

BLOUBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



2011 – 2016

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

APPROVED IDP / BUDGET 2012/2013

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TABLE OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARV	Anti Retroviral
ASGISA	Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative
BLM	Blouberg Local Municipality
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CDM	Capricorn District Municipality
CoGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CWP	Community Work Programme
DFA	Development Facilitation Act
DLGH	Department of Local Government & Housing
DoE	Department of Energy
DoHS	Department of Human Settlement
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
FBE	Free Basic Electricity
FBW	Free Basic Water
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
LDOs	Land Development Objectives
LED	Local Economic Development
LEGDP	Limpopo Employment, Growth and Development Plan
LUMS	Land Use Management Scheme
MEC	Member of Executive Council
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MTAS	Municipal Turn Around Strategy
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 107 of 1998
NSDP	National Spatial Development Perspective
PIA	Project Implementing Agent
POA	Per Owner's Approval
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SETAs	Sectoral Education and Training Authority
SMMEs	Small, Micro and Medium Enterprises
OTP	Office of the Premier
COGHSTA	Cooperative Governance Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs
SASSA	South African Social Security Agency
DECOG	Department of Cooperative Governance
BNG	Breaking New Ground
DORA	Division of Revenue Act

FOREWORD BY THE HONOURABLE MAYOR

At the council meeting held at Thorp Sports ground on 20 April 2011 we summed our theme as “Celebrating a decade of local government democracy—a journey has begun”. The past decade of local government system saw more emphasis on the municipal priorities with electricity, economic development and partnerships and water provisioning taking centre stage. Throughout the existence of local government in its current form since the first democratic local government elections the Constitution has always provided the *raison d’être* for municipalities through section 52 which outlines the objectives of local government. Key amongst those are the delivery of sustainable service deliver, the promotion of socio-economic development, the provision of safe environment, ensuring community participation in all decisions of council. While the Constitution provides a framework and instruction on what municipalities must do to justify their existence the national (Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs) and provincial (Department of Co-operative Governance Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs) spheres which are responsible for the coordination of municipal programmes and events have prescribed six key performance areas of focus for the strategic agenda of local government. Such Key Performance Areas are Local Economic Development, Basic Service Delivery, Good Governance, Municipal Transformation, Financial Viability, and Spatial Rationale.

We are proud, as the leadership of this municipality, that ours is a municipality that continues to justify its existence as strides have been made to address backlogs on the above key performance areas. We can safely indicate that indeed we are on track to ensure that outcome 9 is attained. Outcome 9 ensures that local government becomes a responsive, accountable and transparent administration. We acknowledge some gaps in service delivery and the general betterment of the lives of our people because the scourge of the past apartheid regime cannot be reversed overnight.

Basic service delivery

Indeed the electrification programme was implemented on a massive scale where today more than 99% of our settlements and residents have access to sustainable energy. The municipality accounted for 55% electrification of the settlements while Eskom accounts for the remainder. The outstanding settlement is Hananwa where we have currently appointed the service provider to electrify the area through the renewable energy system (Solar System). Further, in this IDP we are proud to indicate that a mega renewable solar station (Soutpan) will be constructed at the farm Zuurbult near Vivo to reticulate solar energy to our communities. Such investment will bring with it massive job creation and socio-economic development.

More focus shall be put on making our roads accessible as the conditions are very critical. As a start we have already established our roads unit consisting of three camps situated in Indermark, Buffelshoek and Eldorado. This term of council concentration shall be on staffing and capacitating the unit with human resources, equipment and skilling of the operators. We hope to forge partnership with De Beers (Venetia mine) and Coal of Africa (Vele Colliery mine) in the field of skills development. We are in the process of developing the local Integrated Transport Plan which will help on how best we can address transport backlogs.

There is a persistent problem of water provisioning in the municipality. The main causes of the problem are the unreliable underground water sources and illegal connections that result in the damaging of the infrastructure. The theft of the water pumps has been a problem for the past six years and in the municipality alone more than sixty engines have been stolen. We shall remain in negotiation with the district municipality to devolve the water function to the local municipality as we always account to water provisioning. Further future plans are to obtain water from the Glen Alpine dam and the Blouberg dam for all settlements to get sustainable water supply.

Good governance

The Blouberg Municipality’s community participation model remains one of the best in the country as there is vibrancy in the availability of structures for community participation that are in place and functional. Such includes ward committees, mayor-magoshi for a, functionality of council and its committees.

Institutional Development and Municipal Transformation

This year marked the completion of the Eldorado satellite office. The plan is to establish another office at Harriswhich. Going forward our decentralization plan should establish ward offices starting with the use of existing community halls and halls of traditional authorities.

Local Economic Development and Spatial Rationale

We remain committed to growing our economy and the creation of much needed jobs. Our joint efforts with the national and provincial government, as well as the business community, have yielded jobs for our communities despite the poor performance of the economy globally. The municipality is currently reviewing its local economic development strategy to give strategic direction on how best to grow our economy and create sustainable jobs. The municipal and provincial EPWP plus the Community Works Programme are some initiatives aimed at job creation. The construction of the shopping centre in Senwabarwana has created jobs during construction and will also create such during operation. The Soutpan solar project which is scheduled to start construction in August will also create sufficient job opportunities and enterprise development for the local communities.

We were able to receive land parcels transferred to us in Senwabarwana (Bochum 178), Tolwe, Swaartwater and Alldays from the department of Rural Development and Land Reform. The acquisition of land for both residential and business development has been a major challenge with us for the past nine years. The strategy shall be to develop master plans for growth in the municipality and continue with the township establishment process for all our identified growth points.

Financial viability

The machinery of a responsive, accountable and transparent local government requires a financially viable municipality to be sustained. We commit to implement credit control and debt management policies fully and recoup all monies due to us. We have piloted a project of field cashiers for every ward to help amongst others on registration of indigents, proof of residence letters, and collection of money due to the municipality. The operation Clean Audit 2014 project is still alive as there are matters that must be addressed. We shall strive to attain the clean audit before the stipulated date. We were encouraged by the qualified opinion we received in 2009/2010 and 2010\11 financial year.

In the planning and implementation of this IDP it is imperative that aspects of climate change must take precedence. We shall make budget provision for the green project and educate our society on the green economy. Environmental management and waste removal including collection and disposal shall be prioritized in this term of council. For the 2012/2013 the district municipality has put budget aside for the development of the landfill site in the municipality and the program of waste removal shall be rolled out to other settlements, starting with government institutions and businesses.

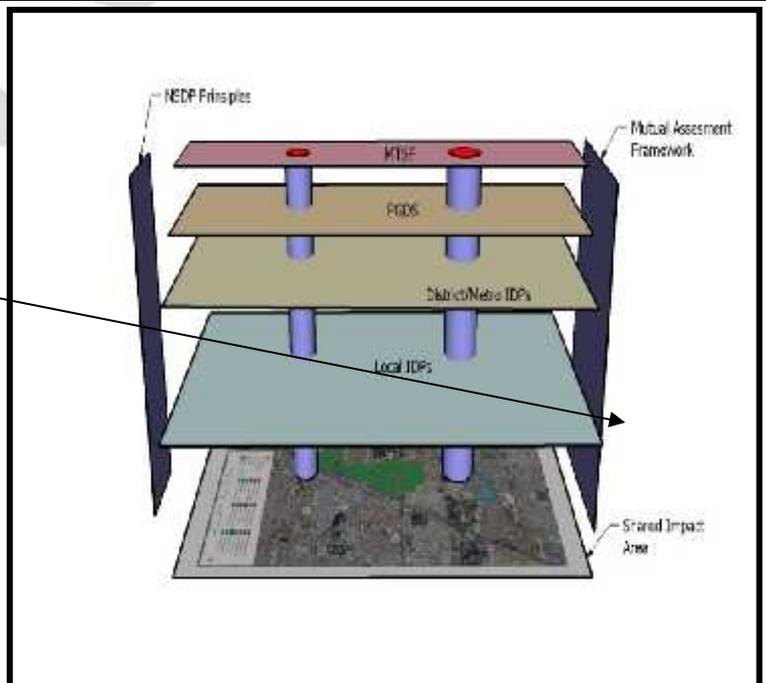
We thank the commitment of our traditional authorities in their endeavor to work well with the municipality for the betterment of our people's lives

A re kodumeleng!

CLR SERITE SEKGLOANE

MAYOR

Maps 1: Spatial Location of RSA in Africa, of Limpopo Province in South Africa, CDM in Limpopo and Blouberg in CDM

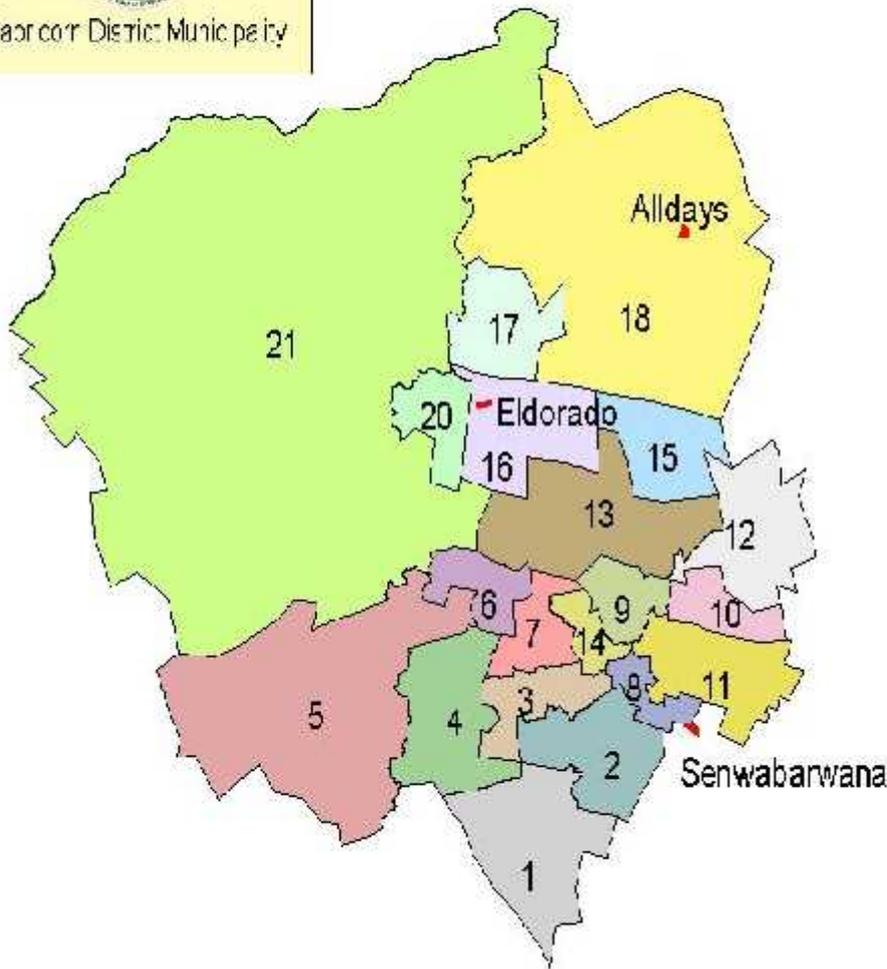


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BLOUBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (LIM351)



Coorcor District Municipality



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CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW AND EXECUTIVE REPORT

1.1 NOTICE OF ESTABLISHMENT

Blouberg Local Municipality was established in terms of the demarcation notice as NP351 in the Extraordinary Provincial Gazette 100 of October 2000.

The Municipality is a category B as determined in terms of section 4 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, No. 117 of 1998. It is a municipality with collective executive system contemplated in section 2(a) of the Northern Province Determination of Types of Municipalities Act (4) of 2000. The boundaries are indicated in map 13 of the demarcation notice. The Name of the Municipality is Blouberg. After the 2011 local government elections the Municipality has 21 wards. Map 2 above reflects the boundaries of all the 21 wards.

1.2 POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

The Municipality has the following powers and functions assigned to it in terms of section 84 (2) of the Act:

- The provision and maintenance of child care facilities.
- Development of local tourism
- Municipal Planning
- Municipal public works
- Municipal Public transport
- Storm water management system
- Administration of trading regulations
- Provision and maintenance of water and sanitation
- Administration of billboards and display of advertisements in public areas
- Administration of cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria
- Cleansing
- Control of public nuisances
- Control of undertaking that sell liquor to the public
- Fencing and fences
- Ensuring the provision of facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals
- Licensing of dogs
- Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public
- Administration and maintenance of local amenities
- Development and maintenance of sport facilities
- Development and administration of markets

Development and maintenance of municipal parks and recreation

Regulation of noise pollution

Administration of pounds

Development and maintenance of public places

Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal

Administration of street trading

Provision of municipal health services

1.3 COUNCILORS

The first council of the local municipality consisted of 16 proportionally elected and 16 Ward Councilors as determined in the Provincial Notice 15 dated 11 May 2000. The second council consisted of 18 proportionally elected and 18 Ward Councilors. The third council consists of twenty one (21) wards with a total of 41 Councilors (21 Ward Councilors and 20 Proportional Representation Councilors).

1.4 FULL-TIME COUNCILORS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Council may designate any of the following office bearers as fulltime Councilors in terms of section 18 (4) of Act 117 of 1998.

Only the following councilors are full time:

The Mayor: Cllr. Sekgoloane SE

The Chief whip Cllr.Choshi MM

Cllr. Thamaga N.M (Speaker)

Cllr. Ratladi S.D (Technical Services)

Cllr. Masekwameng M.R (Budget and Treasury)

The following councilors are executive committee members but are part time:

1. Cllr. Morapedi M.A (Economic Development and Planning)

2. Cllr. Sethukga M.E (Corporate Services)

3. Cllr. Tutja T.P (Community Services)

4. Cllr. Moshuhla M.W (Special Focus)

5. Cllr. Tjumana M (without portfolio)

THE FULL COUNCIL OF BLOUBERG MUNICIPALITY

WARD COUNCILLORS	PROPOTIONAL REPERESENTATIVES
Clr. Rapheaga K.T	Clr. Sekgoloane S.E (Mayor)
Clr. Lehong M.V	Clr. Thamaga N.M (Speaker)
Clr. Rangata M.J	Clr. Choshi M.M(Chief Whip)
Clr. Mosebedi M.E	Clr. Moshuhla M.W
Clr. Morukhu M.B	Clr. Ratladi S.D.
Clr. Seduma M.D	Clr. Morapedi M.A
Clr. Ramone M.A	Clr. Tutja T.P
Clr. Makobela S.R	Clr. Sethukga S.E
Clr. Boloka M.P	Clr. Masekwameng R.M
Clr. Nabane N.B	Clr. Tlouamma N.M
Clr. Sekwatlakwatla S.P	Clr. Mokgehle P.S
Clr. Manetja M.R	Clr. Kotsinkwa P.J
Clr. Moetji N.T	Clr. Phosa M.H
Clr. Ntlatla M.W.	Clr. Shongoane S.L
Clr. Ntlema M.A.	Clr. Modishetji M.P
Clr. Mojoko M.D	Clr. Mokgehle P.S
Clr. Kobe D.M	Clr. Tjumana M.M
Clr. Mathekgane C.R	Clr. Maboya M.S.
Clr. Mlokomme N.O	Clr. Chauke K.R
Clr. Mashalane M.S	Clr. Mathidza S.E
	Clr. Keetse M.C
<p>At the time of printing this document there was a vacancy for ward 12 due to the passing on of Clr Nare</p>	

1.5 WARDS

The Municipality has 21 Wards with boundaries as determined by the Demarcation Notice. The new wards became effective after the May local government elections.

1.6 SEAT OF FIRST MEETING

The seat of the Municipality for the purpose of the first meeting of its Council after the May 18 local government elections shall be Senwabarwana until otherwise determined in terms of section 29 (1) of Act 117 of 1998.

1.7 STANDING RULES FOR THE INAUGURAL MEETING

The Standing Rules and Orders for the first meeting of the newly elected Council shall be those applicable to date as approved by the out – going Council.

1.8 MUNICIPALITY'S VISION

A participatory municipality that turns prevailing challenges into opportunities for growth and development through optimal utilization of available resources.

1.9 MUNICIPALITY'S MISSION

To ensure the delivery of quality services through community participation and the creation of an enabling environment for economic growth and job creation

1.10 MUNICIPALITY'S MOTTO

Kodumela (Persevere)

1.11 MUNICIPALITY'S BROAD OBJECTIVES

The Municipality's strategies seek to achieve the following broad objectives:

To deliver basic services to communities in a sustainable manner in the quest to create a better life for all,

To create an environment for local economic growth and job creation, focusing on the competitive advantages of the Municipality.

To provide responsible and accountable political and administrative leadership to local communities,

To mobilize the broadest section of the local communities behind the Municipality's endeavors to develop communities with other government departments, public institutions, private sector, NGO's and CBO's as the Municipality's critical partners.

1.12 MUNICIPAL PRIORITIES

NO	MUNICIPAL PRIORITIES FOR NEW COUNCIL
1	Economic Development and Partnerships
2	Water and sanitation
3	Roads and Public Transport
4	Housing and Disaster Management
5	Energy
6	Human Resources Development\ Education
7	Health and welfare
8	Institutional development and Financial sustainability (consider moving to no 5 and swap with energy)
9	Environment and Waste management
10	Emergency services and communication

11	Land use development
12	Sports and recreational facilities

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CHAPTER 2: THE PLANNING PROCESS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The notion of Integrated Development Planning was introduced in the Local Government Transition Act, 1996, through the requirement for municipalities to develop Integrated Development Plans (IDPs). The content and purpose of IDPs were then further described in the White Paper on Local Government and formally introduced through the Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000 (Act 32 of 2000). The Act requires that municipalities develop and review their IDP on an annual basis in order to assess their performance and reflect on changes in the communities.

The IDP, in short, is a comprehensive, integrated and multi-faceted plan that:

- Links, integrates and co-ordinates the functions and strategies of a municipality;
- Aligns the resources of a municipality with the agreed-upon objectives and outcomes;
- Forms the overall strategic plan for the municipality; and
- serves as a mechanism for participation and democratization of local government

The driving force behind the development of an IDP is summarized by the following five main reasons:

Firstly, the IDP is part of a suite of strategic planning instruments that guide development and service delivery in the Municipality. The IDP sets out the strategic plan for the medium term that coincides with the electoral term of 2011 to 2016. Each department within the Municipality is required to complete a detailed annual business plan that gives operational expression to the IDP;

Secondly, Act 32 of 2000 prescribes the formulation and approval of the IDP by the full Municipal Council, meaning that the IDP may not be delegated. This is important because the legislation lends the weight of the law on to the IDP and the approved IDP itself has the force of law;

Thirdly, the IDP is the key mechanism for vertical and horizontal alignment. It strives to achieve vertical integration between the municipality and other spheres of government; and works towards horizontal integration between adjacent municipalities;

Fourthly, the IDP weaves together the discrete activities within the municipality by providing a strategic overview, detailing the processes of intergovernmental alignment, showing the outreach and consultation process, setting out a summary of the Spatial Development Framework and Capital Investment Framework and framing the Performance Management System. The essence of the IDP is the Sector Plans, which defines the delivery agenda. The Financial Plan component of the IDP shows the linkages between the IDP and the budget as a whole;

Lastly, once the IDP is approved by the Council it becomes a public document governed by Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2 of 2000 (Act 2 of 2000) which gives effect to the constitutional right of access to any information held by the state and any information that is held by another person and that is required for the exercise or protection of any right; and to provide for matter connected therewith. It is for this reason that the IDP must be made available to all municipal stakeholders.

The Municipality has developed a set of long-term goals and five-year objectives that will form the basis of the annual business planning and budgeting carried out by the Municipality on an ongoing basis and should therefore be understood as an interpretation of strategy and political priorities that is to become the actual outcomes for residents.

IDP is a management tool for assisting municipalities in achieving their developmental mandates. The five-year IDP will also be further moulded by inputs from communities and civil society, as well as direction from the political leadership.

POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

Every municipality is required by law to develop and adopt its IDP through the legal framework provided. The following pieces of legislations outline the development and implementation of the IDP:

CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, 108 OF 1996

Blouberg Municipality's mandate is derived from the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996). The Constitution enjoins Local Government to

Provide democratic and accountable local government

Ensure provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner

Promote social and economic development

Promote safe and healthy environment

Encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government.

In terms of the Constitution, the White Paper and the legislation flowing from it, municipalities are required to structure and manage their administration, budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community, to promote the social and economic development of the community and to participate in national and provincial development programmes.

In order to respond to community needs, the planning outcomes of the IDP need to be aligned with the legal responsibilities of the municipalities as defined by the powers and functions.

DEVELOPMENT FACILITATION ACT (ACT 65 OF 1995)

Act 65 of 1995 has formalized the restructuring of urban settlements and planning in South Africa. The aim of the Act has been to expedite land development projects and to promote efficient and integrated land development. The Act contains general principles for land development. It provides that the municipalities must prepare the Land Developmental Objectives (LDOs) on an annual basis. All the regulations contain stipulations on public participation, creating room for communities to be involved in matters of land development in their areas.

The LDOs deal with how people will gain access to basic services and the standard of the services. Since the inception of the IDPs the LDOs are addressed in the Spatial Development Framework (SDF), which should form part of the sector plans in the IDP.

WHITE PAPER ON TRANSFORMING PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY (BATHO PELE WHITE PAPER OF 1997)

The Batho Pele White Paper flows from the White Paper on the Transformation on Public Service (1995). In terms of the White Paper, transforming service delivery is identified as one of government's priority areas. The White Paper is primarily about how public services are provided, and specifically about the efficiency and effectiveness of the way in which services are delivered. It "seeks to introduce a fresh approach to service delivery, an approach which puts pressure on systems, procedures, attitudes and behavior within the Public Service and reorients them in the customer's favour, an approach which puts the people first."

The introduction of the concept of *Batho Pele*, which means "putting people first", provides the following eight service delivery principles in an attempt to ensure that the people, as customers to public institutions, come first:

Consultation: Citizens should be consulted about the level and quality of the public service they receive and wherever possible, should be given a choice about the services that are offered.

Service Standards: Citizens should be told what level and quality of public services they would receive so that they are aware of what to expect.

Access: All citizens should have equal access to the services to which they are entitled.

Courtesy: Citizens should be treated with courtesy and consideration.

Information: Citizens should be given full, accurate information about the public services they are entitled to receive.

Openness and transparency: Citizens should be told how the national and provincial departments are run, how much they cost, and who is in charge.

Redress: If the promised standard of service is not delivered, citizens should be offered an apology, a full explanation and a speedy and effective remedy; and when complaints are made, citizens should receive a sympathetic and positive response.

Value for money: Public services should be provided economically and efficiently in order to give citizens the best possible value for money.

In giving effect to the notion of treating the recipients of government services as customers, the White Paper articulates that public sector, including the local government sphere, should be governed by the above ethos (principles).

WHITE PAPER ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT (1998)

The White Paper on Local Government (1998) views integrated development planning as a way of achieving developmental goals of local government.

The paper establishes a basis for developmental local government, in which, "local government is committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives". It also encourages public consultation in policy formulation and in the monitoring and evaluation of decision-making and implementation.

2.2.5 MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT (ACT 32 OF 2000)

The Act requires the municipality to undertake developmentally oriented planning so as to ensure that it strives to achieve the objects of local government set out in Sections 152 and 153 of the Constitution. Section 25 (1) requires the Municipal Council, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, to adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which:

links, integrates, co-ordinates and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;

aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;

forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based;

complies with the provisions of Chapter 5, and

is compatible with national and provincial department plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.

Section 26 of the Act further outlines the core components of the integrated development plan of a municipality. It requires the integrated development plan of the municipality to 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;

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;

The council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term;

The council's development strategies which must be aligned with any national or provincial sector plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of the legislations;

A spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system of the municipality;

The council's operational strategies;

Applicable disaster management plan;

A financial plan, which must include budget projection for at least the next three years, and

The key performance indicators and performance targets determined in terms of section 41.

2.2.6 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (MUNICIPAL SYSTEM ACT)

A municipality's Performance Management System entails a framework that describes and represents how the municipality's cycle and processes of performance, planning, monitoring, measurement, review, reporting and improvement will be conducted, organised and managed, including determining the roles of the different role-players. It is critical that political leadership, managers and staff be involved to ensure that the municipality embraces the IDP and its implementation. Implementing the processes and systems needed to operationalise the IDP will determine the ultimate success of the municipality. The following need to be taken into consideration when starting to implement the IDP:

Plan for performance by clarifying objectives and outputs to be achieved;

Clarify performance expectations by setting standards and targets for each indicator to assess and evaluate performance in practice;

Monitor, measure, assess and evaluate performance, and

Link strategic priorities, goals and objectives agreed in the IDP by:

Enabling staff to understand how their job contributes to the aforementioned;

Ensuring resources are directed and used in efficient, effective and economic ways by each person in the municipality;

Including communities and other stakeholders in decision-making, monitoring and evaluation;

Learning from experience and using it to continuously improve what's achieved, and

Maintaining transparency and accountability and promoting good governance articulated in the *Batho Pele* principles.

2.2.7 MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT (ACT 56 OF 2003)

The Municipal Finance Management Act (56 of 2003) was promulgated to secure sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of municipalities and other institutions in the local sphere of government. The Act provides a mandatory provision that relate to financial and performance management. Section 2 of the Act stipulates that the object is to secure sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of the local government institutions to which this Act applies by establishing norms and standards for:

Ensuring transparency, accountability and appropriate lines of responsibility in the fiscal and financial affairs of municipalities and municipal entities,

The management of revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities and the handling of financial dealings, budgetary and financial planning processes,

The coordination of those processes with those of the other spheres of government,

Borrowing,

Supply chain management, and

Other financial matters

Blouberg Municipality's involvement in the budget process is to ensure compliance with the provision of the Municipal Finance Management Act. It is crucial that the IDP review and the budget processes are aligned and integrated. It is considered that a single well-run budget and IDP review process facilitates community participation, provides ward level information, encourages discussion on priorities and provides an opportunity for feedback.

The main strategic outputs of the budget reform are to ensure:

Modernizing financial management and improving accountability.

Multi-year budgeting.

Deepening and improving the budget preparation process, by involving the political leadership and community.

Ensuring that the IDP and budgets are linked, and that the IDP takes account of budgetary resources, and contain proper capital and maintenance plans.

Improving the in-year implementation of the budget, and

Improving the auditing and performance reporting after the financial year has ended.

2.2.8 TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK AMENDMENT ACT (ACT 41 OF 2003)

This Act makes clear the role of the traditional leadership in the democratic and co-operative governance. The Act envisages an active involvement of the traditional leadership in the formulation and the implementation of the integrated development plans. Section 4 of the Act provides for the establishment of traditional councils that should:

Support municipalities in the identification of community needs;

Facilitate the involvement of the traditional community in the development or amendment of the integrated development plan of a municipality in whose area that community resides;

Participate in the development of policy and legislation at the local level, and

Promote the ideals of co-operative governance, integrated development planning, sustainable development and service delivery to promote indigenous knowledge systems for sustainable development and disaster management.

Section 5 (2) of the Act affirms that any partnership between a municipality and a traditional council must:

Be based on the principles of mutual respect and recognition of the status and roles of the respective parties, and

Be guided by and based on the principles of co-operative governance.

A greater percentage of the population in the municipality resides in traditional authority governed areas. To this effect, Blouberg Municipality has a standing commitment and tradition of involving the traditional leaders in both the IDP review process and any other developmental matter involving their areas of governance.

2.2.9 INTER-GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS FRAMEWORK ACT (ACT 13 OF 2005)

The Act is a response to the limited successes in the alignment efforts among the three spheres of government. The Act creates a framework to support intergovernmental cooperation and coordination as required by the Constitution in its definition of “cooperative governance”. It provides for the obligation of all spheres to participate in the planning processes of the municipality and in turn allow their own planning processes to be influenced by the municipal IDPs. Municipal IDPs are regarded as important planning frameworks to integrate both the national and provincial programme in specific local area. The Municipality is participating in the district-planning forum as well as in the Premier’s Intergovernmental Forum. The participation is aimed at ensuring proper alignment and coordination of local, district and provincial plans. The Act establishes structures and processes that enhance inter-governmental planning and monitoring processes for local, provincial and national spheres of governance.

2.2.10 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (ACT 107 OF 1998)

Section 2 of National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) contains important and extensive National Environmental Management Principles, which apply to the ‘actions of all organs of state that may significantly affect the environment’. These principles must guide decisions under NEMA or any statutory provision concerning the protection of the environment.

NEMA is known as *framework legislation*, as it provides overarching principles for integrating environmental management into development activities. NEMA commits all state departments and local authorities to employ certain sustainable development principles to guide decision-making. These principles include:

Sustainable and equitable use of natural and cultural resources,

Development must be socially, economically and environmentally sustainable.

Promote and facilitate public participation.

Adopt a long-term timeframe for equity between generations.

People and their needs are at the forefront of environmental management.

A risk averse and cautious approach, and

Environmental justice,

2.2.11 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT: AIR QUALITY ACT (ACT 39 OF 2004)

According to the Act, the national, provincial environmental departments and local authorities are separately and jointly responsible for the implementation and enforcement of various aspects of the Air Quality Act. Each of these spheres of government is obliged to appoint an air quality manager and to co-operate with each other and co-ordinate their activities through mechanisms provided for in the NEMA.

2.2.12 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT: WASTE ACT (ACT 59 OF 2008)

In fulfilling the rights contained in section 24 of the Constitution, the State, through the organs of state responsible for implementing this Act, must put in place uniform measures that seek to reduce the amount of waste that is generated and, where waste is generated, to ensure that waste is re-used, recycled and recovered in an environmentally sound manner before being safely treated and disposed of.

2.2.13 LOCAL AGENDA 21 (LA 21)

Local Agenda 21 also provides a framework for implementing these constitutional duties of local government. One of the key principles of Local Agenda 21 is integration of ecological thinking into all social and economic planning. This was also recognized by the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP), which stated that, "Development strategies must incorporate environmental consequences in the course of planning".

It is clear that South Africa's policies and laws require integration of environmental concerns into strategic planning and decision-making.

2.3 NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ALIGNMENT

South Africa has a representative form of democratic government. The management and governance of South Africa is based on a three-sphere system of government, namely national, provincial and local spheres of government. These spheres are distinctive, interdependent and interrelated. The Constitution states which matters each sphere of government deals with. This division of powers helps to make sure that the country is properly run and that government is close to the people it serves.

Section 25 of Act 32 of 2000 determines that the IDP must be compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements. To ensure that this legislative requirement is adhered to, the Municipality needs to align itself with National and Provincial directives and draw these down into the spectrum of service delivery.

The national and provincial policy imperatives have been taken into consideration in the implementation of the municipality core business. Blouberg Municipality has therefore focused its efforts to complement National and Provincial Government to accomplish developmental goals, with emphasis on matters that are the competency of Local Government.

2.3.1 NATIONAL 2014 VISION

As part of South Africa's celebration of 10 years of democracy, National Government formulated Vision 2014 to guide itself for the next ten years. The vision is to build a society that is truly united, non-racial, non-sexist and democratic. Central to this is a single and integrated economy that benefits all. The combination of some of the most important targets and objectives making up Vision 2014 are as follows:

Reduce unemployment by half through new jobs, skills development, assistance to small businesses,

Opportunities for self-employment and sustainable community livelihoods;

Reduce poverty by half through economic development, comprehensive social security, land reform and improved household and community assets;

Provide the skills required by the economy, build capacity and provide resources across society to encourage self-employment with an education system that is geared for productive work, good citizenship and a caring society;

Ensure that all South Africans, including especially the poor and those at risk – children youth, women, the aged and people with disabilities – are fully able to exercise their constitutional rights and enjoy the full dignity of freedom;

Compassionate government service to the people: national, provincial and local public representatives who are accessible; and citizens who know their rights and insist on fair treatment and efficient service;

Massively reduce health risks such as tuberculosis, diabetes, malnutrition and maternal deaths and turn the tide against HIV and AIDS, and, working with the rest of Southern Africa, strive to eliminate malaria, and improve services to achieve a better national health profile and reduction of preventable causes of death, including violent crime and road accidents;

Significantly reduce the number of serious and priority crimes as well as cases awaiting trial, with a society that actively challenges crime and corruption, and with programmes that also address the social roots of criminality; and

Position South Africa strategically as an effective force in global relations, with vibrant and balanced trade and other relations with countries of the South and the North, and in an Africa that is growing, prospering and benefiting all Africans, especially the poor.

Vision 2014 translates into practical steps, with the following specific implications for the municipality:

A growing economy;

Sustainable livelihoods – inter alia creating job opportunities through the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP);

Access to services: Speed up programmes to provide basic services like water and sanitation, electricity roads and transport services

Realize Batho Pele principles and improve services in government offices;

Safety and security;

Constitutional rights and governance – improve interaction between government and the people.

2.3.2 ACCELERATED AND SHARED GROWTH INITIATIVE - SOUTH AFRICA (ASGISA)

After research and discussion with stakeholders, government identified six “binding constraints on growth” that needed to be addressed so as to progress in its desire for shared growth and to achieve its target of halving unemployment and poverty between 2004 and 2014. This could be achieved if the economy grew at an average rate of at least 4.5% in the period to 2009, and by an average of 6% in the period 2010 to 2014.

Targets set by ASGISA include:

Halving poverty by 2014 to all households;

Halving unemployment by 2014 from 30%;

Achieving growth of approximately 6% per annum; and

50% of the total to be spent on infrastructure should be spent by the three spheres of government.

Six key levers for economic growth have been identified, namely:

Macro-economic intervention;

Infrastructure development;

Skills development;

Strengthening public institutions;

Sectoral investments; and

Interventions in second economy

In the light of the above, ASGISA has identified a set of initiatives that will serve as a catalyst for faster growth. This is complemented with on-going enabling management of fiscal and monetary policy, more focused industrial policy framework, supporting sector policies and legislation and a range of projects and initiatives in the economic cluster of government. Strategies for growth and development include investment in transport infrastructure, support to SMME's and labour intensive projects, prioritizing social and economic infrastructure and building partnerships.

Municipalities in particular, as the closest sphere of government to communities have an important role to play in implementing the goals set by ASGISA. They operate under the framework of developmental local government and a constitutional mandate to look after the socio-economic needs of communities and development of their areas of jurisdiction. They have to actively create conducive environment for job creation.

The National Framework for Local Economic Development addresses this issue directly. The framework argues that the municipal areas are the spaces in which an integrated impact of government needs to be optimized in order to accelerate shared growth. This integrated impact has to be synergized with the requirements of the local economy, the needs of its stakeholders and the opportunities and potentials that drive economic growth and sustainable livelihoods. The Framework also argues that municipalities have to play a strategic facilitation role managing the forces and dynamics impacting on the area. This is more effective than a direct role in job creation where municipalities attempt to set-up and run enterprises in the form of small ad-hoc projects that require ongoing public support.

Municipalities can further play an important role through provision of infrastructure and services, by-laws, land use planning and procurement policies in stimulating the local economy. Effective infrastructure planning and provision can involve local suppliers and assist in building local competencies. Firstly, certain of the binding constraints on growth that ASGISA identifies have direct relevance to the role and functioning of municipalities. Municipal Local Economic Development strategies need to address how these constraints in their own areas can be overcome.

ASGISA has identified key sectors for growth and development. Again, municipal strategies should identify if and how these sectors are relevant for their areas and what would be done to grow them.

2.3.3 NEW MANDATE: KEY CONSIDERATIONS

In order to give effect to the strategic objectives as spelled out in the electoral mandate of the ruling party, Blouberg Municipality also aligns its programmes to the ten priority areas as contained in the Medium Term Strategic Framework, for the review of the IDP.

The key priority areas include:

Ensuring more inclusive economic growth, decent work and sustainable livelihoods

Economic and social infrastructure

Rural development, food, security and land reform

Access to quality education

Improved health care

Fighting crime and corruption

Cohesive and sustainable communities

Creation of a better Africa and a better world

Sustainable resource management and use

A developmental state including improvement of public services.

Blouberg Municipality has to date implemented a balanced and integrated suite of programmes that cover all key priority areas identified in the manifestos.

2.3.4 NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

Government's key priority in the second decade of Freedom is to increase economic growth and promote social inclusion. A clearly articulated set of spatial priorities and criteria is one of the mechanisms through which government provides a strategic basis for focusing government action, weighing up trade-offs and linking the strategies and plans of the three spheres and agencies of government. In this sense the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) is a critical instrument for policy coordination, with regard to the spatial implications of infrastructure programmes in national, provincial and local spheres of government. It is in this context that the January 2003 Cabinet *lekgotla* approved the NSDP as an indicative tool for development planning in government.

Since its adoption, three factors have necessitated a review and update of the NSDP:

New data on socio-economic trends;

The development of IDPs and Provincial Growth and Development Strategies (PGDS) and the continuing engagement in aligning them with the NSDP; and

Renewed focus on decisive interventions to ensure accelerated and shared economic growth.

The NSDP provides:

a set of principles and mechanisms for guiding infrastructure investment and development decisions;

Description of the spatial manifestations of the main social, economic and environmental trends which should form the basis for a shared understanding of the national space economy; and

An interpretation of the spatial realities and the implications for government intervention

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

The NSDP Vision is as follows:

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

By focusing economic growth and employment creation in areas where this is most effective and sustainable;

By supporting restructuring where feasible to ensure greater competitiveness;

By fostering development on the basis of local potential; and

By ensuring that development institutions are able to provide basic needs throughout the country.

