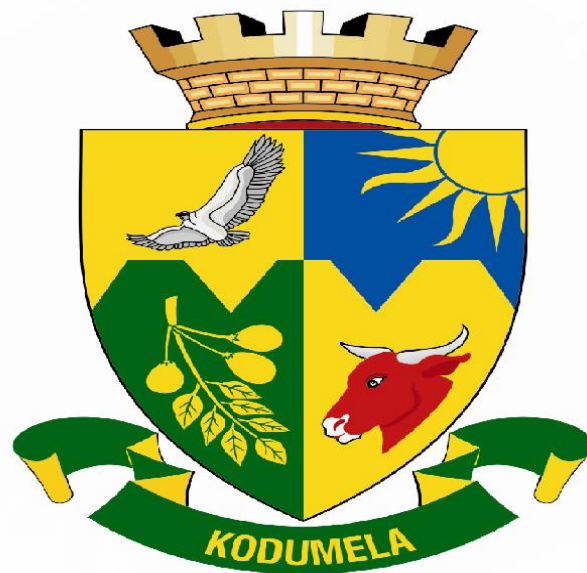


Blouberg Municipality



**LIM351FINAL ANNUAL BUDGET 2017/18-2019/20
MEDIUM TERM REVIEW**

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PART 1 –ANNUAL DRAFT BUDGET

1.1 Mayor's Report



Madam Speaker

Magoshi,

Members of the Executive Committee

The Chief Whip of the majority party and other Whips

Representatives of the Auditor-General of South Africa

Representatives of the Audit Committee

Chairperson of the Municipal Public Accounts Committee

Fellow Councillors

Acting Municipal Manager and Senior Managers

Representatives of political parties and civic organizations

Members of the ward committees and community development workers

Officials from organs of state and sister municipalities

Members of the business community

Distinguished guests

Ladies and Gentlemen

Honourable Speaker

Ke Mo-Afrika

I'm one of those proud citizens of this local municipality cherishing the beauties of our Makgabeng plateau as well as the breeze of Mogalakwena River. Ke fao re ikgantshantshago ka go ja mabilo, malangwa le dimupudu. Ke gona kgweding ye moo re ketekago setso sa rena, moo re boelago Mashopeng a ga bo rena gore ditaola tse re se ye le tsona badimong.

Madame Speaker, we are meeting here today at a time when Africa celebrates Africa month. This month becomes important to African diaspora as it reminds us where do we come from and which direction to take. As we celebrate this month we also celebrate it under the theme " **The year of OR Tambo: Building a Better Africa and a Better World**". This theme reaffirms the support for African Union's agenda 2063. One of the African gurus by the name of Kwame Nkrumah was once said, I quote "**Freedom is not something that one people can bestow on another as a gift, they claim it as their own and none can keep it from them**"

Madam Speaker, our country is dismayed by the abuse and brutal killings of children and women whilst we celebrate the Africa month. We condemn all this heinous acts at all costs because we know that South Africa is the safest place to live in and we are proud of it as there is a good story to tell.

Madam Speaker we further condemn the scourge of foreign national attacks by the local people as it defeats the freedom we attained through blood and sweats. We also condemn the mysterious missing of people in the Blouberg area and this is a cause for concern. In the recent past we missed the following people, Tukishi Lebepe from Witten, Maboko Madibana in Desmond Park, Mr Edward Kobe at Ga-Kobe village and the missing of Moitsi and Morapedi children a decade ago. The Nkoadi family from Avon were also brutally attacked by heartless people who robbed them their belongings and killed Mr Piet Nkoadi in the same family. A lady from Borkom by the name of Mantseba Makgabo was also killed in front of the gate of the house. This situation is really heartening and we condemn it vehemently. For those who passed on may their souls rest in peace.

In order to minimize this evil acts we need to ensure that our community safety strategy is intensified and revive street committees to deter same. So far the municipality has implemented the installation of high mast lights to the hot spots areas such as Desmond Park, Senwabarwana, Taaibosch, Letswatla and Inveraan.

Tabling the 2017/18 Draft IDP.

WE ARE INDEED THE AGENTS FOR AN INSPIRING SERVICE DELIVERY.

Madam Speaker

The fourth council of Blouberg local municipality was constituted after the 2016 August local government elections. The council had the African National Congress as the ruling party and other opposition parties are the Economic Freedom Fighters, the Democratic Alliance and the Congress of the People. The African Christian Democratic Party which previously formed part of the council was unseated and replaced by the Economic Freedom Fighters.

The council committees were established and the IDP/Budget 2017/2018 process plan was approved by council to re-view the IDP/Budget for the newly established council. The first task of the new council was to develop the short, medium and long term objectives of the fourth council.

The short term objectives were necessary as measures were to be put in place to integrate the personnel inherent from the disestablished Aganang local municipality, to engage with the communities from the municipality regarding the projects and programs from the IDP document and source the inputs regarding service delivery state in their respective communities. That was done through public participation process to allow the council to amend the IDP of Blouberg municipality to integrate the projects and programs as well as the budget from the disestablished municipality.

The other objectives were that the municipality had to make sure that the services in the incorporated wards were not discontinued. The plant and machinery from the municipality was not operational in that it had broken down and for some time and that the decentralization plan of the municipality was operationalized in that satellite offices constructed had become white elephants while communities were travelling long distances to access the municipal services. Therefore, the satellite offices operational plan was developed. The service point development process was put in place to render services for wards 21 and 22 from the former Aganang local municipality as the head office is a distance away from the communities. The projects and programs from the municipality had to be implemented to avoid the roll overs.

The long term objective was for the new council to review the objectives, the vision and mission, the targets, the priorities of the former council to align such to the National Development Plan, the Limpopo Development Plan, the Manifesto of the ruling party, the State of the Nation Address, the State of the Province Address and the community needs in line with the public participation report in the current IDP document.

The objectives and the targets for the next five years are crafted along the local government six strategic agenda, the Back to Basics policy and the municipal turnaround strategy. Therefore, the six KPAS are used to elaborate on how the objectives, targets and strategies of the council shall unfold.

SPATIAL RATIONAL AND DEVELOPMENT

Madam Speaker, realizing that the municipality is land logged and that large parcels of land is under private owners, Traditional authorities, Provincial and National governments therefore Council will approach the above stakeholders to donate or sell some piece of land to the municipality for both business and residential development. The municipality has thus far secured 300 hectares of land in Alldays for residential and business development. R4m has been set aside to purchase this land for 2017/18 financial year.

We further note the eviction of the Selomo family from the farm Pennyslavia in the Baltimore area by one of the white farmer. We strongly condemn such atrocity to our people as they deserve to be treated fairly. We also welcome the ruling of the Constitutional court of December 2016 that issues of farm eviction appeals shall no longer be handled by land Claims Court but by Supreme Court of Appeal. This decision will come as a relieve to the farm dwellers. **LOCAL**

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND JOB CREATION

Madam Speaker, allow me to indicate to this august house that the municipality is very serious about local economic development and growth. On the same breath the Blouberg Council prioritised Local Economic Development, Job Creation and Partnerships on the service delivery agenda for 2017/18 financial year. This priority is also in line with Sec 152 of the constitution of the Republic Act 108 of 1996 which stated out that

Municipalities had to promote socio-economic development and further encourage local communities to participate in the affairs of the local government.

On that note the municipality forged partnerships with Venetia Mine on a number of programmes and National Skills Fund on learnership programme for the unemployed youth. In the same token the municipality managed to secure R55m for three financial years to enlist the unemployed youth in the Skills Development Programme. 1200 youth would benefit out of this programme. So far 600 youth have been enlisted as the first intake for the period of twelve months and the second intake for 2017/18 would also cater 600 learners. Learners for the programme receive a monthly stipend and will at the end of the day get accredited certificates.

To further address these challenges, the municipality has set aside R4.5m to employ more EPWP workers in waste and alien plants. For 2016/17 FY the municipality managed to create 260 jobs through Capital Works Projects. 50 youth are part of NARYSAC programme and this programme will also continue for 2017/18 financial year. The CWP programme has created 1154 sustainable jobs in various wards.

Madam Speaker this record displays that the municipality is indeed serious about local economic development and job creation and we still need to do more as there is high rate of unemployment that need to be addressed in a radical manner. The emergence of the mining activities taking place in the south part of the municipality would then come handy by boosting our local economy and create more job opportunities for the unemployed people.

Therefore, the council will focus on the following areas but not limited to:

- Securing land available for residential and business developments.
- Supporting Poverty Alleviation Projects.
- Development and implementation of Blouberg Growth Strategy 2040 vision.
- Forging partnerships with private sectors, sphere of government, business fraternity and farmers to improve economic growth and development.
- Conducting of Blouberg Youth Summit wherein various SETAS across the country will be invited to talk to the youth about their programme.

Madam Speaker let me also indicate that the municipality has a competitive advantage in terms of tourism. So far the municipality has appointed the service provider to develop tourism composite guide including the tourism route so that tourists visiting the Blouberg area can have destination of their choice. We need to operationalize the Senwabarwana Tourism Information centre as an entry point for tourists. The municipality has a lot of tourism attractions such as Makgabeng Heritage Sites, Lipzig Mission station and Maleboho-Boerwar battle ground.

MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The National Development Plan emphasizes the need for a building of a capable state and it is our responsibility as the council to ensure that we comply with outcome 09 that calls for a responsive, effective and efficient local government.

The municipality looks forward to strengthen the implementation of the decentralization policy as the communities look forward to accessing the services within the walking distance. All the six satellite offices shall be well equipped and personnel shall be deployed to the offices to assist with the required services.

The Council has been operating with Acting positions at Senior management level for quite some times. To date the Council has appointed the Director for Economic Development and Planning, the CFO who worked for former Aganang municipality has also been seconded to the municipality until September 2017. Let me indicate that all key vacant positions would be filled by Council come 2017/18 Financial Year.

Madam Speaker for the council to have a smooth running of administration we therefore propose that Council to extent the Acting tenure of Mr Machaba MJ for a period not exceeding three months pending the appointment of the Municipal Manager. The CFO position would also be advertised.

Madam Speaker, in line with our priorities, council has revised the organizational structure to create new positions to fast track the delivery of service to our communities. We therefore table the organisational structure to the council for approval.

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Madam Speaker the focus of this fourth council shall be on the improvement of audit performance as this area has been the municipality's drawback over the years and the national target for clean audit of 2014 had passed without the goal been achieved. Similar issues kept cropping out all the years and this causes the municipality to perform poorly in the audits. We therefore need to double our concerted efforts to realise clean audit going forward.

We intend to capacitate the internal audit unit to curb unnecessary findings raised by Auditor General. Equal to that an Audit Action has been developed to address the referred findings. The municipality has an effective audit performance committee charged with responsibilities to deal with financial performance of the municipality

We are proud to say that our municipality is still counted amongst the best municipalities as far as public participation program is concerned. We shall continue with our program to encourage local communities and key stakeholders to partake in affairs of the municipality to have a sound relations thereon.

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

Madam Speaker the mandate of the local municipalities is to render good and quality services to the communities they serve. As one of the sphere of government, our municipality is delivering services to the communities. We also acknowledge challenges related to basic services such as water, roads, and electricity and RDP houses. To this end the Council will for the next five years focus on the following to address service delivery bottlenecks:

- Upgrading of access and internal streets from gravel to tar to the following settlements, Senwabarwana (R13.3m) Avon, Indermark and Kroemhoek. The last three settlements would be funded with a tune of R6.5m.
- Maintenance of municipal roads has been budgeted **R1.7m**
- Purchasing of plant and equipment.
- Construction of Cooperspark with **R2.5m**
- Construction of Early Childhood Development Centres to Mokhurumela, Mamehlabe, Inveraan, Puraspan. Each has been budgeted **R2m**.
- Completion of Senwabarwana Sports Facility and Sports maintenance in general to Senwabarwana (**R6m**) and Ben Seraki (**R4.4m**) at Sekiding
- Electricity project has been budgeted for **R7m** for the following villages; Addney, Mochemi, Milton-duff, Ga-Hlako, Mokhurumela, Genoa, Essauringa, Makgari, The-Grange, kgatla, Witten, Raweshi, Cracouw and Earlydawn
- Maintenance for electricity infrastructure has been budgeted for **R600 000** while **R787 500** has been put aside for purchase of transformers.

. 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. For the municipality to be sustainable, the financial systems need to be perfected. We have over the years failed to produce credible accounts, reports and statements because of the financial system in place. The municipality has been inundated with a number of complaints from the customers in respect of the credibility of bills and accounts and the in same breath our financial system has to be upgraded to address the impasse and by getting the systems right will lead to sound financial management.

All our revenue sources would be strengthened and targets for all the departments set to attain for 2017/18 financial year. We need to have a positive budget adjustment because of revenue generated. The municipalities are called upon to implement the new structure of accounting known as MSCOA. Municipalities are compelled to be MSCOA compliant come the beginning of July 2017, failure to do so would negatively impact equitable shares being held in abeyance by National treasury. The council would therefore pay more attention on the following:

- Upgrading of the financial system that would integrate all functionalities and comply with MSCOA
- Strengthen revenue generation
- Collect all the monies due to the municipality
- Attainment of improved audit opinion for 2017/2018 onwards
- Compliance with MSCOA and SCM regulations

And for the 2017/2018 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework, as in the previous financial years a considerable effort has been put to align our strategic objectives with the budget and the IDP, as well as the maintenance of sound fiscal discipline.

Madam Speaker, we therefore present to council the Annual 2017\18 budget revenue which amounts to **R 318,988,496**. This is a decrease from the previous budget of **R337, 711, 933** and represents a decrease of **R 18,723,437**. This has been caused by the **additional R24 million** from the 2016/17 financial year and the non-increment of the assessment rates. For the 2018\19 and 2019\20 financial years we present a budget of **R 293,363,282** and **R 303,492,588** respectively.

Madam Speaker, we present to this council the Annual 2017\18 budget expenditure which amounts to **R 364,088,496**. This is a decrease from the previous budget of **R373, 814, 065** and represents a decrease of **R 9,725,569**. This has been caused by the **additional R24 million** from the 2016/17 financial year and the increase on non-cash items. For the 2018\19 and 2019\20 financial years we present a budget of **R 335,763,282** and **R 352,492,588** respectively.

The allocation of grants comes from National Treasury as per DORA and comprises equitable shares, Municipal Infrastructure Grant, Municipal Demarcation Grant, Financial Management Grant, EPWP grant and Integrated National Electrification Programme.

From own revenue generated sources the municipality relies mainly on, assessment rates , development fund, sale of electricity , waste management services, traffic services, sale of sites, and other related revenue sources.

Our own revenue amounts to **R 74,000,153** which constitutes less than **30%** of the total municipal budget. Madam Speaker, this means that from a financial viability point of view a lot still needs to be done.

THE ANNUAL BUDGET FOR THE 2017\18 WILL BE APPORTIONED AS FOLLOWS:

An amount of **R 364,088,496** for 2017/18 has been budgeted for operating expenditure; the budget we present today has increased by **R 9,725,569** from the current budget and out of this amount **34%** will cover employees' costs and the councilors' costs are **7%**.

An amount of **R 69,568,500** will fund our capital budget programme, the percentage of our capital budget to the overall budget is **19%**.

We also table this budget speech and the following revised budget-related policies for adoption:

- Budget policy
- Credit control and debt management policy
- Asset management policy
- Property rates policy
- Supply chain management policy
- Indigent support policy
- Tariffs structure and policy
- Cash management policy
- Investment policy
- Fund Reserve policy
- Unauthorised, Irregular, Fruitless and wasteful expenditure Policy
- Property Rates and By-Law Policy

From the above policies we want to make an emphasis on the following policies and want council to resolve as follows:

Indigent policy:

For the 2017\18 the indigent policy threshold will be revised to **R 3,400** per household. We need to emphasize that the indigent is not automatically granted but must be applied for. It depends upon an application by legible indigents with valid proof of their indigent status.

We once more emphasize the need to develop a credible customer service database which will be premised upon the mapping of all our households.

The Tariff Policy:

Property Rates,

In terms of section 3 Municipal Property Rates Act, the municipality must adopt a rates policy. In terms of the rates increase relating to property rates, it is proposed that 0 per cent increase be effected to ensure that the communities are able to absorb the increase in rates during the 2016/17 financial year and a phase in rebase and exemptions be looked into.

Sale of Electricity,

The consultation with NERSA in terms of Electricity tariffs has been concluded and the and the average increase is at a minimum of 6%, starting from residential, and 7 to 8 for commercial. The increase is in line with National treasury circular and the NERSA guideline.

Refuse and Other Revenue source,

In terms of MFMA Circular 86 National Treasury encourage municipalities to maintain tariff increase at levels that reflect an appropriate balance between the affordability to poorer households and other customers while ensuring the financial sustainability of the municipality. The Consumer Price index (CPI) inflation has however breached the upper limit of the 3 to 6 per cent target band; therefore municipalities are now required to justify all increases in excess of the 6.4 per cent projected inflation target in their budget narratives.

Therefore a 6 per cent increase is proposed for our services that we offer to communities.

SUPPORT GIVEN

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank all those who put their tireless efforts towards making this day possible. My sincere gratitude goes to:

- My family
- Municipal staff, in particular, the management team led by Acting Municipal Manager, Mr. Machaba M.J.
- The PMT and the Executive Committee's contribution to the report.

The social activist and former first lady Eleanor Roosevelt once said "Great minds discuss ideas; average minds discuss events and small minds discuss people". We therefore take this opportunity to wish you all the best and we hope and believe that your meaningful contribution will add more value towards service delivery to better the lives of communities.

Ke a leboga.

AMANDLA

1.2 Resolutions

2017/2018 MTREF Budget Resolutions:

In terms of section 16 (2) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2003, says the mayor of the municipality must table the annual budget at a council meeting at least 90 days before the start of the budget year

In section 17 it is further said that the budget must be a schedule in the prescribed format-

Setting out realistically anticipated revenue for the budget year from each revenue source;

Appropriating expenditure for the budget year under the different votes of the municipality;

Setting out indicative revenue per source and projected expenditure by vote for the two financial years following the budget year;

Setting out estimated revenue and expenditure by vote for the current year; and

Actual revenue and expenditure by vote for the financial year preceding the current year.

Any further proposed amendment to the municipality's Integrated Development Plan following the annual review of the Integrated Development Plan in terms of section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act.

Recommended resolutions:

That COUNCIL,

1. in terms of section 24 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act 56 of 2003) approves and adopts:
 - a) Approve the draft annual budget of the Blouberg municipality for 2017/18, and specifically appropriating the amounts for the different votes, and for single-year and multi-year capital expenditure,
 - b) Approve all rates, taxes and tariffs for services provided by the municipality,
 - c) Approve the measurable performance objectives for the annual budget for each year of the medium term revenue and expenditure framework,
 - d) Approve the entire draft budget related policies or amendments to such policies
2. The Council of Blouberg Local Municipality, acting in terms of 75A of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) approves and adopts with effect from 1 July 2014 the tariffs for other services, as set out in Annexure B policy document.

1.3 Executive Summary

The budget of the municipality was prepared taking into consideration the Municipal Budget and reporting regulations, the National Treasury circulars and the inputs from the provincial treasury made during budget benchmarking session held. The application of sound financial management principles for the compilation of the municipality's budget is essential and critical to ensure that the municipality remains financially sound and that the municipality is able to provide services to all communities in a sustainable manner.

The municipality has reviewed the service delivery priorities as part of this year's planning and budget process.

The municipality has reviewed its non- priority spending to ensure that the funds are allocated to the benefit of the communities for the purposes of service delivery and also taking it from the State of the Nation Address by the President of the Republic of South Africa and the Finance Minister during his budget speech that constitutional institutions must continue developing cost containment measures to eradicate non priority spending due to slow growth of GDP and the ultimate triple challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequalities

The preparation of the 2017/2018 medium Term revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) were an extremely challenging, with considerable potential impacts on core service delivery cost and revenue components which influenced the outcomes of MTREF. Another challenge is lower revenue collection due to non-payment by residents and none cash item e.g. Depreciation.

The Municipality has anticipated on implementing a variety of revenue collection strategies to optimize the collection of debt owed by consumers and also circulating its credit control and debt collection policy.

In view of the aforementioned, the following table is a consolidated overview of the proposed 2017/18 Medium-term Revenue and Expenditure Framework:

Table 1 Consolidated Overview of the 2017/18 MTREF

Description	Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year +1 2018/19	Budget Year +2 2019/20
Total Revenue	R318 988 496	R 293 363 282	R 303 292 588
Total Operating Expenditure	R 294 519 996	R273 472 632	R 290 713 053
Total Capital Expenditure	R69 568 500	R62 290 650	R61 779 535

Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	(R 45 100 000)	(R 42 400 000)	(49 000 000)
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The following issues were the challenges in the assumption of funds when preparing the 2017/18 draft budget:

- Service delivery backlog against the available resources ; especially internal street.
- Initiatives to improve the current payment aspects.
- Requirement with regard to upgrading and maintenance of existing roads and other service networks (Re-gravelling of internal streets).
- The non- payment of services charges by communities is a call for concern and strategies must be developed to ensure that the municipality is able to collect.
- Departmental requirements regarding the filling of critical and vacant positions.
- The municipality still having a challenge in separating the portion of employee related cost for repairs and maintenance; as a result this allocation is part of the overall employee related cost of the council.

