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or that link the main growth centres. Infrastructure investment should primarily support localities that will become major growth nodes in South Africa and the SADC region to create regional gateways to the global economy*". Integration is about corporative competition. While within the same municipalities competing needs have to be accommodated with limited resources, different local municipalities making up Fezile Dabi District Municipality also have competing needs. However each one of this families of the District Municipality have their unique economic potential, social challenges and unique environments and strong relationships do exist between these uniqueness of each local municipality. Integration is therefore needed across different sectors, localities, levels of planning and decision making. Strong relationships may for example exist between planning for extraction industry in one local municipality, farming in another municipality and eco-tourism in the third municipality. Integration requires planning to consider all these planning choices in totality rather than in isolation. Integration requires one to look at the sum of these individual parts while not neglecting the specific output of the individual. Indeed the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 state:

- 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 programs as required in section 153 (b) of the Constitution

Partnerships – The need for co-operative government is indeed placed on all spheres of government by not only the Constitution but by all key policy directives. For the municipality in particular the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 states that

1. Municipalities must exercise their executive and legislative authority within the constitutional system of co-operative government envisaged in section 41 of the Constitution.
2. For the purpose of effective co-operative government, organized local government must seek to:
 - i. **Develop common approaches for local government as a distinct sphere of government;**
 - ii. **Enhance co-operation, mutual assistance and sharing of resources among municipalities;**

- iii. **Find solutions for problems relating to local government generally; and**
- iv. **Facilitate compliance with the principles of co-operative government and**



Indeed the Municipal Services Act requires of the municipality not only to engage government stakeholders in compiling their integrated development plans, but also local communities. The Constitution, Municipal Structures Act. No. 117 of 1998 and the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 not only requires of the municipality to consult but to be responsive to the needs of the community. Partnership is not only key to effective planning but assist the planner to gain a better understanding of the needs, expectations, and priorities and constrains in meeting this needs. In addition to breaking territorial silos. this promotes informed



inter-governmental relations.

THE PLANNING FRAMEWORK

According to section 27 of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000:

- (1) Each district municipality (such as Fezile Dabi), 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.

This is supported by section 84 (1a) of the Municipal Structures Act. No. 117 of 1998 which states that one of the key functions and powers of a district municipality as integrated development planning for the district municipality as a whole including a framework for integrated development plans for the local

municipalities within the area of the district municipality, taking into account the integrated development plans of those local municipalities. **While the two acts places the responsibility of developing an the integrated development planning framework on the district municipality, the acts expressly requires of such process to be inclusive through consultation and buy in from the local municipalities within that district.**

The IDP framework therefore facilitates consistency and acceptable practice IDP planning by setting out the:

- **Objectives** of the planning process by providing a consistent framework to focus planning on achieving outcomes as envisaged by the three spheres of the government.
- **Procedures and principles** that provide guidance on how to achieve the desired outcome.
- **Planning Steps** that offer a process to follow when undertaking integrated development planning.

- **Control and Management** of the framework that provide guidance on how to keep alive the framework throughout its lifespan through active measurement and control.

The IDP Framework for the district which is informed by certain responsibilities entrusted to district and local municipalities in terms of legislation. The summary of the Planning Framework is presented in Figure 1 below.

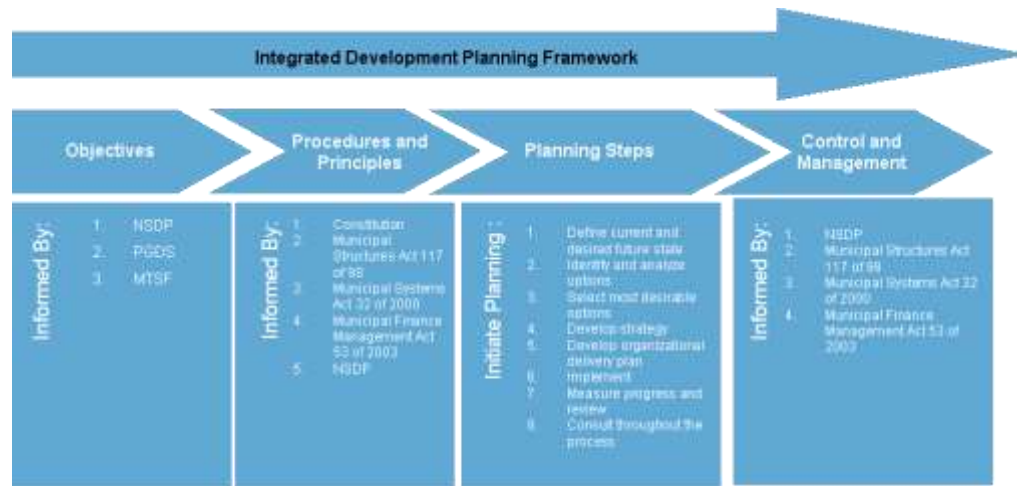


Figure 1: Summary of Planning Framework

Objective

The Fezile Dabi District Municipality's IDP Framework model should stem from the district vision that is informed by the MTSF, PGDS and the NSDP. Thus, the objectives of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality Integrated Development Framework include among other the following:

- To serve as guiding model for integrated development planning by the FDDM and local municipalities.
- To involve and integrate all relevant role-players.
- To ensure that all the local authorities in the district fulfill the responsibilities entrusted to them by legislation in the form of powers & functions.
- To bring about cooperative governance in regional context and to align and coordinate development planning at local government level.
- To guide the modus operandi of local government, in particular with regard to aspects of integrated development planning.
- To ensure that the needs of communities and interest groups are identified, acknowledged and addressed.
- To ensure and coordinate the effective use of resources (financial, human & natural).
- To keep up to date with legislation.

A housing sector plan for example impacts on the local economic development through the selection

- To ensure that the above-mentioned approved policy and strategies are taken into consideration in future development planning in the Fezile Dabi District.

Procedures and Principles

Municipal Integrated Development Planning is informed by a number of international, national, provincial and local developmental objectives. These objectives, discussed briefly below, especially at the higher spheres of government, require of an integrated plan to harness and direct the local actions towards meeting high level broad developmental targets identified by these documents. **This is due to the fact that local municipality, by virtue of their proximity among the spheres of government, is where impact and measurement of such developmental objectives can be experienced. A local municipality therefore, being at the coal face of development impact, becomes the most important conduit of transmission of developmental objectives as well as the most reliable feedback loop to inform current and future developmental planning.**

Government however is made up of several sector specific departments whose responsibilities range from housing, water and sanitation, security, electricity and economic development. All these sectors, while deriving their development plans from the same national and provincial developmental objectives, are tasked with the delivery of sector specific objectives necessary to meet the government's development objectives. These sector specific targets are cascaded down to the municipality level where their implementation takes place. **However, these plans are derived under conditions of limited resources and this requires cooperative implementation across the sectors in order to derive maximum benefit from such plans.**

of the location with the proximity to places of employment defining the access to local industry and

employment opportunities, this in turn impacts on land use and transporting infrastructure planning, power supply, waste and sanitation, health and environmental impact. This example in turn addresses a number of national and provincial developmental objectives such as those identified in the MTSF and PGDS the connectivity to some of which without vertical and horizontal integration, partnerships and cooperation of the different sector specific disciplines may be lost. In addition to that these sector specific developmental actions may straddle a number of neighboring municipalities' necessitated cooperative interaction in implementation across municipalities. Integrated planning is the glue that binds these co-operations, integrations and partnerships to provide a helicopter view necessary to bring cohesion to the sector plans bringing a joint focus to the different plans. This is required to focus the different plans towards a shared vision that is directed towards achieving the same developmental objectives, while addressing specific local needs. In addition through monitoring and measurement, this provides a feedback loop to the national and provincial plans providing reliable information for future planning.

Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) were derived from the United Nation Millennium Declaration, adopted by 189 nations in 2000. Most of these goals were set to be achieved by 2015 on the basis of the global situation during the 1990's.

The MDG's provide commitment by the international community to a vision of human development as a key to sustainable social and economic progress in all the countries. These goals are internationally recognized and accepted as a framework for the measurement of human development and social and economic progress.

For South Africa as a country this goals have been embraced and milestones towards the achievement

of these goals are tracked. The new ministry of planning within the presidency for example will use these data and trends on development indicators to inform strategic planning and performance monitoring. These will also provide a framework for the new planning and monitoring ministries as well as being accepted to focus the different plans towards a shared vision that is directed towards achieving the same developmental objectives, while addressing specific local needs. The MDG's therefore can be identified as the one of the key documents informing strategic planning.

National Spatial Development Perspective

The universe of government service provision is quite large and diverse. Faced with a multitude of competing needs, with limited resources, it is conceivably tempting to try and satisfy the popular needs, especially as represented by the loudest voices. These however may result in an unfocussed depletion of these scarce resources with very little to show for the effort. The National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) is essentially a framework to guide prioritization, resource allocation and implementation in the government planning and service provision universe. This is intended to bring about focused intergovernmental planning in order to achieve as much of the needs in the face of the limited resources.

Principle 1: Rapid economic growth that is sustained and inclusive is a pre-requisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, amongst which poverty alleviation is a key issue.

Principle 2: Government has a constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens (e.g. water, energy, health and educational facilities) wherever they reside.

Principle 3: Beyond the constitutional obligation identified in Principle 2 above, government spending on fixed investment should be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential in order to gear up private sector investment, stimulate sustainable economic activities and create long-

term employment opportunities.

Principle 4: Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should focus on people, not places.

In localities where there are both high levels of poverty and demonstrated economic potential, this could include fixed capital investment to exploit the potential of those localities. In localities with low economic potential, government should, beyond the provision of essential services, concentrate primarily on human capital development. This can be done by providing social transfers such as grants, education and training poverty relief programmes and reducing migration costs by providing labour market intelligence so as to give people better information, opportunities and capabilities. This would enable people to gravitate, if they so desired to localities that are more likely to provide sustainable employment and economic opportunities. In addition, sound rural development planning, aggressive land and agrarian reform as well as expansion of agricultural extension services are crucial

Principle 5: In order to overcome the spatial distortions of apartheid, future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channeled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or link the main growth centres. Infrastructure investment should primarily support localities that will become major growth nodes. In summary, therefore, our development planning theoretical perspective to inform our analysis of challenges at hand as well as our response is that:

As stated in the NSDP of 2006, The NSDP should be understood both as a policy directive in terms of its methodology and principles and an indicative tool in terms of its content. That is:

- The principles and methodology of the NSDP should inform the development plans, policies and programmes of all spheres and agencies of government as a matter of policy;

Having identified the areas of potential within districts and metropolitan municipalities, the NSDP principles should

- The details of economic potential and demographic patterns in localities to be the subject of ongoing dialogue among state and non-state actors; and
- Districts and metropolitan areas should be positioned as the geographical units for building an understanding of the nature and distribution of potential and demographic patterns across the country.

That is while each sphere of government has instinct tasks informed by the local context and capacity, the approach followed in their planning should be informed both the methodology and principles documented in the NSDP. The NSDP however is not a static document and through the adoption of its approach in the local context, new opportunities can be identified. The NSDP argues that undertaking infrastructure investment and development-spending decisions on the basis of an area's unique potential is likely to produce far more desirable and sustainable outcomes in terms of addressing poverty and improving growth. Sub-national structures such as districts/metro areas have a valuable role to play in capitalizing on synergies and in harnessing the energies and contributions of a range of state and non-state actors and role players, with a view to enhancing an area's social and economic potential. Proceeding from the premise that district and metropolitan areas are to be the pivotal sites on which to build an understanding of the nature and distribution of regional potential across the country, it is envisaged that the NSDP will be used in three ways by national government departments, provinces, and district and metropolitan municipalities. All three spheres of government will use the notion of potential to inform rigorous analysis of the space economy and to identify the areas of economic significance and the relative and dynamic comparative advantage. This process should be informed by the mapping of demonstrated economic potential as a set out below:

then be used to inform the structure and necessary dialogue between the spheres, and between departments on

strategic decisions and around infrastructure investment and development spending. Provinces and municipalities will also inform the debates by incorporating the NSDP approach into PGDS and IDP to ensure a top-down and bottom-up process of planning and development.

The NSDP will also guide the relations between the three spheres of government and organs of state within each sphere, in as far as it concerns making resources allocation choices and trade-offs, and optimizing the intergovernmental impact of public investment within the districts and metropolitan areas of the country.

The importance of encouraging cooperation and focusing effort by the different spheres of government is summarized as follows by the NSDP of 2006:

The relationship between national development strategies and plans such as sector strategies, departmental strategic plans, the medium term strategic framework and expenditure framework; provincial plans such as provincial growth and development strategies (PGDS) and municipal IDP should be determined in the context of the following set of intergovernmental planning principles:

- The NSDP guidelines and principles should inform planning for development in all spheres.
- District and metropolitan IDP should reflect the convergence of government (national, provincial and local, as well as organs of state within each sphere) commitment and actions

within these municipal areas and should represent the outcomes of intergovernmental coordination and alignment. Ultimately, these plans should become the local expressions of national development plans. Government's development plans and intentions should be based on a shared and common definition of the economic potential of each district and metropolitan area.

- Such a process would provide government with a rigorous appreciation of development potential of each district and metropolitan area and would feed into an iterative process for the future review, refinement and further elaboration of the NSDP.
- The necessary mutual alignment between national principles/guidelines, sectoral departmental planning requirements (standards, provincial strategies) and local needs, conditions and resources must be conducted in the spirit of cooperative governance, whereby the plans of one sphere should support those in another.

This should not entail that all plans are in complete agreement but rather that, at the very least, contradictory policies are discouraged and that the spheres align themselves around the national policy priorities. This is illustrated in figure 2 below.

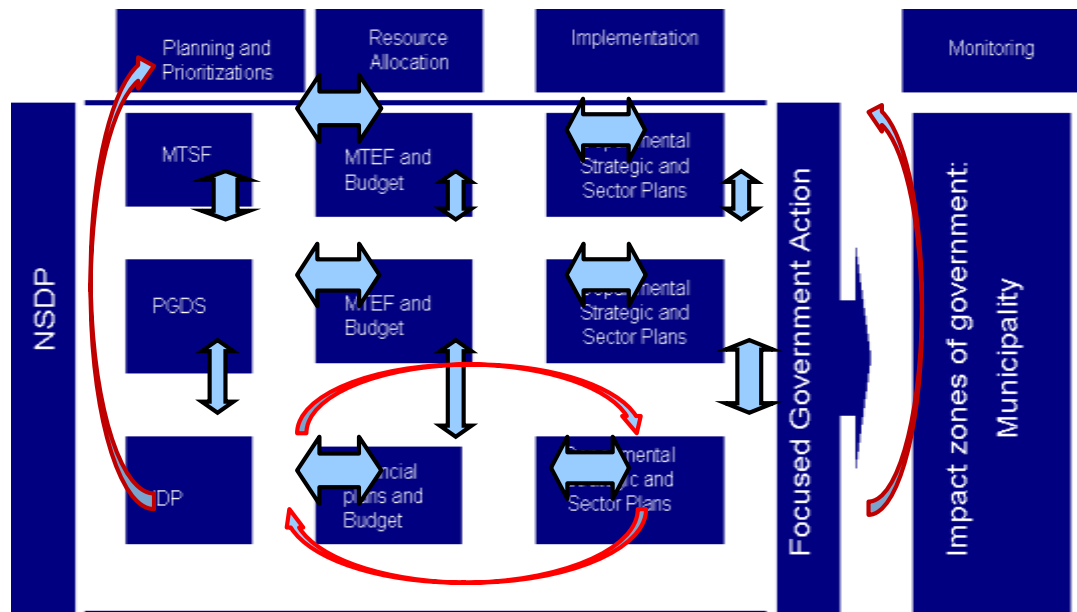


Figure 2: The influence of the NSDP guiding prioritisation, resources allocation and implementation in the intergovernmental development –planning landscape (Source: NSDP-2006)

The NSDP acknowledges that the processes of developing IDP by local government structures, which themselves cover the length and breadth of the country, is a critical element of spatial planning.

Based on the discussion above, it is evident that the NSDP is a key and very important document of eminence in any government planning. Most importantly while providing the framework for planning, the NSDP recognizes the peculiarities of local needs potential and capacity. This in essence while focusing government efforts towards a set of principles and goals, it encourages decentralized planning and strategy implementation based on the local context.

Medium Term Strategic Framework

The Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) may be viewed as strategic goals giving life to the NSDP principles, while working towards the achievement of the MDG's. The MTSF is a national governments document providing clear unambiguous goals and objectives towards which the different spheres and agencies of government should work towards in a medium term. While the NSDP offers the principles to guide the planning process towards greater alignment, the MTSF moves further by explicitly identifying specific goals. This provides a clearer picture for the lower spheres of government while planning by providing key focus areas towards which development planning should be focused in order to achieve the long term development principles.

Provincial Growth and Development Strategy

While the NSDP and MTSF paints the national spatial picture in addition to providing the principles and approach to focus the planning process and strategic focus in the medium term, **the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) is a framework to drive implementation within the province.** The PGDS is an indication of the various developments potential in the province broken down to a district level, the province's proposed economic growth trajectory and an indication of the sectors as well as areas of comparative advantage in which the province plans to invest.

Prepared within the ambit of cooperative government the PGDS, in as much the same way as the IDP, provides an arena for intergovernmental debate regarding the implications of other strategies and plans in government. It also enables the three spheres to not only be involved in the preparation of the PGDS, but also to align

Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996: The Constitution mandates the local sphere of

Infrastructure investment and development spending decisions, such as those captured in the IDP and sector plans, to link these to budgets, and to collectively play a part in their implementation.

Provinces play an important of further grounding the national strategies and within the realities and specificities by guiding local government in the development and implementation of IDP and programmes for sustainable development within the local context. The PGDS is based on a long-term view of a province's development trajectory. While not a provincial plan, the PGDS is a strategic statement for the provinces providing specific focus to the different departments, sectors and local spheres of government within the province. Through alignment with the MTSF and employing the NSDP principles and approach the PGDS provides alignment for the different spheres, sectors and agencies of government operating within the province towards the attainment of the national developmental goals. To that effect while not providing the approach towards planning as documented in the NSDP, the PDSG is the document a municipality should look into when defining the goals to which implemented strategies through the IDP, should be focused. That is, the IDP strategies should show alignment to the greater PGSD goals in order to ensure an achievement of national development goals.

Legal and Statutory Requirements

The need for Integrated Development Planning is a legislative requirement outlined in a number of legislative and policy documents, with some providing direct guidance and directions on the framework processes to be adopted in the development and implementation of the IDP. The subsections below list some of these legislations and policies that have direct implication on what the IDP is about.

government to:

- Participate in corporative governance as outlined in chapter 3;
- Strives to achieve the objects of local government set out in section 152;
- Gives effect to its developmental duties as required by section 153; and
- Together with other organs of state contribute to the progressive realization of fundamental rights contained in sections 24 to 32.

National Spatial Development Perspective 2006: The NSDP through methodology and principles provides a framework for best practice planning. In addition to that the broad principles provide guidance for prioritization, resource allocation and implementation in government integrated development planning. The methodology outlined in the NSDP provides a framework for robust analysis during planning.

Provincial Growth and Development Strategy: The PGDS through methodology and principles provides a framework for development planning for the province as well as the overall provincial goals to harness the entire region towards a shared objective.

Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000: The Municipal Systems Act is the key legislation that provides a clear outline of the functions and responsibilities of the local sphere of government. Chapter 5 of the act explicitly provides the mechanisms and direction on Integrated Development Planning.

Municipal Structure Act No. 117 of 1998: Municipal Structure Act outlines the organization, responsibilities, purpose and objectives of the local sphere of government. The act further outlines the relationships between the municipalities at a local and district level.

Municipal Finance Management Act, Act No. 56 of 2003 (MFMA): The MFMA outlines the management and allocation of municipal resources and makes and makes special emphasis on alignment of the IDP and the Budget. Chapter 5 outlines the need for cooperative government and need for alignment as required by the IDP processes.

Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001: The Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations set out in detail the requirements for Integrated Development Plans and Performance Management System.

Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 : The Disaster Management Act, in which the main features of disaster management are described as preventing or reducing disasters, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation. The Disaster Management Act, 2002, provides for the declaration of disasters through national, provincial and local level government.

Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act 13 of 2005: The intergovernmental Relations Framework Act provides a framework for intergovernmental relations, key to the promotion of cooperative government outlines in the Constitution.

Mechanisms and Procedures for Alignment

Section 23 of the Municipal Systems Act states that:

- (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 realization 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

Section 24 states that:

- (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.

Section 25 states that:

- (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;

- (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. Chapter; and
 - c. 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.
 - 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.

Alignment across different sectors, levels of planning and decision makers is essential for successful integrated planning. Alignment of planning by the different spheres (municipal, provincial and national), agencies and departments of government remains a pivotal task that all the Local and District municipalities should strive for. This is aimed at harnessing capacity and resources towards a shared goal, avoiding the different spheres, agencies and sector departments from acting in an unfocussed and uncoordinated way that may lead to wastage and duplication of effort.

Alignment in municipal planning takes place at two levels namely horizontally and vertically. Vertical alignment means being cognoscente of the planning from the different levels of planning into account in a top down and bottom up approach, with the higher order of planning influencing the focus of localized planning in order to achieve shared goals and objectives. In the same way that the higher order influences the local planning, the local area with its unique needs and spatial characteristics need to inform and influence the higher order planning as envisaged by the NSDP 2006.

Horizontal alignment on the other hand requires of the local municipality planning to be aligned with planning by other spheres of government at the same level of planning in order to make sure that decisions made in one sector complement and not compromise decisions and interests in another planning sphere or sector. Alignment means considering choices as a total package that contributes towards a shared goal.

For FDDM this will include district alignment workshops to be held with provincial government, local municipalities, sector departments and service providers to align their planning. This will be supplemented by engagement through specific project planning. This will also include engagement with

stakeholders such as sector departments during integrated planning where the specific sector plans, projects and programmes will be discussed and interrogated for alignment to local and district vision. In addition to the district alignment workshops, the IDP Representatives Forum should provide an opportunity for FDDM to consult with broader stakeholders such as the community members.

In essence alignment for FDDM will take place:

- Between the local municipalities and the district municipality to ensure that planning processes and issues are coordinated and addressed jointly towards addressing district goals;
- Between the local municipalities in line with the spirit of cooperative government;
- Between the sector departments planners and the IDP managers within and across the local municipalities, the district municipalities to focus different planning activities are aligned towards a shared vision and goals;
- Between the district and local municipalities and the national and provincial sector departments, particularly in terms of budget alignment; and
- Between the local municipalities and the local stakeholders specifically community members. This is critical to ensuring that the local needs are taken into account when planning takes place. Most importantly this will provide an opportunity to align expectations with available capacity and resources.

1. The chairperson of the district intergovernmental forum:
 - a. Convenes the meetings of the forum; and
 - b. Determines the agenda for a meeting of the forum.
2. Suggestions for inclusion in the agenda for a meeting may be submitted by local municipalities in the district to the chairperson.
3. A majority of the local municipalities in a district may request the chairperson in writing:
 - a. To convene a meeting of the district intergovernmental forum at a time and place set out in the request; or
 - b. To include in the agenda for a meeting any specific matter for discussion.
4. The chairperson of the district intergovernmental forum presides at meetings of the forum, but if that chairperson is absent from a meeting, the members present must elect another member to preside at the meeting.
5. The forum must meet at least once per year with service providers and other role players concerned with development in the district to co-ordinate effective provision of services and planning in the district.
6. The district municipality is responsible for providing administrative and other support services to the forum.

Inter-municipality Forums: In addition to the district inter-governmental Forum the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act provides for the establishment of inter-municipality forums. Section 28 of the Act states that

1. Two or more municipalities may establish an inter-municipality forum to promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations between them.

2. The composition, role and functioning of an inter-municipality forum established in terms of subsection (1) must be determined by agreement between the participating municipalities.

The role of such an inter-municipality forums according to section 29 is to serve as a consultative forum for the participating municipalities to discuss and consult each other on matters of mutual interest, including:

- a. Information sharing, best practice and capacity building;
- b. Co-operating on municipal developmental challenges affecting more than one municipality; and
- c. Any other matter of strategic importance which affects the interests of the participating municipalities.

Among these inter-municipality forums one can identify the following key committees/forums:

The IDP Alignment Committee - The alignment Committee consisting of all Municipal Managers, IDP Managers and Chairpersons of IDP Steering Committees and municipal sector departments will need to meet at least once during the year before the IDP plans are concluded and or reviewed to ensure alignment of plans among the different local municipalities as well as those of the sector departments as envisaged by the Municipal Systems Act.

The IDP Managers Forum – Should be formed as part of the IDP process and should continue to function throughout the lifespan of the IDP. The IP forum made up of IDP managers may be considered as the life blood of the IDP in that the forum should meet more frequently, at least every quarter to continuously review any new developments concerning development planning. Because of their function in facilitating, reporting and documentation of the IDP Processes and activities, IDP management is a across cutting function that not only brings about consistency and integration. The

IDP forum is well placed to also facilitate the documentation and management of the district memory. It is envisaged that the IDP forum will not only facilitate knowledge sharing but ensure that this is transmitted throughout the district.

IDP Representative Forum - Formed as part of the IDP process should function throughout the development and review of the IDP. This forum represents a cross section of interests in the IDP process from Municipal Council and Officials as well as a broad section of external interests including Community Based Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, Business Community, Government Sector Departments, Ward Committees and Community Development Workers.

District IDP Steering Committee - Consisted of the planning the portfolio committee of council together with the IDP managers and heads of department of the local and district municipality. The committee is seen the structure that puts it together. The committee should function throughout the development and review of the IDP's. The importance of this structure is critical in putting all the district and local efforts together. This is due to the fact that during IDP development and review a number activities focusing on specific sectors will take place. In an uncoordinated this activities may become haphazard with a lot of duplication taking place.

District Sector Forum - Consists of the Municipal manager, Deputy Municipal Manager, General Managers, IDP managers as well as line mangers. As the people responsible for all municipal functions, the technical and sectional officers had to be fully involved during integrated planning by:

- Provide relevant technical, sector specific and financial information for priority issues;
- Contribute technical expertise;
- Provide departmental capacity and resource input; and

- Assist in the alignment of different sectors and line function programmes and plans to the IDP process.

District Executive Committee Forum – As the ultimate owners and drivers of the district development agenda the district and local municipalities Mayors and Municipal Managers should meet at least quarterly, to ensure continued alignment between the local and district municipalities. It is envisaged that representatives of the provincial government will be invited to such meetings in order to ensure continued alignment between the district and provincial plans and policies, while ensuring that the district IDP takes place within available provincial capacity and resources.

Some of the parties, with their various roles and responsibilities of involvement in the development of an IDP are as follows:

- **Municipal Council** - Overall management and responsibility for the development and approval of the IDP.
- **Councillors** – Communication and alignment of the community needs and expectations to the municipal development plans through facilitation of constituency participation in the IDP.
- **Municipal Manager** - Management and responsibility for the development of the IDP as delegated by Municipal Council and management of the execution of the IDP plans.
- **Municipal Officials** – Provide sector specific, line technical expertise and execution of the IDP plans.
- **IDP Manager** – Facilitation and management of the development of the IDP through coordination of the development and review of the IDP process.

Section 31 of Municipal Systems Act, 2000 identifies the involvement of the provincial governments as an interest party where 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;

The NSDP 2006 provides a framework with principles and methodology towards integrated planning. The NSDP should be understood both as a policy directive in terms of its methodology and an indicative tool in terms of its content. That is:

- The principles and methodology of the NSDP should inform the development plans, policies and programmes of all spheres and agencies of government as a matter of policy;
- The details of economic potential and demographic patterns in localities to be the subject of ongoing dialogue among state and non-state actors; and
- Districts and metropolitan areas should be positioned as the geographical units for building an understanding of the nature and distribution of potential and demographic patterns

- 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.

Planning Process

Integrated planning departs from two fundamental realities in South Africa. The first fundamental reality is that local government is not only an impact zone of government in delivering services, but also a development zone where social and economic development takes place. The second reality is that given the historical skewed development focus in South Africa, the space social and economic development is largely skewed. Understanding the local social and economic space potential and development level is key to how resources will be allocated

across the country.

- Adoption of NSDP approach means:
- Rigorous analysis of the space economy to identify areas of economic significance with a view to focusing government investment and development interventions to ensure maximum and sustainable impact;
- Capitalizing on complementarities and facilitating consistent and focused decision making by providing a common platform for structured dialogue; and
- Moving beyond focusing on mere integration and coordination procedures, to establishing processes and mechanisms to bring about strategic coordination, interaction and alignment

within government.

Process Plan

According to section 28 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000

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.

Section 29 further outlines the process to be followed thus:

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 time-frames 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:
 - b. Plan integrated development for the area of the district municipality as a whole but in close consultation with the local municipalities in that area;
 - c. Align its integrated development plan with the framework adopted in terms of section 27; and
 - d. 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.

Phases of Developing an Integrated Development Plan

The process undertaken to produce an IDP takes place in 5 phases.

Phase 1: Situational Analysis

According to the NSDP 2006 *“Each sphere of government has its own distinct development tasks and related planning frameworks corresponding to the scale of operations and the area of jurisdiction. For these frameworks to be coordinated and strategically aligned, each sphere will have to adopt the NSDP methodology and approach”.*

This phase offers a municipality to carry out rigorous analysis of the space social and economic information. The purpose of this phase is to ensure that planning will be based on local priority needs and problems provide an understanding of available and accessible resources and capacity and the dynamics impacting on development within the local context. The collation of data necessary for rigorous analysis maybe collated from a number of sources such as Statistics South Africa. This is also the first step in community participation through bodies such as Community Development Workers (CDW) and the Ward Committees and Councillors in order to identify the needs of the community. Rigorous analysis of the data is required with the view to identify priority issues and problems. The analysis will include not only the sector specific issues and problems but afford the municipality to also take vigorous analysis of available capacity and resources necessary to address such issues. This

Phase 2: Strategies

During this phase the municipality identifies mechanisms and tactics necessary to address the issues and problems identified in phase 1. This involves broad inter-sectoral debates in order to identify priority issues. A consideration of policy guidelines and principles, available resources and competing requirements as discussed through workshops at local and district level to ensure a well informed and

phase focuses on the types of problems faced by the local populace and the causes of these problems as well as identifying potential development nodes.

Analysis is a fundamental element of all planning processes. In terms of development planning, the key areas analyzed are reflected by the following definition of development planning as described in the Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA) Guidelines to District Analysis: *“A participatory process to integrate economic, sectoral, spatial, social, institutional, environmental and fiscal strategies in order to support the optimal allocation of scarce resources between sectors and geographical areas and across the population, in a manner that provides sustainable growth, equity and the empowerment of the poor and marginalized.”*

The quality of analysis is important at this stage as the analysis not only provides current perspective but assist with the identification of needs and potential for development. Through analysis of the different sectors informing the development planning can the local and district municipalities come up with a credible IDP document. Analysis in this case involves a participatory process by the different sectoral, special social, institutional and environmental strategies to inform optimal allocation of resources. Analysis therefore includes collection and interpretation of data from broad categories that may be summed by demography, economic, environmental and risks management, infrastructure or access to services and labour.

facilitated strategic debates. Inter-government and sector alignment issues are taken care of order to avoid duplication and wastage. The phase entails:

- **Development of a Vision** – vision being the long term goal or destination that the municipality wants to attain by addressing the issues identified in Phase 1.

- **Defining Development Objectives** - development objectives are clear measurable achievements that the municipality wants to achieve in a medium term in order to work towards their stated vision. This should be informed by the issues that need to be addressed as identified in Phase 1.
- **Development Strategies** – development strategies may be defined as the tactics or road map that the municipality needs to follow to meet the development objectives and address the issues
- **Project Identification** – projects or work packages with clearly defined key performance indicators will be identified through which the road map or development strategies can be implemented. This should be linked to clear development objectives with a clear alignment to the issues identified in Phase 1.

This is one of the most important steps in district and local planning in that a common ground, establishing of where the district is, where it needs to be and how it attains the desired destination in terms of the key development indicators identified by the NSDP.

This phase will also include a SWOT analysis of identified development strategies and projects in order to make sure that the strategies and projects identified are not only practical but are attainable. Interaction and engagement with across the local municipalities and with the district municipality, service provision agencies and sector departments will take place in order to assist with proper SWOT analysis as well as to avoid duplication of the identified projects. This phase will also include workshops with the IDP steering committee will also take place in order to present the identified issues and challenges. Where a review of an existing IDP is involved, this will include a review of the existing project implementation reports, where possible an evaluation of the impact and progress towards

attainment of the development objectives. It is envisaged that at this stage draft budget allocations, project lists and a revised objectives, strategies and draft projects for municipalities will be tabled at different regional forums for alignment and refinement

Phase 3: Projects

This phase involves project identification and prioritization through:

- Departmental assessment and selection;
- Informed municipal budgeting;
- Council project prioritization workshops;
- Alignment meetings with the district municipality and sector agencies; and
- Alignment with neighboring municipalities.

This phase involves ensuring a smooth planning link by providing an opportunity for detailed and concrete projects planning processes. A Project Task Team in consultation specialist from provincial and national agencies and from the communities or stakeholders affected by the projects is expected to be more involved throughout this phase. The outcomes flowing from this phase include for each project:

- Identification of beneficiaries of selected project;
- The costs associated with delivering the project and the sources of the funds required for the project;
- The duration and project management required for the project including identification of the

project sponsor and manager; and

- The monitoring process, key milestones and Key Performance Indicators linking the project to the development objectives. This includes the impact of individual project in relation to NSDP 2006 principles.

Phase 4: Integration

This phase involves the integration of all the projects identified in Phase 3. This will include further analysis of their contribution towards meeting the objectives outlined in Phase 2. This integration phase provides an overall picture of the different departmental and sector plans and their contribution towards meeting the strategic objectives of the local and district municipality. The different departmental and sector plans should now be integrated into an Integrated development plan outlining the overall objectives of the local municipality, their contribution towards achievement of the local objectives in addressing identified issues and challenges and their contribution to the district development objectives. In addition to the integrated development plans the IDP will outline issues such as strategies in dealing with AIDS, poverty alleviation and disaster management in addition to specific sector plans. These strategies should be integrated with the overall IDP.

As described in section 24 of Municipal Systems Act, 2000 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. Furthermore, municipalities are obliged to participate in national and provincial development programmes as required in section 153(b) of the Constitution.

This phase therefore envisages broad and extensive consultation not only to align the plans with the

different spheres of government but to also inform and invite comment from different local partners.

This process is vital to management of expectations and buys in from those parties on whom these projects will be impacted such as the local communities, NGO's and the private sector. The proposed projects will be presented to IDP Representative Forum, the local municipalities IDP Steering Committee, District Sector Committee, District Executive Committee, District Alignment Forum and the provincial and national sector departments for alignment. From the input received from these broad consultations, revisions will be carried out by the Projects Task Teams comprising the different planners and sector departments. A revised project proposal flowing from this process will document:

- A 5-year municipal action; financial & capital investment plan/programme;
- Integrated Spatial Development Framework;
- Integrated programme for LED, environmental issues, poverty alleviation, gender equity and HIV/AIDS;
- Institutional plan for implementation management;
- Consolidated monitoring/performance management system;
- Integrated sector plans; and
- A disaster Management Plan

These plans will be consolidated and documented into an Integrated Development Plan.

Phase 5: Approval

This final phase of the process includes the IDP Steering Committee finalizing and documenting the IDP and presentation of the document to council for consideration and adoption. According to section 25 of the Municipal Systems Act:

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 (chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000); 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 (annual revision and amendment of the IDP) 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).
 - a. 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. Publicize a summary of the plan.

It is at this phase that the final document is adopted that will focus municipality's efforts in the medium term. The IDP will be presented to the council for consideration and adoption. **It is envisaged at this stage that once the IDP has been considered and adopted, the council through ward committees and local councillors will consult the local community to close the loop opened during phase 1 of this process. This not only ensures that the public is informed as required by subsection 4 of section 25 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000, but also to ensure that the local community expectations are aligned to what is planned by the municipality.** It is further envisaged that before being adopted by the Municipal Council, all relevant stakeholders and interested parties, including other spheres of government are given a chance to comment on the draft plan, thus giving the approved plan a sound basis of legitimacy, support and relevance

According to section 26 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 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 41.

According to section 32 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000:

1. 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.
2. The copy of the integrated development plan to be submitted in terms of paragraph (a) must be accompanied by:
 - a. A summary of the process referred to in section 29 (1);
 - b. A statement that the process has been complied with, together with any explanations that may be necessary to amplify the statement; and
 - c. In the case of a district and a local municipality, a copy of the framework adopted in terms of section 27.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. On receipt of an objection in terms of subsection (4) (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.

Mechanisms and Procedures for Consultation

Section 88 of the Municipal Structures Act, 1998 requires of the district and local municipalities to carry out their business in cooperation. The section states that:

1. A district municipality and the local municipalities within the area of that district municipality must co-operate with one another by assisting and supporting each other.
2. (a) A district municipality on request by a local municipality within its area may provide financial, technical and administrative support services to that local municipality to the extent that that district municipality has the capacity to provide those support services.
 - b. A local municipality on request of a district municipality in whose area that local municipality falls may provide financial, technical and administrative support services to that district municipality to the extent that that local municipality has the capacity to provide those support services.

- c. A local municipality may provide financial, technical or administrative support services to another local municipality within the area of the same district municipality to the extent that

Municipal Systems Act, 2000 in Chapter 4 outlines the need and mechanisms for participation by the community in the local sphere of government. Section 16 not only requires of a municipality to encourage but to build and make it the municipality business to foster community participation by stating that:

1. A municipality must develop a culture of municipal governance that complements formal representative government with a system of participatory governance, and must for this purpose:
 - a. Encourage, and create conditions for, the local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality, including in:
 - i. The preparation, implementation and review of its integrated development plan in terms of Chapter 5;
 - ii. The establishment, implementation and review of its performance management system in terms of Chapter 6;
 - iii. The monitoring and review of its performance, including the outcomes and impact of such performance;
 - iv. The preparation of its budget; and
 - v. Strategic decisions relating to the provision of municipal services in terms of Chapter 8;
 - b. Contribute to building the capacity of:
 - i. The local community to enable it to participate in the affairs of the municipality; and
 - ii. Councillors and staff to foster community participation; and
 - c. Use its resources, and annually allocate funds in its budget, as may be appropriate for the purpose of implementing paragraphs (a) and (b).
2. Subsection (1) must not be interpreted as permitting interference with a municipal council's right to govern and to exercise the executive and legislative authority of the municipality.

it has the capacity to provide those support services, if the district municipality or that local municipality so requests.

Section 17 guidance for community participation envisaged in section 16 thus:

1. Participation by the local community in the affairs of the municipality must take place through:
 - a. Political structures for participation in terms of the Municipal Structures Act;
 - b. The mechanisms, processes and procedures for participation in municipal governance established in terms of this Act;
 - c. Other appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures established by the municipality;
 - d. Councillors; and
 - e. Generally applying the provisions for participation as provided for in this Act.
2. A municipality must establish appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures to enable the local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality, and must for this purpose provide for:
 - a. The receipt, processing and consideration of petitions and complaints lodged by members of the local community;
 - b. Notification and public comment procedures, when appropriate;
 - c. Public meetings and hearings by the municipal council and other political structures and political office bearers of the municipality, when appropriate;
 - d. Consultative sessions with locally recognised community organisations and where appropriate, traditional authorities; and
 - e. Report-back to the local community.
3. When establishing mechanisms, processes and procedures in terms of subsection (2) the municipality must take into account the special needs of;
 - a. People who cannot read or write;
 - b. People with disabilities;
 - c. Women; and
 - d. Other disadvantaged groups.
4. A municipal council may establish one or more advisory committees consisting of persons who are not councillors to advise the council on any matter within the council's competence. When appointing the members of such a committee, gender representation must be taken into account.

Section 18 provides guidelines for communication with regard to community participation as follows:

- (1) A municipality must communicate to its community information concerning:
 - a. The available mechanisms, processes and procedures to encourage and facilitate community participation;
 - b. The matters with regard to which community participation is encouraged;
 - c. The rights and duties of members of the local community; and
 - d. Municipal governance, management and development.
- (2) When communicating the information mentioned in subsection (1), a municipality must take into account:
 - a. Language preferences and usage in the municipality; and
 - b. The special needs of people who cannot read or write.

As one of the fundamental features of the integrated development planning process the involvement of community and stakeholder organizations participation of affected and interested parties is very important to ensure that the IDP addresses core developmental issues as experienced by the citizens of the District. The public not only plays a vital role in communication their needs but in the monitoring of municipal performance, and ensuring the accountability of the Local and District Municipality. It is imperative therefore that in the development and review of the IDP Municipalities must conduct community participation programmes for development, implementation as well as the reviews of the IDP at both local and district level. Continued engagement through constituency engagement by councillors provides an important engagement mechanism between the community and the Municipality. This is envisaged to be augmented through forums such as the Mayoral and Ward Committee general meetings. In addition to that efforts should be made to broaden participation through invitation of organisations representing wider interests in the IDP Representative Forum and ensure their continued participation throughout the process.

In addition to that a process plan for public information sharing should be put in place. This could include but not limited to:

- Schedule timeframes for the planned meeting for community participation including IDP public participation forums.
- Identify target groups for public participation consultations.
- Development of strategies to manage community expectations and develop realistic, achievable outcomes of the consultation process.
- Mechanisms such as print media, local newsletter and electronic media can be used to inform the community of the planned public participation meeting.

Status of the IDP in Municipal Planning

Section 34 of Municipal Systems Act, 200 places the IDP at the top of all planning processes within the municipality. The section states that:

- (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 No. 125 of 1991).**

According to section 6 of the Local Government: municipal Planning and Performance Management regulation, a municipality's integrated development plan must:

- (1) Inform the municipality's annual budget that must be based on the development priorities and objectives referred to in section 26 (c) of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 and the performance targets set by the municipality in terms of regulation 12; and
- (2) Be used to prepare action plans for the implementation of strategies identified by the municipality.

Based on the two sections above it is clear that the IDP is the supreme plan for a municipality, not only informing municipal strategies. The IDP should inform the different planning processes within a municipality with contribution and alignment to the IDP required from all the planning processes within

the municipality. It is thus envisaged that in all the planning carried out by a municipality, co integration and alignment to municipal shared vision should be guided by the IDP.

Performance Management

Chapter 6 of Municipal Systems Act, 2000 provides guidance to the municipal Performance Management Systems (PMS). This in line with the IDP provides a framework for integrated planning and the monitoring of the impact of the projects and strategies adopted in the IDP. The act requires of the municipality not only to develop the performance management system, but also to communicate same to boarder stakeholders to the IDP process.

Action Plan

The action plan documents the activities, milestones and key dates in the IDP process.

Activity	Milestone/Deliverable	Responsibility	Date/Duration
Planning Phase			
Meeting with Local Municipalities to discuss the Framework	Adoption of the framework and process plan	Municipal Council	
Advertisement for stakeholder participation	Invitation for stakeholder participation outlining the venues, dates and times for such participation	Municipal Council, Municipal Manager and Ward Committee	
IDP Steering Committee Preparatory Meeting	Preparatory meeting to outline the schedule and scope of the Steering Committee.	Municipal Manager, IDP Managers and Municipal Council	
IDP Management Forum Preparatory Meeting	An opportunity for IDP managers to bring about clear and consistent alignment towards planning	IDP Managers	
Analysis Phase			
District Representative Forum – Alignment workshop and Evaluate information from PMS monitoring	Reports on progress made by the District, Sector departments and the Local Municipalities	District Mayor	
Collation of information from different databases	Augment and update information held by the municipality to gain appreciation of local, provincial and national spatial context.	Municipal Steering Committees and IDP Managers	
Input from community participation by Councillors	Gain better understanding of local stakeholders expectations and needs	Councillors and Ward Committees	
Meeting of the local IDP Steering Committee	To collate, analyse and gain a clear picture of the local context.	IDP Steering Committee	
Finalisation of the local Analysis Report			
Presentation of local input to district IDP Steering Committee	To collate, integrate and gain a clear picture of the district context.	Ward Councillors and IDP Managers	
Finalisation of local and district analysis report		IDP Steering Committee	
Strategy Phase			
Review of Local Strategic Guidelines, Strategies, and development of preliminary projects with preliminary budget allocations	Approved local strategy reports	Municipal Councils	
District Management Committee Meeting	Presentation and alignment of the local vision, strategy and objectives to district strategy	District Management Committee	
Strategy sessions with local municipalities, government service providers, sector departments (local, provincial and national)	Presentation and alignment of the local, district, provincial and national sector departments.	IDP Managers and Municipal Council	
IDP Steering Committee workshop to receive representations on issues identified during the phase	Bring together the inputs to the phase from the different stakeholders. A draft strategy, objectives and project report	IDP Steering Committee	
Adoption of key strategies, objectives and draft deliverable and projects	Adoption of the draft strategy, objectives and project report.	Municipal Council	

Submission to the MEC for Local Government and Traditional Affairs	Communicate the draft strategy, objectives and project report to the MEC for local Government and Traditional Affairs	Municipal Council	
Project Phase			
Development of project proposals	Project proposals	Sector Departments	
Alignment workshop	Integrated and aligned Project Proposals of the District, Local Municipalities, sector Departments and other service providers	Municipal Managers	
SWOT analysis	Strategic analysis of each project identifying benefits and impact towards meeting strategic objectives	IDP Steering Committee	
Project identification and prioritization	Identified projects and their level of priority	IDP Steering Committee	
IDP Representative Forum	Final analysis of identified projects	IDP Managers	
Inform Municipal Budget	Communicate identified projects and draft budgets.	IDP Steering Committee	
Council project prioritization workshop	Presentation of proposed projects and their level of priority for discussion by council.	Municipal Council	
Alignment meetings with Local Municipalities and sector agencies	Alignment of selected projects and their level of prioritization with sector plans.	District Municipality	
Alignment with neighboring municipalities	Alignment of selected projects and sector plans with neighboring municipalities plans.	Municipal Managers	
Distinct Alignment Committee meeting	Aligned district projects and priorities.	District and local Municipalities	
IDP steering Committee meeting	To bring together the different plans into an integrated plan.	IDP Steering Committee	
Compilation of draft IDP	Draft IDP	IDP Steering Committee	
Adoption of draft IDP	Adopted IDP plan by Municipal Council	Municipal Council	
Submission for Provincial Assessment		Municipal Council	
Approval Phase			
Advertising for public comments	Input by stakeholders to draft IDP	Municipal Council	
Assessment / incorporation of comments	Updated draft IDP	IDP Steering Committee	
Final Editing and Proof Reading	Final IDP	IDP Steering Committee	
Final approval by Council	Approval and final comments by Municipal Council of the IDP	Municipal Council	
Final Steering Committee Meeting	Update of the IDP and incorporation of Municipal Council comments	IDP Steering Committee	
Final Adoption by Municipal Councils	Adoption by Municipal Council of the final IDP	Municipal Council	
Submission to MEC		Municipal Council	

Control and Management

According to subsection 2 of the section 27 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 it is required of the district municipality and local municipalities within the district not only to document a framework, but also procedures to effect essential amendments to the framework. It is thus critical that critical that the monitoring and review mechanisms of the framework be catered for in the framework. It is envisaged that an amendment to the framework will be the last resort in the planning process. Where it becomes essential to amend the framework however it is recommended that a due process be undertaken when affecting same through:

- A due diligence process to avoid unnecessary amendments;
- The Municipal Council duly provide the necessary mandate for the amendment to the framework;

- That the Municipal Council as the sponsors and owners of the framework lead the process towards the amendment of the framework;
- That the Municipal Manager as the chief administrator of the municipality take a management role of the process supported by the IDP managers through facilitation and coordination of the process; and
- That during such process, a programme plan in the amendment of the framework, with deviations that may affect the entire district planning process be highlighted, documented and duly reported.

IDP PROCESS PLAN 2016/17

IDP PHASE	TIME	IDP PROGRAMME	PROPOSED ACTIVITIES	BUDGET PROCESS
Analysis	October 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collation of information from different databases • Engagements with National & Provincial (Provincial & District Forum & Rep-forums • Conduct Public Participation • Engagements with Private sector departments. • Engagements with Private sector thought Rep-Forums. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the achievements of the previous IDP (PMS & M&E) • Discussing outcome of the assessments with sector departments through rep-forums. • Situational analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Strategies	November 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribute the <u>Analysis Report</u> to the steering committee. • Review: <u>Vision and Mission</u> • Alignment of <u>objectives and strategies</u> • Consultation & Workshop (through, Strategic Sessions, and IDP Rep Forum) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the analysis report with the Steering Committee & review Objectives & strategies based on the findings, also contemplating at the national & provincial imperatives. • Review Vision and Mission of the District (steering committee. • Discuss <u>priority issues & Alignment with NDP</u> • Discuss the achievements & challenges of the previous IDP (Monitoring & Evaluation Reports) • Consultation with sector departments and all stakeholders to consolidate issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

Alignment	December 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alignment workshop (LM s and DM) • Confirmation of project lists from local municipalities. • Integration of programmes. • Confirmation of ongoing project and status quo, and integration of sector departments programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise IDP projects • Alignments of projects with sector strategic plans, FSGDS, NSDP, District & Local Municipalities & other service providers. • Workshop the Representative Forum • Bring together different plans into integrated plans. • Preparation and finalization of draft IDP • Presentation of the draft IDP steering committee and other stakeholders. 	•
	January 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compilation and finalization of the IDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidation of draft district IDP 	•
	February 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First draft IDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of draft IDP to Rep Forum & Steering Committee. 	•

Approval	March 2016	Adoption of draft IDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present draft IDP to council for adoption • Submit copies of approved IDP to MEC for Local Government • Submit copies of IDP to sector Departments 	•
	April 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of IDP & related comments Stakeholder engagement. Engagements with Sector Departments • Inputs from sector departments • Consultation with IDP Rep. Forum • Inputs and comments considered • IDP documents amended accordingly • Mayor tables IDP & Budget for adoption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Public hearing on IDP where necessary • IDP Analysis & assessment by National & Provincial Departments 	
Adoption of the Final IDP.	May 2016	Adoption of the Final IDP Review, (2015 - 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption by Council 	
Submission of IDP to MEC. & other Sector Departments.	June 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDP sent to province within prescribed time after adoption by Council • Placement of a notice for the adoption of IDP 		

CHAPTER 2

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Demographics

- The current population of the district area is estimated at 500994.
 - Population growth in the District area has been slow at 0,48% since 2000, slightly higher than the Provincial growth rate of 0,39%.
 - The population growth rate in the district area is expected to slow down more in the future, in line with the Provincial growth rate.
 - The Metsimaholo area will continue to grow at a much higher rate than the rest of the district area.
 - The rural nature of the area will lead to continued rural/urban migration patterns.
 - The district contributes only 17,3% to the provincial population, while the Moqhaka area has the largest population of the four municipal areas, contributing 35,2% to the total district population.
 - In terms of race, the black population and white population dominate the district population with contributions of 83,2% and 14,8% respectively.
 - If compared to the province, the district has a lower youth population percentage, a higher working population percentage and a higher old age population percentage.
- The district has therefore a slightly older average population if compared to the province.
 - The rural character of the district has contributed to the decline in the rural population mainly due to the decline in agricultural activities in the area. This situation could be turned around if rural development strategies could be implemented successfully. A main pillar of such a strategy is agricultural development.
 - Family size/house hold size is an indication of economic development of an area and the level of quality of life. The district has an average house hold size of 3,2 persons compared to the Provincial average of 3,5 persons.
 - Due to the rural nature of the district, population densities are relatively low, equal to that of the province. Metsimaholo area is an exception with substantially higher densities, including a more urban nature as the growth point of the district. Higher population densities usually allow for increased economic opportunities, but also for socio-economic issues and problems.
 - Rural migration to urban areas has reached high levels and up to 80 % of the district population now resides in urban areas. The decline in the agricultural sector is the main contributor, while perceptions of rural people of more and better work opportunities also play a role.

- Disposable and available operational budget at the four municipalities within the district varies between R1083 per capita in Mafube to R2278 per capita in Metsimaholo. This indicator provides a measure of level of development and infrastructure provision and maintenance as well as levels of service delivery.

Quality of life

- HIV infection rates in South Africa are the highest in the world and have an impact on quality of life. In 2010 a total of 54 130 people (10,8%) of the people in the district were infected. The required medication needs to be provided on an ongoing basis in order to maintain quality of life.
- In terms of the Human Development Index (HDI), the district has an equal index to South Africa and a slightly better index if compared to the province.
- Huge inequalities, however, exists between the black and white populations with a HDI of 0,50 and 0,86 respectively in the district.
- The Metsimaholo area has the highest HDI of 0,63 and the Mafube area the lowest index of 0,47.
- The high levels of inequality need to be addressed by means of provision of quality services and economic opportunities close to communities.
- In terms of the Gini-coefficient, the district has a slightly better equality index if compared to the province, with the

Metsimaholo area with the highest levels of inequality in the district area.