The following normative principles are put forward as guide for all spheres of government when making decisions on infrastructure investment and development spending:

Economic growth is a prerequisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, key among which would be poverty alleviation;

Government spending on fixed investment, beyond the constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens, should therefore be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential in order to attract private sector investment, stimulate sustainable economic activities and/or create long-term employment opportunities;

Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should focus on people not places; and

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 centers.

Infrastructure investment and development spending should primarily support localities that will become major growth nodes in South Africa and the Southern African Development Community region to create regional gateways to the global economy.

The NSDP thus seeks to focus the bulk of fixed investment of government on those areas with the potential for sustainable economic development, as it is in these areas where government's objectives of promoting economic growth and alleviating poverty will best be achieved. It places emphasis on the quality of interventions and investment choices by calling for a rigorous analysis of the economic opportunities and potentials in each of the Local, District and Metropolitan Municipal Areas. The Local, District and Metropolitan IDP's and LED programmes, crafted through joint work across the three spheres of government and with State Owned Enterprises and social partners would have to internalize the logic of the NSDP.

2.3.5 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The development of the National Development Plan by the National Planning Commission will transform the way South Africans at all spheres of government as well as the private sector and the community at large plan and implement development programmes. The plan is developed to ensure that the country becomes developed state to play a key role in mainstream global economy.

The National Planning Commission's vision and plan for 2030 charts a 20 year path towards achieving the overarching vision embedded in the Constitution that South Africa belongs to all who live in it. It breaks the five-year electoral cycle to allow for long-term planning.

The plan opens the way for:

- The mobilization of society around a commonly agreed set of long-term goals
- Greater coherence in government's work between departments which can only be achieved if there is a common understanding of long-term objectives.
- The development of a broad consensus to encourage business and society to think about the long term. This will provide a basis for making trade-offs and prioritizing major decisions.

A key aspect of South Africa's new National Development Plan, a blueprint for creating sustainable growth and development in the country over the next two decades, is its emphasis on active citizenry. The National Development Plan finds expression in this IDP on its emphasis on long term planning, the development of master plans for growth points as well as the IDP's emphasis on universal access to basic services by Blouberg communities.

2.3.6 LIMPOPO EMPLOYMENT, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN (LEGDP)

The Limpopo Employment, Growth and Development Plan (LEGDP) is a provincial (three tiers of government, private sectors, labour federations, NGOs, etc) tactical initiative. The LEGDP assists the Province to be able to make strategic choices in terms of prioritizing catalytic and high impact initiatives as a way of responding to the medium term strategic framework strategic thrust.

PARTNERSHIP WITH PROVINCIAL AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

The basic constitutional principle of governance in South Africa is "co-operative governance". All spheres of government are obliged to observe the principles of co-operative government put forward in the Constitution. Chapter 3 of the Constitution provides the cornerstones for cooperation between the different spheres of government and organs of state in South Africa. Co-operative government assumes the integrity of each sphere of government. But it also recognizes the complex nature of government in modern society. No country today can effectively meet its challenges unless the components of government function as a cohesive whole.

In South Africa a system of inter-governmental relations is emerging to give expression to the concept of cooperative government. The Inter-Governmental Relations Framework Act (Act 13 of 2005) is a response to the limited successes in the alignment efforts among the three spheres of government. The Act creates a framework to support intergovernmental cooperation and coordination as required by the Constitution in its definition of "cooperative governance". It provides for the obligation of all spheres to participate in the planning processes of the municipality and in turn allow their own planning processes to be influenced by the municipal IDPs. Municipal IDPs are regarded as important planning frameworks to integrate both the national and provincial programme in specific local area. The Municipality is participating in the district-planning forum as well as in the Premier's Intergovernmental Forum. The participation is aimed at ensuring proper alignment and coordination of local, district and provincial departments. The Act establishes structures and processes that enhance inter-governmental planning and monitoring processes for local, provincial and national spheres of governance.

A system of inter-governmental relations has the following strategic purposes:

- To promote and facilitate cooperative decision-making
- To coordinate and align priorities, budgets, policies and activities across interrelated functions and sectors
- To ensure a smooth flow of information within government, and between government and communities, with a view to enhancing the implementation of policy and programmes, and
- The prevention and resolution of conflicts and disputes.

The Constitution obliges all spheres of government to co-operate with one another in mutual trust and good faith through fostering friendly relations; assisting and supporting one another; informing one another of, and consulting one another on matters of common interest; and coordinating their actions and legislation with one another. Local government should maintain open, co-operative and constructive relations with both provincial and national government, seeing its operation as a component of the broader state structure.

Local government alone does not influence a matter in its area. Other spheres of government, either by independently conducting their own programmes in the same area as a municipality, or by regulating the operation of municipalities in line with their own sectoral objectives, also affect matters in a municipal area. Municipalities therefore have authority in their respective areas of jurisdiction but contribute to and enhance the effectiveness of national and provincial programmes and are constitutionally obliged to participate in national and provincial development programmes.

Strong and capacitated local government can play a critical role in enhancing the success of national and provincial policies and programmes, and building sustainable human settlements for the nation. In a spirit of cooperative governance, national and provincial government should seek to support and enhance the developmental role of local government. Local government is the structure that serves the people most directly. It is therefore vital that this sphere of government applies the principles of co-operative governance.

THE IDP / BUDGET PROCESS PLAN FOR 2012/2013

SECTION ONE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Municipalities are required to develop the road map with time schedule of key deadlines in line with the Municipal Finance Management Act No 21 (1)(b) and 53(1)(b). The Municipal Mayor should then table the process in the council meeting for approval. The plan shall serve as the activity plan for the development and implementation of the municipal programmes. In order to ensure certain minimum quality standards of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), and a proper coordination between and within spheres of government, the preparation of the process plan has been regulated in the Municipal Systems Act, Chapter 5 Section 28(1), 2000. The preparation of a process plan, which is in essence the IDP Process set out in writing, requires the adoption by Council.

The plan has to include the following:

A programme specifying the time frames for the different planning steps;

Appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures for consultation and participation of local communities, organs of state, traditional authorities, and other role players in the IDP drafting process;

An indication of the organizational arrangements for the IDP process;

Binding plans and planning requirements, i.e. policy and legislation; and

Mechanisms and procedures for vertical and horizontal alignment

SECTION TWO: ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

2.1 IDP/BUDGET REVIEW STEERING COMMITTEE

The IDP/Budget Steering Committee acts as a support to the IDP Representative Forum, making technical decisions and inputs, to the Municipal Manager and the IDP Manager. This committee will be reconstituted for the IDP preparation process.

Institutional Arrangements:

The IDP/Budget Steering Committee will be chaired by the Municipal Manager and in his/her absence, by the IDP Manager.

Members of the IDP/Budget Steering Committee will comprise the Senior Management of the Municipality, the staff responsible for the preparation of the IDP, PMS and Budget and any other members as the Municipal Manager may deem fit.

2.1.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE IDP/BUDGET STEERING COMMITTEE

The terms of reference for the IDP Steering Committee are as follows:

Provide terms of reference for the various planning activities associated with the IDP;

Commission research studies as may be required;

Considers and comments on:

Inputs from various units and research institutions;

Inputs from provincial sector departments and CBO, NGOs and IDP RF members;

Processes summarize and document outputs;

Makes content and technical recommendations

2.1.2 THE IDP MANAGER AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Amongst others, the following responsibilities have been allocated to the IDP Manager for the IDP Process:

- To ensure that the Process Plan is finalized and adopted by Council;
- To adjust the IDP Process Plan according to the proposals of the Executive Committee;
- To identify additional role-players to sit on the IDP Representative Forum;
- To ensure the continuous participation of role players;
- To monitor the participation of role players;
- To ensure appropriate procedures are followed;
- To ensure documentation is prepared properly;
- To carry out the day-to-day management of the IDP process;
- To respond to comments and questions
- To co-ordinate the inclusion of Sector Plans into the IDP documentation;
- To co-ordinate the inclusion of the Performance Management System (PMS) into the IDP; and
- To submit the reviewed IDP to the relevant authorities

The IDP/Budget Representative Forum is a forum that represents all stakeholders and is as inclusive as possible. The meeting of the forum is held prior to the adoption of the IDP in which the Mayor presents possible intervention to issues raised during consultation period.

2.3.1 COMPOSITION OF THE IDP REP FORUM

The membership of the Forum shall be constituted as follows:

- Members of the Executive Committee
- Head of departments/Senior Officials of Sector Departments
- Officials who serve on the IDP/Budget Steering Committee
- Traditional Leaders
- Representative of municipal wide organized groups
- Advocates for unorganized groups
- Community Representatives (NGOs/CBOs and Youth Organizations) and

Businesses and Academic Institutions

2.3.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE IDP REPRESENTATIVE FORUM

Represent the interest of their constituents through the IDP process

Form a structural link between the municipality and the public by informing interest groups, communities and organizations on relevant planning activities and their outcomes

Provide an organizational mechanism for discussion, negotiation and decision making between the stakeholders

Analyze and integrate issues, determine priorities, strategies, projects and programmes and identify budget requirements

Discuss and comment on the draft IDP/Budget

Monitor performance of the planning and implementation process.

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR IDP REPRESENTATIVE FORUM MEMBERS

Represent the interest of the constituencies

Attend all meeting as scheduled (frequency and attendance)

Members understanding their roles and responsibilities in respect of their constituencies

Feed back to constituents

Require simple majority for decisions

SECTION THREE: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 ROLE PLAYERS

The Municipality confirms the identification of the following role players as their stakeholders in the IDP/Budget Review Process:

3.1.1 INTERNAL ROLE-PLAYERS

Council

Executive Committee/Mayor

Municipal Manager

IDP Manager;

IDP/ Budget Steering Committee

Municipal officials

3.1.2 EXTERNAL ROLE-PLAYERS

Government Sector Departments;

Planning professionals/facilitators (Consultants); and

Civil Society/Representative Forum e.g. NGOs, CBOs, Traditional Leaders, Businesses, Academic Institutions and Special Focus Grouping

3.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The main roles and responsibilities allocated to each of the internal and external role players relating specifically to the IDP Review Process are set out in the table below.

3.2.1 INTERNAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

STRUCTURES	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Council	<p><i>Make final decisions.</i></p> <p><i>Consider and adopt process plan.</i></p> <p><i>Consider, adopt and approve the IDP/Budget before the start of the financial year.</i></p> <p>Council to approve unforeseen and unavoidable expenses.</p>
Mayor	<p>Manage the drafting of the IDP review.</p> <p>Assign responsibilities in this regard to the Municipal Manager.</p> <p>Submit the Municipal Process Plan to the Council for adoption;</p> <p>Submit the draft reviewed IDP to the Council for adoption and approval;</p> <p>The responsibility for managing the draft of the IDP is assigned to the office of the Municipal Manager;</p>
Municipal Manager	<p>Municipal Manager has the following responsibilities, that are assigned to the IDP Manager</p> <p>Preparation of the Process Plan;</p> <p>Day to day management and coordination of the IDP process in terms of the time, resources and people, and ensuring;</p> <p>The involvement of all relevant role-players, especially officials management officials; to ensure that;</p> <p>The timeframes are being adhered to;</p> <p>That the planning process is horizontally and vertically aligned and complies with national and provincial requirements;</p> <p>Those conditions for participation are provided and those outcomes are documented.</p>

IDP Manager	Day to day management of the process. Co-ordination and facilitation of IDP Review Process.
IDP Steering Committee	<i>Assist and support the Municipal Manager/ IDP Manager</i> <i>Information 'GAP' identification</i> <i>Oversee the alignment of the planning process internally with those of the local municipality areas.</i>
Municipal Officials	<i>Provide technical/sector expertise</i> <i>Prepare selected Sector Plans</i>

3.2.2 EXTERNAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

ROLE PLAYER	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
<i>Sector Department Officials</i>	<i>Provide sector information</i> <i>Alignment of budgets with the IDP</i> <i>Provide sector budget</i> <i>Provide professional and technical support</i>
<i>Planning Professionals/Service Providers</i>	<i>Methodological guidance and training</i> <i>Facilitation of planning workshops</i> <i>Drafting sector plans</i> <i>Assist with Performance Management System</i> <i>Documentation of IDP</i>
<i>IDP Representative Forum</i>	<i>Representing interest and contributing knowledge and ideas</i>

4. FUNCTIONS AND CONTEXT OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 section 17(2) stipulates that a municipality must establish appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures to enable the local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality. Four major functions can be aligned with the public participation process namely:

Needs identification;

Identification of appropriateness of proposed solutions;

Community ownership and buy-in; and

Empowerment

4.1. MECHANISMS FOR PARTICIPATION

The following mechanisms for participation will be utilized:

Media

Local newspapers and the newsletter will be used to inform the community of the progress of the IDP.

Radio Slots

The community radio station will be utilized to make public announcements where necessary.

The Municipal Website

The Municipal website will also be utilized to communicate and inform the community. Copies of the IDP and Budget will be placed on the website for people and service providers to download.

4.2 PROCEDURES FOR PARTICIPATION

The following procedures for participation will be utilized:

IDP Representative Forum (IDP RepF)

This forum represents all stakeholders and is inclusive as possible. Efforts will be made to bring additional organizations into the IDP RF and ensure their continued participation throughout the process.

Public Consultation Meetings

The municipality will be hosting public consultation with all stakeholders to publicize the Draft IDP and Budget. The venues for these meetings will be publicized through the media and posters.

Community Based Planning

Community-based planning is a form of participatory planning which has been designed to promote community action and link to the IDP.

SECTION FIVE: BINDING PLANS AND LEGISLATIONS

5.1 BINDING PLANS AND LEGISLATIONS

National legislation can be distinguished between those that deal specifically with municipalities. The Municipal Structures and Systems Acts are specific to municipalities. The Municipal Systems Act has specific chapters dedicated to IDPs and is the driving piece of legislation for the development of IDPs.

National legislations contain various kinds of requirements for municipalities to undertake planning. Sector requirements vary in nature in the following way:

Legal requirements for the formulation of sector plans (e.g. Water Services Development Plan);

A requirement that planning be undertaken as a component of, or part of, the IDP (like a housing chapter plan);

Links between the IDP and budget process as outlined in the Municipal Finance Management Act;

Legal compliance requirement (such as principles required in the Development Facilitation Act-DFA and the National Environmental Management Act-NEMA);

LIST OF NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL BINDING LEGISLATIONS

Category of Requirements	Sector Requirement	National Department	Legislation/Policy
Legal requirement for a district/local plan	Water Services Development Plan	Department of Water and Environmental Affairs	Water Services Act
	Integrated Transport Plan	Department of Transport	National Transport Bill
	Waste Management Plan	Department of Water and Environmental Affairs	White Paper on Waste Management
	Spatial planning requirements	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	DFA
Requirement for sector planning to be incorporated into IDP	Housing strategy	Department of Human Settlements	Housing Act (Chapter 4, Section 9)
	Local Economic Development Strategy	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	Municipal Systems Act
	Integrated Infrastructure Planning	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	Municipal Finance Management Act
	Spatial framework	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, and Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	Municipal Systems Act, Land Use Management Bill
	Integrated Energy Plan	Department of Energy	White Paper on Energy Policy, December 1998
Requirement that IDP complies with	National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Principles	Department of Water and Environmental Affairs	National Environment Management Act (107 of 1998)
	Development Facilitation Act (DFA) Principles	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	Development Facilitation Act
	Environmental Implementation Plans (EIPs)	Department of Water and Environmental Affairs	National Environment Management Act (107 of 1998)
	Environmental Management Plans (EMPs)	Department of Water and Environmental Affairs	National Environment Management Act (107 of 1998)

LIST OF RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

POLICY/PROGRAMMES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	SUBJECT MATTER
Reconstruction & Development Programme (RDP)	Office of the Presidency	Development planning and service delivery Local Economic Development.
Growth, Employment & Redistribution Strategy (GEAR)	Office of the Presidency	A (macro-economic) strategy for rebuilding and restructuring the economy. Contents include fiscal policy; monetary and exchange rate policy; trade, industrial and small enterprise policies; social and sectoral policies; public investment and asset restructuring; employment, wages and training; and policy coordination.
Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (ISRDS)	Office of the Presidency	The ISRDS is designed to realize a vision that will attain socially cohesive rural communities with viable institutions, sustainable economies and universal access to social amenities, able to attract and retain a skilled and knowledgeable people, who are equipped to contribute to growth and development.
Urban Development Framework	Department of Human Settlements	Seeks to accommodate the growth and job creation orientation of GEAR with the more re-distributive and > people development= association of the RDP. It does so through the accommodation of the need to stimulate local economic

POLICY/PROGRAMMES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	SUBJECT MATTER
		development and enhanced global competitiveness of South African cities.
Rural Development Framework (RDF)	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	The RDF asserts a powerful poverty focus. It describes how government working with rural people aims to achieve a rapid and sustained reduction in rural poverty.
The New Growth Path Framework		<p>There is growing consensus that creating decent work, reducing inequality and defeating poverty can only happen through a new growth path founded on a restructuring of the</p> <p>South African economy to improve its performance in terms of labour absorption as well as the composition and rate of growth. To achieve that step change in growth and</p> <p>transformation of economic conditions requires hard choices and a shared</p> <p>Determination as South Africans to see it through.</p>
Local Agenda (LA 21)	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries & Department of Water and Environmental Affairs	<p>Blueprint for Sustainable Development.</p> <p>Delivering basic environmental, social and economic services.</p> <p>Local level planning.</p> <p>Sustainable development of local urban settlements and communities.</p>

POLICY/PROGRAMMES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	SUBJECT MATTER
Limpopo Employment, Growth and Development Plan (LEGDP)	Office of the Premier	Placing the economy on a new growth path capable of delivering decent work and sustainable livelihoods on a scale that will enable us to achieve the target of halving unemployment by 2014.

SECTION SIX: MECHANISM AND PROCEDURE FOR ALIGNMENT

6.1 ALIGNMENT OF THE IDP, BUDGET AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

Every attempt has been made in this Process Plan to align the IDP and Budget preparation process, and the Performance Management System (PMS) review.

6.1.1 HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL ALIGNMENT

Alignment is at two levels, i.e. horizontal and vertical. Largely the two levels influence each other. Though one can be done independent from each other, if the with national and provincial policies and strategies so that it is considered for the allocation of departmental budgets and conditional grants. The District IDP should reflect the integrated planning in its IDP in which both locals and sector departments' plans find and aligned expression in the document.

6.1.2 MANAGEMENT OF ALIGNMENT

For both alignment types, horizontal and vertical, the main responsibility lies with the District Municipality. The role of the Municipal Manager/IDP Manager at the District level is of utmost importance. IDP unit and external facilitators could be used to support the alignment process. However, the provincial department of local government and office of the Premier play an important role as co-coordinator to ensure alignment above District level and between districts, sector departments and parastatals within the Province.

6.1.3 MONITORING

The District Mayor's IGR Forum will monitor and ensure the implementation of the District IDP Framework and each Council will monitor and ensure the implementation of local process plans. The Department of Local Government and Housing; and Office of the Premier will ensure support on the co-ordination and alignment of provincial and national departments and role players.

6.1.4 IDP/BUDGET REVIEW PROCESS PLAN 2012/2013

KEY PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE COMMITTEE/PERSON	TIMELINES
PROCESS PLAN	SUBMISSION OF DRAFT PROCESS PLAN TO COUNCIL FOR APPROVAL	MAYOR	28 July 2011
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	SUBMISSION OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TO AG AND TREASURY	CFO	30 AUGUST 2011
ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT	SUBMISSION OF ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT TO A.G AND DLGH	IDP MANAGER	30 AUGUST 2011
IDP/BUDGET STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING	FIRST QUARTER STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING	IDP MANAGER	05 October 2011
INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW SESSIONS	FIRST QUARTER PERFORMANCE REVIEW SESSION	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	13-14 October 2011
	IDP/BUDGET CLUSTER CONSULTATIONS	MAYOR/EXCO	1-8 DECEMBER 2011
	SECOND QUARTER STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING	IDP MANAGER	10 JANUARY 2012
	SECOND QUARTER PERFORMANCE REVIEW SESSION	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	12-13 JANUARY 2012
	THIRD QUARTER STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING	IDP MANAGER	04 APRIL 2012
	THIRD QUARTER PERFORMANCE REVIEW SESSION	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	12-13 APRIL 2012
	FOURTH QUARTER STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING	IDP MANAGER	04 JULY 2012
	FOURTH QUARTER PERFORMANCE REVIEW SESSION	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	12-13 JULY 2012
ANNUAL REPORT	TABLING OF DRAFT ANNUAL REPORT TO COUNCIL 2010/2011	MAYOR	27 JANUARY 2012
SECTION 72 REPORT	TABLING OF THE SECTION 72 REPORT TO COUNCIL	MAYOR	27 JANUARY 2012
ADJUSTMENT BUDGET	TABLING OF THE ADJUSTMENT BUDGET	MAYOR	27 JANUARY 2012
FIRST DRAFT IDP/BUDGET 2012/2013	TABLING OF FIRST DRAFT IDP/BUDGET 2012/2013	MAYOR	27 JANUARY 2012
IDP/BUDGET PUBLIC CONSULTATION	MEETING WITH TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES	MAYOR	07 FEBRUARY 2012
	IDP REPRESENTATIVES FORUM	MAYOR/EXCO	10 FEBRUARY 2012

	CLUSTER A CONSULTATIVE MEETING	MAYOR/EXCO	14 FEBRUARY 2012
	CLUSTER B CONSULTATIVE MEETING	MAYOR/EXCO	17 FEBRUARY 2012
	CLUSTER C CONSULTATIVE MEETING	MAYOR/EXCO	19 FEBRUARY 2012
	CLUSTER D CONSULTATIVE MEETING	MAYOR/EXCO	22 FEBRUARY 2012
	CLUSTER E CONSULTATIVE MEETING	MAYOR/EXCO	24 FEBRUARY 2012
	CLUSTER F CONSULTATIVE MEETING	MAYOR/EXCO	28 FEBRUARY 2012
ANNUAL REPORT PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS	CLUSTER A CONSULTATIVE MEETING	MPAC	06 MARCH 2012
	CLUSTER B CONSULTATIVE MEETING	MPAC	10 MARCH 2012
	STAKE HOLDER CONSULTATIVE MEETING	MPAC	13 MARCH 2012
APPROVAL OF ANNUAL REPORT	TABLING OF ANNUAL REPORT TO COUNCIL	MPAC	29 MARCH 2012
APPROVAL OF DRAFT IDP/BUDGET 2012/2013	TABLING OF THE DRAFT IDP/BUDGET 2012/2013 TO COUNCIL	MAYOR	29 MARCH 2012
SUBMISSION OF OVERSIGHT REPORT TO MEC DLGH	SUBMISSION OF OVERSIGHT REPORT TO MEC (DLGH)	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	17 APRIL 2012
SUBMISSION OF DRAFT IDP/BUDGET 2012/2013 TO MEC AND TREASURY	SUBMISSION OF DRAFT IDP/BUDGET TO MEC AND TREASURY	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	17 APRIL 2012
IDP/BUDGET REPRESENTATIVES FORUM	MEETING STAKE HOLDERS AFTER CLUSTER MEETINGS	MAYOR	24 APRIL 2012
IDP CLUSTER MEETINGS	MEETING WITH CLUSTER A	MAYOR	03 MAY 2012
STEERING COMMITTEE	IDP/BUDGET STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING TO FINALISE IDP/BUDGET 2012/2013	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	16 MAY 2012
APPROVAL OF IDP/BUDGET 2012/2013	IDP/BUDGET 2012/2013 IS TABLED TO COUNCIL FOR APPROVAL	MAYOR	29 MAY 2012
SUBMISSION OF IDP/BUDGET	FINAL IDP/BUDGET IS SUBMITTED TO MEC (DLGH)	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	20 JUNE 2012
APPROVAL OF THE SDBIP	SDBIP IS SUBMITTED TO THE MAYOR FOR APPROVAL	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	17 JUNE 2012
SUBMISSION OF SDBIP	SDBIP IS SUBMITTED TO MEC (DLGH)	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	20 JUNE 2012

<p>PERFORMANCE AGREEMENTS AND PLANS</p>	<p>MUNICIPAL MANAGER SIGNS WITH MAYOR SECTION 57 MANAGERS SIGN WITH MUNICIPAL MANAGER UNIT MANAGERS SIGN WITH DEPARTMENTAL HEADS OFFICERS SIGN WITH UNIT MANAGERS</p>	<p>MAYOR MUNICIPAL MANAGER SECTION 57 MANAGERS UNIT MANAGERS</p>	<p>25 JUNE 2012 26 JUNE 2012 27 JUNE 2012 28 JUNE 2012</p>
<p>SUBMISSION OF PERFORMANCE AGREEMENTS</p>	<p>PERFORMANCE AGREEMENTS OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER AND SECTION 57 MANAGERS ARE SUBMITTED TO MEC (DLGH)</p>	<p>MUNICIPAL MANAGER</p>	<p>29 JUNE 2012</p>

FINAL

CHAPTER 3: ANALYSIS PHASE

3.1 BACKGROUND

Section 26 of the Municipal Systems Act prescribes that the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of a Municipality must include an assessment of the existing level of development as well as the development priorities of the municipality. This legislative requirement is dealt with and is contained within the Analysis Phase.

In this section provision is made of an overview of the important demographic indicators of Blouberg Municipality, highlighting issues of concerns in terms of the key performance areas for the developmental local government and identifying the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats within the Municipality that can help or threaten the Municipality to achieve its vision of "A participatory municipality that turns prevailing challenges into opportunities for growth and development through optimal utilization of available resources".

The Analysis phase of the IDP reflects the following:

An analysis of municipal-wide issues to identify the current reality, any challenges still to be addressed and how those challenges can be addressed;

A summary of the levels of development across the municipal area; and

Key development issues emerging from the community needs trends and SWOT analyses.

This analysis is based on existing policy documents and inputs from members of the community, sector departments and parastatals, internal documents and reports, and will be undertaken in the following areas:

Socio-economic

Spatial and Environmental

Infrastructure

Community needs

Institutional

The purpose of undertaking a municipal *status quo* analysis is to ensure that planning decisions are based on people's priority needs, knowledge on available and accessible resources; as well as proper information and the understanding of the dynamics influencing development in the Municipality. Blouberg Municipality is however challenged with up to date baseline information that addresses the current service levels in different development categories. However, the latest information from Statistics South Africa's Community Survey of 2007 has been the main source, coupled with empirical data from community based planning programme and the administrative records at the Municipality's disposal.

The following sources were utilized to compile the situational analysis:

Statistics SA 2007 Community Survey

Statistics SA Census 2001

Blouberg Mid-Term Performance Review 2011/2012

Departmental Business Plans and data from various municipal departments;

Information compiled from needs collected from communities through the participation processes like Public Participation, outreach and community based planning programmes;

Bi-monthly ward committees meetings;

The annual ward committees' conference and 1ST Water Summit (2010), as well as the first councilors' Lekgotla;

Global Insight database

In-house IDP Research

Blouberg Local Municipality is situated towards the far northern part of the Capricorn District, bordered by Aganang on the south, Molemole on the south-west, Makhado on the north-east, Lephalale on the north-west, with Mogalakwena on the south-west and Musina on the north. As per the new Demarcations Board report (2011), the Municipality covers an area of about 9,248.44km² (this includes the newly incorporated areas). The total population is estimated at 194 119 with the total number of households at 35 598. Average house hold size is 5.72 (Source: Community Survey, 2007).

Key Challenges and Opportunities

Blouberg Local Municipality experiences challenges in the area of high level of unemployment and high illiteracy rate. There is huge infrastructure backlog in terms of water, roads, sanitation, education, health and recreational facilities.

Economic Opportunities

The major economic sectors or sources are agriculture, mining and tourism. There are mining prospects at Dalmy, Windhoek-Papegai, Silvermyr; platinum prospects and Towerfontein gold to complement Venetia mine. In terms of tourism the Municipality houses one of the six kings in the province in King Malebogo; Maleboho and Blouberg Nature Reserves and Mapungubwe heritage sites. The Municipality's proximity to Lephalale, Botswana and Zimbabwe serves to boost the local economy. It boasts three border posts i.e. Platjan, Zanzibar and Groblersbrug.

3.2. DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 1: Demographic figures for the Blouberg municipality within the Capricorn District Municipal Area

Municipality	Population number	No of households
Aganang	145 454	33 826
Blouberg	194 119	35 598
Lepelle-Nkumpi	241 414	58 483
Molemole	100 408	27 296
Polokwane	561 772	130 361
Total	1 243 167	285 565
Source, Community survey 2007, Stats SA		

POPULATION FIGURES

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 – 4	11968	12869	24837
5 – 9	15273	15390	30663
10 – 14	14259	15929	30188
15 – 19	13996	14351	28347
20 – 24	7550	7152	14702
25 – 29	2722	5590	8312
30 – 34	3543	4464	8007
35 – 39	2206	4966	7172
40 – 44	2289	5713	8002
45 – 49	1936	3877	5813
50 – 54	1261	3498	4759
55 – 59	1884	2706	4590
60 – 64	915	2834	3749
65 – 69	1809	2331	4140
70 – 74	1179	2230	3409
75 – 79	522	2709	3231
80 – 84	830	749	1579
85 +	903	1717	2620
Total	85045	109075	194120

Source, Community Survey 2007, Stats SA

THE TABLE BELOW REFLECTS HOUSEHOLD HEADS PER FAMILY

AGE	MALE	FEMALE	GRAND TOTAL
0 - 4	-	-	-
5 - 9	59	-	59
10 - 14	-	-	-
15 - 19	990	813	1802
20 - 24	585	642	1227
25 - 29	360	893	1252
30 - 34	759	1378	2137
35 - 39	852	2381	3234
40 - 44	1152	2920	4072
45 - 49	1516	2130	3646
50 - 54	924	2175	3098
55 - 59	1460	1626	3086
60 - 64	677	1914	2591
65 - 69	1437	1354	2791
70 - 74	996	1364	2359
75 - 79	422	1580	2002
80 - 84	637	375	1013
85+	668	560	1228
Grand Total	13493	22105	35598

Source, Community Survey 2007, Stats SA

3.3. SPATIAL ANALYSIS AND RATIONALE

3.3.1 BACKGROUND

The spatial analysis section of the IDP provides the existing spatial pattern (that is nodes, networks and areas) that has emerged in the municipal area. It looks at settlement patterns and growth points (nodes), population concentration areas, land claims and their socio-economic implications. This analysis serves to describe the municipal area in spatial terms and understands how space is utilized in the district. All these aspects have a bearing on future land usage, infrastructure investment, establishment of sustainable human settlements, public transport and local economic development.

The White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land-use Management was approved by the national government and gazette on 27 June 2001. The most dramatic effect of the White Paper is that it proposes the rationalization of planning laws into one national system that will be applicable in each province, in order to achieve the national objective of wise land-use. The White Paper also builds on the concept of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 and required spatial development frameworks that should guide and inform all decisions of municipalities relating to the use, development and planning of land. Concurrently with the White Paper on spatial planning and land-use management, a Land-use Management Bill was published in 2007 for comments.

According to the Provincial SDF, 2007, the two most important development determinants for spatial development in the Limpopo Province are economic and political processes and forces. These processes and forces, which shaped the existing spatial pattern, will most likely become the influencing factors to guide spatial development in the future. There are also other secondary factors, which will influence the spatial pattern in the future such as HIV/AIDS, illegal immigration, and migration between provinces (which is mainly because of economic and employment opportunities).

Blouberg municipal area is located at the far northern part of the Capricorn District Municipal Area. Aganang borders Blouberg on the south, Molemole on the southwest, Makhado on the northeast, Lephalale on the northwest, Mogalakwena on the southwest and Musina on the north. Five growth points were identified in the Blouberg local municipal area, i.e. Senwabarwana, Alldays, Eldorado, Tolwe and the Puraspan-Avon-Indermark corridor. The central locality of the municipal area in relation to the rest of the country ensures that a number of important regional routes transverse the area, of which the R521 (Polokwane-Alldays) and D1200 (Mogwadi-Senwabarwana-GaMankgod) routes link the municipal area with the rest of the country. Other routes, which are also of a regional and sub-regional importance, are the D1589 which links Blouberg with the Waterberg district municipal area and Botswana and the D1468 (Senwabarwana-Vivo-Indermark), which should be prioritized due to its economic importance.

WARDS AND HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENTS

Currently there are twenty one wards in the municipality and they differ in size and population. The biggest ward in the municipality is ward twenty one which is predominantly a farming area and few villages. Ward nineteen and eighteen host both Senwabarwana and Alldays townships which are the growth points of the municipality. Most of the wards are rural and poverty stricken.

The IDP identified a four tier hierarchical structure for the Municipality. This was based on aspects such as population size, location of economic activities, type of activities such as hospitals and access to primary transport routes. According to this structure, Senwabarwana and Alldays were identified as the **highest first order** node settlements. This is because they accommodate the largest population concentration and provides the largest number and widest range of services in Blouberg Municipality as compared to other settlements.

Second order service centres are well dispersed throughout the remainder of the Municipality and this include such as Eldorado, Mamadi, Indermark, Marobyane, Machaba, Makgato and Inveraan.

Third and fourth order centres are well dispersed throughout the remainder of Municipality.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT EXIST IN NODES AS FOLLOWS:

SENWABARWANA

This serves as the administrative head offices of the Municipality. A number of government services are offered in the centre. Examples of such services include Home Affairs, Health and Social Development, South African Social Security Agency (SASSA), Magistrate Offices, Helen Franz Hospital, Municipal offices; traffic station; etc. The node further has one of the modern shopping centers which have been fully let from the date of its opening (Bochum Plaza, a retail development by McCormick Property Development). There is a large number of people who flock to Senwabarwana in need of both public sector and private sector services. It can safely be said that this primary node of the Municipality is one of the fastest growing small towns in the Province. The accessibility of the node makes it the most sought after node for retail development.

ELDORADO

This node has been identified as one of the rural nodes in the Province with the highest potential for development. The node is centrally located to settlements north of the Blouberg Mountains and has villages in wards 13,15,16,17,18,20, 5, and some in 21 as its sphere of influence. Like Senwabarwana node, the Eldorado node has seen public infrastructure expenditure being invested in the node. Public services available at the node include municipal satellite offices, Ratshaatsha Health Centre, Maleboho Police Station, periodic justice offices, Department of Education circuit offices (Bahananwa Circuit) etc. These services attract private sector investment. The Municipality has put funds aside for infrastructure development and the development of master plans for the node.

ALLDAYS

The node developed some years back as a small farming centre to serve the surrounding farms. Its location connects it to Polokwane via Vivo, Botswana via the Pont drift border and Zimbabwe via Musina and Beit Bridge Border. As a stop over to very key destinations opportunities for retail services and tourism development, coupled with a market for the arts and craft entrepreneurs, exist. The centre's proximity to the growing De Beers Venetia Mine, the Mapungubwe World Heritage site and the Vele Colliery Mine which is going through a process of compliance afore operating, makes the node one of the strategic centres of development.

There is a big landing strip at the farm Evergreen which can be upgraded and used as a transport modal point for visitors to areas of interest around the centre

TOLWE

This node has been included in the SDF after the incorporation of portions from the Lephale and Makhado areas into the Blouberg municipal area. Like Alldays, the area was used as a centre for providing essential services and goods to the surrounding farming community. It boasts a municipal satellite office, a makeshift clinic, a school, road camp for the Department of Roads and Transport, a post office and a hotel. Some small retail facilities are found in the centre. A residential development of about 290 sites is underway at the node. The area is also a stopover for people flocking to Botswana and surrounding hunter safari lodges in the area. Many travelers from the surrounding settlements pass through the centre when travelling to and fro the Gauteng area and as such there is a potential niche for small scale retail development in the short term and large scale in the long term. Feasibility studies will be undertaken to unlock the potential of the node. The Municipality has put aside funds for infrastructure development.

PURASPAN-AVON-INDERMARK-VIVO CORRIDOR

This corridor connects the Municipality to areas such as Makhado to the rest of the settlements within the municipal area. The upgrading of the road D1468 from gravel to tar has contributed to massive mobility of transport along this corridor. The remaining 10 kilometers of unpaved road if upgraded urgently will see a huge influx of people from all corners mainly in the northern and western part of the corridor travelling through that corridor. The corridor will serve as a conveyor belt to link Vhembe, Capricorn and Waterberg areas. Huge spinoffs are created as a result of the mass movement of people along the corridor.

HARRISWHICH

This growth point is located in the South Western part of Blouberg and it links well with the rest of Blouberg settlements through road D3325. Its sphere of influence includes settlements in ward 1, 4, 2 and also those in Aganang and Mogalakwena municipality. Prospects of platinum along the Mokopane platinum belt can stimulate the economy of the area and its surroundings. The establishment of the Blouberg Multi-Purpose Community Centre will go a long way in triggering development at the growth point.

LANGLAAGTE (MANKGODI)

The municipality's current Spatial Development Framework does not identify this area as a nodal point but recent developments and patterns of development necessitate the municipality to review its SDF and include Laanglagte/Mankgodi as a strategic growth point for the municipal area. Its location along the D1200 as well as its connectivity with Eldorado growth points and surrounding settlements makes it a strategic area for both public and private sector investments. The construction of a new police station and the envisaged establishment of a multi-purpose centre will enable communities around wards 4, 5, and 6 access services at a closer proximity and further stimulate long-term economic growth in the area.

Massive public and private sector investments in the above nodes will help in realizing the National Development Plan of having more than 70% of the population living in urban areas. This implies that urbanization will be triggered in such nodes and ensure that such nodes and settlement adjacent to them become developed and urbanized and thereby creating the much needed jobs for local inhabitants.