The following assumption were used in compiling the budget,

- In terms of DORA allocation, municipality allocated the following grant :

OPERATING GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
	Budget	Budget	Budget
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Decription			
EQUITABLE SHARE	161 111 000	167 031 000	170 559 000
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT GRANT	2 533 000	2 533 000	2 533 000
MUNICIPAL DEMAXARTION TRANSITION GRA	3 044 000	-	-
NATIONAL SKILLS FUND GRANT (NSFG)	20 098 343	-	-
EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGR INTERGRA	1 562 000	-	-
CDM GRANTS	4 550 000	-	-
SUBTOTAL OPERATING GRANTS AND SUBSI	191 348 343	169 564 000	173 092 000
CAPITAL GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES			
MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	45 090 000	47 575 000	50 198 000

(MIG)			
MUNICIPAL ELECTRIFICATION (DME)	7 000 000	7 000 000	7 000 000
TRANSFER FROM AGANANG	-	-	-
TOTAL	52 090 000	54 575 000	57 198 000
TOTAL GRANTS	243 438 343	224 139 000	230 290 000

- Tariff Structure
 - Refuse 6%
 - We only receive the commission amount from Capricorn district as we are not water authority.
 - Other services 6% e.g photo copies, Advertisement
 - Rates no increase same as last financial year

CATEGORY	CURRENT TARIFF	PROPOSED TARIFF (CENT IN A RAND)
Residential	0.0059	0.0059
Residential property consent use	0.0094	0.0094
Residential impermissible or illegal use	0.0118	0.0118
Residential vacant land	0.0083	0.0083
Farms	0.0083	0.0018
State owned properties	0.0349	0.0349
Businesses\ commercial	0.0083	0.0083

- Employee related costs : the municipality considered the south African Local Government Bargaining Council recently entered into a three –year salary and wage collective Agreement for the period of 01 July 2015 to 30 June 2018.
 - ✚ 2016/17 financial year - 7%
 - ✚ 2017/18 financial year – average CPI(Feb 2015 – Jan 2016) + 1 also have %
 - ✚ 2017/18 financial year – average CPI(Feb 2016– Jan 2017) + 1
- Remuneration of councilors: The municipality considered the gazette on the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act.

- General Expenses: the municipality consider the MFMA Circular No.82 for cost Containment Measures.
- Ensuring that expenditure is aligned to revenue and that the municipality has sufficient cash to finance the expenditure.
- Ensuring that “back to basics” approach will be continuing, focus on improving service delivery, accountability and financial management.
-
- Ensuring that municipality focus on core service delivery functions and reduce costs without adversely affecting basic services
- Ensure that the municipality avoids borrowings due to the dependence on grant revenue.
- Ensure that the budget respond to priorities enlisted in the IDP.
- Ensuring eradication of non-priority spending (cost containment measures) and the reprioritization of expenditure relating to core infrastructure continue to inform the planning framework
- Ensure that service is cost effective, affordable and sustainable.
- Ensure that realistic revenue targets are set based on trends.
- Ensuring that service delivery and capital projects use labour intensive methods wherever appropriate
- Participating fully in the Expanded Public Works Programme; and
- Implementing interns programmes to provide young people with on-the-job training.
- Electricity tariffs will be increased after consultations have been concluded with NERSA as the process is currently underway though National treasury circular outlined an increase which possess a threat to the sustainability of electricity functional due to increases allowed for Eskom and municipality.
- National guide on the application of MFMA circular 85 and 86
- National; guide on the application of cost containment measures as per MFMA circular 78 and 79.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The following budget principles and guidelines directly informed the compilation of the tabled 2017/18 MTREF:

- The 2016/17 Adjustments Budget
- The sustainable development goals

The spending on non-core activities has been reviewed and austerity measures have been introduced to reduce spending on travelling, overtime, events as per the cost containment measures.

In view of the aforementioned, the following table is a consolidated overview of the proposed 2017/18 Medium-term Revenue and Expenditure Framework:

Table 2 Consolidated Overview of the 2017/18 MTREF

Description	Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year +1 2018/19	Budget Year +2 2019/20
Total Revenue	R318 988 496	R 293 363 282	R 303 292 588
Total Operating Expenditure	R 294 519 996	R273 472 632	R 290 713 053
Total Capital Expenditure	R69 568 500	R62 290 650	R61 779 535
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	(R 45 100 000)	(R 42 400 000)	(49 000 000)

The operating expenditure for the 2017/18 financial year amounts to R 294,5 million. The operating expenditure for the 2016/17 amounts to R280 million. The operating expenditure has increased compared to the 2016/17 financial year. The operating expenditure for the outer years has decreased. The decrease is as a result of the skills grant that will be discontinued and the lapsing of the MDTG and EPWP which made provision for a single financial year. The municipality has eliminated spending on non-priority items or activities to give way for service delivery priorities. The operating expenditure includes non-cash item of R 38 million which causes a deficit as the municipality given the fact that it is rural its unable to absorb these items through tariff setting considering the level of poverty and affordability

The capital budget of R 69 m for 2017/18 has decreased compared to the R 94 m for 2016/17 financial year which included roll over projects from the 2015/16 financial year as result of additional funding from MIG as a result of good performance on spending of MIG . The most capital projects of the municipality are single-year projects which run for a period of one year but MIG funded projects are multi-year to avoid planning and implementation of projects in a financial year. The capital projects of

the municipality are funded by conditional grants (MIG) and internally generated funds which is government grants such as equitable shares and own revenue.

The increase in terms of the employee cost is 7% for 2017/18 financial year which was set in consideration of the salary and wage agreement between the employer and the labour unions. Employee related costs is one area that is taking more than of 30% of the operating expenditure even though other new positions from different departments were not considered due to the limited resources available to the municipality.

1.4 Operating Revenue Framework

In these tough economic times strong revenue management is fundamental to the financial sustainability of the municipality. The reality is that we are faced with development backlogs and poverty. The expenditure required to address these challenges will inevitably always exceed available funding; hence difficult choices have to be made in relation to tariff increases and balancing expenditures against realistically anticipated revenues of which some of the decision might not be implementable.

The municipality has always been relying on grants from the National government to fund the operations and capital projects. The municipality has thought that the introduction of different legislations like Municipal Property Rates Act will enable the municipality to collect revenue from different sources and enable the municipality to be financially viable but that is not the case as stakeholders are not paying.

The total Annual Budget Revenue for 2017/118 is at **R 318,9million** which is less than last year 's budget (R 338,7 million) by **R 19,7 million**, the main cause for decrease is because of the additional fund for 2016/17 roll over in to 2016/17 financial year and also non increase on the assessment rate.

The total grant revenue budget of Blouberg Local Municipality for the 2017/18 financial year is at **R 244,9 million** which is more than last year budget by **R 31,8 million** .The total Own revenue is at **R 74,0 million** which is more than last year's budget by **R 12,1 million** due to increase on sale of site and the.

Table and Graph

	2015/2016 FY	Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
		Budget 2017/18	Budget 2017/18	Budget 2018/19

	Budget-16/17	Budget 2017/18	Budget 2017/18	Budget 2018/19
Grant Income	276 841 058	244 988 343	224 139 000	230 290 000
Own Income	61 870 875	74 000 153	69 224 282	73 202 588
Total	338 711 933	318 988 496	293 363 282	303 492 588

Growth in revenue by main revenue source

In line with the formats prescribed by the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, capital transfers and contributions are excluded from the operating revenue, as inclusion of these revenue sources would distort the calculation of the operating surplus/deficit.

The main revenue source for the municipality is grants of which also includes grants that are conditional.

Operating grants and transfers totals R195 million in the 2017/18 financial year and steadily decreased to R171 million by 2018/19 and increase to R175 million for the 2019/20 financial years.

Operating Transfers and Grant Receipts

The rates and tariff revision are undertaken after consideration of different factors relevant to the geographic spread of the municipality. The following were considered during the tariff and rates increase; local economic conditions, cost drivers, affordability of services and poverty and indigents. As the municipality is not profit driven, the breakeven of costs and revenue will be an acceptable ratio unlike providing service at a loss and an ever increasing debtor's book which will be close to impossible and costly to collect due to culture of non- payment though some drives will be undertaken to revitalize our consumers to pay for what they are using.

The current challenge facing the municipality is collection of revenue from households from property rates which the municipality has implemented as required by the Municipal Property Rates Act (MPRA). The collection of property rates as required by MPRA might bear some fruits as the department of rural development has promised to pay their annual bills as the municipality is currently developing the supplementary valuation to address the challenge that was encountered with regards to separation of land and improvements. The development of new valuation roll which was implemented from the July 2016 has its own challenges as market values of the properties have been pushed high based on valuation practices and that has deepened resistance from communities in terms of payment of their bills. Exemptions and rebates currently proves to be the only means of softening communities that are at loggerheads with the municipality due to sky-rocketing increases compared to prior years.

The budget for property rates for the 2017/18 financial year is budgeted at R24 462 882 million and the 2018/19 financial year the budget is stable at R25,9 million a result of the discussions that are currently underway in terms of the approach to the billing for property rates. In consideration of the rural setting of the municipality where most land is in full control of the traditional authorities the municipality found it difficult to bill households and even government properties on communal land.

The National Treasury has urged all municipalities to ensure that tariff structures are cost reflective by 2014 of which it's a challenge that the municipality is unable to meet as outlined above.

A tariff increase of 0% from 1 July 2017 will be applicable for property rates and 6% for other revenue streams or own revenue sources. Electricity tariffs will be increased according to NERSA tariff increase which possess a threat to the sustainability of electricity function due to increases allowed for Eskom and municipalities.

Property Rates :

The following were considered during the tariff and rates increase; local economic conditions, cost drivers, affordability of services and poverty and indigents. As the municipality is not profit driven, the breakeven of costs and revenue will be an acceptable ratio unlike providing service at a loss and an ever increasing debtor's book which will be close to impossible and costly to collect due to non payment.

The current challenge facing the municipality is collection of revenue from households from property rates which the municipality has implemented as required by the Municipal Property Rates Act (MPRA). The collection of property rates as required by MPRA might bear some fruits as the department of rural development has promised to pay their annual bills as the municipality is currently developing the supplementary valuation to address the challenge that was encountered with regards to separation of land and improvements. The development of new valuation roll which was implemented from the July 2016 has its own challenges as market values of the properties have been pushed high based on valuation practices and that has deepened resistance from communities in terms of payment of their bills. Exemptions and rebates currently proves to be the only means of softening communities that are at loggerheads with the municipality due to sky-rocketing increases compared to prior years.

Therefore the budget for property rates for the 2017/18 financial year is budgeted at **R24 , 4 million** as it is stable from last year 's budget and the outer years the budget is at **R25,9 million** and **R 27,4 million** a result of the discussions that are currently underway in terms of the approach to the billing for property rates. In consideration of the rural setting of the municipality where most land is in full control of the traditional authorities the municipality found it difficult to bill households and even government properties on communal land.

Electricity:

The Electricity revenue for 2016/17 was **R 26,0 million** and for draft budget 2017/18 is at **R 26,0 million** the budget shows stable from last year's budget. Electricity tariffs will be increased according to NERSA tariff increase which possess a threat to the sustainability of electricity function due to increases allowed for Eskom and municipalities.

Municipality electrify more villages. The free basic electricity of 50kwh per month is provided to each household who qualify the definition of indigent.

Water and sanitation

Municipality is not a water authority as a result the services belongs to the Capricorn district municipality, therefore Capricorn district municipality took over services charges both water and sanitation. Therefore there is a zero budget in municipal budget for 2017/18 financial year.

Refuse:

The Refuse for 2016/17 budget was **R0.424 million** and for 2017/18 financial is **R1,8 million**, it increases by 6 per cent and also the service level agreement will be signed with all sector department and businesses for waste collection.

Traffic services:

The municipal traffic services for 2016/17 was **R 4,2 million** and for Annual budget 2017/18 is at **R 3,7 million**, it shows a decreases because of 80/20 per cent share with department of Transport, therefore the municipality relies that at the end of financial year municipality would not collect **R 4,2 million**.

Fine

The municipal fine budget for 2016/17 was **R 1,7 million** and draft budget for 2017/18 is at **R 0.780 million**

Other income:

The municipal other income for 2016/17 was at **R 2,7 million** and for draft annual budget 2017/18 is at **R 13,8 million**, it shows an increase because of mor site will be sold during 201718 financial year.

GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

The municipality expects the following grants as per DORA: Conditional and unconditional grant.

Conditional grant are as follows:







-  Municipal finance grant
-  Municipal infrastructure grant
-  INEP
-  EPWP
-  Municipal demarcation transition grant
-  National skills fund grant

Table:

OPERATING GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
	Budget	Budget	Budget
	2016/17	201718	2018/19
Decription			
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT GRANT	2 533 000	2 533 000	2 533 000
MUNICIPAL DEMAXARTION TRANSITION GRA	3 044 000	-	-
NATIONAL SKILLS FUND GRANT (NSFG)	20 098 343	-	-
EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGR INTERGRA	1 562 000	-	-
CDM GRANTS	4 550 000	-	-
SUBTOTAL OPERATING GRANTS AND SUBSI	30 237 343	2 533 000	2 533 000
CAPITAL GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES			
MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (MIG)	45 090 000	47 575 000	50 198 000
MUNICIPAL ELECTRIFICATION (DME)	7 000 000	7 000 000	7 000 000
TRANSFER FROM AGANANG	-	-	-
TOTAL	52 090 000	54 575 000	57 198 000
TOTAL GRANTS	82 327 343	57 108 000	59 731 000

Unconditional grant

 Equitable share

Table:

OPERATING GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
	Budget	Budget	Budget
	2016/17	201718	2018/19
Decription			
EQUITABLE SHARE	161 111 000	167 031 000	170 559 000
TOTAL	161 111 000	167 031 000	170 559 000

The total grants for 2017/18 financial year draft budget amounts to **R 244,8 Million** it shows a decrease from last year's budget (**R 276,8 million**) as a result of additional funding from MIG for a good performance on spending of MIG projects. The grant draft budget for outer years has decreased. The decrease is a result of the National skills fund grant that will be discontinued and the lapsing of the MDTG and EPWP which made provision for a single financial year.

1.5 Operating Expenditure

The total operating Annual budget for 2017/18 financial year is estimated to **R 294,5 million** which shows increase from last year ' budget (**R 280,8 million**) .The operating expenditure for the outer years has decrease. The operating expenditure for the outer years has decreased. The decrease is as a result of the skills grant that will be discontinued and the lapsing of the MDTG and EPWP which made provision for a single financial year. The municipality has eliminated spending on non-priority items or activities to give way for service delivery priorities. The operating expenditure includes non- cash item of **R 48,2 million** which causes a deficit as the municipality given the fact that it is rural its unable to absorb these items through tariff setting considering the level of poverty and affordability .

Table and Graph

		Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
		Budget 2017/18	Budget 2017/18	Budget 2018/19
Budget-16/17		Budget 2017/18	Budget 2017/18	Budget 2018/19
Employee cost	94 075 258	101 538 660	108 581 438	116 215 497
Remuneration of Councillors	14 346 958	17 584 020	17 194 902	18 382 645
Bulk purchase	24 300 000	25 758 000	27 303 480	28 941 689
Repairs and maintenance	4 051 528	5 570 955	5 300 098	4 773 876
Depreciation	44 675 251	38 000 000	42 000 000	45 000 000
Other expenses	99 392 074	106 068 361	73 092 714	77 399 347
TOTAL	280 841 069	294 519 996	273 472 632	290 713 053

Further key parameters applied to the Blouberg Municipality's financial framework include the following for the 2017/2018 financial year:

The budgeted allocation for employee related costs for the 2017/18 financial year totals R 101 538 660 which equals 34.5% of the total operating expenditure. Based on the three year collective SALGBC agreement, salary increases have been factored into this budget at a percentage increase of 7 per cent for the 2017/18 financial year. An annual increase of 7 % has been included in the two outer years of the MTREF.

The cost associated with the remuneration of councillors is determined by the Minister of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs in accordance with the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, 1998 (Act 20 of 1998). The most recent proclamation in this regard has been taken into account in compiling the municipality's budget. A six (6) percent is proposed for councillors and 7% for senior managers not affected by the upper limits for senior management.

The provision of debt impairment was considered and budgeted at an amount of R8 million which compared to the 2016/17 adjustment it has increased/decreased by 5.6% as a result of the ever increasing debt book of which some might be costly to collect (The older the debt the more costly it becomes to collect)

As the municipality is not the authority for water, the budget for materials and bulk purchases relates to electricity.

Depreciation

Provision for depreciation and asset impairment has been informed by the Municipality's Asset Management Policy. Depreciation is widely considered a proxy for the measurement of the rate asset consumption. Budget appropriations in this regard total R38 million for the 2017/18 financial and equates to 12.90% of the total operating expenditure the municipality excluded the gravel roads on the provision for depreciation .

Other expenditure comprises of various line items relating to the daily operations of the municipality. This group of expenditure has also been identified as an area in which cost savings and efficiencies can be achieved. Expenditure growth has been limited to 6 per cent for 2017/18 even though the MFMA circular has determined a ceiling at 6.4% given the fact that our inflation targeting of between 3 and 6 percent forecast in terms of actual gives a different picture of more than 6% and shows stabilizing at around 5.7 and during the 2018/19 and 2019/20 financial year.

The Remuneration of councilors is based on 44 Councilors

Bulk Purchase,

The bulk purchase expenditure is mainly expenditure for bulk electricity purchase from Eskom and will increase from **R 24,3** million last year 's budget to **R 25,7** million due to the fact that each and every year municipality electrify more villages . The municipality also provides provision of free basic electricity to those who qualify the definition of indigents. The indigent policy directs that all households earning a collective income of pensioners not exceeding **R 3,400.00** per month classified to fall under needy consumer's category

Operation: Repairs and Maintenance

Aligned to the government's call that priority be given to preserving and maintaining the municipality's current infrastructure, the 2017/18 budget and MTREF provide for growth in the area of asset development and not maintenance as the norm that National Treasury encourage is 8% of operating expenditure but our percentage is way below the percentage that is encouraged . In terms of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, operational repairs and maintenance is not considered a direct expenditure driver but an outcome of certain other expenditures, such as payment of service providers and purchases of materials. Maintenance of networks, municipal buildings and facilities have

been prioritised for the MTREF period even though not enough has been budgeted **due to the fact that our infrastructure networks are not that old or in a state of dilapidation.**

During the compilation of the 2017/18 MTREF operational repairs and maintenance was identified as a strategic imperative owing to the gravel roads that are within the boundaries of the municipality. The total allocation for 2017/18 equates to R5.5 million and continues to grow to R4.5 million and R4.7 million over the MTREF even though is not in line with the norm.

1.3.1 Free Basic Services: Basic Social Services Package

The social package assists households that are poor or face other circumstances that limit their ability to pay for services. To receive these free services the households are required to register in terms of the municipality's Indigent Policy. The target is to register more indigent households during the MTREF, a process must be reviewed annually. Detail relating to free services, cost of free basis services, revenue lost owing to free basic services as well as basic service delivery measurement is contained in MBRR A10 (Basic Service Delivery Measurement). In terms of water provision, the municipality has entered into agreement with the Capricorn District municipality and a commission will be earned from that arrangement even though in terms of their plans the agreement is being phased out as they are preparing to take over the whole function which this might have a bearing on the grade of the municipality as a result of loss of revenue.

The cost of the social package of the registered indigent households is largely financed by national government through the local government equitable share received in terms of the annual Division of Revenue Act and funds from the Capricorn District Municipality for acceleration of free basic water to communities.

Other expenditure	4,	40 000	39 918	54 785	79 977	85 455	85 455	46 297	85 994	56 788	62 024
Loss on disposal of PPE	5		262	518					-	-	-
Total Expenditure		192 714	202 072	220 942	276 692	281 291	281 291	131 653	294 520	278 478	297 947

1.6 Capital Expenditure

The following table shows capital budget:

The appropriation for the development of infrastructure which represents 19% (R 69.5 million) of the total budget and R2.1 million for renewal of assets. In the outer years this amount totals R62,3m, for the 2018/19 and R 61,8m financial year.