Poverty

- Poverty levels in the district have decreased since 2000 from 46% of people in poverty to 33,9% in 2010. These figures are, however, much better than that for the province at 39,7% in 2010.
- The Mafube area has the highest levels of poverty at 50,5% (2010).
- 39,5% of black people in the district are still living in poverty. This level of poverty is still very high and needs to be reduced by means of economic opportunities and rural development.
- The poverty gap in the district has increased from R208 000 000 in 2000 to R381 000 000 in 2010. It is especially in the Moqhaka and Ngwathe areas where the poverty gaps are substantial.

Education and Literacy

- Education and literacy levels have significantly improved in the district from 2000 to 2010.
- In 2010, however, a total of 23 000 people older than 15 years had no schooling at all. The main problem areas are Ngwathe and Mafube.
- Education, adult education and skills training are important issues to be included in the strategy.
- Literacy rates are relatively low in the district at 74,4% in 2010. The average literacy rate in South Africa is 89,3% (2010).
- The Metsimaholo area has the highest literacy rate in the district at 80,8%, while the Mafube area has a literacy rate of only 59,7%.
- The literacy rate, in terms of adult education and skills training, needs to be accelerated.

Housing and Infrastructure

- The district wide housing backlog was estimated at 34 191 units in 2010. This figure contributes to 19,1 % of the provincial housing backlog.
- The Moqhaka area represents the largest housing backlog of 15 411 units in 2010.
- The housing backlog needs to be eradicated by 2016 by provision of a minimum of 10 000 units per year in the district.

- In terms of the combined infrastructure index, the district is better off if compared to the Province with indexes of 0,83 and 0,77 respectively.
- The Metsimaholo area has the highest levels of infrastructure development at 0,89 while the Mafube area has the lowest level of infrastructure development at 0,77.
- Infrastructure development allows for economic development. Infrastructure improvements need to be accelerated in order to ensure economic and rural development.

Employment

- Growth in unemployment has been low at 0,7 % in the district over the period from 2000-2010.
- The official unemployment rate in the district is 22,0% in 2010, compared to 28,7% in the Province.
- The Ngwathe area has the highest levels of unemployment at 31,9% in 2010.
- The unofficial unemployment rate is much higher, at approximately 40%. This will be confirmed in the community survey.
- Job opportunities in the informal sector are limited at only 23 280 jobs in 2010.
- The informal sector needs to contribute a much higher ratio of jobs if compared to the formal sector.
- A total of 96 000 formal jobs existed in 2010 in the district.

- In terms of formal jobs sectors in the district, the sectors of agriculture, manufacturing, community services and households are the main contributors.
- Agriculture (primary sector) and manufacturing (secondary sector) have lost ground in terms of jobs created over the last 10 years.
- The focus should be on re-establishment and supporting the main job creation sectors in the local economy and support informal job creation efforts.

Income

- In 2010, the employed population, 52 248 people received an income of less than R1500 per month, which is approximately 40% of the official working population. 60% of the working population received an income of more than R1500 per month.
- Income levels are still low in the district and improved technical skills and business skills could provide a solution.
- Buying power in the district is relatively low and the Moqhaka and Metsimaholo areas contributing up to 72% of the total district buying power in 2010.
- The average income for working people in the district is low at R 19 677 annually (2010).

Economic Indicators

- Value added economic activities in the district contributed 28,9% to the total provincial value added economic activities.
- Value added activities and export create economic development and such activities must be supported and developed.
- As a rural area, agriculture must play a key role in development. The district has a total of 327 592ha (15,4% of all agricultural land in the province) of high potential agricultural land and 59% of agricultural land has low potential. Land needs to be optimally used for agriculture and food production. Only 4 317ha of land is irrigated land in the district.
- Provision of irrigation systems can assist in improving the agricultural sector production.
- The district economy in total is a nett exporter of goods and services, with an export/import ratio of 1:0,76.
- Export support and development is needed to improve the ratio even more.
- The GDP per capita in the district is at R89 572 much higher than that of the Province at R50 231 per capita in 2010.
- Growth rates of GDP for the district from 2000 to 2010 was 6,9%. The current growth rate is a low 1,4% in 2010.
- The Metsimaholo area dominates GDP in the district, with a GDP per capita at R203 903 in 2010.

- GDP growth needs to be accelerated, even in the midst of the global recession and the target should be 5% per annum growth.
- The district has a well developed local economy which has a Tress Index (Diversification Index) of 42,3 (with 0 equal to total diversification).
- Individual local municipal areas have less diverse economies.
- Economic diversification and formation of specialization clusters need to be promoted.
- The district has location advantages in sectors such as agriculture, mining, manufacturing and electricity provision.
- LED strategies need to focus on such sectors, but also on the focus areas of the NGP.

Tourism

- Tourism only contributes 3,1% to the GDP of the district in 2010. The industry needs to grow to levels as experienced in the province which has a contribution of 5,9% of GDP.
- Tourism in the district has been growing steadily at 3,4% per annum.
- As could be expected, the Ngwathe area has the highest levels of tourism at 9,7% of GDP, while the Metsimaholo area has only a 1,7% contribution to GDP.

- There is a potential for growth in the tourism sector and needs to be exploited, especially in terms of the domestic market.

Crime

- Crime rates have decreased from 2000 to 2008 by 1,9%. Crime rates are however extremely high if compared to global data. Violent crimes at 142 incidents per 100 000 of the population is high in global terms.
- The district had a lower crime index of 148 compared to the province of 157 in 2008.
- The area with the highest crime index is the Metsimaholo area with an index of 175, while the Mafube area had the lowest crime index of 103.
- Crime affects business and economic development negatively and needs to be reduced.

Conclusion

Population growth in the district has been low at between 0.4 to 0.6%, while economic growth has been slightly higher at 1.4%. This growth ratio needs to be strengthened.

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS ON ELECTRICITY PROVISION IN FDDM

Electricity provision to households:

Name of Local Municipality	Number of electricity connections on Proclaimed Stands.	Number of electricity connections on Un-Proclaimed Stands.	Total Number of electricity connections on All Stands
Moqhaka Municipality	22519		22519

Number of Houses Electrified

Name of Local Municipality	Municipal Area (Rural / Ext or Suburb name)	Number of connections for previous financial year (1 Jul-30 Jun)	Number of connections for this financial year (1 Jul to date)
Moqhaka Municipality	Whole of Moqhaka excluding Zuma Park	16	35
Moqhaka Municipality	Zuma Park	17	14

BACKLOG in terms of number of actual households on a Proclaimed or Un-proclaimed erven

Name of Local Municipality	Number of Backlogs on Proclaimed Erven.	Number of Backlogs on Un-proclaimed Erven.	Total Number of backlogs on All Erven.
Moqhaka Municipality	773	1306	2079

FUTURE TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENTS (SUPPLY RESPONSIBILITY)

Municipal Area	Extension Name	Number of Stands to develop	Supply Authority (Mun/ Eskom)	New or Existing Supply Point
MOQHAKA LM	Rammulotsi	4090	ESKOM	New
MOQHAKA LM	Maokeng	3931	Moqhaka	Existing
MOQHAKA LM	Kroonstad	239	Moqhaka	Existing
MOQHAKA LM	Rammulotsi	1044	Eskom	New
MOQHAKA LM	Matlwangtlwang	605	Eskom	New
MOQHAKA LM	Matlwangtlwang	831	Eskom	New

Electricity provision to households

Name of Local Municipality	Number of electricity connections on Proclaimed Stands.	Number of electricity connections on Un-Proclaimed Stands.	Total Number of electricity connections on All Stands
Ngwathe Municipality	16544		16544

Backlog in terms of number of actual households on a Proclaimed or Un-proclaimed stands.

Name of Local Municipality	Number of Backlogs on Proclaimed Stands.	Number of Backlogs on Un-proclaimed Stands.	Total Number of backlogs on All Stands.
Ngwathe Municipality	519	1350	1869

FUTURE TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENTS**(SUPPLY RESPONSIBILITY)**

Municipal Area	Extension Name	Number of Stands to develop	Supply Authority (Mun/ Eskom)	New or Existing Supply Point
NGWATHE LM	Phiritona	300	Ngwathe	New
NGWATHE LM	Phiritona	1000	Ngwathe	Existing
NGWATHE LM	Kwakwatsi	2800	Ngwathe	New

ELECTRICITY BACKLOGS

Backlogs; in terms of number of actual households on a Proclaimed or Un-proclaimed erven.

Name of Local Municipality	Number of Backlogs on Proclaimed Erven	Number of Backlogs on Un-proclaimed Erven	Total Number of Backlogs on All Erven
Mafube	1525	2000	3525

FUTURE TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENTS (SUPPLY RESPONSIBILITY)

Municipal Area	Extension Name	Number of Stands to Develop	Supply Authority (Mun/Eskom)	New or Existing supply point
Namahadi		1509	Mun	Existing
Ntswanatsatsi		0	Mun	Existing
Mafahlaneng		0	Mun	Existing
Qalabotjha		16	Mun	Existing
Mafube LM	Frankfort; Villiers; Tweeling and Cornelia	2000	Mun	Future

Electricity provision to households

Name of Local Municipality	Number of Backlogs on Proclaimed Erven	Number of Backlogs on Un-proclaimed Erven	Total Number of Backlogs on All Erven
Metsimaholo Local Municipality	35000	N/A	35000

Number of houses Electrified

Name of Local Municipality	Municipal Area (Rural / Ext or Suburb name)	Number of connections for previous financial year (1 Jul- 30 Jun)	Number of connections for this financial year (1 Jul- 30 Jun)
	Total		
Metsimaholo Local Municipality	35000	454	None

Backlog in terms of number of actual households on a proclaimed or un-proclaimed stands

Name of Local Municipality	Number of Backlogs on Proclaimed Erven	Number of Backlogs on Un-proclaimed Erven	Total Number of Backlogs on All Erven
Metsimaholo Local Municipality	7000	N/A	7000

FUTURE TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENTS (SUPPLY RESPONSIBILITY)

Municipal Area	Extension Name	Number of Stands to Develop	Supply Authority (Mun/Eskom)	New or Existing supply point
Metsimaholo Local Municipality	Amelia	3500	Mun	New
	Moodraai	2500	Mun	New
	Themba kubheka	3500	Mun	New
	Mooiplaats	3500	Mun	New

WATER PROFILE IN FEZILE DABI

There is insufficient data regarding the extent of water losses within various local municipalities in Fezile Dabi. There are no programmes to deal with reduction of water losses.

It is believed that water loss is due to:

WATER QUALITY

There is generally poor water quality in municipalities, which can be attributed to the following:

- Lack of adequate monitoring
- Lack of skilled personnel (proper dosing of chemicals/ & dosing equipment)
- Use of inappropriate & insufficient disinfectants
- Plant operators who do not have the necessary skills to effectively operate & maintain water treatments plants.

Raw Water

- The Vaal River is the main source of raw water within the Fezile Dabi area, and provides raw water to the urban areas of Villiers, Parys, Vredefort (via a pipeline from an abstraction point near Parys), Viljoenskroon (via a pipeline from the Renoster River) Sasolburg Industries (Sasol1). Other secondary rivers that

WATER LOSSES

- Through reticulation leaks
- Unconnected connections
- Illegal connections
- Internal plumbing leaks

provide raw water include the Liebenbergsvlei River, Wilge River, Sand River, Blom River, Rhenoster River and Vals River.

Surface Water

- Vaal Dam provides raw water directly to some of the towns in the district, such as Deneysville and Oranjeville. Raw water is also abstracted from the Unieffees Dam and a nearby fountain to provide bulk water to the residential areas of Heilbron and Sandersville. Bulk treated water is provided to Cornelia via a pipeline from the Frankfort purification works.

Ground Water Sources

- Boreholes are used predominantly to provide water for household purposes in the rural areas. However, due to high operating costs, most of the towns have reduced their dependence on boreholes as a source of potable water.

Rand Water

The Rand Water does act as a service provider to some of the local municipalities.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & EMERGENCY SERVICES ANALYSIS

WATER QUALITY IN THE DISTRICT

There's a slight improvement of water quality within the District, with Metsimaholo showing consistency in terms of compliance SANS 241:2015

In terms of the Blue drop results, Metsimaholo attained 81%, it is one of the municipalities that are graded amongst the best within the province.

Mafube municipality also yielded an improvement in the provision of water quality. The least being Moqhaka & Ngwathe.

CHALLENGES - WATER QUALITY PROVISION

The following are attributable to challenges with water quality provision:

Lack of skilled personnel in water purification

Ageing plant infrastructure

Supply & demand (capacity of reservoirs cope with the population growth)

AIR QUALITY

In Fezile Dabi, Metsimaholo is the only municipality that is encountering high levels of air pollution, due to the area being highly industrialized

Metsimaholo is a part of the Vaal Triangle airshed priority area. The main pollutant of concern is PM10 (particulate matter)

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Due to high rate of mushrooming informal settlement, municipalities are experiencing a lot of illegal dumping, which in turn impact to public health.

CHALLENGES – WASTE MANAGEMENT

Informal Settlement - illegal dumping
Poor Management of land fill sites
Recycling (lack of system / Model) in the District

EMERGENCY SERVICES

FIRE

All municipalities are designated fire services as per fire brigade services Act (the District is operating in Mafube)

Local municipalities who not have capacity can apply to the MEC for assistance by the District

With the exception of Metsimaholo, the District is rural, consequently, the district is susceptible to veld fires.

The District is too vastly spatially segregated, the response time during accident is a challenge.

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Three municipalities within the District have been declared as National Key Points (Mafube, Moqhaka & Metsimaholo) due to Transnet pipes lines network, running through the District.

The transportation of Crude oil from Durban to the three booster station, which are locate in these three municipalities, hence the fire services has to be capacitated to be ready to respond should there be any incident at the booster station.

CHALLENGES – EMERGENCY SERVICES

Shortage o fire personnel (Fire fighters & Fire Safety & Prevention Officer,

Shortages of Fire Engines & equipment (Vehicles)

Shortages of satellite stations

Maintenance of fire stations

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The District Municipality is prone to the following types of disasters:

Floods

Drought

Veld Fires

Motor Vehicle Accidents

Climate Change impacts

Eruption of informal settlements

Water Quality management (Outbreaks)

CHALLENGES

Comprehension of the disaster

Disaster risk management capacity (risk assessment, reduction & mitigation strategies)

Lack of LM Disaster Centre & Personnel in local municipalities

Lack of participation by communities (and Councillors) in Disaster risk reduction

CHAPTER 3

STRATEGIES & OBJECTIVES

KPA 1: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATION

Alignment with National Outcome 5: A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path

Alignment with FSGDS: Ensure appropriate skills base for growth and development (Driver 6)

IDP Objective: To enhance human capacity within the municipality

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET					Project /Programme
				5 Yr Target	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	
To enhance human capacity within the municipality	Implement retention strategy through conducive working environment & acknowledgement of extra-ordinary performance	Low turnover of staff	Reduced number of personnel leaving the municipality for better benefits elsewhere	100 %	20%	20%	20%	20%	Implementation of retention policy
	Promote employee wellness	Health & Productive workforce	Number of employees assisted	100 %	20%	20%	20%	20%	Employee Assistance Programme
			Number of sporting activities held						Internal sport
	Standardization of systems & policies	Consistency of policy applications	Number of policies	32 policies	6 policies				Review of policies
	Provide bursary scheme to employees for further studies	Competent employees	Rate of performance by employees						Internal bursary scheme
To maintain sound labour relations	Effective implementation of recognized collective agreements, applicable legislation & policies	Healthy & conducive working environment	Compliance with Collective Agreements, Legislation & Policies						Workshops
	Collective bargaining with organized labour matters of mutual interest at local level.	Sound labour relations	Number of meetings						Functional Labour Forums

Alignment with National Outcome: An efficient ,effective & development oriented public service & empowered, fair & inclusive citizenship

Alignment with FSGDS: Ensure appropriate skills base for growth and development (Driver 6)

IDP Objective: To support municipalities within the District with compliance on applicable legislation

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target					Project /Programme
				5 Yr Target	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	
To support municipalities within the District with compliance on applicable legislation	Institutional Assistance to local municipalities.	Effective & functional system	Number of projects						Assistance to local municipalities on contract management
	Regular sitting of District legal forum	Reduced litigation cases	Rate of reduction of cases						District legal forum
To create skills development opportunities for students & unemployed in the district	Create a database of students & unemployed with thin the district	Employable & marketable students in the district	Number of learnerships, internship & in-service training	80%					Capacity building of unemployed through learnerships, internships, bursaries & in-service training (subject to approval & funding by LGSETA & FDDM)
						11			Internships
				250	50	50	50	50	Learnerships

Alignment with National Outcome 5: A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path

Alignment with FSGDS: Ensure appropriate skills base for growth and development (Driver 6)

IDP Objective: To create skills development opportunities for students & unemployed in the district

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET					Project /Programme
				5 Yr Target	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	
							16		Bursaries
			Number of learnerships provided Enabling economic environment	250 Unemployed learners	50 learners	50 learners	50 learners	50 learners	EMS learnerships

Alignment with National Outcome: An efficient ,effective & development oriented public service & empowered, fair & inclusive citizenship

**Alignment with FSGDS:
Alignment with FSGDS: Foster good governance to create conducive climate for growth & development**

IDP Objective:

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET					Project /Programme
				5 Yr Target	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	
	Ensure Service Level Agreements are concluded & signed	Responsive administration	Preparation of service level agreements	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Service Level Agreements
	Compliance & adherence with occupational Health & Safety Act	No of incidents or injuries	Rate of safety (incidents & claims)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Implementation of Health & Safety Act
	The implementation of HRD strategy for short & medium term framework for current & future skills development tools in municipalities	Competent Employees & Councillors	No. of Employees & Councillors trained	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	Training conducted as per WSP
	Adherence (awareness) to the code of conduct by staff members as per MSA	No elements of fraud , theft corruption & mismanagement of assets	Accountable administration & disciplined workforce	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	Workshop with all FDDM Officials
To ensure effective & efficient administration	To ensure that performance standards are met by the service providers	Responsive administration	Submission of monitoring reports from service providers	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Monitoring & measurement of performance of service providers in terms of the contract

Alignment with National Outcome: An efficient ,effective & development oriented public service & empowered, fair & inclusive citizenship

Alignment with FSGDS: Foster good governance to create conducive climate for growth & development

IDP Objective: To render effective & efficient ICT services

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET						Project /Programme
				5 Yr Target	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
To render effective & efficient ICT services	All ICT systems are functional & available to Users	Secure IT environment	Secure user systems & applications	52 updates	12 (1 per month)	12 (1 per month)	12 (1 per month)	12 (1 per month)	12 (1 per month)	Implementation of effective & efficient security standards
		Standardized specifications for both hardware & software	Number of hardware & software specifications	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Development & upgrading hardware & software applications
				20 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	Convene ICT steering committee meetings
		Eliminate duplication of systems	No. of internal IT software audits	10	2 per annum	2 per annum	2 per annum	2 per annum	2 per annum	IT software audits
		Alignment of ICT policies with legislation	Number of ICT reviewed policies enabling economic environment	20	At least 4 per annum	At least 4 per annum	At least 4 per annum	At least 4 per annum	At least 4 per annum	Review of policies & implementation of effective standards in line with policies

KPA 2 : BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Alignment with National Outcome 9: Output 2: Improving Access to Basic Services

Alignment with FSGDS: Improved quality of life (Pillar 3)

IDP Objective: To support local municipalities with the provision of water & sanitation, roads & storm water & electricity

WATER & SANITATION

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	TARGET					Project /Programme
				5 Yr Target	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	
To support local municipalities with the provision of water and sanitation	Assist local municipalities financially, technically & administratively with the implementation of water & sanitation	Projects executed & completed on time	Projects completed	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Bulk Provision of water & sanitation services as per Chapter 4 of projects on IDP.

ROADS AND STORM WATER

To support local municipalities with the provision of roads & storm water	Assist local municipalities financially, technically & administratively with the implementation of roads & storm water	Projects executed & completed on time	Projects completed	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Provision of roads & storm water services as per Chapter 4 of projects on IDP.
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ELECTRICITY

To support local municipalities with the provision of electricity	Assist local municipalities financially, technically & administratively with the implementation of electricity	Projects executed & completed on time	Projects completed	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Provision of electricity services as per Chapter 4 of projects on IDP.
To better sports facilities infrastructure	Upgrading of sports facilities infrastructure	Projects executed & completed on time	Projects completed	80%	40%	20%	10%	10%	Upgrading of sports

Alignment with National Outcome 8: Sustainable Human Settlement & improved quality of household life

Alignment with FSGDS: Build Sustainable Human Settlement (Driver 8)

IDP Objective: TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENT

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
SPATIAL PLANNING				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
To fast track special economic & social integration	Development of SDF's for the district & local municipalities	Guidelines for schemes & spatial implications for plans	Districts & Local municipalities SDF's	5	1	1	2	1	1	Develop & Review of SDF's for the district & local municipalities
	Compliance with relevant planning laws, policies and standards	Administration of applications: By laws, policies & standards	Consistent & guided planning	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Organizing training & workshops
	Protection of natural resources and unique areas / features	Avoided & mitigated negative environmental impacts	Applications received	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Evaluation of applications received
	Evaluation of development applications	Comments for applications approval / non-approval	Number of application received & processed	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Number of sites visit s on development applications										

Alignment with National Outcome 8: Sustainable Human Settlement & improved quality of household life

Alignment with FSGDS: Build Sustainable Human Settlement (Driver 8)

IDP Objective: TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENT

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
SPATIAL PLANNING										
		Provision of personnel assistance to local municipalities	Provision of FDDM town planning personnel to assist local municipalities with projects.	Ongoing engagements with local municipalities	Ongoing engagements with local municipalities	Ongoing engagements with local municipalities	Ongoing engagements with local municipalities	Ongoing engagements with local municipalities	Ongoing engagements with local municipalities	FDDM personnel offering technical assistance

Alignment with National Outcome 8: Sustainable Human Settlement & improved quality of household life

Alignment with FSGDS: Build Sustainable Human Settlement (Driver 8)

IDP Objective: To provide effective, efficient & sustainable GIS services to the District & Local Municipalities

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM										
To provide effective, efficient, economic & sustainable GIS services to the District & Local Municipalities	Development & maintenance of spatial database for the District & Local Municipalities	Functional Corporate GIS	Updated GIS Website	25	5	5	5	5	5	Reliable data sourced from departments & other agents
	Dissemination of spatial information to all GIS	Availability of GIS data	Provision of Map-based information to GIS users	25	5	5	5	5	5	Map production
	Integrate corporate GIS with local municipalities	Infrastructure to connect with LM	Local Municipalities Connected to FDDM corporate GIS	20	4	4	4	4	4	

Alignment with National Outcome 10: Environmental Assets & Natural Resources that are well protected & continually enhanced

Alignment with FSGDS: Integrate environmental concerns into growth & development planning

IDP Objective: To ensure that Municipal Health Services are effectively & equitably provided in the District

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & EMERGENCY SERVICES										
FOOD CONTROL										
To ensure that Municipal Health Services are effectively & equitably provided in the District,	Evaluate all food premises	Compliant food premises	Number of certificate of acceptability issued	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Evaluation of food premises
	Implement food sampling programme at relevant food premises	Food sampling programme implemented	Number of food sampling programmes undertaken	50 samples	10 Samples	10 Samples	10 Samples	10 Samples	10 Samples	Bacteriological sampling at food premises
	Implement health campaign on food safety	Food campaign undertaken	Number of food campaign undertaken	20	4 (1 per quarter)	4 (1 per quarter)	4 (1 per quarter)	4 (1 per quarter)	4 (1 per quarter)	Food Safety Campaigns
	Investigate food poisoning cases	Food poisoning cases resolved	Number of food poisoning cases investigated	Ad hoc	Ad hoc	Ad hoc	Ad hoc	Ad hoc	Ad hoc	Investigations conducted

Alignment with National Outcome 10: Environmental Assets & Natural Resources that are well protected & continually enhanced

Alignment with FSGDS: Integrate environmental concerns into growth & development planning

IDP Objective: To ensure that Municipal Health Services are effectively & equitably provided in the District

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & EMERGENCY SERVICES										
WATER QUALITY MONITORING										
To ensure that Municipal Health Services are effectively & equitably provided in the District	Implement effective quality monitoring	Water samples complying with national legislation & SANS 241	Number of water samples complying with national legislation & SANS 241	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Water quality monitoring
DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD										
	Ensure that activities & premises comply with regulations relating to handling of human remains	Compliant premises	Number of activities complaint with regulations	20	4 per annum	4 per annum	4 per annum	4 per annum	4 per annum	Regular inspection
	Issue of certificates of competence according to regulations		Number of certificates of competence	As per application received	As per application received	As per application received	As per application received	As per application received	As per application received	Issuing of certificates

Alignment with National Outcome 10: Environmental Assets & Natural Resources that are well protected & continually enhanced

Alignment with FSGDS: Integrate environmental concerns into growth & development planning

IDP Objective: To ensure that Municipal Health Services are effectively & equitably provided in the District

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & EMERGENCY SERVICES										
SURVEILLANCE AND PREVENTION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE										
To ensure that Municipal Health Services are effectively & equitably provided in the District	Prevent the escalation of communicable disease	Reduction of communicable disease	Number of educational campaigns	As per reported cases	As per reported cases	As per reported cases	As per reported cases	As per reported cases	As per reported cases	Educational Campaigns
	To report communicable diseases	Reduction of communicable disease	Number of reported cases with regard to communicable disease received	As per reported cases	As per reported cases	As per reported cases	As per reported cases	As per reported cases	As per reported cases	Investigated reported cases
HEALTH SURVEILANCE OF PREMISES										
	Participate in project development EHIA	To participate in all development projects as interested & affected parties (I & APs)	Number of projects developed & EIAs participated	Ad hoc	Ad hoc	Ad hoc	Ad hoc	Ad hoc	Ad hoc	Participation during projects development
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH MARKETING										
	Implement local area awareness campaign on environmental health calendar	Informed local areas (communities)	Number of local awareness campaigns on environmental health days implemented per calendar year	20	4 (1 per quarter)	4 (1 per quarter)	4 (1 per quarter)	4 (1 per quarter)	4 (1 per quarter)	Awareness campaigns on environmental health days implemented

Alignment with National Outcome 10: Environmental Assets & Natural Resources that are well protected & continually enhanced

Alignment with FSGDS: Integrate environmental concerns into growth & development planning

IDP Objective: To ensure that Municipal Health Services are effectively & equitably provided in the District

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET TO	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & EMERGENCY SERVICES										
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT										
To ensure that Municipal Health Services are effectively & equitably provided in the District,	To assist local municipalities with updating Integrated Waste Management Plans (IWMPs)	Updated LMs IWWMPs	Number of Updated IWMPs	20	4	4	4	4	4	Updating of Local Municipalities' IWMPs
	Phased - implementation of effective & sustainable waste management & greening project in the District	To develop a multi-purpose park in current public open spaces	Number of waste management & greening projects implemented	20	4	4	4	4	4	Adopt a park
	Conduct community environmental awareness & educational campaigns	Waste reduction	Number of awareness & educational campaigns conducted	20	4	4	4	4	4	Waste Management educational awareness campaigns
	Control disposal of Health Care Waste (HCW)	No illegal disposal of HCW by health care facilities	No. of monitoring reports regarding the disposal of health care waste by health care facilities	20	4	4	4	4	4	Inspections per local municipality

Alignment with National Outcome 10: Environmental Assets & Natural Resources that are well protected & continually enhanced

Alignment with FSGDS: Integrate environmental concerns into growth & development planning

IDP Objective: To ensure that Municipal Health Services are effectively & equitably provided in the District

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & EMERGENCY SERVICES										
AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT										
, To ensure that Municipal Health Services are effectively & equitably provided in the District	Implement Air Quality Management Act	Compliance with NEMA	Number of AELs issued	20 AELs	4 AELs	4 AELs	4 AELs	4 AELs	4 AELs	Phased implementation of AQMP
	Implement & promote community awareness campaigns & educational program to enhance public participation in environmental issues & other environmental health related programmes	Enhance public participation on environmental issues	Number of awareness campaigns & educational programmes	10	2	2	2	2	2	Awareness campaigns focusing on local communities

Alignment with National Outcome 10: Environmental Assets & Natural Resources that are well protected & continually enhanced

Alignment with FSGDS: Integrate environmental concerns into growth & development planning

IDP Objective: To ensure that Municipal Health Services are effectively & equitably provided in the District

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & EMERGENCY SERVICES										
CHEMICAL SAFETY										
To ensure that Municipal Health Services are effectively & equitably provided in the District,	Implement chemical safety programmes	Reduction in chemical poisoning incidents	Number of chemical poisoning incidents	10	2	2	2	2	2	Educational awareness programmes
	Promoting reporting cases regarding chemical poisoning	Accurate record keeping	Number of chemical poisoning cases received	60	12	12	12	12	12	Investigation / education on poisoning cases
	Implement proper end user education programmes at school on chemical safety	Well-informed learners	No. of lessons & programmes conducted	10	2	2	2	2	2	Education & awareness program

Alignment with National Outcome 10: Environmental Assets & Natural Resources that are well protected & continually enhanced

Alignment with FSGDS: Integrate environmental concerns into growth & development planning

IDP Objective: To ensure that Municipal Health Services are effectively & equitably provided in the District

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & EMERGENCY SERVICES										
NOISE CONTROL										
To ensure that Municipal Health Services are effectively & equitably provided in the District	Law enforcement & compliance monitoring	Compliance with noise control regulations	Number of statutory notices issued	As and when required	As and when required	As and when required	As and when required	As and when required	As and when required	Law enforcement & compliance monitoring
VECTOR CONTROL										
	Facilitate, advise & educate on vector control	Informed community on vector infestation	Number of infestation cases reported	As and when required	As and when required	As and when required	As and when required	As and when required	As and when required	Physical & chemical pests control

Alignment with National Outcome 10: Environmental Assets & Natural Resources that are well protected & continually enhanced

Alignment with FSGDS: Integrate environmental concerns into growth & development planning

IDP Objective: To ensure that Municipal Health Services are effectively & equitably provided in the District

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & EMERGENCY SERVICES										
DISASTER MANAGEMENT										
To ensure effective & efficient disaster management	Establish an effective disaster management centre	Effective Disaster Management Centre	Installed IMS	100%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	Operational Disaster Management Centre
			Emergency communication facility in place							
			Develop & review FOG(Field Operation Guide)							
	Develop & /review disaster plans	Effective response to disaster incidents	Clear documented updated disaster management risk assessments	2 Reviewed after every two years	1	-	1	-	-	Reviewed disaster management plans
										Disaster Management framework & contingency plans

Alignment with National Outcome 10: Environmental Assets & Natural Resources that are well protected & continually enhanced

Alignment with FSGDS: Integrate environmental concerns into growth & development planning

IDP Objective: To ensure that Municipal Health Services are effectively & equitably provided in the District

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & EMERGENCY SERVICES										
DISASTER MANAGEMENT										
To ensure effective & efficient disaster management	Promote interdepartmental liaison, arrangements that must be put in place in order to enable all key internal role players In the administration of a Municipality to participate in disaster risk management activities and coordinate their disaster risk management	Regular meetings with relevant stakeholders	Number of meetings held	20 Meetings	4 Meetings	4 Meetings	4 Meetings	4 Meetings	4 Meetings	Interdepartmental disaster risk management committee

Alignment with National Outcome 10: Environmental Assets & Natural Resources that are well protected & continually enhanced

Alignment with FSGDS: Integrate environmental concerns into growth & development planning

IDP Objective: To ensure that Municipal Health Services are effectively & equitably provided in the District

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & EMERGENCY SERVICES										
DISASTER MANAGEMENT										
To ensure effective & efficient disaster management	Promote integrated coordinated disaster management response through partnership between different stakeholder	Regular meetings with relevant stakeholders	Number of meetings held	20 Meetings	4 Meetings	4 Meetings	4 Meetings	4 Meetings	4 Meetings	Disaster Management advisory forum
				2 Reviewed after every two years	1	-	1	-	-	Reviewed disaster management plans
										Disaster Management framework & contingency plans

Alignment with National Outcome 10: Environmental Assets & Natural Resources that are well protected & continually enhanced

Alignment with FSGDS: Integrate environmental concerns into growth & development planning

IDP Objective: To ensure that Municipal Health Services are effectively & equitably provided in the District

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & EMERGENCY SERVICES										
DISASTER MANAGEMENT										
To ensure that Municipal Health Services are effectively & equitably provided in the District	Prevent the escalation of communicable disease	Reduction of communicable disease	Number of educational campaigns	As per reported cases	As per reported cases	As per reported cases	As per reported cases	As per reported cases	As per reported cases	Educational Campaigns
	To report communicable diseases	Reduction of communicable disease	Number of reported cases with regard to communicable disease received	As per reported cases	As per reported cases	As per reported cases	As per reported cases	As per reported cases	As per reported cases	Investigated reported cases
HEALTH SURVEILANCE OF PREMISES										
	Participate in project development EHIA	To participate in all development projects as interested & affected parties (I & APs)	Number of projects developed & EIAs participated	Ad hoc	Ad hoc	Ad hoc	Ad hoc	Ad hoc	Ad hoc	Participation during projects development
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH MARKETING										
	Implement local area awareness campaign on environmental health calendar	Informed local areas (communities)	Number of local awareness campaigns on environmental health days implemented per calendar year	20	4 (1 per quarter)	4 (1 per quarter)	4 (1 per quarter)	4 (1 per quarter)	4 (1 per quarter)	Awareness campaigns on environmental health days implemented

Alignment with National Outcome 10: Environmental Assets & Natural Resources that are well protected & continually enhanced

Alignment with FSGDS: Integrate environmental concerns into growth & development planning

IDP Objective: To ensure that Municipal Health Services are effectively & equitably provided in the District

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & EMERGENCY SERVICES										
FIRE FIGHTING SERVICES										
Planning Coordination & regulation fire services in the district	Coordinate fire fighting activities in the district	Effective provision of fire fighting services	Number of meetings held	20	4	4	4	4	4	Meetings of fire fighters forum
	Development of the fire fighting function	Capacitate fire fighting staff	Training of fire fighters conducted	10 trainings	2 trainings	2 trainings	2 trainings	2 trainings	2 trainings	Develop a programme for fire fighters
	Purchasing of vehicles, machinery, equipment and materials	Effective provision of fire fighting services	Fire fighting equipment purchased	10	2	2	2	2	2	Procurement of fire fighting equipment
Evolve institutional excellence through effective long range development planning	Responding to fire & rescue incidents	Delivery of operational fire & rescue service in the entire Mafube LM area complying with SANS 10090	Fire & rescue incidents responded to	As and when they occur	As and when they occur	As and when they occur	As and when they occur	As and when they occur	As and when they occur	Fire & rescue Program

Alignment with National Outcome 10: Environmental Assets & Natural Resources that are well protected & continually enhanced

Alignment with FSGDS: Integrate environmental concerns into growth & development planning

IDP Objective: To ensure that Municipal Health Services are effectively & equitably provided in the District

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & EMERGENCY SERVICES										
FIRE FIGHTING SERVICES										
To ensure effective & efficient disaster management	Enhance public fire safety awareness	Educate learners & vulnerable members of community in the fire safety	Number of fire safety public awareness contact session conducted	20	4 (1 per quarter)	4 (1 per quarter)	4 (1 per quarter)	4 (1 per quarter)	4 (1 per quarter)	Educational fire awareness program
		Trained Health Care staff members in the fire safety & evacuation procedures	Health Care Facility Staff members trained in the fire safety & evacuation procedures	100	20	20	20	20	20	
		Informed communities on fire safety	Number of public outreach events aimed at creating public awareness on fire	30	6	6	6	6	6	
	Enhance & maintain skills of fire rescue staff	Develop & document operating procedures for safe operational use of equipment	Number of standing operating procedures (SOPs) developed & documented	5 SOP	1 SOP	1 SOP	1SOP	1SOP	1SOP	
										Development of the Standing Operating Operational Procedure

Alignment with National Outcome: A long and healthy life for all South Africans

Alignment with FSGDS: Pillar 3: Driver 10: Provide & improve adequate health care for citizens

IDP Objective: To contribute towards the reduction in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
HIV/AIDS										
To contribute towards the reduction in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district	Develop effective governance system	Compliance with the HIV/AIDS NSP (2007-2011)	No. of meetings held	10	2	2	2	2	2	Functional District Aids Council
	Develop high profile campaigns utilizing peer influence to promote HIV testing & disclosure	Informed communities	Number of awareness campaign held	5 Campaign	1 Campaign	1 Campaign	1 Campaign	1 Campaign	1 Campaign	Youth dialogues
				5 Campaign	1 Campaign	1 Campaign	1 Campaign	1 Campaign	1 Campaign	Men's dialogue & testing

Alignment with National Outcome: A long and healthy life for all South Africans

Alignment with FSGDS: Pillar 3: Driver 10: Provide & improve adequate health care for citizens

IDP Objective: To contribute towards the reduction in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
HIV/AIDS										
To contribute towards the reduction in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district	Strengthen HIV prevention programme in schools	Informed learners within the district	Number of awareness campaigns	5 Campaign	1 Campaign	1 Campaign	1 Campaign	1 Campaign	1 Campaign	School awareness campaigns
		Informed women within the district		5 Campaign	1 Campaign	1 Campaign	1 Campaign	1 Campaign	1 Campaign	Women's dialogue & testing
	Ensure incremental roll-out of comprehensive customized HIV prevention package in prisons including access to HCT & condoms	Services rendered by in-mates	Number of awareness campaigns	All in mates within the district	All in mates within the district	All in mates within the district	All in mates within the district	All in mates within the district	All in mates within the district	In –mates HCT awareness campaigns

Alignment with National Outcome: A long and healthy life for all South Africans

Alignment with FSGDS: Pillar 3: Driver 10: Provide & improve adequate health care for citizens

IDP Objective: To contribute towards the reduction in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
HIV/AIDS										
To contribute towards the reduction in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district	Facilitation of HIV/AIDS in the workplace	Informed & compliant Employees with HIV/AIDS relevant policies & guidelines	Number of companies reached	50 Companies	10 Companies	10 Companies	10 Companies	10 Companies	10 Companies	South African Business Coalition on HIV& AIDS (SABCOHA)
	To ensure implementation of an integrated multi-sector plan at district level	A well coordinated World Aids Day	Number of communities reached	Halve of the population within the district	50% of community within the district	50% of community within the district	50% of community within the district	50% of community within the district	50% of community within the district	World Aids Day celebration
	Strengthen support to POWA & attitude change	De-stigmatization of HIV/AIDS	Number of people reached							Candle light memorial & Red ribbon month celebration
	Mobilize resources for HIV/AIDS related matters	Resource mobilization for NGOs as per needs analysis	Number of NGOs benefited	70 NGOs /beneficiaries	14 NGOs /beneficiaries	14 NGOs /beneficiaries	14 NGOs /beneficiaries	14 NGOs /beneficiaries	14 NGOs /beneficiaries	FDDM HIV/AIDS benefit Jazz Festival

KPA 3: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Alignment with National Outcome 4: Decent Employment through inclusive economic growth

Alignment with FSGDS: Integrate environmental concerns into growth & development planning

IDP Objective: To create an environment that stimulates local economic growth

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
To create an environment that stimulates local economic growth	Development & implementation of a tourism sector plan in collaboration with all stakeholders	Implementable sector plan and an investment portfolio	Facilitation of the development of tourism sector plan and an investment portfolio	1 tourism sector plan	1 tourism sector plan	1 tourism sector plan	1 tourism sector plan	1 tourism sector plan	1 tourism sector plan	Development of a tourism sector plan
	Involve stakeholders in enhancing the local economy of the district and promote PPP	Active involvement of stakeholders	Number of district LED forum meetings	10	2 (1 per semester)	2 (1 per semester)	2 (1 per semester)	2 (1 per semester)	2 (1 per semester)	District LED Forum Meetings
	Capacitate LED units in the local Municipalities by integrating all LED projects at district level	Capacitated & informed units at local municipalities	Number of interactive sessions with local Municipalities held	4	4	4	4	4	4	Capacitating local LED Units

Alignment with National Outcome 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all.

Alignment with FSGDS: Alignment with FSGDS: Inclusive economic growth & sustainable job creation

IDP Objective: To support development of emerging farmers in the district

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
AGRICULTURE										
To support development of emerging farmers in the district	Identify opportunities in agro-processing of products	Profile agro-processing business opportunities	Number of awareness campaigns	5 agro-processing entity (Multi – Year Project)	1 agro-processing entity (Multi – Year Project)	1 agro-processing entity (Multi – Year Project)	1 agro-processing entity (Multi – Year Project)	1 agro-processing entity (Multi – Year Project)	1 agro-processing entity (Multi – Year Project)	Phase 2 of the Koppies greenhouse project

Alignment with National Outcome 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all.

Alignment with FSGDS: Alignment with FSGDS: Inclusive economic growth & sustainable job creation

IDP Objective: To create an environment that stimulates local economic growth

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
SMMEs										
To promote & enhance the SMME sector in the district	Facilitate job creation & access to business opportunities	Sustainable SMME sector	Number of SMMEs registered in the scheme	75	15 per annum	15 per annum	15 per annum	15 per annum	15 per annum	Entrepreneurial support
		Link the SMMEs with supporting agencies	Number of SMMEs registered	As and when necessary	As and when necessary	As and when necessary	As and when necessary	As and when necessary	As and when necessary	Link the SMMEs with supporting agencies
		Identifying training & capacity needs in the SMME sector	The rate of identified capacity needs	20	4	4	4	4	4	Identifying training & capacity needs in the SMME sector
		Provision of support business corporative	-	20	4	4	4	4	4	Provision of support business corporative
		Provision of sustainable programme/ after care to SMMEs	No meetings with SMMEs	4	1 After Care Report	1 After Care Report	1 After Care Report	1 After Care Report	1 After Care Report	1 After Care Report

Alignment with National Outcome 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all.

Alignment with FSGDS: Alignment with FSGDS: Inclusive economic growth & sustainable job creation

IDP Objective: To promote opportunities for increased inclusivity in the economy

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT										
To promote opportunities for increased inclusivity in the economy	To promote community development programs	Sustainable CBOs & self-help groups	Number of CBOs & self-help groups assisted	30	6	6	6	6	6	Provision of assistance to CBOs & self-help groups
	Develop food security programs	To improve food security for the poor & alleviate hunger	Number of sustainable food security programs	20	4	4	4	4	4	Development of security programmes

Alignment with National Outcome 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all.

Alignment with FSGDS: Inclusive economic growth & sustainable job creation

IDP Objective: To create an environment that stimulates local economic growth

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT										
To promote opportunities for increased inclusivity in the economy	Improvement of conditions at centres for vulnerable communities to facilitate support for the centres for vulnerable groups	Improved conditions At centres for vulnerable groups	Number of assisted centres	15	3	3	3	3	3	Assistance for centres for vulnerable groups
	Development of a community Development Plan	Well regulated distribution of intervention to communities	A community development plan	1 Community development plan	1 Community development plan	1 Community development plan	1 Community development plan	1 Community development plan	1 Community development plan	Development of a community development plan

Alignment with National Outcome 1: Improved quality of basic education

Alignment with FSGDS: Education innovation & skills development

IDP Objective: To facilitate Integrated Early Childhood Development service delivery

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT										
To facilitate Integrated Early Childhood Development service delivery	To improve the conditions of the early childhood development centres	Analysis report on ECDs	Number of needs analysis meetings conducted	5 reports	1report	1 report	1 report	1 report	1 report	Consultation session
	Provision of assistance to improve the conditions of early childhood development centres	Safe & resourced ECDs	Number of ECDs assisted	20	4	4	4	4	4	Capacity building programme & provision of ECD learning aids
	Development & updating of ECDs database	Updated ECDs database	Collection& consolidation of ECDs information from stakeholders	5 updated database	1 updated database	1 updated database	1 updated database	1 updated database	1 updated database	Creation of the ECDs database

Alignment with National Outcome 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all.

Alignment with FSGDS: Driver 14: Maximize, Arts, Culture, Sports & recreation opportunities & prospects for all communities

IDP Objective: To nurture the development of people's potential through arts & culture

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT										
To nurture the development of people's potential through arts & culture	Development of arts & crafts in the communities	Capacitated / skilled Artist & Crafters	Number of Artists assisted	30 Artists	6 Artists	6 Artists	6 Artists	6 Artists	6 Artists	3 year training programme for Artists
			Number of crafters assisted	50 Crafters	10 Crafters	10 Crafters	10 Crafters	10 Crafters	10 Crafters	Financial assistance to identified performing groups
	Regional performing arts development	Developed and resourced performing Artists	Number of groups to be assisted	30 performing groups	6 performing groups	6 performing groups	6 performing groups	6 performing groups	6 performing groups	Financial assistance to identified performing groups

Alignment with National Outcome 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all.

Alignment with FSGDS: Driver 14: Maximize, Arts, Culture, Sports & recreation opportunities & prospects for all communities

IDP Objective: To plan, coordinate & support sports amongst the youth

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
SPORTS										
To plan, coordinate & support sports amongst the youth	To strengthen relations with Department of Sports, Arts & Culture for the implementation of sports development plan	Appropriately funded & coordinated sports programme	Development of sports programme	1 Sports Development Plan	-	-	1 Sports Development Plan	-	-	Implementation of sports programme & plans

Alignment with National Outcome 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all.

Alignment with FSGDS: Driver 14: Maximize, Arts, Culture, Sports & recreation opportunities & prospects for all communities

IDP Objective: To plan, coordinate & support sports amongst the youth

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
SPORTS										
To plan, coordinate & support sports amongst the youth	Exposure of youth to new opportunities in sports	Youth participating in adventure sport & train selected youth	Number of activities coordinated	10 x adventure sports	2 x adventure sports	2 x adventure sports	2 x adventure sports	2 x adventure sports	2 x adventure sports	Development of youth in adventure sport
		Well coordinated OR Tambo games	To meet the prescriptions of OR Tambo games	5 x OR Tambo games	1 x OR Tambo games	1 x OR Tambo games	1 x OR Tambo games	1 x OR Tambo games	1 x OR Tambo games	To host or participate in OR Tambo games
		Development of rural schools	Rural schools program	5 x rural sports program	1 x rural sports program	1 x rural sports program	1 x rural sports program	1 x rural sports program	1 x rural sports program	Sports development in rural areas

Alignment with National Outcome 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all.

Alignment with FSGDS: Driver 5: Harness & increase tourism potential & opportunities

IDP Objective: To promote & develop the tourism sector in FDDM

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme	
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017		
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT											
TOURISM											
To promote & develop the tourism sector in FDDM	Develop a Tourism Sector plan in collaboration with all key stakeholders	Implementable sector plan	Facilitation of the development of tourism sector plan	1 tourism sector plan	-	-	1 tourism sector plan	-	-	Development of a tourism sector plan	
	Customer service awareness training	Good customer service in tourism industry (regional)	Number of awareness training's provided	5	1	1	1	1	1	Customer first	
	Promote high standard of product offering	Graded facilities	Number of establishment graded	25 B & Bs	5 B & Bs	5 B & Bs	5 B & Bs	5 B & Bs	5 B & Bs	5 B & Bs	Grading Facilities
			Provision of promotional material to assisted B & Bs	25 B & Bs	5 B & Bs	5 B & Bs	5 B & Bs	5 B & Bs	5 B & Bs	5 B & Bs	B & Bs having their own marketing material

Alignment with National Outcome 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all.

Alignment with FSGDS: Driver 5: Harness & increase tourism potential & opportunities

IDP Objective: : To promote & develop the tourism sector in FDDM

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
TOURISM										
To promote & develop the tourism sector in FDDM	Adverting in selected publications	Information on district tourism offerings	Number of adverts placed	15 Adverts	3 Adverts	3 Adverts	3 Adverts	3 Adverts	3 Adverts	Marketing & Promotions
	Installation of tourism signage	Adequate signage to facilities	Number of tourism signage installed	As per needs analysis	-	-	1 request from Metsimaholo	-	-	Installation of signage
	Promotional tourism shows	Increased number of visitors (Tourists)	Number of shows attended	10 x domestic shows & 5 x international show	2 x domestic shows & 1 x international show	2 x domestic shows & 1 x international show	2 x domestic shows & 1 x international show	2 x domestic shows & 1 x international show	2 x domestic shows & 1 x international show	Domestic & international shows

Alignment with National Outcome 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all.

Alignment with FSGDS: Driver 5: Harness & increase tourism potential & opportunities

IDP Objective: : To promote & develop the tourism sector in FDDM

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
TOURISM										
To promote & develop the tourism sector in FDDM	Community participation in tourism initiatives	Effective community participation in tourism	Number of awareness campaigns with communities	20 x campaigns (5 x local municipality)	4 campaigns (1 x local municipality)	4 campaigns (1 x local municipality)	4 campaigns (1 x local municipality)	4 campaigns (1 x local municipality)	4 campaigns (1 x local municipality)	Awareness campaigns
		Tourism product development	Number of tourism products developed	10 tourism products	2 tourism products	2 tourism products	2 tourism products	2 tourism products	2 tourism products	2 tourism products

Alignment with National Outcome 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all.