LAND USE MANAGEMENT SCHEME

The municipality has developed the land use management scheme. That was done through the assistance of the district municipality. All the councilors and the traditional leaders were consulted before the scheme could be proclaimed. The scheme was developed in 2006/7 financial year in order to amalgamate the erstwhile Alldays town planning scheme with the rest of Blouberg which had no access to any town planning practice. In terms of the scheme most of the areas in Blouberg have a predominant zoning of agriculture, followed by residential one.

LAND CLAIMS INFORMATION

The Regional Land Claims Commission has registered land claims totaling 224,664 hectares for the Blouberg municipal area and that constitutes 30% of the Capricorn District claims.

FARM NAME	CLAIMANT	STATUS
Blinkwater 100 LS	Molele Community	Research
Derry 442 MS and Devon 443 MS	Sepolopote Manoko CPA	Gazetted (section 42D)
Greenfields 333 MS	Mabelebele Community	Negotiations
Devonia 146 LS	Mamasonya Tribe	Research
Witten 91 LS and Solingen 86 LS	Serakalala Stem	Research
Solingen 86 LS	Ga-Maphukuhlwana Community	Negotiations
Witten 91 LS	Dutja	Valuation

Duisseldorp	Mokudung Community	Research
Innes 6 LS	Van Amstel	Research
The Bulbul 5 LS, Wagendrift 244 LR, Kafferftuin 241 LR, Hebe 249 LR, Amo Amaas 250 LR, Leno 252 LR, Plato 253 LR and Tuskow 255 LR	Bahananwa Tribe	Research
Source, Regional Land Claims Commission (Limpopo)		

3.3.2 SPATIAL CHALLENGES

The biggest challenges facing the spatial nature of the Blouberg area is the availability of prime state land in areas of needs and mainly nodal areas. Nodal points such as Alldays, Eldorado, Senwabarwana and Tolwe are surrounded by privately owned land and as a result it becomes difficult for the state to properly plan and trigger development for such areas.

Another challenge is the legacy of poor planning for the existing settlements. Most of the rural villages have not been properly planned and in most cases there is a challenge of settlement sprawl. This results in expensive government expenditure for the provision of infrastructure facilities.

The cost per connection of basic services such as water, sewerage and electricity reticulation for most of the settlements is more than double the cost of providing such services in compact areas where densification is practiced.

Another spatial challenge facing the Blouberg Municipality is **lack of GIS** materials and information for the area and this has a negative effect on effective planning, implementation and sustenance of both public and private sector investments.

3.3.3 SPATIAL INTERVENTIONS

The Municipality has developed a spatial development frame work which has prioritized a hierarchy of settlements as well as identified nodal points and population concentration points. The SDF has ensured that massive public and private sector spending is geared towards such nodes while areas outside the nodes are just provided with a basic level of services.

Further, the Municipality has purchased privately owned land in Tolwe and Eldorado for both public and private sector investment. Continuous negotiations with potential land sellers in areas of strategic importance are one of the strategies that the Municipality uses.

To deal with the challenge of fragmented settlement pattern and sprawl the Municipality and the Local Government and Housing Department currently implement township establishment projects following the principles of the Development Facilitation Act. Densification and inclusionary settlement planning and design are being implemented. The district Municipality has been requested to provide GIS support to the municipality and also to train the municipal staff on GIS related matters.

KPA 2, BASIC SERVICES DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS

This analysis will focus on the provision of basic and social infrastructure needs for Blouberg communities. More emphasis will be on the provision of services such as water, sanitation, energy, and roads.

3.5.1 ELECTRICITY

Electricity is part of life and economic development. This relates to improved living conditions. Electricity is a basic need for communities.

The main objective of Blouberg Local Municipality is providing electricity to all households by 2014. The Municipality is a licensed electricity distributor.

The Municipality has thus reached the universal access by providing electricity to all established settlements, save for Hananwa.

By 2014 all households will have electricity as only newly established village extensions are without electricity.

3.5.1.1 STATUS QUO

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY TO HOUSEHOLDS

MUNICIPALITY	POPULATION	% of Households	% of Households with access to Electricity			% of households with no Electricity		
			2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
Municipality	Population	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
Blouberg	194 119	79.5%	83%	96.53%	3.47%	0.71%	0.8%	

The table above is the combination of Eskom and Municipality Villages.

3.5.1.2 PROVISION OF FREE BASIC ELECTRICITY

The municipality as well as ESKOM provides free basic electricity of 50 KWA to its indigent residents per month. Such indigents are captured in the municipal indigent register which is updated from time to time. Field cashiers have been appointed in all the 21 wards to register and update the indigent register as well as a register of all municipal customers.

3.5.1.3 CHALLENGES

The Municipality currently has a backlog of 3.47% which translates to 6731 households, in ESKOM supply extension areas. The main challenge is lack of funding and delays in the approval of designs, and in some instances also energizing due to misunderstandings between the Municipality and ESKOM.

3.5.1.4 INTERVENTIONS

The municipality has engaged ESKOM and the Department of Energy to transfer electricity infrastructure in the town of Senwabarwana to the municipality so that council can take full control of such infrastructure to accommodate the growth of the town and also assist in aligning such with the municipal billing system. The Municipality has further engaged ESKOM, CDM and the Department of Energy to assist in the development of the energy master plan. One other intervention has been to engage ESKOM with a priority list of settlements which should be provided with connections as a result of the growth of such settlements and this current year settlements such as Pax, Puraspan, Inveraan have been energized while Longden is currently in the planning stage. Currently the Municipality has submitted its final list of projects to be implemented in 2013/14 financial year. The Municipality aims to provide electricity to all communities as a basic service by 2013/14.

3.5.2 ROADS AND STORM WATER

The Municipality takes the responsibility of ensuring that all municipal roads are in a good condition for use by vehicles and other land modes of transport.

3.5.2.1 STATUS QUO

The Limpopo Department of Roads and Transport takes responsibility of the provincial road network and some of the District Roads (although not clearly defined) within the Municipality's area of jurisdiction. The total length for the Provincial road network is approximately 960km, from which 262km is surfaced and 698km is gravel, leaving a backlog of 73%.

The condition of most of the Provincial gravel roads is not so good, but the Limpopo Department of Roads and Transport performs maintenance on these roads. They re-gravel and construct culverts for some of these roads. They are also currently running an EPWP programme whereby over 600 people have been employed from within the Municipality's communities, specifically for the cleaning of road reserves alongside the main roads, and other routine maintenance of the surfaced roads.

Blouberg Municipality takes responsibility for the municipal roads network. The total length of Blouberg road network is approximately 640km, from which 215km is access roads and 425km is internal Streets. The conditions of municipal roads and storm water facilities are very poor as reflected in the detailed ward analysis in appendix A. Most roads are not accessible during rainy days as they become water logged. Roads in settlements next to mountains have been damaged by uncontrolled surface run-off water from the mountains with villages such as Mokwena, Burgerught, Kgatla, Leipzig and Inveraan been badly affected. Ward one settlement also encounter serious challenges of roads and storm water. The Municipality has only managed to surface 27km of the internal streets from the Municipal Infrastructure Grant that is allocated to the Municipality annually (also utilized for other Infrastructure Projects). There is still a total backlog of approximately 613km which also includes access roads, translating to 96% of backlog. The Municipality's Technical Services Department has a Roads and Storm Water Unit that deals mainly with the maintenance of municipal roads. The Unit is divided into three (3) clusters that operate from Eldorado, Buffelshoek and Indermark. Each of these clusters has a group of villages that it is responsible for, and with the minimal resources that the Municipality has, it has also distributed them amongst these clusters and in some instances the resources are shared. A list of priority Roads, also serving as a Roads maintenance plan has been compiled for each of the clusters.

DISTRICT ROADS BACKLOG

ITEM NO	ROUTE	ROAD NUMBER	ESTIMATED LENGTH (KM)	COMMENTS
1	Ga-Moleele to Harriswhich via Gemarke	D3325	42	R8.1 m confirmed for the 2012/13 FY to complete 2 kilometers of road.
2	Springfield to Vergelegen	D3270	22	
3	Buffelshoek Clinic via Bahananco Tribal Office to Inveraan	D3278	27	
4	Mashalane to Bull-Bull	D3327	15	
5	Dalmayne to Bull-Bull	D3278	18	

3.5.2.2 CHALLENGES

The main challenge is the huge percentage of backlog for municipal roads. The Municipality depends fully on the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) for the implementation of roads projects and the grant is never sufficient to make an impact on backlogs as it is also utilized on other infrastructure projects other than roads.

Due to lack of funds, currently there is no Master Plan that is in place, causing poor planning for municipal roads and storm water drainage.

Most of the Municipality's gravel roads are in a bad condition and currently there are insufficient resources. Some of municipal resources are even shared amongst the three (3) roads maintenance clusters. There is a shortage of skilled personnel in the municipal roads maintenance unit. The provincial Roads and Transport Department which is also responsible for the operation, maintenance and management of provincial networks of roads has huge capacity constraints thereby causing the municipality with its limited resources to take over the operation and maintenance of most provincial roads.

3.5.2.3 INTERVENTIONS

A funding model for the MIG must be reviewed in order to ensure that allocations are distributed in a manner that will create an impact to municipal backlogs over a certain period.

Roads Master Plans must be developed in order to ensure proper planning for Roads and Storm water drainage, also focusing on access roads.

There must be an increase in the number of resources and recruitment of skilled personnel for municipal roads maintenance clusters.

The Department of Roads and Transport must also allocate sufficient funds to create an impact on the backlog for the provincial roads.

BLOUBERG MUNICIPALITY UPGRADING: GRAVEL TO TAR							
ROUTE PARTICULARS				PEGDP: GROWTH AREAS			
PRI OR ITY	ROAD NO.	ROADS PARTICULARS	APPROXIM ATE LENGTH (km)	L-OCAL MUNICIPALITY	GROWTH POINT	LEVEL OF GROWTH POINT	OTHER DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY SUPPORTED
1	D1589, D3297, D3292	De Vrede via Raditshaba to Eldorado	25	Blouberg	Eldorado	Local	Farming and administrative
2	D1200, D688, D2657	Dendron via Makgato to N1 (Botlokwa)	35	Molemole, Blouberg	Dendron (Mogwadi)	District	SDR, Agriculture, Tourism
3	D1468	Puraspan to Indermark	10	Blouberg	Avon/ Puraspan	Local	Farming
4	D 3330, D3474, D3440	Ga Moleele, Gadikgale, Galetswalo, Raweshi, Pollen, Mons, Swartz to Driekoppies	30	Blouberg	Serwabarwana	Local	Major Link
5	D3275- D3287	Windhoek to Eldorado	38	Blouberg	Eldorado	Local	Farming

6	D3322	Blouberg health centre via Bahananwa Tribal Office to Buffelshoek	12	Blouberg	Senwabarwana	Local	Major Access
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3.5.2.5 PUBLIC TRANSPORT

There is one mode of public transport in the municipal area viz road transport. The dominant public transport mode is the minibus taxi while another form of public transport is the bus transport with Great North and Mmabi bus being the main operators. The challenge with the municipal public transport is that it is only available between 6H00 in the morning and 20H00 leaving most commuters stranded outside these stipulated times. The movements of these modes of public transport is towards all the nodal points of Blouberg, viz, Alldays, Senwabarwana, Tolwe and Eldorado while outside Blouberg the major destinations are Musina, Louis Trichardt, Lephalale, Steilop and Polokwane.

STATUS OF TAXI RANK FACILITIES

LOCATION	STATUS	DESTINATIONS
Senwabarwana	The rank is formal with the following facilities: shelter, loading bays, ablution blocks and hawkers' facilities	The rank covers the rest of Blouberg and destinations such as Polokwane, Johannesburg,
Eldorado	The rank is formal with the following facilities: shelter, loading bays, ablution blocks	The rank covers the rest of Blouberg and areas such as Senwabarwana and it connects to Polokwane via Kromhoek taxi rank
Kromhoek	The rank is formal with the following facilities: shelter, loading bays, ablution blocks and hawkers' facilities	The rank covers the rest of Blouberg and destinations such as Polokwane, Johannesburg and Louis Trichardt
Alldays	The rank is formal with the following facilities: shelter, loading bays, ablution blocks	The rank covers the rest of Blouberg and destinations such as Musina and Louis Trichardt
Windhoek	The rank is informal	It covers Senwabarwana, Steilop
Avon	The rank is informal	It covers Senwabarwana, Vivo, Indermark
Buffelshoek	The rank is informal	It covers Senwabarwana
Vivo	The rank is informal	It covers Senwabarwana, Alldays, Mogwadi and Louis Trichardt
Letswatla	The rank is informal	It covers Senwabarwana

3.5.4.2 PUBLIC TRANSPORT CHALLENGES

The challenge with the municipal public transport is that it is only available between 6H00 in the morning and 20H00 leaving most commuters stranded outside these stipulated times. The other main challenge is the bad state of roads that increases the operation and maintenance costs of public transport operators. Lack of formal taxi ranks with all related amenities in some strategic areas such as Avon, Vivo, Buffelshoek, Windhoek and Harriswhich remains a challenge. Disputes over operating routes occasionally occur resulting in conflicts among taxi associations.

3.5.4.3 PUBLIC TRANSPORT INTERVENTIONS

The roads and transport forum has been established and all taxi associations operating within Blouberg are members of the forum. Recent conflicts between Letswatla and Bochum Taxi associations have been resolved through the intervention of the

municipality, SAPS and the District Taxi Council. The matter of accessibility of public transport outside the 6H00 and 20H00 time periods has been referred to the operators for rectification. The state of poor road conditions has been highlighted to the MEC for Roads and Transport for intervention. A priority list for formalization of taxi ranks will be developed by the municipality and the CDM in collaboration with public transport operators. Taxi and bus shelters have been constructed along major routes such as D1200 (Senwabarwana-Windhoek road), Wegdraai to Eldorado road, Letswatla to Windhoek road and D1598 (Kibi to Schiermoonikoog road)

3.5.3 WASTE MANAGEMENT

3.5.3.1 STATUS QUO

The Municipality has developed and adopted an integrated Waste Management Plan (WMP) in 2008. The plan serves as a roadmap for the management of solid waste for the entire Municipality with R293 towns and nodal points, plus some rural villages, used as starting points since the capacity available cannot cover the entire municipal wide area. Currently the function is rendered in eleven settlements on a weekly basis while the towns of Alldays and Senwabarwana receive the service on a daily basis. Currently there are two landfill sites in Alldays and Senwabarwana. A waste management team is in place and two waste removal trucks, plus a tractor, have been purchased.

THE TABLE BELOW REFLECTS WARD WASTE REMOVAL SERVICE ROLL OUT AND BACKLOGS

WARD	AVAILABLE	BACKLOG
1	0	11
2	0	7
3	0	6
4	0	9
5	0	7
6	0	5
7	0	6
8	1	6
9	0	6
10	1	0
11	0	6
12	2 (INDERMARK UP TO DIKGOMONG)	0
13	2 (BURGERUGHT AND MOTLANA)	5
14	0	7
15	2 (KROMHOEK AND DEVREDE)	0
16	0	5
17	2 (GROOTPAN AND LONGDEN)	6
18	2 (TAAIBOSCH AND ALLDAYS)	0
19	1 (SENWABARWANA)	1
20	0	7
21	0	8
TOTAL	11	112

3.5.3.2 CHALLENGES

Capacity constraints: this involves lack of resources (financial and human) to roll out the service to the entire municipal area. Available plant and personnel are not enough to render the service for all areas. For the past two financial years the Municipality could not purchase plant and refuse bins due to budgetary constraints.

The two landfill sites available are not licensed since they don't comply with all legal requirements for a proper landfill site.

Lack of education on the part of members of the community on waste matters does not help the situation. Lot of littering occurs in the town of Senwabarwana around the CBD mainly because much business activities are taking place there.

3.5.3.3 INTERVENTIONS

Blouberg Municipality renders the refuse removal service in 11 settlements with the, households serviced standing at 11 549. The backlog is 24 139. Challenges are funding for roll out of the refuse service to all settlements.

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is partially implemented; the Solid waste and refuse removal by laws are not fully implemented due to capacity challenges that are currently being ironed out. Intergraded Waste Management Plan is currently under review. The neighborhood funding from the National Treasury earmarked for urban renewal shall come in handy to address some of the waste management challenges encountered.

The Municipality will be rolling out the function to a number of settlements with the recruitment of hundred (100) general workers who were employed from the 2011\12 financial year. The programme will be augmented by the integration of EPWP and Community Works Programme. Such general workers will be used to clean settlements, roads, cemeteries and any other work identified by members of the community.

3.5.4 WATER

Water is a basic need to communities. It is important that the water that is provided to communities is good quality and suitable for human consumption, and also suitable for good hygiene practices, noting that without water there is no hygiene.

3.5.4.1 STATUS QUO

Blouberg Municipality serves as a Water Services Provider (WSP) responsible for the function of operations and maintenance for the water infrastructure with a budget allocated from the Water Services Authority (WSA) being the Capricorn District Municipality (CDM).

CDM has established its own Blouberg Satellite Office, which has a manager also working with local municipal staff. The District has, further, seconded its staff to the Blouberg Satellite Office to work on the operations and Maintenance of the water infrastructure, most of who have been transferred from the Department of Water Affairs in the year 2007. The Satellite office has five (5) Maintenance Camps responsible for the maintenance of the five (5) Regional Water Schemes that are in the Blouberg municipal Area.

CDM as the WSA implements water projects on the local municipality's behalf. Currently 87% of the households within the Blouberg municipal area have access to water at the level of RDP standard, with only a backlog of 13%. Other Water projects are to be implemented in the future financial years, as prioritized by CDM but in consultation with the Municipality. Some of these projects will focus on the refurbishment of some of the old Infrastructure currently hindering good supply of water to communities.

The main sources of water are boreholes, which are not completely sustainable as some even dry out over time. Most of the equipment for the boreholes has now aged and therefore break easily. The aquifers are affected when boreholes are over-pumped and not given a chance to rest.

Where there are water challenges and breakdowns, water is supplied with water tankers.

3.5.4.2 PROVISION OF FREE BASIC WATER

The municipality, together with the district municipality, provides free basic water and free water to its households in the form of supply of free diesel and payment of electricity bills to ESKOM for the supply of electricity connections to boreholes. The

challenge is in areas where there is no infrastructure or where there are service breakdowns that the free basic service is not adequately rendered but as contingency measure water tinkering is used.

3.5.4.3 CHALLENGES

The climate conditions and insufficient underground water sources pose a challenge to the availability and sustainability of water supply to the municipal area.

There are capacity challenges with regard to shortage of staff e.g. pump operators, water tanker drivers, plant operators, general foremen and scheme managers, etc. This is further compounded by lack of resources such as excavators, water tankers, TLBs, crane truck, etc. Insufficient allocation of the budget for the operations and maintenance of the water infrastructure by CDM does not do the area any good to fulfill its Constitutional mandate of providing the basic supply of water.

Other human factors also pose a challenge to the sustainability of providing the service to the community. Such includes theft of diesel engines, electrical cables, transformers and electric motors. Vandalism of Water infrastructure and Illegal connections on the main water supply pipelines (rising mains) is also a challenge. Unfinished projects (Limited scope of work due to budget constraints) are other human factors that deny communities access to adequate potable water supply.

3.5.4.4 INTERVENTIONS

The WSA has to allocate sufficient funds to enable the WSP to perform proper maintenance on the water infrastructure, to attend to breakdowns within a reasonable turnaround time and thereby provide adequate water to communities. Further on, resources and personnel responsible for operations and maintenance must also be increased.

Improved cost recovery strategies have to be in place in order to sustain provision of water and/or water supply to communities.

There is a need to augment water supply from other sources such as the Glen-Alpine Dam. The WSA has indicated that there are positive prospects of securing supply from the Glen-Alpine Dam as feasibility study was done by the Department of Water Affairs (DWA), also aiming at securing a license transfer from agricultural to domestic use for the source. The bulk capacity at areas already supplied to RDP standard will be increased should the project be successful. Another source of supply is the Glenfirmess (Blouberg) Dam, which already has infrastructure that needs to be upgraded as it has now aged. The Glenfirmess (Blouberg) Dam previously supplied water to a reasonable portion of the Blouberg municipal area. Refurbishment and/ or replacement of such old infrastructure can augment supply to communities.

There is a need for the enforcement of service level agreements (contracts) that CDM has with its service providers for the implementation of water projects in order to ensure successful completion of the projects.

The municipality should endeavor to comply with the green drop standard.

The water catchment facilities should be constructed in almost all areas where there are mountains as lot of water is being wasted. The resuscitation of existing catchment areas should be prioritized taking into account that programmes such as Community Works Programme and EPWP staff be used alongside municipal officials and available equipment. This will be in line with the municipal vision of turning prevailing challenges into opportunities for growth and development... as the benefits will be two fold. The first benefit is that unguided and destructive surface run-off will be contained and the second benefit is that the contained water in the catchment areas will be put into good use for both agricultural and tourism beneficiation and the boost to the local community will be immense.

The separate drinking facilities should be constructed solely for animal drinking to curb the practice of people sharing water with animals. The Department of Agriculture should be roped in to play a meaningful role in this regard.

3.5.5 SANITATION

3.5.5.1 STATUS QUO

Sanitation provision is the function of the district municipality and the annual provision is made in the budget. There is a huge backlog in the provision of the service in Blouberg Municipality mainly because of budgetary constraints. About 65 percent of the population in Blouberg is without access to proper sanitation facilities. There are two types of the sanitation services provided to the communities in the Municipality namely; dry sanitation (VIP toilets) and the waterborne sewerage. The VIP toilets are provided in the rural communities and sewerage services provided in the towns such as Senwabarwana and Alldays; and will soon be provided in the new settlement at Tolwe.

VIP Toilets projects have been previously completed in sixty six (66) settlements within the Municipality.

3.5.5.2 CHALLENGES

The current percentage of the backlog for sanitation is high. There are budgetary constraints with regard to the provision of the service to cover the whole municipal area. There is always a challenge of water borne disease outbreak particularly in areas where the water table is high.

The other challenge is with regard to substandard VIP structures constructed that are not lined from underground. Most of the previously constructed VIP toilet units have full pits, but cannot be emptied due to lack of resources.

There is also shortage of maintenance personnel for sewer treatment works/ waterborne sewer (1 x Sewerage maintenance Camp at Helen Franz responsible for Senwabarwana and Alldays)

3.5.5.3 INTERVENTIONS

The district municipality has increased the sanitation budget for 2011/2012 and 2012/13 financial years. The Municipality has resolved to prioritize the service for the areas with high water table such as Ga – Mamadi (Taaibosch), Eldorado, Innes and Slaaphoek. There is also provision from the Department of Human Settlements for rural areas VIP toilets. A major challenge is the growing settlements that put huge demand of the service.

There has been an intervention from the Department of Human Settlements to assist the Municipality with the eradication of sanitation backlog by initiating a Rural Household Sanitation Programme, whereby R26,5 million has been allocated to the Municipality over three (3) financial years (2010/11 to 2012/13). The Municipality has prioritized three (3) Villages, namely; Witten, Ga - Mamadi and Eldorado

4. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

4.1 STATUS QUO

The municipality has a rich availability of flora and fauna which needs to be preserved for current and future generations. Further, the municipality has a rich cultural and historical background linked to its natural resources. The Blouberg Mountains and the Makgabeng mountains, as well as the Mogalakwena River contain such abundance. This is augmented by the existence of wetlands at Senwabarwana, Gemarke (Bobirwa) and Tlhonasedimong.

However, poverty levels, as well as lack of knowledge on environmental preservation have rendered the area prone to many environmental challenges. This is because most people rely on natural resources such as wood, soil, plant and animal life for their survival.

- Deforestation-

The problem is prevalent to the rest of rural areas of Blouberg and has done extensive damage at areas such as Taaibosch, Makgabeng, My-Darling.

- Land degradation

Storm water flowing from the mountain ranges cause a lot of severe soil degradation in areas such as Ga-Kgatla, Leipzig, Inveraan, Buffelshoek, Stoking, Mokwena, Burgerught, etc. this is further compounded by illegal sand mining which accelerate soil erosion.

- Overgrazing and drought

The area is reliant on stock farming and most of the grazing areas are overstocked leading to overgrazing and the resultant drought which comes every two years. One can safely say given poor rainfall patterns and excessive heat the all the Blouberg area can be classified as a dry area. Overgrazing is also caused by insufficient grazing camps and lack of adequate control over livestock.

- Illegal poaching of wild animals

The problem is prevalent to the three nature reserves such as Langjan, Maleboho and Blouberg nature reserve and this has a devastating effect on the fauna of such ecosystems. Other areas affected by illegal poaching are private game reserves and farms especially along the Mogalakwena River.

4.2. INTERVENTIONS

The municipality embarks on environmental campaigns to educate communities about issues of climate change, its adaptation and mitigation programmes. A programme on tree planting is done with stakeholders such as Venetia mine, DWAE and private donors.

Another intervention practice is the availability of a by-law to deal with sand mining.

LEDET, through its environment wing enforces arrests to people found engaging in illegal poaching.

5. SOCIAL ANALYSIS

5.1 HEALTH SERVICES

5.1.1 STATUS QUO

There are 23 clinics, two health centres and one hospital. Of the 23 clinics 22 operate for 24 hours. There is high number of people with chronic diseases in the municipality and the HIV/AIDS infection rate is also high. There are 42 drop in centres in the Municipality with most of them not funded. The administration of the ARV drugs is now done in all the health facilities.

5.2.2 CHALLENGES

There is a shortage of medical doctors and assistant nurses and nurses in most clinics and Helen Franz Hospital. People still have to travel long distances looking for the ARV drugs.

There is also shortage of standard clinics in the farming areas of Tolwe, Baltimore, Maastroom and Swartwater.

There are still challenges of shortage of medicine generally in the province

The roads infrastructure leading to most of the clinics are very bad.

5.2.3 INTERVENTIONS

The submissions for the construction of the clinics at Tolwe, Milbank, Puraspan, Serwabarwana and Mamoleka have been forwarded to the MEC's office (Health and Social Development).

Currently Burgerught clinic is being upgraded by the Department of Health and Social Development while there are plans to upgrade Schoongezicht clinic while anew clinic is planned for at Puraspan.

The local HIV-AIDS Council has been established and will go a long way in preventing and managing the scourge of the AIDS epidemic.

5.2 HOUSING

5.2.1 STATUS QUO

Since 2000 there has been an allocation of over 6000 low cost housing units to communities of Blouberg with Alldays and Senwabarwana being the biggest beneficiaries of such housing development programmes. The municipality, together with CoGHSTA, implemented the first inclusionary housing project in Senwabarwana in 2009\10. There is still a backlog of over 2300 housing units and the provision of social housing units, as well as community rental units in areas such as Senwabarwana and Alldays. Blouberg has a housing chapter in place.

5.2.2 CHALLENGES

Poor workmanship, the non-completion of low houses and the non-payment of local suppliers and labourers are some of the challenges that are associated with the provision of low cost houses to Blouberg communities. Some incomplete houses date as far as the financial year 2000 and very few of such have been completed through the rectification programme. Affected wards include wards 1, 2, 8 and 17.

Another challenge for the provision of housing units is the lack of strategically located land in areas such as Alldays, plus delays in the finalisation of environmental authorization processes.

5.2.3 INTERVENTIONS

The provincial Department of Co-Operative Governance, Human Settlements and traditional Affairs annually provide an allocation of housing units to cater for needy qualifying citizens. A smaller fraction is allocated for emergency housing. Consumer education programmes are being conducted to ensure that beneficiaries of low cost housing get value for the houses built for them. The CDM also provides tents as temporary relief for disaster stricken families whose houses have been demolished by disasters. The municipality, in partnership with the private sector and NGOs such as AMAHA, does provide emergency housing units to the destitute as was done recently at Avon, Buffelshoek and Werden.

Acquisition of strategically located land is a pre-requisite for the provision of different typologies of housing and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform and the National Housing Development Agency have been requested to assist in this regard.

5.3 EDUCATION

5.3.1 STATUS QUO

There are 176 primary and 76 secondary schools in the Blouberg area. The circuit offices are six and currently the district office is under construction in Senwabarwana. There is one institution of higher learning which is the Senwabarwana campus of the Capricorn FET College. The detailed condition of the schools is in ward analysis.

There is shortage of Maths and Science educators in the schools within the municipality. Some learners are walking more than five kilometres to schools while in some cases learners have been granted scholar transport and bicycles

There are only 27 standard pre schools in the municipality and the backlog is 96. All the settlements in the municipality have makeshift pre schools structures.

1. PRESCHOOLS

WARD	AVAILABLE	BACKLOG
1	1	10
2	2	5
3	2	4
4	3	6
5	2	5
6	3	2
7	1	5
8	1	6
9	1	5
10	1	1
11	0	6
12	0	2
13	0	7
14	0	7
15	2	0
16	1	4
17	1	8
18	2	0
19	2	0
20	2	5
21	2	6
TOTAL	29	94

5.3.2 CHALLENGES

The major challenge is the distances travelled by the learners to and fro the schools in the area, as well as the conditions of school infrastructure as most of the schools were constructed by communities during the apartheid era. There is also a shortage of Maths and Science teachers

5.3.3 INTERVENTIONS

There is provision of scholar transport and provision of bicycles to transport learners who travel long distances to schools. Further, the provincial government provides school nutrition to all schools. The Department of Education construct schools annually though the backlog still remains. New schools must be prioritized for Silvermyn primary school, Senwabarwana secondary school, and Taaibosch primary school while renovation of schools should prioritize Seiphi, Mochemi and Mokumuru. The municipality will engage the Department of Education to effect the desired intervention.

The municipality will construct three preschools in the 2012\13 financial year and thereafter four preschools per annum for the coming years.

5.4 SAFETY AND SECURITY

5.4.1 STATUS QUO

The municipality, with its 123 settlements, has a total of five police stations within the boundaries of Blouberg and three stations outside the boundaries but serving settlements of Blouberg. The ones within Blouberg are in Senwabarwana, Alldays, Tolwe, Platjan, Eldorado and Saamboubrug while those outside the Blouberg borders but serving Blouberg are found in Mara, Mogwadi and Gilead (Matlala). The most prevalent crimes occurring in Blouberg are housebreaking, common assault, and theft of diesel water engines.

5.4.2 CHALLENGES

The main challenge with regard to the provision of the service is the poor road conditions which make it difficult for most residents to access the service. The functionality of Community Policing Forums is also a challenge. Prevalent crimes include theft and assault.

5.4.3 INTERVENTIONS

Currently the National Department of Safety and Security has approved the construction of a new police station at Windhoek and to upgrade the Tolwe police station. New park homes for victims of crime are planned for at Eldorado (Maleboho Police Station). Regular crime awareness campaigns are being conducted by local police stations. There is a need for the establishment of a satellite police station at Kromhoek and the municipality will approach the Department of Safety, Security and Liaison to effect such. The development of the municipal Community Safety Strategy will help identify other areas that need crime prevention interventions.

5.5 PUBLIC AMENITIES

5.5.1 STATUS QUO

All settlements have access to cemeteries though such are not formalized. There is one standard sports facility at Eldorado while a semi standard sports facility is at Ben Seraki (Buffelshoek). All other areas have informal sports grounds. The Blouberg area has nine community halls. There is one Thusong service centre at Eldorado and it hosts the municipal offices, department of Education, Department of Agriculture, Department of Labour, SAPS and Department of Health.

THE TABLE BELOW REFLECTS AVAILABILITY AND BACKLOG OF STANDARD SPORTS FACILITIES WITHIN WARDS

WARD	AVAILABLE	BACKLOG
1	0	1
2	0	1
3	0	1
4	0	1
5	0	1
6	0	1
7	0	1

8	0	1
9	0	1
10	0	1
11	0	1
12	0	1
13	0	1
14	1 BEN SERAKI NOT STANDARD	1
15	0	1
16	1 STANDARD SPORTS FACILITY	0
17	0	1
18	0	1
19	0 (SENWABARWANA RECREATIONAL PARK)	1
20	0	1
21	0	1
TOTAL	1	20

THE TABLE BELOW REFLECTS THE AVAILABILITY AND BACKLOG OF COMMUNITY HALLS WITHIN WARDS

WARD COMMUNITY HALLS

WARD	AVAILABLE	BACKLOG
1	0	1
2	0	1
3	0	1
4	0	1
5	1	0
6	1	0
7	0	1
8	0	1
9	0	1
10	0	1
11	1	0
12	1	0
13	0	1
14	0	1
15	1	0
16	1	0
17	1	0
18	1	0
19	2 (institution-linked)	0
20	0	1
21	0	1
TOTAL	9 WARDS	12

5.5.2 CHALLENGES

The challenge is that sports and recreation facilities available do not have enough facilities such as high mast lights for night games; athletic rubber tracks etc. Another challenge with the amenities is on the available halls which are not used as multi-purpose community centres but are only used scarcely as normal halls.

5.5.3 INTERVENTIONS

The municipality, together with SAFA and private partners, construct and upgrades sports and recreational facilities annually. SAFA has to construct an artificial soccer facility as part of its 2010 legacy projects. With regard to community halls the plan is to move way from normal standard halls and build multi-purpose centres.

KPA3, ECONOMIC ANALYSIS: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

3.1 STATUS QUO

This section will give an overview of the economic status of the Municipality as it relates to how the Municipality's economy is growing and which sectors contribute more to its growth, employment trends as well opportunities and threats. The table below reflects state of income categories as per the community survey conducted by Stats SA in 2007.

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
No income	43260	57803	101063
R1 - R400	28751	30606	59357
R401 - R800	2338	3371	5709
R801 - R1 600	7361	14056	21417
R1 601 - R3 200	659	846	1505
R3 201 - R6 400	914	722	1636
R6 401 - R12 800	675	785	1460
R12 801 - R25 600	345	0	345
R25 601 - R51 200	0	0	0
R51 201 - R102 400	0	0	0
R102 401 - R204 800	0	0	0
R204 801 or more	0	0	0
Response not given	436	365	801
Institutions	305	522	827
	85044	109076	194120

Source: Community Survey, 2007, Stats SA

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The Municipality has an approved Local Economic Development Strategy (LED Strategy or Strategy) in place. The Strategy was commissioned in the financial year 2002/3 and due to the capacity of the Municipality at that time an external service provider was appointed to develop such Strategy for the Municipality. The development of the Strategy was done with the maximum participation of all role players within the Municipality and there were a series of public participation sessions to interrogate, input and inform the Strategy.

The Strategy notes the high levels of poverty, dependency and illiteracy levels within the Blouberg area. The Strategy focuses on areas of comparative and competitive economic advantages within the Municipality and developed ways

of using such to turn the Municipality's poor economic base around and make sure that the Municipality lives up to its vision of being 'a participatory municipality that turns prevailing challenges into opportunities for growth and development through optimal utilization of available resources'.

The LED Strategy for Blouberg Municipality identifies the following as key drivers of the local economy:

Agriculture

There is abundant land which is mainly used for agricultural development. The area consists of two economies in the farming sector - the established and commercial white farming community and the less established and subsistence black farming community. The Strategy identifies even game farming as one of the pillars of the agricultural sector especially the one practiced in areas around Alldays and the surrounding farms.

The subsectors of the agricultural sector in the Blouberg area are:

Livestock and game farming

The subsector of livestock farming is practiced in almost all sections of the community, though at varying degrees and intensity of farming. In communal areas where land is scarce most farmers are practicing farming at a subsistent level with no access to research information and markets, while the white farming community practices livestock farming at a commercial level with access to markets and research information. Game farming is also practiced mainly in areas to the north and south western part of Blouberg. This includes the Alldays, Vivo, Tolwe, Maastroom and Baltimore areas. Private game farms are prevalent in such areas and this has attracted massive tourist influx, especially during the winter hunting season.

Crop and vegetable farming

The area is well known for the production of tomato and potato products that are mainly sold to national and international markets. The Vivo area, Tolwe and Baltimore are good for potato production

Tourism

Due to the Municipality's rich cultural and heritage background the strategy identifies tourism as one of the key economic drivers. This is evidenced by the existence of the rock art paintings at the Makgabeng Mountains, the Malebogo\Boer battlefields which have been declared a Provincial Heritage Site, the footprints of the missionaries at areas such as Leipzig and Milbank, the existence of two nature reserves (Malebogo and Blouberg) as well as the game farms which mainly attract international tourists. The Glen Alpine dam provides the municipality with the opportunity to enhance tourism if developed to an acceptable standard. Lot of fishing activities takes place in the area. Most of the provincial traverse through the municipality through to Botswana and Zimbabwe and with the development of overnight accommodation the municipality can benefit a lot.

Retail and SMME development

The Strategy recognizes the need for job creation through SMMEs and retails as pillars of growing the economy and job creation. The Strategy notes the fact that local retail sector has not been doing well in sustaining itself and recommends that the Municipality be proactive in coordinating the retail and business sector and further come up with ways of supporting their sustainability. The Strategy identifies nodal points such as Eldorado, Alldays and Senwabarwana as areas where major retail should be encouraged. A retail outlet has been established in

Senwabarwana and a second one is currently under construction with the prospect of opening in August 2012. There is a new retail development earmarked for Eldorado with a possibility of construction starting in September 2012.

Mining

There are mining deposits which have a potential of growing the economy and creating sustainable jobs if explored and mined to the fullest. Potentials of mineral deposits are found in areas such as Harriswhich (platinum) and Arrie, Steamboat farms (pencil and coal, gold and other minerals). There is also a huge potential for sand mining within the Blouberg area, especially in areas such as Indermark and Eussorinca.