Total new assets represent R67.5 million of the total capital budget while the renewal or refurbishment of assets amount to R 2.1 which represent 3% of the total asset budget. Further detail relating to asset classes and proposed capital expenditure is contained in MBRR A9 (Asset Management). In addition to the MBRR Table A9, MBRR Tables SA34a, b, c provides a detailed breakdown of the capital programme relating to new asset construction as required by the new business reform (Mscoa), capital asset renewal as well as operational repairs and maintenance by asset class. Some of the salient projects to be undertaken over the medium-term includes, amongst others:

Senwabarwana Internal Street and Stormwater control	R 13 335 500,00
Indermark Internal Street and Stormwater	R 6 500 000.00
Ben Seraki Sports Complex	R 4 500 000.00
Construction of Mamehlabe Creche'	R 2 000 000,00
Construction of Mokhurumela Creche'	R 2 000 000,00

The total capital draft budget funded by grant is amounting to **R 49, 8 Million** and capital draft budget funded by municipality amounting to **R 19,7 Million** including purchasing of land at Alldays.

Table and Graph:

	Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
	Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year 2018/189	Budget Year 2019/20
Capital Budget	Budget 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Budget 2019/20
New infrastructure Assets	59 318 500	52 277 150	54 993 100
Renewal Infrastructure Assets	2 100 000	2 226 000	2 359 560
Non-Infrastructure	8 150 000	7 787 500	4 426 875
			-
TOTAL	69 568 500	62 290 650	61 779 535

Unspent Grant

Municipality anticipate to have unspent grant amounting to R 1, 5 Million for the 2017/18 financial year on the senwabarwana high mass(budget R1 milion) and kroemhoek internal street (Budget R 6 milion).

Performance indicators for capital budget

- Percentage of households with access to community halls within 10 kilometer radius.
- Percentage of households with access to sports facilities within the 10 kilometer radius.
- Percentage of households with access to pre-school within the 5 kilometer radius.
- Additional internal streets constructed and the number of households benefiting the access roads.
- Renewal of Assets both internal street and Electricity
- Additional cost of infrastructure will provided for municipal additional assets such as furniture, office equipment, upgrading of IT systems at satellite offices etc for day to day administration.

1.7 Investment

The municipality is obliged to put aside a certain amount determined by Eskom for guarantee. Blouberg Municipality made provision of R 3,079,000 for Eskom guarantee and also earn interest on that and also invested R 10 ,000,000 .

Entities sub-total											-		-	-	-
TOTAL INVESTMENTS AND INTEREST	1										13 079		-	-	13 293

1.8 Financial position and summary of medium term revenue and expenditure.

LIM351 Blouberg - Table A6 Budgeted Financial Position

Description	Ref	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Current Year 2016/17				2017/18 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework						
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year +1 2018/19	Budget Year +2 2019/20				
ASSETS															
Current assets															
Cash		14 797	18 523	28 886	28 406	87 358	87 358	59 194	33 079	29 210	33 971				
Call investment deposits	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 000	15 000	18 000				
Consumer debtors	1	3 166	4 032	4 523	7 152	7 152	7 152	7 152	7 581	8 036	8 518				
Other debtors		9 969	6 181	13 865	4 426	4 426	4 426	-	4 426	4 692	4 692				

Current portion of long-term receivables		21 498	18 693	26 225	15 893	15 893	15 893	–	15 893	16 847	16 847
Inventory	2	782	6 805	3 862	1 487	1 487	1 487	1 618	1 618	1 715	1 715
Total current assets		50 213	54 234	77 360	57 365	116 317	116 317	67 964	72 598	75 500	83 743
Non current assets											
Long-term receivables											
Investments		3 089	3 092	3 093	12 171	12 171	12 171	13 403	3 403	3 079	3 079
Investment property											
Investment in Associate										1 005	1 067
Property, plant and equipment	3	822 233	760 633	808 306	855 259	879 614	879 614	920 916	945 282	973	752
Agricultural											
Biological											
Intangible				130							
Other non-current assets											
Total non current assets		825 322	763 725	811 528	867 430	891 785	891 785	934 319	948 686	1 009 052	1 070 831
TOTAL ASSETS		875 535	817 959	888 889	924 795	1 008 102	1 008 102	1 002 283	1 021 283	1 084 552	1 154 575
LIABILITIES											
Current liabilities											
Bank overdraft	1										
Borrowing	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Consumer deposits		0	0								
Trade and other payables	4	36 526	40 470	56 080	17 817	17 817	17 817	2 630	4 288	3 955	4 132
Provisions		4 897	5 346	6 543							

Total current liabilities		41 423	45 817	62 624	17 817	17 817	17 817	2 630	4 288	3 955	4 132
Non current liabilities											
Borrowing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provisions		12 481	13 639	13 796	8 326	8 326	8 326	–	3 231	2 370	2 037
Total non current liabilities		12 481	13 639	13 796	8 326	8 326	8 326	–	3 231	2 370	2 037
TOTAL LIABILITIES		53 905	59 456	76 420	26 143	26 143	26 143	2 630	7 519	6 325	6 169
NET ASSETS	5	821 631	758 504	812 469	898 652	981 959	981 959	999 653	1 013 764	1 078 227	1 148 406
COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY											
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)		821 631	758 504	812 469	898 652	981 959	981 959	999 653	1 013 764	1 078 227	1 148 406
Reserves	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY	5	821 631	758 504	812 469	898 652	981 959	981 959	999 653	1 013 764	1 078 227	1 148 406

1.9 MUNICIPAL PRIORITIES

The municipal priorities change in respect of the target set for the term of the council.

NO	MUNICIPAL PRIORITIES
01.	Enhance Economic Development, Job Creation and Partnerships
02.	Access to Water and Sanitation
03.	Improved and better Roads and Public Transport infrastructure
04.	Human Resource Development
05.	Institutional Development and Financial Sustainability/Sound financial Management and Financial Viability
06.	Access to Sports and Recreational Facilities
07.	Provision of Sustainable, Alternative and Green Energy
08.	Rural Development and Urban Renewal
09.	Healthy and safer Environment and Waste Management
10.	Better Health and Welfare services
11.	Sound Land Use Development Management
12.	Emergency Services and Communication

Provision of Free Basic Services : Basic and social infrastructure needs

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. ELECTRICITY

Electricity is part of life and economic development. This relates to improved living conditions. Electricity is a basic need for communities. The municipality has a license to electrify the area that does not fall under Eskom supply area.

The main objective of Blouberg Local Municipality was to provide electricity to all households by 2014. The Municipality is a licensed electricity distributor and by 2013 all settlements were electrified save for extensions.

The Municipality has thus reached the universal access by providing electricity to all established settlements, save for the extensions. The Hananwa settlement at the top of Blouberg Mountains has also been granted solar energy. Currently the municipality is busy with the electrification of extensions and about 500 houses have been provided with solar geysers in Alldays Speaker Park. The mega solar energy plant has been construction at Zuurbult farm and it supplies solar energy to the nearby power station. The project has diversified energy sources within the Municipality and this will assist in alleviating power outages in the municipal area and the neighboring municipality of Molemole.

3.2 STATUS QUO

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY TO HOUSEHOLDS

All the settlements in the municipality have been supplied with electricity while Hananwa has been supplied with solar energy as it is at the top of the Blouberg Mountains. Currently the municipality is busy electrifying the extensions.

MUNICIPALITY	POPULATION	%	of	% of Households with access to	% of households	

Municipality	Population	Households	Electricity		with no Electricity		2016/17
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2014/15	2015/16	
Blouberg	162 625	99.2%	99,5 %	97 %	0.71%	0,5%	3 %

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

3.3. 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 22 wards to register and update the indigent register as well as a register of all municipal customers.

3.4. Free Basic Alternative Energy(FBEA)

The Municipality provide free basic alternative energy to households that do not have electricity. The municipality provides gels, stoves and solar lamps to these households. Currently 11 villages benefit from this program me.

3.5. CHALLENGES

The Municipality currently has a backlog of 3 % which translates to 1334 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. There is also a challenge of distribution loss in that the funds used in the bulk purchase of electricity are so huge with low return. The challenge of illegal connection exists. There is also shortage of personnel to do meter auditing to determine exactly the cause of distribution loss.

3.6. 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 in the 2016/2017 financial year settlements such as Sesalong, Bognafarm, Schoongezicht, Grootdraai, Papegaai and Towerfontein have been connected. In the 2014/15 FY there was a delay in the implementation of Eskom projects but at these stage contractors have been appointed. The Blouberg Municipality has recently electrified and energized settlements such as Silvermyn, Motadi, Gideon, Diepsloot, and Mongalo. The municipality has enlisted the services of field cashiers to conduct meter auditing exercise to assist in the curbing of illegal connections and distribution loss.

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. The municipality also takes care of storm water control which poses a serious threat to the access roads and internal streets.

3.8. STATUS QUO

CLASSIFICATION OF MUNICIPAL MAJOR ROADS

Road Number	Route	Category
N11	Mokopane via Blouberg and Lephallale to Botswana	Nationally

R 521		Provincial
R 572	Alldays to Maastroom	Provincial
Road Number	Route	Category
R 561	N11 to Maastroom	Provincial
D 3325	Ga-Moleele to Harris which via Gemarke	Provincial
D 3270	Springfield to Vergelegen	Provincial
D 3278	Buffelshoek Clinic via Bahananwa Tribal Office to Inveraan	Provincial
D 3327	Mashalane to Bull-Bull	Provincial
D 3278	Dalmyne to Bull-Bull	Provincial
D1589, D3297, D3292	De Vrede via Raditshaba to Eldorado	Provincial
D1200, D688, D2657	Dendron via Makgato to N1 (Botlokwa)	Provincial
D1468	Puraspan to Indermark	Provincial
D 3330, D3474, D3440	Ga Moleele, GaDikgale, GaLetswalo, Raweshi, Pollen, Mons, Swartz to Driekoppies	Provincial

D3275-D3287	Windhoek to Eldorado	Provincial
D3322	Blouberg health centre via Bahananwa Tribal Office to Buffelshoek	Provincial

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 program 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 stormwater facilities are very poor. Most of the 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 35 kilometers 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 605 km 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.

3.9. 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 access roads and internal streets are not paved or tarred as the municipality lacks enough funds to implement the project.

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.

3.10. 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 Public Works and Roads must also allocate sufficient funds to create an impact on the backlog for the provincial roads.

The re-gravelling and maintenance of some internal streets service was outsourced to external service providers as a pilot.

To date areas such as Mokhurumela which had large sand streets are accessible as a result of the project. The other areas where there was bad access streets and roads such as Inveraan are accessible. The municipality has also purchased the low bed truck to transport its plant and machinery to improve on the turnaround time to respond to challenges.

BLOUBERG MUNICIPALITY UPGRADING:GRAVEL TO TAR							
ROUTE PARTICULARS					GROWTH AREAS		
PRIORITY	ROAD NO.	ROADS PARTICULARS	APPROXIMATE LENGTH (km)	LOCAL 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, retail development and administrative

2	D1200, D688, D2657	Dendron Makgato (Botlokwa) to via N1	35	Molemole, Blouberg	Dendron (Mogwadi)	District	SDR, Agriculture, Tourism
3	D1468	Puraspan Indermark to	10	Blouberg	Avon/ Puraspan	Local	Farming, retail development and linkage with Makhado Municipality
4	D 3330, D3474, D3440	Ga Moleele, GaDikgale, GaLetswalo, Raweshi, Pollen, Mons, Swartz to Driekoppies	30	Blouberg	Senwabar wana	Local	Major Link
5	D3275- D3287	Windhoek to Eldorado	38	Blouberg	Eldorado	Local	Farming, administrativ e and major access
6	D3322	Blouberg health centre via Bahananwa Tribal Office to Buffelshoek	12	Blouberg	Senwabar wana	Local	Major Access

3.11. 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, Lephallale, Steilloop 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, Steilloop
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

Mamehlabe	The rank is informal	It covers surrounding villages and links with Tibane taxi rank to Polokwane

3.12. PUBLIC TRANSPORT CHALLENGES

The challenge with the municipal public transport is that it is only available between 06H00 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 area such as Avon, Vivo, Buffelshoek, Windhoek and Harris which remains a challenge. Disputes over operating routes occasionally occur resulting in conflicts among taxi associations.

3.13. 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 06H00 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)

3.14. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

The main offices for traffic management are in Senwabarwana. A new traffic station has been constructed and operationalized at Senwabarwana and the services are rendered from the new traffic station. The municipality has rolled out the traffic management services to Alldays and Eldorado, as part of the decentralization of services. The learners' licenses classes are conducted from both Alldays

and Eldorado offices. The Alldays traffic office covers Vivo in Ward 12, ward 17 and 18. The Eldorado office covers both areas of ward 15, 16 and 21. The Alldays traffic office controls traffic to and from Zimbabwe, Musina, Venetia Mine, Botswana, Swartwater and surrounding villages.

STATUS OF TRAFFIC CENTRES

LOCATION	STATUS	SERVICE
Senwabarwana: Main offices	The centre provides all services and serves as the main office of the municipality.	Fully operational
Eldorado: Satellite office	The traffic service is amongst municipal services decentralized to the Eldorado satellite office.	Semi-operational
Alldays: Satellite office	The traffic service is amongst municipal services decentralized to the Alldays satellite office.	semi –operational

3.15. TRAFFIC SERVICES CHALLENGES

The main challenge remains the road conditions within the municipal area, which pose a threat to the conditions of the vehicles. Other nodal points such as Tolwe, Harris which and Laanglagte are not covered by traffic offices, and as a result, less service is provided to those nodal points. Another factor is the traffic congestion within Senwabarwana town, which results in traffic delays and possible accidents.

3.16. TRAFFIC SERVICES INTERVENTIONS

The challenge related to state of roads could be solved by the development of a road master plan by the Infrastructure Development and Engineering services department in line with the Integrated Transport Plan, which includes re-gravelling, de-bushing and tarring. Traffic congestion could be reduced by establishing a holding area for taxis after off-loading commuters.

3.17. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING OF VEHICLES

The main offices for the registration and licensing of vehicles are in Senwabarwana. The municipality has rolled the service out to Alldays and Eldorado, as part of the decentralization of services plan. The Alldays driver-learner testing centre (DLTC) covers Vivo in Ward 12, ward 17 and 18. The Eldorado office covers both areas of ward 15, 16 and 20.

STATUS OF DRIVER-LEARNER TESTING CENTRES

LOCATION	STATUS	SERVICE
Senwabarwana: main offices	The centre provides all services including driver testing centre and testing of vehicles, and serves as the main office of the municipality.	Fully operational
Eldorado: satellite office	The centre is amongst municipal services decentralized to the Eldorado satellite office, which provides for learners licensed tests, registration of vehicles and issuing of car discs.	Service to be fully operational without vehicle testing and driver testing.
Alldays: satellite office	The centre is amongst municipal services decentralized to the Eldorado satellite office. which provides for learners license tests, registration of vehicles and issuing of car discs?	Service to be fully operational without vehicle testing and driver testing.

3.18. LICENSING AND VEHICLE REGISTRATION SERVICE CHALLENGES

The main challenge remains the road conditions within the municipal area, which will make it difficult to open a driver-testing centre at Eldorado (no tar road). Another challenge is the informal operations of the driving schools within the municipality and the high charges for testing of the students. Other nodal points such as Tolwe, Harris which, Inveraan and Laanglagte are not covered by services, and as a result, law enforcement service is provided to those nodal points. Another factor is the traffic congestion

within Senwabarwana town, which results in traffic delays and possible accidents. At times it makes it difficult to tests the learners on the road.

3.19. LICENSING AND VEHICLE REGISTRATION SERVICE INTERVENTIONS

The problem related to the informal driving schools could be resolved by establishing a driving schools' forum and training of the schools for efficient management of their schools. The challenge related to state of roads and road markings could be solved by the development of a road master plan by the Infrastructure Development and Engineering services department.

The municipality has constructed the new structure for licensing and vehicle registration to solve the challenge of space.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

3.21. STATUS QUO

The Municipality has developed and adopted an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) in 2008. The plan was revised in the 2013\14 financial year. 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 fourteen 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 transfer station at Taaibosch is complete. 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	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	BACKLOG ITO OF VILLAGES WITHIN THE
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			WARD
1	0		11
2	0		7
3	0		6
4	0		9
5	0		7
6	0		5
7	0		6
8	1 DILAENENG	1021	6
9	0		6
10	1 AVON UP TO DIKGOMO	2979	0
11	0		6
12	2. INDERMARK UP TO DIKGOMONG	2136	0
13	2 (BURGERUGHT AND MOTLANA)	554	5
14	0		7
15	2 (KROMHOEK AND DEVREDE)	3650	0
16	0		5
17	2 (GROOTPAN AND LONGDEN)	1200	6
18	2 (TAAIBOSCH AND ALLDAYS)	2967	0
19	2 (SENWABARWANA TOWN, DESMOND PARK, EXTENSION 5, WITTEN.	4037	0
20	0	0	8
21	0	0	10
22	0	0	5
TOTAL	14	18544 of 41 416 households	109 (24 679 households)

THE TABLE BELOW REFLECTS WARD WASTE REMOVAL SERVICE ROLL OUT IN THE MUNICIPALITY

WARD	AVAILABLE	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	BACKLOG
01	1 (RAWESHI) INCLUDING MINING AREA	165	10
11	1 (MACHABA)	1670	0
16	1 (ELDORADO)	1234	7
19	2 (SENWABARWANA TOWN, DESMOND PARK, EXTENSION 5, WITTEN.	4037	0
21	1 (TOLWE)	20	9
TOTAL		3089	

3.22. 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 Senwabarwana land fill site is completed and operational and waste is being dumped in the land fill 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. The Department of Environmental Affairs has trained officials to enforce both by-laws and Environmental Acts around the municipal jurisdictional area which will ease the situation of non-compliance by the regulated community.

3.23. INTERVENTIONS

Blouberg Municipality renders the refuse removal service in 14 settlements with the, households serviced standing at **18 544 (45%)**. The backlog is **22 872 (55%)**. 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 is 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 number of municipal EPWP participants has increased from 140 to 175 in the 2014\15 financial year and such number will either be sustained or increased in subsequent years.

The program me is augmented by the integration of EPWP and Community Works Program me. Such general workers are used to clean settlements, roads, cemeteries and any other work identified by members of the community.

Another intervention is through partnerships with private stakeholders. Currently the Municipality has a partnership with PEACE Foundation to deal with waste management issues. A Recycling, Reduce and Re-Use initiative is being implemented at Alldays and Senwabarwana. Fifty (50) drums have been mounted in both Senwabarwana and Alldays as a form of mitigating littering from the regulated community. A total of **18 544 (45%)** households receive household collection on weekly basis during 2014/15. The municipality is currently experiencing backlog of **22 872 (55%)** households from various settlements that are not saturated with population growth.

3.24. WATER PROVISION

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

3.25. 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). The municipality is dependent on underground water source as there are no dams to assist with the water provisioning.

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. Capricorn District Municipality as the WSA implements water projects on the local municipality's behalf. Currently 72% of the households within the Blouberg municipal area have access to water at the level of RDP standard, with only a backlog of 28%. 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. The water quality in the municipality has not attained blue drop status.

The district should strive for the attainment of the status.

3.26. 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.

3.27. 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.

3.28. 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 Glenfirness (Blouberg) Dam, which already has infrastructure that needs to be upgraded as it has now aged. The Glenfirness (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.

3.29. SANITATION

3.30. 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.

3.31. 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)

3.32. INTERVENTIONS

The district municipality has increased the sanitation budget for 2015\16 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, as well as fast developing areas such as Witten. Furthermore, provision has been planned for new settlements such as Tolwe whose general plan is to be approved by the office of the Surveyor-General. 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 program me,

Other forms of intervention in the provision of sanitation is the provision of low cost housing by CoGHSTA and such provision is accompanied by the inclusion of VIP toilets.

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 (Bo Birwa) and Tlhonasedimong.

4.1.1 SOIL AND GEOLOGY

The Environmental Potential Atlas of Southern Africa (ENPAT) classifies soil types in terms of their agricultural potential. In the municipality there are three types of soils and they differ with regard to their agricultural potential.

1. High Potential Soils- These types of soil is suitable for agricultural development and it is found in the areas along Blouberg mountains and Mogalakwena river. It is good for crop farming and livestock grazing.
2. Moderate Potential Soils-The soils are moderate and often used for subsistence farming and are found in the southern and eastern part of the municipality
3. Low Potential Soils-The soil is not suitable for agricultural development because they have very low clay content and they are widespread in the north- eastern and southern parts of the municipality

4.2. CHALLENGES

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.

Alien Plant and Animals

There is a prevalence of alien plant in most of the areas of the municipality. The most affected areas are found in the ward 20,05,06, 16, and 13.

The prevalence is coupled with the increase in the alien animals in the form of donkeys. These animals destroy the vegetation where ever they exist.

- 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 Lang Jan, Malebogo 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.