Alignment with FSGDS: Driver 5: Harness & increase tourism potential & opportunities

IDP Objective: : To promote & develop the tourism sector in FDDM

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
TOURISM										
To promote & develop the tourism sector in FDDM	Assistance & development of LTOs to enable them to drive tourism in local areas	Sustainable LTOs	Number of briefing sessions & contact meetings with LTOs	15 briefing sessions	3 briefing sessions	3 briefing sessions	3 briefing sessions	3 briefing sessions	3 briefing sessions	Consultation program with LTOs in the district
			Provision of assistance & grants to LTOs for promotion & marketing of sustainable tourism	25 LTOs	5 LTOs	5 LTOs	5 LTOs	5 LTOs	5 LTOs	Provision of assistance to information offices operated & managed by LTOs
	Upgrading of municipal resorts	Up lifted Standard & well serviced resort	Upgraded, enhanced & refurbished municipal resorts	3 resort	-	1 resort	1 resort	1 resort	-	Upgraded Municipal resort

KPA 4: FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT

Alignment with National Outcome 9:Output 6: Administrative and Financial Viability

Alignment with FSGDS: Foster good governance to create a conducive climate for growth and development

IDP Objective: : To promote financial management services that enhance viability & compliance with the requirements of MFMA & other relevant legislations

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
FINANCIAL VIABILITY & MANAGEMENT										
To promote financial management services that enhance viability & compliance with the requirements of MFMA & other relevant legislations	Implementing sound management of budget to avoid irregular, unauthorized, fruitless & wasteful expenditure	Prudent financial management	Number of monthly reports submitted	55 reports	11 reports	11 reports	11 reports	11 reports	11 reports	Submission of monthly reports
	Compliance with GRAP standards & other applicable standards in preparation of financial statements	GRAP compliant Annual Financial Statements	100% compliance with GRAP	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	GRAP implementation

Alignment with National Outcome 9:Output 6: Administrative and Financial Viability

Alignment with FSGDS: Foster good governance to create a conducive climate for growth and development

IDP Objective: : To promote financial management services that enhance viability & compliance with the requirements of MFMA & other relevant legislations

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
FINANCIAL VIABILITY & MANAGEMENT										
To promote financial management services that enhance viability & compliance with the requirements of MFMA & other relevant legislations	All Officials involved in the procurement processes sign SCM Code of Conduct	Corruption free environment	100% of SCM Officials & Bid Committee to sign a Code of Conduct	All SCM Officials & Bid Committee Members involved in SCM processes	All SCM Officials & Bid Committee Members involved in SCM processes	All SCM Officials & Bid Committee Members involved in SCM processes	All SCM Officials & Bid Committee Members involved in SCM processes	All SCM Officials & Bid Committee Members involved in SCM processes	All SCM Officials & Bid Committee Members involved in SCM processes	Signing of SCM Code of Conduct
			Updated gift register	All recipient of gift registers with value of above R350.00	All recipient of gift registers with value of above R350.00	All recipient of gift registers with value of above R350.00	All recipient of gift registers with value of above R350.00	All recipient of gift registers with value of above R350.00	All recipient of gift registers with value of above R350.00	Maintenance of gift register

Alignment with National Outcome 9:Output 6: Administrative and Financial Viability

Alignment with FSGDS: Foster good governance to create a conducive climate for growth and development

IDP Objective: : To promote financial management services that enhance viability & compliance with the requirements of MFMA & other relevant legislations

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Program me
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
FINANCIAL VIABILITY & MANAGEMENT										
To promote financial management services that enhance viability & compliance with the requirements of MFMA & other relevant legislations	Review of financial policies & procedures	Improved internal controls	Review policies	15	3	3	3	3	3	Review of Organizational policies
				15	3	3	3	3	Review of legislated policies	
	Compliance with the reporting requirements of MFMA Sec 71, 72 & SCM Regulations	Municipal Accountability	Number of reports submitted to relevant stakeholders	22 x Sec 71, (10 working days after month end) 1 x Sec 72(by 25 th January) 4 x SCM reports (30 days after the end of each quarter)	12 x Sec 71, (10 working days after month end) 1 x Sec 72(by 25 th January) 4 x SCM reports (30 days after the end of each quarter)	12 x Sec 71, (10 working days after month end) 1 x Sec 72(by 25 th January) 4 x SCM reports (30 days after the end of each quarter)	12 x Sec 71, (10 working days after month end) 1 x Sec 72(by 25 th January) 4 x SCM reports (30 days after the end of each quarter)	12 x Sec 71, (10 working days after month end) 1 x Sec 72(by 25 th January) 4 x SCM reports (30 days after the end of each quarter)	12 x Sec 71, (10 working days after month end) 1 x Sec 72(by 25 th January) 4 x SCM reports (30 days after the end of each quarter)	12 x Sec 71, (10 working days after month end) 1 x Sec 72(by 25 th January) 4 x SCM reports (30 days after the end of each quarter)

Alignment with National Outcome 9:Output 6: Administrative and Financial Viability

Alignment with FSGDS: Foster good governance to create a conducive climate for growth and development

IDP Objective: : To promote financial management services that enhance viability & compliance with the requirements of MFMA & other relevant legislations

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
FINANCIAL VIABILITY & MANAGEMENT										
To promote financial management services that enhance viability & compliance with the requirements of MFMA & other relevant legislations	Creditors are paid within stipulated timeframes	No interest on late payments	Interest paid	Payments within 30 days	Payments within 30 days	Payments within 30 days	Payments within 30 days	Payments within 30 days	Payments within 30 days	Payments of Creditors as they fall due
	Timely procurement of quality goods & services	Value for money / procurement within stipulated timeframes	Procurement of goods & services should be in line with stipulated timeframes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Procurement of goods & services
	Financial Planning is aligned with DoRA (ES, MSIG, etc)	Credible & funded budget	Credible budgeting	Refer Budget Process Plan	Refer Budget Process Plan	Refer Budget Process Plan	Refer Budget Process Plan	Refer Budget Process Plan	Refer Budget Process Plan	Budget Preparation

Alignment with National Outcome 9:Output 6: Administrative and Financial Viability

Alignment with FSGDS: Foster good governance to create a conducive climate for growth and development

IDP Objective: : To promote financial management services that enhance viability & compliance with the requirements of MFMA & other relevant legislations

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
FINANCIAL VIABILITY & MANAGEMENT										
To promote financial management services that enhance viability & compliance with the requirements of MFMA & other relevant legislations	Compliance with Supply Chain Management policies & regulations	Transparent & fair supply chain management practices	Number of non compliant transactions	0	0	0	0	0	0	Procurement of goods & services
To account, safeguard, maintain & repair assets of the municipality	Maintaining the municipal asset register	GRAP compliant asset register	Number of assets count	5	1	1	1	1	1	Updating of the assets register/ inventory – Assets count
	Fully insuring municipal assets	Cover against damage & unexpected loss	Safeguarding of municipal assets	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Short-term insurance

Alignment with National Outcome 9:Output 6: Administrative and Financial Viability

Alignment with FSGDS: Foster good governance to create a conducive climate for growth and development

IDP Objective: : To promote financial management services that enhance viability & compliance with the requirements of MFMA & other relevant legislations

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
FINANCIAL VIABILITY & MANAGEMENT										
To provide technical & financial assistance to local municipalities	Provision of hands on support to local municipalities	Capacity building & financial support	Number of municipal visits	50	10	10	10	10	10	Financial supports & technical support provision
				4 local municipalities	4 local municipalities	4 local municipalities	4 local municipalities	4 local municipalities	4 local municipalities	Provide advice on action plans & internal controls
				100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
To comply with all the requirements of Grants	Division of Revenue (DoRA), e.g. MSIG, FMG, EPWP & Rural Road Maintenance Programme	Improved accountability	Number of reports per Grant submitted (20 working days after the end of the month)	60	12	12	12	12	12	Submission of Grant reports

KPA 5: GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Alignment with National Outcome 9: Output 1: Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning & support

Alignment with FSGDS: Foster good governance to create a conducive climate for growth and development

IDP Objective: To ensure development / review of credible IDPs in the district & local municipalities

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Program me	
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017		
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017		
To ensure development / review of credible IDPs in the district & local municipalities	Development & compliance / adherence to the IDP framework & Process Plans	Aligned IDP processes	Number of engagements with stakeholders	20	4 (1 per quarter)	4 (1 per quarter)	4 (1 per quarter)	4 (1 per quarter)	4 (1 per quarter)	District IDP Managers Forum	
				20 x IDP Public Participation (1 per municipality)	4 x IDP Public Participation (1 per municipality)	4 x IDP Public Participation (1 per municipality)	4 x IDP Public Participation (1 per municipality)	4 x IDP Public Participation (1 per municipality)	4 x IDP Public Participation (1 per municipality)	IDP Public Participation	
					5 x IDP Steering Committee Meeting	1 x IDP Steering Committee Meeting	1 x IDP Steering Committee Meeting	1 x IDP Steering Committee Meeting	1 x IDP Steering Committee Meeting	1 x IDP Steering Committee Meeting	IDP Steering Committee Meeting
					5 x IDP Representative Forum	1 x IDP Representative Forum	1 x IDP Representative Forum	1 x IDP Representative Forum	1 x IDP Representative Forum	1 x IDP Representative Forum	IDP Representative Forum

Alignment with National Outcome 9: Output 1: Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning & support

Alignment with FSGDS: Foster good governance to create a conducive climate for growth and development

IDP Objective: To support & ensure the implementation of Performance Management System

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM										
To support & ensure the implementation of the Performance Management System	Timely adoption of & implantation of the Service Delivery & Budget Implementation Plan	Alignment of IDP, Budget & SDBIP	100% alignment of IDP , Budget & SDBIP	Aligned SDBIP	Aligned SDBIP	Aligned SDBIP	Aligned SDBIP	Aligned SDBIP	Aligned SDBIP	Alignment of performance of plans to IDP & SDBIP
	Auditing of reported performance information	Audited performance information	Number of performance internal audit reports	20 reports	4 reports	4 reports	4 reports	4 reports	4 reports	Internal Performance

Alignment with National Outcome 9: Output 1: Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning & support

Alignment with FSGDS: Foster good governance to create a conducive climate for growth and development

IDP Objective: To provide information through ICT & to improve the corporate image of the municipality

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
ICT & COMMUNICATIONS				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
To provide information through ICT and to improve the corporate image of the municipality	The district web-site is updated regularly	Up –to-date website	Number of updates	4 per week (4 x 48 x 5)	4 per week (4 x 48)	4 per week (4 x 48)	4 per week (4 x 48)	4 per week (4 x 48)	4 per week (4 x 48)	Updating website
To promote effective communication & coordination of communication structures	Production of informative Fezile Dabi News that covers news in four local municipalities in Fezile Dabi	Access to municipal news by communities all the time.	Number of issues published	15 issues	3 issues	3 issues	3 issues	3 issues	3 issues	Fezile Dabi News
	Assist with establishment of local Communicator 's Forum	Adopted program of action for the District Communicators forum	Number of meetings held, & Number of programs	20	4 (1 per quarter)	4 (1 per quarter)	4 (1 per quarter)	4 (1 per quarter)	4 (1 per quarter)	Monthly meetings of local communicators forum

Alignment with National Outcome 9: Output 1: Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning & support

Alignment with FSGDS: Foster good governance to create a conducive climate for growth and development

IDP Objective: To promote effective communication & coordination of communication structures

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
COMMUNICATIONS				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
To promote effective communication & coordination of communication structures	Dedicated Service Delivery Talk on Community commercial radio, regular advertorial with print media, news paper inserts phamleetering	Informed communities about municipal programme of action	Number of radio slots	50 slots	10 slots	10 slots	10 slots	10 slots	10 slots	Radio & Print media productions
	Conduct development through research & interview, & monthly updates of website consistently	Professional & informative website	Number of monthly updates	60 Updates	12 Updates	12 Updates	12 Updates	12 Updates	12 Updates	Website content management

Alignment with National Outcome 9: Output 1: Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning & support

Alignment with FSGDS: Foster good governance to create a conducive climate for growth and development

IDP Objective: To promote effective communication & coordination of communication structures

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
COMMUNICATIONS										
To promote effective communication & coordination of communication structures	Monthly meetings & joint planning of municipal programmes for the district, joint media tours, media briefings, pamphlets, posters establishment of the district interactive SMS line	Properly coordinated communication & rapid response to media inquiries for the four local municipalities	Number of joint programs	As an when necessary	As an when necessary	As an when necessary	As an when necessary	As an when necessary	As an when necessary	Proactive media management system for the district & communication coordination

Alignment with National Outcome12: An efficient, effective & development oriented public service & empowered , fair & inclusive citizenship

Alignment with FSGDS: Foster good governance to create a conducive climate for growth and development

IDP Objective: To support & capacitate Councillors, Ward committee & Community Development workers in enhancing local government

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION										
To support & capacitate Councillors, Ward committee & Community Development workers in enhancing local government	Regular workshops & training with the view of capacity building	Effective public participation efforts	Number of workshops conducted	20 Workshops & reports	4 Workshops & reports	4 Workshops & reports	4 Workshops & reports	4 Workshops & reports	4 Workshops & reports	Outreach programme to communities
				20	4	4	4	4	4	Speaker's imbizo
				5	1	1	1	1	1	Ward Committee Conference/ Indaba
				20	4	4	4	4	4	District Manager's Forum
				2	2	2	2	2	2	Public / Civic education /hearing
				5	1	1	1	1	1	District CDW conference

Alignment with National Outcome12: An efficient, effective & development oriented public service & empowered , fair & inclusive citizenship

Alignment with FSGDS: Foster good governance to create a conducive climate for growth and development

IDP Objective: To support & capacitate Councillors, Ward committee & Community Development workers in enhancing local government

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION										
To support & capacitate Councillors, Ward committee & Community Development workers in enhancing local government	Regular workshops & training with the view of capacity building	Effective public participation efforts	Number of workshops conducted	20 Workshops & reports	4 Workshops & reports	4 Workshops & reports	4 Workshops & reports	4 Workshops & reports	4 Workshops & reports	Outreach programme to communities
				5	1	1	1	1	1	Imvuselelo campaign
				Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Back to school campaigns & know your rights
				5	1	1	1	1	1	Stakeholder summit
				5	1	1	1	1	1	Workshop for Councillors

Alignment with National Outcome12: An efficient, effective & development oriented public service & empowered , fair & inclusive citizenship

Alignment with FSGDS: Foster good governance to create a conducive climate for growth and development

IDP Objective: To promote effective communication & be responsive to the needs of the community

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
To promote effective communication & responsive to the needs of the community	Regular communication between the Office of the Speaker, Councillors, Ward Committees & CDWs	Improved & functional relationship between the Office of the Speaker, Councillors, Ward Committees & CDWs	Number of meetings of Councillors, Ward Committees & CDWs	20	4	4	4	4	4	DPPOs Steering Committee meetings /workshops
To strengthen a meaningful community participation & interaction programme	Mobilization of communities for budget & IDP campaigns	Effective public participation, credible budget & IDP Processes	Improved attendance of communities to campaign	20	4	4	4	4	4	Public participation interaction program

Alignment with National Outcome12: An efficient, effective & development oriented public service & empowered , fair & inclusive citizenship

Alignment with FSGDS: Pillar 6: Foster good governance to create a conducive climate for growth and development

IDP Objective: To promote effective communication & be responsive to the needs of the community

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
To strengthen a meaningful community participation & interaction program	Regular meetings for all stakeholders i.e. Civics, NGOs, CBOs & Ward Committees on government programme	Improved & functional relationship between the structures	Number of meetings held	20	4	4	4	4	4	Needs assessment
To enhance public awareness & civic education	Regular holding of education workshops on legislation related matters	Public awareness	Number of education workshops	20	4	4	4	4	4	Public education workshops

Alignment with National Outcome1: Improved quality of basic education

Alignment with FSGDS: Pillar 2: Driver 6: Ensure an appropriate skills base for growth & development

IDP Objective: To encourage culture of learning & have students registered with tertiary institutions

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
EDUCATION										
To encourage culture of learning & have students registered with tertiary institutions	Give financial assistance to needy Learners who have not been able to get bursaries for their tertiary studies	Attract & enroll Grade 12 Learners who qualify for admission at tertiary institutions so they can register to study at tertiary institutions	Number of black students who register at tertiary institutions & ultimately obtain formal qualifications to go into the job market	1 000 students whose parents are unemployed or earn less than R 5000. 00.	200 students whose parents are unemployed or earn less than R 5000. 00.	200 students whose parents are unemployed or earn less than R 5000. 00.	200 students whose parents are unemployed or earn less than R 5000. 00.	200 students whose parents are unemployed or earn less than R 5000. 00.	200 students whose parents are unemployed or earn less than R 5000. 00.	Tertiary funding
	Give full bursaries to needy Learners who have obtained an aggregate of C symbol & not have been able to get bursaries for studies in tertiary institutions			40 students with minimum C symbol per year, whose parents are unemployed or earn less than R 5000. 00.	8 students with minimum C symbol per year, whose parents are unemployed or earn less than R 5000. 00.	8 students with minimum C symbol per year, whose parents are unemployed or earn less than R 5000. 00.	8 students with minimum C symbol per year, whose parents are unemployed or earn less than R 5000. 00.	8 students with minimum C symbol per year, whose parents are unemployed or earn less than R 5000. 00.	8 students with minimum C symbol per year, whose parents are unemployed or earn less than R 5000. 00.	External Bursary

Alignment with National Outcome11: Create a better South Africa & contribute to a to a better & safer Africa & World

Alignment with FSGDS: Dreiver11: Ensure social development & social security services for all citizens

IDP Objective: To promote & restore ethical behavior & societal values & principles enshrined in the country's constitution

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
SPORTS, ARTS & CULTURE				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
To promote & restore ethical behavior & societal values & principles enshrined in the country's constitution	Identify community leaders to be skilled	Equipped identified leaders with necessary skills to impart the knowledge to the communities	Number skilled community leaders	500 Community leaders	100 Community leaders	100 Community leaders	100 Community leaders	100 Community leaders	100 Community leaders	Moral regeneration
To celebrate our historical heritage	Form a task team with officials from all local Municipalities	Awareness campaign held	Better understanding of our heritage & our rich history	5 Campaigns	1 Campaign	1 Campaign	1 Campaign	1 Campaign	1 Campaign	Proudly South African campaign

Alignment with National Outcome11: Create a better South Africa & contribute to a to a better & safer Africa & World

Alignment with FSGDS: Driver11: Ensure social development & social security services for all citizens

IDP Objective: To promote & restore ethical behavior & societal values & principles enshrined in the country's constitution

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
To provide opportunities to business owned by young people (functional & dysfunctional businesses)	Facilitate exhibitions (presentations, stalls, & motivational speakers)	Empowered young Entrepreneurs	Number of businesses	600 youth owned businesses & cooperatives	120 youth owned businesses & cooperatives	120 youth owned businesses & cooperatives	120 youth owned businesses & cooperatives	120 youth owned businesses & cooperatives	120 youth owned businesses & cooperatives	Youth Enterprise & Cooperatives Indaba
To inform Learners about opportunities after Grade 12	Facilitated exhibition (presentation/s talks/motivational speaking	Well-informed Learners about career choices	Number of learners	All Grade 9, 11 & 12 Learners in Fezile Dabi schools	All Grade 9, 11 & 12 Learners in Fezile Dabi schools	All Grade 9, 11 & 12 Learners in Fezile Dabi schools	All Grade 9, 11 & 12 Learners in Fezile Dabi schools	All Grade 9, 11 & 12 Learners in Fezile Dabi schools	All Grade 9, 11 & 12 Learners in Fezile Dabi schools	School career exhibition
To encourage young people to take part in the new struggle for socio-economic freedom	Form a task team in preparation for the event and conduct memorial lectures as a build- up to the event	Young people who are aware of their role in the project of nation building	Youth month celebration	5 youth month celebration	1 youth month celebration	1 youth month celebration	1 youth month celebration	1 youth month celebration	1 youth month celebration	Youth month commemorations (June 16)

Alignment with National Outcome11: Create a better South Africa & contribute to a to a better & safer Africa & World

Alignment with FSGDS: Driver11: Ensure social development & social security services for all citizens

IDP Objective: To promote & restore ethical behavior & societal values & principles enshrined in the country's constitution

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
To encourage young Artists to be self-sustaining	Facilitated workshop by government departments and private sectors	Self-sufficient young Artists	Number of workshops conducted	5 workshop	1 workshop	1 workshop	1 workshop	1 workshop	1 workshop	Workshops for young Artists
To encourage positive youth participation in community life (themed youth establishment i.e. Sport orientated, each town must have a debating club	Dissemination of information through public participation meeting	Informed youth	Number of launch meeting held	5 Launch meeting	1 Launch meeting	1 Launch meeting	1 Launch meeting	1 Launch meeting	1 Launch meeting	Launch of youth clubs for all townships
Continuous benchmarking and improvement of youth units in the district	Forum meetings	Effective engagement on Youth matters	Number of meetings held	10 Meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings	YDO forum meetings

Alignment with National Outcome11: Create a better South Africa & contribute to a to a better & safer Africa & World

Alignment with FSGDS: Driver11: Ensure social development & social security services for all citizens

IDP Objective: To promote & restore ethical behavior & societal values & principles enshrined in the country's constitution

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
Discussion on local government issues by young people in the district	Public participation in governance	Council meetings	Number of meetings held	10 Meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings	Youth Council meetings

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IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
To recognize the role played by women	Empower women in different sectors	Emancipation of women	Number of women participating in mainstream economy	5 workshop	1 workshop	1 workshop	1 workshop	1 workshop	1 workshop	50/50 women empowerment programme
To educate communities about National Gender Frameworks, gender-based violence policy, relevant legislation and gender equality	Involve relevant stakeholders	Informed communities and participation of men	Reduction of gender based violence cases reported	5 meeting	1 meeting	1 meeting	1 meeting	1 meeting	1 meeting	Men's dialogue
	Empower women on their rights & the rights to their inheritance	Support by relevant departments & proper implementation of legislation & constitution	Number of conference held on non-interference of families	5 Conference	1 conference	1 conference	1 conference	1 conference	1 conference	Widow & widowhood conference

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				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
To educate communities about National Gender Frameworks, gender-based violence policy, relevant legislation and gender equality	To develop women in rural areas	Support by government departments	Number of conferences/summits held	5 workshop	1 workshop	1 workshop	1 workshop	1 workshop	1 workshop	Rural women empowerment summit
	Motivate and recognize the contribution of women in the institution	Compliance with policies and implementation of Batho Pele Principles		5 meeting	1 meeting	1 meeting	1 meeting	1 meeting	1 meeting	Motivational talk

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IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
DISABILITY				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
To encourage mobility and independency in the disabled community	Hand-over event	Independence of mobility for disabled people	Number of local Municipalities assisted	5 workshop	1 workshop	1 workshop	1 workshop	1 workshop	1 workshop	Assistive device project
To empower disabled women to actively participate in various activities	Presentations by various sector departments on available opportunities for women with disabilities	Empowered young women with disabilities	Number of presentations by various departments	5 meeting	1 meeting	1 meeting	1 meeting	1 meeting	1 meeting	Disabled women empowerment seminar
To keep NGOs and community informed of issues that affect them	Facilitation of disability forum meetings	Civil society engagement with government	Number of disability forum meetings	10 meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings	Disability forum meetings
To bring awareness to society about different types of disability	Awareness campaigns	Informed community about different disability types	Number of awareness campaigns conducted	5 meeting	1 meeting	1 meeting	1 meeting	1 meeting	1 meeting	Awareness campaigns conducted

Alignment with National Outcome11: Create a better South Africa & contribute to a to a better & safer Africa & World

Alignment with FSGDS: Driver11: Ensure social development & social security services for all citizens

IDP Objective: To promote & facilitate Intergovernmental Relations amongst Stakeholders

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
MUNICIPAL MANAGER										
To promote and facilitate Intergovernmental Relations amongst stakeholders	Facilitation of Intergovernmental Relations	Coherent governance and effective provision of services	Number of meetings held	10 meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings	District Coordination Forum (DCF)
				20 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	Municipal Manager Forum
				10 meeting	2 meeting	2 meeting	2 meeting	2 meeting	2 meetings	Local Economic Development Forum
				10 meeting	2 meeting	2 meeting	2 meeting	2 meeting	2 meetings	Chief Financial Officers Forum
				20 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	Communicators Forum
				20 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	Technical Managers Forum
				20 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	Cooperate Support Services
				20 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	Disaster Management Forum

Alignment with National Outcome11: Create a better South Africa & contribute to a to a better & safer Africa & World

Alignment with FSGDS: Dreiver11: Ensure social development & social security services for all citizens

IDP Objective: To promote & facilitate Intergovernmental Relations amongst Stakeholders

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
MUNICIPAL MANAGER				5 Yr TARGET	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	
To give feedback/ assistance and provide reasonable assurance regarding effectiveness of internal controls	Implementation of audit action plan	Improved audit reports	Number of internal audit reports	10 meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings	Internal Audit reports
To provide oversight on the affairs of the Municipality	Regular meetings of the Audit committee/ performance committee	Audit committee/ performance committee reports submitted to Council	Number of meetings held	20 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	Audit committee/ performance committee meetings
	Meetings of Oversight committee	Oversight reports to Council	Number of meetings held	20 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	Oversight Committee
To ensure proper risk management, anti-corruption strategies and plans	Implementation of risk management policy, plan and strategy	Updated risk register	Reduction of high risk levels to tolerable levels	5 reports	1 report	1 report	1 report	1 report	1 report	Risk Management

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Alignment with FSGDS: Dreiver11: Ensure social development & social security services for all citizens

IDP Objective: To promote & facilitate Intergovernmental Relations amongst Stakeholders

IDP Goal/Objective	Strategies	Key Performance Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Target						Project /Programme
				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
MUNICIPAL MANAGER				5 Yr TARGET	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
To ensure proper risk management, anti-corruption strategies and plans	Conduct risk assessments to ensure that risks facing the organization are identified	Updated risk register	Reduction of high risk levels to tolerable levels	10 meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings	Risk Assessment
	Implementation of anti-corruption strategy, plan and policy	Environment that is free of fraud and corruption	Number of traceable and reported incidents	100% of the incidents reported be investigated and be handed over to appropriate bodies	100% of the incidents reported be investigated and be handed over to appropriate bodies	100% of the incidents reported be investigated and be handed over to appropriate bodies	100% of the incidents reported be investigated and be handed over to appropriate bodies	100% of the incidents reported be investigated and be handed over to appropriate bodies	100% of the incidents reported be investigated and be handed over to appropriate bodies	Investigation of reported incidents
	To conduct anti-corruption awareness campaigns	Environment that is free of fraud and corruption	Environment that is free of fraud and corruption	5 Workshop	1 Workshop	1 Workshop	1 Workshop	1 Workshop	1 Workshop	Workshops
To build a risk conscious culture within the organization	Training of Employees and embedding of risk management into day-to-day operations	Informed Employees	Number of workshops conducted	5 Workshop	1 Workshop	1 Workshop	1 Workshop	Workshop	1 Workshop	Workshop

CHAPTER 4

PROJECTS

MAFUBE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY PROJECTS:

Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG): Free State Province

MIG Implementation Plan 2016/2017

Mafube Local Municipality

MIG Reference No	Project Description	EPWP Y/N	Project Value	MIG Value	Expenditure as at 30 June 2014	Expenditure Balance as at 30 June 2014	Planned MIG Expenditure for 2014/2015	Status (Not Registered, Registered, Design & Tender, Construction, Completed)
	PMU	N	1 070 000.00	1 070 000.00	-	1 070 000.00	1 070 000.00	Operational
MIG/FS0505/R,ST/09/10	Namahadi: Upgrading of Gravel Roads to Paved Roads and Storm Water Drainage (4,7km)(Second km) (MIS:174361)	Y	11 222 160.00	11 222 160.00	766.07	6 032 393.93	5 741 917.50	Construction
MIG/FS0721/W/09/11	Namahadi : Construction of Water Reticulation with 1714 Erf Connections (MIS:181245)	Y	25 082 805.00	25 082 805.00	927.69	1 666 877.31	1 506 877.31	Construction
MIG/FS0760/S/09/10	Qalabotjha: Extension of the Waste Water Treatment Works (MIS: 184943)	N	35 843 709.00	35 843 709.00	911.90	17 786 797.10	9 871 289.11	Construction
MIG/FS0968/CF/13/14	Mafahlaneng/Tweeling: Upgrade of Sports Ground (MIS: 212177)	Y	2 457 005.00	2 457 005.00	829.40	1 735 175.60	554.52	780 Construction
MIG/FS0969/CF/13/14	Namahadi/Kgatholoha: Upgrading of Sports Ground (MIS: 211474)	Y	4 307 886.00	4 307 886.00	557.49	3 131 328.51	1 966 141.56	Construction
MIG/FS1027/CF/15/16	Ntswanatsatsi/Cornelia: Upgrade of Sports Ground	Y	4 624 515.00	4 624 515.00	-	4 624 515.00	463 220.00	Registered
	Qalabotjha/Villiers: Construction of a New 6.5ML Water Reservoir	N	18 699 739.92	11 219 844.00	-	11 219 844.00		Not Registered
	Namahadi/Mamello: Upgrading of Gravel Roads to Paved Roads and Storm Water Drainage (2km)	Y	15 000 000.00	15 000 000.00	-	15 000 000.00		Not Registered

	Namahadi/Zomba: Upgrading of Sports Ground	Y	2 219 964.00		-	-		Not Registered
				-	-	-		
				-	-	-		
	TOTALS		120 527 783.92	110 827 924.00	48 560 992.55	62 266 931.45	21 400 000.00	

NGWATHE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY PROJECTS:

Parys/Tumahole		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
1	Repair all 11kV cable faults in Parys and Tumahole	R 4 000 000,00			
2	Replace existing 11 kV switchgear in substations with new 11 kV Vacuum switchgear	R 14 000 000,00			
3	Replace existing 3 x 185mm sq 11 kV Main feeder cables		R 18 000 000,00		
4	Service all existing switchgear and transformers	R 9 000 000,00			
5	Impliment new load control system	R 5 000 000,00			
6	New Parys/Tumahole Main switching station			R 28 000 000,00	
7	Replace Industries area main feeder cable		R 12 000 000,00		
8	Add additional transformers in Tumahiole for load distribution			R 4 000 000,00	
9	New feederlines and Switching stations as required in the Electrical Masterplan		R 18 000 000,00		
10	Totals	R 32 000 000,00	R 48 000 000,00	R 32 000 000,00	Totals R 112 000 000,00

Vredefort/Mokwallo

		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
1	Repairs to electrical infrastructure in Vredefort and Mokwallo	R 14 000 000,00			
2	New Mapetla switching station (Electrical Masterplan)			R 12 000 000,00	
3	New Mokwallo Switching station (Electrical Masterplan)	R 3 000 000,00	R 3 000 000,00	R 3 000 000,00	
4	Upgrade Eskom Bulk supply point		R 18 000 000,00		
5	Repair and upgrade existing switching stations	R 1 500 000,00	R 1 500 000,00	R 1 500 000,00	
6	Add additional transformers in Mokwallo for load distribution	R 4 000 000,00	R 4 000 000,00		
		R 22 500 000,00	R 26 500 000,00	R 16 500 000,00	Totals
					R 65 500 000,00

Edenville/Ngwathe

		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
1	Repairs to electrical infrastructure	R 2 000 000,00	R 2 000 000,00	R 1 500 000,00	
2	New Eskom Bulk supply point		R 7 000 000,00		
3	New main feederlines from Eskom supply points	R 4 000 000,00			
4	New Electricity meters and pole boxes	R 2 000 000,00	R 3 000 000,00	R 3 000 000,00	
		R 8 000 000,00	R 12 000 000,00	R 4 500 000,00	Totals
					R 24 500 000,00

Heilbron/Phiritona		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
1	Replace switchgear in Heilbron Main substation	R 8 000 000,00			
2	Refurbishment of existing electrical infrastructure	R 9 000 000,00	R 7 000 000,00	R 4 000 000,00	
3	Replace redundant Load Control System		R 2 000 000,00	R 2 000 000,00	
4	New Eskom Bulk Supply Point for Heilbron and Phiritona		R 8 500 000,00	R 9 000 000,00	
5	New Eskom Bulk Supply Point for Heilbron and Phiritona		R 8 500 000,00	R 9 000 000,00	Totals
		R 17 000 000,00	R 17 500 000,00	R 15 000 000,00	R 49 500 000,00

Koppies/Kwakwatsi		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
1	Eskom new 88 kV Bulk supply point		R 20 000 000,00	R 20 000 000,00	
2	New Kwakwatsi switching station		R 3 000 000,00	R 4 000 000,00	
3	Upgrade of electrical infrastructure including Rural lines	R 5 000 000,00	R 6 000 000,00	R 6 000 000,00	
4	Additional transformers in Kwakwatsi for load distribution	R 4 000 000,00	R 4 000 000,00		
5	Electrification of 2060 stands	R 9 660 000,00	R 11 040 000,00	R 12 420 000,00	Totals
		R 9 000 000,00	R 33 000 000,00	R 30 000 000,00	R 72 000 000,00

MOQHAKA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY PROJECTS:

SOURCE OF FUNDING	AMOUNT R	% TOTAL
Department of Energy	36 000 000.00	Electricity Bulk Infrastructure and Electrification
OWN	0	
MIG	44 524 000.00	Approved projects
EPWP	1 000 000.00	Approved projects
Dept Public Works	9 000 000.00	Upgrading Roads Marabastad
Dept Human Settlement	0	
Dept of Water Affairs	22 400 000.00	RBIG & ACIP Projects
Counter Funding (Roll over/own funding)	0	Counter funding to projects

Project Description	Planned MIG Expenditure for 2011/2012	Remarks
PMU	477 034.28	Ongoing
Moqhaka: Upgrading of Kroonstad and Viljoenskroon Treatment Plants - Phase 2	209 702.61	Completed
Moqhaka: The Upgrading of Demane Street in Constantia	295 595.80	Retention
Moqhaka: Rehabilitation of Several Main Collector Sewers	413 110.30	Completed
Moqhaka: Koekoe: Upgrading of Connector Road and providing Proper Storm Water	260 313.19	Completed
Moqhaka: Phomolong: Providing Proper Storm Water Drainage	182 149.00	Completed
Moqhaka: Marabastad- Upgrading of Internal Gravel roads and provision of proper stormwater system	5 036 614.02	Completed
Moqhaka: Matlwangtlwang - Construction of internal roads 288 to 1289 and storm water drainage	2 041 890.05	completed
Maokeng & Brentpark: Installation of 9 High Mast Lights	35 365.33	Completed

Project Description	Planned MIG Expenditure for 2011/2012	Remarks
PMU	477 034.28	Ongoing
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Moqhaka: Marabastad- Upgrading of Internal Gravel roads and provision of proper stormwater system	5 036 614.02	Completed
Moqhaka: Matlwangtlwang - Construction of internal roads 288 to 1289 and storm water drainage	2 041 890.05	completed
Maokeng & Brentpark: Installation of 9 High Mast Lights	35 365.33	Completed

METSIMAHOLO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY-

PROPOSED FINANCING	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Internal Financing	57 616 950	94 691 490	47 220 000	28 888 270
External Financing	16 880 000			
Lease	1 000 000	1 000 000		
DBSA (advance DoE)	14 000 000	14 000 000		
District Municipality				
Dept. of Energy (DoE)	29 000 000	29 000 000	11 000 000	13 000 000
MIG	41 354 670	42 618 850	44 967 370	9 000 000
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	0			
LAND AFFAIRS				
DWA	3 500 000			
REJUVENATION	7 500 000			
Dept. of Water & Sanitation (Province)	5 000 000			
Sasol	10 000 000			

PROGRAMME	IDP. REF	PROJECT NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	WARD	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Electricity	SP2/KPA 1 PROGRAMME 3	12 x High Mass Lights in Amelia	MIG	19	4 256 350	472 920	0
	SP2/KPA 1 PROGRAMME 3	Network strengthening Phase 3 (LM) (CO)	Internal	All	2 000 000	3 000 000	4 000 000
	SP2/KPA 1 PROGRAMME 3	Bulk supply to Amelia, Gortin & Mooibraai (CO) (DoE Funds)	DoE	19	29 000 000	11 000 000	13 000 000
	SP2/KPA 1 PROGRAMME 3	Bulk supply to Amelia, Gortin & Mooibraai (CO) (DoE Funds)	DBSA	19	14 000 000	0	0
	SP2/KPA 1 PROGRAMME 3	Upgrading of Main Substation for Sasolburg (LM) (N) Deneysville	Internal	3 & 4	3 500 000	5 500 000	7 500 000
	SP2/KPA 1 PROGRAMME 3	Upgrading of network Phase 2 (LM Funds) (CO) Orangeville	Internal	5	2 000 000	2 000 000	0
	SP2/KPA 1 PROGRAMME 3	Upgrading of Streetlight network (LM Funds) (CO)	Internal	All	500 000	450 000	350 000
	SP2/KPA 1 PROGRAMME 3	Replacement of redundant streetlight fittings (CO)	Internal	All	500 000	500 000	400 000
	SP2/KPA 1	Replace distribution pillars (CO)	Internal	All	350 000	350 000	250 000

	PROGRAMME 3						
	SP2/KPA 1 PROGRAMME 3	Replace substation doors in Zamdela	Internal	All	80 000	80 000	80 000
	SP2/KPA 1 PROGRAMME 3	Replacement of transformers	Internal	All	450 000	480 000	510 000

PROGRAMME	IDP. REF	PROJECT NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	WARD	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Roads & Storm Water	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 4	Resealing of roads in Sasolburg	Internal	15, 16, & 17	20 000 000	10 000 000	0
	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 4	Resealing of roads in Vaalpark	Internal	14 & 18	5 000 000	5 000 000	0
	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 4	Resealing of Main Street in Deneysville	Internal	3 & 4	2 000 000	0	0
	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 4	Zamdela paved Roads & Stormwater ward 10 (2.9 km)	Internal	8, 9, 10	7 000 000	14 805 900	0
			MIG	11 & 12	5 387 150		
	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 4	Zamdela paved Roads & Stormwater ward 11 (2.6 km)	MIG	11	6 483 550	11 404 700	0
	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 4	Zamdela paved Roads & Stormwater ward 12 (2.2 km)	MIG	12	8 917 800	6 220 800	0
	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 4	Paved Roads in Refengkgotso	Internal	3 & 4	3 000 000	0	0
	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 4	Paved Roads in Metsimaholo	Internal	5	3 000 000	0	0

PROGRAMME	IDP. REF	PROJECT NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	WARD	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Sanitation	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 2	Gortin : Sanitation Phase 04	MIG	1		9 636 500	0
	SP2/KPA 1 PROGRAMME 4	Rehabilitation of Orangeville Waste Water Treatment Works	MIG	5	0	1 046 650	9 000 000

PROGRAMME	IDP. REF	PROJECT NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	WARD	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Water	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 1	Water pump replacement	Internal	All	2 500 000	0	0
	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 1	Water Tower – Sump pump & controls	Internal	All	20 000	0	0
	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 1	Water Toer – Ultrasonic level control+wiring	Internal	All	150 000	0	0
	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 1	Water Works PS2 – reflux valve	Internal	All	25 000	0	0
	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 1	Water Works PS2 – Sump pump & controls	Internal	All	20 000	0	0
	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 1	Meter & chambers – bypass inlet-WDM	Internal	All	1 000 000	0	0
	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 1	Refurbishment of Oranjeville Water Treatment Works	Internal	All	200 000	0	0
	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 1	Ultra-sonic flow measuring equipment	Internal	All	50 000	0	0

PROGRAMME	IDP. REF	PROJECT NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	WARD	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Fire Protection Services	SP2/KPA 3 PROGRAMME 14	1+ Substation (Renovate) Deneysville	Internal	All	2 000 000	0	0
Parks & Play grounds	SP2/KPA 3 PROGRAMME 2	Building Oranjeville store & change room	Internal	All	100 000	0	0
	SP2/KPA 3 PROGRAMME 2	Develop Park in Metsimaholo	Internal	All	0	400 000	0
	SP2/KPA 3 PROGRAMME 2	Develop a park in Zamdela	Internal	All	0	0	500 000
Abrahmstrus	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 12	5x Upgrading chalets	Internal	All	600 000	600 000	700 000
Day Visits Areas	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 12	1 Revamp reception office & toilets	Internal	All	30 000	42 000	42 000
	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 12	2 Lapa shelter	Internal	All	100 000	0	105 000
	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 12	Fence (Deneysville/Oranjeville)	Internal	All	500 000	250 000	2 000 000
	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 12	4 Install electricity	internal	All	80 000	0	0

PROGRAMME	IDP. REF	PROJECT NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	WARD	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Community Hall: Metsimaholo	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 12	Upgrading the community hall	Internal	5	250 000	0	0
Community Hall: Zamdela	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 12	Upgrading the community hall	Internal	All	300 000	0	0
	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 12	Building Office and toilets	Internal	All	200 000	0	0
Stadiums: Metsimaholo	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 12	Metsimaholo /Oranjeville: Construction of new Sports Facility (MIG:211477)	MIG	5	7 674 000	280 200	0
Swimming Pool : Penny Heyns	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 12	Upgrading Entrance	Internal	All	1 000 000	0	0
Cemetery: Sasolburg	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 12	Fencing	Internal	All	1 000 000	0	0
Cemetery: Zamdela	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 12	E. Amelia CEMETRY: Building Office & toilet	Internal	All	200 000	0	0
	SP2/KPA 2 PROGRAMME 12	Zamdela Cemetery Fencing	MIG	All	5 400 000	600 000	0
Financial Services		Office Space	Internal	All	500 000		

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

**FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY - 2014/2015 & 2015/2016
PROJECTS REPORT- FEBRUARY 2016**

	Project description	Budget	13/14 Allocation	Expenditure to date retention included	Balance of project allocation	Financial Progress %	Physical Progress %
1	RRAMS	R 2 039 000,00	R 2 039 000,00				
	Flagg Civil Engineers	R 2 039 000,00		R 1 088 800,00			
	TOTAL	R 2 039 000,00		R 1 088 800,00	R 950 200,00	53	52

Planned progress was 52 %. Physical progress 52%

2	Fezile Dabi District Mun Building additions & alterations (Main & EHS-PM&PW)	R 3 643 100,00	R 3 643 100,00	R 0,00			
	Tiro Trading Enterprice CC	R 2 702 261,81		R 1 400 937,68			
	Simons & Lee Architects	R 940 838,19		R 410 054,40			
	TOTAL	R 3 643 100,00		R 1 810 992,08	R 1 832 107,92	53	64

Bids closed 6 October 2014. Appoint service provider on 21 April 2015. Contractor took site possession on 8 May 2015. Planned completion end May 2016. Busy with construction. Project implementation area: Main building and EHS- PM&PW building. Some payment certificates have not yet been paid.

3	Development Stadium Parking	R 4 650 000,00	R 4 650 000,00	R 0,00			
	Phenomenal Archi-Tact's			R 234 331,34			
	TOTAL	R 0,00		R 234 331,34	R 4 415 668,66	5	15

Project put on hold pending the closing of the stadium roof by the Department of Sports & Public Works.

TOTAL (Projects in Progress)	R 10 332 100,00	R 10 332 100,00	R 3 134 123,42	R 7 197 976,58	37	44
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FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY 2015/2016 PROJECTS							
4	Ngwathe rehabilitation of streets	R 10 000 000,00	R 10 000 000,00	R 0,00			
	Molprocon	R 3 297 959,00	R 800 915,33	R 1 400 937,68			
	Motumisheng Investments (PTY) LTD	R 6 702 041,00	R 0,00	R 410 054,40			
	TOTAL	R 10 000 000,00		R 1 810 992,08	R 8 189 007,92	18	30
<p>New project approved by Council from accumulated surplus funds. SCM appointed Motumisheng Investments (PTY) LTD on 18 December 2015. Project has commenced and progressing well.</p>							

	TOTAL (Projects in Progress)	R 10 000 000,00	R 10 000 000,00	R 1 810 992,08	R 8 189 007,92	18	
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		Budget	2014/2015 & 2015/2016 Allocation	Expenditure to date retention included		Financial Progress %	
	TOTAL ON ALL PROJECTS	R 20 332 100,00	R 20 332 100,00	R 4 945 115,50	R 15 386 984,50	24,32%	

CHAPTER 5

BACK TO BASICS APPROACH...

PILLAR NO 1: PUTTING PEOPLE FIRST

Key Performance Indicator (s)	RESPONSE					COMMENT
	Metsimaholo	Moqhaka	Ngwathe	Mafube	Total District	
How many wards held ward committee meetings in the past month?	3	7	18	2	30	A need to improve public consultations
How many public report-back meetings were convened and addressed by ward councillors in past month?	1	7	18	0	26	A need to improve public consultations
How many incidents of service delivery protests were there in the municipality over the past month?	1	1	0	0	2	None

PILLAR NO 1: PUTTING PEOPLE FIRST

Key Performance Indicator (s)	RESPONSE					COMMENT
	Metsimaholo	Moqhaka	Ngwathe	Mafube	Fezile Dabi	
How many public meetings were held at which the Mayor or members of Mayoral/EXCO committee provided report back to the public?	1 (<i>Trough a door to door programme in Ward 10</i>)	7	6	1	15	Involvement of the Executive Mayor /s and MAYCO/EXCO members is crucial
Does the municipality have a complaints management system to address service delivery concerns?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5 Yes	None

PILLAR NO 1: PUTTING PEOPLE FIRST	RESPONSE					COMMENT
	<i>Metsimaholo</i>	<i>Moqhaka</i>	<i>Ngwathe</i>	<i>Mafube</i>	<i>Total District</i>	
How many households receive:						
Free Basic Water	25 326	9 313	39 990	20 744	95 373	None
Free Basic Electricity	28 904	9 313	39 990	20 744	68 182	None
Free Property rates	0	9 313	9 221	20 744	39 278	None
How many households have access to refuse removal?	45 000	32 464	37 490	20 744	135 698	None
What is the frequency of collection of refuse in your municipality?	At least once a week	At least once a week	At least once a week	At least twice a week	N/A	None

PILLAR NO 2: SERVICE DELIVERY	RESPONSE					COMMENT
	<i>Metsimaholo</i>	<i>Moqhaka</i>	<i>Ngwathe</i>	<i>Mafube</i>	<i>Fezile Dabi District</i>	
What percentage of the annual operating budget was spent in the past month?	<i>6.00%</i>	<i>7.10%</i>	<i>6.3%</i>	<i>35.0%</i>	<i>9.25%</i>	None
What percentage of the annual capital budget was spent in the past month?	<i>1.00%</i>	<i>2.30%</i>	<i>8.14%</i>	<i>4.0%</i>	<i>0.08%</i>	None
When was the last SDBIP quarterly progress report submitted to Council?	<i>No report was submitted</i>	<i>29 Jan 2015</i>	<i>No report was submitted</i>	<i>29 January 2015</i>	<i>30 January 2015</i>	LMs must table in council SDBIP reports

PILLAR NO 2: SERVICE DELIVERY	RESPONSE					COMMENT
	<i>Metsimaholo</i>	<i>Moqhaka</i>	<i>Ngwathe</i>	<i>Mafube</i>	<i>Total District</i>	
If the municipality provides ELECTRICITY please indicate:						
How many households received electricity?	43 175	21 436	39 990	19 302	123 903	None
How many outages there were in the previous month?	198	11	44	1	254	None
The average time taken to fix outages in the system.	1 Hours	less than 24 Hours	72 Hours	Less tan 24 hours	N/A	Turnaround time of 72 hours is unacceptable

PILLAR NO 2: SERVICE DELIVERY	RESPONSE					COMMENT
	<i>Metsimaholo</i>	<i>Moqhaka</i>	<i>Ngwathe</i>	<i>Mafube</i>	<i>Total District</i>	
If the municipality provides ELECTRICITY please indicate:						
How many households had their electricity disconnected for non-payment?	415	4 417	500	242	5 574	None
How many households were connected for the first time to the electricity system?	0	0	6	0	6	None

PILLAR NO 2: SERVICE DELIVERY	RESPONSE					COMMENT
	<i>Metsimaholo</i>	<i>Moqhaka</i>	<i>Ngwathe</i>	<i>Mafube</i>	<i>Total District</i>	
If the municipality provides SANITATION please indicate:						
How many households received sanitation?	41 327	32 250	39 990	16 522	130 089	None
How many sewerage spillages there were in the previous month?	15	558	146	70	789	None
The average time taken to fix spillages in the previous month?	1 to 2 Days	2 days	3 to 6 hours	21 to 24 hours	N/A	LMs to improve turnaround time

PILLAR NO 2: SERVICE DELIVERY	RESPONSE					COMMENT
	<i>Metsimaholo</i>	<i>Moqhaka</i>	<i>Ngwathe</i>	<i>Mafube</i>	<i>Total District</i>	
If the municipality provides WATER please indicate:						
How many households received water?	47 411	32 250	39 990	18 621	138 272	None
How many water stoppages there were in the previous month?	300	310	78	29	717	None
The average time taken to fix water stoppages?	1 to 2 days	1 day	21 to 24 hours	21-24 hours	N/A	Turnaround time
How many households had their water disconnected last month for non-payment?	0	0	0	0	0	None
How many households were connected for the first time to the water system?	5	0	6	0	11	None

PILLAR NO 2: SERVICE DELIVERY	RESPONSE					COMMENT
	Metsimaholo	Moqhaka	Ngwathe	Mafube	Total District	
Does your municipality have an indigent register?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	None
If your municipality has an indigent register, how many indigent households are registered?	8 790	9 313	9 221	4 508	31 832	None
If the municipality builds ROADS:						
How many kilometres of roads are managed by the municipality?	316 Km gravel 276 Km tarred	839 km	0	290 Km	1 721 KMs	LMs musk keep data of KMs
How many kilometres of new roads were built in the previous month?	0	0	0	No data was provided	0	LMs musk keep data of KMs

PILLAR NO 3: GOOD GOVERNANCE	RESPONSE					COMMENT
	<i>Metsimaholo</i>	<i>Moqhaka</i>	<i>Ngwathe</i>	<i>Mafube</i>	<i>Fezile Dabi</i>	
Provide the dates of Council meetings held over the past month	<i>23 and 28 January 2015</i>	<i>29 Jan 2015</i>	<i>27 January 2015</i>	<i>18 Dec 2014 and</i>	<i>04 Dec 2014 and 30 Jan 2015</i>	Non compliance with rules and regulations
Provide the dates of EXCO or Mayoral Executive meetings held over the past month	<i>No meeting was held</i>	<i>22 January 2015</i>	<i>No meeting was held</i>	<i>No Data was provided</i>	<i>28 Jan 2015</i>	Non compliance with rules and regulations

	FEZILE DABI DSITRICT MUNICIPALITY					COMMENT
	RESPONSE					
	Environmental Health and Emergency Service Committee	Corporate Support Services Committee	LED and Tourism Committee	Project Management and Public Works Committee	Finance Committee	
How many portfolio committee meetings were held last month?	1 meeting	1 meeting	1 meeting	1 meeting	1 meeting	None
Provide the dates of Council portfolio committee meetings held over the past month. (For each, state which portfolio committee that met)	27 Jan 2015	27 Jan 2015	04 Feb 2015	13 Jan 2015	20 Jan 2015	None

	METSIMAHOLO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY							COMMENT
	RESPONSE							
	<i>Social services committee</i>	<i>Finance committee</i>	<i>Corporate services committee</i>	<i>Special programmes committee</i>	<i>LED, tourism, urban planning and housing</i>	<i>Public safety, security, disaster and emergency</i>	<i>Technical services</i>	
How many portfolio committee meetings were held last month?	No meetings	No meetings	No meetings	No meetings	No meetings	No meetings	No meetings	Non compliance with rules and regulations
Provide the dates of Council portfolio committee meetings held over the past month. (For each, state which portfolio committee that met)								Non compliance with rules and regulations

	MOQHAKA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY			COMMENT
	RESPONSE			
	<i>Technical and infrastructure committee</i>	<i>Urban planning and human settlement committee</i>	<i>Human, children, youth, disabled and rural development</i>	
How many portfolio committee meetings were held last month?	0	1	0	None
Provide the dates of Council portfolio committee meetings held over the past month. (For each, state which portfolio committee that met)	N/A	19/01/2015	N/A	None

	MAFUBE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY					COMMENT
	RESPONSE					
	<i>Corporate service committee</i>	<i>Community service committee</i>	<i>Service delivery and public safety committee</i>	<i>Finance committee</i>	<i>Infrastructure committee</i>	
How many portfolio committee meetings were held last month?	No meeting	No meeting	No meeting	No meeting	No meeting	Non compliance with rules and regulations
Provide the dates of Council portfolio committee meetings held over the past month. (For each, state which portfolio committee that me	None	None	None	None	None	Non compliance with rules and regulations

PILLAR NO 3: GOOD GOVERNANCE	RESPONSE					COMMENT
	<i>Metsimaholo</i>	<i>Moqhaka</i>	<i>Ngwathe</i>	<i>Mafube</i>	<i>Fezile Dabi</i>	
Provide the dates of MPAC meetings held over the past month.	No meeting	20 January 2015	No meeting	No meeting	19 Feb 2015	Lack of oversight at LMs
How many traditional councils are there in your municipal boundary?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Of these, how many participate in Council meetings?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
How many formal (minuted) meetings between the Mayor, Speaker, Chief Whip and Manager were held in the past month to deal with municipal matters?	1	0	0	0	0	Non compliance with rules and regulations

PILLAR NO 3: GOOD GOVERNANCE	RESPONSE					COMMENT
	<i>Metsimaholo</i>	<i>Moqhaka</i>	<i>Ngwathe</i>	<i>Mafube</i>	<i>Fezile Dabi</i>	
How many formal (minuted) meetings – to which all senior managers were invited – were held over the past month?	0	4	2	0	1	Lack of administrative oversight at LMs
How many formal (minuted) meetings were held with organised labour in the past month?	0	0	0	0	1	Non compliance with rules and regulations

PILLAR NO 3: GOOD GOVERNANCE	RESPONSE					COMMENT
	<i>Metsimaholo</i>	<i>Moqhaka</i>	<i>Ngwathe</i>	<i>Mafube</i>	<i>Fezile Dabi</i>	
How many litigation cases were instituted by the municipality in the past month?	0	0	0	0	0	None
How many litigation cases were instituted against the municipality in the past month?	0	0	0	0	1	None
How many instances of fraud and corruption were reported in the municipality in the past month?	0	0	0	0	0	None
How many disciplinary cases on fraud and corruption in the past month?	0	0	0	0	0	None
How many dismissals for fraud and corruption in the past month?	0	0	0	0	0	None

PILLAR NO 3: GOOD GOVERNANCE	RESPONSE					COMMENT
	<i>Metsimaholo</i>	<i>Moqhaka</i>	<i>Ngwathe</i>	<i>Mafube</i>	<i>Fezile Dabi</i>	
What actions have been taken against fraud, corruption, maladministration and failure to fulfil statutory obligations?	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Education sessions</i>	Non compliance with rules and regulations
How many forensic investigations were initiated in the past month?	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	None
How many forensic investigations were conducted in the past month?	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	None

PILLAR NO 4: SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	RESPONSE					COMMENT
	<i>Metsimaholo</i>	<i>Moqhaka</i>	<i>Ngwathe</i>	<i>Mafube</i>	<i>Fezile Dabi</i>	
What was the % spent on MIG/USDG in the past month?	2.00%	58%	13.93%	64%	N/A	None
How many tenders over R200, 000 were awarded in the past month?	0	5	0	0	1	None
For these tenders approved last month, what was the average length of time in calendar days from FIRST advertisement to the date of letter of award to successful bidder?	0	90	0	0	31	None
What was the total value of all tenders awarded in the past month?	0	R67 581 002.42	0	0	R270 660	None

PILLAR NO 4: SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	RESPONSE					COMMENT
	<i>Metsimaholo</i>	<i>Moqhaka</i>	<i>Ngwathe</i>	<i>Mafube</i>	<i>Fezile Dabi</i>	
How many section 36 awards were made in the past month?	4	2	0	0	1	None
What was the total value of section 36 awards made in the past month?	<i>R191 063</i>	<i>R1 858.000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>R270 660</i>	None
What was the % spend of the Municipality's operating budget on free basic services in the past month?	<i>11.39%</i>	<i>0.303%</i>	<i>0.02%</i>	<i>64.00%</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	None

PILLAR NO 5: BUILDING CAPABLE LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS	RESPONSE					COMMENT
	Metsimaholo	Moqhaka	Ngwathe	Mafube	Fezile Dabi	
Are the positions of MM and Senior Managers reporting to the MM (section 56) filled/ vacant?						
	MM	MM	MM	MM	MM	COMMENT
	<i>Filled</i>	<i>Filled</i>	<i>Filled</i>	<i>Filled</i>	<i>Filled</i>	None
	CFO	CFO	CFO	CFO	CFO	COMMENT
	<i>Filled</i>	<i>Filled</i>	<i>Vacant</i>	<i>Filled</i>	<i>Filled</i>	None
	Other Section 56 Managers	Other Section 56 Managers	Other Section 56 Managers	Other Section 56 Managers	Other Section 56 Managers	COMMENT
	<i>4 - all filled</i>	<i>4 – 3 filled</i>	<i>3 - two filled</i>	<i>2 – two filled</i>	<i>4 – Three filled one vacant</i>	None

PILLAR NO 5: BUILDING CAPABLE LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS		RESPONSE					COMMENT
		<i>Metsimaholo</i>	<i>Moqhaka</i>	<i>Ngwathe</i>	<i>Mafube</i>	<i>Fezile Dabi</i>	
How many disciplinary cases were RESOLVED in the last month?		0	0	2	0	0	None
How many officials are presently on suspension, and for how long?	Number	0	0	5	0	0	None
	Average length of time in DAYS	0	0	6 months	0	0	None
How many permanent employees are there employed?		560	736	852	435	155	None

PILLAR NO 5: BUILDING CAPABLE LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS	RESPONSE					COMMENT
	<i>Metsimaholo</i>	<i>Moqhaka</i>	<i>Ngwathe</i>	<i>Mafube</i>	<i>Fezile Dabi</i>	
How many temporary employees are there employed?	34	28	15	0	18	None
How many days of sick leave were taken by employees in the past month?	215 days	89 days	225 days	85 days	74.5 days	None
How many of the councillors underwent training in the past month?	0	17	0	2	1	None
How many of the officials underwent training in the past month?	9	11	5	7	9	None

CHAPTER 6

SECTOR DEPARTMENTS PROJECTS & PROGRAMMES

**South African Social
Security Agency**

NAME OF PROJECT	TARGET GROUP	TARGET DATE	STAKEHOLDERS
Foster Child Review Project	3613 Foster Children	31ember 2015	DSD, SASSA, DOJ,CDW, HOME AFFAIRS, EDUCATION
New Social grants processed	11050 qualifying beneficiaries	31 March 2016	DSD, SASSA, DOJ,CDW, HOME AFFAIRS, EDUCATION & MUNICIPALITIES

South African Social Security Agency	NAME OF PROJECT	TARGET GROUP	TARGET DATE	STAKEHOLDERS
	Improvement of identified pay points	Number of pay points identified	31ember 2015	DSD, SASSA, DOJ,CDW, HOME AFFAIRS, EDUCATION
	7 Outreach programmes conducted	Deneysville (3) Parys (12) Heilbron (3) Viljoenskroon (21) Villiers (4) Vredefort (20) Koppies (2)	29/05/2015 26/06/2015 31/08/2015 25/09/2015 26/11/2045 27/11/2045 28/11/2045	DSD, SASSA, DOJ,CDW, HOME AFFAIRS, EDUCATION & MUNICIPALITIES

Department of Health

**STATUS OF HEALTH FACILITY PROJETS
(Challenges at facilities)**

Many facilities are too small for the community it serves.