The Blouberg LED Strategy will need to go through a process of review to ensure its relevance to the current situation.

BLOUBERG LOCAL ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT STRATEGY

The strategy was developed by the Economic Development and Planning Department in-house and was approved by Council in the 2007/2008 financial year.

The Strategy seeks to attain local economic empowerment with the usage of procurement as a tool of local economic reform. It focuses on the Municipality's supply chain management practice. In terms of the Strategy Council is biased towards locally owned entities when it procures goods and services from external service providers.

The Strategy ensures that for all goods and services, except for specialized services, local SMMEs must be contracted to provide for such services. Noting that local SMMEs may not have relevant and enough grading when it comes to the implementation of capital projects such as electrification, building and road construction, the Strategy enforces joint venture agreements between locally owned SMMEs and external SMMEs with the minimum shareholding being 70\30 percentage.

The strategy benefits locally owned businesses two folds:

Skills transfer (this is the primary benefit of the strategy. Local SMMEs are given the chance to acquire relevant skills so that their grading with relevant bodies such as the CIDB is improved)

Financial benefits (local SMMEs benefit from profits accrued from the procurement process)

So far the Strategy has been used in all the MIG funded roads construction projects, electrification projects, as well as other capital projects implemented by the Municipality. The implementation of the Strategy has further seen a gradual increase in the grading ratings of local SMMEs with the CIDB.

Employment opportunities were created through the following municipal and other public sector initiatives:

Implementation of municipal capital projects created 221 for the 2010\2011 financial year while LED and poverty alleviation projects sustained 320 jobs though not fully sustainable for the period under review

Expanded Public Works Programme and Community Work Programme created a job safety net of about **1563**. The upscaling of the CWP by an additional **700** participants in the 2012\13 financial year will go a long way in alleviating poverty to marginalized families while at the same time making live better for communities.

JOB CREATED THROUGH LED INITIATIVES

A number of **1200** jobs were created through the Department of Roads and Transport's EPWP while Community Work Programme by COGTA created **300** job opportunities. The CWP will expand to 1000 beneficiaries in the 2012\13 financial year. The municipality's job EPWP created and sustained **100** jobs while the implementation of capital projects of the municipality created **221** short term jobs and trained **68** labourers.

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

In the implementation of its programmes and projects the municipality makes use of strategic partners in both the public and private sector. Amongst some of the key private partners in development is Venetia mine, MTN, Coal of Africa, Sanparks (Mapungubwe world heritage site). The partnership with Venetia mine resulted in the implementation of infrastructure development projects such as electrification of settlements, construction of schools as well as community development initiatives on educational development. More still need to be done on the mine's social and labour plans to generate a huge impact on socio-economic development. Other avenues of corporate social investments need to be clinched with McCormick Property Development (owners of Senwabarwana plaza), Coal of Africa and Sanparks.

3.2 ECONOMIC CHALLENGES

The Blouberg municipal area, as a predominantly rural municipality, encounters economic challenges such as high unemployment levels, high illiteracy levels, skills mismatch, and insufficient infrastructure to support job creation initiatives.

Local businesses have also not done well in sustaining themselves. Most of them have either collapsed or being rented out to traders from India and North Africa. One of the factors that might have contributed to such collapse of local businesses is the failure of such business community to work as a team with a local chamber of business taking the lead. Another contributing factor may be the level of business acumen and training available at the disposal of local business practitioners, as well as the age of such practitioners that hamper them to adapt to changing business environment for their sustainability.

3.3 ECONOMIC INTERVENTIONS

Interventions for addressing the economic challenges facing Blouberg cannot be attained without reflecting on the vision, mission and priorities of the Blouberg Municipality.

VISION

A participatory municipality that turns prevailing challenges into opportunities for growth and development through optimal utilization of available resources.

MISSION

To ensure the delivery of quality services through community participation and the creation of an enabling environment for economic growth and job creation

The Municipality's number one priority is economic development and partnerships. Interventions made so far to turn the tide of the local economy include the establishment of the Blouberg Local Business Support Centre which was later on devolved to Limpopo Business Support Agency (LIBSA). The centre offers training and mentoring to

emerging business operators, assists with the drafting of Business Plans, linkages and facilitation of business ventures.

The establishment of a local chamber/forum of businesses is also an essential tool to be used to have business people speaking with one voice.

Skills development, through the use of institutions of learning is also a must. The local skills development strategy should seek to ensure that all learning programmes offered in the local institutions of learning respond to the needs and demands of the local, provincial and national job market.

A tourism development strategy has been developed and the Municipality must lobby funding to implement programmes and projects identified.

The review of the Local Economic Strategy has been prioritized to ensure that all challenges referred to above get the necessary attention and are addressed in a holistic way. It is imperative for the credibility of the Strategy that service providers delve too much into the state of the retail sector, challenges encountered and causes of such challenges as well as possible long term solutions to such challenges for the attainment of the economic liberation of the community. This will plug all leaks in the local economy.

4. KPA 4, GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

4.1 STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONS

The municipality has and maintains a system of stakeholder relations. There are forums and structures of maintaining stakeholder's relations. Key among such structures is the Mayor-Magoshi forum which meets quarterly. There are five traditional authorities in Blouberg, viz, Bahananwa Traditional Authority, Kibi Traditional Authority, Babirwa Traditional Authority, Seakamela Traditional Authority and Makgato Traditional Authority. The relationship with the five traditional authorities within Blouberg municipality is very sound. In all key decision-making processes such as planning, approval, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of municipal programmes the five traditional authorities play a key role. Other structures that play a key role are the taxi associations, traditional healers associations and farmers' unions.

4.2 SPECIAL FOCUS MATTERS

The municipality has a special focus unit that looks into the interest of special focus groups within its area of jurisdiction. The unit is located in the office of the Mayor and is staffed with two personnel, one of which is a person with disability. Special focus structures are also in place. There is a forum for people with disability, a youth forum and a women forum all with clear articulated programmes.

4.3 WARD COMMITTEE SYSTEM

All the 21 wards have functional ward committees. Council provides support to ward committees through a monthly stipend provided for in its annual budget. Ward committees meet bi-monthly and ward public meetings are conducted every quarter for general feedback to communities.

4.4 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS

The municipality has a total of 18 Community Development Workers covering the 21 wards. The programme is funded by COGHSTA and jointly coordinated with the municipality. There is a good relationship amongst ward councillors, ward committees and CDWs in the execution of municipal and government wide programmes.

4.5 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

There is Communications Division in place and Communication Strategy was developed and approved by Council. The Division is headed by Communications Manager. The position of Communications Officer (Events and Outreach Programmes) has been filled during the 2011/12 financial year. There is public participation policy championed by the Speakers Office. The municipality has established a website and a Facebook page to interact with the cyberspace community.

4.6 AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee is in place and the unit is supported by the Manager, Internal Audit an officer to assist the manager. The Audit Committee meets quarterly and submits reports to council. The Manager, Internal Audit serves as the secretariat for the Audit Committee.

4.7 IDP AND PMS

The IDP Division is in place and is responsible for the compilation of the document and the facilitation of IDP meetings. The same Division is responsible for performance management in the Municipality. The IDP document is compiled in house and approved annually on time. The PMS Policy and Framework are in place and quarterly institutional performance reviews are conducted.

4.8 BY-LAWS

All critical by – laws, in line with the powers and functions of the Municipality have been developed and gazetted. These include Standing Rules and Orders; Control of Public Nuisances; Billboards and Advertising; Undertakings that Sell Food to the Public; Solid Waste and Refuse Removal; Streets and Sidewalks; Pollution Control; Water Provision; Sport & Recreation Facilities; Abattoirs; Supply of Electricity; Libraries; Credit Control and Debt Collection; Cemeteries; Impoundment of Animals; Street Trading; and Sand Harvesting. Two officers have been appointed to facilitate enforcement of the by – laws. The Municipality will have to prioritize by-laws dealing with liquor trading in line with the appeal by the national government to do so.

4.9 COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The front desk personnel dealing with complaints and the Presidential Hotline queries have been appointed. The suggestion box is also available for members of the public to put in their suggestions. The plan is to beef up the customer care centre with additional call centre personnel.

4.10 RISK MANAGEMENT AND ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY

The Strategy has been developed and approved by Council. It was developed to curb eminent and future risks that could occur in the Municipality. The Internal Auditor is the custodian of the strategy .To date no risks and fraudulent activities had been reported.

4.11 OVERSIGHT COMMITTEEMUNICIPAL PUBLICS ACCOUNT COMMITTEE

The committee has been established and is functional. It is comprised of all the members of the different political parties represented in the council. Initially the committee was responsible for annual report only but it is now responsible for all the council activities.

5. KPA 5: FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Municipalities were designed with the objective of providing services to their communities in a sustainable manner. To attain all objectives of local government as outlined in the Constitution there is a need for adequate resources. Most of the resources required for local government to fulfill its developmental mandate require that a Municipality be financially viable and sustainable. The municipality must be able to raise all potential revenue from available sources and must at the same time manage its financial matters to ensure there is sustainability.

5.1 STATUS QUO

Blouberg Municipality has the Budget and Treasury Department with four Divisions available to manage and render the finance service. The Divisions are Income, Expenditure, Supply Chain and Budget. Sources of revenue for the Municipality are external (grants and subsidies from the national, provincial and district spheres of government) and internal (own revenue sources). Key external sources include equitable share, municipal infrastructure grant, integrated electrification grant, and financial management grant. Key internal sources of revenue include property rates, development fund, electricity charges, traffic collections and sale of sites. The Auditor-General, in the 2009\10 and 2010\11 financial year issued a qualified audit opinion on the affairs of Blouberg Municipality with areas of concern being Asset Management, Property, plant and equipment, Revenue management, supply chain management, IT and record keeping. The challenge of a suspense account hat has been giving the municipality a disclaimer opinion has been dealt with. The municipality issues out bills to its residents in Alldays and Senwabarwana on a monthly basis and the billing system used is Venus

5.2 CHALLENGES

Blouberg Municipality, being rural in nature, has challenges of a small revenue base. Because of the high level of indigence and unemployment rate most of the municipal residents are unable to afford payments of municipal services, rates and taxes.

There is also a culture of non-payment by municipal residents and this is mostly prevalent in the town of Senwabarwana. As a result of this culture there is a high level of indebtedness and bad debts that have a bearing on the capacity of the Municipality to raise the much needed revenue and sustain itself financially. It is against this background that the Municipality is currently dependent on grants for its financial performance and if the National Treasury was to stop funding to the Municipality the latter will close shop.

There is also a challenge of the reliability of the municipal billing system which at times does not reconcile information on bills issued and paid. Another challenge is the reconciliation and integration of all IT systems that have a bearing on the financial performance of the Municipality. The Municipality currently uses Cash - Focus for payment of creditors, Pay - Day for payment of salaries, Venus for billing etc. Another challenge throughout the years has been the bad audit opinion from the office of the Auditor-General on the financial affairs of the Municipality, the main emphasis being a suspense account and asset management matters.

5.3 INTERVENTIONS

The Municipality has developed and adopted finance policies in line with the requirements of the Municipal Finance Management Act. These include Budget ; Supply Chain Management; Assets Management; Investments; Tariffs; Assessment Rates; Debt Management and Credit Control; Rates; and Indigents.

Because of challenges alluded to above a financial turnaround strategy was prepared and included in the Municipality's Turnaround Strategy (MTAS).

This financial turnaround strategy entails, amongst other things, the following:

- Staffing and capacitating the Municipality senior management, senior councilors and staff in the Budget and Treasury Department by enrolling them for the Certificate Programme in Financial Management with the Universities of Witwatersrand and Northwest.
- Maximizing revenue generation and radically reducing municipal financial costs (Costs-down value-up approach)
- A rigorous analysis enabling a response to key challenges;
- Ensuring that the Municipality sustains a path to long-term financial health;
- Being sensitive to the poor, in order to ensure affordability to all classes of households;
- Producing a fiscally sustainable spending pattern;
- Integrating and improving all financial IT systems. IT back-up systems must be made available to ensure the continuous operation of the IT system and the prevention of the unnecessary loss of data.
- Ensuring that service delivery and development agenda of the Municipality remain intact with the Municipality focusing on financial stabilization, alternative funding, long-term capital planning and competitive tariffs to support sustainability.

To further attain a healthy financial status of the Municipality it is imperative for the Council to broaden the revenue and tax base. This can be attained by extending the municipal billing system to bill non-indigent households in settlements that were previously not billed. On a monthly basis non-indigents should receive and pay for bills issued by the Municipality and all credit control and debt management policies must be applicable to them.

The appointment of field cashiers for all wards as a pilot project has been initiated to assist with the registration of indigent, attending to and referring general enquiries to the relevant offices, collection of money due to the municipality.

There is also a need to develop a 3½ financial year plan which will articulate and implement the sustainability of the municipal finances.

The municipality has developed an action plan to deal with issues raised by the office of the Auditor-General especially on property, plant and equipment, assets management, ways to deal with unauthorized, irregular and fruitless expenditure, as well as dealing with IT and PMS matters.

Innovations are needed in the financial viability of the municipality through the use of electronic payment systems that will allow municipal clients to pay for municipal services, rates and taxes through the use of the internet.

6. KPA 6, MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

6.1. POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

The Municipality has the following powers and functions assigned to it in terms of section 84 (2) of the Act:

The provision and maintenance of child care facilities.

Development of local tourism

Municipal Planning

Municipal public works

Municipal Public transport

Storm water management system

Administration of trading regulations

Provision and maintenance of water and sanitation

Administration of billboards and display of advertisements in public areas

Administration of cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria

Cleansing

Control of public nuisances

Control of undertaking that sell liquor to the public

Fencing and fences

Ensuring the provision of facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals

Licensing of dogs

Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public

Administration and maintenance of local amenities

Development and maintenance of sport facilities

Development and administration of markets

Development and maintenance of municipal parks and recreation

Regulation of noise pollution

Administration of pounds

Development and maintenance of public places

Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal

Administration of street trading

Provision of municipal health services

6.2 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURES

The Council has five full time councillors and six portfolio committees headed by members of the Executive Committee. There are five departments headed by the section 57 managers. The organisational structure is in place and it is being reviewed annually with the IDP and Budget. There is a clear alignment of the organisational structure, municipal powers and functions (referred to supra) and the IDP. The structure is attached as appendix F

SENIOR MANAGEMENT POSITIONS

At the time of adoption of the IDP\Budget 2012\13 all the section 56 and 57 positions, except for the Director, Community Services' position, are filled. The section 56 and 57 managers have all signed performance agreements.

EMPLOYMENT EQUITY MATTERS

The municipality has an employment equity plan in place. While the status of the municipality indicates a male dominated administration strides have been made to address gender parity. At the top management there are two female directors and two male directors and one male municipal manager. There is a huge challenge on the recruitment and employment of people with disabilities and the plan is to embark on targeted recruitment of such hence a database of people with disabilities has been compiled by the Special Focus Office.

SKILLS PROFILE AND GAPS

The municipality has skills base comprised of personnel with general administration skills, some with artisan skills, and few with financial management, engineering, environment and town planning skills. There is generally a shortage of people with financial, town planning and engineering skills and it is difficult to attract and retain such skills given the category of the municipality and the revenue base. For the past years the municipality has lost skilled personnel in the finance, town planning, engineering, auditing and town planning field

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS AND POLICIES

All the critical human resource policies have been developed and adopted by Council, *inter alia*, Recruitment, Selection and Appointment; Subsistence and Travelling; Induction; Overtime; Training and Development; Accommodation; etc. The Employment Equity Plan and Skills Development Plan are in place.

DECENTRALIZATION OF MUNICIPAL SERVICES

The municipality has its head office in Senwabarwana, but has further decentralized its services to four satellite offices, viz, Alldays, Eldorado, Senwabarwana and Tolwe. The fifth satellite office will be established at Harris which in the 2012\13 financial year.

SWOT ANALYSIS

The strategic plan of any organization can be developed once the proper environmental analysis has been conducted. **SWOT** analysis has been identified as one of the strategic tools for environmental analysis. The analysis focuses on the internal environment by determining the Strengths and Weakness within the organization. When analyzing the external environment the focus should be on identifying **Opportunities** and **Threats** facing the

organization. The following **SWOT** analyses were identified after consultation with the role players as **STRONG and Weak** points and are illustrated in the table below:

STRENGTHS (INTERNAL)	WEAKNESSES (INTERNAL)
Public participation	Infrastructure maintenance
Internal capacity	Revenue collection
Effective council structures	Grant dependent
Electricity infrastructure	By-law enforcement
Alignment of SDBIP and IDP	Unspent grants
	Credibility of the IDP
	Qualified Audit opinion
	Compliant with SCM
OPPORTUNITIES(EXTERNAL)	THREATS (EXTERNAL)
Good relationship with traditional leaders	Un availability of land for development
Tourism Opportunities	Unlicensed landfill sites
Municipality hosts one of six kings in the province	Land claims
100% complete electricity infrastructure	Lack of surface water
Partnerships(mining houses)	Drought
Strategic location	Housing backlog
Mining opportunities	Health facilities backlog
Glen Alpine dam as a source of potable water	High poverty level
	High diesel engines theft rate

CHAPTER 3: STRATEGIES PHASE

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The analysis phase of the IDP lays a good foundation for the municipality to develop strategies that will assist it with a way of moving from the current reality to the attainment of municipal goals. The strategies envisaged in this chapter emanate from the status *quo* report of the Municipality, which to a large extent has been informed by Community Survey 2007, community participation and information from some sector departments. The Municipality in its review of the IDP 2011/2012 once more had to go to the original IDP for the usage of localized strategic guidelines in order to ensure that strategies are not just imported to address peculiar challenges facing the Blouberg area.

To achieve the municipal goals, the municipality has developed a vision and mission, has set objectives for each priority issue, and has come up with strategies for planned projects.

VISION

A participatory municipality that turns prevailing challenges into opportunities for growth and development through optimal utilization of available resources.

MISSION

To ensure the delivery of quality services through community participation and the creation of an enabling environment for economic growth and job creation

PRIORITY ISSUES

Public participation sessions held during the IDP review process 2011/2011 have indicated that municipal priorities of the Blouberg community should be revisited as reflected herein *supra*.

OBJECTIVES

The Municipality's strategies seek to achieve the following broad objectives:

To deliver basic services to communities in a sustainable manner in the quest to create a better life for all,

To create an environment for local economic growth and job creation, focusing on the competitive advantages of the Municipality.

To provide responsible and accountable political and administrative leadership to local communities,

Mobilizing the broadest section of The Municipality's communities, behind the Municipality's endeavors to develop the communities, with other government departments, public institutions, private sector, NGO's and CBO's as its critical partners.

3.6 LOCALISED STRATEGIC GUIDELINES

3.6.1 INTRODUCTION

This section looks into how development should be done taking into consideration the relevant guidelines and policy / legislation documents. This is to ensure that general policy guidelines related to cross – cutting dimensions such as

spatial development strategies and institutional aspects are adequately addressed when strategies and projects are planned. This section tries to define what policy means to the municipal area and taking into consideration the specific conditions as indicated in the analysis phase.

3.6.2 LOCALISED SPATIAL STRATEGIC GUIDELINES

It is important for national spatial development principles to be applied in a manner that is related to specific local issues when strategies are designed and projects are planned. One of the major challenges facing Blouberg Municipality is the mushrooming of unplanned settlements because of illegal occupation of land in areas like Senwabarwana and Alldays. The situation is further compounded by the non-demarcation of sites in all the villages of Blouberg. This kind of situations makes it very difficult to deliver services such as water, sanitation and roads as settlements are fragmented.

The Municipality is trapped in a situation where some important parcels of its land are being claimed and there is no indication from the Regional Land Claims Commission on the finalization of such claims. These necessitate land reform projects. Principle 3 (1) b of the Development Facilitation Act of 1995 (the DFA) provides that authorities should discourage the illegal invasion of land as this creates conflict. It should however be noted that principle 3 (1) (b) enjoins municipalities to write policies and laws that discourage more illegal settlements because it will be difficult to bring secure tenure, services and acceptable quality of life to such settlement.

It is also equally important for the Municipality to differentiate between illegal settlement and informal settlement of land. Principle 3 (1) k of the DFA requires that the tenure that is provided through the land development process must meet certain criteria.

Firstly, it must be secured. This means that it must be possible to register the title to the land. Secondly, there should be a range of choices about the type of tenure to include options for communal or group tenure. Sometimes the upgrading of informal settlements might mean that people who have settled informally may have to move. The third criterion says that in informal settlement upgrading schemes where people are deprived of the land on which they have been settled they should be offered alternatives such as other accommodation or financial compensation.

Spatial development practices should strive for the sustainability of the environment. The National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) 1998, chapter 1, puts forward the National Environment Management Principles, which should be considered in all planning activities, hence development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable. The majority of the people in Blouberg reside in rural settlement and thus development in this regard was rural biased. The spatial apartheid legacy in the municipality is in evidence today, whereby it is characterized by:

Long travelling distances for the disadvantaged between home work and service points,

The growth of informal settlement on the fringe of towns like Senwabarwana and Alldays,

Disparities between areas in terms of economic activity,

Great disparities in levels of service provided to different areas, and

Urban sprawl

Principle 3 (1) l applies to the Municipality in order to help redress the current situation as it states that “policies, administrative practice and laws should promote efficient and integrated land development in that they promote the integration of the social, economic, institutional and physical aspects of land development, promote integrated land development in rural and urban areas in support of each other.”

Lastly, Principle 3 (1) (h) states that policy, administrative practice and laws should promote sustainable land development at the required scale in that they should promote the establishment of viable communities and promote sustained protection of the environment by taking consideration of factors such as geological formations and hazardous undermined areas. The planning and development of land should be quick and this point is emphasized by principle 3(1) (i) which should be balanced with principle 3(1)(d) which stresses the importance of public participation in land development. The engagement of traditional leaders on issues of land is also crucial. The department of Land Affairs should also be consulted in terms of the land claims in the area.

3.6.3 LOCALISED STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES

It is important for environmental features to be taken into consideration when strategies and projects are designed through the application of the principles of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) of 1998.

Municipal strategies and projects must comply with the principle of an ecologically sustainable development process. The rationale behind all this is that any utilization of natural resources should not negatively affect the possibility of present and future generations to satisfy their needs. This is attributed to the following environmental aspects:

Avoiding pollution and degradation of the environment,

Avoiding waste, ensuring recycling or disposal of waste in a responsible manner,

Ensuring that the negative impact on the environment and on people’s environmental rights is minimized and remedied,

Ensuring that non- – renewable natural resources are not exploited,

Avoiding jeopardizing renewal resources and ecosystems,

Protecting sensitive, vulnerable, highly dynamic or stressed ecosystems,

Minimizing loss of biological diversity,

Avoiding disturbance to cultural heritage sites, and

Curbing tendencies of illegal sand and crusher stones mining

Blouberg Municipality has Integrated Waste Management Plan. The other problems are those of deforestation and overgrazing which pose major environmental problems. This is largely due to overstocking and the chopping of trees for firewood, which also result in soil erosion. They can influence major risks such as drought and flooding. It is therefore important for the Municipality to apply the following principles in chapter 1 of the NEMA 1998:

The disturbance of ecosystems and loss of biological diversity are avoided, or minimized and remedied where they cannot be avoided.

That waste is avoided, or where it cannot be altogether avoided, minimized and re-used or recycled where possible and otherwise disposed of in a responsible manner.

That pollution and degradation of the environment are avoided or where they cannot altogether be avoided, are minimized and remedied.

The Environmental awareness campaign

3.6.4 ENDANGERED OR DEGRADED RESOURCES

The following is a list of especially endangered or degraded resources all around the municipal area:

Land – This is due to urban development and bad farming practices.

Bush encroachment – chopping of trees used for firewood leads to rapid soil erosion, depletion of soil nutrients etc.

Animal species – Poaching is very rife in some parts of the municipality. Poaches target state owned nature reserves and private ones

Cultural heritage sites – Uncontrolled access to areas like Makgabeng poses a serious threat to cultural, historical and heritage resources.

It is therefore important for development planning to be cautious in that it does not exacerbate but aims at addressing the situation. Our strategies and project planning should take into cognizance the importance of having sustainable environmental development. It is also important for the Municipality in accordance to the NEMA principles, to ensure that environmental management is integrated, acknowledging that all elements of the environment are linked and interrelated, and it must take into account the effects of decisions on all aspects of the environment and all people in the environment by pursuing the selection of the best practicable environmental options.

3.6.5 ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES REQUIRING SPECIAL ATTENTION WITH REGARD TO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

The following is a list of economic activities, which need special attention with regard to environmental impact. These are present and potential economic activities in the municipal area:

Retail and SMME development

Mining,

Tourism,

Agriculture, &

Manufacturing and Trade & Infrastructure Development

LOCALISED STRATEGIC GUIDELINES FOR LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

This is to ensure that economic development aspects in general and LED strategies in particular are taken into consideration when strategies are defined and projects are planned.

Local Economic Development Manual Series 1/5 of 2000 by the Department of Provincial and Local Government defines the process of LED as an outcome based on local initiative and driven by local stakeholders. It involves identifying and using primary local resources, ideas and skills to stimulate economic growth and development. The aim of LED is to create employment opportunities for local residents, alleviate poverty and redistribute resources and opportunities to the benefit of all local residents. Local economic development initiatives should take place in the context of regional, national and global economies. These larger changes impact on local economies in different ways.

It is therefore important for LED initiatives to take account of the regional, national, and global context, and be designed in a way in which they assist local areas to respond to these contexts creatively. There is no single approach to LED, which will work in every local area. Each local area has a unique set of opportunities and problems, and must develop an LED strategy (or combinations of strategies) that is specific to the local context. It is also important to emphasize that each local area may draw on different resources for LED e.g. Tourism, Mining, SMME development coupled with good relationships, enthusiasm and commitment as resources in the Blouberg area.

3.6.7 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

Municipalities have always played a role in LED in terms of service provision and regulation roles. The constitution of South Africa defines one of the objectives of local government as the “promotion of social and economic development”. The White Paper on Local Government introduces the concept of “developmental local government” which is defined as local government committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives.

The following are common LED strategies and in this context they have been localized to Blouberg. Highlighted are focal economic sectors for promotion, major target groups (types of enterprises) and intended beneficiaries. The following should be considered for LED: (Local Economic Development Manual Series 2/S, 2000 by DPLG, now renamed Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA)).

3.6.8 INDUSTRIAL RECRUITMENT AND PLACE MARKETING

Place marketing means promoting and advertising the local area, so that people, businesses and industries see the area as a desirable place to visit, live in and work in.

Industrial recruitment means attracting new industries to the local area. This creates new job opportunities for local residents and increases the local tax base. In the case of Blouberg it is important for companies and individuals to be aware of the positive aspects of rural areas. The place marketing strategy should emphasize the benefits of a rural lifestyle in a healthy environment. The tourism potential of Blouberg is one aspect that needs emphasis. Mining, Agriculture, Manufacturing and the development of SMME's is another plus in terms of industrial recruitment and place marketing for Blouberg.

3.6.9 MAJOR / ASSOCIATED INSTRUMENTS OF PROMOTION

These are a number of instruments which municipalities can use to implement their industrial recruitment and place marketing strategies. From a national context marketing campaigns can include the following: Websites in the Internet, Brochures, information desks and advertising on radio and newspapers. Sporting and Cultural events are also important in terms of drawing attention to the location.

Also from the international context which can be applicable locally is to have tax incentives, shared equity in projects (which will benefit local people), traditional land incentives (e.g. land acquisition, cleaning and sale), land support (e.g. water and sewer infrastructure), transportation (e.g. improved road networks, parking and services; and improved public safety).

3.6.9.1 SMME PROMOTION AND SUPPORT

Blouberg has many SMME's that are not formally situated and supported. The Blouberg LED initiative should focus on providing support to SMME's. This should be used to create employment opportunities. The Blouberg Business Forum was launched as a measure to organize and give support to the SMMEs in the Municipality. All the eighteen wards have their respective ward business forum. However the forum's activities have been dormant for some months and will need to be resuscitated.

The LED strategy review of the Blouberg Municipality should focus on the challenges and causes thereof of collapsed retail sector and the resultant takeover of such businesses by traders from other parts of the continent. The strategy, developed with the participation of all role players in the retail sector, should address all challenges and come up with long term solutions for the sector.

3.6.9.2 ASSOCIATED/MAJOR INSTRUMENTS OF SUPPORT AND PROMOTION

The Municipality should focus on creating conducive environment for SMME's to develop and grow. This includes the provision of business service centre. SMME's should be involved in government contracts especially infrastructure delivery and targeting sectors where SMME involvement is enhanced through linkages and networks. The registration of businesses as legal entities is also important for SMME's. SMME's should also be encouraged to enter into co-operatives and to venture into new businesses and move away from focusing on the same types of businesses.

3.6.10 COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Developing community's self – reliance, through human resource development and skills enhancement should be a viable way of community economic development. The emphasis is on alleviating/eradicating poverty by improving the capabilities of disadvantaged communities (especially women, disabled, youth) to create sustainable livelihoods for themselves. Community economic development focuses on combining employment training, human services and enterprise development to enhance access to and creation of jobs, careers and self – sufficiency for disadvantaged communities.

This strategy seeks to equip people in disadvantaged communities to take advantage of existing job opportunities and to create new job opportunities by opening small businesses. Community economic development is important for Blouberg given the high unemployment rate in the area. There is a dependency of human resources that can be economically and effectively utilized.

3.6.11 ASSOCIATED INSTRUMENTS

Instruments that are often used to implement community economic development strategies are:

Employment brokering – which means connecting people who need jobs with available job opportunities;

Sectoral interventions aimed at identifying niches the local economy that offers access to low and moderate – income people. In other words, a focus on supporting those industries and sectors which are most likely to provide job opportunities for poor households and individuals;

The identification of enterprises that can be established under community control is very essential. The municipality should assist groups to establish their own enterprises and business, which will generate livelihoods for local people; and ensuring that entrepreneurs are aware of various institutions that offer assistance (capital or technical)

3.6.12 EXPORT PROMOTION AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Looking at the economic condition of Blouberg Municipality this strategy will take many years before it is applicable. It should be noted that Agriculture and Mining could play an important role in this strategy. As the above – mentioned sectors grow in Blouberg it will be imperative for the Municipality to attend trade fairs and showcase products for the export market. The recent visit to Indonesia by the district delegation including from Blouberg, TIL, Department of Agriculture and Economic Development and Tourism will come in handy to enhance export promotion for the municipality.

3.6.13 BUSINESS RETENTION AND EXPANSION

The Blouberg Local Municipality should ensure that the existing businesses are retained and the more investment is encouraged. Potential investors should always be invited to the Municipality for new or further investments.

3.6.14 ASSOCIATED INSTRUMENTS

Blouberg Municipality should provide adequate infrastructure and services so as to retain existing businesses.

3.6.15 LOCALISED STRATEGIC GUIDELINES FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND GENDER EQUITY

Blouberg Municipality is characterized by a high rate of poverty level. A large number of people in the area earn less than R1 800.00 per annum and there are a significant proportion of those who have no income at all. This can be attributed to lack of economic development; hence the area has a high number of unemployed people. The poverty situation mainly affects women and children, as they are left behind as the men have left for the cities to seek job opportunities or to work. The provincial government launched the War on Poverty campaign in Blouberg in 2008 at Ga-Kgatla village.

The youth in the municipal area is adversely affected by the poverty levels and the high unemployment rate. The Municipality must ensure that poverty alleviation / eradication and gender equity policies are applied when strategies are designed and projects are planned.

3.6.16 PROMOTION OF GENDER EQUITY

Local Government is considered the sphere of government that is closest to the people and therefore its main tasks are to ensure those goods and services are provided equally and impartially to all community members. The strategies and programmes of the Municipality should take into account women's experiences and needs. Women are important consumers of municipal services, as they are almost exclusively responsible of reproductive activities (i.e. bearing of children and family care). This means that they have a greater need for childcare facilities, primary health care etc. It is therefore important for the Municipality to conduct its planning in a way that will impact greatly in

improving women's quality of life and addressing their practical gender needs. Women's contributions to household's income are significant, especially in poor households.

This contribution is often unrecognized and undervalued. The Municipality must, through its LED programmes, create income – generating opportunities for women entrepreneurs. It is also the responsibility of the Municipality to remove institutionalized forms of discrimination against own regulations, which might further put women down the poverty line. A key challenge for Blouberg Municipality is to ensure that redistribution and development does not only take place between population groups, but also between the genders.

3.6.17 LEGAL IMPERATIVES

The following are relevant legislation and policies, which need to be considered in trying to address gender equity:

The Constitution's Bill of Rights – *"Equality includes the full and equal enjoyment of all rights and freedoms. To promote the achievement of equality, legislative and other measures designed to protect or advance persons or categories of persons, disadvantaged by unfair discriminations may be taken"*.

The White Paper on Local Government – Local Government needs to approach its responsibilities through a gender lens. That is Local Government needs to recognize that women, especially poor women, tend to be a particularly marginalized and vulnerable group in the community. This is also in line with the requirements of the Employment Equity Act

The Municipality has a moral obligation to promote poverty alleviation/eradication in communities and ensure a safety net to the most vulnerable. The current reality in Blouberg necessitates that poverty alleviation strategies should take into account the reality that women are the majority of the poor and are particularly vulnerable to poverty. It is therefore imperative that municipal planning should take into serious consideration the provision of quality services that will alleviate the burden shouldered by women. Women's contributions to the economy should always be emphasized and the economic growth strategies are always linked to those contributions.

3.6.18 LOCALISED INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGIC GUIDELINES

This is to ensure that IDP strategies address the institutional deficiencies and constraints, which are affecting service delivery, rather than focusing only on physical investment projects.

Municipalities are supposed to develop delivery capacities for accessible, affordable, basic needs orientated, integrated, sustainable and efficient quality services on an equitable basis. Initiating a managerial recruitment and reform process aimed at this:

Objectives and results orientated management.

Effectiveness and efficiency orientated management, and

Service and client orientated management.

The success of the above – mentioned process depends largely on management tools like:

Performance – based contracts.

Service orientated codes of conduct.

Consultative decision – making approaches within the administration;

Deconcentration of operational responsibility by giving more power and skills to the frontline workers;

It is also important to select appropriate forms of service delivery under systematic consideration of options like public–public partnerships, public–community partnerships or private–public partnerships.

Putting in place an institutional process that will address the current constraints in the Blouberg municipal area will go a long way in improving the standard of service delivery taking into consideration which forms of service delivery should be envisaged in which field of service provision.

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3.6.19. IDENTIFIED STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS CHALLENGES IDENTIFIED IN THE ANALYSIS PHASE OF THE IDP

The attainment of these objectives and strategies will require the collective efforts of all spheres of government and the private sector. While there has been no commitment on these objectives from other spheres of government it is pre-empted that through the IGR fora there will be a buy-in and commitment of resources for the attainment of such. It should be noted that there is an observation that with the resources available at the national fiscus not all millennium development goals will be attained as planned.