4.3. 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, DWA 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

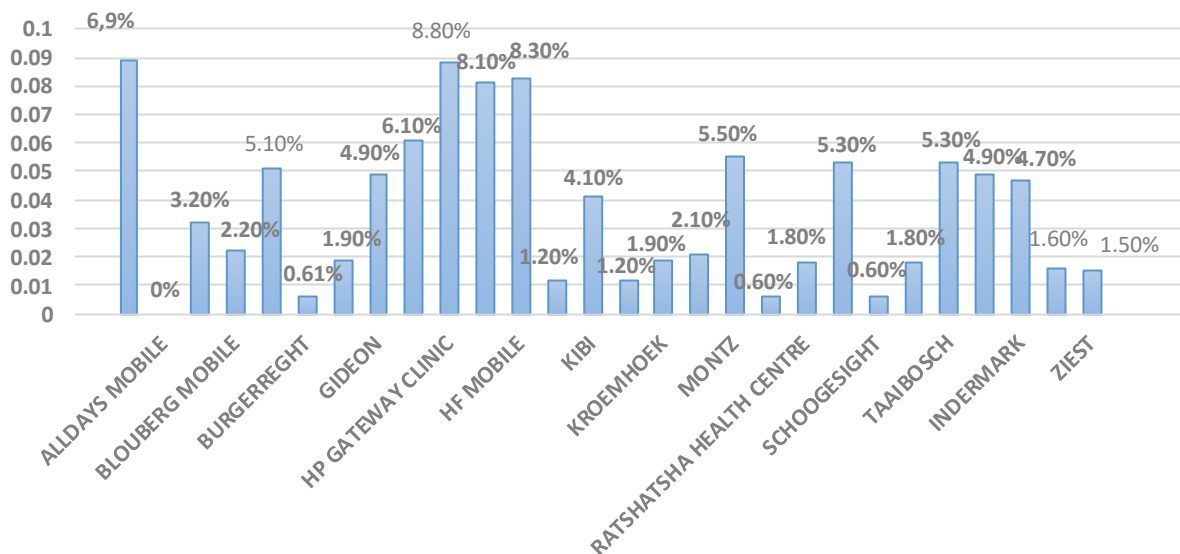
There are 25 clinics, with inclusion of Rosenkrantz and Ngwanallela clinics from former Aganang Local Municipality, two health centres and one hospital. Of the 25 clinics 22 not a single clinic operates for 24 hours. There is high number of people with chronic diseases in the municipality and the HIV/AIDS

infection rate is also average. For the quarter ending December 2015 all the clinics including Helen Franz hospital the total number that tested positive was 577 with the highest number recorded by Helen Franz hospital and Alldays clinic having 44 followed by Seakamela clinic with 53.

The lowest number recorded was Alldays mobile with zero followed by Sadu and Goedetrou with 02. 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. Helen Franz is the only hospital in the municipality while Ratšhaatšhaa and Blouberg are health centres. There is a backlog of about seven clinics and one hospital in the municipality as there are some wards with no clinic.

5.1.2 HIV INFECTION STATUS.

HIV PREVALENCE RATE IN PERCENTAGE OCT-MAR 2017



5.1.3 NORMS AND STANDARD

The walking distance for one person to walk to the nearest health facility should be five kilometers.

In case the radius is outside the area mobile clinic services is provided. All the clinics in the municipality provide the ARVs to the patients.

5.2.4 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.

The ambulances response time to calls leaves much to be desired. There is shortage of ambulance vehicles.

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

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

Patients have to wait for a long time to be attended by the doctors.

There is shortage of transport in the afternoons travelling to the hospital.

People still pay lot of money for the transport to Helen Franz hospital.

There is shortage of six clinics in the municipality at Tolwe, Milbank, Senwabarwana, Mamoleka and Dilaeneng village.

5.2.3 INTERVENTIONS

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

Burgerugh and Schoongezicht clinics have been upgraded by the Department of Health while a new clinic is planned for construction 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 2000 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. The department allocated 600 housing units for the 2016/2017 financial year and allocation was done in all the 22 wards. There is still a challenge of incomplete RDP structures in some wards. For the financial year under review Tolwe was allocated only 50 housing units and they are under construction.

5.2.2 CHALLENGES

Poor workmanship, the non-completion of low cost housing units 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. There are still pockets of incomplete housing units in some wards.

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 186 primaries and 84 secondary schools in the Blouberg area. The circuit offices are six and currently the district office which is under construction in Senwabarwana has been abandoned by the contractor and the department is doing nothing about the matter. 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 5ave makeshift pre-schools structures. There are a total of 131 registered ECD centers of which 45 are standard structures and there is a backlog of 83 centers

5.3.2. LEARNERS ENROLMENT

5.3.3. EDUCATION LEVEL

EDUCATION	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	836	1200	2036
SOME PRIMARY	1214	1028	2241
COMPLETED PRIMARY	692	751	1443
SOME SECONDARY	7636	9077	16713
GRADE 12	3286	4793	8079
HIGHER EDUCATION	618	960	1578

5.3.4. NORMS AND STANDARDS

The teacher learner ratio according to the departmental norms and standards is 1: 40 for the primary schools and 1: 35 for the secondary schools.

The total walking distance to and from the school is 10 kilometers.

The learners who reside outside the determined radius are provided with scholar transport and bicycles.

Every learner has access to minimum set of textbooks.

5.3.5. PRESCHOOLS

WARD	AVAILABLE	BACKLOG
1	2	9
2	2	5

3	2	4
4	4	4
5	4	4
6	4	2
7	1	5
8	1	6
9	1	5
10	1	1
11	0	6
12	0	2
13	3	4
14	2	5
15	2	0
16	2	3
17	3	6
18	2	0
19	3	0
20	4	4
21	3	5
22	2	3
TOTAL	43	75

5.3.6. CHALLENGES

The major challenge is the distance 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 educators. There are storm damaged schools in the municipality and some have been fixed while others are not.

There is shortage of classrooms, learning material and furniture in some schools. There is also a challenge of overcrowding in some schools. There are few registered ECD centers in the municipality and lots of them are operating in the substandard structures. The funding for the ECD centers is a challenge as the communities are responsible for the funding and remuneration of careers.

Some areas require the building of schools. The old dilapidated structures like Matsuokwane, Mphengwa, Letswatla primary, Rasekhuta, Kgalushi and Makangwane schools require new structures. Selowe Primary in Silvermyn is complete. Some schools have been blown away by the storms.

The scholar transport remains a challenge for some learners resulting in them walking for long distances to schools. There is a challenge of high drop out of school in some areas. There is also higher failure rate in some schools. There is a challenge of teenage pregnancy in schools.

5.3.7 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 through 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 affect the desired intervention. The construction of new structures at Montz secondary and Matthews Phosa secondary school in Senwabarwana is almost complete.

The municipality constructed four preschools in the 2014\15 financial year while six preschools are under construction in the 2015\16 financial year. Of the six preschools under construction four are funded by the Municipal Infrastructure Grant while two are funded from municipal generated revenue. De Beers Consolidated Mines contributed two preschools at Siaz and Grootpan through the implementation of its Social and Labour Plan.

The following are interventions for bettering provision of education:

Building of additional classrooms and new schools

Training of educators in content and methodology.

Conducting of winter enrichment classes

Registration of the unregistered ECDs

Provision of scholar transport and nutrition programme

Provision of mobile classrooms

1.4 ANNUAL TABLES

LIM351 Blouberg - Table A1 Budget Summary

Description	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Current Year 2016/17				2017/18 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year +1 2018/19	Budget Year +2 2019/20
R thousands										
<u>Financial Performance</u>										
Property rates	14 152	14 985	20 289	21 918	24 463	24 463	23 339	24 463	25 931	27 486
Service charges	12 610	17 100	16 892	26 424	26 424	26 424	11 030	27 800	29 536	31 043
Investment revenue	1 116	1 040	1 504	1 158	1 158	1 158	775	1 500	1 272	1 348
Transfers recognised - operational	104 108	122 143	152 320	189 719	191 719	191 719	136 427	195 153	171 943	175 602
Other own revenue	8 452	7 406	31 945	12 745	9 825	9 825	6 015	20 237	11 223	13 020

Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	140 438	162 673	222 951	251 965	253 590	253 590	177 585	269 153	239 905	248 500
Employee costs	66 223	69 842	77 443	94 375	94 075	94 075	56 096	101 539	108 693	116 440
Remuneration of councillors	11 633	12 139	12 906	14 247	14 347	14 347	8 877	17 584	17 195	18 383
Depreciation & asset impairment	49 026	51 686	31 712	48 675	44 675	44 675	–	38 000	42 000	45 000
Finance charges	–	–	372	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Materials and bulk purchases	18 917	21 208	28 794	28 561	28 381	28 381	17 657	31 329	32 604	33 716
Transfers and grants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenditure	46 915	47 197	69 716	90 834	99 813	99 813	49 023	106 068	77 986	84 409
Total Expenditure	192 714	202 072	220 942	276 692	281 291	281 291	131 653	294 520	278 478	297 947
Surplus/(Deficit)	(52 276)	(39 399)	2 008	(24 727)	(27 701)	(27 701)	45 932	(25 367)	(38 573)	(49 447)
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial and District)	36 611	48 104	51 962	58 294	85 122	85 122	59 676	49 836	52 196	54 688
Contributions recognised - capital & contributed assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	(15 665)	8 705	53 970	33 566	57 421	57 421	105 608	24 468	13 624	5 241
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	(15 665)	8 705	53 970	33 566	57 421	57 421	105 608	24 468	13 624	5 241
Capital expenditure & funds sources										
Capital expenditure	33 971	45 249	80 664	69 668	94 023	94 023	41 302	69 569	62 291	61 780
Transfers recognised - capital	32 462	41 339	49 669	56 075	82 319	82 319	37 114	49 836	52 196	54 688
Public contributions & donations	–	–	19 462	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borrowing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Internally generated funds	1 509	3 910	11 534	13 594	11 704	11 704	4 188	19 733	10 094	7 091
Total sources of capital funds	33 971	45 249	80 664	69 668	94 023	94 023	41 302	69 569	62 291	61 780
Financial position										
Total current assets	50 213	54 234	77 360	57 365	116 317	116 317	67 964	72 598	75 500	83 743
									1 009	1 070
Total non current assets	825 322	763 725	811 528	867 430	891 785	891 785	934 319	948 686	052	831
Total current liabilities	41 423	45 817	62 624	17 817	17 817	17 817	2 630	4 288	3 955	4 132
Total non current liabilities	12 481	13 639	13 796	8 326	8 326	8 326	–	3 231	2 370	2 037
Community wealth/Equity	821 631	758 504	812 469	898 652	981 959	981 959	999 653	1 013	1 078	1 148

								764	227	406
Cash flows										
Net cash from (used) operating	46 410	48 975	91 054	76 366	108 588	108 588	87 428	67 545	65 451	68 531
				(69)				(69)	(62)	(61)
Net cash from (used) investing	(33 963)	(45 249)	(80 664)	668)	(94 023)	(94 023)	(64 001)	569)	291)	780)
Net cash from (used) financing	–	–	(26)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	14 797	18 523	28 886	35 103	101 923	101 923	82 620	43 079	46 240	52 991
Cash backing/surplus reconciliation										
Cash and investments available	17 886	21 615	31 979	40 577	99 529	99 529	72 597	46 482	47 289	55 050
Application of cash and investments	36 390	45 560	77 267	31 005	29 784	29 784	(1 224)	1 744	1 011	2 434
Balance - surplus (shortfall)	(18 504)	(23 945)	(45 289)	9 572	69 745	69 745	73 821	44 738	46 278	52 616
Asset management										
Asset register summary (WDV)	821 690	815 862	760 633	855 259	880 264	879 614	945 282	945 282	990 098	1 067 752

Depreciation	49 026	51 686	–	48 675	44 675	44 675	38 000	38 000	42 000	45 000
Renewal of Existing Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 100	2 226	2 360
Repairs and Maintenance	1 008	1 895	5 525	4 561	4 081	4 081	5 571	5 571	5 300	4 774
<u>Free services</u>										
Cost of Free Basic Services provided	8	8	351	472	472	472	500	500	529	560
Revenue cost of free services provided	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000
<u>Households below minimum service level</u>										
Water:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation/sewerage:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Energy:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Refuse:	12	12	12	12	12	12	48	48	48	48

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

Functional Classification Description	Ref	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Current Year 2016/17			2017/18 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year +1 2018/19	Budget Year +2 2019/20
R thousand	1									
Revenue - Functional										
<i>Governance and administration</i>		119 729	136 957	193 250	211 385	215 254	215 254	223 588	200 532	207 266
Executive and council		890	–	–	20 098	20 098	20 098	20 098	–	–
Finance and administration		118 839	136 957	193 250	191 287	195 155	195 155	203 489	200 532	207 266
Internal audit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Community and public safety</i>		4 906	7 157	6 225	8 869	10 869	10 869	10 531	4 684	4 972
Community and social		1 000	2 335	1 955	3 058	5 058	5 058	6 112	–	–

services										
Sport and recreation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety		3 906	4 822	4 270	5 811	5 811	5 811	4 419	4 684	4 972
Housing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic and										
environmental services		29 976	44 491	49 495	48 137	69 765	69 765	49 770	50 024	52 841
Planning and development		1 552	1 004	4 592	3 756	556	556	4 680	2 449	2 643
Road transport		28 424	43 487	44 903	44 381	69 209	69 209	45 090	47 575	50 198
Environmental protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trading services		22 439	22 172	25 942	41 867	42 824	42 824	35 100	36 861	38 109
Energy sources		22 102	21 621	25 404	41 329	42 286	42 286	33 220	34 800	35 914
Water management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste water management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste management		337	551	538	538	538	538	1 880	2 061	2 195
Other	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue - Functional	2	177 050	210 777	274 912	310 259	338 712	338 712	318 988	292 101	303 188

Expenditure - Functional	-									
Governance and administration	81 045	84 655	134 495	186 170	189 298	189 298	198 277	184 076	196 862	
Executive and council	34 739	34 910	38 301	63 732	67 771	67 771	74 141	55 083	58 545	
Finance and administration	46 306	49 746	96 195	122 438	121 527	121 527	124 136	128 993	138 317	
Internal audit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Community and public safety	17 394	22 434	26 617	28 250	33 126	33 126	34 186	30 173	31 959	
Community and social services	9 781	12 697	16 241	16 467	21 393	21 393	20 047	15 847	16 613	
Sport and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public safety	7 613	9 736	10 376	11 783	11 733	11 733	14 139	14 326	15 345	
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Economic and environmental services	20 464	17 081	26 268	27 190	23 065	23 065	21 117	22 852	25 522	
Planning and development	8 285	8 495	14 530	13 580	10 155	10 155	11 967	13 278	15 383	
Road transport	12 179	8 586	11 738	13 610	12 910	12 910	9 150	9 574	10 138	

Environmental protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trading services		73 812	77 903	33 563	35 082	35 802	35 802	40 940	41 377	43 605
Energy sources		73 767	77 859	32 545	34 383	35 083	35 083	39 890	40 274	42 447
Water management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste water management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste management		45	43	1 018	699	719	719	1 050	1 103	1 158
Other	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure - Functional	3	192 714	202 072	220 942	276 692	281 291	281 291	294 520	278 478	297 947
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		(15 665)	8 705	53 970	33 566	57 421	57 421	24 469	13 624	5 241

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

Functional Classification Description	Ref	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Current Year 2016/17			2017/18 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year +1 2018/19	Budget Year +2 2019/20
R thousand	1									
Revenue - Functional										
<i>Municipal governance and administration</i>		119	136	193	211	215	215	223	200	207
Executive and council		729	957	250	385	254	254	588	532	266
Mayor and Council		890	–	–	20 098	20 098	20 098	20 098	–	–
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		–								
Finance and administration		890	–	–	20 098	20 098	20 098	20 098	–	–
Administrative and Corporate Support		118 839	136 957	193 250	191 287	195 155	195 155	203 489	200 532	207 266
		275	101	754	282	282	282	148	200	258

<i>Asset Management</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Budget and Treasury Office</i>	118 564	136 856	192 496	191 005	194 873	194 873	203 341	200 332	207 008
<i>Finance</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Fleet Management</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Human Resources</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Information Technology</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Legal Services</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Property Services</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Risk Management</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Security Services</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Supply Chain Management</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Valuation Service</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Internal audit</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Governance Function</i>									
Community and public safety	4 906	7 157	6 225	8 869	10 869	10 869	10 531	4 684	4 972

Community and social services	1 000	2 335	1 955	3 058	5 058	5 058	6 112	-	-
Aged Care									
Agricultural									
Animal Care and Diseases									
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums									
Child Care Facilities									
Community Halls and Facilities	1 000	2 335	1 955	3 058	5 058	5 058	6 112	-	-
Consumer Protection									
Cultural Matters									
Disaster Management									
Education									
Indigenous and Customary Law									
Industrial Promotion									
Language Policy									
Libraries and Archives									
Literacy Programmes									
Media Services									

<i>Museums and Art Galleries</i>								
<i>Population Development</i>								
<i>Provincial Cultural Matters</i>								
<i>Theatres</i>								
<i>Zoo's</i>								
Sport and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Beaches and Jetties</i>								
<i>Casinos, Racing, Gambling, Wagering</i>								
<i>Community Parks (including Nurseries)</i>								
<i>Recreational Facilities</i>								
<i>Sports Grounds and Stadiums</i>								
Public safety	3 906	4 822	4 270	5 811	5 811	5 811	4 419	4 972
<i>Civil Defence</i>								
<i>Cleansing</i>								
<i>Control of Public Nuisances</i>								
<i>Fencing and Fences</i>								
<i>Fire Fighting and Protection</i>								
<i>Licensing and Control of Animals</i>	3 906	4 822	4 270	5 811	5 811	5 811	4 419	4 972

Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing								
Informal Settlements								
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ambulance								
Health Services								
Laboratory Services								
Food Control								
Health Surveillance and Prevention of								
Communicable Diseases including immunizations								
Vector Control								
Chemical Safety								
Economic and environmental services	29 976	44 491	49 495	48 137	69 765	69 765	49 770	50 024
Planning and development	1 552	1 004	4 592	3 756	556	556	4 680	2 449
Billboards							30	32
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDs)								34

<i>Central City Improvement District</i>									
<i>Development Facilitation</i>									
<i>Economic Development/Planning</i>	1 552	1 004	4 592	3 756	556	556	4 650	2 417	2 610
<i>Regional Planning and Development</i>									
<i>Town Planning, Building Regulations and</i>									
<i>Enforcement, and City Engineer</i>									
<i>Project Management Unit</i>									
<i>Provincial Planning</i>									
<i>Support to Local Municipalities</i>									
Road transport	28 424	43 487	44 903	44 381	69 209	69 209	45 090	47 575	50 198
<i>Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking</i>									
<i>Control</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pounds</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Public Transport</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Road and Traffic Regulation</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads	28 424	43 487	44 903	44 381	69 209	69 209	45 090	47 575	50 198
<i>Taxi Ranks</i>									
Environmental protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Biodiversity and Landscape</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Coastal Protection</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Indigenous Forests</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nature Conservation</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pollution Control</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Soil Conservation</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trading services	22 439	22 172	25 942	41 867	42 824	42 824	35 100	36 861	38 109
Energy sources	22 102	21 621	25 404	41 329	42 286	42 286	33 220	34 800	35 914
<i>Electricity</i>	22 102	21 621	25 404	41 329	42 286	42 286	33 220	34 800	35 914
<i>Street Lighting and Signal Systems</i>									
<i>Nonelectric Energy</i>									
Water management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Water Treatment</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Water Distribution</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Water Storage</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste water management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Public Toilets</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Sewerage</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Storm Water Management</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Waste Water Treatment</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Waste management		337	551	538	538	538	1 880	2 061	2 195	
<i>Recycling</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Solid Waste Disposal (Landfill Sites)</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Solid Waste Removal</i>		337	551	538	538	538	1 880	2 061	2 195	
<i>Street Cleaning</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Abattoirs</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Air Transport</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Forestry</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Licensing and Regulation</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Markets</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Tourism</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Revenue - Functional	2	177 050	210 777	274 912	310 259	338 712	338 712	318 988	292 101	303 188