Water tans must still be installed at some facilities

Refengkgotso clinic still uses a septic tank

A few facilities need to be fenced or replaced

Some clinics are in poor condition – department increased the budget for maintenance for 2015/16

EMS stations need to be upgraded

Department of Health	Project / Facility	Town	Period
	Departmental Projects 2015/16		
	Boitumelo Regional Hospital	Kroonstad	Ongoing Revitalization
	Amelia Clinic (Gortin) -Extension	Sasolburg	2015/16
	Schonkenville Clinic - Extension	Parys	2015/16
	Phekolong Clinic - Extension	Cornelia	2015/16
	Private Sector Projects : 2015/16 Sasol Firm		
	Sasolburg Clinic – New building	Sasolburg	2015/16
	Harry Gwala Clinic-Extension	Sasolburg	2015/16
	Thusanang Clinic -Extension	Sasolburg	2015/16

Department of Health	Project / Facility	Town	Period
	Departmental Projects 2015/16		
	EMS Refurbishment Projects		Ongoing Revitalization
		Villiers	2015/16
		Frankfort	2015/16
		Heilbron	2015/16

Department of education	Project Name	Source of funding	Municipality /Region	Type of infrastructure		Project Duration		Budget Programme name	Total Project Cost	
						Start	Finish			
	NEW AND REPLACEMENT OF ASSETS									
	Sasolburg: Kopanelang Thuto	DBE	Metsimaholo	Primary School	24 CR, Admin, Hall, MC	Jul 2011	Jun 2013	EIG	22 800	
	Sasolburg: Sakubusha/Kahobotjha	DBE	Metsimaholo	Secondary	24 CR, Admin, Hall, MC	Jul 2011	Sept 2013	EIG	26 100	
	Sasolburg : Amelia	DBE	Metsimaholo	Primary School	New School	April 2014	Mar 2017	EIG	40 000	
	Viljoenskroon: D. Sello	DBE	Moqhaka	Primary	New School	April 2014	Mar 2019	EIG	48 000	
	Final accounts / fees	DBE	FS: Whole Province	Various	To be identified	April 2014	Mar 2019			

Department of education	Project Name	Source of funding	Municipality /Region	Type of infrastructure	Project Duration		Budget Programme name	Total Project Cost	
					Start	Finish			
	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS								
	Halls	DBE	FS: Whole Province	Halls	New Halls	Nov 2011	Dec 2016	EIG	190 500
	Laboratories etc.	DBE	FS: Whole Province	Labs, MC, Etc	New laboratories & media centres	Jan 2013	Mar 2014	EIG	76 800
	Administration blocks	DBE	FS: Whole Province	Admin	New Admin blocks	Nov 2011	Mar 2014	EIG	268 900
	Additional Classroom	DBE	FS: Whole Province	CR	Additional Classroom	Nov 2012	Mar 2014	EIG	220 500
	Ablution Facilities- Educators & Learners	DBE	FS: Whole Province	Sanitation	Educator/ Learner toilet blocks	Jan 2013	Mar 2014	EIG	117 240

Department of education	Project Name	Source of funding	Municipality /Region	Type of infrastructure		Project Duration		Budget Programme name	Total Project Cost	
						Start	Finish			
	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS									
	Connection to municipality sewer lines	DBE	FS: Whole Province	Sanitation	Educator/ Learner toilet blocks	Jan 2013	Mar 2016	EIG	-	
	Special Schools	DBE	FS: Whole Province	Spec/S	Educator/ Learner toilet blocks	Jun 2011	Mar 2016	EIG	125 896	
	Grade R Facilities	DBE	FS: Whole Province	Grade R CR	New grade R classroom	Jan 2013	Mar 2016	EIG	335 200	
	Mobile Classrooms	DBE	FS: Whole Province	Mobile CRs	New grade R classroom	Apr 2013	Mar 2016	EIG	10 000	
	Unacceptable structures	DBE	FS: Whole Province	Various	Upgrading of unacceptable structures	Jun 2011	Mar 2016	EIG	56 600	

Department of education	Project Name	Source of funding	Municipality /Region	Type of infrastructure	Project Status	Project Duration		Budget Programme name	Total Project Cost	
						Start	Finish			
	NEW AND REPLACEMENT OF ASSETS									
	Sasolburg: Kopanelang Thuto	EIG	Sasolburg	Primary School	Construction 90%	Jul 2011	Oct 2016	EIG	26 545	
	Sasolburg :Kahobotjha - Sakubusha	EIG	Sasolburg	Secondary	Construction 75%	Jul 2011	Feb 2016	EIG	34 257	
	Sasolburg:(Amelia) Moses Masike / Bekezela	EIG	Sasolburg	Primary School	Construction 10%	Apr 2015	Mar 2019	EIG	55 536	
	New School	EIG		Secondary	Planning	Apr 16	Mar 19	EIG	40 000	

Department of education	Project Name	Source of funding	Municipality /Region	Type of infrastructure	Project Duration		Budget Programme name	Total Project Cost	
					Start	Finish			
	REHABILITATION, RENOVATIONS & REFURBISHMENTS								
	Hostels	DBE	FS: Whole Province	Hostels	Renovations of Hostels	Oct 2011	Mar 2016	EIG	-
	Electrical Renovations & upgrades	DBE	FS: Whole Province	Electricity	Electrical renovations	Apr 2013	Mar 2016	EIG	-
	Renovations	DBE	FS: Whole Province	Renovations	General renovations to existing schools	Apr 2013	Mar 2016	EIG, IGP	-
	Maths Lab	DBE	FS: Whole Province	Math Labs	600 Math Labs over MTEF	Apr 2012	Mar 2016	EIG	-
	Math Labs: Replacement Mobiles	DBE	FS: Whole Province	Mobile CRs	Mobile replacements	Apr 2012	Mar 2016	EIG	-

Department of education	Project Name	Source of funding	Municipality /Region	Type of infrastructure	Project Duration		Budget Programme name	Total Project Cost	
					Start	Finish			
	REHABILITATION, RENOVATION & REFURBISHMENTS								
	Storm damages	DBE	FS: Whole Province	Various	As reported	Jan 2013	Mar 2016	EIG	22 287
	Farm school-refurbishment	DBE	FS: Whole Province	Various	To be identified	Jan 2013	Mar 2016	EIG	24 000
	Facilities Management	DBE	FS: Whole Province	Various	To be identified	Nov 2012	Mar 2016	EIG	11 900

Department of education	Project Name	Source of funding	Municipality /Region	Type of infrastructure		Project Duration		Budget Programme name	Total Project Cost
						Start	Finish		
NEW AND REPLACEMENT OF ASSETS									
	Nutrition Centres	DBE	FS: Whole Province	Kitchens	New Kitchens	Jan 2013	Mar 2016	EIG	36 450
	Perimeter Fencing	DBE	FS: Whole Province	Fences	Upgrading of fences	Jan 2013	Mar 2016	EIG	-
	PM Fees, Final accounts/ fees	DBE	FS: Whole Province	Various	Payment of PSP's	Nov 2012	Mar 2016	EIG	-

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOWN	BUDGET	BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITIES
	NGWATHE	PARYS	R12 200 000	10 BENEFICIARIES. 08 FEMALE 02 MALE	CONSTRUCTION OF TWO (2) BROILER HOUSES WITH CARRYING CAPACITY OF 40 000 AND EQUIPMENTS. PLANNING OF THE ABATTOIR, CONSTRUCTION OF THE ABATTOIR, PROCESSING FACILITY, PACKAGING FACILITY AND IMPLEMENTATION.
MAFUBE	FRANKFORT		10 BENEFICIARIES 08 FEMALE 02 MALE		

					<p>CONSTRUCTION OF TWO (2) BROILER HOUSES WITH CARRYING CAPACITY OF 40 000 AND PURCHASING OF EQUIPMENTS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONTRACT GROWER FOR VKB
	MOQHAKA	KROONSTAD	R 4 000 000	<p>10 BENEFICIARIES</p> <p>07 FEMALE 03 MALE</p>	<p>CONSTRUCTION OF POLY CARBON TUNNELS OF 10*30 WITH DRIP IRRIGATION FOR VEGETABLE PRODUCTION. DRILLING OF BOREHOLE, CONSTRUCTION OF PACKAGING FACILITY AND PURCHASING OF PRODUCTION INPUTS.</p>

	MOQHAKA	VILJOENSKROON	R 4000 000	12 BENEFICIARIES 11 FEMALE 01 MALE	CONSTRUCTION OF LAYER HOUSE WITH CARRYING CAPACITY OF 7500, PACKAGING FACILITY, INSTALLATION OF CAGES AND PURCHASING OF PRODUCTION INPUTS
	MAFUBE	CORNELIA	R 4 000 000	07 BENEFICIARIES 07 FEMALE	CONSTRUCTION OF POLY CARBON TUNNELS OF 10*30 WITH DRIP IRRIGATION FOR VEGETABLE PRODUCTION. DRILLING OF BOREHOLE, CONSTRUCTION OF PACKAGING FACILITY AND PURCHASING OF PRODUCTION INPUTS.

TOTAL AMOUNT:

R24 200 000

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENT	Project Name	Municipality /Region	Budget
	1. PROGRAMME (RECTIFIED RDP STOCK)		
			R3.4. Million
	Parys 120 Maono	Ngwathe	
	Viljoenskroon 70 (2 rooms)	Moqhaka	
	Brentpark(Kroonstad)	Moqhaka	
	Viljoenskroon: D. Sello	Moqhaka	
	Parys 21 Maono	Ngwathe	
	TOTAL NO. OF PLANNED HOUSES = 102		

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENT	Project Name	Municipality /Region	Budget
	2. IRDP. PHASE 1 (PLANNING /SERVICES) NEW PROJECTS		
	Rammulutsi water & sewer	Moqhaka	R 11.4M
	Refengkgotso w/s reticulation for 2614 sites	Metsimaholo	R 25 M
	Phiritona ext 10 (922) & Tumahole ext 7 (964)	Ngwathe	R 26 M
	Phiritona ext 9 (600)	Ngwathe	R1 M
	Amelia toile structure connections	Metsimaholo	R4.5 M
	Rammulutsi Northleige Electrification	Moqhaka	R4 M

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENT	Project Name	Municipality /Region	Budget
	1. IRDP. PHASE 4 (PLANNING /SERVICES) NEW PROJECTS		
	Deneysville / Zamdela 150	Metsimaholo	
	Orangeville	Metsimaholo	R 743, 418
	Sasol 200	Metsimaholo	
	Sasol 400	Metsimaholo	R1 50,000
	Sasol 500, Koena	Metsimaholo	R8.7 M
	Frankfort 500 Ubuhlebethu	Mafube	R8.7 M
	Tweeling 300-EMM	Mafube	R8.2M
	Villiers 300 -Bright	Mafube	R7.3
Viljoenskroon 100	Moqhaka	R7.6	
Steynsrus 50	Moqhaka	R371, 953	
Edenville	Ngwathe	R420,000	
Heilbron 300 (chileshe)	Ngwathe	R4,8 M	
Heilbron 250 (Mgithana)	Ngwathe	R 5M	

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENT	Project Name	Municipality /Region	Budget
	1. IRDP. PHASE 4 (PLANNING /SERVICES) NEW PROJECTS		
	Koppies 350 (Thotela)	Ngwathe	R8,4M
	Parys 200 (Hlengiwe)	Ngwathe	R7.0 M
	Sasolburg 400 (Sunfox)	Ngwathe	R20, 000

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENT	Project Name	Municipality /Region	Budget
	3. INSTITUTIONAL SUBSIDIES (NEW PROJECTS)		
	Bokamoso ba bana	Moqhaka	R4,4M
	Mphatlalatsane	Moqhaka	R7.0 M
	4. CRU (NEW PROJECT)		
	ZAMDELA HOSTEL	Metsimaholo	R 51, 000

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENT	Project Name	Municipality /Region	Budget
	Land Restitution		
			R 10,3M
	Kroonstad 171 (Moleboheng)	Moqhaka	
	Kroonstaad 200- Thobela	Moqhaka	
	Kroonstaad 393 – Thobela	Moqhaka	
	Orangeville 48 - Thobela	Metsimaholo	

**DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY**

MUNICIPALITY

ALLOCATION FOR 2014/2015
ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS

MOQHAKA

R5 MILLION

NGWATHE

R5 MILLION

METSIMAHOLO

R7 MILLION

MAFUBE

R3 MILLION

**DEPARTMENT OF RURAL
DEVELOPMENT AND LAND
REFORM**

PROJECT NAME	MUNICIPALITY	BUDGET
SDF	FDDM	R 581 046.00
SDF	MAFUBE	R 360 240.00

Department of Water & Sanitation	Project Name	Implementing Agent	Municipality /Region	Project Duration		Total Project Cost	
				Start	Finish		
	NEW INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS						
	Moqhaka Bulk Water Supply (Kroonstad, Steynsrus & Viljoenskroon)	Rand Water	Kroonstad, Steynsrus & Viljoenskroon	Mar 2016	Mar 2017	R 30 401 374	
	Moqhaka Bulk Sewer	Moqhaka	Kroonstad, & Viljoenskroon	Mar 2016	Mar 2017	R 105 000 000	
	Ngwathe Bulk Sewer Phase 1 (Vredefort) & (Parys)	Rand Water	Vredefort & Parys	Mar 2016	Mar 2017	R250 000 000	
	Ngwathe Bulk Water Supply Phase 2	Rand Water	Koppies, Parys & Edenville	Mar 2016	Mar 2017	R250 000 000	

Department of Water & Sanitation	Project Name	Implementing Agent	Municipality /Region	Project Duration		Budget Programme name	Total Project Cost	
				Start	Finish			
	NEW INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS							
	Frankfort Bulk Sewer	Mafube LM	Frankfort	Project already in construction phase	Dec 2017	R 131 446 318		
	The implementation of Water Conservation, Water Demand Management in Mafube Local Municipality	DWS: Free State	Frankfort, Tweeling, Villiers & Cornelia	Oct 2016	Mar 2017	R 4 000 000		
	The implementation of Water Conservation, Water Demand Management in Metsimaholo Local Municipality	Rand Water	Sasolburg	Oct 2016	Mar 2017	R 3 000 000		
						R		

Department of Water & Sanitation	Project Name	Implementing Agent	Municipality /Region	Project Duration		Total Project Cost	
				Start	Finish		
	NEW INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS						
	Construction of rising main from Frankfort to Namahadi	DWS Free State	Frankfort	Oct 16	Mar 2017	R 3 600 000	
	Water security in Tweeling, Cornelia & Frankfort	DWS Free State	Tweeling, Cornelia & Frankfort	Oct 16	Mar 2017	R 330 000	
	Resuscitation of boreholes in Kroonstad	DWS Free State	Kroonstad	Oct 16	Mar 2017	R 2 964 000	
	Refurbishment of Orangeville WWTW	DWS Free State	Oranjeville	Oct 16	Mar 2017	R 2 996 000	
	Refurbishment of Sewer Pump Station	DWS Free State	Kroonstad	Oct 16	Mar 2017	R 1 926 500	

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	Project Name	Source of funding	Municipality /Region	Type of infrastructure		Project Duration		Budget Programme name	Total Project Cost	
						Start	Finish			
	NEW INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS									
	Parys Testing Station Upgrade	Equitable Share	Ngwathe	Testing Centre		April 2014	Mar 2015	PW Infrastructure	R 2 000 000	
	Cornelia T/S Revital PW/FS/11/70	IEA	Mafube	Access Roads		April 2011	Mar 2017	EPWP	R 29 000 000	
	Parys T/S Revital PW/FS/11/63	IEA	Ngwathe	Access Roads		April 2011	Mar 2017	EPWP	R 77 290 000	
	Vredefort T/S Revital PW/FS/11/67	IEA	Ngwathe	Access Roads		April 2011	Mar 2017	EPWP	R 39 000 000	
	Marabastad T/S Revital PW/FS/11/65	IEA	Moqhaka	Access Roads		April 2011	Mar 2017	EPWP	R 38 000 000	
	Heilbron T/S Revital	IEA	Ngwathe	Access Roads		April 2014	Mar 2017	EPWP	R 39 000 000	

CHAPTER 7

FINANCIAL PLAN

1.3 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TOTAL REVENUE BY SOURCE

Operating Grants and Subsidies	R 145,354,000
Interest Earned - External Investments	R 4,200,000
Other Income	<u>R 186,512</u>
Total Revenue By Source	<u>R 149,740,512</u>

TOTAL EXPENDITURE BY TYPE

Employees Salaries and Allowances	R 71,162,800
Employee Social Contributions	R 15,488,400
Remuneration of Councillors	R 7,586,000
Infrastructural Projects L/M	R 3,039,000
Repair and Maintenance	R 2,430,500
General Expenses – Other	R 77,631,191
General Expenses - Financial Service	R 1,787,400
General Expenses Contracted Services	R 16,698,000
Capital Expenditure	<u>R 23,168,500</u>
Total Expenditure By Type	<u>R 218,991,791</u>

Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	18 593	17 436	(8 255)	(56 814)	(76 613)	(76 613)	8 053	(46 082)	(49 136)	(57 146)
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	18 593	17 436	(8 255)	(56 814)	(76 613)	(76 613)	8 053	(46 082)	(49 136)	(57 146)
Capital expenditure & funds sources										
Capital expenditure	2 668	1 643	3 844	6 085	6 085	6 085	593	169	-	-
Transfers recognised - capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public contributions & donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internally generated funds	2 668	1 643	3 844	6 085	6 085	6 085	593	169	-	-
Total sources of capital funds	2 668	1 643	3 844	6 085	6 085	6 085	593	169	-	-
Financial position										
Total current assets	195 343	162 384	-	12 959	116 923	116 923	875	-	-	-
Total non current assets		46 498	-	34 132	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total current liabilities	30 515	25 621	-	24 858	15 289	15 289	297	-	-	-
Total non current liabilities	32 758	30 158	-	15 651	18 802	18 802	-	-	-	-
Community wealth/Equity	176 274	158 314		6 581	34 165	34 165	579	-	-	-
Cash flows										
Net cash from (used) operating	(7 419)	(23 313)	-	(48 860)	(48 860)	(48 860)	-	-	-	-
Net cash from (used) investing	(2 032)	(1 643)	-	(6 085)	(6 085)	(6 085)	-	-	-	-
Net cash from (used) financing	-	(5 293)	-	(3 107)	(3 107)	(3 107)	-	-	-	-
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	196 747	166 498		64 565	64 565	64 565	617	-	-	-

<u>Cash backing/surplus reconciliation</u>											
Cash and investments available	190 825	411	160	-	(56 813)	116 923	116 923	14 875	-	-	-
Application of cash and investments	23 265	450	34	-	(6 085)	55 609	55 609	1 194	-	-	-

CHAPTER 8

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY



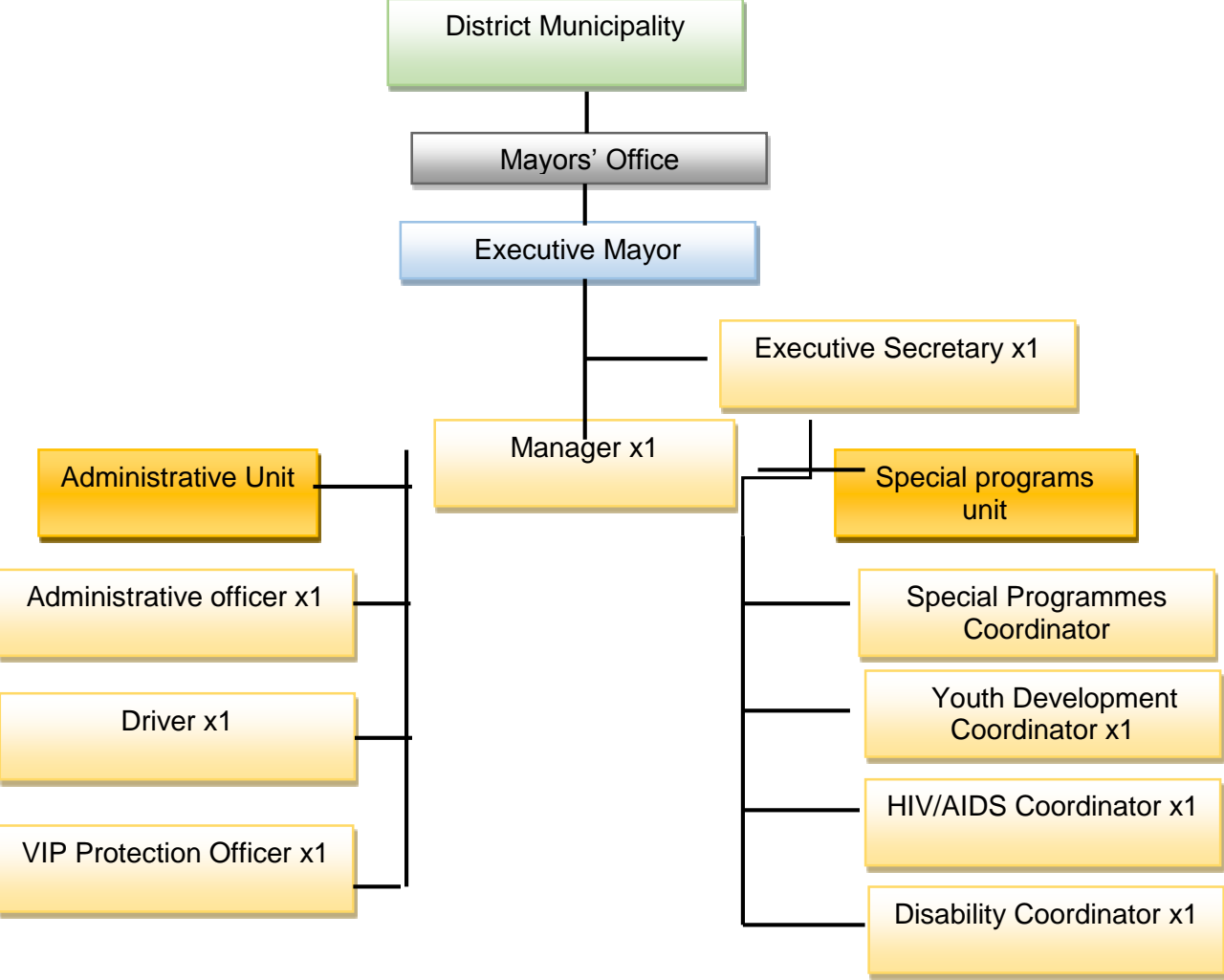
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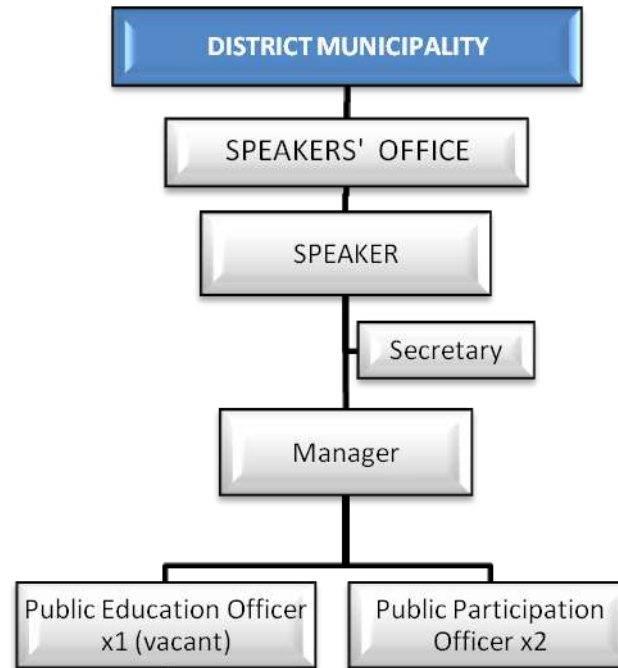
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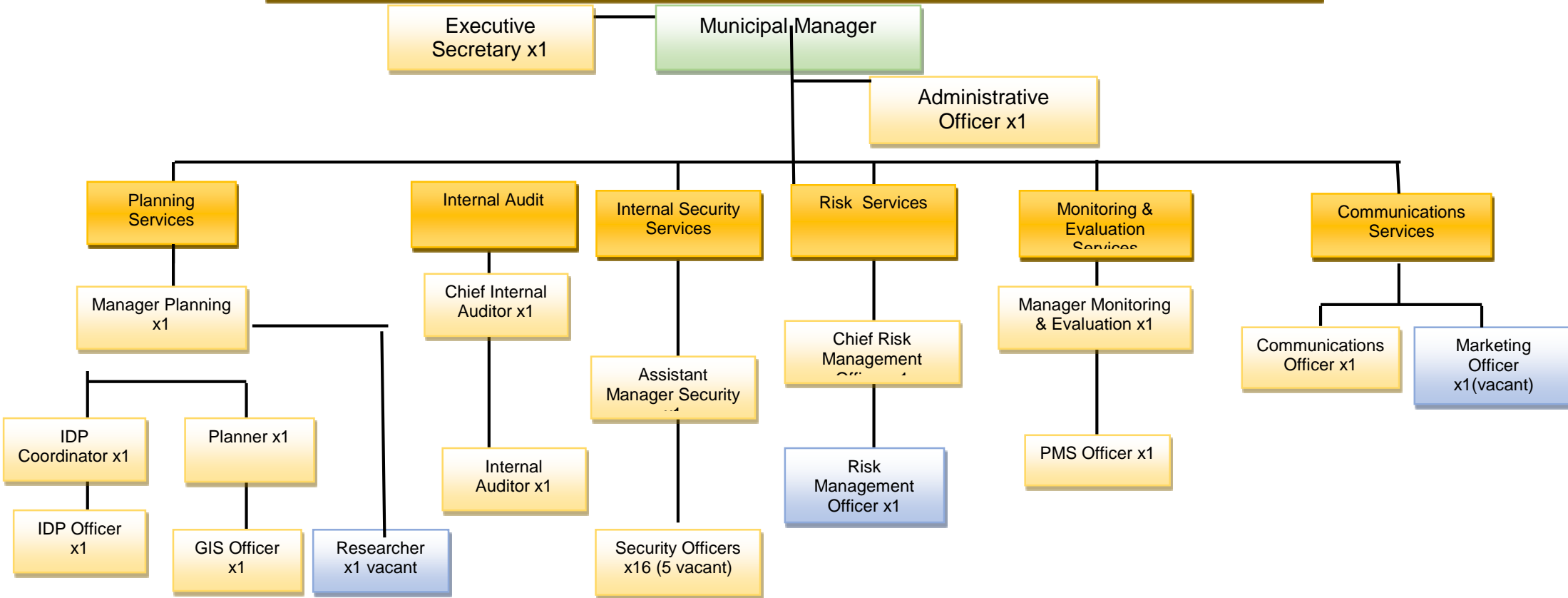
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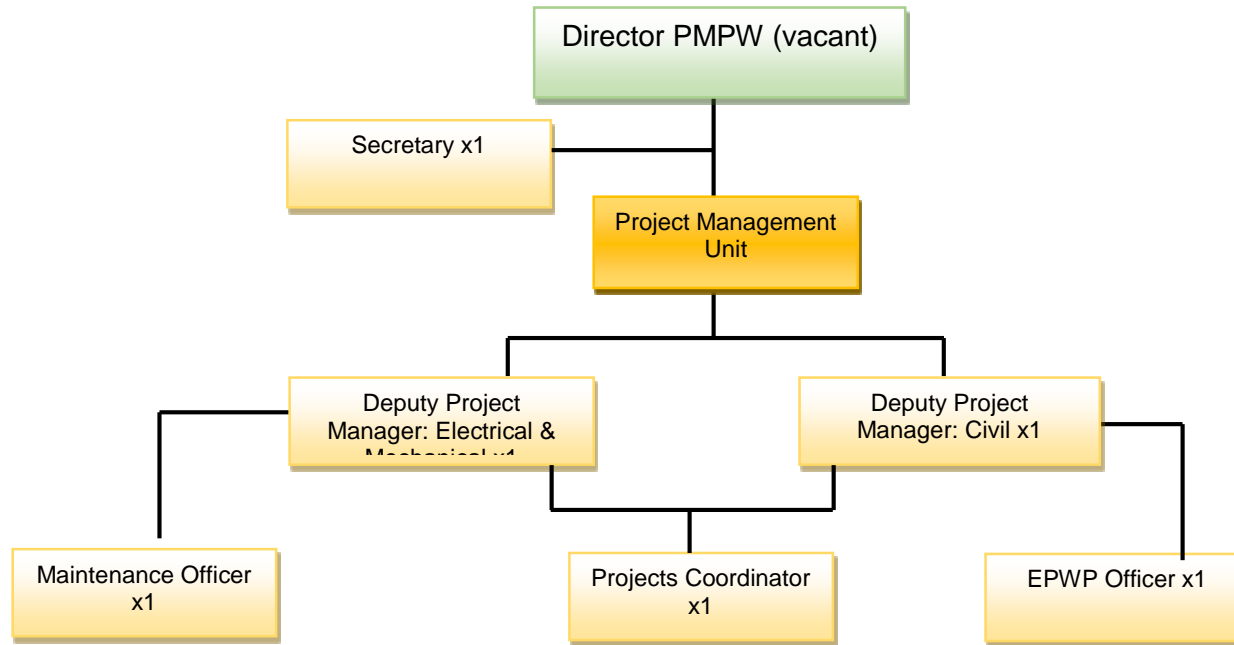
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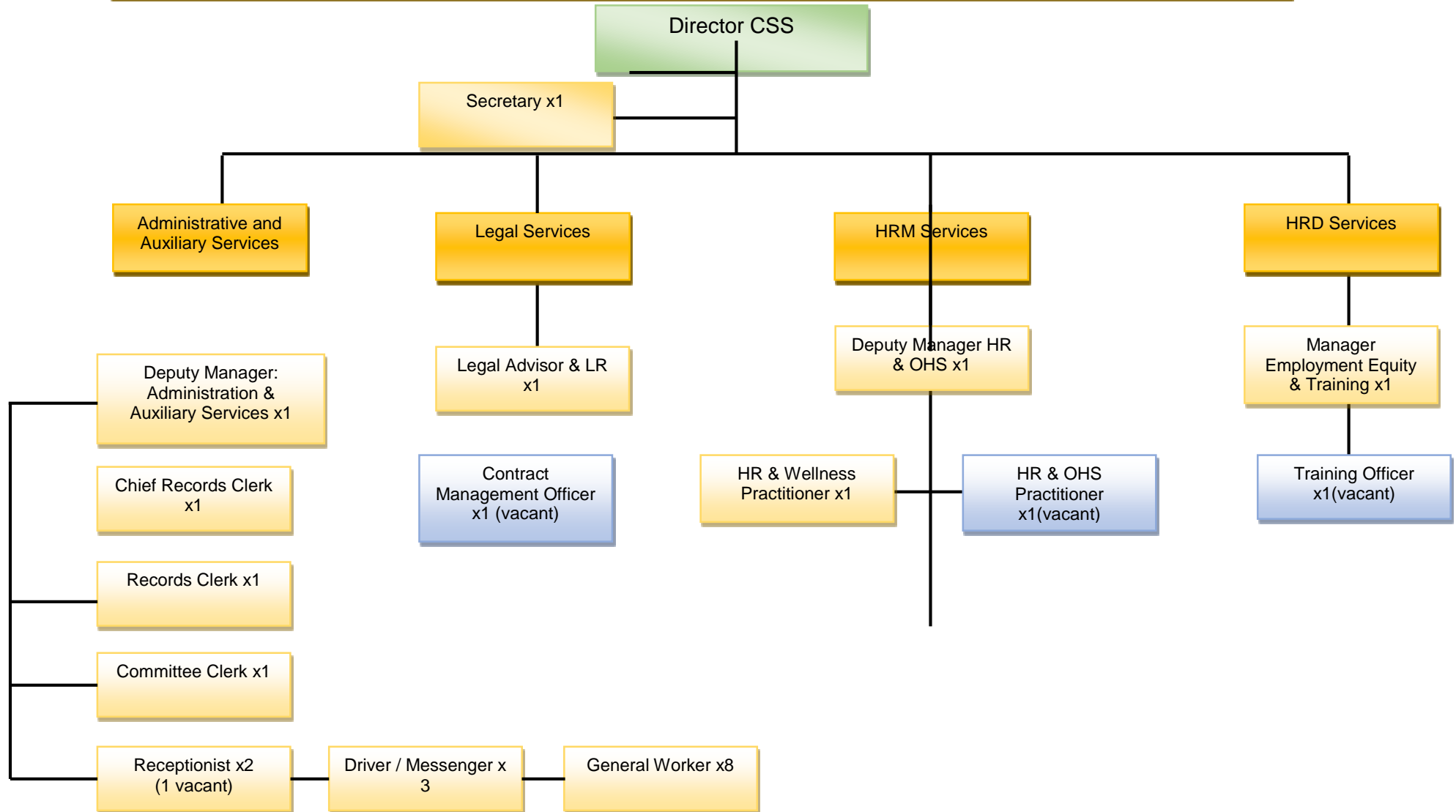
DEPARTMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL



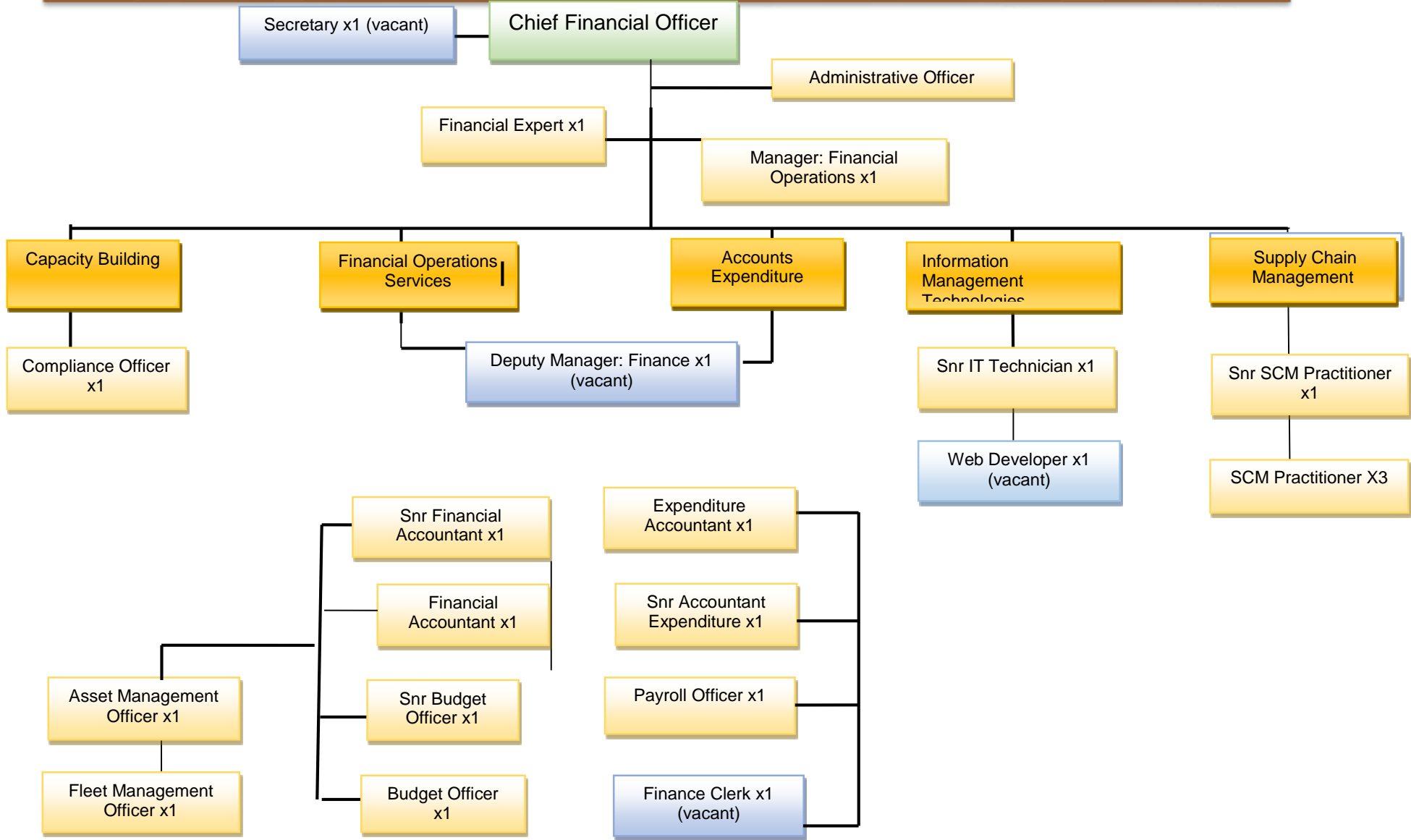
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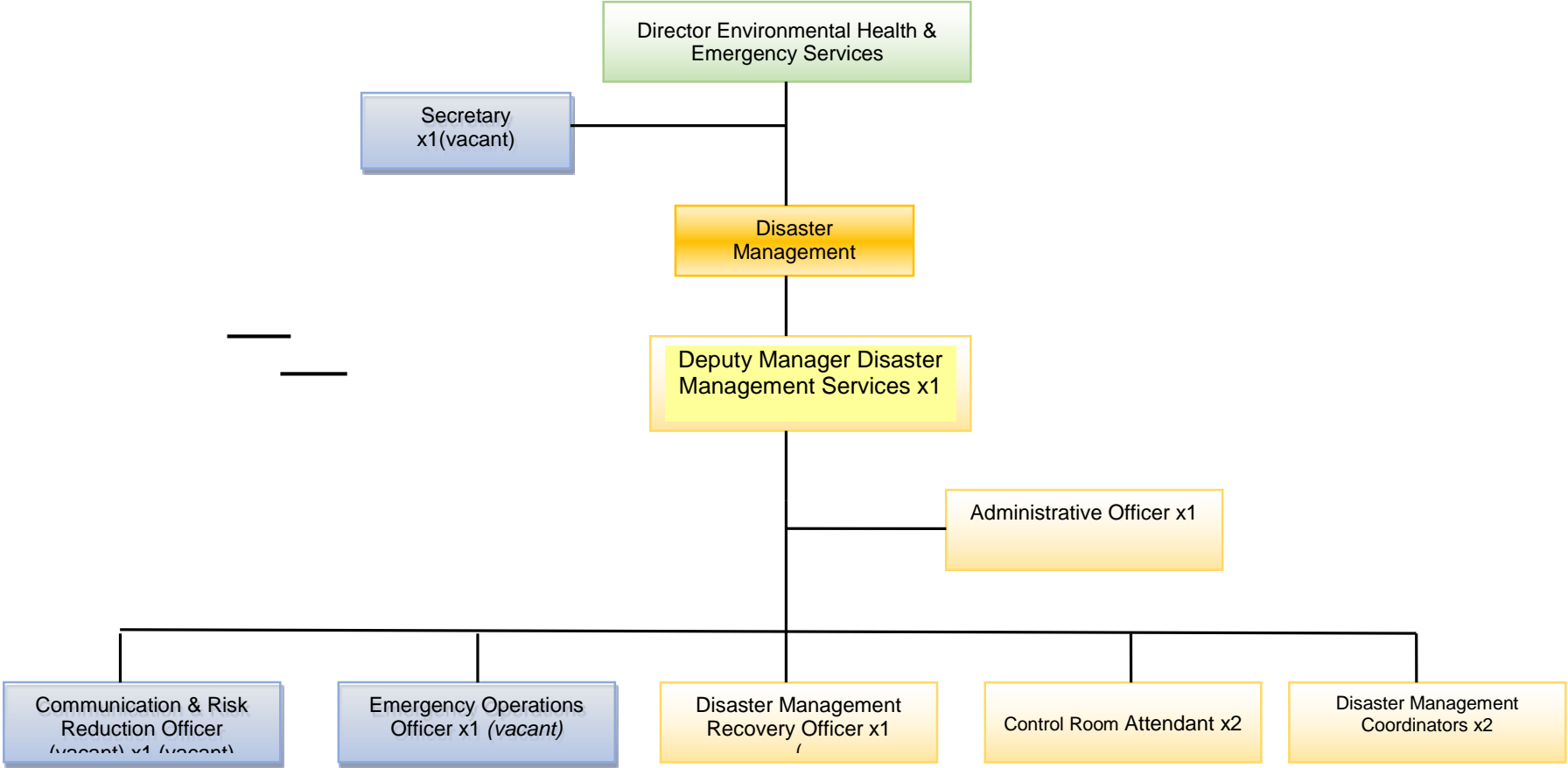
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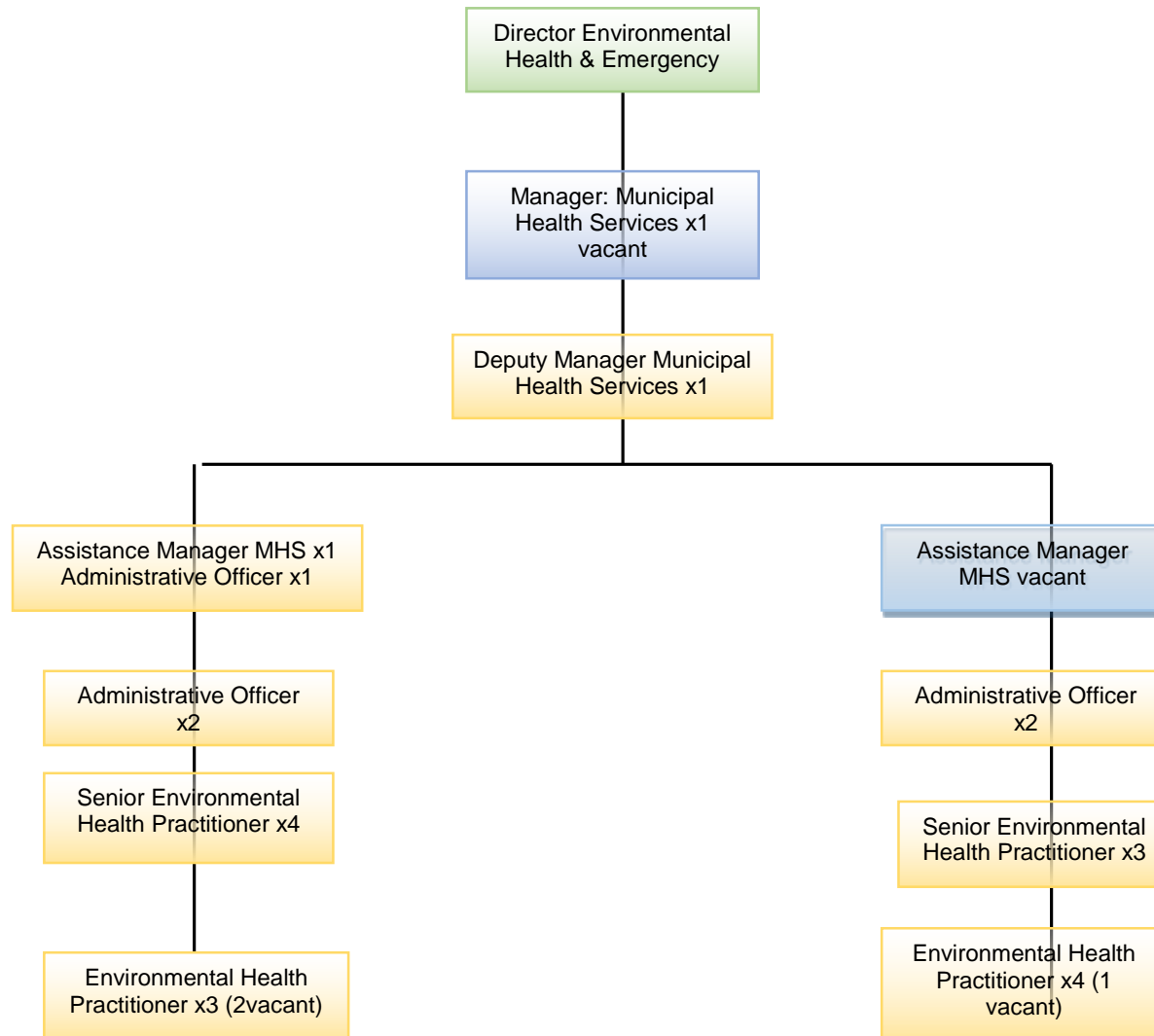
FINANCE DEPARTMENT



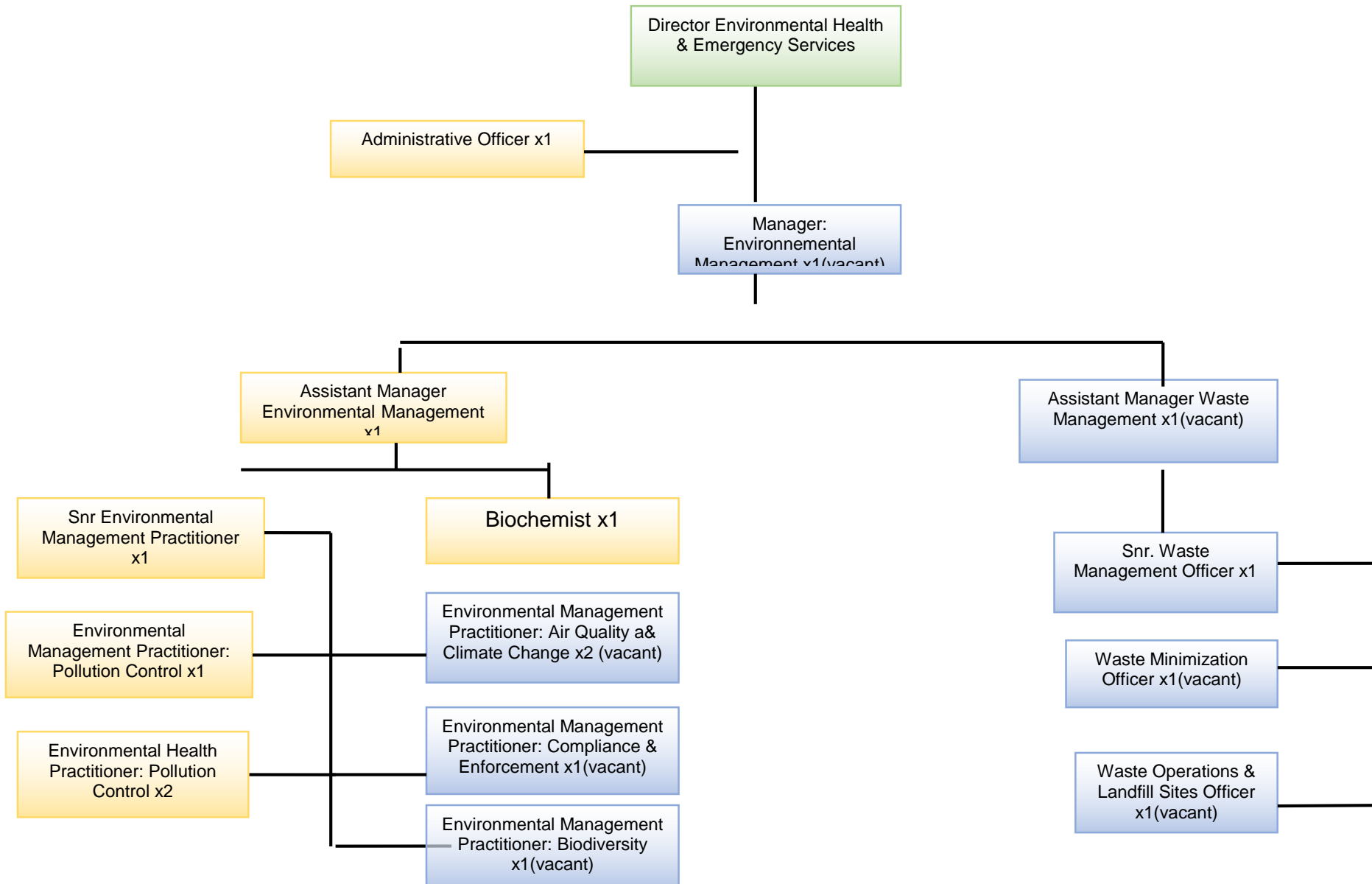
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND EMERGENCY SERVICE DEPARTMENT (1)



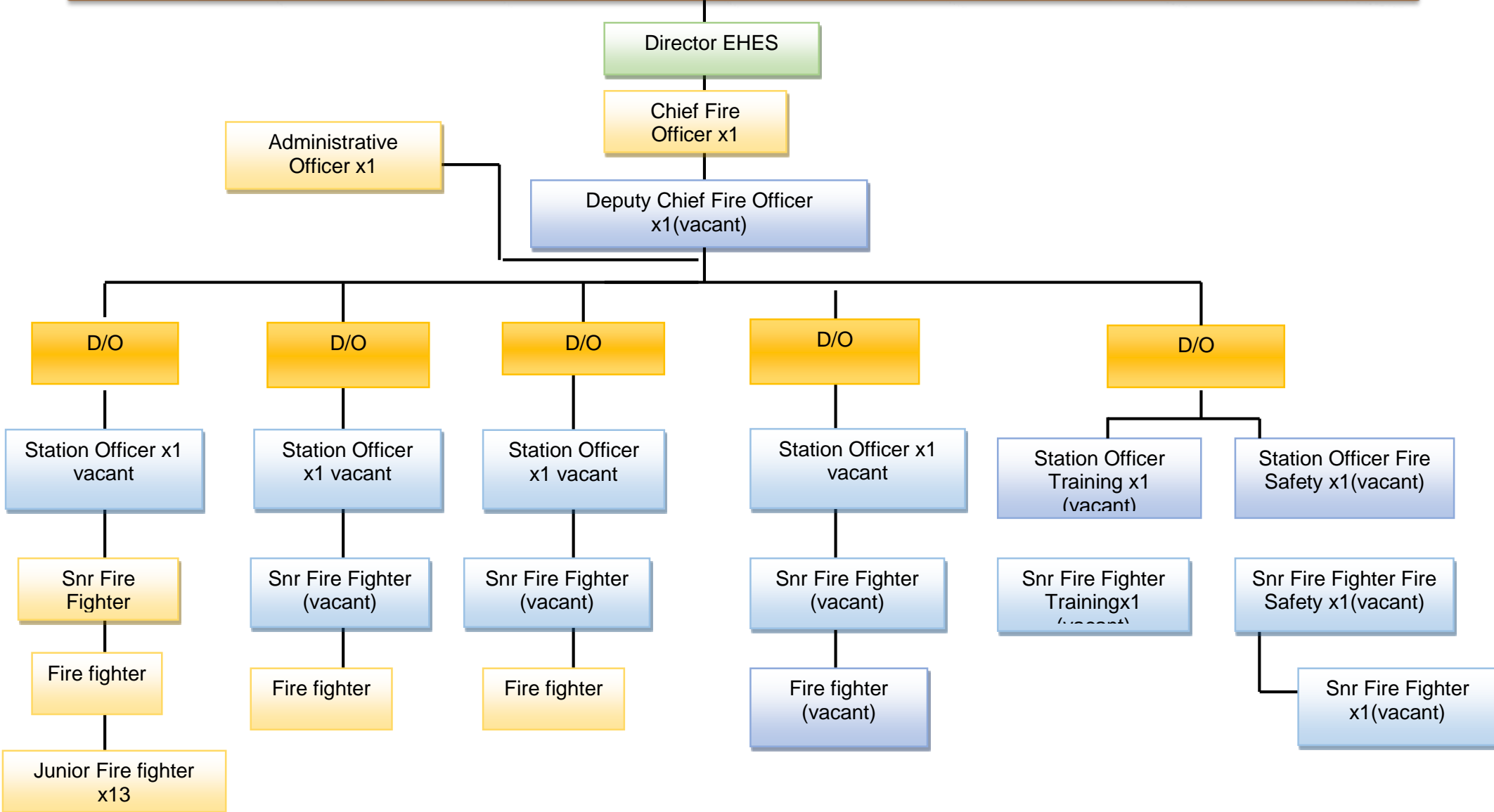
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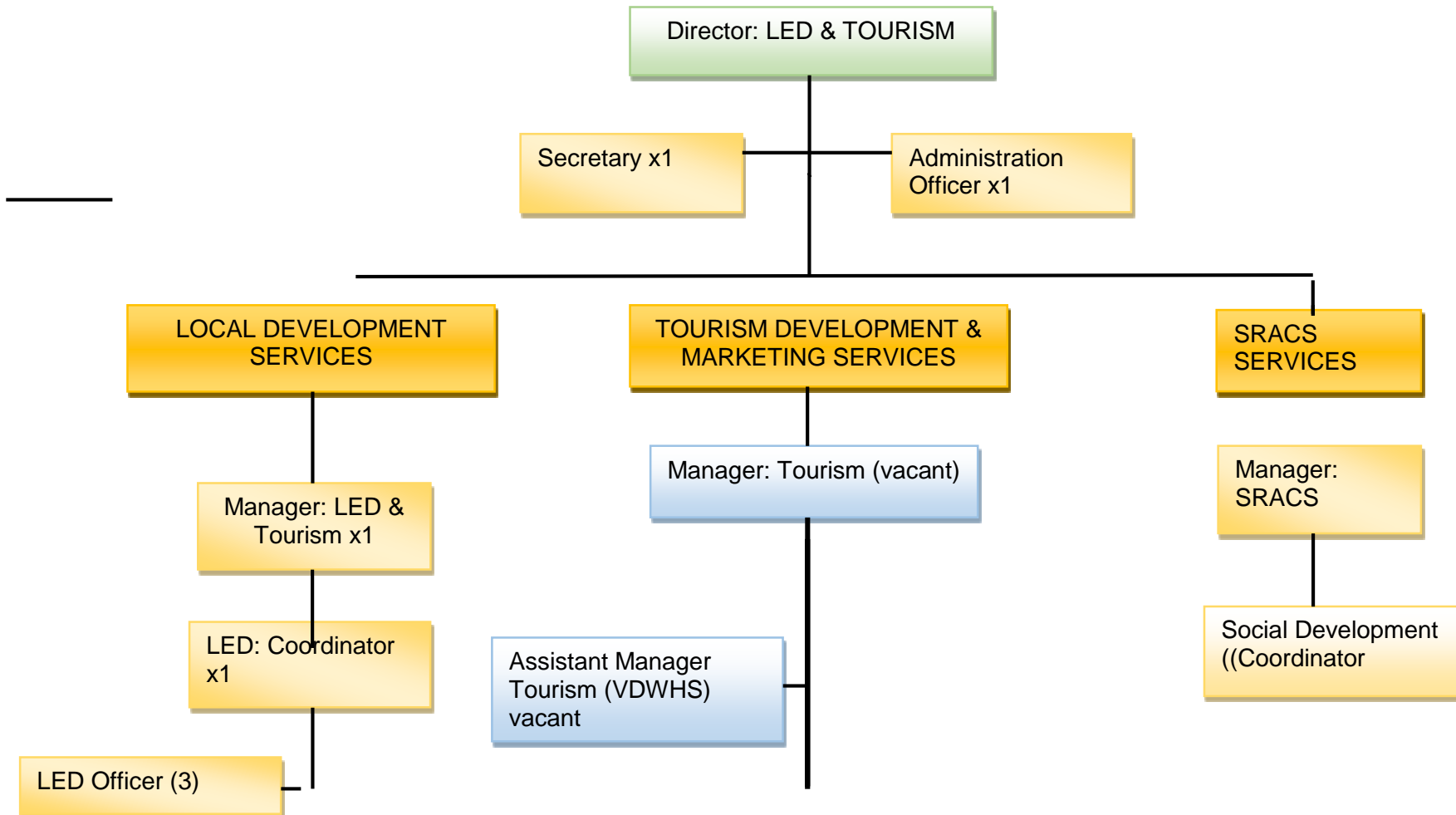
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND EMERGENCY SERVICE DEPARTMENT (3)



ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND EMERGENCY SERVICE DEPARTMENT (4)



LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM



1

CHAPTER 9

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

CHAPTER 10

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

A Municipal Spatial Development Framework is a legally required component of the Municipal Integrated Development Plan, which every Municipality in South Africa has to produce.