KPA 1: SPATIAL PLANNING AND RATIONALE

	STRATEGIC ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
1	Access to land and housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide different housing typologies to 10 000 households by 2014 To demarcate sites where there is a need 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquisition of strategically located land with the assistance of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, the National Housing Agency and COGHSTA Development and implementation of a Land Use Management plan. Development and implementation of master plans to guide the growth of settlements starting with growth points and corridors of development Formalization of existing settlements Implementation of tenure upgrading programmes to ensure security of tenure for residents Development of good relations with traditional authorities Engaging the COGHSTA on the provision of quality low cost houses as well as rental housing for the gap market Radical shift away from Apartheid style of segregated development according to class to the implementation of integrated human settlements along the breaking new ground policy Identification and demarcation of land for residential, business, agriculture and industrial purposes especially in areas of strategic importance Building the planning capacity of the municipal personnel

KPA 2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

	STRATEGIC ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
1	Access to clean water	To provide clean drinking water to all villages according to RDP standards by the end of 2014.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long term strategy is to move away from reliance on underground water to reliance on surface water using the Glen Alpine and Blouberg (Masetheku) dams as major sources of water

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District, as the WSA, must engage DWAE and Water Users Association of the Glen Alpine dam and the Mngalakwena River to change the use of water from commercial agricultural use to domestic use • The local municipality, together with the district, must review and implement the Water Services Development Plan which will also guide on the maintenance and upgrading of water assets to cover for the growth of settlements especially growth points and corridors of development. • Develop systems to detect water leakages in communities • Rehabilitation and maintenance of existing boreholes and water infrastructure • Improvement of cost recovery strategy to curb wastage of water • Identification of illegal connections and curbing them especially those affecting the rising main • Implementation of a Free Basic Water strategy • User paying for higher level of services • The usage of term contractors to avoid water services interruptions • Resuscitation and training of water committees in communities • Embark on awareness campaigns on water saving techniques among community members • To curb or reduce theft of diesel engine pumps there should be a change to electric water pumps and installation of tracking devices such as micro-chips • Engage the Municipal Demarcation Board and CDM to grant powers and functions of water and sanitation to Blouberg Municipality.
2	Access to sanitation	<p>To provide each household with a VIP toilet according to National sanitation policy standards by 2014</p> <p>To have awareness programmes in place focusing on health and hygiene related to sanitation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of sanitation facilities that adhere to policy standards with the priority targeting areas where the underground water table is closer to the surface • Enter into partnership with NGOs to fast track the provision of the service • Provision of Free Basic Sanitation to indigent households • User paying for higher level of services
3	Access to energy services	<p>To provide all outstanding villages with electricity by 2012.</p> <p>To ensure minimal energy consumption by users as per the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using own electricity license to electrify extensions in villages that have grown over the years since their electrification. • Soliciting ESKOM for the provision of electricity to

		<p>national energy reduction strategy</p> <p>To also ensure the provision of electricity connections to settlement extensions</p>	<p>extensions to reduce backlogs in areas of ESKOM supply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having a fully functional local energy forum • Exploration of alternative sources of energy(non grid) • Development and implementation of an energy master plan • Provision of Free Basic Electricity to indigent households • Embark on energy saving campaigns to reduce unnecessary energy consumption
4	Access to roads and storm water	<p>To tar additional 150 km of roads and re – gravel 500 km of access roads by the end of 2016.</p> <p>To grade internal streets on a continuous basis</p> <p>To ensure access to storm water facilities by all communities</p> <p>To construct low water bridges</p> <p>To build bus stop shelters and taxi ranks in strategic locations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement of Roads Agency-Limpopo on the tarring of roads especially the ones linking to nodes of economic activities • Engagement of the Department of Roads and Transport for a grading programme and adherence to such • Sustaining and beefing up the municipal roads unit and capacity building to the three clusters established • Partnership with the local mining houses (De Beers and Coal of Africa) to help in funding and implementing some of the programmes on building new roads and maintaining existing ones. • Embark on programmes of upgrading some internal streets with the provision of storm water drainage facilities • Coordination of roads development and maintenance • Development of Integrated Roads and Transport master plan developments • Sustaining the local roads and transport forum
5	Public transport	<p>To ensure all settlements have access to affordable and sustainable public transport</p> <p>To ensure availability of infrastructure to support public transport</p> <p>To build capacity to the transport industry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage public transport operators to extend areas of coverage as well as hours of operation • Embark on campaigns that promote the use of public transport development especially to reduce global warming • Construction of new taxi ranks and upgrading of informal taxi ranks • Construction of taxis and bus shelters along major roads • Capacity building to the taxi industry e.g. on business management, safety awareness, customer care etc.
6	Waste	<p>To provide and improve waste management and refuse removal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a waste management roll out plan • Provision of onsite storage systems

	management	to 100% of the population by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of compliant/licensed landfill sites • Provision of regular waste collection • Purchase and maintenance of additional waste bins, waste compactor and waste plant. • Provision of environmental awareness of the detrimental effects of waste. • Sustaining the use of 100 general workers to rollout the function • Integrating the CWP and EPWP and the use of municipal staff into the waste programme
6	Access to educational facilities	<p>To ensure that all learners have access to education by 2018.</p> <p>Standard ECD facilities-85% BY 2018</p> <p>Establish and support learnership programmes through SETAs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building additional classrooms in areas with few classrooms • Identification of inaccessible educational facilities • Engagement of the departments of education and public works to provide the necessary infrastructure • Fostering partnerships to achieve the objective • Provision of learner with bicycles and scholar transport • Building of new schools • Promotion of ABET projects
6	Access to health	To ensure that all residents in the municipal area have access to primary health care facilities within 5km walking distance by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of the establishment of and increasing clinics and mobile centres in the area • Lobbying the Department of Health to upgrade old clinics such as Schoongezicht and build new ones in areas outside the norm • Upgrading Rats̄haat̄shaa and Blouberg health centres to be a fully fledged hospitals • Provision of mobile health facilities • Establishment of a programme of volunteerism
7	Access to communication	To give 80% of the population access to posts and telecommunication by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building of new post offices • Establishment of telecentres • Facilitating the increase in cellular network coverage by partnering with major cellular operators to provide such • Supporting and encouraging the establishment of Thusong Service Centres (MPCC) • Supporting and facilitating the establishment of a community radio station • Establishing a local publication and newsletters
8	Emergency	To provide 100% of the population with access to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a disaster management plan

	services	emergency services by 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building emergency stations
09	Sports and recreation	<p>To ensure and improve access to recreation and sporting facilities to 90% of the population by the end 2016</p> <p>To promote the effective use and maintenance of sports facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraging people to participate in sporting activities Construction of multipurpose sports complex Renovation and upgrading existing sports grounds Diversification of sporting codes <p>Encouraging coaching clinics and sporting competitions</p>
10	Environment	<p>To provide a sound environmental conservation and management plan.</p> <p>To have a well coordinated environmental strategy by 2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of Integrated Environmental Management principles for all development projects Development and conducting environmental awareness campaigns Exploration and promotion of alternative energy sources which are not harmful to the environment. Ensuring compliance with environmental laws, especially NEMA.
11	HIV-AIDS	<p>To reduce and prevent the infection of HIV-AIDS related deaths.</p> <p>To establish programmes to deal with the effects of HIV-AIDS, especially for AIDS orphans</p> <p>To encourage home based care</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-ordinating and supporting municipality – based AIDS awareness in conjunction with the Department of Health and Social Development Developing HIV-AIDS support programmes Partnering with the private sector to deal with the scourge of HIV.

KPA 3: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

	STRATEGIC AREA	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
1	Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote job creation in the municipality by 6% annually To create and promote LED initiatives in the SMME sector To broaden the skills base of the communities To acquire strategically located land for economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing current LED strategy and subsequent implementation through partnership Planning and coordinating LED activities Supporting entrepreneurial development Supporting and promoting local procurement Implementation of local empowerment strategies that include joint venturing in the implementation of projects Skills development and capacity building programmes for locals. Engage the Capricorn FET College to ensure the curriculum offers market-related programmes Develop a database of unemployed graduates and prioritize re-skilling where needed Engage the SETAs to assist on skills development programmes for community members

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby for the establishment of additional institutions of higher learning • Supporting and promoting labour intensive methods in community based infrastructure projects. • Together with the provincial and national government there is a need to embark on programmes such as Community Work Programme and Expanded Public Works Programme to create a safety job net for local communities • Place marketing and investor attraction (development of place marketing brochures and video and placing such on the municipal website) • Identification of strategically located land and acquisition thereof • Provision of preferential tariffs on rates and taxes to help in the expansion and retention of business, farms and industries • Provision of supporting infrastructure such as roads networks, energy supply and water and sanitation supply to aid business development
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KPA 4, GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

	STRATEGIC AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
1.	Good governance and public participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance total community participation • Ensure the attainment of a clean audit in line with Operation clean target of 2014 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustain good community participation practice as contained in the communication strategy • Develop and implement action plan to address all issues raise by the Auditor—General • Capacitate and strengthen the MPAC • Establish and capacitate the risk unit and risk committee • Sustain the functionality of the internal audit committee • Establish an internal pre-audit committee
2.	General planning (long term planning)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure forward long term planning in line with the national government vision 2030 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality to develop a growth and development strategy (Blouberg Vision 2030) • Cluster development along nodes and corridors of development • Quantify all backlogs and develop a priority list for all such backlogs as reflected in the tables below

KPA 5, FINANCIAL VIABILITY

	STRATEGIC AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
1	Financial sustainability	<p>To increase municipal revenue base by 80% by 2014</p> <p>To recover all outstanding debts by</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a financial plan • Development and improvement of financial management policies in line with the Municipal Finance Management Act

	<p>end of 2013\14 financial year</p> <p>To provide deserving indigents with free basic services</p> <p>To improve the assets management capacity of the municipality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of operational expenditure by cutting down on unnecessary costs • Employment of knowledgeable personnel • Capacity building to all municipal staff and councillors on financial management • Update the indigent register from time to time • Beefing up cost recovery measures • Cost recovery awareness campaigns • Procuring or upgrading of financial system • Sustain the current pilot project of field cashiers • Embark on a process of unbundling of municipal assets
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KPA 6, MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

	STRATEGIC AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
1.	Municipal transformation and organizational development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To address the retention of skilled personnel • To address skills gaps • To address the plight of special focus groups • To decentralize municipal services to communities for them to access such within reduced distances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and implementation of the staff retention policy • Development and implementation of a credible WSDP especially to attend to training and development in priority areas such as Finance, Engineering, Auditing and Town planning • Beefing up the special focus unit to have personnel responsible for children and the elderly • Sustain existing satellite offices and establish new ones

3.6.20 PRIORITY LIST FOR PRIORITY SERVICES FALLING WITHIN THE AMBIT OF MUNICIPAL POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

PRIORITY LIST FOR COMMUNITY HALLS WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF AT LEAST ONE MULTI-PURPOSE CENTRES OVER A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR

GUIDING PRINCIPLES TO THE PROVISION OF MULTI-PURPOSE COMMUNITY CENTRES

- Community centres usage is not confined to residents of a particular ward.
- The size of the settlement, existing social services and accessibility of a settlement are some of the determining factors in the choice of a location for the construction of a multi-purpose community centre
- The implementation of the below priority list may be aided by the construction of schools with school halls that may be used for community meetings and important events (proper IGR is a condition sine qua non for the attainment of such). An example is ward 19 which hosts the FET college and Helen Franz special school which both have adequate halls)
- There should be a move from ordinary halls to multi-purpose centres which will host services such as libraries, telecentres , internet café's, municipal service points etc.
- The next step should be the upgrading of existing community halls into multi-purpose community centres

PRIORITY NO	WARD	SETTLEMENT	YEAR	PROJECTED AMOUNT
1	1	Harriswhich	2012\13	R6m
2.	5	Laanglagte	2013\4	6, 420 000.00
3	9	Inveraan	2014\15	6, 869 400.00
4	10	Avon civic centre	2015\16	7, 350 258.00
TOTAL FOR CURRENT TERM OF OFFICE OF THIS COUNCIL				R26,639,658
5	8, 19, 2	Senwabarwana MPCC	2016\17	7,864 776.00
6	13	Edwinsdale	2017\18	8,415 310.00
7	3	Monyebodi	2018\19	9,004 382.00
8	14	Mochemi	2019\20	9,634 690.00
9	21	Letswatla	2020\21	10,309 117.00
10	4	Driekoppies	2021\2022	11,030 755.00
11	20	Wegdraai	2022\2023	11,802 908.00
12	2	Schoongezicht	2023\24	12,629 113.00

TOTAL				107,330,707.63
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UPGRADING OF EXISTING COMMUNITY HALLS TO MULTI-PURPOSE COMMUNITY CENTRES

PRIORITY NO	WARD	SETTLEMENT	YEAR	PROJECTED AMOUNT
1	15	Kromhoek community hall	2016\17	R3,5 m
2	17	Kibi community hall	2017\18	3,745 000.00
3	11	Puraspan community hall	2018\19	4,007 150.00
4	6	My Darling community hall	2019\20	4,287 650.00
5	16	Pax community hall	2020\21	4,587 786.00
6	5	Sekhung community hall	2021\22	4,908 931.00
7	12	Indermark community hall	2022\23	5,252 556.00
TOTAL				30,289,073

GRAND TOTAL THE AMOUNT OF MONEY REQUESTED TO ADDRESS THE BACKLOG OF COMMUNITY CENTRES FROM 2012\13 TO 2023\24 COMBINED WITH THE UPGRADING OF 7 EXISTING HALLS TO MULTI-PURPOSE COMMUNITY CENTRE FROM 2016 TO 2022\23 AT AN ANNUAL INFLATION RATE OF 7% IS R137,619,780.63.

PRIORITY LIST FOR SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES PLUS PROJECTED BUDGET AMOUNT

PRIORITY NO	WARD	SETTLEMENT	YEAR	PROJECTED AMOUNT
1	16	Eldorado sports complex	2012\13	R4,500,000
2	18	Alldays sports complex	2012\13	R500 000 (CDM fund for fencing of sports facility)
3	7	Ben Seraki sports complex	2013\14	R4 m
4.	16	Eldorado sports complex	2013\14	R4 m
5	19	Senwabarwana Sports Complex (artificial soccer pitch-FIFA 2010 legacy project)	2014\15	R 5,000,000.00
6	18	Alldays sports complex	2015\16	R5.350.000.00
TOTAL FOR CURRENT TERM				R23, 350.000.00
7	01	Harriswhich sports complex	2016\17	R5.724.500.00

8	12	Indermark	2017\18	R6.125.215.00
7	15	Kromhoek sports complex	2018\19	R6.553.980.05
8	04	Driekoppies Sports Complex	2019\20	R7.0127586.50
9	21	Letswatla Sports Complex	2020\21	R8.289.07.40
10	09	Inveraan Sports Complex	2021\22	R8.590.930.90
11	14	Mochemi Sports Complex	2022\23	R9.192.296.11
12	10	Avon Sports Complex	2023\24	R9.835.756.80
13	2	Schoengezeicht Sports Complex	2024\25	R10.524.259.80
14	03	Monyebodi Sports Complex	2025\26	R11.260.958.00
15	13	Edwinsdale Sports Complex	2026\27	R12.049.225.00
16	05	Sekhung Sports Complex	2027\28	R12.892.670.80
17	17	Radipatlana Sports Complex	2028\29	R13.795.157.70
18	20	Wegdraai Sports Complex	2029\30	R14.760.818.70
19	08	Rammutla Sports Complex	2030\31	R15.794.076.00
20	11	Puraspan Sports Complex	2031\32	R16.899.661.30
21	06	My Darling Sports Complex	2032\33	R18.082.637.60
TOTAL				R 248,483,63,766

PRIORITY LIST FOR INTERNAL STREETS AND STORM WATER CONTROL (2012-2016)

PRIORITY NO	WARD	SETTLEMENT	YEAR	PROJECTED AMOUNT
1	19	Senwabarwana	2012\13	R7 m
2	8	Dilaeneng	2013\14	R7 m
3	12	Indermark	2014\15	R8 m
4	15	Kromhoek	2014\16	R10 m
5	10	Avon	2015\16	R10 m
TOTAL				R42, M

PRIORITY LIST FOR THE PROMISION OF PRESCHOOLS**TERM 1 (2011-2016)**

PRIORITY NO	WARD	SETTLEMENT	YEAR	PROJECTED AMOUNT
1	Ward 3	Ga-Hlako	2012\13	R2, m
2	Ward 13	Burgerught	2012\3	R2,m
3	Ward 4	Driekoppies	2012\3	R2,m
4	Ward 11	Lethaleng	2013\14	R 2,140,000.00
5	Ward 17	Grootpan	2013\14	R 2,140,000.00
6	Ward 1	Cracouw	2013\14	R 2,140,000.00
7	Ward 16	Pax	2013\14	R 2,140,000.00
8	Ward 20	Berseba (Motadi)	2014\15	R 2,289,800.00
9	Ward 13	Edwinsdale	2014\15	R 2,289,800.00
10	Ward 17	Ramaswikana	2014\15	R 2,289,800.00
11	Ward 20	Slaaphoek	2014\15	R 2,289,800.00
12	Ward 13	Motlana	2015\16	R2,450,086.00
13	Ward 09	Inveraan	2015\16	R2,450,086.00
14	Ward 07	Bognafarm	2015\16	R2,450,086.00
15	Ward 01	Kgatlu	2015\16	R2,450,086.00
TOTAL				R33,519,544.00

TERM 2 (2016-2021)

PRIORITY NO	WARD	SETTLEMENT	YEAR	PROJECTED AMOUNT
17	Ward 1	Mosehleng	2016\17	2,621 592.00
18	Ward 3	Mongalo	2016\17	2,621 592.00
19	Ward 3	Miltonduff	2016\17	2,621 592.00
20	Ward 4	Devilliersdale	2016\17	2,621 592.00
21	Ward 5	Mankgodl	2017\18	2,805 103.00
22	Ward 6	Kgatla	2017\18	2,805 103.00
23	Ward 7	Matoana	2017\18	2,805 103.00
24	Ward 8	Ditatsu	2017\18	2,805 103.00
25	Ward 9	Danzig	2018\19	3,001 460.00
26	Ward 10	Innes	2018\19	3,001 460.00
27	Ward 11	Puraspan	2018\19	3,001 460.00
28	Ward 12	Indermark (Dikgomong)	2018\19	3,001 460.00
29	Ward 13	Glenfemis	2019\20	3,211 562.00
30	Ward 14	Thalane	2019\20	3,211 562.00
31	Ward 7	Kobe	2019\20	3,211 562.00
32	Ward 20	Towerfontein	2019\20	3,211 562.00
33	Ward 21	Mokhurumela	2020\21	3,436 371.00
34	Ward 16	Eussorinca	2020\21	3,436 371.00
35	Ward 02	Lemonside (Ga- Lekgwara)	2020\21	3,436 371.00
36	Ward 03	Dithabaneng	2020\21	3,436 371.00
TOTAL				60, 304,353.29

TERM 3 (2021-2026)

PRIORITY NO	WARD	SETTLEMENT	YEAR	PROJECTED AMOUNT
37	Ward 8	Schoerlen	2021\22	3,673 917.00
38	Ward 14	Bosehla	2021\22	3,673 917.00
39	Ward 17	Modimonthuse	2021\22	3,673 917.00
40	Ward 20	Gideon	2021\22	3,673 917.00
41	Ward 21	Tolwe	2022\23	3,934 301.00
42	Ward 16	Makgari	2022\23	3,934 301.00
43	Ward 7	Sweethome	2022\23	3,934 301.00
44	Ward 8	Mashalane	2022\23	3,934 301.00
45	Ward 9	Sefihlumpyana	2023\24	4,209 702.00
46	Ward 05	Papegaai	2023\24	4,209 702.00
47	Ward 11	Rammutla	2023\24	4,209 702.00
48	Ward 06	Mamoleka	2023\24	4,209 702.00
49	Ward 1	Early dawn	2024\25	4,504 380.00
50	Ward 2	Mokumuru	2024\25	4,504 380.00
51	Ward 3	Thabanahlana	2024\25	4,504 380.00
52	Ward 4	Sadu	2024\25	4,504 380.00
53	Ward 20	Makaipea	2026\27	4,819 687.00
54	Ward 17	Arrie	2026\27	4,819 687.00
55	Ward 1	Harriswhich	2026\27	4,819 687.00
56	Ward 2	Old long signe	2026\27	4,819 687.00
TOTAL				R84,567,945.07

TERM 4 (2027-2032)

PRIORITY NO	WARD	SETTLEMENT	YEAR	PROJECTED AMOUNT
57	Ward 13	Stoking	2027\8	5,157 364.00
58	Ward 14	Mampote	2027\8	5,157 364.00
59	Ward 17	Sias	2027\8	5,157 364.00
60	Ward 21	Thorpe	2027\8	5,157 364.00
61	Ward 07	Matshoana	2028\29	5,518 379.00
62	Ward 16	Mashamaite	2028\29	5,518 379.00
63	Ward 7	Sesalong	2028\29	5,518 379.00
64	Ward 8	Nailana	2028\29	5,518 379.00
65	Ward 9	The Glade	2029\30	5,904 666.00
66	Ward 05	Grootdraai	2029\30	5,904 666.00
67	Ward 11	Bulbul	2029\30	5,904 666.00
68	Ward 05	Non-Parella	2029\30	5,904 666.00
69	Ward 1	Vienna	2030\31	6,317 993.00
70	Ward 2	Brana	2030\31	6,317 993.00
71	Ward 20	Swaartwater	2030\31	6,317 993.00
72	Ward 4	Normandy	2030\31	6,317 993.00
73	Ward 20	Thebere	2031\32	6,760 253.00
74	Ward 17	Juniorsloop	2031\32	6,760 253.00
75	Ward 1	Lewaneng	2031\32	6,760 253.00
76	Ward 2	Werden	2031\32	6,760 253.00
TOTAL				R118,635,780.00

TERM 5 (2032-2037)

PRIORITY NO	WARD	SETTLEMENT	YEAR	PROJECTED AMOUNT
77	Ward 13	Lovely	2032\33	7,233 468.00
78	Ward 14	Kwarung	2032\33	7,233 468.00
79	Ward 17	Donkerhoek	2032\33	7,233 468.00
80	Ward 05	Larochele	2032\33	7,233 468.00
81	Ward 05	Baltimore	2033\34	7,739 811.00
82	Ward 17	Voorhout	2033\34	7,739 811.00
83	Ward 11	Mmakwara	2033\34	7,739 811.00
84	Ward 8	Schoerlen	2033\34	7,739 811.00
85	Ward 9	Ga Madibana	2034\35	8,281 597.00
86	Ward 08	Terwischen	2034\35	8,281 597.00
87	Ward 11	Pickum	2034\35	8,281 597.00
88	Ward 01	Aurora A	2034\35	8,281 597.00
89	Ward 1	Aurora B	2035\36	8,861 308.00
90	Ward 2	Mahwiting	2035\36	8,861 308.00
91	Ward 14	Hananwa	2035\36	8,861 308.00
92	Ward 4	Silvermyn	2035\36	8,861 308.00
93	Ward 04	Swartz	2036\37	9,481 600.00
94	Ward 14	Mafateng	2036\37	9,481 600.00
95	Ward 1	Norma A	2036\37	9,481 600.00
96	Ward 2	Schoongezicht B	2036\37	9,481 600.00
97	Ward 07	Ga- Kobe	2037/2038	9,801,000.00
TOTAL				R166,391,136.00

GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PRESCHOOLS (DAYCARE CENTRES) INCLUSIVE OF INFLATION PROJECTED AT 7% ANNUAL FROM THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2012\13 TO 2036\37 WITH AN AVERAGE OF FOUR PRESCHOOLS CONSTRUCTED ANNUALLY IS R429, 899,214.36

PRIORITY LIST FOR CEMETERIES (fencing off of cemeteries)**TERM 1 (2011-2016)**

PRIORITY NO	WARD	SETTLEMENT	YEAR	PROJECTED AMOUNT
1	Ward 12	Indermark	2012\13	R1, m
2	Ward 10	Avon	2013\14	R400, 000
3	Ward 8	Dilaeneng	2013\14	R350,000
4	Ward 11	Puraspan	2013\14	R350,000
5	Ward 19	Witten	2013\14	R 400,000
Total for 2013\14				R1, 5 m

6	Ward 15	Kromhoek	2014\15	R 400,000
7	Ward 15	Devrede	2014\15	R 400,000
8	Ward 6	My Darling	2014\15	R 400,000
9	Ward 16	Eldorado	2014\15	R 400,000
10	Ward 9	Inveraan	2014\15	R 400,000
Total for 2014\15				R1,6 m
11	Ward 17	Grootpan	2015\16	R420, 000
12	Ward 18	Taai Bosch	2015\16	R420, 000
13	Ward 2	Gemarkte	2015\16	R420, 000
14	Ward 4	Devilliersdale	2015\16	R420, 000
15	Ward 21	Letswatla	2015\16	R420, 000
Total for 2015\16				R1,68 m
TOTAL				R5.78 m

WASTE PROGRAMME MASTER PLAN FOR 2012/2013

1. INTRODUCTION

Municipalities play a fundamental role in managing development and delivery of essential services to the people of South Africa. The way it is being carried, it affects people and the environment in which they live. Blouberg Municipality must be able to make choices that will promote sustainable living through following the *Brundtland* commission correctly stated that “a development that meets the needs of the present generations without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs”, therefore the Municipality is obliged to manage household waste and waste from other sources. When people produce waste, it eventually returns to the natural environment – to land, water or to the air. The environment that receives waste, the waste must be able to assimilate it without becoming degraded or polluted and it is the responsibility of the municipality to dispose waste in a way that does not have an adverse impact on the environment.

With regard to the National Environmental Management Act: Waste Act, 2008, Sec 23 (1) (a) (d) that says waste collection services are subject to: the obligation of persons utilizing the service to pay any applicable charges and the right of the municipality to differentiate between categories of such users and geographical areas when setting service standards and levels of service for the provision of municipal services.

Section 24 of Waste Act further stressed that “No person may collect waste for removal from premises unless it is a municipal service provider or authorized by law to collect that waste”. The sole responsibility of waste collection rests in the municipal shoulder.

2. CURRENT STATUS OF 2011/2012

The table below illustrates current role-out plan and further intervention for 2012/2013 financial year:

WARD	AVAILABLE	BACKLOG	SECTOR DEPTS/BUSINESSES	INTERVENTION
1	0	10	0	2013/2014
2	0	7	0	2013/2014
3	0	6	0	2013/2014
4	0	9	0	2013/2014

5	0	7	0	2013/2014
6	0	5	0	2013/2014
7	0	6	0	2013/2014
8	1	6	0	2012/2013
9	0	6	0	2013/2014
10	3	0	0	2012/2013
11	0	6	0	2012/2013
12	1	1	0	2012/2013
13	2	5	0	2012/2013
14	0	7	0	2013/2014
15	2	0	0	2012/2013
16	0	5	0	2012/2013
17	2	7	0	2012/2013
18	2	0	0	2012/2013
19	2	1	0	2012/2013
20	0	5	0	2012/1213
21	0	7	0	2012/1213

(See below Draft Institutional Waste Collection Programme)

	BLOUBERG MUNICIPALITY DRAFT WASTE COLLECTION PROGRAMME 2012/2013									
	WARD	VILLAGE	EXISTING FUNCTION 2011/2012	2012/2013 PLAN	NO. OF REFUSE BINS	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS /TARRIF	NO. OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS /TARRIF	NO. OF SECTOR DEPARTMENTS /TARRIF	NO. OF BUSINESSES /TARRIF	FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION
TARRIF: <i>Households: R28.12</i> <i>Institutions and Businesses: R182.39</i>										

CLUSTER 01									
13	Burgerecht	Functional	*Educational Institutions *Businesses *Sector Departments *Villages	11	374	2	1	7	Weekly
	Mmotlana	Functional		3	180	1	0	1	Weekly
	Setoking	-		3	288	1	0	1	Weekly
	Ga-Maphoto	-		0	48	0	0	0	Weekly
	Lovely	-		0	65	0	0	0	Weekly
	Mokwena (Edwinsdale)	-		6	395	2	0	2	Weekly
Mokwena (Glen Fernis)	-	5	411	2	0	1	Weekly		
15	Kroemhoek	Functional	*Educational institutions *Businesses *Sector Departments	24	2500	4	1	16	Weekly
	Devrede	Functional		15	965	2	1	11	Weekly

16	Mashamaite	-	*Educational institutions	5	142	2	0	1	Weekly
	Pax	-		14	612	2	0	10	Weekly
	Makgari	-	*Businesses	6	276	2	0	2	Weekly
	Eldorado	-	*Sector	16	964	2	3	12	Weekly
	Essuringa	-	Departments *Villages	6	505	1	0	4	Weekly
17	Longden	Functional	*Educational institutions	7	472	2	0	3	Weekly
	Arrie	-		8	301	2	0	4	Weekly
	Sias	-	*Businesses	8	283	2	0	4	Weekly
	Grootpan	Functional	*Sector	7	546	2	0	3	Weekly
	Donkerhoek	-	Departments	12	274	2	1	6	Weekly
	Royston	-	*Villages	7	230	2	0	3	
	Simpson	-	*Educational institutions	7	544	2	0	3	Weekly
	Juniorloop	-		7	196	2	0	3	Weekly
	Voorhout	-	*Businesses	9	70	2	1	4	Weekly
18	Taaiboschgroet	Functional	*Sector	17	1835	2	1	12	Weekly
	Alldays	Functional	Departments *Villages	21	?	1	3	16	Weekly
				224	12076				
CLUSTER 02									
02	Schoongezicht A & B	-	*Educational institutions	12	967	2	1	7	Weekly
	Brana	-	*Businesses	8	134	2	0	4	Weekly
	Makgabeng	-	*Sector	8	157	2	0	4	Weekly
	Gemarkte	-	Departments *Villages	8	356	2	1	3	Weekly
02	Mokumuru	-	*Educational institutions	8	193	2	0	4	Weekly
	Lekgwara	-		5	71	1	0	3	Weekly
	Warden A & B	-	*Businesses *Sector Departments *Villages	3	278	1	0	1	Weekly
08	Nailana	-	*Educational institutions	9	196	2	0	5	Weekly
	Dilaeneng	Functional	*Businesses *Sector Departments *Villages	5	1021	2	0	1	Weekly
	Ditatsu	-	*Educational institutions	8	203	2	0	4	Weekly
	Terwischen	-		10	89	2	0	6	Weekly
	Mashalane	-	*Businesses	8	78	2	0	4	Weekly
	Schoerlen	-	*Sector	3	136	1	0	1	Weekly
	Tibunyana	-	Departments *Villages	4	30	1	0	2	Weekly

10	Marobyane	Functional	*Educational institutions	18		2	1	14	Weekly
	Innes	-		3		1	0	1	Weekly
	New Stands	-	*Businesses *Sector Departments *Villages	9	3236 inclusive	2	0	5	Weekly
11	Puraspan	-	*Educational institutions	14	2701	2	0	10	Weekly
	Bull-Bull	-		8	174	1	0	6	Weekly
	Pickum no:1	-	*Businesses	4	118	1	0	2	Weekly
	Pickum no:2	-	*Sector	4	65	1	0	2	Weekly
	Lethaleng	-	Departments	7	842	2	0	3	Weekly
	Rammutla	-	*Villages	10	120	2	0	6	Weekly
12	Indermark	Functional	*Educational institutions	37	2522	5	2	27	Weekly
	Vivo	-	*Businesses *Sector Departments *Villages	12		1	0	10	Weekly
19	Witten	-	*Educational institutions	6	2200	1	0	4	Weekly
	Desmond park	Functional		0	200	0	0	0	Weekly
19	Senwabarwana Township(97 sites, Extension 05)	Functional	*Businesses *Sector Departments *Villages	31	2765	3	9	25	Weekly
				262	18852				

3. TRANSFER STATIONS

To be economical, transfer stations will have to be established to avoid transporting waste long distance. The measurement of the transfer station will be done in such a way that exemption should be given by the relevant authority in so far as environmental imperatives are concern.

4. BUDGET

Prior to the implementation of the plan sufficient budget has to be set aside for the purchase of refuse removal bins, plants and other related equipment.

5. MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE

With regard to monitoring and compliance, the Environmental Management section will have to be beefed up with supervisors in all clusters to oversee day to day collection of waste in order to provide quality services to the community and to detect some anomalies during the operation.

6. CONSULTATION PROCESS

The municipality is obliged to embark on a consultation process with the customers prior to waste collection activities to clarify issues amongst them, charges/tariffs that have to be paid by customers on monthly basis and to outline the operational plan.

FINAL

PROJECTS PHASE

The following projects to be implemented in the years and locations indicated according to the six Key Performance Areas of the Local Government Strategic Agenda

1. KPA 1, SPATIAL RATIONALE AND LAND USE PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME	BUDGET (2012/13)	SOURCE OF FUNDING AND PIA	COMMENTS
Township establishment at Taai Bosch		COGHSTA	Project transferred from De Vrede
Township establishment at Alldays		COGHSTA	Project delayed due to land transfer processes
Township establishment at Tolwe		COGHSTA	Project delayed due to environmental authorization processes
Development of master plans for Senwabarwana	R1, 000, 000.	BLM	Not guaranteed for own funding (project may need sector department or agency funding)
Development of master plans for Alldays	R1, 000, 000.	BLM	Not guaranteed for own funding (project may need sector department or agency funding)
Development of master plans for Eldorado	R1,000, 000	BLM	Not guaranteed for own funding (project may need sector department or agency funding)
Development of master plans for Tolwe	R1,000, 000.00	BLM	Not guaranteed for own funding (project may need sector department or agency funding)
Development of master plans for Harriswich	R1, 000, 000.	BLM	Not guaranteed for own funding (project may need sector department or agency funding)
Alldays EIA	R300 000	BLM	Not guaranteed for own funding (project may need sector department or agency funding)
Eldorado EIA	R300 000	BLM	Not guaranteed for own funding (project may need sector department or agency funding)
Tolwe EIA	R300 000	BLM	Not guaranteed for own funding (project may need sector department or agency funding)
Nantes EIA	R300 000	BLM	Not guaranteed for own funding (project may need sector department or agency funding)
Swaartwater EIA	R300 000	BLM	Not guaranteed for own funding (project may need sector department or agency funding)
			Not guaranteed for own funding (project may need sector department or agency funding)

Land Tenure Upgrading in Senwabarwana	R1,6 m	BLM	Provide security of tenure and ultimately address all possible disputes and challenges of land ownership
Senwabarwana (land acquisition)	R5 M	BLM	Massive development in and around Senwabarwana town
Eldorado (land acquisition)	R150 000	BLM	Must have in the 2012/3 FY as there is development in the pipeline but land still vests in the Bahananwa Traditional Authority
Harriswhich	R140 000	BLM	NEED TO BE SOURCED FROM MIG FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MPCC
VIVO (land acquisition)	R5m	BLM	Must have to prepare the municipality for the boom associated with the Soutpan solar energy project
Tolwe (land acquisition)	R7 m	BLM	Prioritize for the next financial year to prepare for the spill of effects of the developments in Lephale
Alldays (land acquisition)	R8 m	BLM	Prioritize for turning Alldays town into a fully fleshed mining town.

2. KPA 2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

PROJECTS FOR THE 2012/13 FY

ITEM NO.	PROJECT NAME	PROPOSED BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING	COMMENTS
1.	Eldorado sports complex Phase 3	R4,5 m	MIG	Floodlights, structural steel roofing and plastic seats.
2.	Ga-Hlako pre-school	R2 m	MIG	
3.	Burgerrecht pre-school	R2 m	MIG	
4.	Driekoppies pre-school	R2 m	Own Funding	
5.	Raweshi multi-purpose centre	R6 m	MIG	
6.	Senwabarwana internal streets and storm water Phase 1	R7 m	MIG	Multi-year Project

7.	Serwabarwana traffic station Phase 2	R7.4 m	MIG	Total compliance to the requirements of a fully fledged traffic station
	Indermark Cemetery upgrading	R1 m	MIG	
8.	Witten ext electrification Phase 2	R3 m R1 m	DE CDM	
9.	Mokwena preschool Roofing	R0.25 m	Own funding	
TOTAL		R36.15 m		

PROJECTS FOR 2013/14 FY

ITEM NO.	PROJECT NAME	PROPOSED BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING	COMMENTS
1	Lethaleng pre-school	R 2,14m	MIG	Need to revisit the pricing of preschools by implementing the project inhouse
2	Ramaswikana pre-school	R 2,14m	MIG	
3	Cracouw pre-school	R 2,14m	MIG	
4	Pax pre-school	R 2,14m	MIG	
5	Eldorado Sports Complex	R4,5 m	MIG	Installation of polyutherine Athletic tracks
5	Upgrading of Ben Seraki sports complex	R 4,5 m	MIG	
6.	Laanglagte MPCC (Mankgodi)	R6.5 m	MIG	
7	Dilaeng Internal Streets and Stormwater Phase 2	R 7m	MIG	Multi-year project
9	Avon cemetery fencing Dilaeng cemetery fencing Puraspan cemetery fencing Witten cemetery fencing	R 1,5m	MIG	

	Devrede cemetery fencing			
	Letswatla cemetery fencing			
10	Mosehlang Electrification (20)	R3.5m	DE	Number of Household connections indicated in brackets
	Raweshi Electrification (20)	R1m	CDM	
	Milbank Electrification (65)			
	Kgokonyane Electrification (21)			
	Hlako Electrification (24)			
	Miltonduff Electrification (67)			
	Sweethome Electrification (30)			
	Addney Electrification (30)			
	Thorpe Electrification (30)			
TOTAL		R 37,06m		

PROJECTS FOR 2014/15 FY

ITEM NO.	PROJECT NAME	PROPOSED BUDGET		COMMENTS
1	Berseba (Motadi) Pre-School	R 2,15m	MIG	Need to revisit the pricing of preschools by implementing the project inhouse
2	Edwinsdale Pre-School	R 2,15m	MIG	
3	Devilliersdale Pre-School	R 2,15m	MIG	
4	Slaaphoek Pre-School	R 2,15m	MIG	
5	Senwabarwana Sports Complex	R5,35m	MIG	
6	Kromhoek Internal Streets and storm water	R 10m	MIG	Multi-year project
7	Indermark internal streets and storm water	R 8m	MIG	Multi-year project
8	Electrification projects	R5m	DE	

9	Fencing of cemeteries Kromhoek, My Darling, Eldorado, Inveraan	R1,6 m		
10	Inveraan MPCC	R6,8 m		
11	Sias Electrification (62) Grootpan Electrification (68) Simpson Electrification (65) Silvermine Electrification (30) Arrie Electrification (40) Mongalo Electrification (32) Gideon Electrification (23) Motadi Electrification (20) Diepsloot Electrification (22) Witten Electrification (600)	R5 m	DE	Number of Household connections indicated in brackets
TOTAL		R 50.35 m		

ELECTRICAL PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY ESKOM

WARD	VILLAGE NAME	FINANCIAL YEAR	BUDGET	COMMENT
Ward 6	My-Darling Ext (64)	12/13	P.O.A	Number of Household connections indicated in brackets
Ward 17	Longden Ext (60)			
Ward 18	Taalbosch Ext (56)			
Ward 21	Letswatla Ext (76).			
Ward 6	Springfield (100)	13/14	P.O.A	Number of Household connections indicated in brackets
Ward 7	Kobe Ext (114)			
Ward 8	Ditatsu Ext (130)			
Ward 15	De-Vrede Ext (350)			
Ward 15	Kromhoek (470)			
Ward 14	Madibana (11)			

Ward 5	Vergelegen Ext (82)			
Ward 10	Avon Ext (300)			
Ward 11	Lethaleng Ext (140)			
Ward 5	Papegai Ext (45)	14/15	P.O.A	Number of Household connections indicated in brackets
Ward 20	Wegdraai Ext (40)			
Ward 6	Mamoleka Ext (46)			
Ward 6	Bergendal Ext (50)			
Ward 7	Bognafarm (51)			
Ward 7	Machoana Ext (34)			
Ward 7	Madwana Ext (34)			
Ward 7	Sesalong Ext (65)			
Ward 9	Dantzig Ext (78)			
Ward 12	Indermark Ext (120)			
Ward 14	Thalane (63)			
Ward 14	Bosehla (102)			
Ward 8	Terevision (20)			
Ward 20	Towerfontein (39)			
Ward 16	Eldorado Ext (140).			