Expenditure - Functional

<i>Municipal governance and administration</i>	81 045	84 655	134 495	186 170	189 298	189 298	198 277	184 076	196 862
Executive and council	34 739	34 910	38 301	63 732	67 771	67 771	74 141	55 083	58 545
<i>Mayor and Council</i>	17 544	18 640	21 833	21 812	21 912	21 912	23 749	23 836	25 422
<i>Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive</i>	17 195	16 270	16 468	41 920	45 859	45 859	50 392	31 248	33 123
Finance and administration	46 306	49 746	96 195	122 438	121 527	121 527	124 136	128 993	138 317
<i>Administrative and Corporate Support</i>	26 730	27 839	32 938	35 596	35 862	35 862	49 583	51 417	55 561
<i>Asset Management</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Budget and Treasury Office</i>	19 575	21 906	63 257	86 842	85 665	85 665	74 553	77 576	82 757
<i>Finance</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Fleet Management</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Human Resources</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Information Technology</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Legal Services</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Property Services</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Risk Management</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Security Services</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Supply Chain Management</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Valuation Service</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal audit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Governance Function</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community and public safety	17 394	22 434	26 617	28 250	33 126	33 126	34 186	30 173	31 959
Community and social services	9 781	12 697	16 241	16 467	21 393	21 393	20 047	15 847	16 613
<i>Aged Care</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Agricultural</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Animal Care and Diseases</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Child Care Facilities</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Community Halls and Facilities</i>	9 781	12 697	16 241	16 467	21 393	21 393	20 047	15 847	16 613
<i>Consumer Protection</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Cultural Matters</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Disaster Management</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Education</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Indigenous and Customary Law</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Industrial Promotion</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Language Policy</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Libraries and Archives</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Literacy Programmes</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Media Services</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Museums and Art Galleries</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Population Development</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Provincial Cultural Matters</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Theatres</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Zoo's</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sport and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Beaches and Jetties</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Casinos, Racing, Gambling, Wagering</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Recreational Facilities</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Sports Grounds and Stadiums</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Public safety</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety	7 613	9 736	10 376	11 783	11 733	11 733	14 139	14 326	15 345
<i>Civil Defence</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cleansing</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Fencing and Fences</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Fire Fighting and Protection</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Licensing and Control of Animals</i>	7 613	9 736	10 376	11 783	11 733	11 733	14 139	14 326	15 345
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Housing</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Informal Settlements</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Ambulance</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Health Services</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Laboratory Services</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Food Control</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Health Surveillance and Prevention of</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Communicable Diseases including immunizations</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vector Control</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chemical Safety</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Economic and environmental services</i>	20 464	17 081	26 268	27 190	23 065	23 065	21 117	22 852	25 522
<i>Planning and development</i>	8 285	8 495	14 530	13 580	10 155	10 155	11 967	13 278	15 383
<i>Billboards</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDs)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Central City Improvement District</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Development Facilitation</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Economic Development/Planning</i>	8 285	8 495	14 530	13 580	10 155	10 155	11 967	13 278	15 383
<i>Regional Planning and Development</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Project Management Unit</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Provincial Planning</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Support to Local Municipalities</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Road transport	-	12 179	8 586	11 738	13 610	12 910	12 910	9 150	9 574	10 138
<i>Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Control</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pounds</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Public Transport</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Roads</i>	-	12 179	8 586	11 738	13 610	12 910	12 910	9 150	9 574	10 138
<i>Taxi Ranks</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Environmental protection</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Biodiversity and Landscape</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Coastal Protection</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Indigenous Forests</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nature Conservation</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pollution Control</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Soil Conservation</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trading services	-	73 812	77 903	33 563	35 082	35 802	35 802	40 940	41 377	43 605
Energy sources	-	73 767	77 859	32 545	34 383	35 083	35 083	39 890	40 274	42 447

<i>Electricity</i>	-	73 767	77 859	32 545	34 383	35 083	35 083	39 890	40 274	42 447
<i>Street Lighting and Signal Systems</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nonelectric Energy</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Water Treatment</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Water Distribution</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Water Storage</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste water management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Public Toilets</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sewerage</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Storm Water Management</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Waste Water Treatment</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste management	-	45	43	1 018	699	719	719	1 050	1 103	1 158
<i>Recycling</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Solid Waste Disposal (Landfill Sites)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Solid Waste Removal</i>	-	45	43	1 018	699	719	719	1 050	1 103	1 158
<i>Street Cleaning</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abattoirs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air Transport		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensing and Regulation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Markets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tourism		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure - Functional	3	192 714	202 072	220 942	276 692	281 291	281 291	294 520	278 478	297 947
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		(15 665)	8 705	53 970	33 566	57 421	57 421	24 469	13 624	5 241

LIM351 Blouberg - Table A3 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)

Vote Description R thousand	Ref	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Current Year 2016/17			2017/18 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year +1 2018/19	Budget Year +2 2019/20
Revenue by Vote	1									
Vote 1 - Executive and council		890	–	–	20 098	20 098	20 098	20 098	–	–
Vote 2 - Finance and Administration		118 839	136 957	193 250	191 287	195 155	195 155	203 489	200 532	207 266
Vote 3 - Community services		1 000	2 335	1 955	3 058	5 058	5 058	6 112	–	–
Vote 4 - Public and Safety		3 906	4 822	4 270	5 811	5 811	5 811	4 419	4 684	4 972
Vote 5 - Waste management		337	551	538	538	538	538	1 880	2 061	2 195
Vote 6 - Technical administration and Trading services		22 102	21 621	25 404	41 329	42 286	42 286	33 220	34 800	35 914
Vote 7 - Roads and Transport		28 424	43 487	44 903	44 381	69 209	69 209	45 090	47 575	50 198

Vote 8 - Planning and development		1 552	1 004	4 592	3 756	556	556	4 680	2 449	2 643
Total Revenue by Vote	2	177 050	210 777	274 912	310 259	338 712	338 712	318 988	292 101	303 188
<u>Expenditure by Vote to be appropriated</u>	1									
Vote 1 - Executive and council		34 739	34 910	38 301	63 732	67 771	67 771	74 141	55 083	58 545
Vote 2 - Finance and Administration		46 306	49 746	96 195	122 438	121 527	121 527	124 136	128 993	138 317
Vote 3 - Community services		9 781	12 697	16 241	16 467	21 393	21 393	20 047	15 847	16 613
Vote 4 - Public and Safety		7 613	9 736	10 376	11 783	11 733	11 733	14 139	14 326	15 345
Vote 5 - Waste management		45	43	1 018	699	719	719	1 050	1 103	1 158
Vote 6 - Technical administration and Trading services		73 767	77 859	32 545	34 383	35 083	35 083	39 890	40 274	42 447
Vote 7 - Roads and Transport		12 179	8 586	11 738	13 610	12 910	12 910	9 150	9 574	10 138
Vote 8 - Planning and development		8 285	8 495	14 530	13 580	10 155	10 155	11 967	13 278	15 383
Vote 9 - [NAME OF VOTE 9]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vote 10 - [NAME OF VOTE 10]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure by Vote	2	192 714	202 072	220 942	276 692	281 291	281 291	294 520	278 478	297 947
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	2	(15 665)	8 705	53 970	33 566	57 421	57 421	24 469	13 624	5 241

LIM351 Blouberg - Table A3 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)A

Vote Description	Ref	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Current Year 2016/17			2017/18 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year +1 2018/19	Budget Year +2 2019/20
R thousand										
Revenue by Vote	1									
Vote 1 - Executive and council		890	-	-	20 098	20 098	20 098	20 098	-	-
1,1 - mayor and council		-								
1,2 - Municipal manager		890	-	-	20 098	20 098	20 098	20 098	-	-

Vote 2 - Finance and Administration

2,1 - Administrative and Corporate Support

2,3 - Budget and Treasury Office

2,4 - Finance

2,5 - Fleet Management

2,6 - Human Resources

2,7 - Information Technology

2,8 - Legal Services

Vote 3 - Community services

118 839	136 957	193 250	191 287	195 155	195 155	203 489	200 532	207 266	
275	101	754	282	282	282	148	200	258	
118 564	136 856	192 496	191 005	194 873	194 873	203 341	200 332	207 008	
1 000	2 335	1 955	3 058	5 058	5 058	6 112	-	-	

3,1 - Community and other social services	1 000	2 335	1 955	3 058	5 058	5 058	6 112	-	-
3,2 - Community Halls and Facilities									
3,3 - Disaster Management									
3,4 - Animal Care and Diseases									
3,5 - Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums									
3,6 - Libraries and Archives									
3,7 - Literacy Programmes									
3,8 - Community Parks (including Nurseries)									
3,9 - Recreational Facilities									
3.10 - Sports Grounds and Stadiums									
Vote 4 - Public and Safety	3 906	4 822	4 270	5 811	5 811	5 811	4 419	4 684	4 972
4,1 - Civil Defence									
4,2 - Cleansing									
4,3 - Fencing and Fences									
4,4 - Fire Fighting and Protection									
4,5 - Licensing and Control of Animals	3 906	4 822	4 270	5 811	5 811	5 811	4 419	4 684	4 972

Vote 5 - Waste management									
5,1 - Recycling									
5,2 - Solid Waste Disposal (Landfill Sites)									
5,3 - Solid Waste Removal									
5,4 - Street Cleaning									
	337	551	538	538	538	538	1 880	2 061	2 195
	337	551	538	538	538	538	1 880	2 061	2 195
Vote 6 - Technical administration and Trading services									
6,1 - Electricity									
	22 102	21 621	25 404	41 329	42 286	42 286	33 220	34 800	35 914
	22 102	21 621	25 404	41 329	42 286	42 286	33 220	34 800	35 914

- 6,2 - Street Lighting and Signal Systems
- 6,3 - Electrical reticulation Network
- Vote 7 - Roads and Transport**
- 7,1 - Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control
- 7,2 - Pounds
- 7,3 - Public Transport
- 7,4 - Roads
- 7,5 - Taxi Ranks

- Vote 8 - Planning and development**
- 8,1 - Billboards
- 8,2 - Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDs)
- 8,3 - Central City Improvement District
- 8,4 - Development Facilitation
- 8,5 - Economic Development/Planning

28 424	43 487	44 903	44 381	69 209	69 209	45 090	47 575	50 198
28 424	43 487	44 903	44 381	69 209	69 209	45 090	47 575	50 198
1 552	1 004	4 592	3 756	556	556	4 680	2 449	2 643
						30	32	34
1 552	1 004	4 592	3 756	556	556	4 650	2 417	2 610

8,6 - Regional Planning and Development 8,7 - Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer 8,8 - Project Management Unit										
Total Revenue by Vote	2	177 050	210 777	274 912	310 259	338 712	338 712	318 988	292 101	303 188
Expenditure by Vote	1									
Vote 1 - Executive and council		34 739	34 910	38 301	63 732	67 771	67 771	74 141	55 083	58 545
1,1 - mayor and council		17 544	18 640	21 833	21 812	21 912	21 912	23 749	23 836	25 422
1,2 - Municipal manager		17 195	16 270	16 468	41 920	45 859	45 859	50 392	31 248	33 123
Vote 2 - Finance and Administration		46 306	49 746	96 195	122 438	121 527	121 527	124 136	128 993	138 317
2,1 - Administrative and Corporate Support		26 730	27 839	32 938	35 596	35 862	35 862	49 583	51 417	55 561
2,3 - Budget and Treasury Office		19 575	21 906	63 257	86 842	85 665	85 665	74 553	77 576	82 757
2,4 - Finance										

2,5 - Fleet Management									
2,6 - Human Resources									
2,7 - Information Technology									
2,8 - Legal Services									
Vote 3 - Cummunity services	9 781	12 697	16 241	16 467	21 393	21 393	20 047	15 847	16 613
3,1 - Community and other social services	9 781	12 697	16 241	16 467	21 393	21 393	20 047	15 847	16 613
3,2 - Community Halls and Facilities									
3,3 - Disaster Management									
3,4 - Animal Care and Diseases									
3,5 - Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums									
3,6 - Libraries and Archives									
3,7 - Literacy Programmes									
3,8 - Community Parks (including Nurseries)									
3,9 - Recreational Facilities									

3.10 - Sports Grounds and Stadiums
Vote 4 - Public and Safety
 4,1 - Civil Defence
 4,2 - Cleansing
 4,3 - Fencing and Fences
 4,4 - Fire Fighting and Protection
 4,5 - Licensing and Control of Animals

Vote 5 - Waste management
 5,1 - Recycling
 5,2 - Solid Waste Disposal (Landfill Sites)
 5,3 - Solid Waste Removal
 5,4 - Street Cleaning
Vote 6 - Technical administration and Trading services
 6,1 - Electricity
 6,2 - Street Lighting and Signal Systems

7 613	9 736	10 376	11 783	11 733	11 733	14 139	14 326	15 345
7 613	9 736	10 376	11 783	11 733	11 733	14 139	14 326	15 345
45	43	1 018	699	719	719	1 050	1 103	1 158
45	43	1 018	699	719	719	1 050	1 103	1 158
73 767	77 859	32 545	34 383	35 083	35 083	39 890	40 274	42 447
73 767	77 859	32 545	34 383	35 083	35 083	39 890	40 274	42 447

6,3 - Electrical reticulation Network

Vote 7 - Roads and Transport
 7,1 - Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control
 7,2 - Pounds
 7,3 - Public Transport
 7,4 - Roads
 7,5 - Taxi Ranks

Vote 8 - Planning and development
 8,1 - Billboards
 8,2 - Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDs)
 8,3 - Central City Improvement District
 8,4 - Development Facilitation
 8,5 - Economic Development/Planning
 8,6 - Regional Planning and Development

12 179	8 586	11 738	13 610	12 910	12 910	9 150	9 574	10 138
12 179	8 586	11 738	13 610	12 910	12 910	9 150	9 574	10 138
8 285	8 495	14 530	13 580	10 155	10 155	11 967	13 278	15 383
8 285	8 495	14 530	13 580	10 155	10 155	11 967	13 278	15 383

8,7 - Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer										
8,8 - Project Management Unit										
Vote 9 - [NAME OF VOTE 9]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure by Vote	2	192 714	202 072	220 942	276 692	281 291	281 291	294 520	278 478	297 947
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	2	(15 665)	8 705	53 970	33 566	57 421	57 421	24 469	13 624	5 241

LIM351 Blouberg - Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)

Description	Ref	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Current Year 2016/17				2017/18 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year +1 2018/19	Budget Year +2 2019/20
R thousand	1										
Revenue By Source											
Property rates	2	14 152	14 985	20 289	21 918	24 463	24 463	23 339	24 463	25 931	27 486
Service charges - electricity revenue	2	12 371	16 767	16 474	26 000	26 000	26 000	10 772	26 000	27 560	28 938
Service charges - water revenue	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - sanitation revenue	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - refuse revenue	2	240	333	418	424	424	424	257	1 800	1 976	2 105

Service charges - other		769	820	1 091	445	445	445	215	300	318	337
Rental of facilities and equipment											
Interest earned - external investments		1 116	1 040	1 504	1 158	1 158	1 158	775	1 500	1 272	1 348
Interest earned - outstanding debtors		184	388	306	558	558	558	345	595	631	669
Dividends received						-	-				
Fines, penalties and forfeits		1 457	2 593	1 086	1 660	1 660	1 660	316	780	845	900
Licences and permits		2 491	2 161	3 162	4 211	4 211	4 211	2 395	3 669	3 889	4 122
Agency services		-	-	230	300	300	300	1 267	1 091	1 145	1 202
Transfers and subsidies		104 108	122 143	152 320	189 719	191 719	191 719	136 427	195 153	171 943	175 602
Other revenue	2	3 550	1 443	26 070	5 571	2 651	2 651	1 476	13 803	4 395	5 790
Gains on disposal of PPE											
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)		140 438	162 673	222 951	251 965	253 590	253 590	177 585	269 153	239 905	248 500
Expenditure By Type											
Employee related costs	2	66 223	69 842	77 443	94 375	94 075	94 075	56 096	101 539	108 693	116 440

Remuneration of councillors		11 633	12 139	12 906	14 247	14 347	14 347	8 877	17 584	17 195	18 383
Debt impairment	3	4 457	3 856	10 831	6 617	7 617	7 617	108	8 074	8 478	8 902
Depreciation & asset impairment	2	49 026	51 686	31 712	48 675	44 675	44 675	–	38 000	42 000	45 000
Finance charges		–	–	372	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulk purchases	2	17 908	19 313	23 268	24 000	24 300	24 300	15 078	25 758	27 303	28 942
Other materials	8	1 008	1 895	5 525	4 561	4 081	4 081	2 579	5 571	5 300	4 774
Contracted services		2 457	3 160	3 582	4 240	6 740	6 740	2 618	12 000	12 720	13 483
Transfers and subsidies		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenditure	4,										
Loss on disposal of PPE	5	40 000	39 918	54 785	79 977	85 455	85 455	46 297	85 994	56 788	62 024
			262	518					–	–	–
Total Expenditure		192 714	202 072	220 942	276 692	281 291	281 291	131 653	294 520	278 478	297 947
Surplus/(Deficit)		(52 276)	(39 399)	2 008	(24 727)	(27 701)	(27 701)	45 932	(25 367)	(38 573)	(49 447)
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial and District)		36 611	48 104	51 962	58 294	85 122	85 122	59 676	49 836	52 196	54 688

Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial Departmental Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporations, Higher Educational Institutions)	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind - all)											
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions		(15 665)	8 705	53 970	33 566	57 421	57 421	105 608	24 468	13 624	5 241
Taxation											
Surplus/(Deficit) after taxation		(15 665)	8 705	53 970	33 566	57 421	57 421	105 608	24 468	13 624	5 241
Attributable to minorities											
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to municipality		(15 665)	8 705	53 970	33 566	57 421	57 421	105 608	24 468	13 624	5 241
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of	7										

associate											
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		(15 665)	8 705	53 970	33 566	57 421	57 421	105 608	24 468	13 624	5 241

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

Vote Description	Ref	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Current Year 2016/17				2017/18 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year +1 2018/19	Budget Year +2 2019/20
R thousand	1										
<u>Capital expenditure - Vote Multi-year expenditure to be</u>	2										

appropriated											
Vote 1 - Executive and council		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 2 - Finance and Administration		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 3 - Community services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 4 - Public and Safety		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 5 - Waste management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 6 - Technical administration and Trading services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 7 - Roads and Transport		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 8 - Planning and development		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital multi-year expenditure sub-total	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Single-year expenditure to be appropriated	2										
Vote 1 - Executive and council		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-

Vote 2 - Finance and Administration	1 473	3 341	4 744	6 900	6 600	6 600	1 841	6 500	6 500	3 000
Vote 3 - Community services	–	–	23 866	36	36	36	–	20 500	19 000	26 188
Vote 4 - Public and Safety	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 5 - Waste management	306	11	350	1 080	730	730	–	600	4 000	6 100
Vote 6 - Technical administration and Trading services	7 971	7 971	9 317	15 913	14 913	14 913	6 668	9 233	8 398	8 694
Vote 7 - Roads and Transport	24 221	33 926	42 387	45 740	71 745	71 745	32 793	28 436	24 392	17 798
Vote 8 - Planning and development	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 000	–	–
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total	33 971	45 249	80 664	69 668	94 023	94 023	41 302	69 569	62 291	61 780
Total Capital Expenditure - Vote	33 971	45 249	80 664	69 668	94 023	94 023	41 302	69 569	62 291	61 780
Capital Expenditure - Functional Governance and administration	1 473	3 341	4 744	6 900	6 600	6 600	1 841	6 800	6 500	3 000
Executive and council							–	300	–	–

Finance and administration	1 473	3 341	4 744	6 900	6 600	6 600	1 841	6 500	6 500	3 000
Internal audit										
Community and public safety	–	–	23 866	36	36	36	–	20 500	19 000	26 188
Community and social services	–	–	23 866	36	36	36	–	12 500	10 500	14 500
Sport and recreation							–	8 000	8 500	11 688
Public safety										
Housing										
Health										
Economic and environmental services	24 221	33 926	42 387	45 740	71 745	71 745	32 793	32 436	24 392	17 798
Planning and development	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 000	–	–
Road transport	24 221	33 926	42 387	45 740	71 745	71 745	32 793	28 436	24 392	17 798
Environmental protection										
Trading services	8 277	7 982	9 667	16 993	15 643	15 643	6 668	9 833	12 398	14 794
Energy sources	7 971	7 971	9 317	15 913	14 913	14 913	6 668	9 233	8 398	8 694
Water management										
Waste water management										
Waste management	306	11	350	1 080	730	730	–	600	4 000	6 100

<i>Other</i>											
Total Capital Expenditure - Functional	3	33 971	45 249	80 664	69 668	94 023	94 023	41 302	69 569	62 291	61 780
Funded by:											
National Government		32 462	41 339	49 669	56 075	82 319	82 319	37 114	49 836	52 196	54 688
Provincial Government											
District Municipality											
Other transfers and grants											
Transfers recognised - capital	4	32 462	41 339	49 669	56 075	82 319	82 319	37 114	49 836	52 196	54 688
Public contributions & donations	5			19 462							
Borrowing	6										
Internally generated funds		1 509	3 910	11 534	13 594	11 704	11 704	4 188	19 733	10 094	7 091
Total Capital Funding	7	33 971	45 249	80 664	69 668	94 023	94 023	41 302	69 569	62 291	61 780