The 2011/2012 review is based on inputs as received from the following sources:

- The Fezile Dabi District Municipality IDP 2011/2012;
- Inputs from Officials from the Free State Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs; and
- Inputs from Fezile Dabi District Municipality (Sector Plan Inputs); and
- Stakeholders Meetings (Provincial Sector Departments, Local Municipalities and Officials from Fezile Dabi District Municipality).

In view of the restricted time-frame for the submission of the revised Spatial Development Framework, the following elements should be taken into consideration:

- The respective Local Municipal Spatial Development Framework was still under review and for such reason, the 2010/11 Local Spatial Development Framework's were used as an input;
- The Spatial Development Framework of Ngwathe Local Municipality has not been updated over the last 3 years; and
- No inputs could be obtained from other Provincial Sector Departments.

In view of the above aspects, the 2011/2012 Fezile Dabi District Municipality Spatial Development Framework was amended to address the respective inputs as outlined, but still needs to be further amended to incorporate inputs from the respective Local Municipalities and Provincial Sector Departments.

The Fezile Dabi District Municipality Spatial Development Framework fulfil the following relationship with the Local Municipalities:

- The Fezile Dabi District Municipality plays an coordinating and supportive function to the respective Local Municipality;
- It provides guiding principles in terms of future development;
- It integrates inputs and reduces duplication between the respective Local Municipalities; and
- It facilitates inputs from Provincial Departments which have an impact on the Local Municipalities.

1.2. Fezile Dabi District Municipality, Vision and Objectives

1.2.1. Vision

“Fezile Dabi District Municipality strives to be a leading Municipality in delivering effective, affordable and sustainable quality service to its communities”.

1.2.2. Mission

In order to achieve the set vision of the Municipality, the following mission statements have been identified:

- Promoting proper planning and implementation of projects and programmes;
- Setting standards;
- Being accountable;
- Communication;
- Capacity building of staff and communities;
- Having proper systems and processes; and
- Ensuring a sustainable, affordable and effective service delivery.

1.2.3. Objectives

Although a number of development objectives were identified in the Fezile Dabi District Municipality IDP only the objectives with a spatial implication is highlighted within the Spatial Development Framework. The objectives are as follows:

- Facilitate the provision of potable water and sanitation in the District;
- To ensure that Municipal Health Services are effectively and equitably provided in the Districts – Waste management, Sanitation;
- To support Local Municipalities with the provision of roads and storm water;
- To facilitate the provision of electricity in the District;
- To promote sustainable human settlements;
- To facilitate the provision of land for disadvantaged and emerging farmers;
- To effectively quantify and prioritize needs of service delivery;
- To create an environment that stimulates economic growth;
- To identify untapped agricultural opportunities;
- To promote and enhance the SMME sector in the District;
- To plan, coordinate and support sports, arts and culture; and
- To promote tourism in the District.

-

1.3. Purpose of the Spatial Development Framework

THE PURPOSE OF THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK IS TO:

- BE A STRATEGIC, INDICATIVE AND FLEXIBLE FORWARD-PLANNING TOOL WITH ITS MAIN AIM TO **GUIDE** PLANNING AND DECISIONS ON LAND DEVELOPMENT;
- DEVELOP AN **ARGUMENT OR APPROACH** TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA OF JURISDICTION WHICH IS CLEAR ENOUGH TO ALLOW DECISION-MAKERS TO DEAL WITH UNANTICIPATED / UNEXPECTED SITUATIONS;
- DEVELOP A **SPATIAL LOGIC** WHICH GUIDES PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT;
- ENSURE THE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL **SUSTAINABILITY** OF THE AREA;
- ESTABLISH **PRIORITIES** FOR PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT; AND
- IDENTIFY **SPATIAL PRIORITIES** AND PLACES WHERE PUBLIC-PRIVATE **PARTNERSHIPS** ARE POSSIBLE.

WITHIN THE RURAL CONTEXT IT IS NECESSARY TO ALSO DEAL SPECIFICALLY WITH NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ISSUES, LAND RIGHT ISSUES AND TENURE ARRANGEMENTS, LAND CAPABILITY, SUBDIVISION AND CONSOLIDATION OF FARMS AND THE PROTECTION OF PRIME AGRICULTURAL LAND.

1.4. Content of the Spatial Development Framework

THE CONTENT OF THIS FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT IS STRUCTURED AS FOLLOWS:

- **CHAPTER 1** SERVES AS AN INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY;
- **CHAPTER 2** COVERS THE LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS, IN NATIONAL, PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL CONTEXT, WHICH PROVIDES THE TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK;
- **CHAPTER 3** GIVES AN OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT SITUATION IN THE FEZILE DABI DISTRICT WITH REGARDS TO ASPECTS SUCH AS SOCIO-ECONOMIC, DEMOGRAPHIC, INFRASTRUCTURE, ENVIRONMENT, URBANISED AREAS, RURAL AREAS, ETC.;
- **CHAPTER 4** SUMMARISES THE DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS;
- **CHAPTER 5** COVERS THE PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DIRECTIVES;
- **CHAPTER 6** REFERS TO THE ALIGNMENT WITH ADJACENT MUNICIPAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK'S;
- **CHAPTER 7** REFERS TO THE SECTOR PLANS (SPATIAL IMPACT);
- **CHAPTER 8** COVERS THE FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK;
- **CHAPTER 9** DEALS WITH THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK ALIGNMENT WITH OBJECTIVES, PROJECTS AND AREAS OF INTERVENTION.

1.5. THE STUDY AREA: FEZILE DABI (SEE MAP 1 A AND B)

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IS ONE OF THE FIVE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY LOCATED WITHIN THE FREE STATE PROVINCE. IT COMPRISE OF FOUR LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES, WHICH ARE: METSIMAHOLO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, MAFUBE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, MOQHAKA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY AND NGWATHE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY OF WHICH THE COMPOSITION OF EACH OF THE RESPECTIVE MUNICIPALITIES IS INDICATED IN TABLE 1.1. THE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY MEASURES A TOTAL OF 21301 SQUARE KILOMETRES IN EXTENT AND IS BORDERED BY THE VAAL DAM AND VAAL RIVER TO THE NORTH WHICH ALSO SERVES AS A BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE FREE STATE, GAUTENG AND NORTH WEST PROVINCE.

TABLE 1.1: URBAN CENTRES IN FEZILE DABI DM

Mafube Local Municipality	Metsimaholo Local Municipality	Moqhaka Local Municipality	Ngwathe Local Municipality
Frankfort/ Namahadi	Sasolburg/ Zamdela	Kroonstad/Maokeng	Parys/Tumahole
Villiers/ Qalabotjha	Deneysville/Refengkgotso	Viljoenskroon/ Rammulotsi	Heilbron/Phiritona
Cornelia/Ntswanatsatsi	Oranjeville/Metsimaholo	Steynsrus/ Matlwangtlwang	Koppies/Kwawatsi
Tweeling/Mafahlaneng			Vredefort/Mokwallo
			Edenville/Ngwathe

Source: Department of Local Government and Housing Free State

Chapter 2: legal framework

2. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.1. Introduction

In order to guide spatial development within Fezile Dabi District Municipality, attention should first be given to National and Provincial Guidelines, applicable to spatial development.

The Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (2000) requires that a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) be reflected as part of a Municipality's Integrated Development Plan (Section 26(e)). In Section 35(2), the Act states that the Spatial Development Framework prevails over plans as defined in Section 1 of the Physical Planning Act, 1991 (Act 125 of 1991). The Planning and Development Act of 2003 spell out the minimum elements that must be included in a Spatial Development Framework. It also proposes that the Spatial Development Framework operate as an indicative plan, whereas the detailed administration of land development and land use changes is dealt with by a Land Use Management Scheme. It thus provides a direct legal link between the Spatial Development Framework (with its forward planning focus) and the Land Use Management Scheme (which serves development control functions). This link is the key to successful local spatial planning, land use management and land development.

The Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (August 2001) provide further detail on what the Spatial Development Framework must achieve and what it must contain. It, however, focuses on detail that is different from that covered in the White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use Management. The Regulations highlight that the Spatial Development Framework must give effect to DFA principles. They draw attention to the need for strategies and policies; guidelines for Land Use Management Systems (LUMS); a capital investment framework; strategic assessment of environmental impacts; programmes and projects; a visual representation of the desired spatial form.

2.2. National and Provincial Legislation and Policies

The most prominent National - and Provincial Legislation and Policies applicable to Spatial Planning is summarised in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: National and Provincial Legislation and Policies

Applicable Legislation	Reference to Spatial Planning
<i>Development Facilitation Act, 67 of 1995</i>	The main purpose of this act was to streamline the decision-making processes of local government regarding planning and development. In terms of the DFA, the Chapter 1 principals are crucial for guiding rural and urban development.
<i>Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998</i>	The purpose of this legislation includes the primary aspects for the establishment of municipalities in accordance with the requirements relating to categories and types of municipalities.
<i>Environmental Conservation Act, 73 of 1989</i>	This act was passed to provide for the effective protection and controlled utilization of the environment and for matters incidental thereto.
<i>National Environmental Management Act, 107 of 1998</i>	The main purpose of this legislation is to provide for co-operative environmental governance by establishing principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment, institutions that will promote co-operative governance and procedures for coordinating environmental functions exercised by organs of state; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

Applicable Legislation	Reference to Spatial Planning
<i>Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000</i>	The main purpose of this act is to empower local government to move progressively towards the social and economical upliftment of communities and to provide basic services to all residents, especially the poor and disadvantaged.
<i>Government Gazette No.22605 of 2001 (Municipal Systems Act, 2000 and Municipal Planning Performance Management Regulations 2001)</i>	The objectives of a Spatial Development Framework of an Integrated Development Plan are specified in the Government Gazette No. 22605 dated 24 August 2001.
<i>AsgiSA – Accelerated Shared and Growth Initiative</i>	AsgiSA – Guiding development initiatives focusing on Infrastructure Programmes, Land Use and Regulations.
<i>NSDP – National Spatial Development Perspective (2007)</i>	<p>Ensures shared understanding of national space economy (Spatial Restructuring, Service Backlogs, Growth Nodes) and provides normative principles for development planning.</p> <p>The following development categories have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovation and Experimentation; • Production – high value differentiated goods; • Production – labour intensive; • Public Services and Administration; • Retail and Services; • Tourism.

Applicable Legislation	Reference to Spatial Planning
<i>Free State Growth and Development Strategy (2005-2014)</i>	<p>The following strategies have been identified (Refer to Chapter 5):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic growth, development and unemployment; • Social and human development; • Justice and crime prevention; • Efficient governance and administration.
<i>Free State Spatial Development Framework (2009 Draft)</i>	<p>The following spatial framework structuring elements have been identified (Refer to Chapter 5):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centres; • Nodes; • Hubs; • Transportation Corridors; • Development Corridors; • Zones.
<i>White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use Management, 2001</i>	<p>Amongst others, which have been covered in other mentioned pieces, the indication of major movement routes.</p>
<i>Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001</i>	<p>Incorporate the Spatial Development Framework into the Municipal IDP and Public Participation.</p>

2.3. Summary of Key Issues and Principles for Spatial Planning Linked to Sectoral Categories

Table 2.2 provides a summary of the key issues and principles, as derived from the respective legislation and policy documents linked to Sectoral Categories to be considered during the preparation of Spatial Development Frameworks.

Table 2.2: Key Issue and Principles linked to Sectoral Categories

Sectoral Category	Sub-Category	Key Issue and Principles
A) Physical	A1: Land Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote more compact development of urban areas. • Limit urban sprawl. • Correction of historically distorted spatial patterns. • Promote integrated land development in rural and urban areas in support of each other. • Development and planning shall promote efficient and rapid development. • Development shall provide systems to manage the use of land to give effect to spatial development policies and to provide legal protection of land and development rights. • Indicate the desired patterns of land use in the Municipality. • Address spatial reconstruction of the Municipality. • Provide strategic guidance in respect of location and nature of development. • Set out basic guidelines for a Land Use Management System in the Municipality. • Development shall promote the integration of social, economic, environmental, institutional, infrastructural and spatial aspects of the development. • Identify programmes and projects for the development of land within the Municipality.
	A2: Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicate a strategic assessment of the environmental impact within a Municipal area. • Protection of agricultural resources. • Preserving of natural resources. • Safe utilization of land by considering biophysical factors.
	A3: Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development shall optimize the use of existing engineering infrastructure. • Promote convenient access to infrastructure.
	A4: Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote for the development of formal and informal settlements. • Discourage the illegal occupation of land.
	A5: Visual Representation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicate where public and private land development and infrastructure investment should take place. • Indicate desired or undesired utilization of space in a particular area. • Identify areas where strategic intervention is required.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas where priority spending is required.
B) Economic		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the participation of all sectors of the economy and promote partnerships as to maximize development. • Economic growth should be explored in areas with a medium to high resource base and high human need. • Economic development should be supported by infrastructure investment where there is already a medium to high level of economic activity and where resource potential is medium to high.
C) Social		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development shall optimize the use of existing social infrastructure.
D) Financial		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable development within the fiscal means of the Municipality. • Set out a capital investment framework for the Municipalities development programme.
E) Institutional		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial Development has to inform, and be informed by the planning of other spheres of government, including sectoral /departmental planning of line agencies. • Mutual alignment between National and Provincial principles, planning requirements, local needs and resources must be conducted in the spirit of co-operative governance. • Development and planning shall promote sustainable development within the institutional and administrative means of the Municipality and Province. • Meet the basic needs of all citizens in an affordable way. • Municipalities shall provide clear laws and procedures; and access to information, promoting trust and acceptance among those likely to be affected by it. • Planning and development procedures and discussions shall be consistent with the general principles as set out in National and Provincial Legislation. • Development shall give equal opportunities to all persons to actively, participate, object or make representations and appeal in matters of development thereby promoting decision making in the public interest. • Set out objectives that reflect the spatial form of the Municipality. • Align with the Spatial Development Frameworks of neighbouring Municipalities. • Development shall ensure that organs of state co-ordinate the interests of

		<p>the various sections involved in or affected by development so as to minimize capacity demands on scarce resources.</p>
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CHAPTER 3: SITUATION ANALYSIS

3. SITUATION ANALYSIS

3.1. Socio-Economic and Demographic Overview

3.1.1. Population and Density

The District Municipality is approximately 21 301 square kilometres in extent, with a population of 474 089 persons, 149 095 households, and an average household size of 3.2 people. This population is distributed at an average density of 22.3 people/km² which reflects a low population pattern. This trend is largely owing to the extent of the rural area.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality has the highest population density at 90 people/km², followed by Moqhaka Local Municipality (21.5 persons/km²), Ngwathe Local Municipality (13/5 persons/km²) and Mafube Local Municipality (11.7 persons/km²).

Table 3.1 provides a profile of the population figures, average household size and density within the District.

Table 3.1: Population, Distribution and Density, 2007

Municipal Area	Number of people	Number of House -holds	Average house -hold size	Area (km²)	Population Density per km²
Fezile Dabi	474 089	149 095	3.2	21 301	22.3
Mafube	53 722	14 005	3.8	4 604.4	11.7
Metsimaholo	154 658	37 320	4	1717.1	90.1
Ngwathe	95 187	32 872	2.9	7055	13.5
Moqhaka	170 522	64 898	2.6	7 924.6	21.5

Source: Community Survey 2007

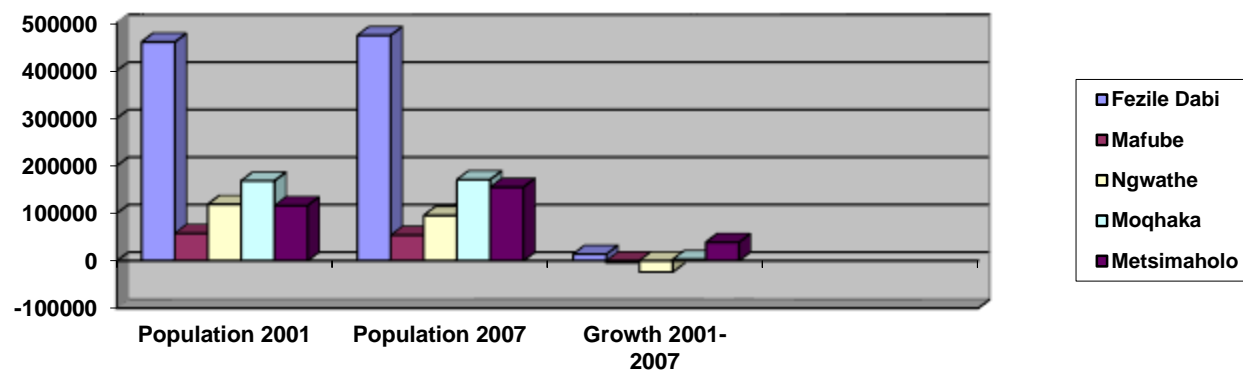
From Table 3.1, the conclusions are as follows:

- Moqhaka Local Municipality represents the largest population (36%) followed by Metsimaholo Local Municipality (33%), Ngwathe Local Municipality (20%) and Mafube Local Municipality (11%);
- The average household size within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality is 3.2 persons;
- The population density is the highest in Metsimaholo Local Municipality (90 persons/km²) with the average of the District, only 22.3 persons per ha.

3.1.1.1. Population Growth between 2001 and 2007

The population growth between 2001 and 2007 within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality only calculates to 13 773 persons, as indicated in Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1: Population growth (2001-2007)



Source: Community Survey 2007

From Figure 3.1 it is evident that the Municipalities of Mafube and Ngwathe experienced negative growth levels between 2001 and 2007 with Ngwathe being the most affected of the Municipalities, with a decrease of 23 623 persons. Metsimaholo Local Municipality had the largest growth of 38 703 persons.

3.1.1.2. Age and Gender Distribution

The age and gender distribution reflects important information regarding the spatial needs of the population. It is reflecting the life stages and anticipated demand for specific needs which should spatially be provided for Table 3.2 indicates the age and gender distribution within the District.

Table 3.2: Age and Gender Distribution - Local Municipal Areas, 2006

Gender	Mafube	Metsimaholo	Ngwathe	Moqhaka	Fezile Dabi
Male	47.73%	51.98%	47.46%	51.60%	50%
Female	52.27%	48.02%	52.54%	48.40%	50%
Age Breakdown	Mafube	Metsimaholo	Ngwathe	Moqhaka	Fezile Dabi
0-4	10.14	8.90	9.19	8.36	8.9

5-19	38.03	28.94	34.26	30.00	31.8
20-29	16.57	20.99	16.74	17.65	18.1
30-49	20.56	28.46	22.28	28.55	25.9
50-64	8.53	8.11	9.68	9.33	9
Over 65	5.61	3.43	6.84	4.91	5.2
Age Unknown	0.57	1.18	1.01	1.20	1.1

Source: Demarcation Board 2006

Deriving from Table 3.2, the conclusions are as follows:

- The gender distribution is equal between males and females.
- The dominant age groups influencing spatial planning is between 5-19, 20-29 and 30-49 years of age.
- The District's population is also characterised with a relative large segment of youth (under the age of 19), which comprise 40.7% of the population.

Based on the age breakdown of the District Municipality, it is evident that the population structure is “young” which is prevalent in a developing country. With the “young” age structure, it is evident that the demand for housing, social facilities and job creation will increase.

3.1.2. Economic Indicators

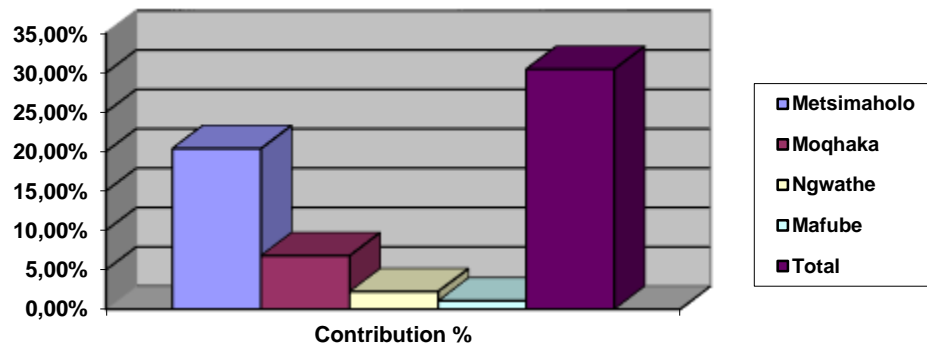
The economic indicators for the Fezile Dabi District Municipality and the respective Municipalities are as follows:

3.1.2.1. Gross Value Added (GVA)

The Fezile Dabi District Municipality is the second largest contributor, after Motheo District Municipality, to the Free State economy with 30.46%. The GVA is measured in terms of the value of goods and services produced in an area or sector of the economy (Global Insight, 2007).

The GVA per Municipality to the Free State economy is indicated in Figure 3.2:

Figure 3.2: GVA Contribution per Local Municipality



Source: Global Insight, 2007

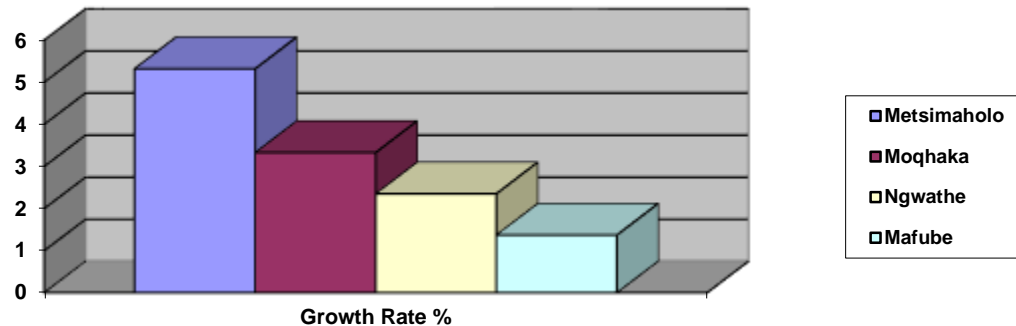
From the above Figure, it is evident that Metsimaholo Local Municipality is the largest contribution in the District, followed by Moqhaka Local Municipality, Ngwathe Local Municipality and Mafube Local Municipality.

3.1.2.2. Growth Rate

Based on the research by Global Insight, 2007 it was found that the Fezile Dabi District Municipality had the largest growth rate of all the Municipalities with 5.32% between 2000 and 2007, with a growth rate of 7.43% alone in 2007.

The average growth rate of the respective Municipalities between 2000 and 2007 is indicated in Figure 3.3.

Figure 3.3: Growth Rate (2000-2007)



Source: Global Insight (2007)

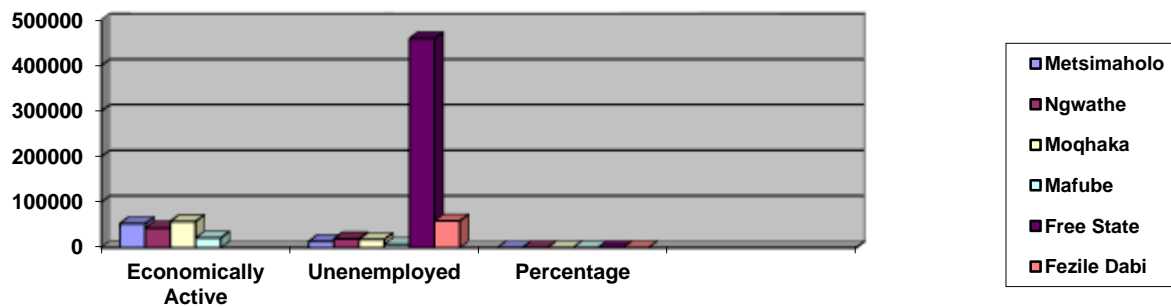
From the above Figure it is evident that Metsimaholo Local Municipality had an above average growth rate, a comparison to other areas.

3.1.2.3. Unemployment Rate (See Map 2)

The average unemployment rate in 2007 within Fezile Dabi District Municipality was 33.6%, in comparison with the 41.3% of the Free State Province.

The unemployment rate per Municipality is indicated in Figure 3.4.

Figure 3.4: Unemployment per Local Municipality (2007)



Source: Global Insight 2007

It is evident that the District is in need of a proper development strategy in order to create employment opportunities, in order to reduce unemployment and associated poverty. It is important that the municipal areas with the highest unemployment rate should be targeted as key areas for development intervention- Mafube and Ngwathe Local Municipalities.

3.1.2.4. Economic Structure and Sectoral Growth Rates

The sectoral structure of an economy is a good indication of its diversification and dependency on a particular sector. The analysis covers the broad economic sectors, as well as the manufacturing industries.

A) Sector Contribution in the Economy of Fezile Dabi District Municipality in Comparison with the Province

The economic sector contribution to the economy of the District is very important in the understanding of the challenges faced by the economy in general. Table 3.3 is analysing the contribution of the each sector in the economy of the region.

Table 3.3: Sector Percentage Contribution in the economy of the region

Economic Sector	Fezile Dabi		Free State	
	1996	2004	1996	2004
Agriculture	6.2	3.5	6.5	4.3
Mining	5.4	4.4	13.5	8.0
Manufacturing	45.8	51.7	21.0	25.0
Construction	4.3	2.5	4.0	3.0
Water	4.5	3.7	3.4	2.8
Transport	5.2	6.6	7.7	10.9
Trade	7.6	7.5	12.2	13.7
Finance	7.0	6.8	11.3	11.2
Community Services	13.9	13.5	20.5	20.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Quantec Database, 2004

The dominant position of manufacturing sector in respect of the economy of the District should be noted. Overall, about 45.8% of the District's economic output is generated in manufacturing and is followed by community services at 13.9%. The rest are contributing relatively low compared to the aforementioned sectors.

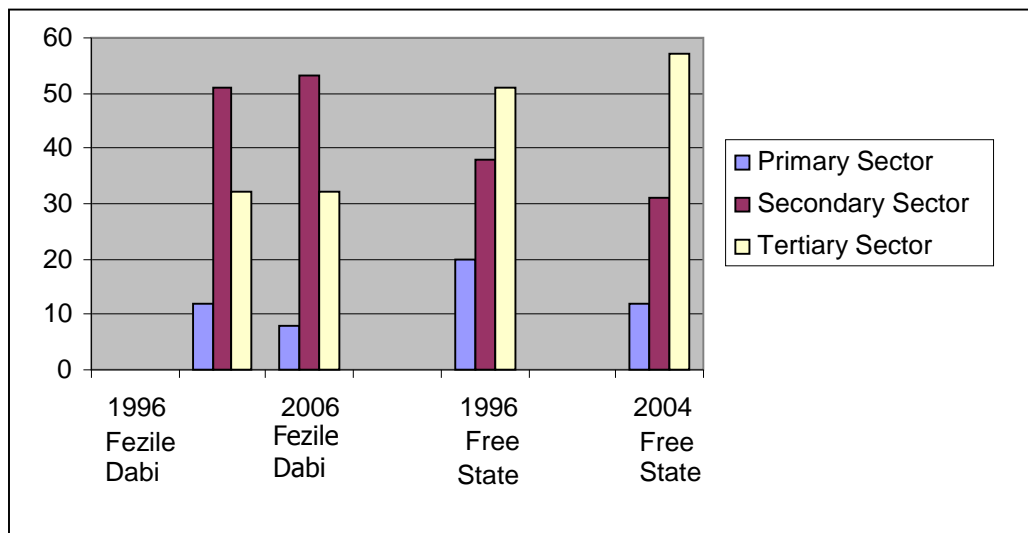
The following should be noted in respect of the sectoral contributions:

- The relative contributions of agriculture have decreased rapidly, more significantly in the District than in the Province. Whilst one should caution against assessing this sector on the information of single years, the declining importance of agriculture in the economies should nevertheless be acknowledged.
- A second important comparison in the data is the importance of manufacturing in the Fezile Dabi region. Almost a quarter of the economy in Fezile Dabi District Municipality depends on manufacturing, where the petro-chemical industry is dominant in Metsimaholo Local Municipality.
- Sectors in which remarkable proportional gains are reported are trade, transport and community services.

B) Relative Economic Contribution

The relative contribution of the District's economy to the economy of the Free State is illustrated in terms of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in Figure 3.5.

Figure 3.5: Sector Contribution in the economy



Source: GDS of the Free State Province, 2007

Figure 3.5 indicates the relative contribution of the broad economic sectors in Fezile Dabi District Municipality, in comparison with the Free State Province, 1996 and 2004.

The following comments should be made in respect of the above two figures:

- The primary sector (owing to the declining importance of agriculture) declined in Fezile Dabi District Municipality over the period under consideration. The secondary sector stayed more or less the same, while there was an increase in the proportional share of the tertiary sector.
- In comparison with the Free State Province suggests that the economy in Fezile Dabi District Municipality reflects the trends current in the Free State. The primary sector in Fezile Dabi is, however larger than that of the Free State.

C) Main sectors GGP and growth rates

The Fezile Dabi District Municipality economy comprises 53.1% of the tertiary sector, 45.2% of the secondary sector and 1.7% of the primary sector. The economy's Tress index, i.e. diversification level, is 59.1 points out of 100. It shows that the District's economy is relatively dependant on the performance of specific sectors. The economy of Fezile Dabi District Municipality is highly dependant on the manufacturing sector, as it contributes 39.3% to the District's GGP. The service sector is the second largest (19.2%) followed by the trade (15.2%) and financial services (11.6%) sectors.

Table 3.4: Fezile Dabi Economic Structure, 2006

Sector	Contribution
Agriculture	0.5%
Services	19.2%
Finance	11.6%
Transport	7.1%
Trade	15.2%
Construction	3.9%
Electricity and Water	3.1%
Manufacturing	38.2%
Mining	1.3%

Sources: Urban Econ 2006

3.1.2.5. Economic Growth Potential

An attempt was made to identify sectors that offer economic growth potential based on the analyses conducted. The identification of sectoral potential to grow in the future based on the following three indicators:

- GGP growth rate;
- Employment; and
- Labour productivity growth rate.

Table 3.5: Fezile Dabi main sector growth potential

Fezile Dabi (2000-2006)				
Main Sectors	GGP Growth Rate	Employment Growth Rate	Productivity Growth Rate	Development Potential
Agriculture	-6.1%	1.3%	-7.3%	Weak
Mining	-6.9%	-4.9%	-2.2%	Weak
Manufacturing	1.3%	-1.2%	2.5%	Medium
Electricity and Water	0.9%	3.6%	-2.6%	Medium
Construction	3.8%	1.4%	2.4%	Strong
Trade	3.3%	2.9%	0.3%	Strong
Transport	5.1%	5.8%	-0.7%	Medium
Financial services	5.6%	9.7%	-3.8%	Medium
Community services	-0.1%	0.2%	-0.3%	Weak

Source: Urban Econ, 2006

Table 3.5 indicates the economic growth potential among the main sectors in the Fezile Dabi District Municipality. As highlighted in the last column Table 3.5, the following main sectors in the Fezile Dabi District Municipality have sound potential for growth in the future:

- Construction; and
- Trade.

3.1.2.6. Commercial/Industrial Characteristics within Urban Concentrations

A) Business/Commercial

The majority of the historically advantaged areas have well defined Central Business Districts although the hierarchical classification varies between the respective Towns.

Central Business Districts (CBD's) are classified in terms of extent, specialised goods offered, level of service provided (higher order vs. lower order), population, Provincial and sub-regional significance, level of service, transport and density of goods and products.

In terms of a hierarchical classification, the respective CBD's can be classified as follows:

- **1st Order**
 - Kroonstad
 - Sasolburg
- **2nd Order**
 - Heilbron
 - Parys
 - Frankfort
- **3rd Order**
 - Viljoenskroon
 - Steynsrus
 - Deneysville
 - Oranjeville
 - Vredefort
 - Edenville
 - Koppies
 - Villiers
 - Cornelia
 - Tweeling

The historically disadvantaged areas have generally poorly defined CBD's and are characterized by the following:

- Poorly defined CBD's;
- Fragmented uses throughout residential areas;
- Businesses along transportation routes; and
- Lower order activities (limited specialized services and limited choice).

B) Industry

The majority of the industrial areas are located within or in close proximity to historically advantaged areas. Although some light industrial areas have been provided within historically disadvantaged areas, the development thereof is latent.

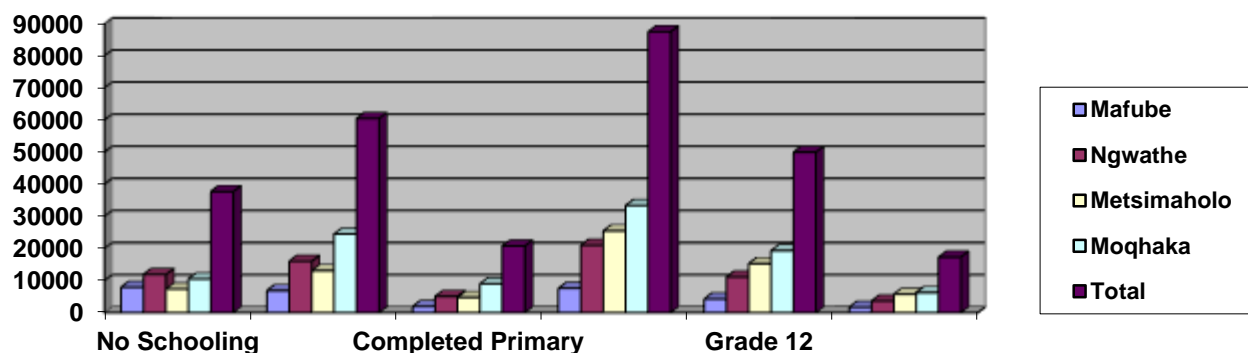
There is a need for industrial land to be developed within Sasolburg and Heilbron with industrial land still available within Villiers, Zamdela, Parys, Koppies, Vredefort, Makwallo and Viljoenskroon

Social Indicators

3.1.3.1. Education (See Map 3)

The level of education also serves as an indicator for development. The level of education indicates the ability of the population to be employed, or to be trained to become employed - in order to earn an income. Furthermore, the level of education also reflects the level of self-worth and self-improvement, reflected by the tendency of higher education. Figure 3.6 indicates the level of education on a local municipal level.

Figure 3.6: Level of Education - Local Municipal Areas, 2002



Source: Demarcation Board 2002

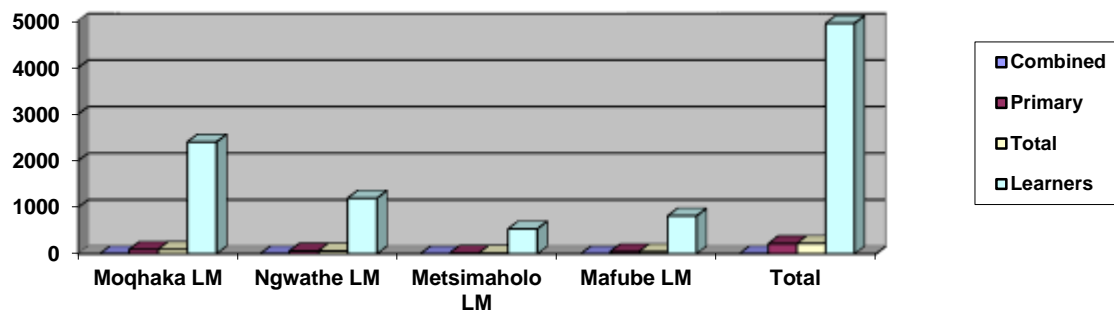
Based on the information as indicated in Figure 3.6, only 25% of the population have Grade 12 or higher education.

Based on a more recent study which was conducted by Global Insight (2007), the following information was obtained:

- That Metsimaholo Local Municipality has the highest literacy level (78.6%), followed by Moqhaka Local Municipality (74.7%), Ngwathe Local Municipality (67.1%) and Mafube Local Municipality (57.8%).
- That the Municipal area with the largest percentage of no schooling is Mafube Local Municipality followed by Ngwathe Local Municipality (8.13%), Metsimaholo Local Municipality (5.02%) and Moqhaka Local Municipality (4.84%). It must also be stated that the Municipal areas of Metsimaholo Local Municipality and Moqhaka Local Municipality performed the best in the Free State Province.

The educational facilities within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality rural area is indicated in Figure 3.7.

Figure 3.7: Educational Facilities in Rural Areas



Source: Local Municipal SDF's (2008)

From the above Figure it is evident that there are a large number of rural schools with only an average of 22 learners per school.

With regard to the educational facilities within the urban areas, the information is indicated in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6: Educational Facilities in Urban Areas

Category	Moqhaka Local Municipality	Ngwathe Local Municipality	Metsimaholo Local Municipality	Mafube Local Municipality	Total
- Combined	22	10	3	Non-Specified	
- Primary	18	20	20		
- Secondary	10	12	11		
- Secondary (Agricultural)	2	1	-		
- Specialized	2	-	1		
Total	54	43	35	18	150
Learners	34604	29149	29403	14752	107908

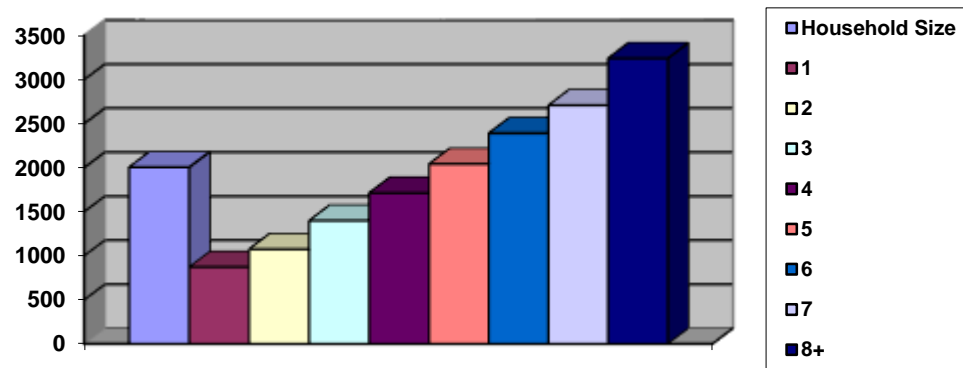
Source: Municipal Spatial Development Framework's (2008)

The average number of learners per school within the urban area is 719.

3.1.3.2. Poverty (See Map 4)

The poverty rate is defined as the percentage/ number of people in a household with an income less than the poverty income. Poverty income is defined as the minimum monthly income needed to sustain a household and varies according to the household size: the larger the household, the larger the income required to keep its members out of poverty. Figure 3.8 indicates monthly poverty income per household size for the year 2004.

Figure 3.8: Monthly poverty income per household size (R per month) in 2004

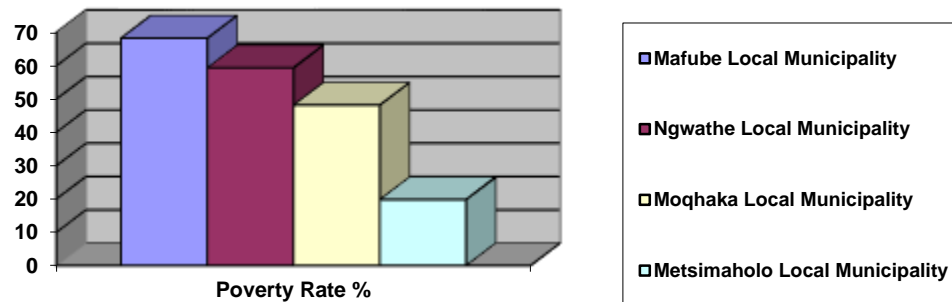


Sourc:FSGDS Review, 2006 (Global Insight, 2006)

Based on the above criteria, the poverty rate within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality is 45.6%, which is lower than the Free State average of 50%.

The poverty rate per Municipal area is indicated in Figure 3.9.

Figure 3.9: Poverty Rate



Source: Global Insight 2007

From the above Figure it is evident that Mafube Local Municipality and Ngwathe Local Municipality have very high poverty rates.

3.1.3.3. HIV and AIDS

According to the FSGDS Review, 2006 (Redelinghuys and Pelsler), the prevalence rate of HIV and AIDS amongst pregnant women in the Free State was 29.5% in 2004.

The Fezile Dabi District Municipality has the lowest rate within the Free State with a percentage of 23.8% in 2004.

3.1.3.4. Crime Rate

Based on the survey which was conducted by Global Insight, 2006, the crime rate has decreased with 14.21% in Fezile Dabi District Municipality between 2005 and 2006. Notwithstanding the aforementioned, the crime rate is still high with a total of 22617 cases during 2006.

The safety and security facilities within Fezile Dabi District Municipality are indicated in Table 3.7.

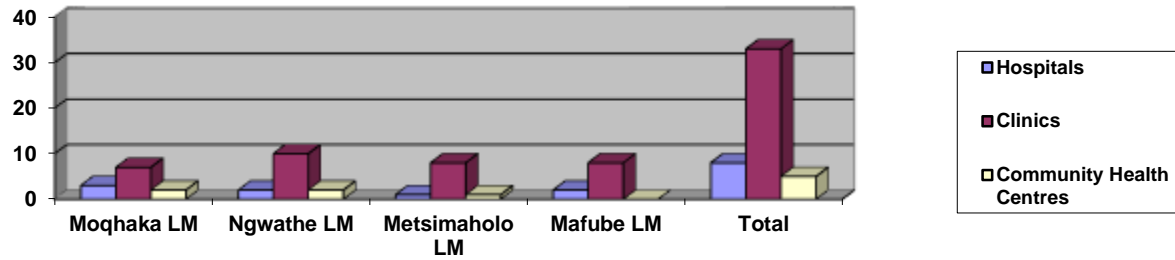
Table 3.7: Safety and Security Facilities

Category	Moqhaka Local Municipality	Ngwathe Local Municipality	Metsimaholo Local Municipality	Mafube Local Municipality	Total
- Police Stations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban • Rural 	7 2	7 -	3 1	4 -	21 3
- Magistrate Offices	2	5	1	2	10
- Correctional Services	5	2	1	1	8
Total	16	14	6	7	42

3.1.3.5. Health Facilities

The health facilities within Fezile Dabi District Municipality are indicated in Figure 3.10.

Figure 3.10: Health Facilities



Source:

Municipal SDF's (2008)

3.1.3.6. Cemeteries

○ ***Moqhaka Local Municipality***

- Adequate facilities over the next 10 years in Kroonstad/Maokeng and Brentpark.
- New site to be identified in Rammulotsi and Matlwanglwang.

○ ***Ngwathe Local Municipality***

- New cemetery sites need to be developed in Parys, Tumahole, Kwakwatsi, Mokwallo and Oranjeville.

○ ***Metsimaholo Local Municipality***

- New cemetery sites need to be identified in Deneysville and Oranjeville.

○ ***Mafube Local Municipality***

- New cemetery sites need to be identified in Villiers, Qalabotjha, Ntswanatsatsi and Mafahlaneng.

3.1.3.7. Housing

Types of dwelling per Local Municipality according to information from Stats SA (Community Survey 2007) is summarised in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8: Percentage of types of dwellings per Local Municipality

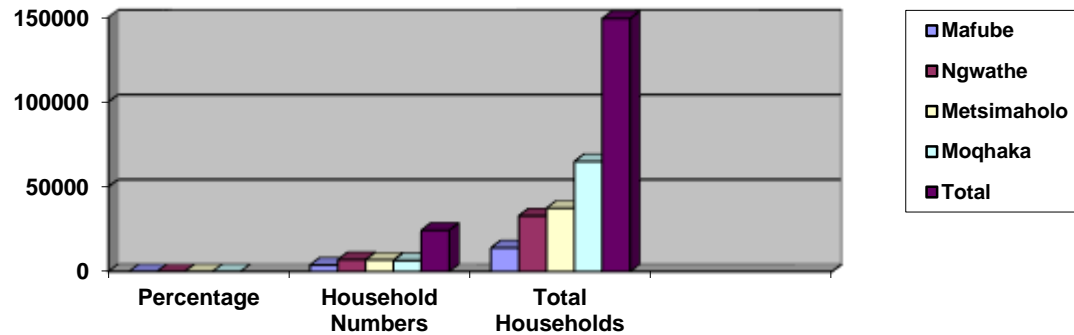
Type of Dwelling	Mafube	Ngwathe	Metsimaholo	Moqhaka
House or brick structure on separate stand or yard	64.7	72.3	74.0	47.0
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	4.4	1.4	0.2	0.8
Flat in block of flats	0.3	2.3	5.3	3.0
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex; duplex; triplex)	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.9
House/flat/room in back yard	0.5	1.6	0.4	1.1
Informal dwelling/shack in back yard	6.5	14.6	2.4	4.8
Room/flatlet not in back yard but on shared property	0.6	-	0.12	0.3
Caravan or tent	0.3	-	-	-
Workers hostel	-	-	-	36.4
Private ship/boat	-	-	-	-
Not applicable	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.5
Informal dwelling shack not in backyard	21.2	6.9	16.0	5.3

Source: Community Survey 2007

Based on the information from the above Table, it is evident that there are still a large number of formal houses to be established within the respective Municipalities.

Figure 3.11 indicates the number of households which resides in informal dwellings within the respective Municipalities.

Figure 3.11: Informal Dwellings



Source: Community Survey 2007

The conclusions are as follows:

- There is a total of 24 369 (16%) households which still reside in informal dwellings.
- The Municipal area with the highest need, relative to its total households is Mafube Local Municipality, followed by Ngwathe Local Municipality, Metsimaholo Local Municipality and Moqhaka Local Municipality.

3.1.4. Infrastructure and Service Provision Overview

An overview of existing infrastructure and basic service provision is provided based on Statistics South Africa, 2001 and Community Survey 2007 together with information received from the local municipalities. Although this data may not be reflective of the current situation, the data obtained is the only official source of data available at this stage.

The following infrastructure and service delivery parameters were assessed:

- Water Supply;
- Sanitation level;
- Access to electricity;
- Access to refuse removal;
- Access to landlines (telephones); and
- Type of Dwelling.

3.1.4.1. Water Supply (See Map 5)

Bulk water supply per Local Municipality according to information from Statistics SA (Community Survey 2007) is summarised in Table 3.9.

Table 3.9: Percentage of Water supply per Local Municipality per type of water source

Water Supply	Moqhaka Local Municipality	Ngwathe Local Municipality	Metsimaholo Local Municipality	Mafube Local Municipality
Piped water inside dwelling	32.8	44.0	73.0	43.6
Piped water inside yard	62.0	47.4	16.3	48.5
Piped water from access point outside the yard	2.3	3.3	10.5	3.5
Borehole	2.8	4.2	-	2.4
Spring	-	-	-	-
Dam/pool	-	0.4	-	0.8
River/ stream	-	0.3	-	0.3
Water vendor	-	0.1	-	-
Rain water tank	-	0.1	-	0.6
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
% Household with no piped water	2.9%	5.3%	0.2%	4.4%

Source: Community Survey 2007

From the above Table, the conclusions are as follows:

- Metsimaholo Local Municipality has the highest percentage of piped water inside the dwelling;
- The Municipalities with the highest need is Ngwathe Local Municipality and Mafube Local Municipality.

With reference to the Water Services Development Plan (2005) which was compiled for the Fezile Dabi District Municipality, the level of water provision within the District is indicated in Table 3.10.

Table 3.10: Level of Water Supply

Category	Metsimaholo LM	Mafube LM	Moqhaka LM	Ngwathe LM
<u>Urban</u>				
Number of households				
Below RDP Standard	30299	12511	31596	29702
%	1768	62	343	132
	6	1	1	0.4
<u>Rural</u>				
Number of households				
Below RDP Standard	3182	2247	10418	5471
%	318	0	1563	766
	10	0	15	14

Source: Local Municipal SDF (2008)

Note: RDP Level of Water provision implies access to a communal water tap within a radius of 200m. Distances higher than 200m implies a delivery of the service below RDP standards. Provision of erf connections and water meters are considered to be above RDP standard.