CDM FUNDED CAPITAL PROJECTS**ROADS (UPGRADING OF DISTRICT GRAVEL ROADS TO TAR) PROJECTS**

ITEM NO	ROUTE	ROAD NUMBER	ESTIMATED TOTAL LENGTH (KM)	BUDGET		
				2012/2013 FY	2013/2014 FY	2014/2015 FY
1	Ga-Moleele via Gemarke to Raweshi	D3325	42	R8.1m	R8.3m	Nil

WATER PROJECTS

ITEM NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	BUDGET		
		2012/2013 FY	2013/2014 FY	2014/2015 FY
1	Senwabarwana Bulk Water Supply	R5.026 m	R3.5 m	R5 m
2	Mokumuru Water Supply	R3 m	R3 m	Nil
3	Inveraan Water Supply	R3 m	Nil	Nil
4	Avon, My Darling Ward 1 Water Supply	R1 m	Nil	Nil
5	Makgari Bulk Water Supply	R3.9 m	Nil	Nil
6	Arrie Bulk Water Supply	R4.4 m	Nil	Nil
7	Berseba(Motadi) Bulk Water Supply	R3.4 m	Nil	Nil
8	Aurora B Bulk Water Supply	R3.9 m	Nil	Nil
9	Lekgwara Water Supply	R5 m	Nil	R4 m
10	Sweethome WS	R1 m	Nil	Nil
11	Kgatla WS	R1.5 m	Nil	Nil
12	New Jerusalem WS	Nil	R4 m	Nil

13	Witten (900 sites) Bulk Water Supply	R1.2 m	R4.8 m	Nil
14	Windhoek Extension	R0.4 m	R3.6m	Nil
15	My Darling Extension Reticulation Water Supply	R0.4 m	R3.6 m	Nil
16	De Villiersdale BWS	R0.4 m	R3.6 m	Nil
17	Indermark BWS	R0.4 m	R3.6 m	Nil
18	Blackhill WS	R0.4 m	R3.6 m	Nil
19	Diepsloot BWS	R0.4 m	R3.6 m	Nil
20	Avon BWS	R4.4 m	R4.5 m	Nil
21	Glenfermis Phase 2 WS	R3.9 m	R4.5 m	R5 m
22	Eldorado Phase 1 WS	R3.9 m	R4 m	Nil
23	Devrede WS	Nil	Nil	R3.5 m
24	Makgato (Kromhoek) WS	Nil	Nil	R3.5 m
25	Mochemi WS	Nil	Nil	R3 m
26	Mamoleka WS	Nil	Nil	R3.5 m
27	Monyebodi WS	Nil	Nil	R4 m
28	Taaiboschgroet WS	Nil	Nil	R5 m
29	Sias WS	Nil	Nil	R4 m
30	Nairen (Sefihlampyana) WS	Nil	Nil	R4 m
31	Thabananhlanga WS	Nil	Nil	R2 m
32	Silvermyn WS	Nil	Nil	R5 m
TOTALS		R50.93 m	R49.9 m	R51.5 m

SANITATION PROJECTS

ITEM NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	BUDGET		
		2012/2013 FY	2013/2014 FY	2014/2015 FY
1	Serwabarwana Sewerage	Nil	R6 m	R6 m
2	Serwabarwana X7	R3.4 m	Nil	R6 m
3	Alldays Sewerage	R5 m	Nil	Nil
4	Bergendal VIP Toilets	R2,9m	Nil	Nil
5	Blouberg Sanitation (Early dawn, Kgatlu, Norma A&B, Lewaneng & Raweshi VIP Toilets)	Nil	Nil	R4,9m
TOTAL		R11.3m	R6m	R16,9 m

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS RURAL SANITATION PROGRAMME

ITEM NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	Budget		
		2012/2013 FY	2013/2014 FY	2014/2015 FY
1	Witten Sanitation	R3m (400 Units)	R3,5m (530 Units)	R4m

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS HOUSING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

WARD	HOUSING UNITS (NO.)	BUDGET AMOUNT	COMMENTS
17	91	POA	Provision of low cost housing with Rlrhothe as the implementing agent
All wards	25	POA	Emergency\disaster housing

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	BUDGET AMOUNT	COMMENTS
Construction of 2X 10 bedroom staff accommodation	Ratshaatsha Health centre (Eldorado)	R8 m	
Clinic upgrade	Schoongezicht	R9,3 m	
Clinic upgrade	Burgerrecht	R9,3 m	
New clinic	Puraspan (Machaba)	R16 m	
Accommodation provision	Helen Franz hospital (Accommodation)	R6m	
New clinics	Tolwe Mamoleka Tibunyana (to cater for Witten, Serwabarwana and Dilaeneng) Milbank Ramaswikana	Not yet approved	Municipality has submitted a list of priority areas for construction of clinics to the Department of Health and Social Development

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	BUDGET AMOUNT	COMMENTS
Construction of regional offices	Ward 19 (Serwabarwana)	POA	Under construction (Department of Education is the implementing agent)
Construction of new school	Ward 18 (Alldays)	POA	Under construction (Department of Public Works is the implementing agent)

School upgrade	Ward 21 (Mkhurumela)	POA	Under construction (Department of Public Works is the implementing agent)
School upgrade	Ward 2 Gemark (Masealele)	POA	Under construction (Department of Public Works is the implementing agent)
School upgrade	Ward 01 (Kgatlui)	POA	Under construction (Department of Public Works is the implementing agent)
New schools programme	Silvermyn, Senwabarwana township, Taaibosch, DesmondPark, Witten, Mookeng, Semetse	Not yet budgeted	Municipality to engage Department of Education to build new schools
Renovation of schools	Seiphi, Mokumuru, Matsukwane, Mochemi, Sepanya	Not yet budgeted for	Municipality to engage Department of Education to renovate prioritized schools for renovation
New classrooms	Radira, Kgalushi,	Not yet budgeted for	Municipality to engage Department of Education to build new classrooms
Scholar transport	Ward 4	Not yet budgeted for	Municipality to engage Department of Education to provide scholar transport

DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY AND SECURITY (NATIONAL)

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	BUDGET AMOUNT	COMMENTS
Construction of a new police station	Ward 5 (Windhoek)	POA	Design Stage

Upgrading of police station and accommodation facilities	Ward 21 (Tolwe)	POA	Contractor appointed
Park homes for victim support	Eldorado (Maleboho SAPS)	POA	Design stage
Establishment of satellite police station	Kromhoek		Priority project but unfunded

PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT TO SUPPORT SERVICE DELIVERY

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	BUDGET AMOUNT	COMMENTS
Soutpan solar park (establishment of a renewable energy generation facility)	Ward 12 (Zuurbult)	R1,5 billion	Design Stage

3. KPA 3, LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME	BUDGET (2012\13)	SOURCE OF FUNDING AND PIA	COMMENTS
Poverty alleviation	R150,000	BLM	
Heritage, Arts and Culture	R160,000	BLM	For annual grants to five traditional authorities and hosting of the annual show
CWP	POA	COGTA	1000 jobs created
EPWP	POA	Provincial Department of Roads and Transport	1200 jobs created
Municipal EPWP and CWP programmes	R1,600,000	BLM	100 jobs created
Blouberg Share Block plaza	POA	McCormick Property Development and Selamolela JV	The project is about retail development with the construction of a second shopping complex in Senwabarwana

Eldorado Retail development	POA	Flying Falcon CC	The project is about retail development with the construction of a shopping complex in Eldorado
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PROJECTS TO SUPPORT LED AND JOB CREATION

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	BUDGET AMOUNT	COMMENTS
Blouberg fencing project (20 kilometers of grazing camps)	Blouberg Municipality	R800 000	Land care project
Blouberg animal handling facilities	Blouberg Municipality	R300 000	CASP
Moyahabo vegetable project	Ward 18 (Taaibosch)	R550 000	Equipping of boreholes with a Lister engine, installation of 5000 litre tank plus stand, fencing of 2ha, installation and connection of 2ha drip irrigation system and supply of production inputs
Bakone Dichoene Agricultural Co-Operative	Ward 3 (Ga-Monyebodi)	R500 000	Construction of one poultry house and accessories, installation and connection of tanks plus stand, equipping of borehole
Maseka farming	Ward 11 (Puraspan)	Not yet allocated but a total allocation of R1,4 million has been submitted for all listed projects	Develop design for irrigation system
Rampedi piggery	Ward 1 (Vienna)		Develop designs for piggery and slaughtering units, plus EIA
Solly's boerdery	Ward 10 (Avon)		Provision of fertilizers and chemicals
R&R Boerdery	Ward 10 (Avon)		Provision of fertilizers and chemicals
Amo Amaas Breeding Co-OP	Ward 6 (My Darling)		Provision of feed supplements and medication
Morashi vegetable farming	Ward 8 (Ditatju)		Provision of fertilizers and chemicals
Matlapeke farming	Ward 18 (Alldays)		Provision of feed supplements and medication

Willy-Wally poultry farm	Ward 2 (Werden)		Provision of feed supplements, and medication and day old chicks
Phuti Poultry	Ward 3 (Ga-Molete)		Provision of feed supplements, and medication and day old chicks
Somang Bakwena Poultry	Ward 2 (Mokumuru)		Provision of feed supplements, medication and day old chicks
Lefowa Vegetable Garden	Ward 10 (Avon)		Provision of fertilizers and chemicals
Sondagfontein LRAD farm	Ward 21 (Tolwe)		Provision of fertilizers and chemicals

4. KPA 4, GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

PROJECT NAME	BUDGET (2012/13)	SOURCE OF FUNDING AND PIA	COMMENTS
Auditing	R1,662,501	BLM	This includes operational costs for an action plan to deal with matters raised by the A-G
Community Participation	R350,000	BLM	
Development and implementation of the IDP	R600,000	MSIG & BLM	
Newsletter development and distribution	R200,000	BLM	
Publicity and Branding	R215,000.00	BLM	
Ward committees conference	R500,000.00 (from 848 k)	BLM	Review for local hosting
Out of pockets expenses(Ward Committees)	R2,737,980	BLM	This covers out of pocket stipend for ward committees
Risk and anti-fraud and corruption	R150,000	BLM	

MPAC costs	R100 000	BLM	FROM MSIG
Support to ward committees	R850.000.00		
Vetting	R12,000.00	BLM	
Performance Bonus	R500.000	BLM	
Training	R644,000.00	BLM	

5. KPA 5, FINANCIAL VIABILITY PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME	BUDGET (2012/13)	SOURCE OF FUNDING AND PIA	COMMENTS
Supplementary valuation roll and policy review	R1, m	BLM	Valuation of new properties
Financial system revamp	R2, m	BLM	Upgrading of the financial system
Field cahiers pilot	OPEX	BLM	Budget accommodated in the municipal CWP and EPWP budget vote
Unbundling of assets	R1,500.00	BLM	

6. KPA 6, MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT NAME	BUDGET (2012/13)	SOURCE OF FUNDING AND PIA	COMMENTS
Support for special focus groups	R300,000	BLM	
Sports coordination	R700,000	BLM	
Sports development for employees	R350,000		
Purchase of computers	R200,000	BLM	
IT software and licenses	R200,000	BLM	

IT Backup systems and maintenance	R74,200	BLM	
Purchase of vehicles (CORPORATE SERVICES)	R1,4000.00	BLM	
Purchase of plant and equipment	R350 000	BLM	
Purchase of furniture and fitting	R300 000	BLM	
Office equipment	R70,000.00	BLM	
Skills development	R400 000	BLM	
Employee wellness costs	R300 000	BLM	
Electricity equipments	R150,000	BLM	
Transformers	R400,000	BLM	

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME	BUDGET (2012\13)	SOURCE OF FUNDING AND PIA	COMMENTS
Installation of solar heated geysers in Senwabarwana, Witten and Dilaeneng		Department of Energy	Not guaranteed for own funding (project may need sector department or agency funding)
Installation of solar heated geysers at Taaiboschgroet		Department of Energy	Not guaranteed for own funding (project may need sector department or agency funding)
Installation of solar heated geysers at Eldorado		Department of Energy	Not guaranteed for own funding (project may need sector department or agency funding)
Provision of lightning conductors at Wegdraai	R400.000	BLM	

Solar Apollo street lights (Witten, Dilaeneng, Letswatla, Puraspan-Avon-Indermark, Devrede and Kromhoek corridor, Eldorado, Inveraan and Taabosch		Department of Energy	Not guaranteed for own funding (project may need sector department or agency funding)
Taaboschgroet tree planting	R100,000	BLM	The project entails planting of 1000 trees with an average estimate of R100 per tree
Alldays tree planting			
Senwabarwana tree planting			
Inveraan tree planting			
Slaaphoek tree planting			
Eldorado tree planting			

CHAPTER 6: INTEGRATION PHASE

This Chapter gives a brief summary of how the planning and implementation of IDP projects align and integrate with IDP sector plans.

The following are approved municipal sector plans in summary form:

6.1 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The Municipality has an approved Local Economic Development Strategy (LED Strategy) in place. The Strategy was commissioned in the financial year 2002\3 and due to the capacity of the Municipality at that time an external service provider was appointed to develop such Strategy for the Municipality. The development of the Strategy was done with the maximum participation of all role players within the Municipality and there were a series of public participation sessions to interrogate, input and inform the Strategy. The strategy was aligned to the National Spatial Development Perspective and the Limpopo Provincial Growth and Development Strategy.

The Strategy notes the high levels of poverty, dependency and illiteracy levels within the Blouberg area. The Strategy focuses on areas of comparative and competitive economic advantages within the Municipality and developed ways of using such to turn the Municipality's poor economic base around and make sure that the Municipality lives up to its vision of being 'a participatory municipality that turns prevailing challenges into opportunities for growth and development through optimal utilization of available resources'.

The LED Strategy for Blouberg Municipality identifies the following as key drivers of the local economy:

- **Agriculture**

There is abundant land which is mainly used for agricultural development. The area consists of two economies in the farming sector - the established and commercial white farming community and the less established and subsistence black farming community. The strategy identifies even game farming as one of the pillars of the agricultural sector especially the one practiced in areas around Alldays and the surrounding farms.

- **Tourism**

Due to the Municipality's rich cultural and heritage background the strategy identifies tourism as one of the key economic drivers. This is evidenced by the existence of the rock art paintings at the Makgabeng Mountains, the Malebogo\Boer battlefields which have been declared a Provincial Heritage Site, the footprints of the missionaries at areas such as Leipzig and Milbank, the existence of two nature reserves-Malebogo and Blouberg as well as the game farms which mainly attract international tourists.

- **Retail and SMME development**

The strategy recognizes the need for job creation through SMMEs and retails as pillars of growing the economy and job creation. The strategy notes the fact that local retail sector has not been doing well in sustaining itself and recommends that the municipality be proactive in coordinating the retail and business sector and further

come up with ways of supporting their sustainability. The strategy identifies nodal points such as Eldorado, Alldays and Senwabarwana as areas where major retail should be encouraged.

- **Mining**

There are mining deposits which have a potential of growing the economy and creating sustainable jobs if explored and mined to the fullest. Potential of mineral deposits are found in areas such as Harriswhich (platinum), Arrie, and Steamboat farms (pencil and coal, gold and other minerals). There is also a huge potential for sand mining within the Blouberg area, especially in areas such as Indermark and Eussorinca.

The Blouberg LED Strategy is currently going through a process of review to ensure its relevance to the current situation. The review of the LED strategy will ensure maximum alignment with the Limpopo Employment and Growth Development Strategy, the National Spatial Development Perspective, the New Growth Path and the District Led strategy.

6.2 BLOUBERG LOCAL ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT STRATEGY

The strategy was developed by the Economic Development and Planning Department in-house and was approved by Council in the 2007/2008 financial year.

The strategy seeks to attain local economic empowerment with the usage of procurement as a tool of local economic reform. The strategy focuses on the Municipality's supply chain management practice. In terms of the strategy council is biased towards locally owned entities when it procures goods and services from external service providers.

The strategy ensures that for all goods and services, except for specialized services, local SMMEs must be contracted to provide for such services. Noting that local SMMEs may not have relevant and enough grading when it comes to the implementation of capital projects such as electrification, building and road construction the strategy enforces joint venture agreements between locally owned SMMEs and external SMMEs with the minimum shareholding being 70/30 percentage.

The strategy benefits locally owned businesses two folds:

- Skills transfer (this is the primary benefit of the strategy. Local SMMEs are given the chance to acquire relevant skills so that their grading with relevant bodies such as the CIDB is improved)
- Financial benefits (local SMMEs benefit from profits accrued from the procurement process)

So far the local economic empowerment strategy has been used in all the MIG funded roads construction projects, electrification projects, as well as other capital projects implemented by the Municipality. The implementation of the strategy has further seen a gradual increase in the grading ratings of local SMMEs with the CIDB.

The implementation of the Led Strategy should be read in line the implementation of projects in compliance with the Spatial Development Framework.

The Municipality's rollout of the waste management function is a fulfilment of the LED strategy and the attainment of the municipal vision and mission. By recruiting 100 general workers for the Municipality's Community Works Programme and Expanded Public Works Programme the Municipality is turning the prevailing challenge (which is waste in this instance) into an opportunity for growth and development (which is job creation initiative in this

instance). This is also in line with the national government's priority on job creation as encapsulated in the President's State of the Nation Address (2011).

Massive retail investments are also aligned with the municipal LED strategy and Spatial Development Framework. The development of two shopping centres in the Serwabarwana and Eldorado nodes is an example of such.

The implementation of the Expanded Public Works Programme by the Department of Roads and Transport and Community Works Programme by CoGTA is a clear indication of the attainment of the municipal vision and mission.

6.3 BLOUBERG INTEGRATED SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The municipality has an approved spatial development framework in place. The last one was revised in the 2008\2009 financial year.

The development of the Blouberg Integrated Spatial Development Framework went through the process of stakeholder engagements to ensure that the inputs of all development-oriented practitioners are taken into account before the framework is approved by council. The Limpopo spatial rationale played a huge role in informing the development of the Blouberg Integrated Spatial Development Framework. The Blouberg integrated spatial development framework too into account and is aligned to the National Spatial Development Perspective in the sense that in the identification of nodal points and corridors of development the spirit of the NSDP on using strategically located land and investing in corridors of development to trigger economic development were taken into account. Further, the inclusion of newly re - demarcated areas such as Tolwe, Vivo, Swaartwater and Maastroom influenced the contents and core areas identified in the original SDF

The SDF identifies the following as core nodes of the Blouberg Municipality:

- Serwabarwana (also a district growth point)
- Alldays (also a district growth point)
- Eldorado 9 (identified as a provincial rural node)
- Tolwe
- Puraspan-Avon - Indermark corridor

The implementation of massive infrastructure projects and retail investments has been done in compliance with the principles of the National Spatial Development Perspective, the Limpopo Employment Growth Plan and the dictates of the municipal Spatial Development Framework. The two large retail investments are implemented in the two municipal primary nodes, Serwabarwana and Eldorado.

A large percentage of the municipal infrastructure grant is implemented in the municipal nodes and development corridors. It is clear that government and private sector spending is geared towards the nodal points identified. Township establishment, water and sanitation, electrification, upgrading of roads and cemeteries are all implemented in nodal points and population concentration points, while settlements in the periphery are provided with a basic level of services.

6.4 BLOUBERG HOUSING CHAPTER

The IDP should have as one of the core components a housing plan\chapter that determines areas of priority in terms of housing development within the Municipality. The Housing Chapter of the Blouberg Municipality was developed also to indicate which areas will need inclusionary housing, which ones will require the provision of basic

low cost houses etc. the development of the chapter was highly informed by the SDF as well as the active participation of the ward councillors, community development workers, ward committees and municipal officials, especially in the planning and housing divisions.

The aim of the Housing Chapter was to move away from the arbitrary and reactive way of allocating low cost housing to a neutral and proactive way of doing that.

The Department of Local Government and Housing funded and implemented the project on the Municipality's behalf.

6.5 BLOUBERG TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Due to the identification of tourism as one of the pillars of the Blouberg economy the municipality commissioned Wits University to develop a Tourism Development Plan for its area of jurisdiction.

The Tourism Development Plan identifies the Senwabarwana-Makgabeng-Blouberg Mountains as having a rich cultural and heritage background to propel the local economy through tourism development. This is because the area has a rich history and culture trail left by the San through their rock art paintings at the Makgabeng Mountains, the legacy of the German missionaries at Leipzig, Thabanahlana at Milbank, the Malebogo-Boer war and the battlefields which have recently been declared a Provincial Heritage Site.

The Plan makes provision for its implementation through the construction of accommodation establishments such as hotels and bed and breakfast facilities. The plan further indicates that for that to be attained there must be concessions entered into between concessionaries and local communities to ensure that the benefits of tourism are shared between the investors and the local communities. The plan also indicates as immediate plans for implementation the need to construct three interpretation centres at Leipzig, Milbank and Makgabeng.

Blouberg Municipality, in partnership with Capricorn District Municipality, has established a tourism information centre at Senwabarwana. A tourism unit has been established within the Local Economic Development Division of the Municipality. Funds for the construction of the Makgabeng interpretation centre have been budgeted for by the District Municipality in the 2012\13 financial year as part of the implementation of the Blouberg Tourism Development Plan.

6.6 BLOUBERG LAND USE MANAGEMENT SCHEME

Land management is the process of managing the use and development (in both urban and suburban settings) of land resources in a sustainable way. Land resources are used for a variety of purposes which interact and may compete with one another; therefore, it is desirable to plan and manage all uses in an integrated manner.

We come from a background where the country was divided along racial lines with the white community and black communities operating in different localities with different pieces of legislations governing them. The Blouberg LUMS seeks to ensure that there is integration in the way in which land is used to achieve sustainability. The scheme ensures that different land uses and their zonings are managed in such a way that there is compatibility and sustainability in the way in which land is used. In terms of the Blouberg LUMS most areas are zoned as agricultural. In urban areas of Senwabarwana and Alldays the predominant use is residential and business.

The scheme regulates the types of zonings for certain areas within the Municipality, as well as the kind of uses that may be permitted and those that may not be permitted. Within the Blouberg scheme there is provision for the kind of

uses that may only be practiced with the permission\consent of Council through its land use committee. The Blouberg LUMS democratize the processing of land development applications.

Currently the scheme is fully implemented in the Alldays and Senwabarwana nodes while all applications for land development in the rest of Blouberg are also processed in line with the scheme, though to a lesser extent.

6.7 THE BLOUBERG ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The EMP was developed and adopted in 2008 and raised serious concern regarding environmental governance, amongst others staffing issues which were later addressed.

The Plan unearthed hidden risks and impacts that require serious measures to prevent further environmental degradation and to mitigate the impacts of such problems.

EMP implementation is not done satisfactorily as it has to be done on daily basis i.e. inspections in the entire Municipality.

The EMP identified areas that were affected by pollution, soil erosion and deforestation that needed to be attended to and non compliance and mitigation that impact negatively on the bio-physical and or socio economic environment.

Strategies to enforce compliance and mitigation are in place after consultation with all relevant stakeholders.

The rollout of the waste management function is in compliance with the municipal spatial development framework as it identifies nodal points, population concentration points and R293 towns along the Witten-Puraspan-Avon-Indemark corridor as the point of departure for the implementation of the service.

6.8 MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONAL PLAN

The municipality has an institutional plan in place and such plan is reviewed annually taking into account the material conditions of the institution. The plan addresses institutional challenges identified in the analysis phase amongst such challenges being staff retention of scarce personnel, efficiency and effectiveness.

6.9 WORKPLACE SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The WSDP is in place and is reviewed annually taking into place the skills gaps and requirements to address IDP needs and objectives. The WSDP is done by management, through the skills development office, jointly with the trade union and submitted annually to the relevant authorities. Amongst prioritized skills needs in the WSDP are clerical, artisans mainly on roads and storm water, financial management and the attainment of core competencies for section 56 and 57 managers. The municipality goes further and addresses skills gaps of communities on learnership programmes in issues such as LED and general construction.

6.10.ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

The municipality has a performance management system in place. Such is enforcement by the availability of a performance management policy in place. The municipality quarterly conducts institutional performance assessment and also individual performance assessments for its section 56 and 57 managers. The plan is to cascade the systems to all levels of the workforce. The PMS is linked to the municipal SDBIP and the approved IDP.

6.11. IGR STRUCTURES ALIGNMENT

The municipality has local IGR structures and also participates in district and provincial IGR structures. Local IGR structures are aligned along specific sectors. Such includes water sector forum, energy forum, LED forum, roads and transport forum, waste management forum. All sector departments with a role to play in such forums are members of the above forums. The municipality participates in the district municipal managers' forum, district energy forum, district CFO's forum, district IDP managers' forum, district Mayors' and Speakers' forum and district monitoring and evaluation forum to align programmes and plans of all local municipalities with those of the district and in such forums relevant sector departments participate. In the province the municipality participates, amongst others, in the Premier IGR forum, the provincial planning and development forum, provincial municipal managers' forum etc.

6.12. COMMUNICATION STRATEGY AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The municipality has a communication strategy which indicates who communicates to who, when and how. There is a communications unit established and such is located in the Corporate Services Department. The municipality's Community participation model is one of the best models in the country and through such model council and its committees are able to reach out to the municipal constituencies. EXCO and Council meetings are held in public at venues rotated throughout the municipal area. After every ECO and Council meeting an outreach programme is held. Views and issues raised by community members are recorded and feedback is provided to members of the community who raised such matters.

6.13. RISK MANAGEMENT, ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY AND AUDIT PROGRAMMES

The municipality has an anti-corruption and risk management strategy in place. A risk unit is in the process of being established while the internal audit unit is in place.

The internal audit committee is in place and it comprised of four members who have relevant experience and qualification to discharge their responsibilities.

The 2009/10 financial year the municipality received a qualified audit opinion with 11 matters of emphasis while in the 2010/11 financial year the municipality received a qualified opinion with 5 matters of emphasis. An audit action plan has been developed with clear time frames to deal with matters raised by the Auditor-General.

6.14. LOCAL GOVERNMENT MUNICIPAL TURNAROUND STRATEGY

The IDP takes into consideration commitments made in terms of the development and implementation of the Municipal Turnaround Strategies. The development and adoption of MTAS went through a rigorous process of public participation during the 2009/10 IDP public participation programmes as well as IDP feedback meetings to communities. The following table below reflects progress made and challenges encountered with regard to the implementation of MTAS.

No	Priority Turn Around Focal Area	June 2011 (Current Situation/ Baseline)	Identified turnaround issues by the municipality	Target for December 2011 (Changed Situation)	Municipal Action	Unblocking Action Needed from other Spheres and Agencies (e.g.	PROGRESS

						<i>intervention or technical support)</i>	
SPATIAL PLANNING AND RATIONALE							
Acquisition of strategically located land for development	Land for development has been identified in Alldays and Senwabarwana	Acquire land and develop	To develop strategic plans such as master plans for acquired land	Develop master plans for such acquired land	Provision of funds for acquisition	Support with regard to township establishment processes	Department of Public Works has identified land and in principle is in the process of transferring a portion of the farm Alldays to Blouberg Municipality A process of township establishment has commenced with the support of COGHSTA for the portion referred to above
LED							
Review of the LED strategy	Current LED strategy developed in 2002/3	Review LED strategy to keep it up to date with current economic developments	Appointment of the service provider and completion of status quo report	Avail funding Appoint service provider Drive the process of the review of the strategy	Funding and technical support	Draft LED strategy in place	There is technical support from sector department such as LEDET, OTP and CDM who form part of the

							Project reference team
	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION						
1	Functionality of Ward Committees	All the 21 ward committees have just been established	Improve accountability of Ward Committees	All ward committees to be having ward plans; meeting regularly; and achieving their August 2011 Annual Conference resolutions. Standard reports on ward committees being a standing item on Council agenda	Coordination and support for ward committees in the form of logistical and secretarial services	There is a need for increased funding for ward committees' support which the Municipality has not been able to afford	Ward Plans were developed and adopted by Ward Committees meetings of 10/10/2011 – 21/10/2011.
3	Public Communication systems	There is a Communication Strategy which is annually reviewed. The Local Communications Forum has been established but its functionality is not yet ideal	None	Communication Strategy reviewed and implemented	Monitor implementation of Public Communication Strategy	GCIS to assist in the functionality of the Local Communications Forum	1.2 A schedule of Ward Committees is in place and all ward committees honoured their scheduled meetings for February 2012
4	Complaints management systems	Complaints Management Policy is in place and a Customer Care Officer has been appointed	Improve turn around time to complaints raised	Appointment of Customer Care Clerk and full implementation of the complaints management system	Appointment of a customer care clerk to improve management of customer care	None	1.3 The two resolutions requiring implementation by administration have been implemented ; viz Appointment

							of the CDW focal Person and Revision of Ward Committees Constitution to accommodate CDWs
5	Front Desk Interface	There is One telephonist	None	Appointment of Customer Care Clerk and full implementation of the complaints management system	Full implementation of customer care policy	None	The Customer Care Clerk as reported above is expected to improve front desk interface and
GOVERNANCE							
POLITICAL MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT							
6	Stability of Councils	To date Council has held all its scheduled meetings	Councillors to receive Council agenda documents at least 7 days prior to the meeting	Stable Council with all scheduled meetings held	Availability of Schedule of meetings and full implementation of sanctions for absence from Council meetings	None	The Schedule of meetings has been reviewed to have councillors receiving agenda documents far in advance. Since the beginning of the current financial year Council has held its meetings as expected and scheduled
7	Delegation of functions between political and administration	There is a recently approved Delegation of Powers Framework	Delegation of Powers to be revised and practically implemented	Full awareness and exercising of the delegated powers by key	Workshop to be conducted for all role players on the	None	Councillors were workshoped on delegation of powers in

		but almost all issues continue to be recommended to Council despite the Delegation	d	all role players	Delegation of Powers Framework by the quarter ending September 2011		July 2011
8	Training of Councillors	New councillors were inducted on 13/06/2011. SALGA induction workshop is arranged for 04 – 09 July 2011	Increase training budget by June 2012	Councillors trained on municipal structures and systems	One internal workshop to be conducted every quarter	SALGA to intervene financially given the Municipality's low training budget	The quarterly training schedule has been developed and the first training took place on 27/09/2011 as scheduled. The second took place on 11/04/2012
	ADMINISTRATION						
9	Recruitment, Selection and Suspension of employees	10 new positions have been budgeted for	All the 10 new positions to be filled by September 2011.	All funded vacancies filled	All funded vacancies filled by quarter ending September 2011 in line with the Municipality's Recruitment and Selection Policy. All other positions becoming vacant from time to time to be filled within three months of the vacancy having been declared	Treasury to review the threshold in respect of salary bill	All the 10 funded posts have been filled
10	Vacancies (Top 4- MM, CFO,	All but two positions	Fill the positions of	All the Top 4 positions filled	To appoint the Municipal	None	Both positions

	Planner, Engineer)	(Municipal Manager and CFO) have been filled	the Municipal Manager and CFO by August 2011		Manager and CFO by August 2011		have already been filled. The Municipal Manager assumed duties on 01/03/2011 and the CFO on 02 April 2012
11	Vacancies in other levels	Positions to be filled for 2011/2012 have been identified and budgeted for	Align the process for the review of IDP; organizational structure and budget	All funded posts filled	Review the organogram by May 2012; Adopt Municipal Institutional Plan by May 2012; Fill all posts by September 2011	Treasury to review the threshold in respect of salary bill	All the 10 funded posts have been filled
12	Top 4 appointed with signed Performance Agreements	All the section 57 managers have signed their performance contracts for 2010/2011	All the section 57 managers to sign their performance contracts for 2011/2012 by July 2011	All section 57 managers having signed their performance contracts for 2011/2012	Ensuring full compliance with legislation governing the section 57 managers performance contracts and accordingly monitoring their performance	None	All the section 57 managers have signed their performance contracts
13	Organizational Performance Management System	PMS Framework and Policy available. The Position of PMS Officer has been budgeted for	Review PMS framework by September 2011	100% implementation and compliance with PMS framework/policy	PMS to be reviewed by September 2011 and fully implemented and cascaded to lower levels	DLG & H and COGTA to offer training and ensure uniformity in PMS implementation by all municipalities in the Province; DLG & H to assist in the release of job	The position of a PMS Officer has been filled effective from 03/10/2011 to address the PMS implementation challenges. The reviewed Policy is

						evaluation results	currently at a consultative stage
14	Skills development for employees	A budget of R200,000 has been approved to implement skills development	Align skills development with IDP by June 2012; Increase training budget	WSP targets achieved	Approve WSP by June 2012; Develop and submit ATR; Provide monthly training reports	LGSETA to provide mandatory grants timetable and release bulk of grants early in the financial year to serve their purpose for the relevant year	The 2011/12 WSP has been timely developed and submitted to LGSETA
	MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY						
	Collect all debt due to the municipality	The municipality is sitting with a huge problem of low collection of revenue due to it	Collect all revenue due to the municipality	Bills are issued monthly	Awareness campaigns Cost recovery measures	None	There are still challenges with regard to the collection of debt in areas such as Senwabarwana and the municipality has invoked the services of debt collectors
	Improve the audit opinion of the municipality from the Auditor-General	The municipality has been receiving a negative audit opinion from the A-G's office, however improvement were realized in the 2009\10 and 2010\11 FY	Improve audit outcome of the municipality	Development and implementation of an action plan to deal with audit matters	Implement action plan	Technical support	There has been remarkable improvement on the audit outcomes for the past two years (2009\10 and 2010\11) with qualification on 11 matters and five matters

APPENDIX A (DETAILED WARD ANALYSIS)

WARD 01

VILLAGE	NO OF HOUSEHOLDS	WATER	EDUCATION	HEALTH	HOUSING	SANITATION	ROADS	ELECTRICITY	POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS	COMMUNICATION
Early Dawn	215	There is a shortage of water.	Primary and Secondary schools available. Both the schools buildings are provided by government	No clinic There is a need for mobile clinic. Kgatlu about 5kms	30 houses built 40 RDP Houses needed. 12 Houses Approved.	30 RDP linked toilets Backlog of 100 Sanitation Toilets.	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	Available – Backlog of 04 Extensions	None	All networks are not accessible.
Norma A	293	There is enough supply of water. Request for extra tank of diesel. Currently receiving 01 tank of diesel for both Norma A & B.	Only Primary School. Attending High School at Kgatlu and Uitkyk No 3.	No Clinic. Getting services at Kgatlu and Uitkyk No 3 at about 3kms The village is too small to can have a mobile clinic.	17 RDP 08 RDP Houses needed.	15 RDP linked toilets sanitation is available. No identified backlog	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	Available. No backlog	None	All networks are not accessible.
Norma B	160	There is enough supply of water. Request for extra	Attending Primary at Norma A and Second	No Clinic. Rely on Kgatlu and Uitkyk No 3 at	03 RDP Houses built Backlog of 10 houses	Sanitation is available. No identified	Bad Access Roads / Internal	Available. Backlog of 4 extensions	None	All networks are not accessible.

		tank of diesel. Currently receiving 01 tank of diesel for both Norma A & B.	ary a Kgatlu and Utikyk No 3 at about 5kms	the estimated distance of 5kms The village is too small to can have a mobile clinic.		ied backlog	Street s			
Kgatlu	72	A need for new water installation at New Sites and a need for water supply at Phase 2.	Primary and Secondary schools available and built by the community	The Clinic is available	12 Incomplete RDP Slabs. Backlog of 5 houses	Sanitation is available. No identified backlogs	Bad Access Roads/ Internal Streets.	Available. No Backlog	Currently there are projects like Chickens, Goat, Veggies and Fruit.	Network is not accessible.
Lewaneng	138	There is water supply even though not covering the entire village. The challenge is that people are fetching water far.	All Schools are available except a Crèche and currently attending in a damaged shack. A need for a building	Requests for a Clinic. Currently getting services at Kgatlu Clinic.	11 Slabs left out for 2006 Project. 27 RDP houses and the project is on progress. 05 RDP houses have been left out.	A need for Sanitation Toilets.	Bad Access Roads/ Internal Streets.	Available but a backlog of 9 Extensions	None	Network not accessible.
Raweshi	165	There are 02 Diesel	Primary School is	Request for a Mobile	45 RDP houses built	45 RDP linked	Bad Access	Available but	None	Network not accessible.