LIM351 Blouberg - Table A6 Budgeted Financial Position

Description	Ref	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Current Year 2016/17				2017/18 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year +1 2018/19	Budget Year +2 2019/20
ASSETS											
Current assets											
Cash		14 797	18 523	28 886	28 406	87 358	87 358	59 194	33 079	29 210	33 971
Call investment deposits	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10 000	15 000	18 000
Consumer debtors	1	3 166	4 032	4 523	7 152	7 152	7 152	7 152	7 581	8 036	8 518
Other debtors		9 969	6 181	13 865	4 426	4 426	4 426	–	4 426	4 692	4 692
Current portion of long-term receivables		21 498	18 693	26 225	15 893	15 893	15 893	–	15 893	16 847	16 847
Inventory	2	782	6 805	3 862	1 487	1 487	1 487	1 618	1 618	1 715	1 715
Total current assets		50 213	54 234	77 360	57 365	116 317	116 317	67 964	72 598	75 500	83 743

Non current assets											
Long-term receivables											
Investments		3 089	3 092	3 093	12 171	12 171	12 171	13 403	3 403	3 079	3 079
Investment property											
Investment in Associate											
Property, plant and equipment	3	822 233	760 633	808 306	855 259	879 614	879 614	920 916	945 282	1 005 973	1 067 752
Agricultural											
Biological											
Intangible				130							
Other non-current assets											
Total non current assets		825 322	763 725	811 528	867 430	891 785	891 785	934 319	948 686	1 009 052	1 070 831
TOTAL ASSETS		875 535	817 959	888 889	924 795	1 008 102	1 008 102	1 002 283	1 021 283	1 084 552	1 154 575
LIABILITIES											

Current liabilities	-										
Bank overdraft	1										
Borrowing	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer deposits		0	0								
Trade and other payables	4	36 526	40 470	56 080	17 817	17 817	17 817	2 630	4 288	3 955	4 132
Provisions		4 897	5 346	6 543							
Total current liabilities		41 423	45 817	62 624	17 817	17 817	17 817	2 630	4 288	3 955	4 132
Non current liabilities											
Borrowing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions		12 481	13 639	13 796	8 326	8 326	8 326	-	3 231	2 370	2 037
Total non current liabilities		12 481	13 639	13 796	8 326	8 326	8 326	-	3 231	2 370	2 037
TOTAL LIABILITIES		53 905	59 456	76 420	26 143	26 143	26 143	2 630	7 519	6 325	6 169
NET ASSETS	5	821 631	758 504	812 469	898 652	981 959	981 959	999 653	1 013 764	1 078 227	1 148 406

COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY											
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)		821 631	758 504	812 469	898 652	981 959	981 959	999 653	1 013 764	1 078 227	1 148 406
Reserves	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY	5	821 631	758 504	812 469	898 652	981 959	981 959	999 653	1 013 764	1 078 227	1 148 406

LIM351 Blouberg - Table A7 Budgeted Cash Flows

Description	Ref	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Current Year 2016/17				2017/18 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year	Pre-audit	Budget Year	Budget Year +1	Budget Year +2
R thousand											

							Forecast	outcome	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Property rates		5 407	6 985	13 609	14 200	23 200	23 200	6 602	23 020	24 401	25 865
Service charges		11 867	12 782	10 877	26 261	26 261	26 261	10 178	26 800	28 536	29 973
Other revenue		12 678	6 503	5 906	12 488	9 568	9 568	4 981	12 227	11 549	12 406
Government - operating	1	104 108	121 360	167 865	160 669	191 719	191 719	136 427	195 153	171 943	175 602
Government - capital	1	38 326	46 408	71 731	53 381	85 122	85 122	59 676	49 836	52 196	54 688
Interest		1 116	1 228	1 504	1 716	1 716	1 716	1 110	1 500	1 590	1 685
Dividends									-	-	-
Payments											
Suppliers and employees		(127 091)	(146 290)	(180 066)	(192 349)	(228 998)	(228 998)	(131 545)	(240 991)	(224 764)	(231 689)
Finance charges		-	-	(372)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and Grants	1	-	-						-	-	-
NET CASH FROM/(USED)		46 410	48 975	91 054	76 366	108 588	108 588	87 428	67 545	65 451	68 531

OPERATING ACTIVITIES										
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES										
Receipts										
Proceeds on disposal of PPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease (Increase) in non-current debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease (increase) other non-current receivables	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments										
Capital assets	(33 971)	(45 249)	(80 664)	(69 668)	(94 023)	(94 023)	(64 001)	(69 569)	(62 291)	(61 780)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(33 963)	(45 249)	(80 664)	(69 668)	(94 023)	(94 023)	(64 001)	(69 569)	(62 291)	(61 780)

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Short term loans		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing long term/refinancing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments											
Repayment of borrowing		-	-	(26)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET CASH FROM/(USED) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		-	-	(26)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		12 448	3 726	10 363	6 697	14 565	14 565	23 427	(2 024)	3 161	6 751
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:	2	2 350	14 797	18 523	28 406	87 358	87 358	59 194	45 103	43 079	46 240
Cash/cash equivalents at the	2	14 797	18 523	28 886	35 103	101 923	101 923	82 620	43 079	46 240	52 991

year end:											
-----------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

LIM351 Blouberg - Table A8 Cash backed reserves/accumulated surplus reconciliation

Description	Ref	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Current Year 2016/17				2017/18 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year +1 2018/19	Budget Year +2 2019/20
R thousand											
<u>Cash and investments available</u>											

Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	1	14 797	18 523	28 886	35 103	101 923	101 923	82 620	43 079	46 240	52 991
Other current investments > 90 days		–	–	–	(6 697)	(14 565)	(14 565)	(23 427)	–	(2 029)	(1 020)
Non current assets - Investments	1	3 089	3 092	3 093	12 171	12 171	12 171	13 403	3 403	3 079	3 079
Cash and investments available:		17 886	21 615	31 979	40 577	99 529	99 529	72 597	46 482	47 289	55 050
<u>Application of cash and investments</u>											
Unspent conditional transfers		11 456	9 976	25 828	–	–	–	–	1 500	1 000	1 000
Unspent borrowing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Statutory requirements	2	5 355	6 258	12 202	11 533	11 533	11 533	–	2 052	3 258	4 250
Other working capital requirements	3	13 898	23 700	22 168	7 781	6 560	6 560	(1 224)	(7 488)	(9 352)	(9 468)
Other provisions		5 681	5 625	17 069	11 691	11 691	11 691	–	5 680	6 105	6 652
Long term investments committed	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Reserves to be backed by cash/investments	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Application of cash and investments:		36 390	45 560	77 267	31 005	29 784	29 784	(1 224)	1 744	1 011	2 434
Surplus(shortfall)		(18 504)	(23 945)	(45 289)	9 572	69 745	69 745	73 821	44 738	46 278	52 616

LIM351 Blouberg - Table A10 Basic service delivery measurement

Description	Ref	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Current Year 2016/17			2017/18 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Outcome	Outcome	Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year +1 2018/19	Budget Year +2 2019/20
<u>Household service targets</u>	1									
<u>Water:</u>										
Piped water inside dwelling		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piped water inside yard (but not in dwelling)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Using public tap (at least min.service level)	2									

		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other water supply (at least min.service level)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Using public tap (< min.service level)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other water supply (< min.service level)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No water supply		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total number of households	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Sanitation/sewerage:</u>										
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage)										

	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical toilet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pit toilet (ventilated)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other toilet provisions (> min.service level)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bucket toilet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other toilet provisions (< min.service level)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No toilet provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total number of households	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Energy:</u>									
Electricity (at least min.service level)		-	-	-	-	-	60	60	60
Electricity - prepaid (min.service level)		-	-	-	-	-	13 348	348	13 348
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>		-	-	-	-	-	13 408	408	13 408
Electricity (< min.service level)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity - prepaid (< min. service level)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other energy sources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total number of households	5	-	-	-	-	-	13 408	408	13 408
<u>Refuse:</u>									
Removed at least once a week		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Removed less frequently than once a week		11	11	11	11	11	11 549	549	11 549
Using communal refuse dump		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Using own refuse dump		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other rubbish disposal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

No rubbish disposal		-	-	-	-	-	-	36 011	011	36	36
		11	11	11	11	11	11		47	47	47
<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>		549	549	549	549	549	549	47 560	560	560	560
Total number of households	5	549	549	549	549	549	549	47 560	560	560	560
<u>Households receiving Free Basic Service</u>	7										
Water (6 kilolitres per household per month)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitation (free minimum level service)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity/other energy (50kwh per household per month)		136	544	522	778	778	778	778	778	778	778
Refuse (removed at least once a week)		908	598	598	598	598	549	11 549	549	549	549

<u>Cost of Free Basic Services provided - Formal Settlements (R'000)</u>	8									
Water (6 kilolitres per indigent household per month)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitation (free sanitation service to indigent households)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity/other energy (50kwh per indigent household per month)	-	-	343	464	464	464	492	522	553	
Refuse (removed once a week for indigent households)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
<u>Cost of Free Basic Services provided - Informal Formal Settlements (R'000)</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total cost of FBS provided	8	8	351	472	472	472	500	529	560	
<u>Highest level of free service provided per household</u>										
Property rates (R value threshold)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Water (kilolitres per household per month)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitation (kilolitres per household per month)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitation (Rand per household per month)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity (kwh per household per month)	-	-	-	763	763	763	11 763	469	217
Refuse (average litres per week)	-	-	-	151	151	151	170	240	315
Revenue cost of subsidised services provided (R'000)	9								
Property rates (tariff adjustment) (impermissible values per section 17 of MPRA)		15	15	15	15	15	15 000	15	15
Property rates exemptions, reductions and rebates and impermissible values in excess of section 17 of MPRA)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water (in excess of 6 kilolitres per indigent household per month)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sanitation (in excess of free sanitation service to indigent households)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity/other energy (in excess of 50 kwh per indigent household per month)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refuse (in excess of one removal a week for indigent households)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Housing - rental rebates	6								
Housing - top structure subsidies									
Other									
Total revenue cost of subsidised services provided	15	15	15	15	15	15	15 000	15	15
	000	000	000	000	000	000		000	000

PART 2-SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

2.1 Overview of annual budget process

Section 21(1)(b) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) (no. 56 of 2003) generally echoes Section 28(1) of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA) (no. 32 of 2000) by prescribing that the Mayor of the Municipality must at least 10 months before the commencement of the financial year, table in the Council a time schedule outlining key deadlines for the preparations, tabling and approval of the annual budget and also the review of the Integrated Development Plan.

The integrated development plan (IDP) annual revision allows the municipality to expand upon or refine plans and strategies to include additional issues and to ensure that these plans and strategies inform institutional and financial planning through the budget process.

Through the Public participation process it was reconfirmed that the municipality must pull up on repairs and maintenance and other capital projects.

The budget responds to needs outlined in the IDP as a five year strategic document developed in consultation with the communities. Internally, departments outline their strategic programme of action propose their budgetary needs and priorities there in line with the available funds.

The Budget Steering Committee consists of the Mayor, Exco member, Municipal Manager, Directors, Chief financial officer , Budget Manager, idp Manager and senior officials of the municipality meeting under the chairpersonship of the Budget and treasury committee.

The primary aims of the Budget Steering Committee is to ensure:

- that the process followed to compile the budget complies with legislation and good budget practices;
- that there is proper alignment between the policy and service delivery priorities set out in the Blouberg's IDP and the budget, taking into account the need to protect the financial sustainability of municipality;

- that the municipality's revenue and tariff setting strategies ensure that the cash resources needed to deliver services are available; and
- that the various spending priorities of the different municipal departments are properly evaluated and prioritised in the allocation of resources.

To achieve the above, the IDP revision process plan as well as the budget process timetable were considered and approved by Council .

Below is the schedule for the IDP/Budget process for the 2017/2018 Financial Year as adopted by Council.

IDP/BUDGET REVIEW PROCESS PLAN 2017/2018

KEY PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE COMMITTEE/PERSON	TIMELINES
PROCESS PLAN	SUBMISSION OF DRAFT PROCESS PLAN TO COUNCIL FOR APPROVAL	MAYOR	31 AUGUST 2016
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	TABLING OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TOI COUNCIL	MAYOR	31 AUGUST 2016
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	SUBMISSION OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TO AG AND TREASURY	CFO	31 AUGUST 2016
ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT	TABLING OF ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT TO COUNCIL	MAYOR	31 AUGUST 2016
ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT	SUBMISSION OF ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT TO A.G AND COGHSTA	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	31 AUGUST 2016
IDP REPRESENTATIVES FORUM	FIRST IDP/BUDGET REPRESENTATIVES	IDP MANAGER	11 OCTOBER 2016

	FORUM MEETING		
TRADITIONAL LEADERS	MEETING WITH TRADITIONAL LEADERS	IDP MANAGER	14 OCTOBER 2016
IDP/BUDGET STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING	FIRST QUARTER STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING	IDP MANAGER	18 OCTOBER 2016
INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW SESSIONS	FIRST QUARTER IDP PERFORMANCE REVIEW SESSION	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	24-25 OCTOBER 2016
	IDP/BUDGET CLUSTER CONSULTATION MEETINGS	MAYOR/EXCO	17-30 NOVEMBER 2016
	SECOND QUARTER IDP STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING	IDP MANAGER	12 JANUARY 2017
	SECOND QUARTER IDP PERFORMANCE REVIEW SESSION	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	19-20 JANUARY 2017
	THIRD QUARTER IDP STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING	IDP MANAGER	19 APRIL 2017
	THIRD QUARTER IDP PERFORMANCE REVIEW SESSION	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	27-28 APRIL 2017
	FOURTH QUARTER IDP STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING	IDP MANAGER	13 JULY 2017
	FOURTH QUARTER IDP PERFORMANCE REVIEW SESSION	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	20-21 JULY 2017
ANNUAL REPORT	TABLING OF DRAFT ANNUAL REPORT TO COUNCIL 2015/2016	MAYOR	31 JANUARY 2017
SECTION 72 REPORT	TABLING OF THE	MAYOR	31 JANUARY 2017

	SECTION 72 REPORT TO COUNCIL		
ADJUSTMENT BUDGET 1	TABLING OF THE ADJUSTMENT BUDGET 2016/2017	MAYOR	31 JANUARY 2017
ADJUSTMENT BUDGET 2	TABLING OF THE ADJUSTMENT BUDGET 2016/2017	MAYOR	28 FEBRUARY 2017
IDP/BUDGET PUBLIC CONSULTATION	MEETING WITH TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES	MAYOR	12 APRIL 2017
	MEETING WITH ALLDAYS RATE PAYERS ASSOCIATION	MAYOR/EXCO	14 APRIL 2017
	MEETING WITH FARMERS UNIONS	MAYOR/EXCO	19 APRIL 2017
	CLUSTER A CONSULTATIVE MEETING	MAYOR/EXCO	03 MAY 2017
	CLUSTER B CONSULTATIVE MEETING	MAYOR/EXCO	05 MAY 2017
	CLUSTER C CONSULTATIVE MEETING	MAYOR/EXCO	14 MAY 2017
	CLUSTER D CONSULTATIVE MEETING	MAYOR/EXCO	17 MAY 2017
	CLUSTER E CONSULTATIVE MEETING	MAYOR/EXCO	19 MAY 2017
IDP REPRESENTATIVES FORUM	IDP/BUDGET 2015/16 REPRESENTATIVES FORUM MEETING	IDP MANAGER	22 MAY 2017

ANNUAL REPORT PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS	CLUSTER A CONSULTATIVE MEETING	MPAC	23 FEBRUARY 2017
	CLUSTER B CONSULTATIVE MEETING	MPAC	28 FEBRUARY 2017
	CLUSTER C CONSULTATIVE MEETING	MPAC	03 MARCH 2017
APPROVAL OF ANNUAL REPORT 2015/2016	TABLING OF ANNUAL REPORT TO COUNCIL	MPAC	31 MARCH 2017
APPROVAL OF DRAFT IDP/BUDGET 2017/2018	TABLING OF THE DRAFT IDP/BUDGET 2017/2018 TO COUNCIL	MAYOR	31 MARCH 2017
APPROVAL OF FINAL DRAFT IDP/BUDGET 2017/2018	TABLING OF THE FINAL DRAFT IDP/BUDGET 2017/2018 TO COUNCIL	MAYOR	30 MAY 2017
SUBMISSION OF OVERSIGHT REPORT TO MEC DLGH	SUBMISSION OF OVERSIGHT REPORT TO MEC (COGHSTA)	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	20 APRIL 2017
SUBMISSION OF DRAFT IDP/BUDGET 2017/2018 TO MEC AND TREASURY	SUBMISSION OF DRAFT IDP/BUDGET TO MEC AND TREASURY	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	20 APRIL 2017
APPROVAL OF THE SDBIP	SDBIP IS SUBMITTED TO THE MAYOR FOR APPROVAL	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	27 JUNE 2017
SUBMISSION OF SDBIP 2017/2018	SDBIP IS SUBMITTED TO MEC (COGHSTA)	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	30 JUNE 2017
PERFORMANCE AGREEMENTS AND PLANS	MUNICIPAL MANAGER SIGNS WITH MAYOR	MAYOR	14 JUNE 2017
	SECTION 57 MANAGERS SIGN WITH MUNICIPAL MANAGER	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	15 JUNE 2017
	UNIT MANAGERS SIGN WITH DEPARTMENTAL	SECTION 57 MANAGERS	29 JUNE 2017

	HEADS OFFICERS SIGN WITH UNIT MANAGERS	UNIT MANAGERS	30 JUNE 2017
SUBMISSION OF PERFORMANCE AGREEMENTS	PERFORMANCE AGREEMENTS OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER AND SECTION 57 MANAGERS ARE SUBMITTED TO MEC (COGHSTA)	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	14 JULY 2017

2.2 The annual budget is aligned to the main strategic goals and objectives, which are as follows:

The Constitution mandates local government with the responsibility to exercise local developmental and cooperative governance. The eradication of imbalances in South African society can only be realized through a credible integrated developmental planning process.

Municipalities in South Africa need to utilise integrated development planning as a method to plan future development in their areas and so find the best solutions to achieve sound long-term development goals. A municipal IDP provides a five year strategic programme of action aimed at setting short, medium and long term strategic and budget priorities to create a development platform, which correlates with the term of office of the political incumbents. The plan aligns the resources and the capacity of a municipality to its overall development aims and guides the municipal budget. An IDP is therefore a key instrument which municipalities use to provide vision, leadership and direction to all those that have a role to play in the development of a municipal area. The IDP enables municipalities to make the best use of scarce resources and speed up service delivery.

Integrated developmental planning in the South African context is amongst others, an approach to planning aimed at involving the municipality and the community to jointly find the best solutions towards

sustainable development. Furthermore, integrated development planning provides a strategic environment for managing and guiding all planning, development and decision making in the municipality.

It is important that the IDP developed by municipalities correlate with National and Provincial intent. It must aim to co-ordinate the work of local and other spheres of government in a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living in that area. Applied to the municipality, issues of national and provincial importance should be reflected in the IDP of the municipality. A clear understanding of such intent is therefore imperative to ensure that the municipality strategically complies with the key national and provincial priorities.

The aim of this revision cycle was to develop and coordinate a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living within the municipality, also reflecting issues of national and provincial importance. One of the key objectives is therefore to ensure that there exists alignment between national and provincial priorities, policies and strategies and the municipality's response to these requirements.

The national and provincial priorities, policies and strategies of importance include amongst others:

- Green Paper on National Strategic Planning of 2009;
- Government Programme of Action;
- Millennium Development goals
- National Environmental Management Act
- Intergovernmental Relations framework Act
- Development Facilitation Act of 1995;
- Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS);
- National and Provincial spatial development perspectives;
- Sustainable development goals (SDGs)
- Relevant sector plans such as legislation and policy;
- National Key Performance Indicators (NKPIs);
- Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative (ASGISA);
- National Development Plan
- Spatial Planning and Land use Management Act and
- The National Priority Outcomes.

The Constitution requires local government to relate its management, budgeting and planning functions to its objectives. This gives a clear indication of the intended purposes of municipal integrated development planning. Legislation stipulates clearly that a municipality must not only give effect to its IDP, but must also conduct its affairs in a manner which is consistent with its IDP. The following table highlights the IDP's five strategic objectives for the 2017/18 MTREF and further planning refinements that have directly informed the compilation of the budget:

IDP Strategic Objectives

The following are the strategic objectives of the municipality:

- Provision and facilitation of basic and infrastructure services to communities
- Enhance municipal revenue and ensure sound financial management and systems
- Promote and facilitate institutional development and organisational transformation
- Promote good governance and public participation
- Enhance local economic development
- Promote sound land use practices and promote sound environmental practices
- Promote and support the fight against HIV/Aids
- Promote and facilitate disaster management
- Promote the interest of the designated groups especially women, youth and disabled

In order to ensure integrated and focused service delivery between all spheres of government it was important for the municipality to align its budget priorities with that of national and provincial government. All spheres of government place a high priority on infrastructure development, economic development and job creation, efficient service delivery, poverty alleviation and building sound institutional arrangements.

Local priorities were identified as part of the IDP review process which is directly aligned to that of the national and provincial priorities.