From the above Table, the conclusions are as follows:

- Water provision, in general, seems to be far more thriving than sanitation provision, especially in urban areas.
- Regarding the Moqhaka Region, only 1% of households are provided with water below RDP standard in the urban areas and 15% of households are provided with water below RDP standard in the rural area.

- Again, comparing the different Local Municipalities in the Fezile Dabi Region regarding water provision, it is evident that the Mafube Region has the lowest percentage of urban (1%) and rural (0%) households provided with water below RDP standard. The highest percentage of urban households provided with water below RDP standard, is in the Metsimaholo Region (6%) and the highest percentage of rural households provided with water below RDP standard is in the Moqhaka Region (15%).

Based on the Water Services Development Plan which was compiled by Messrs Makgoka Development Facilitation during October 2010, the situation analysis within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality is indicated in Table 3.11.

Table 3.11: Water Sanitation Analysis

Key Area	Mafube Local Municipality	Metsimaholo Local Municipality	Moqhaka Local Municipality	Ngwathe Local Municipality
Population	70,000	154,658	170,522	95,187
No of Households	15,000	37,320	64,898	32,872
Status Quo on Provision of Water Provision	All households within the Municipality receiving water, except new establishments in Frankfort/Cornelia/Villiers/Tweeling.	All households within the Municipality receiving water, except new establishments in Themba Ngubeni.	All households are receiving water, and an additional 4,000 stands in Viljoenskroon will all get water when they become households/dwellings .	The supply meets the water demand in all the established settlements of the Municipality except in the newer establishments in Parys (1,000), Vredefort (1,015) and Heilbron (1,000).
Households receiving water	All households receiving water. Most households receive their water from tap inside yard and dwelling, except new stands in Frankfort/Cornelia/Villiers/Tweeling who get water from communal taps and taps.	All households receiving water. Most households receive their water from tap inside yard and dwelling, except new stands in Themba Ngubeni who get water from communal taps and taps.	All households are receiving water, and an additional 4,000 stands in Viljoenskroon will all get water when they become households/dwellings .	All households receiving water from tap inside dwelling or yard, except the 3,015 newer households in Parys, Vredefort and Heilbron.

<p>Challenges around Water provision</p>	<p>Not collecting enough revenue from water provision – due to high unemployment. Very old water pipes resulting in water losses. No funds to replace old pipes</p>	<p>Plants in Denisville and Orangeville are outdated and operated manually. Overloaded plants capacity. Lack of funds to upgrade infrastructure. Vandalism of water infrastructure that causes blockages of pipes.</p>	<p>No water metering system. Cannot afford to pay for the identified water reading meters. Lack of awareness on the community's side on water use and preservation. Old water pipes. No funds for regular maintenance of infrastructure.</p>	<p>Capacity of Water Plant in Parys too small at 19.2 and pumping above its capacity. Old asbestos pipes in place and need replacing. Plant in Vredefort too small, mainly due the eradication of the bucket system. Plant capacity in Koppies too small and not enough. Significant water losses.</p>
<p>Water provision backlogs</p>	<p>3,957 new households/stands in Frankfort/Cornelius not accessing water from taps in dwelling nor tap inside yard; this is because these stands are new and are currently receiving water from communal taps and tanks.</p>	<p>1,500 new households in Themba Ngubeni access water only from communal stand pipes.</p>	<p>All backlogs have been addressed, except, that of the 4,000 new stands in Viljoenskroon only 2,200 have been provided with water.</p>	<p>1,000 households in Parys without water in dwelling or yard. 1,015 households in Vredefort without water in dwelling or yard. 1,000 households in Heilbron without water in dwelling or yard.</p>
<p>Interventions to address backlogs and challenges</p>	<p>Seeking funds to address the challenges and install dwelling and yard taps for the 3,957 dwellings in Frankfort/Cornelius/Villiers/Tweeling.</p>	<p>Rand Water to assist to train plant operators. Submitted to council plan to address water challenges and to be graded by DWAF. Replacement of asbestos pipes; submitted to council for approval. Prepared business plans to seek</p>	<p>Crafting a Water Infrastructure Master Plan to address the challenges, backlogs and future demand. Applied to DWAF and MIG for funding of efficient water metering system. Plan to use washer system to</p>	<p>Business plan in place to raise funds to address the challenges of over-capacitated plants and old pipes. Received R500, 000 from Rand Water to educate community on water losses.</p>

		funding from DWAF and COGTA.	restrict household water use.	
Water provision achievements	<p>Built a Water Purification Plant in Frankfort, which also supplies Cornelia as well.</p> <p>Constructed Water Reticulation network in Qalabotjha</p> <p>Constructed Water Reticulation network in Namahadi.</p> <p>Busy building Water Purification Plant in Villiers (60% complete).</p> <p>Building a Water Purification Plant in Tweeling.</p> <p>Submitting business plans to DWAF and MIG for funding to increase water capacity.</p> <p>Installation of water-flow metres within the Municipality.</p>	<p>No water cuts in the Municipalities.</p> <p>Building 5mega-litre Reservoir in Amelia for R9million</p> <p>Has over 10 Water Reservoirs within different areas of the Municipality.</p> <p>Has over five Water Purification Plants and Water Treatment Plants at various areas within the Municipality.</p>	<p>Provision of water to 2,200 new dwellings in Viljoenskroon.</p> <p>Provision of water to 670 new stands.</p> <p>Provision of water to 329 new stands in Kroonstad, part of Operation Hlasela.</p>	<p>Installed one pump pumping into Reservoir no.4.</p> <p>Boosted 3 pumps at Reservoir no.4.</p> <p>Installed new pipeline from Reservoir no.2 to Sisulu.</p> <p>Built new Reservoir in Edenville and installed new pipes.</p> <p>New borehole in Edenville assisted financially by the District.</p>
Water infrastructure maintenance	Appointed Service Provider to assist with routine pump maintenance of water and sewer infrastructure.	Have water infrastructure maintenance plan, but unable to enforce due to unavailability of fleet. Maintenance is mainly reactive.	No infrastructure maintenance plan, but putting in place a Water Infrastructure Master Plan which will address this maintenance planning.	No maintenance plan in place. Only fix when broken.
Sources of Water (water is drawn from these sources to Purification Plants)	Wilge River Liebenbergvlei River Vaal River	Vaal River Rand Water	Vaal River Rhenoster River Bloemhoek Dam Vals River	Vaal River Koppies Dam
2010/2011 Water Infrastructure	Water Purification Plant in Villiers for R6.5million and 60% complete. Water Reticulation Plant in	Water Reservoir in Amelia for	Budgeted R10-15 million for	R3million water provision infrastructure upgrade. Edenville borehole (assisted

Projects	Namahadi for R6million. Water reticulation network in Namahadi for 1714 crf connections.	R9million for planned 3,000 households in Moodraai. Upgrade of Water Purification Plant in Refenggotso to supply Mooiplaats for R17million.	infrastructure upgrades.	financially by the District Municipality).
Water Service Authority	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3.1.4.2. Sanitation (See Map 6)

The provision of sanitation per Local Municipality according to information from Statistics SA (Community Survey 2007) is summarised in the Table 3.12.

Table 3.12: Percentage of levels of sanitation per Local Municipality per household

Sanitation Level	Moqhaka Local Municipality	Ngwathe Local Municipality	Metsimaholo Local Municipality	Mafube Local Municipality
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	86.2	70.2	87.5	86.1
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	0.5	5.3	0.7	1.9
Dry toilet	0.4	0.5	0.9	3.4
Pit toilet (VIP)	5.9	2.1	0.3	1.2
Pit latrines without ventilation	3.9	6.7	8.7	1.5
Chemical toilet	-	0.2	-	0.3
Bucket toilet	2.1	13.5	1.4	1.4
None	1.0	1.5	0.5	4.3

Pit/Bucket latrine and without sanitation	7.0	21.9	10.6	7.5
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Source: Community Survey 2007

The conclusion from Table 3.11 is as follows:

- Although the majority of households are provided with flush toilets within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality, a relative large percentage of households are still dependant upon the bucket system in Ngwathe Local Municipality (21.9%), Metsimaholo Local Municipality (10.6%), Mafube Local Municipality (7.5%) and Moqhaka Local Municipality (7.0%).

Based on the Water Services Development Plan which was compiled by Messrs Makgoka Development Facilitation during October 2010, the sanitation backlogs within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality is indicated in Table 3.13.

Table 3.13: Sanitation Backlogs

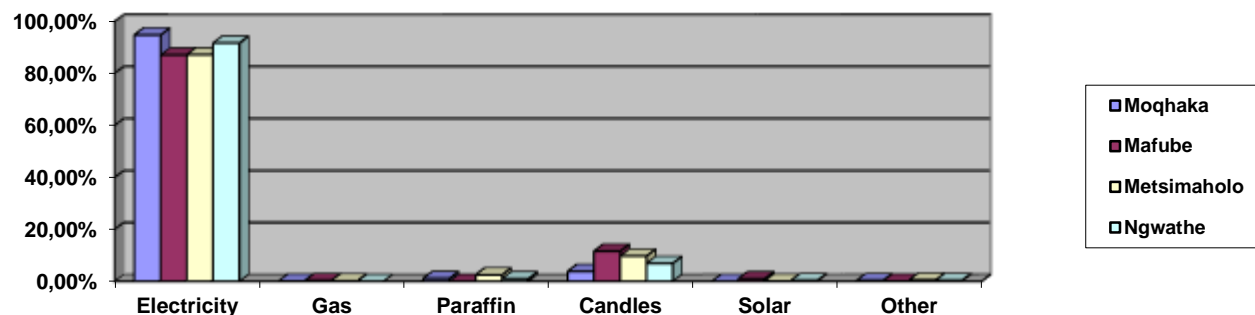
Municipal District Area	Total# Households	Total Existing Backlog	# of Households under Current Projects	Backlog to be addressed (2005 to 2010)	Need (%)
Moqhaka	41852	10193		10193	24.35%
Ngwathe	34764	9262	9295		-0.09%
Metsimaholo	37320	1500			
Mafube	14667	1210	597	613	4.18%
Total		22165	9892	613	

From the above Table it is evident that Moqhaka Local Municipality has the largest backlog, followed by Ngwathe Local Municipality, Metsimaholo Local Municipality and Mafube Local Municipality.

3.1.4.3. Energy Supply (See Map 7)

Energy usage per Local Municipality according to information from Statistics SA (Community Survey 2007) is summarised in Figures 3.11; 3.12 and 3.13. Energy is primarily supplied by Eskom to the respective Municipalities. In the rural areas Eskom provides directly to the end users whereas in the urban areas, electricity is purchased by the Municipality and then distributed.

Figure 3.11: Energy/fuel used for lighting

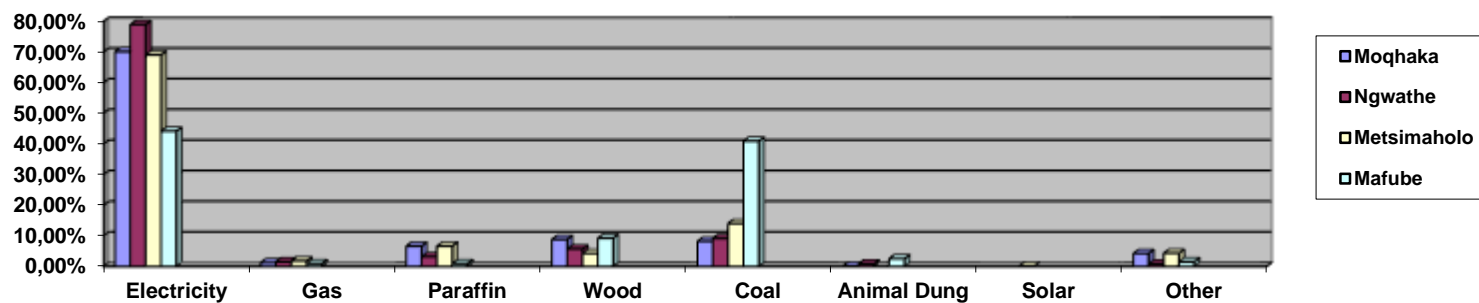


Source: Community Survey 2007

The conclusions are as follows:

- Moqhaka Local Municipality has the highest electricity usage for lightning purposes (94.7%), followed by Ngwathe Local Municipality (91.6%).
- The Fezile Dabi District Municipality is the district where households have the highest access (91.7%) to electricity in the Free State.

Figure 3.12: Energy/fuel used for heating

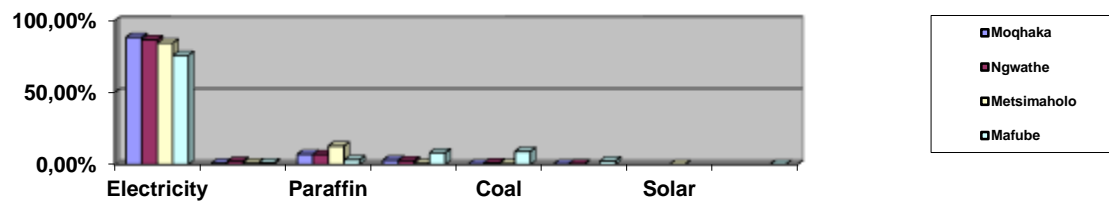


Source: Community Survey 2007

The conclusion is as follows:

- Ngwathe Local Municipality has the highest electricity usage for heating purposes (78.9%), followed by Moqhaka (70.9%) and Metsimaholo (69%).
- Beneficiaries within Mafube Local Municipality is still largely dependant upon coal for heating purposes (40.9%).

Figure 3.13: Energy/fuel used for cooking



Source: Community Survey 2007

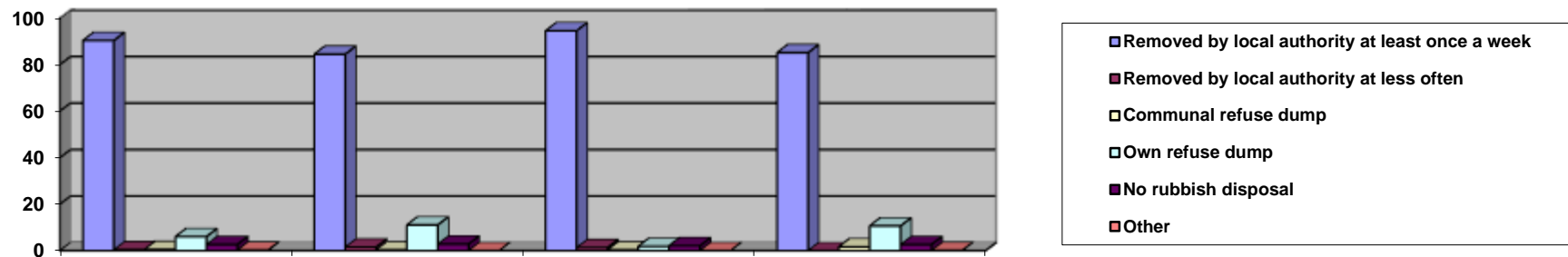
The conclusions are as follows:

- Moqhaka Local Municipality has the highest electricity usage for cooking (88.4%) followed by Ngwathe (86.7%) and Metsimaholo (84.4%).
- The beneficiaries in Mafube Local Municipality also make use of coal (9%) and wood (8.1%) for cooking purposes.
- There are still large percentages (12.9%) of beneficiaries in Metsimaholo Local Municipality which make use of paraffin (source).

3.1.4.4. Refuse removal

Refuse Removal per Local Municipality according to information from Community Survey 2007 is summarised in the Figure 3.14.

Figure 3.14: Refuse removal per Local Municipality per household



Source: Community Survey 2007

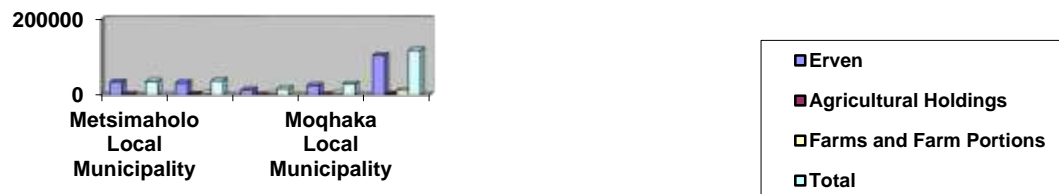
The conclusions are as follows:

- All four Local Municipalities have more than 80% refuse collection at least once a week.
- Metsimaholo Local Municipality has the highest percentage based on the fact that the majority of households are residing within the urban environment.
- In Municipalities where there is a large rural component, the collections are less.

3.2. Local Municipal Characteristics

The Fezile Dabi District Municipality comprise of 4 Local Municipalities with a total of 117775 properties as indicated in Figure 3.15.

Figure 3.15: Breakdown of Property Type



Source: Department of Land Affairs 2008

From Figure 3.15 it is evident that the largest number of properties is located in Ngwathe Local Municipality (32%), followed by Metsimaholo Local Municipality (30%), Moqhaka Local Municipality (24%) and Mafube Local Municipality (14%).

The total number of erven within urban areas comprise of the largest number (88%), followed by farms (10%) and smallholdings (2%).

The characteristics of each of the respective Local Municipal areas are briefly explained as follows:

3.2.1. Moqhaka Local Municipality

3.2.1.1. Urban Configuration

Moqhaka Local Municipality is situated in the southern part of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality, and comprise of the following urban concentrations:

Kroonstad/ Maokeng are the centre of a large agriculture community that plays an important role in the economy of the region. Industrial activities subsequently contribute significantly to the districts economy. The Department of Correctional Services and the School of Engineer's Military bases are situated in the town. The urban area is situated adjacent the N1 National Road and located adjacent one of the largest and most important four-way railway junctions in South Africa.

Viljoenskroon/Rammulotsi semi-urban area is located within an area of high agricultural significance. Continuous development and exploitation of the Vaal Reefs Gold Mines adjacent to the Vaal River provides future economic growth potential in this area. The urban area plays a significant role in providing residential opportunities to the adjacent mining activities in the North West Province. The provincial roads P15/1 and P15/2 from Kroonstad to Klerksdorp in the North West Province extend through the area from north to south.

Steynsrus/Matlwangtlwang urban area is situated approximately 45km east of Kroonstad, 92km west of Bethlehem. The major link road between Bethlehem and Kroonstad stretches adjacent to the urban area. The area is located in an area of agricultural significance and mainly provides services in this regard to the surrounding rural areas. More specialised services are rendered by Kroonstad as a large service centre in close proximity. The accessibility of the town, due to the main road and railway line, further influences growth in the area.

In addition to the existing formal urban areas, several residential areas and proclaimed town areas are situated in the Moqhaka Region with reference to Renovaal, Vierfontein and the Vaal Reefs hostel complex and settlement. Renovaal was established during 1974 adjacent the Vaal River with the intention to provide residence in the proximity of the gold mining activities in the North West Province. The town was also later marketed as a leisure residential area with recreation potential adjacent the Renoster and Vaal Rivers. Development of the town is, however, extremely latent and only the proposed first phase of the town was established.

Vierfontein (referred to as "Vierfontein South") is also a proclaimed town. The area was initially developed to provide residence for workers at the adjacent mine and electricity power station and was owned by Eskom. After mining activities ceased and the power station discontinued, the individual properties were sold and the majority of the inhabitants of Vierfontein are retired residents with a limited number of inhabitants that are employed in Viljoenskroon.

To the north of the town Vierfontein, a sectional title scheme was established that is referred to as “Vierfontein North”. As in the case of Vierfontein, this sectional title scheme also developed to provide residence for workers at the Vierfontein mine and power station, but most of the current inhabitants are also retired. The area was developed by the Dutch Reformed Church who was the initial property owner of the concerned farms.

The Vaal Reefs hostel complex subsequently exists adjacent the Vaal River and in close proximity of Viljoenskroon. The hostels were developed by AngloGold who is the property owner of the concerned farms and provide residence to mine workers of the company. Although mining activities ceased on the Free State side of the Vaal River, the complex still exists and provides housing to approximately 9 000 residents.

3.2.1.2. Recreation and Tourism

- The area is not considered as a primary tourist destination, although the area is increasingly becoming a favourite weekend destination.
- The hunting and guesthouse industries displayed an exceedingly rapid growth the past few years.
- Continuous development and effective marketing resulted in the Stokkiesdraai and Wawielpark recreation and holiday resorts adjacent the Vaal River in the Viljoenskroon area, becoming popular tourist destinations.
- Recreation areas and facilities are further predominantly confined to the urban areas.
- The popular Kroonpark recreation and holiday resort (adjacent to Vals River) in Kroonstad attracts interest throughout the region.
- The Serfontein and Bloemhoek Dams also provide popular recreation possibilities.
- The Koppies area, is becoming well known for various battlefields as tourist attractions, which includes:
 - The R82 Battlefield Route from Kroonstad to Greenlands, including the Rooiwal Battlefield, has been officially established;
 - Kroonstad Concentration Camp Cemetery; and
 - Sarel Cillier’s Farm.

3.2.1.3. Conservation

- ***Natural Resources***
 - Natural resources principally relate to productive soils of agricultural significance, which are the most prominent in the Sasolburg/Parys region.
 - The tourism and agricultural sectors are directly dependent on the sustainable use and management of these natural resources.

Natural resources relating to mining are restricted to:

- Sand winning activities along the Vaal River and Vals Rivers.
- Limited alluvial diamond exploration adjacent the Vaal River.
- Diamond deposits are present in the vicinity of Kroonstad and have previously been mined at the Lace and Voorspoed diamond mines.
- Gold deposits at the Vaal Reefs mine in the Viljoenskroon District.
- Coal deposits in the Vierfontein area have largely been exploited and mining activities have been apprehended – subject to thorough investigations, abandoned ash dumps could be utilised for brick making purposes.

The Vaal, Vals and Renoster Rivers, including a series of weirs and smaller dams, are prominent water sources in the region.

○ **Conservation**

As previously indicated, environmentally sensitive areas mostly include riparian properties adjacent to the major rivers in the area as well as the respective series of dams. Dams include:

- A series of weirs in the Vaal River;
- A series of weirs in the Renoster River;
- A series of weirs in the Vals River (dams include the Serfontein, Barend Wessels and Strydom Dams) in the vicinity of Kroonstad and Steynsrus; and
- Conservation of the area below Strydom Dam is evident where archeological findings such as artefacts are present.

3.2.1.4. Regional Infrastructure

A) Railway

- The main Bloemfontein/Gauteng railway line stretches through the region and plays a significant role in linking the mining industries of Kroonstad and Sasolburg with Gauteng and Bloemfontein.
- The railway line additionally transports most of the agricultural products, especially maize, from the area. Several silos (and smaller stations with silos) are established in the region.
- The railway line linking Kroonstad with Klerksdorp in the North West Province has been closed and now only reached up to Vierfontein.
- The industrial area of Viljoenskroon and the Steynsrus urban area are serviced by the main Potchefstroom / Klerksdorp and Bethlehem railway line that stretches through the region and plays a significant role in linking the North West Province via Kroonstad to Bethlehem and further east to KwaZulu-Natal.

B) Roads

The well developed character of the region is a direct result of it being serviced by means of a strategically important road network. The most significant of these arterials are identified as the:

- N1 National Road linking the area with Gauteng and central Free State.
- R59 linking Sasolburg, Parys and Viljoenskroon / Orkney to the North West Province.
- R76 linking North West via Viljoenskroon, Kroonstad, Steynsrus and Lindley to Bethlehem and KwaZulu-Natal.
- R34 serves as link road from Kroonstad via Heilbron and Frankfort with the eastern areas of Gauteng (Heidelberg, Nigel, etc.).
- R79 between Viljoenskroon and Vierfontein.

Roads on which Hazardous Chemicals are currently being transported:

- N1: Sasolburg → Kroonstad → Bloemfontein
- N1 & R34: Sasolburg → Kroonstad → Welkom
- R76 linking North West via Viljoenskroon, Kroonstad, Steynsrus and Lindley to Bethlehem and KwaZulu-Natal

C) Airfields

An existing airfield is located in Kroonstad.

3.2.2. Ngwathe Local Municipality

3.2.2.1. Urban Configuration

Ngwathe Local Municipality is situated in the northern part of the Fezile Dabi District, District Municipality Region, and comprise of the following urban concentrations:

Parys/Tumahole urban area is situated adjacent to the Vaal River that serves as the border between the Free State and the North West Province. The unique nature and environmental assets of Parys present an exceptional tourism potential.

Vredefort/Mokwallo area is located approximately 50km west of Sasolburg. The former N1 primary access route between Kroonstad and Parys extends through Vredefort.

Heilbron/Phiritona urban area is located approximately 53km south of Sasolburg. The primary access route between Sasolburg and the Eastern Free State runs adjacent to Heilbron. The Bethlehem/Vereeniging railway line additionally links the industries of Heilbron to the Gauteng area. Heilbron serves as a specialised economic hub focussing on agricultural activities and related manufacturing (Clover SA, Simba).

Koppies/Kwawatsi is situated approximately 70km south of Sasolburg. Other larger centres such as Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark are all within 90km from Koppies. The strategic national railway from the Western Cape to Gauteng stretches through Koppies. A large number of the inhabitants are also employed in the Sasolburg area. Kwawatsi can thus be labelled as a satellite residential town to the surrounding industrial areas. Koppies serve as a small rural centre, and are characterized by a number of irrigation schemes.

Edenville/Ngwathe urban area is situated approximately 42km north-east of Kroonstad and 40km south-west of Heilbron. Other towns like Steynsrus, Lindley, Koppies and Petrus Steyn are all within 50km from Edenville. Edenville serves as a smaller rural area.

3.2.2.2. Recreation and Tourism

- Improvements and upgrading of the battlefields were recently endeavoured.
- Other sites of significant value are the Vredefortweg Concentration Camp Cemetery (Koppies District).
- As a result of the Boer Matabeli War, Kwantitise Battlefield, also known as the Vegkop Battlefield (Heilbron area), is considered as a significant tourist attraction.
- The recently established Francolin Creek Conservancy (between Heilbron and Frankfort on the R34 Road) and Ghoya Africa Conservancies comprise, amongst other, a wine route, guest houses and farm restaurants and is becoming an increasingly popular tourist attraction.

3.2.2.3. Conservation

o Natural Resources

Natural resources relating to mining are restricted to:

- Sand winning activities along the Vaal River;
- Limited alluvial diamond exploration adjacent the Vaal River;
- Although vast portions of the region are underlain by coal, the depth thereof implies that mining is at present not financially viable;
- Granite formations in the Parys area;
- Bentonite deposits in Koppies area; and
- Diamond deposits are present in the vicinity of Kroonstad and have previously been mined at the Voorspoed diamond area. A portion of the mining area is situated in the Ngwathe region and a portion in the Moqhaka region to the west thereof. Redevelopment of the mining area at the Voorspoed Mine is presently underway by the De Beers.

- **Conservation**

- Dams include a series of weirs in the Vaal River in the vicinity of Parys and the Koppies, Weltevrede and Rooipoort Dams in the vicinity of Koppies.
- The latter plays a strategic role in the Koppies irrigation scheme, providing water for irrigation purposes to a large number of plots.
- Although extremely environmentally sensitive areas are located in the study area, the Koppies Dam Nature Reserve and the newly established private nature reserve at Rooipoort Dam are the only official conservation areas.
- The Vaal River forms the northern boundary of the area, which also serves as the boundary between the Free State and Gauteng and North West Province. Other prominent topographical features include the Vredefort Dome, a fascinating exposure of ancient granites emerging from the thick cover of the later karoo sediments. The form of the dome consists of a central cone of granite surrounded by concentric ridges of quartzite belonging to the Witwatersrand System. The Renoster River also drains through the region and is dammed up in the vicinity of koppies in a series of dams namely Weltevrede, Rooipoort and Koppies dams. The above rivers together with the respective dams are prominent water sources for agricultural purposes in the region.

3.2.2.4. Regional Infrastructure

A) Rail

- The main Bloemfontein/Gauteng railway line stretches through the region and plays a significant role in linking the mining industries of Kroonstad and Sasolburg with Gauteng and Bloemfontein.
- The Dover/Vredefort railway line extends through the region. The Parys station is situated on a branch line and further expansion is not envisaged. The railway line limits urban integration and access to the industrial area of Parys while it causes the town to develop in a ribbon shape.
- The industrial area of Vredefort used to be serviced by means of a siding that links with the main railway line of Dover station. The siding is unfortunately no longer operational to Vredefort and the station buildings, since it is not in use, fell to vandalism.

B) Roads

The major provincial road network is generally tarred and provides sufficient accessibility within the region.

The most significant of these arterials are identified as the:

- N1 national road linking the area with Gauteng and Central Free State.
- R59 linking Sasolburg, Parys and Viljoenskroon/Orkney to the North West Province.
- R57 linking the industrial areas of Heilbron with Sasolburg and subsequently linking the eastern Free State and KwaZulu-Natal via Sasolburg with Gauteng Province.
- R34 serves as link road from Kroonstad via Heilbron and Frankfort with the eastern areas of Gauteng (Heilberg, Nigel, etc).

- The strategic location of Parys as an important link between North West and the Free State Provinces, necessitates further long term road planning that is closely related to the need for a link from KwaZulu-Natal to the North West Province.

C) Airfields

Airfields are located in Heilbron and Parys.

3.2.3. Metsimaholo Local Municipality

3.2.3.1. Urban Configuration

Metsimaholo Local Municipality is situated in the northern part of the Fezile Dabi District, and comprise of the following urban concentrations:

Sasolburg/Zamdela is located in the heart of worldly renowned coalfields. This modern and predominantly industrial town is further located in close proximity (20km) to the nationally well-known industrial areas of Vereeniging/Vanderbijlpark. Apart from the internationally known SASOL “oil from coal refinery”, a vast number of by-products including olefins, waxes, alcohols, tar products, inorganic chemicals, rubber, gases, plastics, fertilizers, etc are manufactured in the area.

Deneysville / Refengkgotso urban area is situated in the north-eastern section of the Metsimaholo Region, approximately 36km east of Sasolburg and 350km north-east of Bloemfontein. Industrial activities are exclusively related to the boating industry. The town’s close proximity to the coal mining and industrial activities in Sasolburg and its nearby location to the large industrial complexes of Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark, definitely and perhaps negatively, influence economic activities in Deneysville. The strong recreational character of the town further enhances this phenomenon. The largest number of the inhabitants of Refengkgotso is employed in Sasolburg and the adjacent industrial complexes of Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark. Refengkgotso can thus be labelled as a typical satellite residential town to the surrounding industrial areas. These factors contribute to the relatively low level of economic activity in the Deneysville area.

The Oranjeville / Metsimaholo urban area is located on the riparian of the Vaal Dam in close proximity to the northern boundary of the Free State Province. The area is accessible by road and within 55km from Sasolburg, Vereeniging, Frankfort, Heilbron and Villiers. Although the prominent economic sector of the area is agriculture, it is strategically situated from a recreation and tourism point of view, as the town is bound on three sides by the Vaal Dam and located in close proximity to the Gauteng.

The Vaal River and Vaal Dam form the northern boundary of the area, which also serve as the boundary between the Free State and Gauteng Province.

3.2.3.2. Recreation and Tourism

- The hunting and guesthouse industries displayed an exceedingly rapid growth the past few years.
- The Vaal Dam and the Vaal River Barrage are key recreational areas both for permanent residents and for weekend visitors.

- Power boating, angling and shoreline recreational activities are of significant economic value and as such may be influenced by water quality changes.
- Although public access to the Barrage is extremely limited, access is provided at recreational areas such as Riverside Beach Club, Eligwa Boat Club, Emfuleni Park and Abrahamsrust, four boat clubs at Deneysville, as well as the Riverside Sun, which offers several river-based recreational activities.
- Emfuleni Park and Abrahamsrust provide very popular public slipways for boat launching.
- Apart from Abrahamsrust, most of the resorts are situated on the Gauteng side of the Vaal River indicating possibilities for future development to provide for similar facilities on the Free State side.
- Three scenic routes were recently identified as having tourism potential, although upgrading thereof is a prerequisite. Two thereof run virtually parallel to the Vaal River in the Koepel area and comprise of extreme beauty, unique topography and landscape features.

The routes also provide in some instances access to the Vaal River and are identified as:

- The Koepel Scenic Route (Sections of Roads S 264, 212, 80 & 713).
- The Vaal Eden Scenic Route (Sections of Roads S 1052 & 171).
- Roads S 159 and sections of Road R 716 (to Jim Fouché Resort) providing relatively good access to various tourist destinations along the Vaal Dam.
- Although other major recreational activities revolve around the Vaal Dam, the continuous variation in the water level hampers development thereof to a certain extent.
- The Jim Fouché holiday resort is located adjacent the Vaal Dam between Oranjeville and Villiers.
- This resort provides accommodation and caters for water related recreational activities.

3.2.3.3. Conservation

o Natural Resources

- Exceedingly prominent coal reserves are located within the Municipal area, which makes large areas unavailable for agriculture.
- Large areas within the Sasolburg District, in close proximity to the Vaal River, are utilised for coal mining.
- The continuation of the coal industry has, of late, seriously been reconsidered, as the transportation of earth gas to Sasolburg is becoming a more viable option.
- The latter will naturally determine the pulse of current and future coal mining in the area.
- Other natural resources principally relate to productive soils of agricultural significance, which are the most prominent in the Sasolburg/Parys area.
- The tourism and agricultural sectors are directly dependent on the sustainable use and management of these natural resources.
- The most serious threats to soil resources are erosion, compaction, acidification, salination, and infestation by weeds and pathogens. Other natural resources relating to mining are restricted to:
- Sand winning activities along the Vaal River; and

- Limited alluvial diamond exploration adjacent the Vaal River.

3.2.3.4. Regional Infrastructure

A) Rail

- Passenger service from East London through Bloemfontein, Kroonstad, Sasolburg towards Johannesburg.
- The railway line is predominantly utilised by Sasol for industrial purposes.
- No commuter service is provided to the Greater Sasolburg community although a need for affordable public transportation does exist, especially in the Harry Gwala (Leitrim) extension.

B) Roads

The well developed character of the region is a direct result of it being serviced by means of a strategically important road network. The most significant of these arterials are identified as the:

- N1 National road linking the area with Gauteng and central Free State.
- N3 National road, stretching through the eastern section of the area.
- R59 linking Sasolburg, Parys and Viljoenskroon / Orkney to the North West Province.
- R57 linking the industrial areas of Heilbron with Sasolburg and subsequently linking the Eastern Free State and KwaZulu-Natal via Sasolburg with the Gauteng Province. Although the regional network seems adequate in terms of its provision of access, certain sections thereof require upgrading.
- The Road and Transport Planning Directorate prepared a bridge emergency plan which provided emergency and alternative routes, should bridges be washed away during flood periods.

3.2.4. Mafube Local Municipality

3.2.4.1. Urban Configuration

Mafube Local Municipality is situated in the north eastern part of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality Region and comprise of the following urban areas:

Frankfort/Namahadi area is situated 55km east of Heilbron and approximately 120km south east of Sasolburg. The R34 provincial road from Kroonstad to the Natal Province extends adjacent to the town. The Wilge River stretches adjacent to the town from south to the Vaal Dam in the north. Frankfort, although mainly an agricultural related town, does provide certain industrial growth potential. The industrial growth potential is mainly agricultural orientated. A dairy industry of regional importance is located in the town.

Tweeling/Mafahlaeneng is located approximately 150km east of Sasolburg. Primary agricultural activities include sheep and cattle farming, maize and sunflower seed production.

Villiers/ Qalabotjha are situated on the banks of the Vaal River, adjacent to the N3 National Road between Gauteng and Durban. Villiers is predominantly agricultural orientated where products such as maize, sunflower, wheat, grain, sorghum, meat and dairy products are produced. Villiers functions as the main concentration point for products in the district from where it is directly exported. The grain silos in Villiers, together with other grain silos in the district have a storage capacity of 273 000 tons.

Cornelia/ Ntswanatsatsi is situated 40km east of Frankfort, 160km east of Sasolburg and 32km south east of Villiers. The town is situated adjacent the R103 secondary road between Warden and Villiers. The town is located in an area of agricultural significance and mainly provides services in this regard to the surrounding rural area.

The Vaal River and Vaal Dam form the northern boundary of the area, which also serves as the boundary between the Free State and Gauteng Province. The Vaal Dam, often referred to as the Highveld's Inland Sea, together with the Vaal River are the most prominent topographical features in the region. This vast expanse of water covers some 300 square kilometres. It serves as Gauteng's principal source of potable water and is a popular water sports and water related adventure venue. The Wilge and Liebenbergsvlei Rivers also drain from south to the Vaal Dam in the north.

3.2.4.2. Recreation and Tourism

- The hunting and guesthouse industries displayed an exceedingly rapid growth the past few years.
- The Vaal Dam is a key recreational area both for permanent residents and for weekend visitors. Power boating, angling and shoreline recreational activities are of significant economic value and as such may be influenced by water quality changes.
- Although other major recreational activities revolve around the Vaal Dam, the continuous variation in the water level hampers development thereof to a certain extent. The Jim Fouché holiday resort is located adjacent the Vaal Dam between Oranjeville and Villiers (on the R716 road). The resort provides accommodation and caters for water related recreational activities.
- The recently established Franklin Creek Conservancy (Between Heilbron and Frankfort on the R43 road) comprises amongst other a wine route, guesthouses and farm restaurant and is becoming an increasingly popular tourist attraction.
- Two scenic roads were identified in the region namely sections of roads R716 (north of the Vaal Dam) and R159 (south of the Vaal Dam to Jim Fouché Resort) providing relatively good access to various sections of the Vaal Dam.

3.2.4.3. Conservation

- ***Natural Resources***

- Natural resources principally relate to productive soils of agricultural significance.
 - The tourism and agricultural sectors are directly dependent on the sustainable use and management of these natural resources.
 - Other natural resources relating to mining are restricted to sand winning activities along the Vaal River.
- **Conservation**
- Sections of the recently established *Franklin Creek Conservancy* (Between Heilbron and Frankfort on the R43 road) are situated in the region.

3.2.4.4. **Regional Infrastructure**

A) Rail

- The main Vereeniging/Bethlehem railway line stretches through the region and plays a significant role in linking the Vaal Triangle and Gauteng with KwaZulu-Natal.
- This line services the industrial area of Villiers, Frankfort and Tweeling.
- No railway line serves Cornelia. Railway lines additionally transport most of the agricultural products, especially maize, from the area.
- Several silos (and smaller stations with silos) are established in the region.

B) Roads

- The well-developed character of the region is a direct result of it being serviced by means of a strategically important road network.
- The most significant of these arterials are identified as the:
 - N3 National road, stretching through the eastern section of the area.
 - R34 serves as link road from Kroonstad via Heilbron and Frankfort with the eastern areas of Gauteng (Heidelberg, Nigel, etc.).
 - S 716 north of the Vaal Dam, linking Oranjeville with Villiers.
 - R159 south of the Vaal Dam, via Jim Fouché Resort, linking Deneysville with Frankfort.
 - R26 linking Frankfort via Tweeling with Reitz and ultimately with Bethlehem.

Roads on which Hazardous Chemicals are currently being transported:

- R716 : Sasolburg → Deneysville → Villiers → KwaZulu-Natal
- R57 & 34: Sasolburg → Heilbron → Frankfort → KwaZulu-Natal

The Directorate of Roads Planning prepared a bridge emergency plan which provided emergency and alternative routes, should bridges be washed away during flood periods.

C) Airfields

An existing airfield is located within Frankfort.

3.3. Agricultural Development (See Map 8 and 9)

The agricultural potential and usage of the District Municipality is indicated in Table 3.14.

Table 3.14: Agricultural Development

Types	Moghaka LM		Ngwathe LM		Metsimaholo LM		Mafube LM		Total	
	Ha	%	Ha	%	Ha	%	Ha	%	Ha	%
- Area unavailable for Agriculture	29081	22	39543	30	23549	18	41245	30	133418	4
- Area present under cultivation	452610	31	527110	36	194096	13	289927	20	1463743	43
- Area available for cultivation	1039	1	8605	10	9954	12	65236	77	84834	2
- Area present under grazing	425270	25	582142	34	234901	14	480192	27	1722505	51
Total	908000	27	1157400	34	462500	14	876600	25	3404500	100

Source: South Africa Land Cover

From the above Table, the conclusions are as follows:

- Ngwathe Local Municipality comprise of the largest rural area (34%), followed by Moqhaka Local Municipality (27%), Mafube Local Municipality (25%) and Metsimaholo Local Municipality (14%).
- Of the total agricultural land (3404500ha), the majority (51%) is being used for grazing, followed by areas under cultivation (43%), areas unavailable for agriculture (4%), and areas available for cultivation (2%).
- Of the areas unavailable for agriculture, Ngwathe (30%) and Mafube Local Municipality (30%) have the most, followed by Moqhaka Local Municipality (22%) and Metsimaholo Local Municipality (18%).
- Ngwathe Local Municipality (36%), followed by Moqhaka Local Municipality (31%), Mafube Local Municipality (20%) and Metsimaholo Local Municipality (13%) have the most land under cultivation.
- Mafube Local Municipality (77%), followed by Metsimaholo Local Municipality (12%), Ngwathe Local Municipality Local Municipality (10%) and Moqhaka Local Municipality (1%) have the most land available for cultivation.
- Ngwathe Local Municipality (34%), followed by Mafube Local Municipality (27%), Moqhaka Local Municipality (25%) and Metsimaholo Local Municipality (14%) have the most land which is being utilised for grazing.

From the above analysis it can be conducted that the Fezile Dabi District Municipality is well utilised in terms of agricultural activities.

3.4. Land Reform

The process of land redistribution in terms of the respective programmes from the Department of Land Affairs occurs throughout the Fezile Dabi District Municipality.

The respective programme which is being implemented within the District Municipality involves the following:

- Land Redistribution and development projects (LRAD);
- Commonages; and
- Settlement Land Acquisition Grant (SLAG).

3.5. Geology

The Fezile Dabi District Municipality is underlain by a number of different geological types of which mud stone comprise the largest area, followed by shale and a variety of types along the Vaal River (granite, sedimentary, dolomite, andesite).

From **Map 10 and 11** it is evident that a large area has a low environmental sensitivity, primarily owing to the occurrence of mineral deposits.

3.6. Land Audit (See Map 12 - Annexure D)

A Land Audit study was conducted for the Fezile Dabi District Municipality, by the Department of Land Affairs and completed during December 2008.

Although the above document has not formally been accepted by the Fezile Dabi District Municipality, some of the salient conclusions are as follows:

- The majority of Municipal Provincial and National Land Ownership are located within existing urban areas. A large number of these stands are being used for residential purposes, and have not yet been registered in the name of the household occupant.
- Very few farms and smallholdings being owned by the Municipality of which the majority is located directly adjacent to the existing urban areas. These areas are usually being used for the purposes of commonage or small scale farming.

CHAPTER 4: DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS

4. DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS

Deriving from the Situation Analysis (Chapter 3), a number of development opportunities and constraints have been identified which will have an impact on the spatial structuring of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality Spatial Development Framework.

4.1. Development Opportunities

- There are a large number of urban concentrations (15), which strengthen the functionality and linkages within the District;
- There are numerous areas of tourism and agricultural potential in the District;
- Accessibility to the District is good by way of National-and Provincial Roads;
- The District have rich natural resources which will benefit the establishment of work opportunities;
- With the diversity of natural resources, conservation and tourism the potential to compliment these primary activities is extensive;
- The District is located in close proximity to Gauteng, which has the largest population, commercial and services sector in South Africa. Accessibility to higher order markets, services and specialised facilities are within reach;
- In view of the large agricultural and tourism sector, the opportunity exists to diversify and to provide complimentary and supporting activities;
- There are a number of urban areas where industrial stands is available;
- Electricity provision within the District is good.

4.2. Development Constraints

- Urban Concentrations is not well defined in terms of functionality;
- Unemployment is high at 33.6%;
- Tourism and agricultural potential is not fully utilized;
- Large land parcels adjacent to the Vaal River is sterilized owing to mining activities; which makes public accessibility to these natural resources difficult;
- The housing need in the District is high at \pm 16000 units;
- The process of Land Reform is slow, in view of the large underutilized parcels of agricultural land;
- The literacy level of the population is low;
- The poverty levels is high, especially in Mafube and Ngwathe Local Municipalities;
- HIV and Aids levels is high at 23.8%;
- The crime rate is high;
- There is a need for a number of new cemeteries and other social services;
- Water supply in Ngwathe and Mafube Local Municipality need to be improved;
- There is a backlog of proper sanitation in Ngwathe, Metsimaholo and Mafube Local Municipality;
- Roads need to be upgraded; and
- Shortage of land for housing in Metsimaholo.

CHAPTER 5: PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL SPATIAL DIRECTIVES

5. PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DIRECTIVES

In terms of the Free State Growth and Development Strategy (2005) and the Free State Spatial Development Framework, a number of structuring elements have been identified which has spatial impact within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality Spatial Development Framework.

5.1. Free State Growth and Development Strategy (2005-2014)

In terms of the Free State Growth and Development Strategy (2005-2014), the following four Provincial priority areas were identified:

- Economic Growth, Development and Employment;
- Social and Human Development;
- Justice and Crime Prevention; and
- Efficient Governance and Administration.

Each of the above Provincial priorities, linked to the spatial implications for Fezile Dabi District Municipality, is outlined as follows:

5.1.1. Economic Growth , Development and Empowerment

A) Expanding the manufacturing sector in key sub-sectors

The emphasis in this sector will be on supporting high-value goods such as petro-chemicals (including bio-fuels) and jewellery. Within the framework of high-value goods, extensive experimentation and innovative partnerships will be created with national and provincial research institutions potentially to grow economic activities of this nature. Further emphasis will be on supporting initiatives in respect of the manufacturing of machinery (especially for the agricultural sector), as well as in supporting initiatives in respect of leather tanning and finishing and agri-business. The programmes to address this priority are as follows:

- Beneficiation of Agricultural Products
 - o Biodiesel – Fezile Dabi
 - o Maize/Wheat – Fezile Dabi
 - o Potatoes – Fezile Dabi
- Beneficiation of Petro-chemicals
 - o Sasolburg
- High Value Products as well as Innovation and Experimentation
 - o Sasolburg
- Mass Produced Goods
 - o Kroonstad, Viljoenskroon and Heilbron

B) Diversification of Agricultural Development

The programme to address this priority is as follows:

- Diversify Agricultural Products
 - o Moqhaka
- Introduce High-Value Crops
 - o Moqhaka

C) Develop Tourism

The emphasis in respect of tourism will be to optimise the benefits available from this sector of the economy in the Free State. More specifically, the weekend tourism market for the north and northern-eastern Free State will be marketed explicitly. Emphasis will fall on nature tourism and heritage tourism so as to ensure that the Maluti-Drakensburg Transfronteir Park and the Vredefort Dome are prioritised and marketed in an efficient manner. The programmes to address this priority are as follows:

- Develop and Increase Tourism Products
 - o Vredefort Dome
 - o Weekend tourism in Parys and Sasolburg
- Develop Transport Distribution Hubs
 - o Along N1 and N3
- **Enabling Strategies**
 - ❖ Provide Adequate Economic Infrastructure Development
 - Settlements and municipalities identified as areas of high economic potential will be prioritized for economic infrastructure. Furthermore, the emphasis will be on road infrastructure as the Free State is highly dependent on transport.
 - o Facilitate advanced ICT infrastructure in Sasolburg and Parys (linked to tourism).
 - o Upgrade and maintain road infrastructure in Fezile Dabi (tourism areas).
 - o Supply bulk water and electricity infrastructure in Sasolburg (potential for high-value goods).
 - o Establish development zones and corridors as well as urban nodes in areas with high development potential (Metsimaholo).

5.1.2. Social and Human Development

A) Improve Basic Services and Housing

Overall basic services and housing will be provided to ensure a more sustainable environment, better health, and a foundation for economic activity. Although the focus will be on addressing the existing backlogs, specific attention will be given to informal settlements. In addition to the capital expenditure, systems for the provision of free basic service should also be developed. The programmes to address this priority are as follows:

- ❖ Providing Housing
 - o Ngwathe
 - o Metsimaholo
 - o Moqhaka
- ❖ Eradiate Bucket System
 - o Ngwathe

- ❖ Provide Water
 - Metsimaholo
 - Moqhaka
 - Ngwathe

- ❖ Provide Electricity
 - Metsimaholo
 - Moqhaka

B) Improving Education and Educational Services and Skills

The emphasis in this regard will be on improving the quality of education, access to educational facilities, ABET programmes, and ensuring the development of an adequate educational infrastructure to address the needs of a knowledge-based global economy. The programmes to address this priority are as follows:

- ❖ Implement Adult Literacy and Numeracy
 - Moqhaka
 - Ngwathe

- ❖ Provide ABET
 - Moqhaka
 - Ngwathe

- ❖ Implement Skills Development
 - Moqhaka
 - Ngwathe
 - Metsimaholo

- ❖ Implement ECD
 - Moqhaka
 - Metsimaholo

- ❖ Provide Education Infrastructure
 - Moqhaka
 - Metsimaholo

- ❖ Upgrade, Rehabilitate and Renovate Education Infrastructure and Facilities
 - Fezile Dabi

- ❖ Provide Transport for Farm Schools
 - Fezile Dabi
- ❖ Provide Accommodation for Leavers from Non-Viable Farm Schools
 - Fezile Dabi
- ❖ Implement Schools Nutrition Programmes
 - Moqhaka
 - Ngwathe

C) Improving Social Development Services

Although economic growth is envisaged as the main vehicle for addressing the problems of unemployment and poverty, it is also recognised that the really destitute will have to be looked after in terms of social security. Programmes in respect of social security can be divided into three sub-groups: providing social grants to those who meet the criteria; providing social services to the aged, disabled, children, youth, and women; and, providing a framework for community development and moral regeneration. Participation in sports and culture is also seen as important in ensuring healthy people and communities. The programmes to address this property are as follows:

- ❖ Expand Social Assistance
 - Moqhaka
 - Ngwathe
- ❖ Provide Emerging Food Security
 - Moqhaka
 - Ngwathe
- ❖ Increase Access to Commonages
 - Fezile Dabi
- ❖ Implement Community Development Projects
 - Moqhaka
 - Ngwathe
- ❖ Provide Early Childhood Development Services
 - Moqhaka
 - Metsimaholo
- ❖ Programmes for Unemployed and Out-of School Youths
 - Ngwathe

- Moqhaka
- Metsimaholo

- ❖ Moral Regeneration Programmes
- Metsimaholo

D) Improve Cultural, Sport and Recreational Facilities

Improving cultural, sport and recreational activities is set as a strategic directive in order to create an environment for healthier and better-educated individuals. The programmes to address this priority are as follows:

- ❖ Provide Library Services
 - Moqhaka
 - Metsimaholo

- ❖ Provide Sport Facilities
 - ❖ Moqhaka
 - Metsimaholo

5.1.3. Justice and Crime Prevention

A) Facilitate an Improved and Effective Integrated Criminal Justice System

The respective programmes are as follows:

- ❖ Victim Empowerment
 - Metsimaholo
- ❖ Children in Conflict with the Law
 - Metsimaholo
- ❖ Develop Integrated Crime-Prevention Programmes
 - Metsimaholo

B) Ensure Effective and Efficient Police Service in the Province

The respective programmes are as follows:

- ❖ Effective Visible Police Service
 - Metsimaholo (Main tourism areas)
- ❖ Encourage Community Participation
 - Metsimaholo (Main tourism areas)
- ❖ Promote Accessibility to Police Services
 - Metsimaholo (Main tourism areas)
- ❖ Enhance Service Delivery and Transformation
 - Main Tourism Areas

C) Establish an Effective Disaster Prevention and Response Capacity for Disasters throughout the Province

The respective programmes are as follows:

- ❖ Co-ordinate Integrated Disaster Management Services
 - Fezile Dabi
- ❖ Minimize Impact of Disasters
 - N3 and N1 Road accidents
 - Sasolburg chemical disasters

D) Improve Traffic Policing and Road Incident Management

The respective programmes are as follows:

- ❖ Provide Effective Emergency Communication
 - N1
 - N3
 - Metsimaholo
- ❖ Implement Road Traffic Regulations
 - N1
 - N3
 - Metsimaholo

- ❖ Implement Effective Emergency Services
 - N1
 - N3
 - Metsimaholo

- ❖ Implement Safety at all Institutions
 - Fezile Dabi

5.1.4. Effective Governance and Administration

A) Ensure a Healthy Environment through Integrated Environmental Management

- ❖ Implement Integrated Environmental Management
 - Metsimaholo

5.2. Free State Spatial Development Framework (2009) Draft

In terms of the Free State Spatial Development Framework (2009 – Draft), the following key spatial elements have been identified around which the spatial initiatives must be implemented:

- Centres;
- Nodes;
- Hubs;
- Tourism Corridors;
- Transportation Corridors;
- Development Corridors;
- Zones.