		Machines and water does not reach the entire village. Request for an Electric Water Machine .	available. No Sec School. Currently attending at Lewaneng and Kgatlu. Request for the provision of Bicycles as learners travelled a long distance daily.	Clinic. Currently getting services at Kgatlu Clinic at about 5kms	Backlog of 30 RDP Houses .	sanitation toilets Backlog of 125 needed	Roads/ Internal Streets.	backlog of 20 Extensions		
Vienna	165	Shortage of water. Taps of the entire village are without water. The purification machine is not working	Only primary School. No High School due to the small roll.. Attend secondary school at Aurora at about 3kms	No clinic Clinic. Uses Kranz clinic at 8kms	24 RDP houses built 32 RDP Houses needed	24 RDP linked toilets . Backlog is 100	Bad Access Roads/ Internal Streets	Available but backlog of 04 Extensions	None	Network not accessible.
Cracouw	173	Shortage of water and experiencing some problems with	Need for a Crèche (building).	No clinic. Rely on Moseheng at about 12kms	15 RDP Houses built including incomplete slabs. No	15 RDP linked toilets . Backlog of 100	Bad Access Roads/ Internal Streets	Available . No backlog	None	Network not accessible

		Pump Operator, Mr. Jack Nkoana as he pumps water twice per week.			identified backlog					
Mosehleg	216	There is a shortage of water at Non-Wes A. Water Machine need to be repaired.	Primary and Secondary schools available Backlog of Pre-school	Clinic is available.	15 RDP Houses built and backlog of 30 houses	15 RDP linked toilets Backlog of 150	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets.	Available Backlog of 21 Extensions.	Greenery Project situated at the Clinic.	Network is not accessible except the MTN.
Buys water	307	There is water supply even though not enough for the entire village. A need for a water tanker for 08 household which are without water and staying on the boundary of Mathen	All Schools are available. Primary School needs some renovations Schools built by the community	Request for a Mobile Clinic. Currently getting services at Mathenao Section which is under Waterberg Municipality at a distance of 15kms	59 RDP Houses built—The project is on progress and Backlog of 09 houses.	59 RDP linked toilets and 350 Sanitation Toilets needed	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	Available Backlog of 10 Extensions.	None	Network not accessible.

		ao Section which is under Waterbu rg Municip ality.								
Aurora A	164 (incl usiv e)	Shortag e of water which also leads to the illegal connecti on.	Only Primary School. No Sec School due to the Small roll.	A need for a Mobile Clinic. Currentl y getting services at Krantz Clinic about 10kms	45 RDP Houses built Backlog of 15	45 RDP linked toilets Backl og of 100 Sanit ation Toilet s neede d	Bad Acces s Road s/ Intern al Street s	Availa ble with no backl og	None	Network not accessible.
Aurora B	(sam e as abov e)	Shortag e of water. The Municip al Water Tanker delivers water once in a month. Another JoJo Tank is request ed as the availabl e one not enough to provide the entire commu nity.	Attendi ng at Aurora A at about 3-4kms	A need for a Mobile Clinic. Currentl y getting services at Krantz Clinic at about 5k ms	Backlog Include d above with Aurora A.	Sanit ation Toilet s neede d (inclu ded with auror a A).	Bad Acces s Road s/ Intern al Street s	Availa ble with no identif ied backl ogs	Tin collection project	Network not accessible
Uitkyk 01	436	There is enough	Sec School	Getting Clinicse	12 houses	12 linked	Bad Acces	Availa ble –	There are some	The network is

		water and there is a need for a Reservoir. Currently the machine has broken.	is available. There is a need for a Creche.	services at Uitkyk 03 at about 3kms	built Backlog of 20 RDP Houses specifically for the New Sites.	RDP houses Backlog of 200 Sanitation toilets available.	s Roads/ Internal Streets	No identified backlog	buildings for Stall Markets projects e.g. Carpentry, Welding, etc even though not existing. People were trained and never worked.	available.
Uitkyk 02		There is enough water and there is a need for a Reservoir. Currently the machine has broken.	Primary School is available. Sec School is attended at Uitkyk 01 about 1kms	Getting clinic services at Uitkyk 03 at about 2.5kms	Available, no identified backlog needs	Sanitation Toilets available with no identified backlog	Bad Access Roads/ Internal Streets	Available – No identified backlog.	None	Half of the village experiences some network problems.
Uitkyk 03		There is enough water and there is a need for a Reservoir. Currently the machine has broken.	Attending at both Uitkyk 01 & 02 at a distance of 2kms	The Clinic is in existence	Available with no identified backlog	Sanitation Toilets available. No identified backlog	Bad Access Roads/ Internal Streets	Available – No identified backlog	None	The network is not accessible.

WARD 02

VILLAGE	NO OF HOUSE HOLDS	WATER	EDUCATION	HEALTH	HOUSING	SANITATION	ROADS	ELECTRICITY	POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS	COMMUNICATION
SCHOON GEZICHT A&B	A-719 B-148	There is enough water in Schoon gezicht B while there are challenges in the new extension in A	Primary, Secondary and Pre-School	Clinic is available but only operates five days a week during normal office hours. The building is small and dilapidated.	20 RDP built and the backlog is 14	No sanitation project	Bad	Available. The backlog is 18 for B and 200 for A	N/A	Network coverage is good
BARNEN	134	The engine that supply water in Barnen is shared by the following villages: Makgabeng, Mokumuru, Lemon side. All the villages have water challenges.	Primary School the learners attend school at Gemark and Early Dawn	No clinic. The nearest is 1,5 kilometers at Schoon gezicht B	12 RDP houses built and the backlog is 20	12 RDP linked toilets and 128 sanitation toilets needed	Bad	Available. The backlog is 04 connections.	N/A	Network coverage is good

MAKGAB ENG	157	The water supply is from Barnen which has challenges	Primary School. The learners attend school at Gemarke and Early Dawn	No clinic. The nearest 15 kilometers at Schoongezicht	20 RDP houses built and the backlog is 34	20 RDP linked toilets and 137 sanitation toilets needed	Bad	Available	N/A	Network coverage is good
GEMARKE	356	The water pump was stolen and there is no water.	Primary, Secondary and Pre-School	No clinic. Rely on Schoongezicht clinic about 7 kms		No sanitation project				Network coverage is good
MOKUMURU	193	The water supply is from Barnen which has capacity challenges	Primary and Secondary School	No clinic. The nearest is 15 kilometers in Senwabarwana	14 RDP houses and the backlog is 14	Sanitation is available	Bad	Available. The backlog is 15	N/A	Network coverage is good for Vodacom and MTN
LEMONSIDE	255	The water supply is from Barnen which has challenges	Primary School. The learners attend school at Bodi, Matemana and Gemarke.	No clinic. The nearest is at Buffelshoek with a distance of 14 kilometers.	125 RDP houses built and the backlog is 30	No sanitation project	Bad	Available. The backlog is 10 connections	N/A	Network coverage is available for Vodacom but poor for other network
WERDEN A&B&C	A-22 B-128 C-128	The water supply is good at A&B. the B section has challenges	Primary School	No clinic. The nearest health facility is in Senwabarwana	17 RDP houses built and the backlog is	No sanitation project	Bad	Available. The backlog is 2 only for Werden B	N/A	Network coverage is good

		es.		with a distance of kilometers	34 for both Werd en A&B					
MAKHMT ING	71	The supply of water is from Materna na and the engine is broken	Primary School.	No Clinic. The nearest facility is in Senwab arwana with a distance of 7 kilometers	There is RDP houses provision	No sanitation on project	Bad	Bad	NA	Network coverage is good

WARD 3

VILLAGE	NO OF HOUSHOLDS	WATER	EDUCATION	HEALTH	HOUSING	SANITATION	ROADS	ELECTRICITY	POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS	COMMUNICATION
GA – HLAKO	355	There is a shortage of water. The machine was broken 02 years back and to date nothing has been done.	Primary and Secondary available and the Cretche. All the schools are built by the community	No Clinic. Currently using mobile clinic twice per month	20 RDP houses built there is a need for 50 RDP Houses	20 RDP linked toilets Backlog 300 sanitation toilets	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets.	21 Electricity Extension are needed at new sites.	None	There is a network problem for Vodacom and Cell C.
DITHABANENG	150	Water is available . There is a need for Electric Water Pump.	No primary school available, only Secondary school. Rely on Mahlas e Sec at Mongalo estimated at 4kms	Blouberg Health Centre at about 10kms	17 houses built 16 RDP Houses needed.	17 RDP linked toilets Backlog of 120 toilets	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	07 Electricity backlog for new Extension	None	There is a network problem for Vodacom and Cell C.
GA-MONYEBODI	1000	There is water supply	Primary and Secondary school available and Pre-school.	Using mobile clinic. Twice per month at estimated	30 houses built Backlog of 50 houses	30 linked sanitation toilets but all collapsed 400	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	Need for 45 extensions to be electrified at the current	None	Vodacom and Cell C.

			Built by the community and pre-school built by government	distance of 3.5kms		needed.		financial year		
THABANA NHLANA	20	There is water supply	No school because of less population. Rely on Mathuwe primary school And Ramokgethi Secondary	No clinic Rely on mobile clinic at Ga-Hlako at a distance of 11kms	9 houses built Backlog of 20 RDP Houses.	9 RDP linked toilets. No backlog	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	Available with no backlog	None.	A need for Vodacom, Cell C and TV Network.
NEW JERUSALEM	65	There is a shortage of water.	Primary and Secondary school Both the schools are built by the community	Mobile Clinic at Ga-Hlako. (Once in Fortnight)	30 houses built with no identified backlog	30 RDP linked Need 30 Sanitation toilets.	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	Available with no backlog	Seabakwana Poultry Project.	All Networks are accessible.
MILTONDUFF	703	There is a shortage of water.	Primary and Secondary schools available and no pre-school available. All schools built by	Mobile Clinic is accessible. (Once in Fortnight)	13 houses built Backlog of 25 houses	13 RDP linked toilets Need 500 Sanitation Toilets	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	Available with no identified backlog	N/A	All Networks are accessible.

			the community							
MONGAL O	214	There is a shortage of water at Molefe and Mohlaba othote Sections.	Primary and Secondary and a Pre-school. Primary built by the community	No clinic. Rely on mobile services from Milbank at about 3.5kms	20 houses built need for 27 RDP Houses.	20 RDP linked toilets Backlog of 150 toilets Toilets .	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	Available but Backlog of 20 Extensions.	Clothing Sewing Project.	Accessible.

PROFILING OF WARD 04

VILLAGE	NO OF HOUSE HOLDS	WATER	EDUCATION	HEALTH	HOUSING	SANITATION	ROADS	ELECTRICITY	POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS	COMMUNICATION
Driekoppies	500	There is a shortage of water. The Municipality promised to provide the community with 03 x 10 000 L Water Tankers.	Primary and Sec Schools available. Both schools were built by the community but upgraded and renovated by the department of Education. Backlog of Pre-School.	Mobile clinic available	12 Houses built Backlog of 160 .	12 RDP linked Sanitation Toilets and 300 needed	Bad Access Roads. Grading of the Internal Streets and 03 Sports Ground.	Available Backlog of 180 Extensions.	N/A	A need for Vodacom Aerial.
Swartz	134	There is enough water even though salty. Water tanker placed next to the road should be filled with water	Primary school available. Backlog of Secondary school. Learners are attending school at Non-Parella at about 06 KMs .	Requests for Mobile Clinic Currently getting services at Montz Clinic at about 8kms	15 RDP houses were built and 15 RDP Slabs still outstanding. To be completed before a new list can be	15 RDP linked Sanitation on toilets. Backlog of 100	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	Available with backlog 45 Extensions	N/A	A need for MTN Aerial.

		to enable animals to have enough water.	Backlog of Crèche		developed					
Montz	272	There is no water. They are sharing borehole with Swartz. The main challenge is that when the machine pumps water to Swartz does not experience a problem but when pumping to Montz it experiences some problems and immediately stops.	A Primary School was built by community and renovated by Govt. Requests for transport to ferry 210 learners schooling at Bridah (5km) and Sadu. (7km)	The Clinic is available. Backlog of staff shortage	35 incomplete slabs for 2006 project still outstanding. 03 houses outstanding for 2011 project Backlog of 12 houses	35 RDP linked toilets. Backlog of 200	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	Available with Backlog of 07 Extensions.	N/A	Vodacom network is not accessible.
Sadu	179	There is a	Primary and	The Clinic	13 Incom	Available with	Bad Acc	Available	N/A	A need for Vodacom

		shortage of water. The rot for the machine were reduced and water lacks to reach the entire village.	High Schools were built by community and renovated by Govt. A need for Crèche.	is available.	plete RDP Slabs. 01 house for 2011 project is still outstanding. No identified backlog	no identified backlogs	ess Roads / Internal Streets	Backlog of 05 Extensions		network.
Non-Parella	162	The machine slanger is too small and it lead to a shortage of water at some other sections. There is also a leakage of a water tanker.	Both Primary and Secondary schools available built by both the community and government. Backlog of pre-school	No clinic. Getting services at Sadu Clinic at about 8kms.	15 incomplete Slabs left out for 2006 Project. 01 house for 2011 project is still outstanding	15 RDP linked toilets for 150 Sanitation Toilets.	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	Available Backlog of 10 Extensions.	N/A	Network not accessible for MTN and Cell C.
Deville rsdale	195	At Mhlakeng Section, the foundation for a dam which is under	The primary school was built by community and renovated and upgraded by	There is a mobile clinic (2 visits per month)	There are 13 incomplete slabs for 2006 project. There is a need	The Sanitation project which is under the Linco company is on process	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	Available with 04 backlogs	N/A	Network not accessible.

		the construction of Linco Company is complete and water taps are waiting to be installed. Other sections are awaiting CDM project for water installation. Currently drinking water from the river. Water tankers are without water.	Govt. it has been converted to a combined school. Backlog of pre-school		for 03 emergency houses for Kgatla Julia, Kgatla Mpole & Moremi Jacob. Backlog of 45 RDP houses	and 53 toilets were built.				
Kgwale	101	Shortage of water. The machine allocated for animals is also broken	A Primary School is built by community. Secondary School is built by	The Mobile Clinic is available.	18 houses built 02 incomplete slabs. Backlog of 21 houses to be built.	18 RDP linked toilets Backlog of 80 Sanitation.	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	Available with backlog of 9 Extensions	N/A	A need for MTN and Cell C networks.

		. People are buying water expensively.	community and 01 block for Govt was included . A Pre School is also built by Govt. There is a requests for a community hall.							
Madibeng	163	There is a shortage of water. In other section the situation is worse.	A Primary School is built by community and damaged. Sec School is attended at Ga-Kobe (5km) and Springfield (8km). Backlog of pre-school	A need for a Mobile Clinic. Currently getting services at Lesfontein and Buffelshoek Clinic at about 6kms	Backlog of 28 RDP houses . 03 emergency houses .	Need for 100 Sanitation toilets	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	Available with backlog of 100 Extensions	N/A	MTN and Cell C networks not accessible.
Silvermyn	135	There is enough water supply. Hand pump machine need replacement	No School . Attending Primary School in a shack Backlog of pre-school and	There is no Clinic. Rely on mobile clinic at Kgwalie about 5kms	21 houses built there Backlog of 202	21 RDP linked toilets Sanitation toilets are available. No identified	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets.	Available but backlog of 35 Extensions.	There is a Waste Management and Cleaning Services Project which cleans the Graveyard	Vodacom and Cell C networks are not accessible and there is a need for an Aerial.

			attending Sec school at Kgwale which is (5kms)			backlog			rd and the entire Community.	
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WARD 05 PROFILE

VILLAGE	NO OF HOUSEHOLDS	WATER	EDUCATION	HEALTH	HOUSING	SANITATION	ROADS	ELECTRICITY	POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS	COMMUNICATION
Grootdraai	287	There is a shortage of water at Extensions. Request the municipality to provide two elevated tanks. The rising main across the stream is	The old block for Primary School is dilapidated and need urgent renovation. The building was funded by the community. The Secondary school is still in good condition	Clinic available but not operational for 24 hours	99 houses built 98 RDP Houses needed	99 RDP linked toilets There is a need for 100 toilets	Need for tarred road between Mankgodi and Eldorado/ The access roads and internal streets are very bad	Available Backlog of 100 Extensions	N/A. The garden project co owned by beneficiaries from Ga-Mankgodi has collapsed.	Network available

		damaged	n. Both the schools are accessible to all children at acceptable distance							
Papegaai	321	The water pump machine was stolen six months ago. Currently using machine operating from Mankgodi	There is only a secondary school built by community and the primary school is at Ga-Mankgodi village at a distance of 2kms.	The clinic is at Lesfontein at about 8kms	84 houses built and a backlog of 80.	There is a backlog of 80 Sanitation toilets	Bad Access Roads/ Internal Streets	80 Electricity Extensions needed.	N/A.	Vodacom network is not accessible.
Sekhung	356	There is water shortage.	There is the primary school, the preschool and the	The clinic at a walking distance	Backlog of 40 RDP Houses	Backlog of 300 sanitation toilets	Internal Streets and access roads are	Available but Backlog of 17 Extensions	The poverty alleviation projects have collapse	Provision of MTN Network.

			second ary school is at Springfi eld about 3kms. The school is funded by govern ment				bad		d	
Rammutla	390	No water in extensi ons	Primary school in good conditio ns but Second ary school building ageing and cracked . The school was built by the commu nity	The neare st clinic is at Groot draai which is only one kilome ter away.	37 house s built for 86 RDP Hous es.	37 RDP linked Sanitati on toilets. Backlog 200 sanitatio n toilets	Tarre d road to Eldor ado/ The intern al street s and acces s roads are bad	All househo lds electrifie d except 82 Extensio ns	The poverty alleviatio n projects have collapse d	There is no challenge with the network services.
Mankgodi		Water shorta ge from extensi on 3 & 4	There is a primary school and the second ary is at Pappeg aai	The neare st clinic is at Lesfon tein 4kms	101 house s back og in the new exten	Sanitati on needed	Tarre d road to Eldor ado	The electricit y project stopped from 20 October for Extensio	There is no poverty alleviatio n project	The network service is good

			village about 3kms. There is no pre-school.		sion			ns 2 & 3		
BALTIMORE/ NANTES		There is no water source and only water tinkering is used	There is a school in the area up to grade seven The school is a farm-school	The nearest clinic is Steillop but mobile services are conducted	There is a dire need for 35 houses in the area	There is a dire need for sanitation services in the area	The road is tarred except that it is full of potholes	There is a dire need for electricity services	There is a dire need for poverty alleviation projects	The network service is good
KOPBEEN BAN		There are water challenges in the area as there is no source	The school in the area has up to grade 07. It is a farm-school	The nearest clinic is at Steillop but mobile services are conducted	There is a dire need for the RDP houses	There is a dire need for sanitation services	The road is tarred.	There is a need for electricity in the area	There is a dire need for poverty alleviation project in the area	The network services is good

Rammutla		No water in extensions	Secondary school building ageing and cracked.	The nearest clinic is at Grootdraai which is only one kilometer	Need for 86 RDP Houses.	Need for Sanitation project.	Tarred road to Eldorado/ The internal streets and access roads	All households electrified except extension	The poverty alleviation projects have collapsed	There is no challenge with the network services.
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				away.			are bad			
Mankodi	359	Water shortage from extension 3 & 4	Primary school was built by European Union and Sec School is attended at Pappagai at a distance of 2kms and at Rammutla at a distance of 3kms . There is no pre-school.	The nearest clinic is at Lesfontein at a distance of 5kms and at Grootdraai at a distance of 7kms .	40 houses built and a backlog of 75 .	40 RDP linked toilets The backlog is 300	Tarred road to Eldorado	Available with a backlog of 25 extensions	There is no poverty alleviation project	The network service is good
BALTIMORE /NANTES		There is no water source and only water tinkering is used	There is a school in the area up to grade seven	The nearest clinic is Steilloop but mobile services are conducted	There is a dire need for 35 houses in the area	There is a dire need for sanitation services in the area	The road is tarred except that it is full of potholes	There is a dire need for electricity services	There is a dire need for poverty alleviation projects	The network service is good
KOPBEEN BAN		There are water challenges in the area as there is no	The school in the area has up to grade 07	The nearest clinic is at Steilloop but mobile services are	There is a dire need for the RDP houses	There is a dire need for sanitation services	The road is tarred	There is a need for electricity in the area	There is a dire need for poverty alleviation project in the	The network services is good

		source		conducted					area	
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WARD 06 PROFILE

VILLAGE	NO OF HOUSEHOLDS	WATER	EDUCATION	HEALTH	HOUSING	SANITATION	ROADS	ELECTRICITY	POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS	COMMUNICATION
My – Darling	914	The water reticulation is not covering the entire village. The recent project covers additional source and borehole.	Primary School is built by community and Sec School is built by community and upgraded and renovated by Govt. Crèche is built by Govt and without electricity. All the schools are funded by government. The	The clinic is available and serves for 24 hours.	54 houses built Backlog of 37	54 RDP linked sanitation. There is a need for 500 Sanitation project.	Bad Access Roads. A need for internal streets grading.	Available with 37 extensions	N/A	No network coverage, there is a need for an adequate cellular coverage

			new administration block at My-darling Secondary is funded by Venetia mine							
Ga – Kgatla	150	The water supply to the allevated tanks is hampered by meters installed before the tanks.	Primary is built by Govt. At Sec School 01 block is built by Govt and 01 is built by community. No Creche building and its only mobile classes allocated for a Crèche. A need for extra classes at	Mobile Clinic is available and comes twice monthly.	51 houses were built. 06 emergency houses have already been approved and waiting for construction. There is a backlog of 14 houses	Available with no identified backlog	Bad Access Roads . A need for internal streets grading.	Available Backlog of only 01 household	N/A	All networks are not accessible.
Springfield	721	One water pump is operating and other two are not connected with the	Primary School is built by community and there is 01 block for Govt. Sec School is built	No Clinic . Currently getting services at Sekhung Clinic	There is a need for 01 emergency house and a houses backlog even though not	Available	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets to be graded. Bridge to be	Backlog not identified.	Senamriri Stone Crushing project is available	MTN network is not available.

		cable. The dual phase is being converted to three phase.	by community and there are 04 blocks for Govt. The Pre School is also built by Govt There is a need for renovation and extra classes at the Primary School.	. Requests for a mobile clinic.	identified.		installed on the main entrance of Springfield.			
Berge ndal	346	The water is not enough for the entire village. There were 2 machines, one had since broken 5 yrs ago and currently using the other machine.	Crèche, Primary and Sec Schools were built by Govt. There is a shortage of classes at Sec School.	The mobile is not visiting regularly.	22 houses were built and Backlog of 10 RDP houses .	No sanitation The project to start around April / May 2012.	Bad Access Roads / grading of the main road and Internal Streets.	Available for 10 Extension	There are 02 vegetable projects.	A need for MTN network.

Mamoleka	271	The water is not enough for the entire village even though the machine pumps daily. The illegal connections issue remains a challenge	There is only Sec School built by Community. The primary is attended at Bergendal at a distance of 4km . A need for a Crèche building.	The mobile clinic is available.	86 houses built and a backlog of 07 .	86 RDP houses linked toilets. A backlog of 150 .	Bad Access Roads / grading of the main road and internal street.	Available with a backlog of 40 extensions.	None	Available.
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WARD 07 PROFILE

VILLAGE	Households	WATER	EDUCATION	HEALTH	HOUSING	SANITATION	ROADS	ELECTRICITY	POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS	COMMUNICATION
SWEET HOME	310	The water supply is good but the dam is leaking and much water is being wasted.	Primary School built by community and travels 4kms to Mance Sec School at Ga-Kobe. Backlog of Secondary and Pre-school	There is no clinic and the nearest clinic is at Sekhuning which is 8 kilometers away	There are 20 RDP built Backlog of 10.	20 RDP linked toilet 200 sanitation toilets needed	The internal streets and The access road to Devilliersdale is very bad	Available with no identified backlog	There is no poverty alleviation	The network coverage is good
GA-KOBE	850	There is water problem as the supply is from Branna Scheme and currently it has ceased	Kobe Primary is built by community and Mamoshia Primary is built by Govt. Mance Sec is built by community and 03 blocks were built by Govt.	There is no clinic and the nearest clinic is at Buffelshoek which is 4 kilometers away	29 houses built 47 incomplete houses. No identified backlog	29 RDP linked toilets Backlog of 500	The internal streets are very bad as the area is located along the mountains	Available Backlog of 54 extensions.	There is a Pottery project for Pots.	The network coverage is good
MATONA	400	There is water challenge in	Primary School built by community and	There is no clinic and the	16 RDP houses built and	16 RDP linked toilets Backlog of 250	The internal streets are very bad	Available with no backlogs	There is no poverty alleviation project	The network coverage is better and poor on the

		the village because the original supply is from Brana Scheme but the community has connected to the rising main from Matshoana and there is no supply any more	renovated by Govt. Sec School is attended at Ga-Kobe and Sesalong which are 1.5 kms and 2 kms respectively.	nearest clinic is at Buffelshoek which is 2 kms away.	Backlog of 50 RDP houses to be built.					other sides of the village
BOGNA FARM	750	There is water challenge as the original supply is from Brana Scheme and it has stopped	There is a Primary school built by the community and 02 Blocks for Govt. Attend Secondary at Matshoana about 1km	Available	52 houses were built and a backlog of 150.	52 RDP linked toilets Backlog of 300 sanitation	The internal streets are bad	Available but backlog 80 extensions.	There is no poverty alleviation project	The network coverage is better
MATSHOANA	120	There is a serious	No Primary School.	There is no clinic	27 houses were	27 RDP linked sanitation	The internal streets	Available with 27 extensions	There is no poverty	The network coverage is

		s water challenge because the storage is leaking because the screws have been stolen.	Attending at Sesalong about 1km and Matoana also 1km building.	and the nearest clinic is Buffelshoek about 1km	built and a backlog of 19 .	n toilets Backlog of 80	are bad	ns.	alleviation project	better and poor in the other part of the village
SESALONG	369	There are two diesel engines but the supply does not cover the whole village particularly the Sephikeng area. There is a challenge of individual JQJO tanks that consume much water.	Primary available but built by the community, 01 block from Govt and 4 mobile classes. Lethloed Primary is built by Govt and also 01 Mobile class.	There is no clinic but the nearest clinic is at Buffelshoek which is 2,5 kilometers away	96 houses were built and a backlog of 74 .	96 RDP linked toilets Backlog of 200	The internal streets are bad	Available with backlog of 57 extensions.	There is no poverty alleviation project	The network coverage is better and poor in the other part of the village.

FINAL

WARD 08 PROFILES

VILLAGE	NO OF HOUSEHOLDS	WATER	EDUCATION	HEALTH	HOUSING	SANITATION	ROADS	ELECTRICITY
Dilaening	1021	No availability of water. A need for water storage and reticulation that will cover Mackeng Section. There is currently water reticulation project at Dilaening	Primary, Sec School & Pre-School. There is a need for a Pre-School at Mackeng Section. The Schools are accessible and built by the community	No clinic. All villages rely mainly on Hellen Franz Hospital. At the distance of 5kms	80 RDP houses built Backlog of 941 RDP houses.	80 RDP linked toilets Sanitation Toilets needed	Internal street upgrading in all villages.	Available. No backlog
Tibunyana	30	No challenges. Most of them have their own boreholes.	Primary, Sec School and Pre-School. All schools funded by the state and accessible to all community members	No Clinic. Access services at Helen Franz Hospital at about 5.5kms	2 houses built Backlog of 2 houses	Available. No backlog	Internal Street upgrading	Available. No backlog
Schoerlen	136	Stolen Machine	Primary and Sec School. Two blocks are built by the community and others by the government	No Clinic. A need for mobile clinic. Rely on Hellen Franz hospital at about	10 houses built Backlog of 20 houses	10 RDP linked toilets 136 Sanitation Toilets needed	Internal Street upgrading	Available. No backlog

			nt No Pre-School. The school is accessible by the community	6kms				
Nailana	196	Water not covering other areas. Booster pump needed.	Only Primary School. No Sec School and Crèche.	No Clinic. Requests for a mobile clinic. Currently relying on Buffelshoek clinic at about 7kms	11 houses built Backlog of 10 houses	11 RDP linked toilets. Backlog of 185 sanitation toilets	Access roads.	Available. No backlog
Ditatsu	203	Stolen Machine, Need water reticulation.	Primary & Sec School. Backlog is Pre-School All schools are government building All schools are accessible to the community at a walking distance	No Clinic. Rely on mobile clinic and Hellen Franz hospital. The village is at the central place between Hellen Franz and Blouberg Health centre. Both health services are accessible to them at about 8kms	15 houses built Backlog of 32 houses	15 RDP linked 188 sanitation toilets needed	Internal Street Upgrading.	Available. No backlog
Terwischen	89	The water is not covering	Two blocks and one block by the	No Clinic but relies on Hellen Franz	17 houses built but not	17 RDP linked 72 sanitation	Access road needed.	Backlog of 6 Extensions

		the whole village due to lack of pipeline covering new settlement.	government Primary School. A need for Pre-School. About 12 Kms to Malotlo at Mokumuru Need Secondary school urgently Request for scholar transport from the Department	hospital at estimated distance of about 8kms. The village need mobile clinic	completed because the contractor abandoned the project Backlog of 42 houses	toilets needed		

WARD 09 PROFILE

VILLAGE	NO OF HOUSE HOLDS	WATER	EDUCATION	HEALTH	HOUSING	SANITATION	ROADS	ELECTRICITY	POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS	COMMUNICATION
Dantzig	275	Other side of the area has water while other side has no water.	There is a Crèche built by Community members though needs some repairs as it has been cracked.	A need for a Clinic. Currently using Blouberg Health Centre.	27 houses built Backlog of 23 RDP Houses	27 RDP linked Backlog of 225 the Sanitation Toilets.	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	12 Electricity needed at new sites.	Seabakwana Pottery Project.	There is a network problem for Vodacom and Cell C.
Inveraan	1374	Water is available. There is a need for Electric Water Pump.	Primary and Secondary school available Currenty attending at the School and Church . Schools built by the government	Health services available at Blouberg Health Centre.	50 RDP houses built Backlog of 160 RDP Houses.	50 RDP Linked toilets Backlog of 600 sanitation toilets needed	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	Available with Backlog of 32 Extensions	None.	There is a network problem for Vodacom and Cell C.

Inveraan Ext 3 / Mamole Park	273	No crisis of water. The only problem is illegal connections	Available. Built by government	Using Blouberg Health Centre.	Included in the Inveraan list.		Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	32 electricity extensions are needed.	Based in Inveraan	Vodacom and Cell C.
The Glade	107	Better	A need for repair at Semetshe Primary School, A need for mobile classes at Primary School. Backlog of Secondary School. Currently attending at Matswake high school at Manaka at about 7kms	There is a need for Mobile Clinic. Currently relying on Blouberg Health centre at about 12kms	30 RDP houses built Need for 20 RDP Houses.	30 RDP linked Sanitation Toilets. Backlog of 50 toilets	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	Available with no identified backlogs		A need for Vodacom, Cell C and TV Network.
Ga Manaka / Sewale	111	There is a shortage of water.	Both Primary and Secondary schools, Pre-school available	Mobile Clinic is available (Once in Fortnight)	All households are Covered.	Backlog of 100 toilets	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	Available with no identified backlog	None	All Networks are accessible.

			The school is funded by government							
Ga-Manaka / Bull-Bull	125	There is a shortage of water.	Same as above	Mobile Clinic is accessible. (Once in Fortnight)	21 houses backlog 9 emergency houses needed	111 Sanitation Toilets.	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	Available with no backlogs	None	All Networks are accessible.
Sefihlampyana / Nairen	143	There is a shortage of water at Molefe and Mohlaba othote Sections .	Both Primary and Secondary schools available Raphahla High School need renovations. Backlog of pre-school	No Clinic. Using Blouberg Health Centre.	10 RDP houses built. Backlog of 27 RDP Houses.	10 RDP linked toilets Backlog of 100 Sanitation toilets.	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	Available but Backlog of 20 Extensions.	Clothing & Sewing Project.	Accessible.

Ga-Madibana	24	There is enough water	No Schools. Using Manak a Primary and Matswake High School. At the estimated distance of 6kms	Using Mobile clinic at Ga-Manaka at distance of 6kms	7 houses built need for 3 RDP Houses.	7 RDP Linked toilets Backlog of 20 Sanitation Toilets.	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	Available with backlog of 10 households	None	All Networks are not Accessible. There is a need for an Aerial.
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WARD 10 PROFILE

VILLAGE	NO OF HOUSEHOLDS	WATER	EDUCATION	HEALTH	HOUSING	SANITATION	ROADS	ELECTRICITY	POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS	COMMUNICATION
Avon Block A	3236 (inclusive of all the section of Avon)	There is a big shortage of water. The water does not reach other streets and sections.	Primary, Sec Schools and Crèche, available. Accessible to all community members. All schools are built by the government	Clinic is available. Backlog is shortage of medicine	Available with no identified backlog	Sanitation toilets available No identified backlog	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets. Requests for cleaning of the Internal Streets.	Electricity is available. No identified backlog	There is a vegetable garden project.	The network coverage is not clear. There is a need for an Aerial.
Avon Block B		There is enough water supply depending on the good condition of the machine.	Primary and Secondary Schools and Crèche available. Malusi Sec School need some renovations and furniture. The school has 935 learners accommodated in 13 classes and 4	Clinic is available.	Housing available at Backlog of 14 RDP houses and 02 emergency houses.	Available with backlog of 100 Sanitation toilets needed.	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets. On the street which turns at Ga – Mapoko and Sekuru to Rantloka's Tuckshop need attention and from Kgoedi to Mantikw	Electricity is available. No identified backlog	No Poverty Alleviation Projects.	Vodacom network is not available.

			mobile classes. There is a shortage of 15 classes. The school was built by the state in 1986				e street also need some serious attention			
Avon Block C		There is a shortage of water.	Both Primary and Secondary available. All schools funded by the government	The clinic is available and functional	Houses available A need for 3 emergency houses	Sanitation available Requests for 03 Sanitation toilets.	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets.	Electricity is available.	No Poverty Alleviation Projects.	No network coverage.
Avon Block D		There is a shortage of water.	Both Primary and Secondary available. All schools funded by the government	The clinic is available.	A need for 20 RDP houses and 02 emergency houses.	20 Sanitation Projects.	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets.	Electricity is available	No Poverty Alleviation Projects.	No network coverage.
Avon Block E		There is a shortage of water.	Both Primary and Secondary available. All schools funded by the government	The clinic is available.	09 RDP Houses and 01 emergency house.	Available	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets.	Electricity is available	No Poverty Alleviation Projects.	No network coverage.
Avon – Innes	140	The other part of	There is only Primary	The clinic is at	27 RDP house	The project got stuck due	Bad Access Roads /	01 household is	Vegetable Projects	Network coverage is poor.

		the area experienced more shortage of water. The community is using electric pump and during windy the electricity got cut easily.	School. Sec School is attended at Avon and Matswake at about 8kms	Avon. Requests for a mobile clinic People travels 5kms to get services.	s and 03 emergency houses.	to the differences over the appointment of the Steering Committee. Some of the toilets are complete while some not yet completed.	Internal Streets. During rainy days, the Principal and Educators are unable to come to school due to the bad access roads.	without electricity. The electricity of the entire village is very weak	ct is available.	
Avon – Masediba A		The whole section is experiencing a shortage of water.	Crèche, Primary and Sec School. There is a shortage of chairs, need for extra classes at Sec School. Schools are provided by government	The clinic is available.	A need for 02 emergency houses and extra RDP Houses for those who never received them.	No Sanitation Projects	Bad Access Roads. Grading of Internal Streets will be appreciated.	Electricity is available.	No Poverty Alleviation Projects.	Network coverage is poor.
Avon – Masediba B		There is a shortage of water. Those who have water are the ones	Primary and Sec Schools are available. A need for a Crèche as currently attending	The clinic is at Avon and is very far. Requests for a mobile	50 Houses built. Backlog of 30	50 RDP linked toilets Backlog of 100 Sanitation Projects.	Bad Access Roads. Grading of Internal Streets will be appreciated.	Electricity is available.	No Poverty Alleviation Projects.	Vodacom and Cell C networks are not accessible.

		who connected illegally from the main pipe.	at Masediba A.	clinic.						
Sewela Park		There is a shortage of water due to the illegal connections.	Crèche, primary and Sec Schools available and built by government	The Clinic is available. Clinic not operating for 24 hours.	Backlog of 200 houses and 04 emergency houses.	500 Sanitation toilets needed	Bad Access Roads. Internal Streets to be graded.	500 households do not have electricity. The number covers the whole section.	No Poverty Alleviation Projects.	The network is very poor.

PROFILING OF WARD NEEDS FOR WARD 10

All settlements within the ward have standard educational facilities. However there is no provision for proper laboratory and library services

All settlements within the ward access health facilities within the prescribed norms and standards of the Department of Health.

All settlements within the ward have access to a tar road (D1468) within a distance of 5 kilometers.