In line with the MSA, the IDP constitutes a single, inclusive strategic plan for the municipality. The five-year programme responds to the development challenges and opportunities faced by the district by identifying the key performance areas to achieve the six strategic objectives mentioned above.

In addition to the five-year IDP, the municipality should undertake an extensive planning and developmental strategy which primarily focuses on a longer-term horizon; 15 to 20 years. The

municipality's vision 2030. This process is aimed at influencing the development path by proposing a substantial programme of public-led investment to restructure current patterns of settlement, activity and access to resources in the municipality so as to promote greater equity and enhanced opportunity. The strategy specifically targets future developmental opportunities in traditional dormitory settlements. It provides direction to the municipality's IDP, associated sectoral plans and strategies, and the allocation of resources of the municipality and other service delivery partners.

Lessons learned with previous IDP revision and planning cycles as well as changing environments were taken into consideration in the compilation of the revised IDP, including:

- Strengthening the analysis and strategic planning processes of the municipality;
- Ensuring better coordination through a programmatic approach and attempting to focus the budgeting process through planning interventions; and
- Strengthening performance management and monitoring systems in ensuring the objectives and deliverables are achieved.

LIM351 Blouberg - Supporting Table SA4 Reconciliation of IDP strategic objectives and budget (revenue)

Strategic Objective	Goal	Goal Code	Ref	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Current Year 2016/17			2017/18 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
				Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year +1 2018/19	Budget Year +2 2019/20
R thousand												
Basic services Delivery and infrastructure Deveopment	Service Delivery			30	65	70		112	112	80	84	88
Local Economic Development and spatial planning	Economic Growth & Development and poverty			326	108	845	86 248	033	033	190	436	571
				1	1	4	3 756	556	556	10	3	3
				190	004	592				230	711	958

	alleviation									
Municipal transformation and institutional development	Service Delivery	22	7	6	8 869	10	10	8	4	4
Good Governance and Public participation and financial viability	Publishing the municipal outcomes on the website and effecting community participation in the community and implementation of batho pele in the	660	810	225	211 385	869	869	981	684	972
		122	136	193		215	215			
		873	856	250		254	254	219 588	199 270	205 687

	revenue management strategy																		
Allocations to other priorities			2																
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)			1	050	177	210	274	310	338	338	318 988	292 101	303 188						

LIM351 Blouberg - Supporting Table SA5 Reconciliation of IDP strategic objectives and budget (operating expenditure)

Strategic Objective	Goal	Goal Code	Ref	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Current Year 2016/17			2017/18 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
				Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year +1 2018/19	Budget Year +2 2019/20
Electrical Infrastructure	Services Delivery			73 767	77 859	32 545	34 383	35 083	35 083	39 890	40 274	42 447
Community & Social Service	Services Delivery			17 394	22 434	16 241	16 467	21 393	21 393	18 397	15 047	16 613

Waste Management	Services Delivery		45	43	018	1	699	719	719	050	1	103	1	158	1					
Road Infrastructure Development	Services Delivery		179	12	586	8	738	11	610	13	910	12	910	12	400	9	574	9	138	10
Good Governance & public Participation and financial viability	Financial Viability		045	81	655	84	871	144	953	197	201	201	031	031	081	215	841	200	222	215
Local Economic Development	Economic Growth & Development		285	8	495	8	530	14	580	13	155	10	155	10	702	10	638	11	369	12

Allocations to other priorities											
Total Expenditure	1	192	202	220	276	281	281	294	278	297	
		715	072	942	692	291	291	520	478	947	

LIM351 Blouberg - Supporting Table SA6 Reconciliation of IDP strategic objectives and budget (capital expenditure)

Strategic Objective	Goal	Goal Code	Ref	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Current Year 2016/17			2017/18 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework				
				Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year +1 2018/19	Budget Year +2 2019/20		
R thousand														
Community & Social Services	Service Delivery	A		–	–	866	23	36	36	36	500	20	19	26
Waste management	Service Delivery	B		306	11	350	1	080	730	730	600	4	100	6
Roads infrastructure Development	Service Delivery	C		24	33	42	45	71	71	71	28	24	17	17
				221	926	387	740	745	745	745	436	392	798	798

Electricity Infrascture Development	Service Delivery	D	3	971 7	971 7	317 9	913 15	913 14	913 14	233 9	398 8	694 8
Governance and administration	Municipal offices(assets)	E		473 1	341 3	744 4	900 6	600 6	600 6	900 6	900 4	000 3
Allocations to other priorities			3									
Total Capital Expenditure			1	971 33	249 45	664 80	668 69	023 94	023 94	669 65	691 60	780 61

Measurable performance objectives and indicators

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.

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

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 2020 • 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

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
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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 2020	<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 • The District, as the WSA, must engage DWAE and Water Users Association of the Glen Alpine dam and the Mogalakwena River to change the use of water from commercial agricultural use to domestic use

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
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			<p>installation of tracking devices such as micro-chips</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 2020</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 2020</p> <p>To ensure minimal energy consumption by users as per the national energy reduction strategy</p> <p>To also ensure the provision of electricity connections to settlement extensions</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 extensions to reduce backlogs in areas of ESKOM supply Having a fully functional local energy forum Exploration of alternative sources of energy(non grid) Development and implementation of an energy master plan

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 2020</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 Public Works and Roads 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 management	To provide and improve waste management and refuse removal to 100% of the population by 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a waste management roll out plan • Provision of onsite storage systems • 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 2030</p> <p>Establish and support learner ship 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	<p>To ensure that all residents in the municipal area have access to primary health care facilities within 5km walking distance by 2020</p>	<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 Ratšhaatšhaa 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	<p>To give 80% of the population access to posts and telecommunication by</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building of new post offices • Establishment of telecentres • Facilitating the increase in cellular network coverage by

		2020	<p>partnering with major cellular operators to provide such</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 services	To provide 100% of the population with access to emergency services by 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a disaster management plan • 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 2018</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</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

		environmental strategy by 2020	<p>which are not harmful to the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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-coordinating 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 	<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

		strategically located land for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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
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			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 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"> • Development of a financial plan • Development and improvement of financial management policies in line with the Municipal Finance Management Act • Reduction of operational expenditure by cutting down on unnecessary costs • Employment of knowledgeable personnel • Capacity building to all municipal staff and councilors 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

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

2.4 Overview of Budget Related policy

Key to budget-related policies;

Budget Related Policy

The purpose of budget-related and financial policies is to provide a sound environment to manage the financial affairs of the municipality. The following are key budget relating policies:

Tariff Structure – the policy prescribes the procedures for calculating tariffs. This policy is required in terms of Section 74 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, **Act 22 of 2000**.

Indigent Support Policy – to provide access to and regulate free basic services to all indigent households.

Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy – to provide for credit and debt collection procedures and mechanisms to ensure that all consumers pay for the services that are supplied.

Budget Policy – this policy set out the principles which must be followed in preparing a medium term revenue and expenditure framework budget. It further ensures that the budget reflects the strategic outcomes embodied in the IDP and related strategic policies.

Investment Policy – this policy was compiled in accordance with the Municipal Investment Regulations and ensures that cash resources are managed in the most efficient and effective manner possible.

Asset Management Policy – the objective of the policy is to prescribe the accounting and administrative procedures relating to property, plant and equipment (assets).

Supply Chain Management Policy – this policy is developed in terms of Section 111 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2003. The principles of this policy is to give effect to a fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective system for the procuring of goods and services, disposing of goods and selecting of contractors in the provision of municipal services.

Cash Management Policy- to ensure that there is a proper cash flow management and control.

Payroll Policy: To provide guidelines and restrictions with regard to the compensation of employees for the fulfillment of their employment obligations within Blouberg Local Municipality.

Fund Reserve Policy: In terms of regulation 8 of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations., each Municipality must have a funding and reserves policy

Property Rates and By-Law Policy - to enable the municipality to levy rates on ratable properties and apply rebates and discounts on certain categories of properties.

Unauthorized, irregular, or fruitless and wasteful: The objective of this policy document is to clearly define the responsibilities of the Blouberg Local Municipality in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act with respect to Unauthorized, Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure.

The effective and sustainability of the 2017/18 budget will be supported by the following

Revenue enhancement, attached

The following policies were reviewed

- Indigent Support Policy.
- Tariff Policy-Rates increased.
- Property Rates and by-Law Policy

The summary of amendments:

Indigent policy

Households earning a joint income of not more than **R 3400** per month (proof of pay slips/copy of recent bond statements). Residents of Blouberg Local Municipality and Residents in possession of a valid South African Identity Document.

Tariffs Policy

Property Rates,

In terms of section 3 Municipal Property Rates Act, the municipality must adopt a rates policy. In terms of the rates increase relating to property rates, it is proposed that 0 per cent increase be effected to ensure that the communities are able to absorb the increase in rates during the 2016/17 financial year and a phase in rebase and exemptions be looked into.

Sale of Electricity,

Electricity tariffs will be increased by 6% as per NERSA approval .

Refuse and Other Revenue source,

In terms of MFMA Circular 86 National Treasury encourage municipalities to maintain tariff increase at levels that reflect an appropriate balance between the affordability to poorer households and other customers while ensuring the financial sustainability of the municipality. The Consumer Price index (CPI) inflation has however breached the upper limit of the 3 to 6 per cent target band; therefore municipalities are now required to justify all increases in excess of the 6.4 per cent projected inflation target in their budget narratives.

Therefore Municipal services tariffs will increase **by 6 per cent** of the services offered by municipality revenue sources e.g. Refuse removal, Building plan, Advertisements, Animal pounds and Cemeteries and rental facilities ect.

2.5 Overview of Budget assumptions

Circular 85 and the latest 86 of the National Treasury advice municipalities to develop credible budget for 2017/18.. Therefore salaries for both official and councilors is budgeted by 7%.The indigent register has been reviewed. The operating expenses are rising annually; the budget is considering various ways of reducing recurring expenditure by promoting the green economy and monitoring our austerity measures.

Municipalities must pay special attention to controlling unnecessary spending on non-essential activities.

The following assumptions were used in compiling the budget;

- Ensuring that expenditure is aligned to revenue and that the municipality has sufficient cash to finance the expenditure.
- Ensure that the municipality avoids borrowings.
- Ensure that the budget respond to priorities enlisted in the IDP.
- Review of all programmes and cost centers to minimize wastage.
- Ensure that services are cost reflective, affordable and sustainable.

- Ensure that realistic revenue targets are set based on trends.
- Ensuring that service delivery and capital projects use labour intensive methods wherever appropriate
- Ensuring that service providers use labour intensive approaches;
- Supporting labour intensive LED projects
- Participating fully in the Expanded Public Works Programme; and
- Implementing interns programmes to provide young people with on-the-job training.
- Price benchmarking;
- Encourage the enforcement of remedial actions (penalties, litigations, restrictions etc.) on all suppliers that act fraudulently; and
- Refinement to the register for tender defaulters and the database of restricted supplies which must be checked prior to awarding of contracts in order to ensure that no restricted companies are awarded contracts.
- Follow the national guide on the salary and CPI.
- NERSA guideline on tariff increase
- National guide in the application of cost containment measures as per MFMA circular 86

2.6 Overview of budget funding

Medium-term outlook: operating revenue

Tariff setting plays a major role in ensuring desired levels of revenue. Getting tariffs right assists in the compilation of a credible and funded budget. The municipality derives most of its operational revenue from property rates which has recently shown some challenges with regards to collection. The traffic or law enforcement of the municipality issue traffic fines but in terms of collection we are having a challenge which must be given attention.

Operational grants and subsidies amount to R191 million (2017/18), R169 million(2018/19) and R173 million (2019/20). It is critical that the increase in equitable shares for different financial year gives an indication that reliance on grants is a high risk and calling on municipalities to look at revenue generation as a first priority.

The funding of operating and capital expenditure are funded as follow:

The municipality fund the operational expenditure from municipal own revenue which is services charges and grants. The capital expenditure is funded by conditional grant, from national treasury and own income.

LIM351 Blouberg Supporting Table SA10 Funding measurement

Description	MFMA section	Ref	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Current Year 2016/17				2017/18 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
			Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year +1 2018/19	Budget Year +2 2019/20
Funding measures	-	-										
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end - R'000	18(1)b	1	14 797	18 523	28 886	35 103 9	101 923 69	101 923 69	82 620 73	43 079 44	46 240	52 991
Cash + investments at the yr end less applications - R'000	18(1)b	2	(18 504)	(23 945)	(45 289)	572	745	745	821	738	46 278	52 616
Cash year end/monthly	18(1)b	3										

employee/supplier payments			1,5	1,8	2,3	2,4	6,7	6,7	9,7	2,6	2,8	3,0	
Surplus/(Deficit) excluding			(15	8	53		57	57	105	24		5	
depreciation offsets: R'000	18(1)	4	665)	705	970	33 566	421	421	608	468	13 624	241	
Service charge rev % change -	18(1)a,(
macro CPIX target exclusive	2)	5	N.A.	13,9%	9,9%	24,0%	(0,7%)	(6,0%)	(38,5%)	(3,3%)	0,1%	(0,5%)	
Cash receipts % of Ratepayer &	18(1)a,(
Other revenue	2)	6	85,1%	66,5%	44,0%	86,7%	97,2%	97,2%	53,9%	85,6%	96,7%	95,4%	
Debt impairment expense as a % of	18(1)a,(
total billable revenue	2)	7	16,7%	12,0%	29,1%	13,7%	15,0%	15,0%	0,3%	15,4%	15,3%	15,2%	
Capital payments % of capital	18(1)c;1												
expenditure	9	8	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	155,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	
Borrowing receipts % of capital													
expenditure (excl. transfers)	18(1)c	9	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	
Grants % of Govt. legislated/gazetted													
allocations	18(1)a	10								111,2%	100,0%	100,0%	
Current consumer debtors % change													
- incr(decr)	18(1)a	11	N.A.	(16,5%)	54,3%	(38,4%)	0,0%	0,0%	(74,0%)	1,6%	6,0%	1,6%
Long term receivables % change -	18(1)a	12	N.A.	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	

incr(decr)													
R&M % of Property Plant & Equipment	20(1)(vi)	13	0,1%	0,2%	0,7%	0,5%	0,5%	0,5%	0,6%	0,6%	0,5%	0,4%	
Asset renewal % of capital budget	20(1)(vi)	14	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	3,0%	3,6%	3,8%	

References

1. Positive cash balances indicative of minimum compliance - subject to 2
2. Deduct cash and investment applications (defined) from cash balances
3. Indicative of sufficient liquidity to meet average monthly operating payments
4. Indicative of funded operational requirements
5. Indicative of adherence to macro-economic targets (prior to 2003/04 revenue not available for high capacity municipalities and later for other capacity classifications)
6. Realistic average cash collection forecasts as % of annual billed revenue

7. Realistic average increase in debt impairment
(doubtful debt) provision

8. Indicative of planned capital expenditure level &
cash payment timing

9. Indicative of compliance with borrowing 'only' for the capital budget - should not exceed
100% unless refinancing

10. Substantiation of National/Province allocations
included in budget

11. Indicative of realistic current arrear debtor collection targets (prior to 2003/04 revenue not available for high capacity municipalities and
later for other capacity classifications)

12. Indicative of realistic long term arrear debtor collection targets (prior to 2003/04 revenue not available for high capacity municipalities
and later for other capacity classifications)

13. Indicative of a credible allowance for repairs & maintenance of assets - functioning assets
revenue protection

14. Indicative of a credible allowance for asset renewal (requires analysis of asset renewal projects as % of total capital projects - detailed capital plan) -
functioning assets revenue protection

Supporting indicators													
% incr total service charges (incl prop	18(1)a	-	-	19,9%	15,9%	30,0%	5,3%	0,0%	(32,5%)	2,7%	6,1%	5,5%	

<i>rates)</i>											
% incr Property Tax	18(1)a		5,9%	35,4%	8,0%	11,6%	0,0%	(4,6%)	0,0%	6,0%	6,0%
% incr Service charges - electricity revenue	18(1)a		35,5%	(1,8%)	57,8%	0,0%	0,0%	(58,6%)	(0,0%)	6,0%	5,0%
% incr Service charges - water revenue	18(1)a		0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
% incr Service charges - sanitation revenue	18(1)a		0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
% incr Service charges - refuse revenue	18(1)a		39,0%	25,6%	1,3%	0,0%	0,0%	(39,3%)	324,5%	9,8%	6,5%
% incr in Service charges - other	18(1)a		0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
		26	32	37	50	50	34	52			
Total billable revenue	18(1)a	763	085	181	48 342	887	887	368	263	55 467	58 530
		26	32	37	50	50	34	52			
Service charges		763	085	181	48 342	887	887	368	263	55 467	58 530
		14	14	20	24	24	23	24			
Property rates		152	985	289	21 918	463	463	339	463	25 931	27 486
		12	16	16	26	26	10	26			
Service charges - electricity revenue		371	767	474	26 000	000	000	772	000	27 560	28 938
Service charges - water revenue				-				-			

			-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-
Service charges - sanitation revenue		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - refuse removal		240	333	418	424	424	424	257	800	976	105	2
Service charges - other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental of facilities and equipment		769	820	091	445	445	445	215	300	318	337	
Capital expenditure excluding capital grant funding		1	3	30		11	11	4	19		7	
		509	910	996	13 594	704	704	188	733	10 094	091	
		29	26	30		59	59	21	62			
Cash receipts from ratepayers	18(1)a	952	270	391	52 949	029	029	760	047	64 486	68 245	
		35	39	69		60	60	40	72			
Ratepayer & Other revenue	18(1)a	215	491	126	61 087	712	712	383	500	66 690	71 550	
Change in consumer debtors (current and non-current)		6	(5	15	(17	(17	(17	(37		1		
		706	727)	707	141)	141)	141)	461)	429	674	482	

Operating and Capital Grant Revenue	18(1)a	140	170	204	248	276	276	196	244	224	230
		719	247	282	013	841	841	103	988	139	290
Capital expenditure - total	20(1)(vi)	33	45	80		94	94	41	69		
		971	249	664	69 668	023	023	302	569	62 291	61 780
Capital expenditure - renewal	20(1)(vi)								2	2	2
		–	–	–	–	–	–		100	226	360
Supporting benchmarks											
Growth guideline maximum		6,0%	6,0%	6,0%	6,0%	6,0%	6,0%	6,0%	6,0%	6,0%	6,0%
CPI guideline		4,3%	3,9%	4,6%	5,0%	5,0%	5,0%	5,0%	5,4%	5,6%	5,4%
DoRA operating grants total MFY									168	169	173
									250	564	092
DoRA capital grants total MFY									52		
Provincial operating grants									090	54 575	57 198
Provincial capital grants											

District Municipality grants											
Total gazetted/advised national, provincial and district grants									220	224	230
Average annual collection rate (arrears inclusive)									340	139	290
DoRA operating											
<i>EQUITABLE SHARE</i>									161	167	170
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT GRANT									111	031	559
MUNICIPAL DEMACARTION									2	2	2
TRANSITION GRA									533	533	533
EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGR									3		
INTERGRA									044		
									1		
									562		

<u>Total Operating Revenue</u>			140 438	162 673	222 951	251 965	253 590	253 590	177 585	269 153	239 905	248 500
<u>Total Operating Expenditure</u>			192 714	202 072	220 942	276 692	281 291	281 291	131 653	294 520	278 478	297 947
<u>Operating Performance Surplus/(Deficit)</u>			(52 276)	(39 399)	2 008	(24 727)	(27 701)	(27 701)	45 932	(25 367)	(38 573)	(49 447)
<u>Cash and Cash Equivalents (30 June 2012)</u>										43 079		
<u>Revenue</u>											(10,9%	
% Increase in Total Operating Revenue				15,8%	37,1%	13,0%	0,6%	0,0%	(30,0%)	6,1%)	3,6%
% Increase in Property Rates Revenue				5,9%	35,4%	8,0%	11,6%	0,0%	(4,6%)	0,0%	6,0%	6,0%
% Increase in Electricity Revenue				35,5%	(1,8%)	57,8%	0,0%	0,0%	(58,6%)	(0,0%)	6,0%	5,0%
% Increase in Property Rates &				19,9%	15,9%	30,0%	5,3%	0,0%	(32,5%)	2,7%	6,1%	5,5%