The spatial implication of the above within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality is summarized as follows:

5.2.1. Centres

Administrative Centres
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sasolburg

5.2.2. Nodes

Collective Economic Nodes	Specialized Economic Nodes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sasolburg - Kroonstad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Viljoenskroon - Heilbron
Manufacturing Nodes	Mining Nodes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sasolburg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Viljoenskroon
Tourism Node	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sasolburg - Parys - Vrederfort Dome - Koppies Dam - Vaal Dam 	

5.2.3. Hubs

Petro-Chemical Hub
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sasolburg

5.2.4. Tourism Corridors

- None

5.2.5. Transport Corridors

- N1
- N3
- R34

5.2.6. Development Corridors

- None

5.2.7. Zones

Tourism	Commercial Agriculture
- Vaal River	No specified area
Irrigation Zones	
- Koppies Dam	
- Vaal River	
- Vals River	

5.3. Local Municipal Spatial Development Framework's

Local Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks were prepared for Metsimaholo, Mafube, Ngwathe and Moqhaka.

Within each of the respective Spatial Development Framework's a number of detail issues were addressed which primarily focussed on the configuration of the existing urban areas. Where issues were identified which had a District impact or where District structuring was required these elements were addressed.

The respective Municipal Spatial Development Framework's is reflected in **Map 13** (Annexure E).

CHAPTER 6: ALIGNMENT WITH ADJACENT MUNICIPAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

As the Fezile Dabi District Municipality Spatial Development Framework should not be viewed in isolation, the Spatial Development Frameworks from adjacent Municipalities were obtained with the intention to ascertain any potential impact on the Fezile Dabi District Municipality Spatial Development Framework.

The impacts of the respective adjacent Spatial Development Framework's are as follows:

6.1. Sedibeng District Municipality Spatial Development Framework (2006/7)

The following aspects have been identified from the Sedibeng District Municipality Spatial Development Framework (2006/7) which has an impact on the development of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality Spatial Development Framework.

6.1.1. Reinventing the Economy

A) Manufacturing

In view of the negative impact of the noxious industries (pollution) on the residents of Sedibeng District Municipality, it is proposed that non-noxious (noise, air and underground pollution) activities be promoted not to be established in the District.

B) Tourism

• Water Sports

The Vaal River and Vaal Dam presents a diversity of water sports activities which need to be promoted to South Africa as a whole. These activities must also be made more accessible to the majority of residents in Sedibeng.

The Vaal River which forms the southern boundary of the District, presents a major opportunity to diversity the local economy by means of major tourism and recreational facilities.

A Local Spatial Development Plan should be developed, including the following:

- Detailed environmental assessment;
- Strategic development opportunities;
- Physical development plan;
- Operational and capital investment plan;
- Identification of investors and stakeholders;
- Land release mechanisms;
- Identification of markets (International, Internal, Business related); and
- Formulation of comprehensive marketing plan.

The above strategic plan needs to be established together with the Fezile Dabi District Municipality (Free State) as it will benefit both Municipalities.

- **Eco-Tourism**

Within Sedibeng District Municipality there are a large number of natural eco-tourism attractions (nature reserve, conservancies, water courses, river systems and the Vaal Dam) which must be developed and marketed to the benefit of all residents.

- **Heritage**

The Sedibeng District Municipality has a rich and diverse cultural and political history which should be maximized and developed to attract local and external tourists. Well defined heritage routes linked to activity needs to be established.

C) Agriculture

The majority of land within the Sedibeng District Municipality area is characterized by a rural environment complimented with some form of agricultural practice (extensive and rain fed). As one of the activities within the primary economic sector, this sector is not fully utilized within the District and provides opportunities for stock and game farming.

With regard to agricultural development, the following is proposed:

- **Extensive Agriculture**

Sedibeng District can be regarded as a very important resource in terms of food production for Gauteng. With the vast extent of the rural environment, commercial agriculture and tourism related practices (game farming) should be promoted and supported.

- **Intensive Agriculture**

Within the District, intensive agriculture (irrigation and hydroponics) need to be promoted along water systems and where underground water sources can be extracted.

- **Urban agriculture**

Various portions of land within existing urban concentrations which is unsuitable for urban development should be developed to the benefit of unemployed disadvantaged beneficiaries, where substance farming can take place. Local Municipalities should make available commonage land for such purposes.

6.1.2. Renewing our Communities

A) Concentrate Public Investment in identified Nodes

At present the Nodal structure within the Sedibeng District is poorly defined and unevenly distributed in terms of locational factors.

The proposed hierarchy of development nodes is as follows:

- Central Business Districts:
 - Vereeniging;
 - Meyerton;
 - Vanderbiljpark; and
 - Heidelberg.
- Regional Activity Nodes:
 - Three Rivers; and
 - Sebokeng (Opposite Hostels).
- Primary Activity Nodes:
 - Residential Station;
 - Moshweshwe Road (opposite Evaton);
 - Ratanda;
 - Evaton (Adams Road); and
 - Walkerville.

Both the Vereeniging and Vanderbiljpark CBD's are characterized by urban decay and stagnation and need to be revitalized.

6.1.3. Reviving our Environment

A) Open Space System

A continuous and sustainable open space system that is largely accessible by the public should be promoted throughout Sedibeng District. Such a system should protect, highlight and link the natural features within the district such as Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve, Vaal River and Vaal Dam. The system should also link up with and enhance the man made elements within the region such as open spaces and squares.

The major focus areas in the region should be linked via the natural water courses which flow through the area, namely the Suikerbosriver, Blesbokspruit, Klipriver, Leeuspruit, Rietspruit and Vaal River.

B) Rehabilitation of Mining Areas

The Sedibeng District is characterized by a number of mine dumps and heaps which is aestically unattractive. These dumps need to be rehabilitated which could provide development opportunities in the future, especially along the banks of the Vaal River.

C) Restrict the establishment of Noxious Industries

The historical establishment of large noxious industries in the District have resulted in air and groundwater pollution together with detrimental health implication to the residents. The establishment of noxious industries should not be promoted.

6.1.4. Reintegrating the Region

6.1.4.1. Improved Transport Connectivity / Revitalization of Corridors

A) National Road and Freeways (High Mobility)

The National Road and Freeway network in Sedibeng ensures good regional accessibility for the District and links it to all major centres in Southern Africa. The major network includes the N1, R59, N3 and N17. These roads provide for high mobility.

B) Major Provincial and Arterial Roads (Development Corridors)

These roads should be promoted as the main public transport and development corridors in Sedibeng District, with mixed land uses high density residential development along certain sections of these corridors in support of the public transport function. These sections will provide the necessary impetus to extended economic opportunities into the historically disadvantaged townships.

The identified roads provide important linkages and should be optimized to link historically disadvantaged communities to areas of major employment. The roads are as follows:

- **Provincial Route R59** – the main north-south linkage through the study area, linking Vereeniging/Vanderbijlpark with Meyerton and northwards towards Alberton in Ekurhuleni.
- **R57 from the N1 Southwards** – towards Metsimaholo Local Municipality.

C) Tourism Corridors

The following roads have been identified to serve as Tourism Corridors throughout the Sedibeng District:

- R42 Road linking Heidelberg, Ratanda, Vereeniging, Sharpville, Vanderbijlpark and Lochvaal;
- R54 linking Vereeniging to the Vaal Dam (Vaal Marina); and
- It is also proposed that an internal linkage road system be identify which will link areas of historical significance with each other, for example, Sharpville, Boipatong, Sebokeng and Evaton.

6.1.4.2. Logistical Support to Industry and Business

In addition to the system of corridors and development nodes, the Vereeniging Airport needs to be upgraded to provide for a higher order facility.

6.2. Lejweleputswa District Municipality Spatial Development Framework (2008)

Apart from the transportation corridors (N1, P36, P79, P32) which link into Fezile Dabi District Municipality from the west, the major landuse along the boundary is agricultural. A tourism zone has been identified along the Vaal River.

6.3. Klerksdorp /Orkney Spatial Development Framework (North West Province)

This area is located towards the Northwestern section of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality and is characterized by the urban concentrations of Klerksdorp and Orkney. The following cross boundary landuse proposals have an influence on the Fezile Dabi District Municipality Spatial Development Framework:

- Strong transportation linkages along the R30 and R76 towards Viljoenskroon and Vierfontein;
- Large mineral deposits; and
- A strip of land adjacent to the Vaal River which is earmarked for Private Open space.

6.4. Potchefstroom Spatial Development Framework (North West Province)

The Potchefstroom urban concentration is located to the north west of Parys within the North West Province. The following elements have an impact of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality Spatial Development Framework:

- Strong transportation linkage between Potchefstroom and Parys;
- The Vredefort Dome world Heritage Site which is located on both sides of the Vaal River.

6.5. Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality Spatial Development Framework

The Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality is located to the south of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality. The following elements have an impact on the Fezile Dabi District Municipality Spatial Development Framework.

- Good transportation linkages along the N3, R26, R57 and R76.
- Agricultural development along the southern boundary of Fezile Dabi District Municipality.

6.6. Gert Sibande District Municipality Spatial Development Framework (Mpumalanga Province)

The Gert Sibande District Municipality is located to the northeast of Fezile Dabi District Municipality. The following elements have an impact on the Fezile Dabi District Municipality Spatial Development Framework:

- The strategic N3 national road.

- A variety of different land uses along the Vaal dam (conservation, low density development) which is developed in a fragmented manner; and
- Agricultural development.

6.7. Conclusion

From the above it is evident that a number of farms giving elements from the adjacent municipalities need to be taken into consideration in the preparation of the Fezile Dabi District Municipalities Spatial Development Framework.

CHAPTER 7: SECTOR PLAN INPUTS

A number of Sector Plans have been prepared for the Fezile Dabi District Municipality over recent years. Although the detail documents should be read in its full context, a number of strategic guidelines have been identified which has a spatial implication.

The respective inputs are as follows:

7.1. Integrated Economic Development Plan (2009)

The Fezile Dabi District Municipality Integrated Economic Development Plan (2009) was prepared by Messrs Goba Management Consultancy.

The above document was primarily based on National and Provincial guiding principles and objectives, without being specific on detail activities to be implemented in Fezile Dabi District Municipality which have a spatial implication.

Eight thrusts were identified on which the economic development drive should be based and are:

- Good governance and creation of an enabling environment;
- Human resource development;
- Industrial and “Big Business” Development;
- SMME Development;
- Community empowerment and development;
- Rural Development;
- Agriculture Development; and
- Tourism Development.

Each of the identified thrusts is briefly explained as follows:

7.1.1. Good Governance and the Creation of an Enabling Environment

The re-alignment and capacitation of the institutional structures, especially local government, can only be performed through a systematic approach to the problems being experienced. The specific issues relating to the appointment of personnel is beyond the focus of this study but is central to this thrust that the departments and/or institutions are adequately and appropriately staffed.

However, the focus of this strategic thrust relates to the creation of an appropriate framework within which suitable regulatory reformation and implementation can take place. Furthermore, fitting organizational re-alignment as well as an adjusted approach to infrastructure maintenance is advocated.

7.1.2. Human Resource Development

The socio-economic conditions throughout the Fezile Dabi District are not optimal for full participation in the economic system. This is particularly true for the skills and literacy levels. Therefore a focused approach is required that will address the structural problems being caused by the inappropriate and limited skills base. This implies that the labour forces' quality should receive attention i.e. improvement. The only approach that can be followed to facilitate this revolves around the provision of opportunities for the local communities to participate in skills enhancement and development programmes.

The main aim of this thrust is to facilitate and improvement of the accessibility of skills development programmes for the communities in a manner that is conducive to an improved availability of skilled labour. Additionally, the skills development thrusts focuses on the potential role of the tertiary institutions as well as the expansion of required business skills. In other words, this thrust contains specific strategies aimed at the improvement of the business management skills.

This thrust furthermore incorporates national issues such as HIV/Aids into the HRD function.

7.1.3. Industrial & Big Business Development

Overall business development throughout the Fezile Dabi is the following thrust in the development framework. This thrust includes the activities that must be undertaken to support the development of firstly the existing business concerns as well as potential business developments throughout the District. It should be emphasized that although the focus is on manufacturing, the implementation of the specific development programmes are of such nature that all the remaining sectors will benefit from their implementation. This thrust is formulated in a manner that will provide the foundation of such improvement. The elements, of the thrust can be classified as being on a project level, the immediate implementation of these activities should be viewed as a critical building block for economic development in the Fezile Dabi District.

The approach to this developmental problem (as proposed in this development thrust) can be described as the removal of development barriers which are faced by investors i.e. limited information, establishment costs as well a lack of a fast-tracked method to obtain information relating to the local conditions.

Further, the stabilization of the current industrial base is viewed as a critical element in the deployment of this thrust.

7.1.4. SMME Development

The support for SMMEs can be classified into two primary pillars, firstly the support provided to the existing SMME's and secondly the support provided to the emerging entrepreneur in the start-up or initial phases of the business cycle.

Inefficient communication between entrepreneurs and activity focal points is a major constraint to SMME development. However, the entrepreneur rarely bridges constraints limiting such communications. This translates into lack of innovation due to the limited demand orientation of promotional programmes, insufficient change of experiences as well as a complete lack of innovative impulses. This implies that the elements of this thrust, through the implementation of the various development programmes, the activities of SMME's will be supported and encouraged to expand i.e. create employment.

This support and encouragement should be aimed at the existing SMME's within the local economies as well as the start-ups or new ventures within the local economy. The support should be provided to these entities by the local municipalities in conjunction with the District Municipality and other government and non-government institutions.

Additionally, a specific mechanism must be created to assist SMME's to participate and secure tenders in the current competitive environment from big business. It is emphasized that only through competitive products (including price and quality) and service (including supply chain activities) can SMME's optimally participate in the tender process to obtain the contract of big business.

7.1.5. Community Empowerment and Development

As part of the IEDP, community development is emphasized. It is however acknowledged that pure LED is primarily focused on the business environment. The current socio-economic situation throughout Fezile Dabi warrants another dimension to the LED process.

The focus of this thrust is therefore to ensure that the larger/broader community is involved in the process. While participatory planning is one of the key building blocks of the IDP process, specific attention is focused on community development in the IEDP. The key focus is of such nature that individual development programmes are incorporated to deal with the following aspects of community development:

- Poverty alleviation;
- Youth development;
- HIV/Aids;
- Community leader capacitation.

7.1.6. Rural Development

This strategic thrust, in it's to totality should present the rural communities with opportunities to realize their own potential and contribute more meaningfully to the local economy. It is critically important to learn from international experience; namely that successful rural development must be implemented in a participatory and decentralized fashion in order to response to articulated priorities and observed opportunities at the local level.

The initial focus should be on the management of a selected number of nodes (poverty pockets). These 'pilot' sites will act as learning experiences which can then be duplicated. The range of programme options will be customized in each node into a basket of services. Such an approach recognizes the risks of over-concentration of resources in a few areas. Therefore the relevant indicators must be put in place to manage the tendencies on the programme effectively.

The preceding paragraphs imply that the existing rural projects be consolidated. This does not mean that functional projects should be ceased, this implies that these projects be coordinated within the region. The strength of the strategy should lie in its emphasis on a mechanism that can achieve results on the ground.

7.1.7. Agriculture Development

Agriculture is one of the sectors in the local district economy that has the potential to act as a driver of LED. However, the current strategic importance of this sector is relatively low. The aim of this thrust is to support local agriculture activities on two fronts i.e. the emerging farmer and the existing commercial farmers.

7.1.8. Tourism Development

The fast-growing industry, attributed to the country's unparalleled scenic and wildlife attractions and its rich cultural and historic sites, has sustained consistent growth through the 1990s. It is necessary to structure the various tourism products and services available throughout Fezile Dabi in a fitting manner to ensure that the demands of local, regional and international tourists are met. Three development projects are associated with this thrust namely:

- Developing of tourism products;
- Improving the tourism market; and
- Growing the market.

7.2. Disaster Management Plan (2010)

During 2010, the "Review of the Disaster Management Plan" was prepared by Messrs Commit Consulting.

Although a total of 49 Action Points have been identified to be taken, the majority of these actions focus on training, institutional matters, community involvement, risk management, development of guidelines, contingency plans and others.

The importance to the preparation of Spatial Development Frameworks relates primarily to the locality of land uses (residential, business, social and other) in relation to hazardous conditions. In all planning of future development areas, the following elements need to be taken into consideration:

- Pollution and the sources thereof;
- Veld fires;
- Informal Settlements;
- Lighting;
- Flooding; and

- Severe wind.

Apart from the above elements, the following disaster risks were also identified by the communities to be taken into consideration when planning settlements.

- Communities living next to industrial activities such as gas pipes, fuel depots and hazardous materials production are at risk to gas explosions and leakages.
- Old or failing sewer infrastructure poses a huge threat to the environment and communities. This could potentially lead to exposure to disease (epidemics), which could in turn put a strain on health facilities in the district and neighbouring districts.
- Capacity shortages to deal with truck incidents in the district, especially when taking into consideration the volume of trucks passing through the district's main routes and type of loads that they carry, pose a danger. New settlements and pedestrians along these routes are exposed to threats of hazardous spillages.

7.3. Agricultural Sector Plan (2010)

During 2010, an Agricultural Sector Plan was prepared by Messrs S and V Holdings for the Fezile Dabi District Municipality and its respective Local Municipalities.

Although no specific areas have been identified for implementing a number of programmes have been identified for implementation.

The identified programmes for the Local Municipalities are as follows:

- Intensive commercial urban and rural farming development;
- Agricultural production packages with high level technical and market development support;
- Develop agricultural infrastructures;
- Establishment of inland fish farming;
- Creation of well developed grazing camps in each Municipality;
- Construction and rehabilitation of earth dams and the development commercial irrigation schemes;
- Establishment of commercial orchards in each Local Municipality;
- Establishment of Commercial Model Centre Farm(s) in each town;
- Acquisition of additional land for strategic high impact long term commercial programmes;
- Develop commercial community nurseries;
- Community small scale farming;
- Develop Ducks and Turkey farming enterprise;
- Conduct high impact training workshops and seminars for local farmers;
- Provision of short to medium term courses for Women and Youth (6 to 2 months);
- Provide high level systematic commodity based mentorship support;
- Provide agricultural tertiary courses: 3-4 years 10 Youth per Local Municipality;

- Undertake agricultural fact finding exposure visits twice a year with the aim to create new partnership and expose 120 farmers;
- Provide agricultural exposure short to medium term training courses: 3-6 months for LED officers to build internal capacity and technical understanding;
- Conduct high level workshop and seminars twice in a year for farmers and officials ten (10) people per each Municipality;
- Undertake strategic fact finding mission to other countries with similar conditions;
- Conduct feasibility study for Agro-processing, and value adding and SMME processing plant development;
- Create high level linkages with private sector and Government institutions;
- Identify market opportunities and possible linkages between existing individual and farming groups or SMME's;
- Establish young farmers association in each Municipality with the aim to inculcate agriculture to the future generation at schools level;
- Develop master farmers exchange programme;
- Revitalize facilities in Moqhaka for agricultural shows;
- Host high level farmer's day and seminars in each Municipality;
- Place sign boards three (3) per Local Municipality to (promote and marketing agricultural potential of each Municipality);
- Have FDDM agricultural promotion slot on Newspaper, National TV and Radio(s);
- Develop local agricultural newsletter which will agriculture development in each municipality at the same provide farmers market related information;
- Establish or provide facilitation and coordination support to existing agricultural forums in each municipality, this must serve as a vehicle to provide and promote agricultural cohesion among all role players in the sector and beyond;
- Improve communication lines with other departments review and align service delivery mechanism to include agriculture as a priority for economic growth;
- Establish a strategic committee which will act as an agricultural advisory committee to the District;
- Provide agricultural based incentive scheme for local farmer and private investors (the scheme must serve as an investment attraction strategy);
- Conduct a survey on the level of Agri-BEE charter compliance by local companies;
- Conduct annual farm profitability and sustainability profiling survey;
- Conduct training on inland fish farming and establishment of viable inland fish farming enterprises;
- Provide infrastructure for small and medium scale farmers complement the department of agriculture in this regard;
- Develop a systematic small scale and medium level animal quality improvement programme;
- Undertake assessments to divert effluent sewer water for use in orchards and urban forestry development;
- Conduct market development feasibility;
- Nursery Enterprise (Establish commercial black owned nurseries);
- Hatchery Enterprise (Establish 1 or 2 hatchery enterprises; this will depend on a number of poultry farmers in the District which will be in need of day old chick);
- Milling plant Enterprise (Establish one black owned milling plant);
- Animal fodder Enterprise (Establish 15 fodder producers in 4 Municipalities namely: Moqhaka, Ngwathe, Mafube and Metsimaholo);
- Establish: Feedlot, abattoir and tannery Enterprises (Build 1-3 black owned feedlot and 1 abattoir enterprise);
- Conduct Cluster Diagnosed Studies in each Municipality;
- Provide facilitation, coordination and technical support to establish district based commonage management committee;
- Provide commonage management and technical support in each municipality and mechanization support; and

- Establish farmer's mentorship programme in each Municipality.

Deriving from the above specific areas identified 4 (four) priority areas were identified for implementation. The priority areas are as follows:

- A) Agricultural economic growth, development and employment;
- B) Social and Human Development;
- C) Crime Prevention against farmers;
- D) Efficient Governance and Administration of Agricultural Plan.

The detailed activities and action plan for the above is as follows:

7.3.1. Agricultural Economic Development and Employment Creation

Activity	Action Plan
Develop and expand commercial agriculture	Secure Fezile Dabi District Municipality as an agricultural development and investment hub.
Facilitate land reform	Facilitate completion of land restitution programme. Buy land and establish commercial agricultural programmes for small scale, medium and large scale black farmers.
Maximize economic potential of the District	In partnership with various private sectors develop and implement agricultural economic development activities to promote: small scale, medium and large scale economic development activities for the empowerment of women and youth.
Facilitate provision of an environment conducive to accelerating agricultural infrastructural development	Develop Irrigation Schemes for commercial farming using effluent water from sewerage plants. Fast-track the facilitation of Agri-BBBEE.
Make land available for agro-processing, value adding infrastructure and facility development. And link such infrastructure and facilities to the standards and processing needs of the private sector and state departments.	Develop such facilities and production support infrastructure on state own land and link up MIG and EPWP to explore possible funding support for the development of such infrastructures including irrigation infrastructures.

7.3.2. Social and Human Development Activity

Activity	Action Plan
Enhance Farmer's skills and Self-Reliance	Implement adult literacy and numeracy programmes. Provide Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET) in accordance with the ABET Act implement skills development programmes at farm level by establishing developing and farm workers focus programme.
Improve access and quality of formal education	Address critical gaps in identified areas of skills shortages. Implement General Education and Training Certificate. Implement Further Education and Training Certificate in Agriculture.

7.3.3. Crime Prevention and Security for Farmers

Activity	Action Plan
Facilitate and coordinate effective integrated criminal prevention system at farm level.	Coordination of an integrated crime prevention system with the farm communities and SAPA. Work with SAPS, farmers and farm workers to develop an effective crime prevention system at farm level. Develop and implement integrated crime prevention programmes for farmers.

Ensure effective and efficient police service in the Fezile Dabi District Municipality.	Encourages effective visible police service for farmers. Encourage community participation in farmer safety and their farms include farm workers and provide them with community safety training support.
Establish an effective disaster prevention and response capacity for disasters throughout the Fezile Dabi District Municipality.	The coordination of integrated disaster management services. Minimize the impact of disasters. Implement integrated disaster management strategy.

7.3.4. Effective Governance and Administration

Activity	Action Plan
Improve integrated development planning and implementation.	Align and co-ordinate IDPs and ASDP. Improve cluster system across the two spheres of government in the Fezile Dabi District Municipality. Ensure effective implementation of intergovernmental relations. Coordinate strategic programmes (Project strengthen. etc.) Coordinate public / private partnerships. Establish community-based food production through ward committees, in schools and churches.
Ensure effective communication with key strategic stakeholders and clients.	Improve interaction between government and the potential stakeholders. Establish community and private sector joint discussion twice.
Promote Black Economic Empowerment in Agriculture.	Create opportunities for Agric-BBBEE for women, youths and people with disabilities.
Ensure effective human resource development and management.	Develop and implement integrated human resource development strategy. Establish and coordinate bursaries for youth. Establish agricultural bursary fund.

Build government's capacity in critical areas.	Improve strategic planning, training, monitoring and evaluation capacity. Develop information technology skills Provide capacity building programmes for all staff.
Ensure a healthy environment through integrated environmental management.	Implement integrated environmental management. Coordinate integrated environmental management.
Monitor, evaluate and review ASDP.	Develop and implement ASDP monitoring and evaluation.

7.4. Integrated Waste Management Plans

Integrated Waste Management Plans have been prepared for all the Local Municipalities (with the exception of Ngwathe Local Municipality) by Messrs KV3 during 2008.

Although the respective reports are comprehensive in extent, this section only focuses on recommendations which have spatial implications for each of the Local Municipalities.

7.4.1. Metsimaholo Local Municipality

The recommendations (spatial) are as follows:

Focus Area	Objective	Recommendation
Disposal Infrastructure Development	Objective 1: Authorize (permit) the Sasolburg, Oranjeville and Deneysville landfill sites.	Submit Permit/Directions Application Reports to DEAT for the continued operation of the Sasolburg, Oranjeville and Deneysville landfill sites. Conduct full EIA as part of authorization process.

	Objective 2: Authorize (permit) the Vaalpark garden refuse transfer station.	Submit Permit/Directions Application Report to DEAT for the continued operation of the Vaalpark garden refuse transfer station. Conduct Basic Assessment i.t.o EIA Regulations.
	Objective 3: Upgrade and Improve management of Sasolburg, Oranjeville and Deneysville landfill sites (short term).	Establish Guard House and Ablution Facilities at the disposal facilities. Upgrade (Replace/Repair) fencing at the disposal facilities. Operate waste disposal facilities in accordance with Minimum Requirements and operational plan to be drafted as part of authorization procedure for the sites. Maintain Infrastructure on the sites.
	Objective 4: Identify, establish and authorize a regional waste disposal site to replace the existing Sasolburg landfill (medium term).	Appoint consultant to identify, establish and authorize a regional waste disposal site for Metsimaholo (medium term). Apply for authorization from DEAT for the establishment of the regional disposal site.
Management of Illegal Activities	Improve Removal of Illegally Dumped Waste.	Clean Illegally Dumping Hot Spot Areas.

7.4.2. Moghaka Local Municipality

The recommendations (spatial) are as follows:

Focus Area	Objective	Recommendation
Disposal Infrastructure Development	Objective 1: Authorize the Viljoenskroon landfill site.	Submit Permit/Directions Application Report to DEAT for the continued operation of the Viljoenskroon landfill site. Conduct full EIA as part of authorization process.

	Objective 2: Upgrade and Improve management of Kroonstad, Viljoenskroon and Steynsrus landfills.	Establish Guard House and Ablution Facilities at the disposal facilities. Upgrade fencing at the Viljoenskroon disposal facility. Operate waste disposal facilities in accordance with Minimum Requirements and permit conditions (for Kroonstad and Steynsrus disposal sites which are permitted). Maintain Infrastructure on the sites.
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7.4.3. Mafube Local Municipality

The recommendations (spatial) are as follows:

Focus Area	Objective	Recommendation
Disposal Infrastructure Development	Objective 1: Authorize the Frankfort landfill site.	Submit Permit/Directions Application Report to DEAT for the continued operation of the Frankfort landfill site. Conduct full EIA as part of authorization process.
	Objective 2: Upgrade and Improve management of Frankfort, Tweeling, Cornelia and Villiers landfills.	Establish Guard House and Ablution Facilities at the disposal facilities. Upgrade (Replace/Repair) fencing at the disposal facilities. Operate waste disposal facilities in accordance with Minimum Requirements and permit conditions (for Tweeling, Cornelia and Villiers disposal sites which are permitted). Maintain Infrastructure on the sites.

7.5. Water Services Development Plan (2010)

Based on the Water Services Development Plan which was prepared by Messrs Makgoba Development Facilitation during October 2010, the conclusions are as follows:

“It is evident that almost all existing households and all residents within the four municipalities of the District have access to water, except, at some newly-establishment settlements. Even so, these new settlements do have access to water through communal water taps, etc. However, the absence of water infrastructure maintenance plans in almost all the local municipalities is a major concern. Secondly, the use of old asbestos pipes that are over 30 years old in some municipalities is also of paramount concern. Lastly, due to poor payment rates for water services and high numbers of indigents, the municipalities do not have sufficient funds to replace the old asbestos pipes and upgrade some of the plants.”

CHAPTER 8: FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

8.1. Objectives

In the preparation of the Fezile Dabi Spatial Development Framework the following objectives were identified:

- The Spatial Development Framework must address the vision, mission and objectives as stipulated by the District Municipality, which has a spatial significance.
- Inputs as obtained from both the Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework and the Provincial Spatial Development Framework which has a District importance will be indicated.
- Indicate developmental focus areas which will guide the spatial structuring and potential areas of investment.

8.2. Structuring Elements

The Fezile Dabi District Municipality Spatial Development Framework is structured to address the following form giving elements:

- Hierarchy of Urban Nodes linked to functionality;
- Transportation corridors linked to activity (activity corridors);
- Agricultural Development;
- Tourism Development;
- Environmental Management;
- Infrastructure investment; and
- A Glossary of Terms/Definitions is contained in **Annexure A**.

8.2.1. Hierarchy of Urban Nodes linked to functionality

In the context of Fezile Dabi District Municipality, nodes can be defined to facilitate increased growth of existing urban areas of economic development, and ensure that economic development potential in areas of high poverty levels and densities are realized.

Nodes within the larger Fezile Dabi District Municipality can be classified as first and second order nodes where the first order nodes are the most urban and intensively developed areas; and second order nodes are less developed and less urban in nature being more focussed on tourism, agriculture and recreational facilities.

Within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality there are a total of 15 urbanized areas, which is characterized by its extent, function and sphere of influence.

In the structuring of the above areas, the primary role and function of each area need to be clearly defined.

A) Definition of the description of the types of urban nodes is as follows:

- ***Economic Nodes***

Although all the towns have some form of economic activity, the focus of primary economic nodes provide a number of higher order retail, financial and institutional activities complimented by service-and industrial areas. These nodes also provide a large number of job opportunities.

Economic Nodes are localities where economic growth will be promoted, based on the strengths and opportunities presented. Future capital investment should focus in these nodes. This will have the effect that a greater need for housing and infrastructure will arise; thus requiring the allocation of grants for capital investment projects to favour these localities more than those with limited growth potential.

These urban nodes are well accessible, both by rail and road.

- ***Specialized Economic Urban Nodes***

Specialized economic nodes are characterized by manufacturing/processing activities based on the strengths of a specific sub-region in terms of its natural resources or comparable advantages.

- ***Mining Nodes***

Mining nodes is located in close proximity to mining operations and provides residential, retail, social and other complimentary services to the core mining operations.

- ***Agricultural Nodes***

These nodes are primarily located within dominant agricultural areas and provide a housing, retail, social and agricultural related service to the adjacent rural areas.

- **Tourism Nodes**

Tourism nodes are located within areas of natural beauty, heritage significance and recreational advantages. These urban centres provide activities and facilities related to the tourism industry. These areas are of national and international interest.

B) Application within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality

Within Fezile Dabi District Municipality, the respective urban nodes can be classified as follows:

Urban Node	Primary Function	Attributes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sasolburg/Zamdela 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic Node - Specialized Node - Tourism Node 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial and Industrial component • Retail and Private Services • Manufacturing high value differentiated goods (fuel, rubber, plastics, etc) • Petro-chemical plant • Labour intensive mass produced goods (36.6% of GVA) • Bio-Fuel Node • Good Accessibility (Road and Rail) • Tourism (events, hospitality, natural resource) • Administrative facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kroonstad/Maokeng 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic Node - Agricultural Node - Mining Node 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial and industrial components • Retail and Private services • Defence force • Manufacturing • Higher order agricultural goods • Overnight tourism facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viljoenskroon/Rammulotsi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mining Node - Specialised Node 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturing • Mining Activities (18.4% contribution to GVA) – Voorspoed, Anglo Gold
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heilbron/Phiritona 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specialized Node 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturing (Simba SA , Clover) • Provide agricultural based services

	- Agricultural Node	
• Frankfort/Namahadi	- Specialised Node - Agricultural Node	• Bio-fuel node • Provide agricultural based services
• Parys/Tumahole	- Tourism Node - Agricultural Node	• Vaal River • Hospitality • Arts and Crafts • Lifestyle Estate (Golf) • Vredefort Dome Heritage Site • Provide agricultural based goods • Private Golf Estate
• Koppies/Kwakwatsi	- Tourism Node - Agricultural Node	• Koppies Dam Nature Reserve • Provide agricultural based goods
• Villiers/Qalabotjha	- Agricultural Node - Tourism Node	• Provide higher order agricultural activities (maize) • Overnight facilities for tourists along N3 and close to Vaal Dam
• Vredefort/Mokwallo	- Tourism Node	• Located with Vredefort Dome • Provide tourism related activities (arts/crafts, overnight, eco-tourism)
• Deneysville • Oranjeville	- Tourism Node	○ Tourism related activities based at Vaal Dam (hospitality, support services to boating, recreation, leisure residential)
• Tweeling/ Mafahlaneng • Cornelia/Ntswantsati • Steynsrus/Matlwangtlwang	- Agricultural Node	○ Smaller urban settings in agricultural based areas ○ Provide supporting services to agricultural based community

C) Sasolburg/Vanderbilipark and Vereeniging Urban Concentration

The Vaal River provides the natural boundary between the Gauteng and Free State Province. Notwithstanding, the large commercial, industrial, social and recreational facilities which are provided by the respective urban concentrations very few cross Provincial discussions have been entered into between the respective authorities to maximize or to compliment natural resources and other activities to the benefit of the respective areas.

The movement of goods and people between urban concentrations does not recognize boundaries, but rather focus on addressing needs from an employment, social, commercial and recreational perspective.

In view of the close proximity of Sasolburg to the urban concentrations of Vanderbijlpark and Vereeniging, the following is proposed:

- That strategic meetings be conducted between the Sedibeng District Municipality and Fezile Dabi District to identify areas of common interest;
- That common attributes (Vaal River, Vaal Dam, Vredefort Dome) be jointly identified and marketed; and
- That commercial, retail, social industrial and tourist “value” chains be established to support specific attributes within the respective urban areas.

The above should not only be restricted towards the urban concentrations, but also to:

- Linkages between the North West Province to areas such as Parys, Viljoenskroon and Vredefort; and
- Coordinated development and the establishment of effective linkages at the Vaal Dam.

8.2.2. Transportation Corridors linked to functionality

The Fezile Dabi District Municipality is characterized by a number of National-and Provincial roads, supported by a rail system which makes the area accessible to all the major urban centres in South Africa.

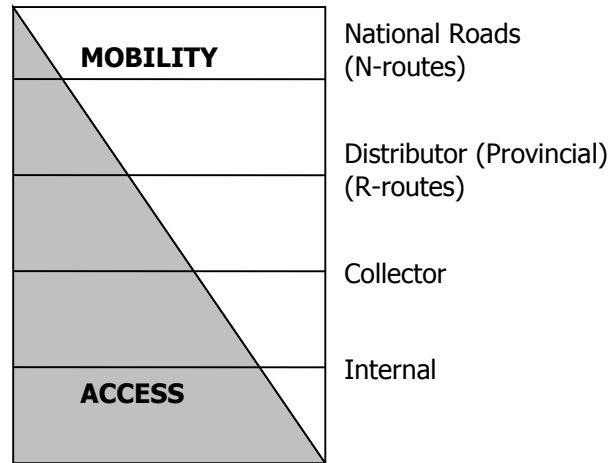
The development corridors will create the necessary linkages within and between the proposed urban centres and development zones. The transportation framework is based on the interaction and support between existing linkages and the development potential of specific areas. As transportation corridors tend to direct growth and development in the urban and rural environment it is proposed that the existing network is strengthened by promoting economic opportunities. Based on the principle of creating linkages, each potential development area requires specific levels of accessibility and hence specific intensities of linkages.

8.2.2.1. Transportation Structures

Major roads fulfil different transportation functions, depending on the type of road, and it is this specific function that determines the land use structure that will be suitable to abut these roads. Typically, a major road network consists of roads functioning on 4 levels, which are designed to work symbiotically.

The two upper levels consist of National Roads (N-routes) and Provincial Roads (R-routes). The primary purpose of these roads is to provide mobility. This level of mobility is determined by the number of accesses allowed along these roads, with a lesser number of accesses implying greater mobility. The freeway design only allows access to land uses bordering them at intersections, not provided at distances less than 5km apart, making these roads highly mobile. Distributor roads provide accesses at 400-600m intervals, thus providing fair levels of mobility, but also providing greater accessibility to neighbouring land uses than do freeways. In essence, National roads are designed to distribute traffic fast and efficiency over large distances, thus providing optimum regional mobility,

whereas the distributor of roads is designed to give some measure of land use access. Because of its balance between mobility and land use accessibility, distributor roads and function effectively as public transport routes that provide inter-regional connectivity.



The two lower levels of the road hierarchy are collector roads and internal roads. As depicted in the Diagram above, these roads have high levels of access. In other words, they have intersections at regular intervals, giving neighbouring land uses good access to these roads. Because of the high number of accesses, mobility of these roads are impaired, more so than on a distributor road. Collector roads make excellent public transportation routes because they are easily accessed, and usually provide connect residential areas to distributor road.

Taking into consideration the typical road hierarchy set out above, and the scale of the District Spatial Development Framework, the focus within the Fezile Dabi Spatial Development Framework will be on National and Provincial roads. Collector and internal roads is addressed within the respective Municipal Spatial Development Framework's.

8.2.2.2. Development Corridors

A number of roads and rail routes have been earmarked as corridors to act as conduits for development and to link development areas with each other, and with areas beyond the Fezile Dabi District Municipality area of jurisdiction.

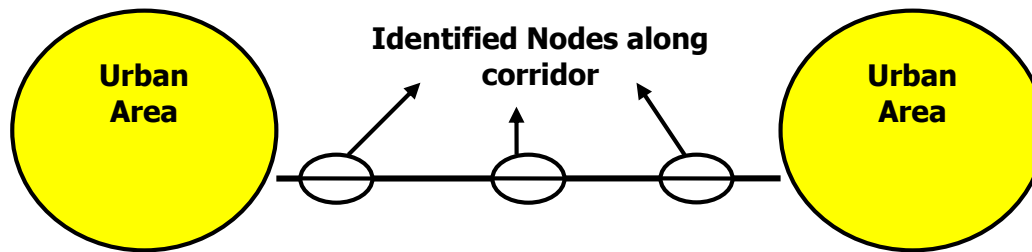
In view of the extensive nature of Fezile Dabi District Municipality, the development and definition of the respective roads in the area is of utmost importance. Apart from the functionality of the respective roads, the linkage between the roads will be important for the following reasons:

- Accessibility to remote centres need to be improved which will have an impact on economic growth;

- Access between respective centres need to be improved which will facilitate improved public transport systems, efficient access to community services and the establishment of economic opportunities;
- Spatial development options will be identified ; and
- Large areas within Fezile Dabi District Municipality have development opportunities from an agricultural, manufacturing and tourism perspective. With the establishment of effective linkages, these areas could present various economic opportunities.

A development corridor can be defined as “a linear strip of land or area, connecting large activity nodes, traversing urban or inter-urban areas, surrounding a major transport facility or facilities, providing an appropriate regional level of mobility and accessibility to adjacent areas, and containing a high concentration of population and mixed land uses (job opportunities)”.

Along corridors between respective urban areas, it will not be possible to develop the total strip of land. In this case, specific areas need to be identified where development can occur. This is often refers to the “Strings on a bead” principle.



A) Primary Corridors (National Roads)

The two major development corridors within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality are the N3 and the N1 National Roads. As the design parameters along these corridors are restrictive in terms of access and building lines, the sheer volume on these roads should be utilized to the advantage of Fezile Dabi District Municipality.

Although the total length of these corridors will not be feasible to develop, the focus will be to attract potential investors to invest at certain focussed areas (accessibility) and to create economy of scale advantages.

The development proposals along the respective Freeways are as follows:

- ***N3 Freeway***

The development focus along the N3 Freeway should be Nodal development at urban centres to maximize investment opportunities.

The only urban centre located along the N3, is Villiers/Qalabotjha, which need to be promoted for overnight tourism (through traffic along N3), transport related activities (warehousing) in view of the convergence of the main railway freight line between Gauteng and Kwa-Zulu Natal and the N3; and the promotion of agricultural distribution activities.

- ***N1 Freeway***

The N1 Freeway is located along the western section of Fezile Dabi District Municipality and creates a link between Gauteng and Western Cape. This freeway provides an important transport freight and tourism link between the respective major urban concentrations in South Africa.

Although the total stretch of N1 Road through Fezile Dabi District Municipality cannot be developed, the Kroonstad urban concentration should be promoted for extended transport related activities and overnight tourism activities. Furthermore, the N1 Freeway provides important linkages (R34, R59, R76) to and from areas with high tourism and agricultural potential, which need to be clearly defined.

B) Secondary Corridors

There are a number of very important inter-and intra roads within Fezile Dabi District Municipality which should be defined and linked to function and activities. The secondary development corridors are as follows:

- ***R34 Route***

This route provides an important east-west linkage through the area stretching from Cornelia, Frankfort, Heilbron, Edenville, Kroonstad and Welkom in the west. Apart from the effective inter-urban linkages it provides an important link for the distribution of agriculturally related produce.

- ***R59 Route***

This route provides a strong linkage between Gauteng (Vereeniging), Sasolburg, Parys, Vredefort, Viljoenskroon towards Bothaville. This route fulfils an important function from an agricultural, commercial and tourism perspective and need to be promoted as such.

- ***R57 Route***

This road links Gauteng via Vanderbiljpark and Vereeniging with Sasolburg and further southwards through Heilbron towards Bethlehem (Eastern Free State).

This route has a strong commercial (road freight to Sasolburg) and tourism (Eastern Free State) significance and need to be promoted as such. Heilbron and Sasolburg are located along this route and need to maximize on the route's potential.

- ***R76 Road***

This route links Klerksdorp (North West Province), Viljoenskroon, Kroonstad; Steynsrus further southwards towards Lindley/Senekal and therefore provides an effective link to the mining areas (north) and the agricultural centres along the route. Furthermore, also serves as a tourism link from the North West Province to the Eastern Free State.

In addition to the agricultural significance of the respective urban centres along this route, these towns should promote tourism related activities for through traffic (guesthouses, arts/crafts etc).

C) Tourism Corridors

With the natural attributes within Fezile Dabi District Municipality, a number of primary tourism routes need to be identified and marketed as such, which includes the following:

- ***R76/R59/N1 Route***

This route stretches from Klerksdorp (North West Province) along the R76, from where it follows the R59 through Vredefort towards Parys up to Vanderbijlpark (R57) and Vereeniging. This route needs to be supported by the R723 and R501 leading from Potchefstroom.

Not only does the above roads link tourism attractions such as the Vredefort Dome, and Parys but it also provides linkages towards the Vaal River and from neighbouring Provinces.

- ***Route 716 (Vaal Dam)***

This route stretches from Villiers northwards through Oranjeville, Deneysville towards Vereeniging all along the Vaal Dam.

The Vaal Dam has become an important destination for weekend tourists and the boating fraternity and urban centres such as Deneysville and Oranjeville need to be promoted in supporting these activities.

- ***R82 Battlefield Route***

This route stretches from Kroonstad to Greenlands, which includes the Rooival Battlefield.

- ***Scenic Routes***

- The Koepel Scenic Route (Sections of Roads S 264,212, 80 and 713).
- The Vaal Eden Scenic Route (Sections of Roads S 1052 and 171).
- Roads S 159 and sections of Road R 716 (to Jim Fouché Resort) providing relatively good access to various sections of the Vaal Dam.

8.2.2.3. Development Guidelines and Marketing

During the development and implementation of development corridors there should be specific guidelines for the development thereof. Some of the marketing elements should incorporate the following:

- A specific name for: The corridor with the intention to create an identity;
- Signage: Appropriate signage at the gateway and at the different nodes;
- Marketing Material: Promotional material such as a website and advertisements;
- Information Centre: A centre where information about development opportunities and existing businesses along the corridor and at centres can be readily obtained. This should be combined with a tourism information centre;
- Development Incentives: Specific incentives to be offered to prospective investors ; and
- Performance Monitoring and Aftercare: Ensure that marketing measures and development guidelines are effective. Implementation should also be monitored and indicators of problem areas should be identified at early stage.

8.2.3. Agricultural Development

8.2.3.1. Introduction

The majority of land within Fezile Dabi District Municipality is rural of nature where the agricultural sector contributes 18.7% to the local economy.

The contribution, protection and redistribution of agricultural land have been identified by Government Departments as an important employment generator which will benefit the diversification of the economy.

The daily challenges which are being faced by rural development, include:

- Uneven and disproportional distribution of social and economic facilities;
- Lack of potable water and sanitation systems;
- Poor access to urban amenities;
- Lack of development funding;
- Lack of housing and the ongoing problem of evictions;
- Shortage of employment opportunities; and
- Lack of a sufficient public transportation system.

The agricultural development within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality is influenced by the following guiding elements:

- The Agricultural Hub strategy as prepared by the Department of Agriculture;
- “Area Based Plans” as initiated by the Department of Land Affairs; and
- The characteristics of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality rural environment.

8.2.3.2. Agricultural Hubs

Agricultural Hubs are suitable areas to be protected for agricultural protection, with the following objectives:

- Optimising agricultural output and input into the Free State GDP;
- Fulfill the mandate of natural resource protection;
- Achieve sustainable development through balanced land use ; and
- Integrated agri-tourism as an outcome of the development of the agricultural hub.

The basis upon which the agricultural hubs need to be identified, is structured according to high potential agricultural land with the following definition – “It has the soil and terrain quality, growing season, and available moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yield of crops economically when treated and managed according to best possible farming practicing”.

In determining the agricultural hub, the capability of the land linked to the existing land use need to be determined. The following land uses are to be considered:

- Dry-land cultivated;
- Vacant for cultivation;
- Irrigated cultivated;
- Vacant for grazing;
- Small Holdings; and
- Build-up areas.

An agricultural Hub analysis needs to be conducted within each of the respective Local Municipalities.

8.2.3.3. Fezile Dabi District Municipality

The potential of land depends on the soil quality and the availability of water. It is recommended that all cultivated and grazing land be protected from urban development and that future usage be guided by in-depth analysis which should consider soil potential, carrying capacity, type of agriculture, availability of water and others.

In view of the respective rural challenges and the diverse nature of agricultural activities, not only in terms of extent, but also in use, agricultural development is categorized into the following zones:

A) Intensive Agriculture

Large areas of intensive agriculture are situated on areas of high water profitability, along river systems and next to dams. Although water cannot be uncontrollably be extracted from the respective watercourses without the consent from the Department of Water Affairs, there exist sufficient opportunities to promote intensive agriculture.

The intensive agricultural zone should support by the following:

- Mixed land uses based on agricultural activities;
- Low to medium intensity tourism, and hospitality uses;
- Establishment of a food security zone; and
- Provision of formal housing related to agricultural only.

The majority of intensive farming (irrigation) occurs in close proximity to the Koppies urban centre (Koppies Dam) and in isolated pockets along the Vaal River and its tributaries.

It is proposed that the existing smallholdings in Koppies serviced by the irrigation scheme be investigated to determine how it can be utilized more effectively and productively and to possibly re-establish small scale farmers on economically viable smallholdings.

In view of the potential, we believe that this type of agriculture type is not optimally utilized and should be further promoted. The major focus areas should be along the existing riversystems (Vaal and Vals River) and dams.

More intensive farming practices such as feeding paddocks; chicken farming, maize mills and hydroponics (vegetables) have the potential to provide additional employment opportunities.

In order to address and promote job creation and the development of viable agricultural practices, the following small-scale farm and commonage areas are proposed:

B) Extensive Agriculture

From the agricultural assessment, 94% of all the land is either under dryland cultivation or being used for grazing purposes.

In view of the above, the following is recommended:

- That existing agricultural practices be protected and further be promoted to contribute ignorantly to the GVA of the Province, which at present is insignificant;

- Value Added complimentary agriculture related activities need to be established, which will include factories , distribution depots and secondary meat processing industries; and
- Limited low intensity tourism and eco-tourism, recreational activities and hospitality uses.

Areas which were identified by the Department of Agriculture as high potential land include the Viljoenskroon District and the area between Koppies and Edenville.

C) Urban Agriculture

A number of Land Parcels have been identified in close proximity to existing and proposed urban development with the primary purpose to present an opportunity to unemployed disadvantaged beneficiaries to become involved with substance urban agriculture. The identified land must be obtained through the municipal commonage programme of the Department of Land Affairs; whereafter the land could be sublet by the Municipality to individual beneficiaries.

The Local Municipality should formulate specific policies to guide small-scale farming as well as protect valuable agricultural land at the peripheral area between urban and rural development. Implementation of small scale farming programmes will broaden the economic base by creating new employment opportunities.

The following complimentary activities need to be considered:

- Mixed landuses based on supporting urban agriculture;
- Provision of good quality produce to adjacent urban areas; and
- Provision of limited formal housing in surrounding towns related to urban agricultural needs.

With the availability of underground water resources and the presence of natural watercourses in proximity to urbanised areas, it is proposed that these areas be utilised for urban agricultural purposes. The concept of municipal commonage land must be identified and obtained through the Department of Land Affairs. These areas could be sub-let to individual beneficiaries.

In addition to the above programme, a number of Local Municipalities have land available which is classified as Municipal Townlands. Although large portions is being utilised for grazing purposes, it is believed that some portions could be more intensively used for small-scale farming.

In order to address and promote job creation and the development of viable agricultural practices, the following small-scale farm and commonage areas are proposed:

Municipal Area	Farm Portions
Sasolburg/Zamdela	Undetermined areas which could be used for grazing and small scale farming: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Saltberry Plain 442 - Gysbert 115 - Gysberthoek 315 - Gorton A/1677 - Beltrim 924 - Bequest 1548 - Portions of Moodraai 44
Deneysville/ Refenggotso	Subdivision 4 of the Farm Mooi-Plaats 581 and subdivision 1 of the Farm Rosendal 1406.
Oranjeville/Metsimaholo	A Portion of the Farm Vaaldam Settlement 1777, sub 28
Villiers/Qalabotjha	Prospect 278
Tweeling/Mafahlaneng	Farm Aasvogelkrans 105
Koppies/Kwakwatsi	Farm Lionriver 1 Plot 1018 of Koppies settlement.

The above areas have been identified in addition to existing commonage areas, or areas which have recently been acquired.

D) Rural Residential/ Agriculture

Small scale farming on smallholdings is latent, notwithstanding the fact that some potential exist adjacent to the urban areas of Sasolburg, Frankfort, Viljoenskroon and Parys. These areas are under increasing pressure to be utilized for non-rural activities.

In general the following principles must apply within the rural environment:

- Subdivision should not be allowed and only be merit based. This will prevent densification and the protection of underground water resources in view of the lack of potable water and sanitation systems;
- Small scale intensive agricultural activities need to be promoted;
- The programmes from the Department of Land Affairs should be implemented throughout the area;
- Agri-industries (large) should be established within the industrial areas of the respective urban centres and not on small holdings;
- Low density residential which will compliment the rural environment could be considered subject to environmental, infrastructure and geological requirements; and
- The development of low intensity tourism and hospitality uses.

E) Land Reform

There are large portions of underdeveloped or underutilized land within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality.

Although the process of land distribution is a dynamic process, and not linked to a specific locality, the following guidelines need to be considered during the promotion of the respective programmes:

- High potential agricultural land need to be targeted;
- On-going beneficiary capitation should occur;
- Partnerships need to be established with Farmer Unions which could assist empowerment and assistance programmes;
- Property ownership needs to be promoted.

F) Rural Housing

Housing within the rural environments is often very problematic and for such reasons it is important to give some guidance as to the respective housing options available.

In terms of the National Housing Programme for Farm Residents (National Department of Housing- March 2008), the options is as follows:

- **Policy Intent**

The programme aims to provide a flexible mechanism which will promote access to adequate housing, including basic services as a last resort option and secure tenure to farm workers and residents in the variety of farming situations across the country. In addition the programme aims to provide housing solutions to registered labour tenants on a project basis.

Bearing in mind the benefits of settlement in existing towns, where people have access to the full range of socio-economic facilities, this policy instrument must only be used as a last resort.

The programme aims to promote and development of sustainable human settlements through:

- A flexible approach to cater for the variety of farm worker housing needs across the country;
- The provision of secure tenure to farm workers;
- The promotion of healthy and safe living environments;
- The empowerment of farm worker (and in particular women) to participate in the provision of their own housing needs, as appropriate in the particular farming situation;
- Where possible, promoting access to social and economic amenities;
- Promoting access to economic opportunities not related to farming (particular when seasonal farm work is not available) (particularly when seasonal farm work is not available) for households where appropriate;
- The encouragement of sustainable spatial settlement patterns and discouraging the development of farm worker housing that places an additional service delivery burden on municipalities;
- The use of local labour and the development of skills in both developing and maintaining farm worker settlements; and

- The upgrading of existing farm worker housing and improving tenure security where feasible and practicable.