However there are challenges of internal streets and storm water control

WARD 11 PROFILE

VILLAGE	NO OF HOUSEHOLDS	WATER	EDUCATION	HEALTH	HOUSING	SANITATION	ROADS	ELECTRICITY	POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS	COMMUNICATION
Pickum No 01	118	The water is available but illegal connections hampers water supply.	Primary, Sec School and Pre-School. Three blocks of Secondary school built by government and the rest by the community	No clinic Using Avon Clinic at about 5kms	15 houses built 20 houses Backlogs.	15 RDP linked Sanitation toilets	Internal street upgrading and Main road from Avon via Pickum to Bochum to be fixed.	Available with no identified backlog	No Poverty Alleviation Projects.	Available
Pickum No 02	65	Water is available but there is a problem of illegal connection.	Primary, Secondary at Lethaleing at 5kms and Pre-School. Primary school is built by the community but renovated lately by government	No Clinic. Getting services at Avon Clinic at estimated distance of 4kms	5 houses built. Backlog of 3 houses	5 RDP linked toilets. Backlog of 50 toilets	Main road from Avon via Pickum to Bochum to be fixed.	Available Backlog of 3 households	No Poverty Alleviation Projects.	Available

Lethal eng	842	Stolen Machine and Salty water.	Primary and Sec Schools available and built by government .	Getting services at Blouberg Health Centre at a distance of 6kms and there is a need for mobile clinic.	80 houses built 40 houses needed	80 RDP linked toilets 200 Sanitation Toilets needed.	Internal Street upgrading	Available. Backlog of 200 extensions	None	Available
Ram mutla	120	Water is available and the machine is operating.	All available.	Mobile Clinic is available twice monthly. Helen Franz hospital at a distance of 8kms	11 houses built. Backlog of 15 houses	11 RDP linked houses Backlog of 100 Sanitation toilets	Main road from Avon via Pickum to Bochum to be fixed	Available and Backlog of 05 extensions	None	Available
Bull-Bull	174	There is enough water supply.	Only Primary School. Sec School is at Matswaka at estimated	No Clinic . A need for a mobile clinic. Rely on	04 houses built and 19 need houses.	04 RDP linked toilets 170 need sanitation toilets	Main road from Avon via Pickum to Bochum to be	Available	None	Available

			distance of 5kms.	Avon Clinic at estimated distance of 5kms			fixed.			
Machaba	2701	Water available except new sites. A need for water pipes and extra water storage.	Primary and Sechools were built by government . Backlog of pre-school	Mobilie Clinic is available	Houses were provided at a full scale. Backlog of 30 for new sites.	Available with backlog of 278 sanitation toilets	covered	Available	None	Available

WARD 12 PROFILE

FINAL

VILLAGE	NO OF HOUSEHOLDS	WATER	EDUCATION	HEALTH	HOUSING	SANITATION	ROADS	ELECTRICITY	POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS	COMMUNICATION
Block A	731	There is a big shortage of water . One machine is available and works regularly. The challenge is that the area is too big and water does not reach the entire area.	Primary and Secondary schools were built by Govt. Backlog of Pre-school	Clinic is available and fully operational	Available Backlog of 21 RDP Houses and 05 emergency houses.	Sanitation available. No identified backlog	Bad Access Roads/ Internal Streets. The road leading towards the Dutch Church is very rocky and need grading.	Electricity is available with no identified backlog	No Poverty Alleviation Projects.	The network coverage is available.
Indermark Block B	393	There is a big challenge of water . People are buying water	Only primary School built by Govt. The nearest secondary is at a distance of 2kms.	Clinic is at Block A at a distance of 3kms. Mobile clinic is requested.	Available Backlog of 30 houses, and 05 emergency houses	Sanitation toilets available with no identified backlog	Bad Access Roads/ Internal Streets.	Available but backlog of 20 households.	No Poverty Alleviation Projects	No network coverage.

		to those who have their own boreholes								
Indermark Block C	569	There is a shortage of water . People are buying water to those who have their own boreholes and at Block CA machine.	Only Primary School. The nearest secondary is at a distance of 4kms	Clinic is available.	There is a backlog of 37 and a need for 05 emergency houses.	Sanitation toilets backlog identified.	Bad Access Roads. On the process of repairing the internal streets.	Electricity is available with no identified backlog	No Poverty Alleviation Projects.	The network is available.
Indermark Block CA	206	There is a shortage of water . The machine is always broken and not in a good condition	Primary and Secondary available, School and a Crèche available and all built by government	Clinic is available.	36 RDP houses and 10 emergency houses.	Available with no identified backlog	Bad Access Roads. The renovation process is on progress.	Available Backlog of 67 households	No Poverty Alleviation Projects.	The network is available.

Inder mark Block CB	268	ion. There is a shortage of water .	Primary School and a Creche were built by Govt.	Clinic is available.	Available Backlog of 20 emergency houses.	Sanitation available	Bad Access Roads/ Internal Streets.	The electricity is available with no identified backlogs	No Poverty Alleviation Projects.	The network is available.
Inder mark Block D	355	There is a shortage of water . The machine had been broken since 2007.	Primary and Secondary schools available. Backlog of pre-school	Available	Available Backlog of 22 RDP houses and 12 emergency houses.	Available but Backlog of 200 sanitation toilets	Bad Access Roads/ Internal Streets.	Available with backlog of 06 Extensions	There is a brick making project.	No network coverage.

All settlements within the ward have standard educational facilities. However there is no provision for proper laboratory and library services

All settlements within the ward access health facilities within the prescribed norms and standards of the Department of Health.

All settlements within the ward have access to a tar road (D1468) within walking distance.

However there are challenges of internal streets and storm water control.

Total number of houses built is **85**.

Total number of electricity extensions is **68**.

PROFILING OF WARD NEEDS FOR WARD 13

VILLAGE	HOUSE HOLDS	WATER	EDUCATION	HEALTH	HOUSING	SANITATION	ROADS	ELECTRICITY	POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS	COMMUNICATION
Mmotlana	180	There is a shortage of water. The machine is not working due to the shortage of diesel.	Primary School built by community. Attending Sec School at Mabea at a distance of 3km. There is a need for a Crèche building.	No Clinic. Currently getting services at Burgersdorp Clinic. There was a mobile clinic which used to come upon the agreed time but it's now 03 weeks without its service.	RDP houses provided with no identified backlog	Sanitation is available with no identified backlog	Bad Access Roads. A need for internal streets grading.	There is a backlog of 19 extensions.	No Poverty Alleviation Projects.	The network coverage is available.
Stoking	288	The water is not enough to provide the entire community. The borehole does not	Delapidated Primary School built by Govt. Attending Sec School at Mabea at a distance of	Mobile Clinic is available.	46 houses were built. Backlog of 19.	150 backlog of Sanitation toilets	Bad Access Roads. A need for internal streets grading.	Available with backlog of 7 extensions.	No Poverty Alleviation Projects.	Vodacom network is not accessible.

		have enough water, even the machine operates regularly and the water takes time to come out.	7km. No Crèche building.							
Burger eght	374	The water does not reach the entire community due to the illegal connections made by Pax residence as its shared water.	Primary is built by the community and damaged. Sec School and Science & Tec Schools were built by Govt. Pre School construction is on progress.	The clinic is available and the project is on progress for the renovation.	45 houses backlog.	Sanitation is available.	The road is very bad and sandy. There is a need for internal street grading.	Most of the households are without electricity. Some of the people have already paid and have receipts with them and their households are not yet electrified.	No Poverty Alleviation Projects.	Vodacom network is not accessible.
Glenfermis	411	The upward side of the area has no water while the downwards	Primary and Sec Schools were built by community and there is a mobile	There is a backlog of 47 RDP houses and 02 emergency houses. The	There is a mobile clinic.	200 Sanitation toilets needed.	Bad Access Roads / Internal street to be graded	24 households in the new extension to be electrified.	No Poverty Alleviation Projects.	Vodacom network is very poor.

		side has water. The main course is the illegal connections made in the yards. The main pipe which supplies the entire village is rotten and needs replacement and illegal connections were installed through this main pipe.	class at Sec. The Crèche building is in complete and build by Venetia Mine.	house for Mokoko ana's family has been damaged since 2010 and need some repairs.			ed.			
Edwindsdale	395	There is water supply. The main pipe which supplies Glenfernis and Lovely	The Primary School is built by Venetia Mine and Sec built by community. No Pre	There is no Clinic and the mobile clinic is no longer visiting the area as it was doing	40 RDP houses built Backlog of 35	200 sanitation toilets needed	Bad Access Roads. Internal streets need grading.	There is no electricity at the new extension called Maxwell park. Some of the households are	The Bakery Project and the Disabled Project do no longer exist.	

		Farm is damaged (rotten) and need some repairs . The new extension which was named Maxwell Park is where a big shortage of water	School. before.					without electricity, they have paid for the connection fees and holding receipts with them. Eskom promised them to connect for them but nothing is happening to date.		
Lovely Farm	65	No Schools. Attending at Edwindsdale at a distance of 3km and Burger eght 3km	No Schools at all. Children are schooling at Edwindsdale.	No Clinic. There is a need for a mobile clinic. Rely on Eldorado clinic about 8kms	9 houses built Backlog of 15 RDP houses.	76 households are without sanitation projects .	Bad Access Roads. There is a need for internal street grading.	25 households in the new Extension to be electrified and 12 household are without electricity.	The farming project is in existence.	No network coverage.
Maphoto	48	There is a shortage of water. Some of the people have	No Schools . Travels to Edwindsdale at a distanc	No clinic and there is a need for mobile clinic. Rely on	5 RDP houses built Backlog of 5	48 Sanitation toilets needed.	The main road from the entrance is very	The electricity is available .	No Poverty Alleviation Projects.	Network coverage is very poor.

		their own boreholes in their yards.	e of 5km and Burgereght at a distance of 4km.	Burgerc ht clinic			sandy and the internal street to be graded.			
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FINAL

WARD 14 PROFILE

VILLAGE	NO OF HOUSE HOLDS	WATER	EDUCATION	HEALTH	HOUSING	SANITATION	ROADS	ELECTRICITY	POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS	COMMUNICATION
Mochemi	461	Jojo tanks provided but no water supply machine. Need pipeline from Miltonduff.	Primary Sec School and a Pre-School available All schools provided by the community	No Clinic Getting services at Buffelshoek Clinic. Estimated distance of 6kms.	300 RDP houses built Backlog of 20 houses	300 RDP linked toilets 20 toilets needed for extensions	Access road to the main road and upgrading of internal streets	Available	None	Available.
Bosehla	446	No availability of water. Water pipes needed.	Primary and Sec School but no Pre-School. All schools built by government	No Clinic Getting services at Buffelshoek Clinic about 6.5 kms.	22 RDP Houses built Backlog of 30 RDP houses	22 RDP linked toilets Backlog 200.	Access road from Blouberg Health Centre to Buffelshoek Clinic.	Available	None	Available
Thalane	641	Water available from natural resources.	Primary School only but no Pre-School. Schools are built by government and accessible to the community	Blouberg Health Centre at estimated at about 7kms	89 houses built 20 houses needed.	None	Access road from Blouberg Health Centre to Buffelshoek Clinic.	Available	None	Available

Mam pote	489	Water pipes needed.	ty Primary School only but no Pre-School. Mongalo and Molete and Mochemi	Hellen Franz Hospit About 15kms . Backlog of a mobile clinic	66 houses built 20 houses needed.	None	Access road from Blouberg Health Centre to Buffelshoek Clinic.	Available	None	Available
Kwarung	365	Available	Primary School only but no Pre-School. Built by government and accessible to community	Blouberg Health Centre at estimated distance of 6kms	41 houses built 135 Houses needed	41 RDP linked toilets 189 toilets needed	Access road from Blouberg Health Centre to Buffelshoek Clinic.	Available with no identified backlog	None	Available
Mafateng	189	Two Jojo tanks available.	Only Primary School and Secondary available and both built by the community and government. Backlog of pre-school	Available Buffelshoek clinic	50 houses built 20 houses needed.	50 RDP linked toilets Backlog of 100	Access road from Blouberg Health Centre to Buffelshoek Clinic.	Available	None	Available

PROFILING OF WARD 15 VILLAGES

VILLAGE	NO OF HOUSEHOLDS	WATER	EDUCATION	HEALTH		SANITATION	ROADS	ELECTRICITY	POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS	COMMUNICATION
De Vrede	965	The water reticulation is not covering the entire village due to the illegal connections.	Primary, Secondary and Pre-School. There is a standard preschool.	Clinic is available (De Vrede Clinic)	Housing provided in full scale No backlog	Sanitation is available even though still a need for new sites.	Regraveling of internal streets including sport grounds.	Available and a need for extension at new sites.	No Poverty Alleviation Projects.	Vodacom and Cell C networks are accessible to all parts of the settlement.
Ga – Makgato	1950	There is water supply. Pipes are always lying down without water.	Primary, Secondary and Pre-School. There is a standard preschool.	Clinic is available (Kromhoek Clinic)	Housing provided at a full scale	Sanitation is available and needed at new extension.	Internal streets need paving and grading.	New sites / extension is without electricity.	Vegetable project is available but was adversely affected by the theft of diesel pumps.	Vodacom and Cell C networks are available. The aerial has been stolen and not yet replaced.

All settlements within the ward have adequate educational facilities. However the ward schools will need laboratory and library facilities

All settlements within the ward access health facilities within the prescribed norms and standards of the Department of Health.

All settlements within the ward have access to a tar road (D1598) within walking distance

There is no backlog of preschools for the ward

Makgato (Kromhoek) has a standard community hall and taxi rank

There is a backlog of standard sports facilities

PROFILING OF WARD NEEDS FOR WARD 16 VILLAGE

VILLAGE	NO OF HOUSEHOLDS	WATER	EDUCATION	HEALTH	HOUSING	SANITATION	ROADS	ELECTRICITY	POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS	COMMUNICATION
Makgari	276	There is a shortage of water and the main course is the illegal connection of water. The water tanker which was placed in the centre of the village has never been filled with water and the other 02 water tankers placed outside the village. It is where the entire village access water and the water is not clean. In 2007 a borehole was	Primary School Combined High School (Between Makgari and Mashamaite). No Crèche. Schools built by the community	No clinic but rely on Burgrecht clinic at estimated distance of 8kms	25 RDP Houses built Backlog of 10 houses	25 RDP linked toilets No sanitation project.	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets to be graded	Electricity is not available at the new sites.	No Poverty Alleviation Projects	The network coverage is available.

		<p>established through a Taaibosch groet project, pipes were installed and other households not installed. The project does no longer exist and it was useful to the community.</p>								
Masha maite	142	<p>There is enough water supply and the water project is on progress.</p>	<p>No Primary School building, the school is attended in mobile classes, No Creche building. There is a combined Sec School situated between Makgari and Masha maite</p>	<p>No Clinic Getting services at Ratsha atshaa Health Centre about 2kms</p>	<p>25 RDP houses built Backlog of 10</p>	<p>25 RDP linked toilets100 Sanitation toilets needed</p>	<p>Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets and main roads to be graded</p>	<p>There is a need for 15 Electricity Extensions.</p>	<p>No Poverty alleviation projects.</p>	<p>The network coverage is accessible.</p>

			at the estimated distance of 4kms							
Eldorado	964	The Machine was broken and it has been repaired. The provision of water is not enough for the entire area. Still waiting for the R4 Million water project.	Primary and Secondary school and a pre-school available. The school is built by the government	Ratshatshaa Health Centre	28 houses built Backlog of 50 RDP houses	28 RDP linked toilets Need sanitation toilets	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	A need for 28 Electricity Extensions and at new sites. Others are experiencing problems with their installation boxes.	Incomplete marula processing plant	MTN network is not accessible.
Eussorina	505	No water. Water is provided by the Municipal Water Truck.	Primary and Secondary Schools available Both built by the community	There is a need for Mobile Clinic Currently getting services at Ratshatshaa Health Centre	12 houses built 06 emergency RDP Houses and Backlog of 85	Sanitation toilets available	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets . Need for culvert installation and establishment of boreholes. During rainy days children are unable to go to school.	There is a need for electricity at new sites. Some people have paid boxes and unable to receive them. Some have since given R5 free electricity during the switch	No Poverty alleviation projects.	MTN and Cell C network are not accessible. The electricity cut off also affects network.

								on and cannot afford to buy other units.		
Pax	699	The water is available but not enough for the entire area. Some sections are without water.	Primary School was built by community, Sec School was built by community and renovated by Venetia Mine. No Crèche building.	No clinic There is a need for mobile clinic as people walk long distance to acquire service at Burgeright at a distance of 4 kms and Eldorado at estimated distance of 8kms	87 RDP houses were built and there is a backlog of 40 .	386 Sanitation toilets were built.	Bad Access Roads. Internal Streets are very rocky and sandy and there is a need for grading.	16 households at the new extension do not have electricity.	No Poverty alleviation projects.	Vodacom and Cell C Networks are not accessible.

WARD 16 SUMMARY

Only two settlements have access to health facilities within the prescribed norms and standard of the Department of Health.

There is one standard preschool facility for the entire ward bringing the backlog to 4

The shortest distance to the tar road on D1598 is 25 kilometers via Mamadi

The ward has a standard sports facility –The Eldorado stadium

The ward has a community hall based at Pax.

WARD 17 PROFILE

FINAL

VILLAGE	NO OF HOUSHOLDS	WATER	EDUCATION	HEALTH	HOUSING	SANITATION	ROADS	ELECTRICITY	POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS	COMMUNICATION
Simpson (Ramaswikana)	544	There is a shortage of water, 2 water Machines even though no water underground.	Primary School is built by community and Sec School built by Govt. No Creche building.	Clinic is at Donkerhoek at a distance of 5kms	14 Slabs incomplete and a backlog of 30 .	Available. Backlog of 30 Sanitation toilets	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	A need for 56 Extensions.	N/A	There is a network problem for Vodacom network. Vodacom is willing to provide/install temporary towers.
Grootpan	546	Water is available even though the other part has no water. CDM promised to install Electric Water Pump.	Primary School is built by community and Sec School is built by Govt. No Creche.	Clinic is at Donkerhoek at a distance of 8kms	10 built and no backlog.	None	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	62 Electricity Extensions needed.	Sebaleme Project is in existence.	There is a network problem.
Longden	472	The Machine Valve is damaged and Water is sourced	Primary School is built by community and upgraded by	Clinic is at Donkerhoek at a distance of 7kms	08 incomplete slabs and a backlog of 22 .	None.	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets.	58 Extensions needed.	Cherane Vegetable Project is in existence.	There is a network problem.

		from Juniorsloop Village	Govt. Sec School was built by Govt.							
Juniorsloop (Rakwele)	196	There is water even though unable to supply the entire village due to the damaged pipes.	Primary School is built by community and Sec School is at Royston at a distance of 4kms.	There is a need for Mobile Clinic. Currently getting services at Ga-Kibi and Ga-Mama di.	08 houses built and a backlog of 10.	Need for Sanitation Toilets.	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets.	52 Extensions needed.	Community Nguni Project is working very well.	Network is accessible.
Donkerhoek	274	There is a water supply and a back up machine from Moshate. There is also a need for pressure pump to reach Makalela Section.	Primary and Sec Schools were built by community and upgraded by Govt.	The Clinic is available.	10 houses built and no backlog.	Sanitation toilets backlog not identified and there is a need.	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets.	41 Extensions needed.	Kibi Livestock Farmers Association. It conducts the Cattle Auction every Thursdays with Market Price related. There is also the Kibi Land Care Project.	All Networks are accessible.
Royston (Ga-Dankie)	230	There is enough water even though not reaching	Primary and Sec Schools were built by community and	Getting services at Donkerhoek Village which	10 houses built and a backlog of 28.	Sanitation toilets backlog not identified and	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets. A need for	52 Extension needed.	N/A	Vodacom Network not accessible.

		g other sections due to the damaged pipes.	upgraded by Govt.	is very near.		there is a need.	Culvert installation on the road to Eldorado, next to Mr. Sam Maputla.			
Voorhout (Ramotsho)	70	No Water. Source water from Mashamaite Village. Pipes are damaged and Valves to be repaired.	Schools are attended at Royston Village. No Creche building.	There is a Mobile Clinic.	10 houses built and 18 backlog.	Need for Sanitation Toilets.	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets. Culvert to be installed on the road to Arrie. A need for Regraveling.	38 Extensions needed.	N/A	Vodacom Network not accessible.
Arrie	301	There is water. One borehole is not enough for the entire community.	Primary School is built by community and Sec Schools at Mabothea at a distance of 10kms and at Grootpan at a distance of 14 kms. Dept of Edu provided a bus to	Mobile Clinic is available and comes twice monthly.	09 houses built and backlog of 22 .	Sanitation toilets backlog not identified and there is a need.	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	42 Electricity Extensions needed.	N/A	All Networks are not Accessible. There is a need for an Aerial.

			ferry students every day.							
Sias	283	No enough water. Pipes are too small and there is a need for an extension.	No High School. Currently attending at Grootpaan and Ramaswikana. A need for Mobile School.	There is a Mobile Clinic.	10 houses built 04 Slabs and 26 backlogs.	A need for Sanitation.	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets.	30 Electricity Extensions needed.	N/A	All Networks are not easily Accessible.

SUMMARY WARD 17 PROFILE

Only Ramashaoka (Royston), Radipatlana (Donkerhoek) and Ramotsho (Voorhout) within the ward have access to health facilities within the prescribed norms and standards of the Department of Health. The rest are outside the norms and standards of the Department and mobile health services are not reliable. The furthest point from the nearest clinic is Ramaswikana and it is about 22 kilometers from the Kibi clinic.

There is only one standard preschool in the ward and it caters for three villages, viz, Radipatlana, Ramashaoka and Ramotsho

No adequate standard educational facilities except at Mabotha and Ngwakwana, and Masoka sec schools. All schools have no laboratories

And proper library services

All settlements within the ward do not have immediate access to tar road. The nearest village in the ward is 9 kilometers from the tar road D1598 and that is Rakwele

The ward has one standard community hall as well as offices of the Kibi Traditional Authority

There is no standard sports facility

PROFILING OF WARD NEEDS FOR WARD 18

VILLAGE	NO OF HOUSE HOLDS	WATER	EDUCATION	HEALTH	HOUSING	SANITATION	ROADS	ELECTRICITY	POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS	COMMUNICATION
Taaibosc hgroet – Ga – Mamadi		The community experiences a shortage of water due to the illegal connections made in the yards.	Primary and Sec Schools were built by Govt. The Crèche is available and built by Govt even though no longer accommodating a large number of children. The community requests for another Crèche building to accommodate more Kids. The primary school is also	The Clinic is available.	Backlog of 95 houses.	No Sanitation Project and there is a big need.	The main road is very bad and need to be graded. Internal Streets need to be repaired.	95 Extensions needed.	No Poverty Alleviation Projects.	Vodacom and Cell C networks are not accessible.

			overload ed; the new site for the Primary School has been approve d and awaiting for construct ion.							
Alldays	641	The shorta ge of water is mainly exper ienced at Phase 02 and the newly 14 house holds. The shorta ge is cause d by the Electri c water machi ne which is always broken and not in a good conditi on.	There is a combine d school (Primary and Sec School) built by Govt. The projects for the Primary School and a Crèche are currently on sites.	The clinic is avail able.	514 house s built.T here is a back log of 748.	The sanitati on is availabl e.	Ther e is a need for inter nal stree ts gradi ng at Phas e 02.	14 Extensio ns needed. Request s for street lights at extensio n 02.	No Poverty Alleviati on Projects.	The network coverage is in good condition.

All settlements within the ward have access to health facilities within the prescribed norms and standards of the Department of Health.

All settlements within the ward have STANDARD educational facilities.

Alldays settlement has access to a tar road (R521\2) within walking distance. Further internal streets in Alldays have been upgraded

Taaibosch has access to a tar road within a distance of 4 kilometers. Major internal streets have been upgraded from gravel to tar.

Alldays has a multi-purpose community centre and taxi rank

There is no backlog for standard preschools in both settlements

FEMNAL

PROFILING OF WARD 19 VILLAGES

VILLAGE	NO OF HOUSE HOLDS	WATER	EDUCATION	HEALTH	HOUSING	SANITATION	ROADS
WITTEN	2200	There is water but it does not cover the entire village particularly the new extension.	There is a Primary and the Pre- School. The learners attend school at Dilaeneng and West Phalia which is a kilometer and 3 kilometers away. There is a problem of overcrowding and additional classes are needed	There is no clinic and the nearest clinic is at Helen Franz hospital which is 5 kilometers away.	There are RDP houses built	There is sanitation	The main internal streets are being paved
SENWABARWANA	2965	Water is a challenge despite the 09 boreholes used to supply water. There is generally a challenge of underground water.	There is Senwabarwana FET College, Ratanang Special School, Helen Franz Special and Bothanang Primary School. All schools are built by government . The schools are accessible to the community	Helen Franz Hospital.	There are RDP houses in Desmond Park and Extension 05	Sanitation is available but not accessible in Extension 05 and to some households in Desmond Park	The main internal streets have being paved and tarred. The other project is planned for the 2012/2013 financial year

SUMMARY WARD 19 PROFILE

No serious backlogs for health services as the ward hosts the Helen Franz Hospital

There are standard educational facilities for both settlements in the wards except for a backlog of secondary schools for Senwabarwana town and Witten

No specific community halls but there are two institutions- linked halls in the FET College and Helen Franz special school. If proper IGR routes are pursued one can safely say there is no backlog on community halls

There is a backlog of standard sports facilities in the ward though SAFA still needs to construct an artificial pitch as one of the 2010 World Cup legacy projects

PROFILING OF WARD 20 VILLAGES

VILLAG E	NOOFHOU SEHOLDS	WATE R	EDUCAT ION	HEALT H	HOU SING	SANIT ATION	RO AD S	ELEC TRICI TY	POVE RTY ALLEV IATION PROJE CTS	COMMUN I CATION
GEDIO N	198	There is enough water. The problem is with the pump operator who doesn't work regularly.	Primary school and the community self built pre school. Learners attend school at Kgokwane and Matsukwane which are 03 kilometres and 10 kilometres respectively.	There is a clinic operating seven days a week	There are 86 RDP houses. Backlog of 10 houses	There is no sanitation project. The only project is RDP linked	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	Electricity is available	N/A	Network coverage is good.
BERS EBA	116	There is no water supply since the engine was stolen. The village shares the borehole with Gedion and the supply is minimal.	There is no educational facility. The learners attend school at both Gedion and Raphukul a which are a kilometre and 3 kilometres respectively.	No Clinic. The nearest clinic is at Gideon which is 1kms away	There are RDP houses built is 24 and backlog is 31	100 sanitation toilets needed	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	Electricity is available and the backlog is 09	There is no poverty alleviation project.	. Network coverage is good

RAPHU KULA	512	There is no enough supply of water.. There is a problem of illegal water connections. The community requires elevated tanks. For additional storage .	Primary and Second and standard Pre-School. The primary school buildings were demolished and the state of the art infrastructure was built through partnership with De Beers mine.	Rely on Gideon and Towerfontein Clinic At walking distance	There are 48 RDP houses built and the backlog is 180	There is no sanitation project	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	Electricity is available and the backlog is 120	The vegetable garden has since collapsed	Network coverage for MTN is good while Vodacom and Cell C have no coverage at all.
SLAAP HOEK	210	There is no water supply and the community depends on private boreholes	There is a Primary and Secondary school available and no standard crèche. The primary school blocks were built by community while one the other block in secondary was built by the	There is no clinic and the nearest is at Towerfontein which is 2.5 kilometers	38 houses built Backlog of 12 houses	Sanitation is available Backlog of only extensions	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	Available	There is a vegetable garden project	. Network coverage is poor.

			departme nt.							
MAKA EPEA	680	There is water supply even though not covering the entire village. The problem of illegal connections and water wastage.	No schooling facility and the nearest schools are at Slaaphoe k which is 200 meters away and Thonase dimong which is 2.5 kilometres away	There is no clinic and the nearest clinic is at Towerfontein which is 3 kilometres away.	4 slaps There are RDP houses built.	250 sanitation toilets Backlog of 150	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	Available	N/A	Network coverage is accessible
TOWER FONTEI N		There are 02 Diesel engines and water does not cover the entire village. Request for an Electric Water engine.	There is a Primary, Secondary built by the community and no standard Pre school. The primary school was the state of the art built by the department.	There is a clinic which operates seven days a week.	There are RDP houses built	A need for Sanitation project	Bad Access Roads / Internal Streets	Available Backlog 30 extensions	N/A	Network not accessible

SUMMARY WARD 20 PROFILE

All six settlements within the ward are within the norms and standards of the Department of Health on the provision of health facilities

All settlements have access to standard school facilities except for Motadi (Berseba)

There is no standard community hall for the entire ward

There is no standard sporting facility for the entire ward

There are two standard preschools in the ward and the backlog of four standard preschools for the entire ward

The nearest distance to the tar road is 30 kilometers from the D1598 road

FINAL

PROFILING OF WARD 21 VILLAGES

VILLAGE	NO OF HOUSE HOLDS	WATER	EDUCATION	HEALTH	HOUSING	SANITATION	ROADS	ELECTRICITY	POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS	COMMUNICATION
Diepsloot	366	Water source is the challenge. New project is at implementation stage	Primary, Secondary and Pre-School. Both the primary and secondary schools were built by the department.	No Clinic. The nearest clinic is at Letswatla within 4.5 kilometers	There are 75 RDP houses and the backlog is 20	There are 75 RDP linked toilets	Bad internal streets	Electricity is available and the backlog is 27	There is no poverty alleviation project.	Network coverage is poor
Letswatla	958	The portion from Genoa has access to water and other portions water only when the engine is operating.	Primary, Second and Pre-School. The old community built classrooms were demolished and new state of the art blocks were constructed by the department	Clinic is available and it operates seven days a week	There are 91 RDP houses built and the backlog is 25	Sanitation was provided through METSICO project	Internal streets are bad	Available and Eskom has planned to electrify the extension for 2012/2013	No poverty Alleviation project	Network is available
Theberene	106	Water supply is handicapped by illegal connections	Primary school only. The learners attend school at both Letswatla	The nearest clinic is at Letswatla which	There are 21 RDP houses built and the backlog	Sanitation was provided through METSICO project	Internal streets are bad	Electricity is available and the backlog is 06	No poverty alleviation project	Network is available

			and Matsuokwane which are a kilometre and 2.5 kilometres respectively. There is a block built by the department and the other by community.	is within the norm at less than 1 kilometre.	g is 10					
Mokhurumela	118	Water supply is well but the problem of illegal connections and additional elevated tanks persist	Primary and Secondary schools with no standard pre school. The school was built by the community.	The nearest clinic is at Letswatlata which is within 5 kilometres.	There are 25 RDP houses built and the backlog is 15	The sanitation was provided through METSICO project	Internal streets are bad	Electricity is available and the backlog is 09	No poverty alleviation project	Network is available
Thorp	168	The water engine was stolen in May 2011. The engine has since been replaced. There is a challenge of illegal connections	Primary school only. There is no standard Pre-School. The learners attend school at Matsuokwane which is 4.5 kilometers away. There is one block which was	The nearest clinic is at Gideon village which is 5.5 kilometers away within the norms and standard of	There are 51 RDP houses built and the current backlog is 10	Sanitation was provided through METSICO	Internal streets are bad	Electricity is available but the backlog is 17 which is in the new extension	The vegetable project has collapsed	Network is available but the coverage is average

		which affect reticulation	built by the department and the other is dilapidated .	the Health Dept at 5 kilometers						
Tolwe	FARMIN G TOWN/201 SITES	There is no water for farm dwellers	Combined school up to grade 09 is available.(Primary and Secondary school). No Pre school. The school requires renovation because it was built for the Afrikaners learners in the 60s.	There was a mobile clinic but has since stopped operating from January 2012. The nearest is at Gideon which is about 20 kilometers from Tolwe .	There are no low cost houses. About 120 low cost houses were allocated but await the finalization of the EIA report	No sanitation for farm dwellers	The main street is tarred.	Farming town has electricity	Commercial farming is taking place by farmers	Network is available
Swaart water	FARMIN G TOWN	Water for farmers is available	There are two schools for Afrikaners and Blacks separately . For Blacks it is a combined farm	There is no clinic and the nearest is at Ga-Seleka which is	There are no low cost houses. The low cost houses still to be provided	The white farmers use septic tanks	No streets	Farmers has electricity	Commercial farming is practiced by whites	Network is available

			school up to grade 12. There is a problem of overcrowding and additional classrooms are needed	more than 70 kilometers. No a mobile clinic currently.	following the resettlement of the farm dwellers.					
Maastroom	FARMS	Water for farmers is available	Primary school up to grade 5 is available. There are only 14 learners and it is a farm school. The learners attend secondary school at Swartwater which is 20 kilometres away.	There is no clinic and the nearest is at Ga-Selek a which is more than 80 kilometers. No a mobile clinic	There are no low cost houses	The white farmers use septic tanks	No streets	Farmers has electricity	Commercial farming is practiced by whites	Network is available

SUMMARY WARD 21 PROFILE

Out of eight settlements only three have access to standard health facilities within the norms and standards of the Department of Health

Out of eight settlements only two have access to standard preschools and the backlog is six

APPENDIX B: DRAFT ANNUAL BUDGET: TABLES

LIM351 Blouberg - Table A2 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by standard classification)

Standard Classification Description	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12			2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
R thousand	1									
Revenue – Standard										
<i>Governance and administration</i>		47,832	70,980	94,498	93,331	92,330	92,330	106,574	112,232	115,498
Executive and council		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Budget and treasury office		47,832	70,980	94,498	93,135	91,233	91,233	104,432	111,558	114,790
Corporate services		–	–	–	196	1,097	1,097	2,142	674	708
<i>Community and public safety</i>		2,468	2,416	2,940	3,596	6,491	6,491	5,349	4,572	4,797
Community and social services		–	–	–	–	–	–	1,000	–	–
Sport and recreation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public safety		2,468	2,416	2,940	3,596	6,491	6,491	4,349	4,572	4,797
Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Economic and environmental services</i>		11,176	18,728	2,897	32,859	31,049	31,049	33,484	35,369	40,135
Planning and development		–	–	2,897	7,382	5,572	5,572	2,580	2,769	5,650
Road transport		11,176	18,728	–	25,477	25,477	25,477	30,904	32,600	34,485
Environmental protection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Trading services</i>		16,187	18,427	10,258	17,763	22,846	22,846	20,073	21,728	23,416
Electricity		15,963	18,215	10,258	12,115	18,093	18,093	15,829	16,920	18,041
Water		–	–	–	4,769	3,874	3,874	3,467	3,990	4,514
Waste water management		–	–	–	439	439	439	410	430	452
Waste management		224	213	–	440	440	440	368	387	408
<i>Other</i>	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Revenue – Standard	2	77,663	110,551	110,593	147,548	152,716	152,716	165,480	173,901	183,845
Expenditure – Standard	-									
<i>Governance and administration</i>		52,238	52,443	55,480	57,740	53,542	53,542	67,332	68,879	77,737
Executive and council		5,004	15,385	4,743	24,370	21,137	21,137	25,644	28,299	33,289
Budget and treasury office		24,541	22,714	22,554	12,989	11,807	11,807	16,719	11,872	14,731
Corporate services		22,693	14,345	28,183	20,382	20,598	20,598	24,969	28,708	29,718

APPROVED IDP\BUDGET 2012\13

Community and public safety		7,462	9,403	9,305	14,000	12,317	12,317	18,221	20,036	21,897
Community and social services		4,175	9,403	9,305	8,028	7,525	7,525	11,017	12,618	13,946
Sport and recreation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety		3,287	-	-	5,972	4,792	4,792	7,203	7,418	7,952
Housing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic and environmental services		14,417	14,183	7,654	16,213	14,165	14,165	16,616	20,612	18,955
Planning and development		5,085	6,856	7,654	12,535	11,212	11,212	9,645	10,782	10,617
Road transport		9,332	7,327	-	3,677	2,953	2,953	6,971	9,830	8,339
Environmental protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trading services		5,553	8,423	20,144	19,840	22,862	22,862	22,372	22,551	24,268
Electricity		5,553	8,423	20,144	15,427	17,354	17,354	19,136	18,802	20,003
Water		-	-	-	4,088	5,088	5,088	3,000	3,500	4,000
Waste water management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste management		-	-	-	326	421	421	236	250	265
Other	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure - Standard	3	79,670	84,453	92,584	107,793	102,886	102,886	124,540	132,078	142,857

LIM351 Blouberg - Table A5 Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, standard classification and funding

Vote Description	Ref	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Current Year 2011/12				2012/13 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2012/13	Budget Year +1 2013/14	Budget Year +2 2014/15
Capital Expenditure - Standard	1										
Governance and administration		740	1,958	639	3,235	2,498	2,498	913	2,450	5,207	1,652
Executive and council											
Budget and treasury office				-	200	443	443				
Corporate services		740	1,958	639	3,035	2,055	2,055	913	2,450	5,207	1,652
Community and public safety		581	6,667	40	590	277	277	277	100	106	112
Community and social services		581	1,739	40	590	277	277	277	100	106	112
Sport and recreation			4,928	-							
Public safety											
Housing											
Health											
Economic and environmental services		4,695	9,820	10,511	29,100	36,918	36,918	15,384	31,900	30,000	32,000
Planning and development				16	500	245	245	255			
Road transport		4,695	9,820	10,495	28,600	36,673	36,673	15,129	31,900	30,000	32,000
Environmental protection											
Trading services		9,372	4,018	13,886	6,830	10,202	10,202	4,308	6,500	8,900	15,700

APPROVED IDP\BUDGET 2012\13

Electricity		9,372	4,018	13,886	6,830	10,202	10,202	4,308	6,500	8,900	15,700
Water											
Waste water management											
Waste management											
<i>Other</i>											
Total Capital Expenditure - Standard	3	15,387	22,463	25,077	39,755	49,895	49,895	20,883	40,950	44,213	49,464
Funded by:											
National Government		14,067	13,838	18,978	27,600	43,931	43,931	19,039	32,900	37,000	42,000
Provincial Government											
District Municipality				1,655	730	730	730	-	1,000		
Other transfers and grants											
Transfers recognised - capital	4	14,067	13,838	20,632	28,330	44,661	44,661	19,039	33,900	37,000	42,000
Public contributions & donations	5										
Borrowing	6										
Internally generated funds		1,321	8,625	4,444	11,425	5,234	5,234	1,843	7,050	7,213	7,464
Total Capital Funding	7	15,387	22,463	25,077	39,755	49,895	49,895	20,883	40,950	44,213	49,464

FINAL