Services Charges												
Expenditure												
% Increase in Total Operating Expenditure			4,9%	9,3%	25,2%	1,7%	0,0%	(53,2%)	4,7%	(5,4%)	7,0%	
% Increase in Employee Costs			5,5%	10,9%	21,9%	(0,3%)	0,0%	(40,4%)	7,9%	7,0%	7,1%	
% Increase in Electricity Bulk Purchases			7,8%	20,5%	3,1%	1,3%	0,0%	(38,0%)	6,0%	6,0%	6,0%	
Average Cost Per Budgeted Employee Position (Remuneration)				326763,87	34	0			14505522,79			
Average Cost Per Councillor (Remuneration)				0	0	0			399636,82	53		
R&M % of PPE	0,1%	0,2%	0,7%	0,5%	0,5%	0,5%	0,5%	0,6%	0,5%	0,5%	0,4%	
Asset Renewal and R&M as a % of PPE	0,0%	0,0%	1,0%	1,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	1,0%	1,0%	1,0%	1,0%	
Debt Impairment % of Total Billable Revenue	16,7%	12,0%	29,1%	13,7%	15,0%	15,0%	0,3%	15,4%	15,3%	15,3%	15,2%	
Capital Revenue												
Internally Funded & Other (R'000)	1	3	30	11	11	4	19	7				
Borrowing (R'000)	509	910	996	13 594	704	704	188	733	10 094	091		
			-					-				

			-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-
			32	41	49		82	82	37	49		
Grant Funding and Other (R'000)			462	339	669	56 075	319	319	114	836	52 196	54 688
Internally Generated funds % of Non Grant Funding			100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Borrowing % of Non Grant Funding			0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Grant Funding % of Total Funding			95,6%	91,4%	61,6%	80,5%	87,6%	87,6%	89,9%	71,6%	83,8%	88,5%
Capital Expenditure												
			33	45	80		94	94	41	69		
Total Capital Programme (R'000)			971	249	664	69 668	023	023	302	569	62 291	61 780
Asset Renewal			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	226	360
Asset Renewal % of Total Capital Expenditure			0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	3,0%	3,6%	3,8%
Cash												
Cash Receipts % of Rate Payer & Other			85,1%	66,5%	44,0%	86,7%	97,2%	97,2%	53,9%	85,6%	96,7%	95,4%
Cash Coverage Ratio					0					0		

			0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0
<u>Borrowing</u>												
Credit Rating (2009/10)										0		
Capital Charges to Operating			0,0%	0,0%	0,2%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Borrowing Receipts % of Capital												
Expenditure			0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
<u>Reserves</u>												
Surplus/(Deficit)			(18 504)	(23 945)	(45 289)	9 572	69 745	69 745	73 821	44 738	46 278	52 616
<u>Free Services</u>												
Free Basic Services as a % of Equitable												
Share			0,0%	0,0%	0,2%	0,3%	0,3%	0,3%		0,3%	0,3%	0,3%
Free Services as a % of Operating												
Revenue												
(excl operational transfers)			41,3%	37,0%	21,2%	24,1%	24,2%	24,2%		20,3%	22,1%	20,6%

High Level Outcome of Funding Compliance											
Total Operating Revenue		140	162	222	251	253	253	177	269	239	248
		438	673	951	965	590	590	585	153	905	500
Total Operating Expenditure		192	202	220	276	281	281	131	294	278	297
		714	072	942	692	291	291	653	520	478	947
Surplus/(Deficit) Budgeted Operating Statement		(52	(39	2	(24	(27	(27	45	(25	(38	(49
		276)	399)	008	727)	701)	701)	932	367)	573)	447)
Surplus/(Deficit) Considering Reserves and Cash Backing		(18	(23	(45	9	69	69	73	44		
		504)	945)	289)	572	745	745	821	738	46 278	52 616
MTREF Funded (1) / Unfunded (0)	15	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MTREF Funded □ / Unfunded □	15	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□

2.7 The following table shows the Expenditure on allocations and grant programmes

LIM351 Blouberg - Supporting Table SA18 Transfers and grant receipts

Description	Ref	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Current Year 2016/17			2017/18 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year +1 2018/19	Budget Year +2 2019/20
RECEIPTS:	1, 2									
<u>Operating Transfers and Grants</u>										
National Government:		104 108	121 458	148 137	168 371	168 371	168 371	170 505	171 943	175 602
Local Government Equitable Share		100 568	117 073	143 794	155 178	155 178	155 178	161 111	167 031	170 559

Finance Management	1 650	1 800	1 800	2 433	2 433	2 433	2 533	2 533	2 533
EPWP Incentive	1 000	1 651	1 613	1 808	1 808	1 808	1 562	–	–
Municipal Systems Improvement	890	934	930	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 255	2 379	2 510
Darmacation Transition grants	–	–	–	8 952	8 952	8 952	3 044	–	–
Provincial Government:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District Municipality:	–	684	1 266	1 250	3 250	3 250	4 550	–	–

<i>[insert description]</i> CDM Grant (Landfile site grant)		–						1 550		
		–	684	1 266	1 250	3 250	3 250	3 000	–	
Other grant providers:		–	–	–	20 098	20 098	20 098	20 098	–	–
<i>National skills fund-grant</i>		–	–	–	20 098	20 098	20 098	20 098	–	–
Total Operating Transfers and Grants	5	104 108	122 142	149 403	189 719	191 719	191 719	195 153	171 943	175 602
Capital Transfers and Grants										
National Government:		35 424	46 408	71 731	53 381	78 209	78 209	49 836	52 196	54 688
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)		28 424	43 408	64 731	44 381	69 209	69 209	42 836	45 196	47 688
INEP		7 000	3 000	7 000	9 000	9 000	9 000	7 000	7 000	7 000

Provincial Government:		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other capital transfers/grants [insert description]										
District Municipality:		1 187	1 618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Electricity Grant</i>		1 187	1 618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other grant providers:		-	-	-	4 913	6 913	6 913	-	-	-
<i>Transfer from Aganang</i>		-	-	-	4 913	6 913	6 913	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Transfers and Grants	5	36 611	48 026	71 731	58 294	85 122	85 122	49 836	52 196	54 688
TOTAL RECEIPTS OF TRANSFERS & GRANTS		140 719	170 168	221 134	248 013	276 841	276 841	244 988	224 139	230 290

2.8 The following tables shows the councillor and board member allowance and employers benefits

LIM351 Blouberg - Supporting Table SA22 Summary councillor and staff benefits

Summary of Employee and Councillor remuneration R thousand	Ref	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Current Year 2016/17			2017/18 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year +1 2018/19	Budget Year +2 2019/20
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
<u>- Councillors (Political Office)</u>	1									

Bearers plus Other)

Basic Salaries and Wages	8 353	7 448	7 940	8 934	9 034	9 034	8 294	8 875	9 496
Pension and UIF Contributions	972	956	1 024	1 168	1 168	1 168	2 322	2 485	2 659
Medical Aid Contributions									
Motor Vehicle Allowance	1 656	2 738	2 941	3 091	3 091	3 091	2 806	3 002	3 212
Cellphone Allowance	653	997	1 001	1 054	1 054	1 054	1 003	1 073	1 149
Housing Allowances							158	169	181
Other benefits and allowances									
Sub Total - Councillors	11 633	12 139	12 906	14 247	14 347	14 347	14 584	15 605	16 697
% increase		4,3%	6,3%	10,4%	0,7%	-	1,7%	7,0%	7,0%

4

Senior Managers of the Municipality

2

Basic Salaries and Wages	2 505	3 281	3 643	3 845	3 845	3 845	4 096	4 342	4 602
Pension and UIF Contributions	442	665	636	949	949	949	723	767	813
Medical Aid Contributions		-		-	-	-		-	-
Overtime		-		-	-	-		-	-
Performance Bonus	167	-		0	0	0		-	-

Motor Vehicle Allowance	3	1 158	1 347	1 233	1 293	1 293	1 293	1 374	1 456	1 544
Cellphone Allowance	3			125	161	161	161	148	157	166
Housing Allowances	3	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–
Other benefits and allowances	3	–	–	–				3	3	3
Payments in lieu of leave		–	–	–						
Long service awards		–	–	–						
Post-retirement benefit obligations	6	–	–	–						
Sub Total - Senior Managers of Municipality		4 272	5 294	5 637	6 248	6 248	6 248	6 344	6 724	7 128
% increase	4		23,9%	6,5%	10,8%	–	(0,0%)	1,5%	6,0%	6,0%
Other Municipal Staff										
Basic Salaries and Wages		35 647	37 386	41 820	48 583	52 258	52 258	52 503	56 219	60 198
Pension and UIF Contributions		7 913	8 593	9 328	10 583	10 630	10 630	13 110	14 035	15 026
Medical Aid Contributions		1 832	2 314	2 855	3 188	3 188	3 188	3 662	3 918	4 192
Overtime		950	1 034	1 143	1 000	1 000	1 000	759	812	869
Performance Bonus		–	–		200	200	200	800	856	916

Motor Vehicle Allowance	3	8 604	8 047	8 356	10 789	11 112	11 112	12 803	13 713	14 687
Cellphone Allowance	3	1 213	1 432	1 387	1 739	1 768	1 768	1 571	1 682	1 801
Housing Allowances	3	112	273	263	354	354	354	136	145	156
Other benefits and allowances	3	5 681	5 469	6 655	11 691	7 318	7 318	6 752	7 225	7 730
Payments in lieu of leave										
Long service awards										
Post-retirement benefit obligations	6									
Sub Total - Other Municipal Staff		61 951	64 548	71 806	88 127	87 827	87 827	92 095	98 605	105 575
% increase	4		4,2%	11,2%	22,7%	(0,3%)	-	4,9%	7,1%	7,1%
Total Parent Municipality		77 857	81 981	90 349	108 622	108 422	108 422	113 023	120 934	129 400
			5,3%	10,2%	20,2%	(0,2%)	-	4,2%	7,0%	7,0%
<u>Board Members of Entities</u>										
Basic Salaries and Wages										
Pension and UIF Contributions										

Medical Aid Contributions									
Overtime									
Performance Bonus									
Motor Vehicle Allowance	3								
Cellphone Allowance	3								
Housing Allowances	3								
Other benefits and allowances	3								
Board Fees									
Payments in lieu of leave									
Long service awards									
Post-retirement benefit obligations	6								
Sub Total - Board Members of Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% increase	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Senior Managers of Entities</u>									

Basic Salaries and Wages								
Pension and UIF Contributions								
Medical Aid Contributions								
Overtime								
Performance Bonus								
Motor Vehicle Allowance	3							
Cellphone Allowance	3							
Housing Allowances	3							
Other benefits and allowances	3							
Payments in lieu of leave								
Long service awards								
Post-retirement benefit obligations	6							
Sub Total - Senior Managers of Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% increase	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other Staff of Entities

Basic Salaries and Wages									
Pension and UIF Contributions									
Medical Aid Contributions									
Overtime									
Performance Bonus									
Motor Vehicle Allowance	3								
Cellphone Allowance	3								
Housing Allowances	3								
Other benefits and allowances	3								
Payments in lieu of leave									
Long service awards									
Post-retirement benefit obligations	6								
Sub Total - Other Staff of Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% increase	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total Municipal Entities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL SALARY, ALLOWANCES & BENEFITS		77 857	81 981	90 349	108 622	108 422	108 422	113 023	120 934	129 400
% increase	4		5,3%	10,2%	20,2%	(0,2%)	-	4,2%	7,0%	7,0%
TOTAL MANAGERS AND STAFF	5,7	66 223	69 842	77 443	94 375	94 075	94 075	98 439	105 329	112 702

2.9 The following table shows the monthly targets for revenue and expenditure and cash flow

LIM351 Blouberg - Supporting Table SA30 Budgeted monthly cash flow

MONTHLY CASH FLOWS	Budget Year 2017/18												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework	
	July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year + 2018/19
Cash Receipts By Source													1	
Property rates	476	476	2 383	1 038	1 254	1 622	2 193	2 160	3 360	2 860	2 160	3 037	23 020	24 401
Service charges - electricity revenue	1 898	1 985	1 209	1 804	3 245	3 552	2 464	1 930	1 264	1 864	2 864	1 923	26 000	27 560
Service charges - water revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Service charges - sanitation revenue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service charges - refuse revenue	33	34	95	120	96	95	95	95	34	34	34	33	800	976
Service charges - other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rental of facilities and equipment	16	–	20	16	26	19	22	17	17	13	17	18	200	212
Interest earned - external investments	56	85	116	125	155	83	198	55	45	55	65	163	1 200	1 272
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	97	300	318
Dividends received	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fines, penalties and forfeits	46	49	52	57	46	46	42	47	50	57	65	223	780	845
Licences and permits	246	249	240	416	246	329	242	247	347	447	247	414	3 669	3 889
Agency services	65	93	82	79	151	64	84	94	94	164	64	57	1 091	1 145

Transfer receipts - operational	32 237	45 228	452	775	813	59 479	775	13 473	41 921	–	–	–	195 153	171 94
Other revenue	255	653	712	307	1 578	95	255	554	354	454	554	714	6 488	5 457
Cash Receipts by Source	35 347	48 871	5 380	4 756	7 629	65 401	6 389	18 690	47 504	5 966	6 087	6 680	258 700	238 01
Other Cash Flows by Source														
Transfer receipts - capital Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial Departmental Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporatons, Higher Educational Institutions) &	11 663	1 500	1 751	15 517	1 500	3 000	1 500	1 500	10 904	1 000	–	–	49 836	52 196
												–		

Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind - all)														
Proceeds on disposal of PPE												-		
Short term loans												-		
Borrowing long term/refinancing												-		
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits												-		
Decrease (Increase) in non- current debtors												-		
Decrease (increase) other non- current receivables												-		
Decrease (increase) in non- current investments												-		
Total Cash Receipts by Source	47 009	50 371	7 132	20 273	9 129	68 401	7 889	20 190	58 408	6 966	6 087	6 680	308 536	290 211

<u>Cash Payments by Type</u>														
Employee related costs	7 814	7 851	7 231	7 678	7 974	7 911	7 918	7 919	7 819	7 919	7 919	12 486	98 439	105 320
Remuneration of councillors	994	1 090	1 090	1 090	1 102	1 095	1 137	1 279	1 279	1 279	1 279	1 870	14 584	15 605
Finance charges	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulk purchases - Electricity	2 358	2 169	2 204	1 860	1 981	1 990	2 248	2 191	2 291	2 191	2 191	2 085	25 758	27 303
Bulk purchases - Water & Sewer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other materials	240	369	343	232	330	890	378	497	397	497	697	702	5 571	4 500
Contracted services	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	12 000	12 720
Transfers and grants - other municipalities												–	–	–

Transfers and grants - other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenditure	2 886	4 333	4 575	4 288	4 316	9 270	6 545	11 084	11 084	9 084	8 084	9 090	84 639	59 306
Cash Payments by Type	15 291	16 813	16 442	16 149	16 703	22 155	19 226	23 970	23 870	21 970	21 170	27 233	240 991	224 766
Other Cash Flows/Payments by Type														
Capital assets	3 763	3 366	5 340	10 363	7 202	4 902	5 340	4 230	4 340	5 340	6 340	9 046	69 569	62 291
Repayment of borrowing												-		
Other Cash Flows/Payments												-		
Total Cash Payments by Type	19 054	20 179	21 782	26 512	23 904	27 057	24 565	28 199	28 209	27 309	27 509	36 279	310 559	287 057
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD	27 955	30 191	(14 650)	(6 238)	(14 775)	41 344	(16 677)	(8 010)	30 199	(20 343)	(21 422)	(29 599)	(2 024)	3 161

Cash/cash equivalents at the month/year begin:	45 103	73 058	103 249	88 599	82 361	67 586	108 930	92 253	84 244	114 442	94 099	72 677	45 103	43 079
Cash/cash equivalents at the month/year end:	73 058	103 249	88 599	82 361	67 586	108 930	92 253	84 244	442	94 099	72 677	43 079	43 079	46 240

2.10 The following table shows the service delivery budget implementation plan

LIM351 Blouberg - Supporting Table SA26 Budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure (municipal vote)

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2017/18												Medium Expend
		July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2017/18
Revenue by Vote	-													
Vote 1 - Executive and council		6 953	-	-	-	-	6 953	-	-	6 193	-	-	-	20 098
Vote 2 - Finance and Administration		29 982	45 228	1 452	1 622	1 813	59 479	1 522	13 473	41 921	1 665	1 865	3 467	203 489

Vote 3 - Cummunity services	985	–	1 738	–	–	980	–	1 489	920	–	–	–	6 112
Vote 4 - Public and Safety	352	352	352	352	352	352	352	352	352	452	452	344	4 419
Vote 5 - Waste management	154	154	154	194	194	194	194	194	94	94	94	164	1 880
Vote 6 - Technical administration and Trading services	3 925	1 925	1 925	2 925	1 925	3 925	1 925	1 925	3 925	1 925	3 925	3 040	33 220
Vote 7 - Roads and Transport	9 100	–	–	–	–	15 548	–	–	20 442			–	45 090
Vote 8 - Planning and development	352	452	352	352	352	452	352	352	352	452	452	405	4 680
Total Revenue by Vote	51 804	48 112	5 974	5 446	4 637	87 884	4 347	17 786	74 201	4 590	6 790	7 418	318 988
<u>Expenditure by Vote to be appropriated</u>													
Vote 1 - Executive and council	5 539	5 539	5 539	6 618	5 656	6 656	9 364	5 076	5 456	5 818	5 818	7 062	74 141

Vote 2 - Finance and Administration	11 389	11 362	11 383	9 397	11 177	10 948	9 007	10 584	9 757	10 396	9 288	9 448	124 136
Vote 3 - Community services	1 558	1 530	1 551	1 565	1 346	1 116	1 176	1 752	1 925	1 757	1 847	2 924	20 047
Vote 4 - Public and Safety	1 030	1 090	1 070	1 070	1 270	1 270	1 070	1 330	1 241	1 642	970	1 087	14 139
Vote 5 - Waste management	93	81	83	83	80	93	83	83	93	83	83	107	1 050
Vote 6 - Technical administration and Trading services	3 157	3 153	3 857	2 957	3 957	2 957	3 190	2 966	3 260	2 986	3 357	4 094	39 890
Vote 7 - Roads and Transport	989	539	629	999	989	639	684	639	984	984	899	177	9 150
Vote 8 - Planning and development	789	989	999	999	989	989	984	984	984	984	899	1 379	11 967
Total Expenditure by Vote	24 545	24 284	25 111	23 688	25 465	24 669	25 557	23 414	23 700	24 649	23 160	26 278	294 520

Surplus/(Deficit) before assoc.		27 260	23 829	(19 137)	(18 242)	(20 827)	63 215	(21 211)	(5 628)	50 500	(20 060)	(16 371)	(18 860)	24 469
Taxation													-	-
Attributable to minorities													-	-
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate													-	-
Surplus/(Deficit)	1	27 260	23 829	(19 137)	(18 242)	(20 827)	63 215	(21 211)	(5 628)	50 500	(20 060)	(16 371)	(18 860)	24 469

2.11 Contract having future budgetary implication

Blouberg Local Municipality has one Expenditure contract future budgetary for three years which is security services.

2.12 Capital expenditure details

The details capital expenditure is attached as SA38.

2.13 Legislation compliance status

Every municipality is required by Acts to develop and adopt its Budget through the legal framework provided. In order to comply with the MFMA implementation requirement have been adhered to through the following activities:

In year reporting

Reporting to National Treasury in electronic format was fully complied with on a monthly basis. Section 71 reporting to the Executive Mayor (within 10 working days) has done and includes monthly published financial performance on the Blouberg's website has progressively improved.

Internship programme

The Blouberg is participating in the Municipal Financial Management Internship programme since 2005 and has employed five interns undergoing training in various divisions of the Financial Services Department. From 2005 interns three are permanently appointed as managers, three as accountant and five as clerks.

Minimum competence level

Municipal manager and all senior manages the are attending the MFMA certificate and also budget and treasury officials.

Budget and Treasury Office

The Budget and Treasury Office has been established in accordance with the MFMA.

Audit and Risk Committee

An Audit Committee has been established and is fully functional.

Annual Report

Annual report is compiled in terms of the MFMA and National Treasury requirements.

Policies

An amendment of the municipal policies have being done .

2.14 Other supporting documents

2.14.1. Draft IDP

2.14.2 Draft SDBIP

2.14.3 Budget tables

Municipality does not have long –term borrowing in the next coming three years and the past four years.

➤ **SA 21 Transfers and grant made by the municipality.**

There is no transfer and grand made by the municipality.

➤ **SA 31 Municipality does not have entities**

Municipality does not have entities.

➤ **SA 32 List of external mechanism**

Municipality does not have external mechanism

➤ **SA 33 Contract having future budgetary implications**

Blouberg Local Municipality has one Expenditure contract future budgetary for three years which is security services.

➤ **SA 34b Capital expenditure on the renewal of existing assets by assets of class.**

The capital expenditure on the renewal of existing assets of class is amount to R 2,1 million for roads and Electricity.

Municipal Manager's quality certification.

QUALITY CERTIFICATE

IActing Municipal Manager of, hereby certify that the Final Annual budget 2017/18 financial year and supporting documentation have been prepared in accordance with the Municipal Finance Management Act and the regulation made under the Act .

Print Name.....

Chief Financial Officer of Blouberg Municipality: Lim351

Signature.....

Date.....

Print Name.....

Acting Municipal Manager of Blouberg Municipality: Lim351

Signature.....

Date.....