- **Policy Principles**

The following principles underpin the policy:

- Owing to the potential of the injudicious creation of unsustainable farm worker settlements to distort existing settlement patterns and increase municipal service delivery burdens (by creating a plethora of small settlements), the creation of new farm worker settlements, should be regarded as an option of last resort;
- Applications for off-farm worker housing subsidy assistance must be considered in the context of provincial and local planning frameworks (e.g. Provincial Development Plans and Municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDPs)). Municipal capacity to provide development assistance and deliver services must also be paramount concern;
- In areas where workers (owing to the nature of the farming activity) have to be housed near to their places of employment and where commuting from the nearest town is not viable, preference should be given to options that provide security of tenure (including rental) to address the unequal power relations between the employer and the workers. These include the sub-division and transfer of land ownership to workers, share block schemes, and long term (99 year) lease agreements (which may provide rental opportunities);
- Where the sub-division of land and the transfer of ownership to farm workers is not feasible or desirable, consideration should be given to rental housing arrangements through instruments such as the Institutional Subsidy Programme or a project based rental housing development;
- If settlement is to take place outside of an existing town, an appropriate service delivery and maintenance agreement with the municipality must be in place before the project is implemented;
- Beneficiaries must participate in all aspects of the project, including the planning, governance and construction and maintenance (where appropriate);
- Specific emphasis shall be given in the implementation of the Programme to promoting the full participation of women farm workers and occupiers, and their primary involvement as beneficiaries.

- **Application of the Programme**

The programme will apply nationally.

The programme will only apply in instances where farm residents cannot be settled in existing towns and/or through any of the other National Housing Programmes such as the Individual Housing Subsidy Programme and/or the Integrated Residential Development Programme (IRDP).

The programme will therefore apply in the following circumstances:

- **On-Farm:** In this scenario the farm owner is prepared to provide housing opportunities on his/her land for his/her employees. In this case the following options will be available:

- The application of a project based development for the provision of local basic water, storm water management system and sanitation services (only as a last resort option) and the construction of new houses or the upgrading/renovation of existing housing in compliance with the Ministerial National Norms and Standards contained in the Technical provisions of the National Housing Code with a rental tenure; or
 - The awarding of long term secure tenure rights to a housing institution which rights must be registered against the title deed of the farm, for the provision of rental housing only, in terms of a variation of the Institutional Housing Subsidy Programme.
- o **Off-farm development in ownership of the beneficiaries by Farm owner, the municipality or by the beneficiaries themselves:** In this scenario the farm owner is prepared to sub-divide his/her land in small agricultural holdings, where prevailing legislation allows for such subdivision, and transfer these portions to individual farm residents. Each such sub-division must constitute a small agriculture holding. Therefore, each subdivision must include land for agricultural purposes and therefore excludes situations which constitute the establishment of “small residential townships” without following a township establishment process.

In this case the following options will be available:

- The application of a project based development to enable the farmer to act as developer for the provision of local basic water, stormwater management system and sanitation services (as an option of last resort) and the construction of new houses or the upgrading/renovation of existing structures in compliance with Ministerial National Norms and Standards contained in the Technical provisions of the National Housing Code for qualifying beneficiaries; or
 - Where the farm owner is not prepared to act as the “developer” the qualifying individual beneficiaries may approach the municipality as a collective and request the municipality to act as developer or they may appoint a private sector developer to undertake the housing development project on their behalf; or
 - Where the beneficiaries of the subdivided farm land wish to undertake their housing development themselves, they must establish a legal entity to represent them and they may decide to undertake the development of their farms through a Community Driven Housing Initiative as provided for in the relevant National Housing Programme.
- o **Off-farm development where the beneficiaries received individual farm land in ownership through the Land Reform Programme of the Department of Land Affairs:** as contemplated by the Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act, 1996. The Labour Tenant Strategy provides labour tenant beneficiaries with access to productive land on the basis of registered ownership and or alternative secure tenure rights such as long term lease as well as access to infrastructure for agricultural purposes. These land reform programmes will not provide residential engineering services and housing opportunities to the beneficiaries of that programme. This programme may therefore be applied to provide access to funding for residential engineering services as a last resort and housing opportunities for beneficiaries of the Labour Tenant Strategy.
- ***Other Housing Subsidy Options Available Which Are Not Covered By This Programme***

- **Individual Subsidy**

This applies where beneficiaries are able to acquire ownership of improved serviced farm property. This would be the case where a landowner has donated land or where a portion of a farm has been bought by the farm occupier/worker using a land grant. In these instances, the property is subdivided and basic services have been installed. Title is transferred to the farm workers/occupiers. The rules and regulations of the Individual Housing Subsidy Programme as defined in the Housing Code will apply.

This subsidy can also be used where an improved property is to be acquired in a proclaimed township.

o **Project Based Subsidy**

Where normal residential development is to take place through a normal township establishment process.

o **Institutional Housing Subsidies**

This applies where the farm worker is prepared to subdivide his/her land and transfer the subdivided portion so created to a housing institution for residential development purposes. The housing institution will provide rental accommodation and/or deferred registered ownership tenure options (for four years) on the farm portion so acquired through the provisions of the normal Institutional Housing Subsidy Programme.

o **Accommodation for Seasonal Workers**

The programme will not apply to accommodate seasonal workers. The farm owner will be obliged to finance such accommodation from own resources.

The BNG set a new housing vision as follows: ***“To promote the achievement of a non-racial, integrated society through the development of sustainable human settlements and quality housing”***. As part of the broader vision, NDoH through the BNG aims to achieve the following objectives:

- Accelerate the delivery of housing as a key for poverty alleviation;
- Utilise the provision of housing as a major job creation strategy;
- Ensure that property can be accessed by all as an asset for wealth creation and empowerment;
- Leverage growth in the economy;
- Combat crime, promote social cohesion and improve quality of life of the poor;
- Support the functioning of the entire single residential property market to reduce; Duality within the sector by breaking the barriers between the first economies; residential property boom and the second economy slump; and
- Utilise housing as an instrument for the development sustainable humansettlements, in support of spatial restructuring

8.2.4. Tourism

The Fezile Dabi District Municipality comprise of a number of tourism attractions (historical, scenic, heritage and others) which need to be emphasised and marketed in order to promote job opportunities.

Tourism, eco-tourism and heritage have the potential to create wealth and job opportunities in Fezile Dabi District Municipality.

8.2.4.1. Tourism Focus Areas

Although there are a number of tourism activities within the District Municipality, the following areas provide an international interest and should therefore be marketed as tourism focus areas:

A) Vaal River Tourist Zone

The Vaal River forms the northern boundary of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality and stretches along ±350km. along the river frontage there are a number of attributes and urban centres which need to be promoted in support of this natural asset. The urban centres of Villiers, Oranjeville, Deneysville, Viljoensdrif, Sasolburg, Parys and Vredefort are all located adjacent or in close proximity to the Vaal River, Vredefort Dome Heritage Site and the Vaal Dam.

The tourism potential of the area should be enhanced focussing on low-density residential development on the Vaal Dam and River riparian areas and "Recreation and Tourist"- attractions as identified in the Vaal River Complex Guide Plan (1982). The Vaal River Complex Guide Plan is a statutory document regulating land use along the Vaal Dam and a section of the Vaal River, which does address and manage conservation issues. Specific portions of riparian areas within the said guide plan are zoned as "Nature Areas" and "Open Spaces", which do imply measures of conservation control.

The Vaal Dam Zoning Plan was commissioned and approved by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry during 2001 (See insert on **Map 14**), where a number of development zones were proposed. These are:

- Conservation Zones;
- Medium/low density development zone;
- High Density Development Zone;
- Security Zone.

From the above Development zones, it is evident that development adjacent to the Vaal Dam could be varied in terms of extent, type and locality.

In addition to the above, the areas should receive attention:

- (i) Continuous developed and effective marketing of the Stokkiesdraai, Wawiel Park and Renovaal recreation and holiday resorts adjacent the Vaal River in the Viljoenskroon District and the Parys urban area that are becoming popular tourist destinations.
- (ii) Abrahamsrust Resort located in Sasolburg and the Jim Fouché Resort located between Oranjeville and Villiers adjacent the Vaal Dam are prominent tourist related public resorts in the area that also need to be exploited for its tourism potential continuously.
- (iii) Smaller private resorts.

B) Vredefort Dome Heritage Site

The establishment development and promotion of the Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site in the proximity of Parys will ensure effective conservation and the development of tourism potential. A map, indicating the Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site is attached indicating the proposed “Core Area” and the 5km “Buffer Area”.

An Inter Provincial Team between the Free State Province and North West Province is in the process to develop a Local Spatial Development Framework and Land Use Management Guidelines for the Vredefort Dome area.

8.2.4.2. Supporting Tourism Activities per Local Municipality

A) Ngwathe Local Municipality

In addition to the Vaal River and Vredefort Dome, which has been identified as one of the primary focus area, the following activities need to be linked to the tourism “value chain”:

- Eco/agri tourism (including guesthouse industry)
 - Low density tourist related activities – non permanent residing
 - Conservancies;
 - Walking trails;
 - Bicycle trails;
 - Four wheel drive routes;
 - Bird watching;
 - Angling.
- Continuous development and effective marketing and management of the Koppies Dam Nature Reserve and the Rooipoort Nature Reserve.
- Effective management and development of the concerned dams in the area that offer popular recreational and tourism opportunities.
- The two historically important tourist attractions in the area related to the Anglo Boer War, should be maintained and developed. (Vredefort Dome).
- In view of the network of National and Provincial roads throughout the area, all the respective urban areas were identified as Tourism nodes in view of the higher order integrated facilities which these centres can provide.
- Vaal River Islands near Parys.

B) Moqhaka Local Municipality

In view of the strategic locality of the urban centres, these areas need to develop as both commercial and tourism focus areas. As part of the strategy, economic activities will be focussed to create centralised destinations along major corridors. These primary tourism and commercial attractions are located in:

- Kroonstad; and
- Viljoenskroon.

Apart from providing a higher order service centre to agricultural practices, these urban nodes must intercept through traffic and provide tourism related activities such as guest houses, arts and craft centres, commercial facilities and the promotion of natural assets.

The urban tourism nodes must be linked to attractions such as:

- Number of Dams (Serfontein Dam, Bloemhoek Dam) conservation areas within Municipal area;
- Vredefort Dome (Heritage Site);
- Vals River;
- Existing Resorts (Stokkiesdraai and Wawielpark).

C) Metsimaholo Local Municipality

In view of the large number of through traffic, the strategy is as follows:

- Intercept tourists at the urban areas by providing tourism related activities. These areas will also serve as primary tourism nodes;
- Promote other tourism activities in the area, namely the flower farm and various game farms;
- Promote the respective linkage roads between the urban areas as tourism corridors. Along these corridors a number of arts and crafts; and farm-stalls could be establish to intercept the buying power of through travel;
- As the area is extensive in rural nature, the towns form the focal point of activity. These towns can provide activities which are focussed on tourism development (guesthouses, restaurants, locally produced goods and arts/crafts from the local community);
- Joint co-operation with the Sedibeng District Municipality;
- The marketing of resorts along the Vaal River. These include boating, recreational and special venues.

D) Mafube Local Municipality

Within Mafube Local Municipality a number of existing and proposed activities exist which need to be developed and promoted. The activities are as follows:

- Wilge Park;
- Eco-tourism;
- Farm Holidays;
- Holiday resorts adjacent to the Vaal River;
- Caravan Park in Frankfort;
- Game farming;
- Promotion of the Hospitality industry; and
- The Franklin Creek Conservancy.

8.2.4.3. Implementation Guidelines

The following aspects need to be addressed:

- The establishment of a defined “tourism” value chain where tourists need to stay longer than 1 day in the area. Activities need to be defined and linked to each other;
- The establishment of defined “Tourism” corridors. This was discussed in more detail under Section 6.2.2.2. (Corridors);
- **Gateways and entry points** – these points need to be well defined when entering the Municipality, parks etc;
- **Routes** – Tourists travel along routes to reach their destinations. They don’t necessarily take the shortest and quickest route, but rather tend to balance the effort of getting there with the quality of the experience and safety;
- **Staging Posts** – Staging posts are places where tourists stop to rest or stay overnight for the journey ahead;
- **Destinations** – Destinations are usually a cluster of attractions and support infrastructure. A destination needs to have a compelling product, access and viable support infrastructure;
- **Distribution point** – Tourists need to travel to something in a destination. The distribution point within the destination becomes a critical link within the overall experience as it serves as a major source of information, direction and focus;

8.2.5. Conservation

The Fezile Dabi District Municipality comprise of a large rural component which offers a number of opportunities linked to the natural resources of the area. Some of these features include:

- The Vaal River;
- Numerous river systems;
- Natural grassland;
- A number of conservancies;
- Wooded areas (Vredefort Dome);
- Areas of natural beauty; and
- Red Data Species.

The following environmental and conservation guidelines need to be applied within the urbanized, social and ecological environments.

8.2.5.1. Urbanized Areas

Due to the increasing population, urban expansion and development is inevitable. However, urban expansion encroaches upon habitats with potentially high biodiversity as well as on land with high agricultural potential. Strategic land use planning in Fezile Dabi District Municipality need to be based on information

as contained within the Environmental Studies, discouraging development in environmentally sensitive areas while earmarking other, more suitable areas for development.

The urbanized areas of Fezile Dabi District Municipality is characterized by a large number of river systems which runs through the respective towns, namely Vals River (Kroonstad), Olifantsvlei (Viljoenskroon), “Ja se Spruit” (Steynsrus), Elandspruit (Heilbron), Lesotho Spruit (Vredefort), Rooikraal Spruit (Edenville), Oudewerfpruit (Parys), Wilge River (Oranjeville), Vaal River (Villiers) and Libenbergsvlei River (Tweeling). These river systems need to be protected from pollution and encroachment by formal developments.

A) Residential

o Formal Residential Development

Home owners will be encouraged to create indigenous gardens within existing residential areas.

Proposed new residential areas will be evaluated, based on their potential impact, whether positive or negative, on the environment. “Environment” in this sense of the word includes the natural, economic, and social environment as well as the general sense of place. Residential development in environmentally sensitive areas and areas with high agricultural potential will be discouraged. Areas not suitable for residential development due to geological, hydrological and other constraints such as a lack of infrastructure need to be identified. “No-Go” areas will be “red flagged” and development role players will be made aware of this up-front.

Sufficient open space areas need to be retained within new residential developments and where possible kept natural. Landowners should be encouraged to maintain their properties and keep them as natural and indigenous as possible, creating linkages with neighbouring properties and therefore establishing a natural habitat potential in the area. Where possible, natural habitats should not be disturbed.

Problem areas such as the agricultural holdings need to be addressed with specific control measures, especially in dealing with illegal land uses on those properties.

o Informal Residential Development

The growth of existing informal settlements and the establishment of new settlements need to be avoided at all costs. These settlements have a negative impact due to the lack of infrastructure and basic services. Pollution in these areas is generally high. It is therefore important that these areas be formalised and that, where possible, basic services be provided.

Education, especially with regard to the impact of pollution on the natural and social environment, should be encouraged and facilitated, informing these communities of the possible impacts and how to address these in a responsible manner. Education will contribute to the general upliftment of these communities.

B) Industrial / Commercial

A desired environment should include an area free of or within minimum pollution (air, water, noise, ground). Industries need to be restricted to these areas earmarked for such purposes. Non-agricultural related industrial activities on farms and agricultural holdings should be discouraged. Strict pollution mechanisms should be implemented and adhered to, especially in sensitive areas such as along water courses. Environmental Management Plans need to be formulated for all industries and will be monitored on a regular basis by an appointed and dedicated environmental management officer (EMO).

C) Agriculture

Informal agricultural activities are found on farms and small holdings and formal, commercial agricultural activities on the larger farms. Commercial farming activities take up the largest land within Fezile Dabi District Municipality and include crop and animal production. Agriculture plays an important role in the local economy and general survival of the area. All farming activities have some level of environmental impact owing to the disturbance of natural habitats (e.g. Ploughing, intensive fertilisation and groundwater extraction).

It is desirable that all large existing commercial farming enterprises should formulate Environmental Management Plans which need to be monitored by an EMO on a regular basis, ensuring that the impacts remain at a minimum. New enterprises will undergo an environmental impact assessment process in order to determine the positive and negative impacts of such an enterprise on the greater environment. Farmers should be educated and informed of all natural habitats and those with high biodiversity values. They need to be encouraged not to disturb these habitats in any way and to conserve them at all costs and especially not to cultivate along water courses. Fragmentation of remaining pristine natural habitats should be prevented. No exotic vegetation must be introduced into these areas.

Subdivision of agricultural land, especially moderate to high potential agricultural land, should be discouraged and not supported.

D) Mining

There are a large number of mining activities/operations (Diamond, coal, sand, gold) within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality (Viljoenskroon, Sasolburg).

All new mining enterprises will be preceded by a by a comprehensive environmental impact process accompanied by an environment management plan which specifically addresses the site establishment, access, services, pollution control, vegetation removal and rehabilitation. Such EMP's will also be required for all existing mining activities.

Measures will be put in place to ensure that all mines comply with legislation and that their impact on the environment is mitigated.

E) Road Network

The road network within and around Fezile Dabi District Municipality is generally in a good condition, although a number of roads require upgrading (Refer to Section 8.2.6). The desired state of road infrastructure should be that all roads are upgraded and that sufficient funding is available to maintain the road network. Furthermore, construction of all new roads and any other transportation infrastructure must adhere to environmental legislation requirements, which, *inter alia*, will include an environmental impact assessment and environmental management plan.

F) Engineering Infrastructure and Waste Management

Engineering services within the study area should be of an adequate standard before any new developments or densification may be permitted. Services such as water reticulation and waste management (sewage disposal, solid waste) are particularly important, since large portions within the study area have not been serviced. The lack of waterborne sewage systems in certain areas, especially the densely populated informal settlements, is worrying as this could have major negative environmental impacts. A backlog exists in the Fezile Dabi District Municipality in the provision of water and sanitation and is mainly situated in the informal areas.

The desired environment will be one where all urban areas are serviced sufficiently with water, sanitation, electricity, waste and stormwater management. Impacts of new service infrastructure on the environment need to be investigated before such infrastructure is installed. It will need to ensure that Sewerage Treatment Works (Water Care Works) and landfills have sufficient capacity to accommodate new developments in order to avoid pollution in all forms.

8.2.5.2. Ecological

A) Biodiversity

The natural areas in Fezile Dabi District Municipality have been substantially changed by human activities, notably formal agriculture (crop and livestock production) and urbanisation, resulting in major habitat loss throughout the area. However, patches of relatively pristine natural areas still remain. The desired state of the environment in terms of biodiversity is discussed under two sub-headings, namely manmade and natural habitats.

o Manmade Habitats

Although landscaped gardens are unnatural, a number of species find suitable survival opportunities here. These habitats are largely unappreciated as heavens for fauna which in fact could actually be improved with the planting of plants indigenous to the area. Landowners within these areas should be encouraged to introduce indigenous vegetation with a gradual replacement of all exotic species. Even public areas and open spaces need to be kept natural and if landscaped, indigenous vegetation to be utilised.

The rural landscape is typified by plantations and thickets of alien trees, commonly blue gum, poplar and wattle. Dense stands of alien trees normally result in sterile environments. Land owners need to be encouraged to remove all alien vegetation over time and to replace it with indigenous vegetation. This will automatically attract indigenous vertebrates and over time, positively restore the once sterile environments.

Monoculture crop fields dominate the rural landscape in Fezile Dabi District Municipality. These fields are devastating to fauna and flora. Whichever plants or animals manage to survive the effect of growing grains is more coincidental than anything else, probably as a consequence of small patches of natural growth. Biodiversity is therefore very low in these areas.

Mining activities such as mine dumps, slimes dams, quarrying and sand mining cause barren surfaces which are alien to endemic biota. This type of environment is absolutely hostile to the indigenous fauna and only occasional strays may be encountered peripherally before thorough rehabilitation has taken place. Areas which have been affected by mining activity will be rehabilitated to such an extent that over time the biodiversity will increase. Any application for a new mining related activity must undergo all the relevant environmental impact assessment processes as stipulated in legislation, so as to determine the level of impact on the natural environment. Such developments will follow strict environmental management plans and regular environmental audits will be done.

B) Natural Habitats

o Water Bodies and Wetlands

There are a number of dams and wetlands such as the Vaal Dam, Koppies Dam, Rooipoort Dam, Uniefees Dam, Siefontein Dam, Bloemhoek Dam and Strydom Dam, together with their wetlands which need to be protected.

Bodies of permanent water are very important habitats for vertebrates and invertebrates. They are especially important to birds, many with Red Data status. They need to be kept undeveloped with adequate buffer zones around them. Pollution should be monitored on an ongoing basis and polluted water bodies will be rehabilitated and/or remediate.

No development should occur within the 1:100 year floodline area.

o Highveld Grasslands

Natural grasslands are mostly used for grazing and are by far the most prominent natural habitat in Fezile Dabi District Municipality. Fragmentation of natural grasslands is becoming a concern. Grassland vegetation has a very high biodiversity value and the remaining pockets should be conserved as far as possible since very little of the vegetation type is formally conserved in conservation areas. This vegetation type is very sensitive and no development or change in status (e.g. by irrigation) should be allowed. Management of grassland vegetation such as burning programmes and removal of exotic plants need to be implemented. Sub-division of these natural grassland areas should not be permitted.

o Woodland Savanna, Ridges

Woodland savanna is most prominent in ravines. Without the benefit of detailed assessment, these habitats are probably centres of high biological diversity and no development or change in status should be allowed.

Rocky outcrops coupled with mountainous slopes offer habitats for narrowly adapted vertebrates and invertebrates relying of rock dwelling lifestyles. This habitat type is very sensitive and no development or change in status should be allowed.

- **Geology, Topography and Surface Hydrology**

The Koppies and ridges of the Vredefort Dome are characterized by steep and rugged topography, and are impressive topographical features in the study area which are not suitable for development or for cultivation of agricultural crops. However, they harbour diverse habitats and should be conserved.

As far as surface hydrology is concerned, a number of important perennial rivers run through the area. These rivers need be protected and management plans should be implemented and monitored by a qualified environmental control officer.

Large-scale developments which could possibly have negative impacts on the natural land form need to be avoided. All natural tributaries and floodplains as well as the natural open spaces created by these, need to be maintained as natural as possible.

Natural floodplains and water courses should be protected and not be altered by means of unauthorised excavations and vehicle movement. Natural vegetation along these water courses need to be protected and the removal of any to be restricted. Invasive, exotic vegetation in these areas need to be removed responsibly, especially along drainage systems.

Erosion control measures need to be implemented, especially where areas have been altered and affected through agricultural activities. Geo-technical studies will assess soil suitability for any future developments and relevant mitigation and control measures shall be adhered to according to the findings of these studies.

- **Agricultural Potential**

A great variation in soil types, and consequently in agricultural potential, is found throughout the Fezile Dabi District Municipality study area. The areas surrounding wetland and along watercourses are characterised by wet, clayish soils which should not be cultivated.

Areas in which moderate to high potential agricultural land is found will be earmarked for agriculture, especially where portions of land are economically viable tracts of land. Subdivision of agricultural land need to be restricted. Areas of high environmental sensitivity to be utilised only for low impact agricultural purposes such as grazing.

8.2.6. Regional Infrastructure

The proposal with reference to regional infrastructure is as follows:

8.2.6.1. Moqhaka Local Municipality

A) Railway (Passenger/Goods)

With regard to the existing rail system through the area, the following is proposed:

- The significance of a proper road network is emphasised by the fact that many railway stations are not in operation and road transportation is the only means of transporting agricultural products.
- No specific stations have, however, been identified to be operational in the future.
- A need has been identified to investigate the feasibility to utilise the railway service more optimally as a commuting service in the region.

B) National Air Freight Hub and Dry Harbour Facility (Kroonstad Airfield)

The Kroonstad airfield is ideally located for upgrading to a national air freight hub and dry harbour facility.

Its location is ideal in close proximity and with a direct access to the N1 National Road. Sufficient and suitable land is also available for future extension.

C) Roads

The well developed character of the region is a direct result of it being serviced by means of a strategically important road network.

Although the regional network seems adequate in terms of its provision of access, certain sections thereof require upgrading.

A well maintained road network is imperative to stimulate development and to ensure effective access and linkage in the district. The deteriorating condition of tar and gravel roads, as a result of irregular maintenance, is a tangible concern in the area. All the gravel secondary roads are specifically in a deteriorating condition and have been identified for upgrading.

8.2.6.2. Ngwathe Local Municipality

A) Railway

The significance of a proper road network is emphasized by the fact that many railway stations are not in operation and road transportation is the only means of transporting agricultural products.

Specific stations have, however, not been identified to be operational in the future.

B) Airfields

Parys comprise a fairly well developed airfield, but has limited expansion possibilities. The development of certain commercial activities and or an area of mixed uses (also the possibility of a so called “fly in estate” that are relevant to aviation and an effective transport node) in the vicinity of the airport could, however, be considered.

Koppies has a registered airfield, but is not properly maintained. The effective maintenance of the airfield is imperative to support the tourism potential of the Koppies area and will further become relevant if coal mining commence in the proximity of the Koppies town area.

C) Roads

The deteriorating condition of tar and gravel roads, as a result of irregular maintenance, is a tangible concern in the area. All the gravel secondary roads are specifically in a deteriorating condition and have been identified for upgrading.

The following roads have been identified for future upgrading:

Urban Area	Road Requirement
Edenville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An additional access to Ngwathe will improve accessibility from the major road network, specifically with the residential extension to the south of Ngwathe. • Formalise access to Ngwathe from Heuningspruit Road.
Heilbron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading of road S 44 between Heilbron and Oranjeville. • Upgrading of road S 163 between Heilbron and Koppies improving access to Koppies Dam Nature Reserve. • Proposed road (P 95/3) through Heilbron industrial area. • Urgent upgrading of the Heilbron/Framkfort Road (R34).
Koppies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading of R 720 from N1 to road R721.
Parys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading of the former N1 route through the CBD. • Upgrading of the N1 alternative road via Koppies to Kroonstad should urgently be upgraded. • Upgraded of the existing secondary R 723 road between Parys and Heilbron.
Vredefort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading of the secondary road between Vredefort and Potchefstroom via Skananawiee/Schoemansdrif Vaal River crossing. • Upgrading of the former N1 route through the CBD.

8.2.6.3. Mafube Local Municipality

A) *Railway*

In view of the significant rail system which runs through the area, the following is proposed:

- The significance of a proper road network is emphasised by the fact that some of the railway stations are not in operation in so far as passenger services are concerned although freight and transportation of agricultural goods services are still active.
- A need has been identified for the operation of the Villiers railway station for specifically freight transportation.
- The possible establishment of an Ethanol plant at Frankfort will necessitate the upgrading of the existing railway network.

B) *Roads*

- The existing national and primary road networks provide effective access in the study area. A well maintained road network is imperative to stimulate development and to ensure effective access and linkage in the district.
- The deteriorating condition of tar and gravel roads, as a result of irregular maintenance is a concern in the area. All the gravel secondary roads are specifically in a deteriorating condition and have been identified for upgrading.
- It is proposed that all available funds be utilised to maintain as many gravel secondary roads as possible instead of constructing new roads.
- Roads in Deneysville, Oranjeville and Frankfort need upgrading

8.2.6.4. Metsimaholo Local Municipality

A) *Railway*

The significance of a proper road network is emphasized by the fact that some of the railway stations are not in operation in so far as passenger services are concerned although freight and transportation of agricultural goods and services are still active.

The importance of the railway line should not be overlooked and Spoornet should be approached to extend its current Metro Services to Sasolburg.

B) *Airfields*

The possibility exists for the establishment of an airfield located within Metsimaholo.

C) *Roads*

The following road is proposed to be upgraded:

Urban Area	Road Requirements
Sasolburg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed eastern bypass (P 83/1) linking Zamdela and Sasol industrial area with Gauteng, or • Alternatively the extension of Jan Haak road with a similar purpose. • Investigation regarding the Naledi/Chem City Development Corridor (Sections of roads P 10/1, P 10/2, P 38/1). • Investigation regarding Minnaar Street/Vaal River Corridor improving access to Vaal Park and the Vaal River. • Long-term partial upgrading of the Koppies road (P 30/1) as future access road to future southern extensions of Zamdela.
Deneysville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed future bypass road to the west of Refengkgotso. Should residential extension occur further west, realignment thereof will become evident. • A section of Road P44/2 stretching through Refengkgotso should be deproclaimed and utilised as an internal collector road.
Oranjeville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term upgrading of the road between Deneysville and Villiers, running through Oranjeville including the Magrieta Prinsloo Bridge (completion of the new bridge partially constructed). • The Oranjeville /Heilbron secondary road (S44) is identified as an important link and proposed for upgrading from a gravel road.

8.2.7. Urban Spatial Elements

A number of urban spatial elements have been discussed within the respective Local Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks, which include:

- Residential and Housing;
- Business and Commercial;
- Industrial;
- Open Spaces, Sport, Recreation and Tourism;
- Social Services (Cemeteries, education, health, other).

Although the detail proposals of each of the above elements will not be discussed in this document (refer to detail Local Municipal, Spatial Development Framework's), it is however important that some development guidelines be proposed in the District Municipal Spatial Development Framework, which should be considered in addressing the respective aspects.

8.2.7.1. Residential Development

The view of the large housing need (\pm 16000 sites) within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality, consideration should be given to the following guidelines.

A) Objectives

The following objectives should be adhered to when addressing residential development:

- Correction of historically distorted spatial patterns;
- Promotion of spatial integration ;
- Promotion of a diverse combination of land uses in support of each other;
- Discouragement of urban sprawl and the promotion of more compact urban towns;
- Optimization of the use of existing resources, including bulk infrastructure; and
- The introduction of different housing typologies.

B) Guidelines

The establishment of townships and densification within the existing urban structure is conducted in terms of a legal framework regardless of income or race. The difference between the respective residential typologies vests primarily with the funding organisation, where middle to higher income residential developments are funded by the private sector and the lower income developments funded by the public sector (BNG).

Densification within existing urban structure is primarily conducted by way of rezoning (change of zoning from Residential 1 to Residential 2/3 – Townhouses) or subdivision (subdivision of an erf as dictated by the density requirements of the Town Planning Scheme). Township establishment is conducted on Farm land in terms of the Townships Ordinance, 1969.

The provision of affordable housing is the responsibility of National, Provincial and Local Government. Although the primary responsibility vests with the Public Sector, a number of agreements have been entered into with the Private Sector (Financial Sector) to assist with the delivery of integrated housing developments. The challenge is to go beyond the provision of mass housing but to build communities and create conditions which will promote economic and community sustainability. In addressing new developments, the following criteria need to be considered:

- Availability of bulk infrastructure;
- Ownership of land;
- Access to social amenities and economic opportunities;
- Access to public transport; and
- Integration of the urban structure.

As part of the development areas, a mix of housing typologies at higher densities need to be established which will ultimately create more sustainable and liveable communities that are better suited for demographic and cultural diversity. This is in line with the “Breaking New Ground” policy of the government.

8.2.7.2. Commercial and Industrial Development

A) *Principles*

With the respective urban Centres linked to functionality, it is imperative that these areas be promoted as such.

However, notwithstanding the above, all of the urban centres have Central Business Districts and industrial areas which vary in nature and extent. In the development of these areas, the following elements need to be considered:

- The majority of the CBD's are underdeveloped in terms of bulk, and future development should rather focus to maximize undeveloped buildings and vacant land. Rather strengthen existing CBD's as opposed to encourage sprawl;
- Some higher order retail and commercial activities need to be developed in historically disadvantaged areas (where required), without compromising existing sustainable CBD's;
- Vacant industrial sites (if owned by the Municipalities) need to be marketed by way of introducing incentive schemes; and
- Where industrial stands are required new areas need to be identified.

B) *Incentives*

In order to promote and facilitate economic growth within the respective urban nodes, it is proposed that an incentive scheme be investigated and submitted to the respective Municipalities for consideration. Some of the incentives to be investigated will entail:

- Tax Incentives (Municipal Tax rebates);
- Land Incentives (where Municipal owned land can be made available to the Developer);
- Bulk Infrastructure (where developer will obtain reduction to bulk services contribution);
- Development Rights (where higher land use rights are allocated in specific areas).

C) *Informal Trade*

Although the informal traders play a vital function within the economic domain by providing jobs and generating a basic income, a number of guiding principles need to be set and implemented to reduce conflict situations with the public-and private sector. These principles are as follows:

- Identified trading areas need to be demarcated within the CBD and other areas (taxi ranks) in order to minimise pedestrian and hawkers conflicts;
- Informal traders should not occupy space in front of formal business shop windows or under overhangs/balconies as this would cause inconvenience to pedestrian movement and passive shopping;

- Informal traders should not conduct trade at the intersections of roads as it impedes on traffic regulations (sight distance);
- Narrow sidewalks should not be used for informal trading;
- Informal traders should be registered and managed in terms of a Association;
- No formal business should sell goods outside it's premises on the sidewalks;
- Certain types of goods which are being sold should be mixed, for example, the cutting of hair next to cooked food stalls;
- Proper storage, cleaning and toilet facilities should be investigated and implemented by the Local Municipality.

Although the above guidelines are only a directive, it is proposed that detailed "Hawkers By-Laws" be prepared in conjunction with all stakeholders (Local Municipality, formal business and informal traders).

D) Homebased Activities

With the emphasis on economic growth and job creation, a large number of smaller homebased economic activities are evident within the urban and rural environment.

These activities fulfil an important function inasfar as it addresses the day to-day household needs of the residents and it provides the opportunity for small entrepreneurs to operate from home.

Notwithstanding the above, the following practices must be guarded against:

- That the type of activity does not become the dominant activity on the residential site. The primary activity should remain to be residential;
- The home activity should not be detrimental to the surrounding residential environment from a noise, traffic generation and small point of view ; and
- No noxious and industrial activities should be allowed, for example, scrap yards, paint booth's and motor repair shops.

Activities such as taverns and restaurants should be encouraged to locate along development corridors or within Central Business Districts.

8.2.7.3. Open Spaces

The provision of open space and recreation within Fezile Dabi District Municipality can be divided into 2 categories, namely passive and active open space.

A) Passive Open Space

An open space system fulfils a number of functions, which include hazard avoidance, resource conservation, ensuring social well-being and educational, was discussed under Section 6.2.5.

B) Active Open Spaces

Within the respective urban concentrations in Fezile Dabi District Municipality, there are a large number of public open spaces which is either not developed or poorly developed, notwithstanding the need for more formalized activities/facilities within primarily historically disadvantaged areas.

Active open space involves the recreational component of the open space system. For example, it provides sport facilities or it can simply provide a public square where people can gather and socialize.

Formulating principles for the development of active open spaces can help ensure that standards of quality and usefulness are achieved in the planning, design and management of such spaces. The following development principles need to be taken into account when developing an active open space network within the respective Local Municipality.

- **Development and Maintenance Costs**

An important factor in determining the number and size of active open spaces mainly relates to the development and maintenance costs thereof. In other words, the number of active open spaces that are developed should not exceed the budget available to develop such open spaces. Also, there must be sufficient funds to maintain these open spaces over the long run.

Past experience has proved that active open spaces that are not fully developed and maintained often lose their practical value to local residents. Therefore, it is argued that smaller and fewer active open spaces that are reasonably developed and maintained are far more useful than a large number of active open spaces that are not.

- **Type of Facilities Provided**

When planning active open spaces, it is important that appropriate recreation facilities are provided. Often recreational facilities are provided that do not fulfill the needs of the community, usually because they are not the preferred recreational types. To prevent the provision of inappropriate recreational facilities, the recreational preferences of a local community must be established before planning and developing a recreational facility. On the other hand, often communities do not participate in certain recreation types, simply because they never had access to such facilities to learn the sport. One way to overcome this is to have such sport facilities share facilities with the more popular sports. For example, cricket should be played on combined soccer fields or a soccer field should double as a rugby field.

- **Accessibility of Active Open Spaces**

When locating active open spaces, it is important to ensure that they are accessible to the larger community. Various criteria apply when locating active open spaces. For example, if a higher order active open space serves a residential area, this open space should be located within the most central location of the area, so that this active open space is located within walking distance of the largest portion of the population of the residential area. The residential area that does not have access to such an active open space should be linked by means of defined walkways with the settlement that does. It is also advisable that an active open space be centrally located within a residential area and not on its fringe, to ensure the continued presence of people in the vicinity of such a facility to protect it from vandalism.

- **Urban Form and Function**

Active open spaces can be used to develop the proposed community nodes by forming part of its land use structure. By doing this, the focal function of these nodes is enhanced. It is important that the mentioned focal function be enhanced through the design of these active open spaces. For example, the planting of trees along the periphery of an active open space will enhance the identity and attractiveness of the open space.

If active open spaces are integrated through design with the other facilities within a community node, it will enhance the usage of these open spaces and enhance the viability of the other land uses in these nodes. For example, if an active open space that contains recreation facilities were located next to the schools, it would automatically be accessible and available to the schools for use during the week. Placing it close to a retail facility will ensure that during weekend sport events, spectators will have easy access to local businesses for refreshments, thus benefiting the local economy.

8.2.7.4. Social Development

A) Development Principles

With the proposed housing developments within Fezile Dabi District Municipality, the provision of complimentary activities such as schools, clinics, recreation and other activities is important to create sustainable living environments. At present there is a large need for activities such as libraries, clinics and other social facilities.

Apart from the larger proposed residential development areas within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality, where sites are being made available for social facilities, a large number of infill and densification development areas have been identified within the existing urban environment, thus limiting the space left for the increased requirements for social amenities.

This issue can be dealt with in the following ways:

- **Increase capacity of community facilities and schools**

A significant way of increasing the supply of community facilities without substantially increasing the land needed for community facilities is to increase the capacity of community facilities and schools. For example, this implies developing additional building space vertically and horizontally, over an above that which is normally provided for a specific community facility.

- **Develop vacant community and schools stands on the fringe of the Study Area**

Often, many formal areas have stands zoned for community facilities and schools, but have not yet been developed. The development of those facilities can, not only alleviate the need for schools in that area, but also the need for schools in Fezile Dabi District Municipality, thus reducing the number of schools needed within. It is often argued that the standard for the provision of schools is too high, which implies that developing all these stands should create enough capacity to also serve other areas.

- **Use schools in an area of demographic shift**

Typically, residential areas go through demographic shifts. In other words, on average households in older residential areas would be older than households in newer residential areas. This implies that the households in older areas have less children of school-going age than households in newer residential areas. In turn, this implies that the needed for schools would be less in older residential areas than in newer residential areas. Taking the above into account, it can be argued that the existing schools in those older areas should have spare capacity for an increase in residential densities in neighbouring areas.

- **Zoned additional community and schools stands in new township areas**

One of the implantation strategies of the Local Municipalities Spatial Development Framework is to create pockets of higher-density housing that are linked to and make full use of public transportation systems. To achieve this objective and fully capitalize on the advantages of the strategic locations of these areas, it may be necessary to provide the necessary community facilities in new, peripheral areas surrounding these areas. In other words, it will involve supplying additional facilities within these areas, over-and-above that which is required in that specific area.

- **Share sport facilities of schools**

One way of reducing the land needed for schools is to have schools share sport facilities. For example, a secondary school and 2 primary schools can share sport facilities. Because sport facilities use up large parcels of land, this measure can significantly reduce the gross densities within an area, thus allowing the development of the higher density infill housing project.

8.2.8. Mining

There are a number of mining operations active within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality, complimented by the fact that large areas have been undetermined (Metsimaholo Local Municipality) and that some areas have been left stagnant in view of mineral rights (no surface activities is taking place).

The following areas within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality are influenced by existing and future mining activities:

- Continuous development and exploitation of the Vaal Reefs Gold Mines adjacent to the Vaal River provides future economic growth potential in the Viljoenskroon area;
- Diamond deposits in the vicinity of Kroonstad (Lace and Voorspoed Mines);
- De Beers commenced with the redevelopment of two mining areas (Voorspoed);
- Sand wining from a number of rivers (Vaal, Vals);
- Gravel is exploited throughout the area for construction materials;
- Limited alluvial diamond exploration along the Vaal River;
- There are vast portions of the region (Ngwathe) which is underlain by coal, but at present not financially viable to mine(depth);
- Granite formulations in the Parys area;
- Betonite deposits in the Koppies area;
- Large areas within the Sasolburg area is being used for coal mining. The continuation of the coal industry has seriously been reconsidered as the transportation of earth gas to Sasolburg is becoming a more viable option;
- Large ash dumps (Sasolburg).

In terms of the above activities, it is evident that mining activities is very prominent in the area (existing and future) and has a major impact on the establishment of job opportunities. In addition and supplementary to the aforementioned, the following is proposed:

- That local residents be given preference for employment when new activities commence;
- That supporting activities (manufacturing, processing) be established in the area, where possible. This would ensure that the manufacturing and services sector will grow, thereby ensuring more job creation;
- That all mining operations be made subject to the relevant environmental approvals as required by legislation (National Environmental Management Act);
- That the rehabilitation of sand winning, gravel and mining operations be strictly enforced by the authorities; and
- That large mining areas rights (permits) and areas where undermining has taken place be utilized for extensive agricultural activities.

CHAPTER 9: ALIGNMENT AND PROJECTS

9.1. Alignment with District Municipal Objectives

In terms of the primary objectives of the above documents it is important to ascertain to which extent the Fezile Dabi District Municipality Spatial Development Framework has given spatial expression to the objectives. In the assessment it is important to note the following:

- Not all objectives can be indicated spatially (institutional and human resource elements);
- Not all the detail elements of the respective Local Municipal Spatial Development Framework's were captured. The Fezile Dabi District Municipality Spatial Development Framework is addressing elements in a more holistic nature.

The alignment is indicated in Table 9.1 below:

Table 9.1: Alignment with District Municipal Objectives

Strategic Objective	Key Elements	Fezile Dabi District Municipality Spatial Development Framework
A) <u>Economic Growth, Development and Unemployment</u> (Local Economic Development)	A) <u>Urban Areas</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Categorize the urbanized areas in terms of functionality, thereby promoting the establishment of supporting activities (manufacturing, processing and services) • Provided guidelines to address housing delivery, utilization of Public Open Spaces, Social Facilities and environmental aspects).
	B) <u>Local Economic Development</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided guidelines to promote job creation and the maximization of Central Business Districts and industrial areas. • Provided guidelines for informal trade and home undertakings; • Established a framework for investment linked to activity.
	C) <u>Linkages</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defined and structured a network of transportation corridors linked to activity.
	D) <u>Tourism</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified areas of tourism investment linked to activity.

	E) <u>Agriculture</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose activities to compliment agricultural output (secondary); • Addressed land reform; • Provided guidelines for Rural Housing; • Identification of high agricultural land; • Indicated proposed commonage areas.
	F) <u>Land Audit</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land which vest with National, Provincial and Local Government was indicated to guide future investment on publically owned land.
	G) <u>Social Development</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicate measures to maximize existing social facilities.
	H) <u>Mining</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicate mining areas with the intention to maximize job creation.
	I) <u>Environmental</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide environmental guidelines for the protection of natural assets.
B) <u>Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Investment</u>	<u>Regional Infrastructure</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of these aspects were dealt with within the 4 Local Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks. The importance of addressing services backlogs, pertaining to roads, water, sanitation and electricity is highlighted in the Spatial Development Framework.
C) <u>Institutional Development</u>	<u>Cross- Boundary Linkages</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicate the importance of co-operative governance between respective Municipalities and Provinces.

9.2. Projects

The projects, as identified in the Fezile Dabi District Municipality IDP, with a spatial implication are included in the Spatial Development Framework. The respective projects are structured as follows:

- Projects as identified in Spatial Development Framework;
- Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development (FDMM);
- Local Economic Development (FDDM);
- Projects as identified in Water Services Development Plan;
- Provincial Sector Departments;
 - Agriculture;
 - Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs.

9.2.1. Projects to be included in IDP as identified in Spatial Development Framework

Project Name	Budget	Time- Frame		
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
1. Revision of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality Spatial Development Framework.	R420 000.00	R140 000.00	R140 000.00	R140 000.00
2. Assist the Ngwathe and Mafube Local Municipality with Spatial Development Framework Reviews (R100, 000) each.	R600 000.00	R200 000.00	R200 000.00	R200 000.00
3. Updating of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality Land Audit.	R250 000.00	R250 000.00	-	-
4. Preparation of guidelines for corridor and nodal development.	R350 000.00	R350 000.00	-	-
5. Updating of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality Housing Sector Plan.	R350 000.00	R350 000.00	-	-
6. Facilitation of the approval of the Land Use Management Schemes of the Local Municipality.	R150 000.00	R150 000.00	-	-
7. Investigate Incentive Schemes.	R450 000.00	R450 000.00	-	-

9.2.2. Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development

Key Programme	Project Description	Projects Status/Location	Allocated Funds Per Initiative	Intended Impact	Time Frame	Integration/ Linkages
Township Establishment	Opening of Township Registered	New Township Establishment	R19m (R15m)	Allocation of sites for integrated human settlement	3 years	Mafube LM

Provision of Basic Infrastructure	Construction Fezile Dabi Stadium	Construction Phase: Tumahole	R99m (shortfall of R 36M)	Development of community facilities Sports development in the District	June 2010	Dept. of Sport Arts & Culture Fezile Dabi District Municipalities
	Creation of multipurpose parks	Planning phase	R 0 (shortfall of R14 m)	The project will enhance community participation in the creation of safe living areas through the rehabilitation of degenerated public spaces; create employment as well as enhancement of environmental landscape.	June 2011	FDDM,DTEEA,EPWP, Sports & Recreation
Provision of Basic Infrastructure	High Performance Centre (construction)	Non-funded planned project in Metsimaholo	R1m (shortfall, 3m)	Facilitation of professional sports people in FDDM	In progress	FDDM, FFSI; Metsimaholo

9.2.3. Local Economic Development

Key Programme	Project Description	Projects Status/Location	Allocated Funds Per Initiative	Intended Impact	Time Frame	Integration/ Linkages
Job Creation & Poverty Alleviation	Brick Making Factory	Planning Phase	R1.8m (shortfall R1,8m)	Projects seek to develop SMME's within MAFUBE.	Ongoing	Mafube LM
	Roof Tile Manufacturing Factory	Planning Phase	R1m (Shortfall R1m)	Incorporating women in business.	Ongoing	Mafube LM
Tourism Development	Vredefort Dome Centre	Construction of Phase 1 (Building exhibition centre) is completed. Currently busy with Phase 2(craft village; access roads)	R4m (shortfall R6m)	Increase in Tourism activities & potential investments in Vredefort. Job Opportunities for locals in Mokwallo & Tumahole	June 2010	DEAT, DEETA, FDDM
Land Availability	Purchase of 37 plots (portion 1 of 60 Vaaldam Small Holdings)	Planning Phase	R150 000 (External Funding)		End of August 2009	Metsimaholo LM
	Acquisition of adequate land for		R10m (dept. of Land Affairs)		2009-2012	Metsimaholo LM

	agricultural Acquisition of adequate land for agricultural		R20m (dept. of Land Affairs)		2009-11	Metsimaholo LM
	Acquisition of adequate land for Agricultural Acquisition of adequate land for agricultural	Planning Phase	R5m (Own Funds) R5m (Own Funds)		2009-11 2009-11	Metsimaholo LM Metsimaholo LM

9.2.4. Projects as identified in Water Services Development Plan, 2010

Project Name	Area	Water/Sanitation	Amount	Funding Source	Year
Sewer Reticulation & Toilet structure	Namahadi	Sanitation	R2.3m	FDDM/MIG	2009/10
Emergency equipment (Power sharing 4 towns, phase 1-4)	Frankfort, Villiers, Tweeling, Cornelia		R500,000	External loans	
Upgrading existing pump stations	Frankfort			MIG, DWAF, FDDM	
	Villiers				
	Tweeling		R300,000		
	Cornelia		R150,000		
Security fencing at sewer pump stations	Cornelia, Villiers	Sanitation	R900,000	MIG, DWAF, FDDM	
Water borne sewerage networks and toilet structures to address backlogs	Namahadi, Qalabotjha, Cornelia	Sanitation	R11m	MIG, DWAF, FDDM	
	Ntswanatsatsi	Sanitation	R1.1m		
Water reticulation network	Villiers	Water	R2.4m	MLM	
	Frankfort	Water	R2,523 430	MLM	
Water purification plant	Villiers	Water	R6.5m	FDDM	
VIP toilets to	To all households in rural areas based on investigation	Sanitation	R1m	DWAF	
New pipeline between purification plant and pressure tower	Tweeling (approx. 2km)	Water	R1.5m	FDDM/MIG	
Upgrade water pumps for pressure tower	Frankfort	Water		MLM	
Construction of new purification plant		Water	R3.5m	FDDM/MIG DWAF	
Lime dozing machine	Tweeling &	Water		MLM	

	Villiers				
Water network and Water meters to 500 erven	Cornelia and Ntwanatsatsi	Water	R600,000	FDDM/MIG	
Water networks and water meters for new erven	Namahadi, Qalabotjha	Water	R3.5m	FDDM/MIG DWAF	
Upgrading of water networks	Frankfort, Cornelia, Villiers	Water	R4.5m	FDDM/MIG	
Upgrading of water network	Villiers	Water	R3m	FDDM	
Replace existing stand communal taps	Qalabotjha, Namahadi and Mafahlaneng	Water		FDDM	
Phase 1: Replacement of 100 old water meters	Mafube	Water		FDDM, MLM	
Phase 2: Replacement of 300 old water meters	Mafube	Water	R200,000	FDDM, MLM	
Provision of water	To all rural households	Water	R600,000	DWAF	
Replacement of water valves		Water	R100,000	FDDM/MLM	
Provision of fire hydrants and adequate stop valves	Namahadi, Qalabotjha, Ntwanatsatsi and Mafahlaneng	Water	R125,000	FDDM/MLM	

Implementation of measuring/metering system to measure bulk supply and determine water loss areas		Water	R120,000 per annum	FDDM/MLM	
Metering system for administrative usage	Parks, halls etc	Water	R120,000	FDDM	

9.2.5. Provincial Sector Departments

A) Agriculture

Project Name	Municipality		Cost Estimates	Period / Time Frames
Fezile Dabi Poultry Projects	Whole district		R 2 775 000.00	01/04/2010- 31/03/2011
Provincial Marketing Infrastructure Projects	All Municipalities		R 2 894 000.00	01/04/2010- 31/03/2011
Provincial Female Poultry Project	All Municipalities		R 100 000.00	01/04/2010- 31/03/2011
District Agro-processing Project	Mafube LM		R 600 000.00	01/04/2010- 31/03/2011
District Poultry PR(09-10/462)CAP	Metsimaholo		R 100 000	01/04/2010- 31/03/2011
FATING & FEDLO UNIT (08-09/346)CA	Ngwathe		R 500 000	01/04/2010- 31/03/2011
FDDM Commonage Project	Whole District		R 600 000	01/04/2010- 31/03/2011
FDDM vegetables Project	Whole District	Vegetables	R 800 000	01/04/2010- 31/03/2011
Heilbron Community Piggery Plant	Ngwathe		R 600 000	01/04/2010- 31/03/2011
BOPHELO KE MATLA (06-07/38) CAP	Metsimaholo	Medicinal Plants	R 35.000	
JOELYN TRUST (08-09/266)CAP	Ngwathe	Vegetables	R 200 000	

PARYS HYDROPHONCS (08-09/279) CAP	Ngwathe	Vegetables	R 500 000	
SASOLBURG HYDROP (08-09/405) CAP	Metsimaholo	Vegetables	R 400 000	
MADIHLOFA (08-09/279) CAP	Mafube	Poultry	R 50 000	
Metsimaholo (08-09/433) CAP	Metsimaholo	Vegetables	R 150 000	
OLIFANTS TRUST (08-09/351) CAP	Ngwathe	Piggery	R 180 000	
THEA SETJHABA SCHOOL(08-09/317) CAP	Metsimaholo	Vegetables	R 100 000	
TRAIN & CAPACITY BUILDING (08-09/319) CAP	All Municipalities	Training		
VETERINARY PROJECT	All Municipalities	Veterinary	R3 009 850	
RE YA HOLA RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	Ngwathe	Establishment of pastures	R 554 000	
MOSIA TRUST	Ngwathe	Establishment of pastures	R 86 000	
	Ngwathe	Establishment of pastures		

B) Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs

Project Name & Description	Municipality	Cost Estimates / Budget	Time Frames
Sasolburg –Zamdela-1586	Metsimaholo	R 10 153 7464.60	01/04/2010 – 31/03/2011
Orangeville - 200	Metsimaholo	R 12 804. 220.00	
Deneysville - 200	Metsimaholo	R 12 804. 220.00	
Parys -Tumahole	Ngwathe	R 57 618. 990.00	
Vredefort-250	Ngwathe	R 16 005.275	
Heilbron	Ngwathe	R 22 407.385	
Edenville	Ngwathe	R 12 804,220.00	
Kroonstad	Moqhaka	R 16 005,275.00	
Steynsrus	Moqhaka	R 3,201.055	
Viljoenskroon	Moqhaka	R 6,402.110	
Frankfort	Mafube	R 9,603.165	
Villiers	Mafube	R 6,402.110	
Tweeling	Mafube	R 6,402.110	

CHAPTER 11

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY