

**INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2010-2011
FOR**

**PIXLEY KA SEME LOCAL
MUNICIPALITY**



**Credible, Affordable and well
developed Municipality**

MARCH 2010

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ACCRONYMS

ABET	Adult Based Education and Training
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBO's	Community Based Organisations
CETA	Construction Education and Training Authority
CHBC	Community Home Base Care
CMIP	Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme
CPTR	Current Public Transport Record
DACE	Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment
DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa
DEDET	Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism
DAC	District AIDS Council
DALA	Department of Agriculture and Land Administration
DLA	Department of Land Affairs
DLGH	Department of Local Government and Housing
DPLG	Department of Provincial and Local Government
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DM	District Municipality
DMA	District management Area
DME	Department of Minerals and Energy
DPW	Department of Public Works
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
ECA	Environmental Conservation Act
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIP	Environmental Implementation Plan
EHS	Environmental Health Services
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMS	Environmental Management System
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
FBS	Free basic Services
FBE	Free Basic Electricity
FPA	Fire Protection Association
GIS	Geographic Information System
GSDM	Gert Sibande District Municipality
GSDC	Gert Sibande District Council
HDI	Human Development Index
HOD	Head of Department
IDP	Integrated Development Planning
IGR	Intergovernmental Relations
IEM	Integrated Environmental Management
IMEP	Integrated Municipal Environmental Programme
IWIAMP	Integrated Water Infrastructure and Asset Management Plan
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan
INEPBPU	Integrated National Electrification Programme Business Planning Unit
IS	Information System
IT	Information Technology

ITP	Integrated Transport Plan
KPA	Key Performance Area
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LDO	Land Development Objective
LED	Local Economic Development
LM	Local Municipality
SAPS	South African Police Service
SETA	Sector Education Training Authority
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SOER	State of the Environment Report
WSA	Water Services Authorities
WSDP	Water Services Development Plan
WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Plant

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- Daggakraal Municipality Complex

Daggakraal

FOREWORD BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR–COUNCILLOR SN NXUMALO

In creating a developmental local government for the remaining year term in office, it is essential for us as Council to review our Integrated Development Plan in line with our Process Plan and Programme that is clearly aligned and informing our Annual Budget. We will achieve better service delivery by continuing to measure our outputs in terms of the Municipal Systems Act, which are:

- Infrastructure and Services
- Social and Economic Development
- Institutional Transformation
- Democracy and Governance and
- Financial Management/Viability

Responding to the imperative to move forward as quickly as possible to contribute in the building of South Africa defined by a common dream, our government committed itself, working with all South Africans, to implement detailed programmes intended:

- * *to raise the rate of investment in the First Economy;*
- * *to reduce the cost of doing business in our country;*
- * *to promote the growth of the small and medium business sector;*
- * *to speed up the process of skills development;*
- * *to improve our export performance, focusing on services and manufactured goods;*
- * *to increase spending on scientific research and development;*
- * *to implement detailed programmes to respond to the challenges of the Second Economy;*
- * *to implement programmes to ensure broad based black economic empowerment;*
- * *to continue with programmes to build a social security net to meet the objectives of poverty alleviation;*
- * *to expand access to such services as water, electricity and sanitation;*
- * *to improve the health profile of the nation as a whole;*
- * *to intensify the housing programme;*
- * *to implement additional measures to open wider the doors of learning and of culture*
- * *to improve the safety and security of all citizens and communities;*
- * *to ensure that the public sector discharges its responsibilities as a critical player in the growth, reconstruction and development of our country;*
- * *to accelerate the process of renewal of the African continent, and increasingly*
- * *to contribute to the resolution of major questions facing people of the world."*

The Integrated Development Plan for 2010- 2011 is a strategic document for the municipality to achieve the following:

- Support Government efforts to put the people at the centre of development, not merely as beneficiaries, but as drivers of transformation
- Move faster and further in providing the better life for all
- Contribute to half unemployment and poverty by the end of 2014
- Strive to ensure that each of our municipal administrative unit has a Thusong Centre(one stop Government Centre) by the end of 2014

- Communities should have access to clean water by the end of 2010
- Communities should have access to electricity by the end of 2012
- Utilization of the distributed land for developmental and agricultural purposes.
- Communities should have access to decent sanitation by the end of 2010
- Communities should have access to decent housing by the end of 2010
- Provide the skills required by the district economic development and growth
- Ensure that all Pixley ka Seme Communities are fully able to enjoy the full dignity of freedom
- Working with our National and Provincial Governments to improve service delivery and access to basic services
- Ensure participation of the people to allow citizens to identify the problems that their community face and partner in providing solutions to deal with these problems and improve public service
- Speed up the delivery of free basic services
- Build sustainable human settlements and viable communities
- Provide infrastructure that will create an environment that is conducive to economic growth and development that facilitate and increase capacity to provide basic services, which will contribute to a safe and healthy environment
- Create job opportunities and fight poverty through infrastructure development and service delivery, procurement and support for SMME's and Broad Based Black Economic Development
- Ensure that councillors are responsive, accountable and effective and that everybody is involved in local government understands and honours the duty to respect and serve the people.

OVERVIEW BY THE ADMINISTRATOR – MR KE MPUNGOSE

The Integrated Development Plan 2010 – 2011 sets up challenges in our strategic planning and Performance Management System. It is through it - that we can confidently say: *"What gets done gets measured."*

We will continue to measure service delivery and ensure our compliance to the Batho Pele principles and the direction that government is taking to its communities. As a municipality, we have thus far achieved to identify ourselves in terms of corporate direction.

Access to electricity, water and sanitation has improved. By 2005, South Africa had already achieved the Millennium Development Goal in respect of basic water supply, with improvement of access from 59% in 1994 to 83% in 2006. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) South Africa is one of the few countries that spend less on military budgets than on water and sanitation. In the words of the UNDP Human Development Report of 2006:

"... South Africa has demonstrated how the human right to water can serve as a mechanism for empowerment and a guide to policy... Rights-based water reform has enabled it to expand access and overcome the legacy of facial inequality inherited from apartheid, partly through rights-based entitlements". (Pp62/63).

Pixley ka Seme Local Municipality will continue to ensure full public participation through Ward-based Community meetings, IDP and Budget Public Participative meetings and Izimbizo. The other challenge facing us is to identify sustainable Local Economic Development projects in partnership with other government sector departments. We need to further apply the PGDS in marketing our municipal area in terms of tourism. Getting investors to develop our area will curb poverty, unemployment and dependency among residents.

We are determined that through the efforts and the fact that we are resilient, we will continue to support Council in making the municipality successful in terms of:

- Best administration processes
- Implementation of best models on Performance Management
- Achieving the result orientated IDP
- Creating a well understood and approachable Local Economic Development Strategy
- Ensuring Good Governance through proper and transparent systems
- Increasing the service Delivery activities that respond to the needs of our communities
- Attracting and maintaining the scarce skills needed by our municipality in order to achieve milestones set for us.

In as far as administration is concerned we will strive to support the **Pioneering Spirit** of our Province Mpumalanga.

Taking part in the Annual Vuna Awards will be a measure between our outputs and learning gaps-thus will be utilized as a tool to guide us in making the best of our ability whilst promoting better service delivery, bearing the **Batho Pele Principles** in all our dealings.

Capacity building and skills retention and programmes that attract scarce skills will be a focus area for our municipality. We will continue to strive for the achievement of the Five Local Government Key Performance Indicators. Finding innovative ways to service delivery is our common key focus area. Changing the mentality of "Poverty Alleviation" projects to Entrepreneurships projects that are sustainable; create employment and add to our economic growth and stability will be addressed in our Local Economic Development For a and Strategies.

Our tourist friendly environment will be marketed in a manner that will contribute positively in the economical growth of the municipal area during 2010-2011 financial year. Whilst we strive for the best, we will continue to preserve those areas of our municipality that are sensitive. We will continue to partner with all government sectors and NGO's in protecting the flora and fauna of our region.

The municipality will continue to focus on the set Strategic Key Performance Areas and Indicators which are:

- Basic Service Delivery
- Municipal and Institutional Development and Transformation
- Local Economic Development
- Municipal Financial Viability and Management and
- Good Governance and Public Participation

It is through the municipal core values that we will ensure proper effective and efficient Customer Care that is linked to the Batho Pele Principles. These Core Values are:

- Honesty
- Openness
- Responsiveness
- Nurturing

1. IDP OVERVIEW

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Integrated Development Planning is a process through which a Municipality, its constituencies, various service providers, interested and affected parties come together to identify development needs, outline clear objectives and strategies which serve to guide the allocation and management of resources within the Municipal's jurisdictional area. From this planning process emanates the Municipal Integrated Development Plan (IDP), whose main objective is the improvement of coordination and integration of planning, budgeting and development within a Municipal area. As a five (5) Year budgeting, decision-making, strategic planning and development tool, the IDP is used by the Municipality to fulfil its role of 'developmental local governance'. Central to this are the overarching objectives and strategies encapsulated in the plan, which guides the Municipality in the realm of:

- Municipal Budgeting;
- Institutional restructuring in order to realize the strategic intent of the plan;
- Integrating various Sectors in the form of Infrastructure, Use, Agriculture with Socio-economic and Ecological dimensions; and
- Performance Management System

This document therefore represents the Revised Integrated Development Plan as prepared by the Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality (PKSLM) as part of its 2009/10 IDP Review process.

It is submitted and prepared in fulfilment of the Municipality's legal obligation in terms of Section 34 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (MSA Act 32 of 2000).

Pixley ka Seme Local Municipality is demarcated as MP304 as per the Municipal Demarcation Board, and is one of the seven (7) Local Municipalities that constitute Gert Sibande District Municipality (demarcated as D30).

In addition to the legal requirement for every Municipality to compile an Integrated Development Plan as referred to in section 1.1 above, the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 (MSA) also requires that:

- the IDP be implemented;
- the Municipality monitors the implementation of the IDP;
- the Municipality evaluates its performance with regard to the IDP's implementation; and
- the IDP be reviewed annually to effect improvements where necessary.

Section 34 of the Act deals with the Review and Amendment of the IDP and states that:

“The Municipal Council:

- a) Must review its Integrated Development Plan
 - i) annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measures in terms of Section 41 and;
 - ii) to the extent that changing circumstances so demand and;
- b) May amend its Integrated Development Plan in accordance with the prescribed process”

The annual review process thus relates to the assessment of the Municipality’s performance against organizational objectives as well as implementation delivery, and also takes into cognizance any new information or change in circumstances that might have arisen subsequent to the adoption of the previous IDP. The review and amendment process must also adhere to the requirements for public participation as articulated to Chapter 4 of the MSA (2000).

In terms of the IDP Review Guidelines, IDPs are reviewed based on 4 primary areas of intervention, i.e. Annual IDP Review, the IDP Process, Amendments in Response to Changing Municipal Circumstances, and Comment from the MEC.

The process described and outlined in the flow chart below represents a continuous cycle of planning, implementation and review. Implementation commences after the Municipal Council adopts the initial IDP whilst Public Participation remains pivotal throughout the process of the IDP.

PIXLEY KA SEME LOCAL MUNICIPALITY VISION, MISSION AND CORE VALUES:

- Vision** : Pixley ka Seme Local Municipality is a credible, affordable and well developed Municipality.
- Mission** : We will deliver affordable and quality services, in accordance with our Integrated Development Plan. This will be achieved through community participation, trained and motivated staff, rapid economic development and a tourism friendly environment.
- Core values** : Honesty, Openness, Responsiveness, Nurturing

We subscribe to the principles of Batho Pele:

- **Consultation** : Citizens should be consulted about service levels and quality when possible
- **Service Standards** : Citizens must be made aware of what to expect in terms of level and quality of services
- **Access** : Citizens should have equal access to the services to which they are entitled
- **Courtesy** : Citizens should be treated with courtesy and consideration
- **Information** : Citizens must receive full and accurate information about their services
- **Openness & Transparency** : Budgets and management structures
- **Redress** : Citizens are entitled to an apology, explanation and remedial action if the promised standard of service is not delivered
- **Value for money** : Public services should be provided economically and efficiently.

The 2010 – 2011 Integrated Development Plan document is meant to guide development and planning for the political office bearers with emphasis on improving socio-economic situation, meeting millennium targets, improving service delivery mechanisms, strengthening and improving inter-governmental relations and community participation. The aim of the document is to ensure comprehensive Integrated Planning and Economic Development within the Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality.

1.2 MUNICIPAL OVERVIEW

1.2.1 Locality

The Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality is situated on the eastern border between Mpumalanga and Kwa-Zulu Natal. Furthermore, the municipal area is framed by the Mkhondo Municipality in the east, Msukaligwa Municipality to the north and Lekwa Municipality to the west. For the purposes of the Pixley Ka Seme Integrated Development Plan the boundaries as proclaimed in terms of Section 21 (B) of the Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act, 1998 (Act 27 of 1998) are used. Although the study focuses on the demarcated municipal area and its people, regional and provincial influences are not ignored.

1.2.2 Area

The Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality comprises of an area of approximately 5227, 98km² which includes the following major disestablished urban areas or towns:

Amersfoort
Ezamokuhle
Perdekop
Siyazenzela
Volksrust
Vukuzakhe
Wakkerstroom
Esizameleni
Daggakraal

Other residential areas include Daggakraal 1, 2 and 3 as well as Sinqobile A, B, C, and D. These two areas represent approximately 28% of the total registered voters in the Pixley Ka Seme area of jurisdiction.

1.2.3 Climate

The area can be characterized as being a summer rainfall area with the warmer months being October to April. The rainfall increases from 760 mm per annum in the north-western part of the study area to approximately 1000 mm per annum along the escarpment east of Wakkerstroom. The climate of this area varies from very cold with severe frost and some snow during winter, to fairly hot during the summer in the parts below the escarpment. The area falls within the mist belt.

1.2.4 Topography

The larger region is known for its rolling grass landscapes and the Pixley Ka Seme Municipal area is a typical example thereof. The area is situated within the Highveld Region, consisting of undulating hill landscapes of an elevation of about 1550m above sea level. To the south and south-east is an escarpment and related mountains, which provide an attractive variety to the landscape.

The town of Wakkerstroom is situated in the latter area, and is malaria free due to its altitude.

The area drains into streams of mainly the Mahawane Stream, which in turn falls in the perennial catchment area of the perennial Buffalo river catchment area. The area consists of predominantly Highveld grassland with the added attraction of an escarpment and related mountains, which provide an attractive variety of landscapes.

1.2.5 Geology

A major portion of this area is occupied by the Karoo Outcrop, which belongs to the Dwyka, Vryheid and Volksrust formations. Several types of dolerite in the form of sills and dykes have intruded the sediments. On site sediments of the Vryheid formation and dolerite intrusions predominate. Quaternary deposits comprise small patches of terrace ground and gully wash along the gullies, some talus along the foot of the steeper dolerite hills and a widespread but thin covering soil of ferricrete on the plains. The Vryheid formation consists predominantly of mud rocks with sub-ordinates sandstone, gravel and coal seams.

The DBSA (1989: Map – Dormant Soils) the larger Volksrust area consist of four general categories of dormant soils:

- i) Red sand, loam and clay soils are found in patches and throughout the area.
- ii) Duplex soils can be found on the north-western border towards Standerton.
- iii) Grey sand and loam soils are found in a small portion near Wakkerstroom.
- iv) Very shallow soils and rock couples are found in patches within the jurisdiction area.

The agricultural potential of the Ca and Fa soil types are marginal while the potential of the Ea and Ac types are medium to high. Recommended crops for the area are grain sorghum, sunflower, maize, wheat and groundnuts.

1.2.6 Natural Ecology

South African environmentalists identify six biomes on land in South Africa. A biome can, in general terms, be described as a broad ecological unit, representing a large natural area with a relatively uniform plant and animal life, closely determined by environmental conditions and, especially, climate.

The six biomes of South Africa are:

- Grassveld Biome;
- Succulent Karoo Biome;
- Forest Biome;
- Savannah Biome; and
- Fynbos Biome.

The area of jurisdiction forms part of the Grassveld Biome. A description of the Grassveld Biome is as follows:

- This area is the natural home of the black wildebeest, as well as the blesbuck, and supports vast plains of grass which are verdant in summer and yellow in winter. Trees are scarce and those present are associated with special conditions. Birds are plentiful. Typical species are the black korhaan and the blue crane. Only 1.1% of the total biome is contained in official conservation areas. The entire maize triangle of South Africa is situated inside the Grassveld biome. Other crops include sorghum, wheat, sunflowers and fruit.

The natural vegetation is pure Grassveld Types (Acocks Veld Type 6). According to the DBSA, 1989:2-72, the project area can be divided into three major categories concerning vegetation and veld types. The specific dormant species grass types that can be found in the area include:

- *Themeda Veld*. The largest area of the Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality's area of jurisdiction is categorised as Themeda Veld. According to the DBSA (1989: table 2:12), this is an extremely dense Themeda veld with no other species playing an important part.
- *Turf Highveld to Highland Sourveld Transition*. This veld type occupies the Morgenzon, Amersfoort, and Volksrust-area and links the above veld type with the High and Sourveld and the North-Eastern Sandy Highveld. It is generally more mixed, denser and sour than the above. Grasses include: *Themeda triandra*; *Heteropogon contortus* and *Tristachya hispida*.
- *Patchy Highveld to Cymbopogon- Themeda Veld Transition*. This consists of patches of Turf Highveld on turf soil and *Cymbopogon- Themeda Veld* on sand soil, with outliers of Bakenveld on rocky outcrops along its northern margin. There are no dormant grasses identified for this region.(DBSA, 1989: Table 2.12).

1.2.7 Conservation / Sensitive areas

The areas surrounding particularly Wakkerstroom is characterised by mostly wetlands, which is currently a tourist attraction, especially as far as ornithology is concerned. These areas are usually very sensitive to pollutants and should be treated as such.

The Sterkspruit through the town of Amersfoort is one of the tributaries of the Vaal River water system. It is prone to polluting due to the proximity of development along to the stream. Further development along the stream is a major concern as it could increase the pollution possibility in the Vaal River System.

1.2.8 Spatial

The local settlement pattern of the various towns in the study area differs substantially. The urban form of a number of towns are characterised by former separate development policies. An important spatial imperative of this urban form was the Group Area Act, which required the provision of separate residential areas for the different population groups. This separate development is witnessed in many of the Pixley Ka Seme Municipal area towns such as Volksrust and Vukuzakhe. This form of segregated planning created spatially separate entities and has resulted in the lack of social integration as well as costly infrastructure and service provision and maintenance.

Volksrust together with Vukuzakhe form the largest urban settlement areas within the Pixley Ka Seme municipal area. These two areas are located in the southern portion of the municipal area of jurisdiction with other urban areas such as Amersfoort located to the north, Wakkerstroom to the east. Other urban areas include Perdekop, Daggakraal & Singqobile.

1.2.9 Demographic

The basic demographic information for the Pixley Ka Seme Municipal area is reflected in the tables for easy reference. These figures are as per the 2006 Demarcation Board Data. It must be borne in mind that with the 2006 Municipal elections certain ward changes came about. In the case of Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality an extra ward was created. The figures were appended by the Municipal Demarcation board in conjunction with Statistics South Africa. Table 1 below gives an indication of the different geographic areas within the Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality as well as the wards within which these areas are situated. The number of households is also indicated.

Wards Demographic areas and households

DEMOGRAPHIC AREA	WARD	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
Vukuzakhe	1-3	3 354
Volksrust	3-4	4 413
Wakkerstroom & eSizameleni	5	2 364
Perdekop & Siyazenzela	6	2 907
Amersfoort	7	2 019
Ezamokuhle	8	2 315
Daggakraal & Singqobile	9-11	6 381
TOTAL		23 753

Source: Demarcation Board 2006

1.2.10 Institutional capacity / Institutional Plans

The Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality comprises 11 Wards at 28 February 2006 (11 Ward Councillors and 10 PR Councillors).

The various Departments within the municipality employ approximately 339 personnel at 30 January 2010. There are a number of policies, programmes and by-laws relating to the Institutional management of the municipality in place. The Workplace Skills Plan 2009/2010 was submitted to LGSETA on 30 June 2008.

The Employment Equity Plan for 2007-2011 was adopted and approved by Council during October 2007 as per CR A147/2007. The approved organogram is available on request.

The following table shows the Institutional Capacity summary of Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality:

Institutional Capacity

Issues	Status
Organizational structure	Approved
Total Staff composition	339
Filled positions	339 filled
Job evaluation	Finalized – Awaiting SALGBC's response
Information management system	Registry unit established – Systems Administrator Appointed
Delegations	Adopted and Approved
PMS	Performance Management Framework Policy adopted and approved by Council
Issues	Status
Skills development plan	2010/11 plan approved and submitted to LGSETA
Employment equity plan	Approved (CR A147/2007)
Gender Equity Plan	Yes
Employment Assistance Plan	Adopted and approved
OHS Plan	Yes
Website	http://pixleykaseme.co.za
Communication Plan	Adopted and approved
Customer Care Strategy	In progress
Indigent Policy	Adopted and approved by Council
Disaster Management Policy	Adopted and approved by Council
Housing Chapters 2010-2014	Adopted and approved by Council
HIV/AIDS Plan	Adopted and approved by Council
Focus Groups Programme	In progress
Financial delegations	Adopted and approved
Financial Plan	In progress
Economic Development Plan	Adopted – in progress of upgrading
Procurement Framework	Procurement Policy adopted
Audit Committee	Shared Committee with GSDM

By-law reforms	Updated and published – ongoing process
Credit control policy	Adopted and approved
Project Management Unit	Established and functional
Environmental Management Framework	In progress
Water Services Development Plan	Adopted and approved
Integrated Water Management Plan	Adopted and approved
Integrated Environmental Plan	Adopted and approved
Integrated Transport Plan	Adopted and approved by Council
Land use Management Plan	In Progress
Skills Development Framework	Adopted and approved

Source: StatsSA / PKSLM WSDP 2006

1.3 Population and household typologies

	Formal Households 2006	Informal Households 2006	Traditional Household 2006	Population 2008	Population 2% growth 2001-2008
Pixley Ka Seme	10 524	5 475	2 001	82 696	94 849

The above table reflects the population and household status quo of the Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality:

Population Distribution per Ward

Wards 2008	Black/African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total persons
1	7 918	8	0	120	8 046
2	5 074	21	0	0	5 095
3	7 902	215	153	2 037	10 307
4	4 394	24	215	1 677	6 310
5	8 590	20	45	499	9 154
Wards 2008	Black/African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total persons
6	11 567	48	28	799	12 442
7	4 428	0	113	479	5 020
8	9 015	27	6	180	9 228
9	7 373	0	0	0	7 373
10	11 214	22	6	200	11 442
11	10 412	20	0	0	10 432
TOTAL	87 887	405	566	5 991	94 849

Source: Demarcation Board 2006

Pixley ka Seme Population Size and Number of Households

	Population by Municipality [2008]				Number of Households (HH)			Pop Density [2008]
	1997	2002	2008	Annual Growth	1997	2002	2008	
Albert Luthuli	185 895	189 584	191 281	1.0	36 939	43 335	46 818	34.3
Msukaligwa	112 902	132 936	150 515	3.9	27 039	36 659	42 865	25
Mkhondo	106 482	129 780	149 136	4.9	20 226	27 940	34 169	30.5
Pixley ka Seme	72 993	84 929	94 849	3.8	15 350	20 070	23 753	18.1
Lekwa	95 414	109 872	122 158	3.5	22 085	28 568	33 687	26.6
Depaleseng	39 415	39 707	39 871	0.8	9 740	11 075	11 687	15.2
Govan Mbeki	219 361	261 238	296 316	4.3	52 731	70 674	85 371	100.2
Gert Sibande	832 465	948 046	1 044 422	1.2	184 140	237 321	278 477	32.7
Mpumalanga	3 214 599	3 489 891	3 709 771	0.8	703 046	872 458	993 199	48.4
National	42 482 108	45 731 760	48 289 609	1.2	9 708 388	11 842 799	13 295 167	39.5

Source: Global Insight: Regional eXplorer 459 (2.3a)

Table 6 below, depicts that in 2008 blacks accounted for the majority (92.7%) of the Pixley ka Seme population while Whites, Coloureds and Asians comprised 6.3%; 0.4% and 0.6% of the population respectively. This variable is consistent with both the provincial and national population characteristics.

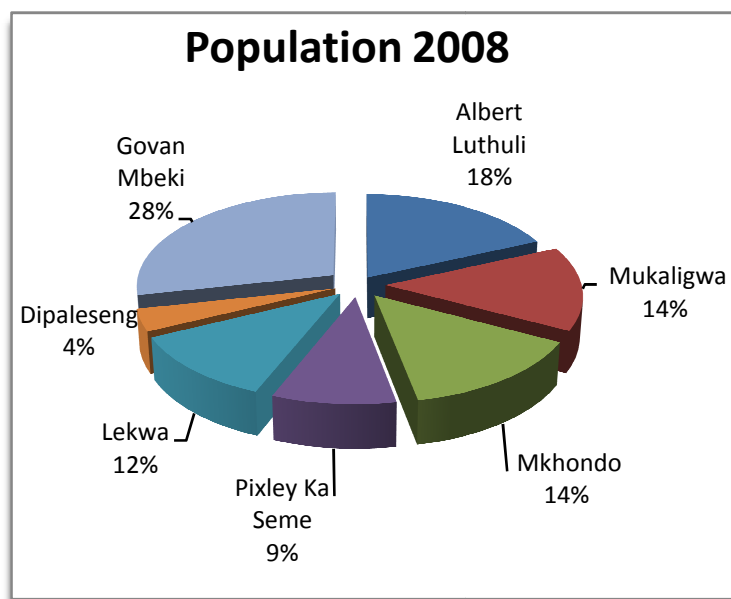
Population Groups and Gender

	Population by Population Group [Numbers, 2008]				Population by Gender [Numbers, 2008]	
	Black	White	Coloured	Asian	Male	Female
Albert Luthuli	187 128	3 543	293	317	90 828	100 483
Msukaligwa	136 934	12 182	373	1 026	73 653	76 850
Mkhondo	142 078	5 504	582	972	72 764	76 372
Pixley ka Seme	87 887	5 990	405	566	45 469	49 379
Lekwa	105 885	13 126	1 952	1 194	61 897	60 261
Depaleseng	36 200	3 255	65	350	19 776	20 095
Govan Mbeki	252 153	39 566	2 369	2 525	148 849	147 764
Gert Sibande	948 266	83 167	6 039	6 950	531 248	531 174
Mpumalanga	3 441 678	232 073	22 406	13 614	1 698 260	1 743 418
National	38 125 545	4 761 116	4 217 598	1 185 343	23 765 322	24 524 280

Source: Global Insight: Regional eXplorer 459 (2.3a)

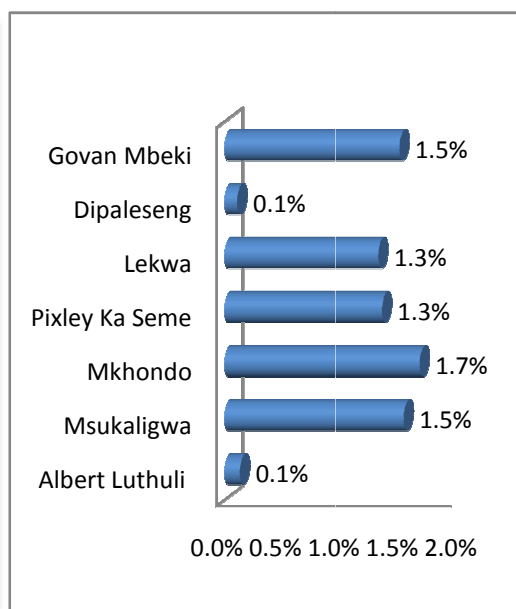
From the table above it can be deduced that, whilst development initiatives within the Municipality must continue to be inclusive and be based on the spirit of building a non-racial and non-sexist society, the plight of Africans as the culmination of the Apartheid policies and lasting impacts thereof must be accordingly addressed towards ensuring a transformed and an integrated society.

Chart 1: Population by Local Municipalities (GSDM) (%) 2008



Source: Global Insight: Regional Explorer 459 (2.3a)

Chart 2: Population growth per Municipality (%)



With 296 613 people chart 1 shows that the Govan Mbeki municipality accounts for the largest share (28%) of the Gert Sibande population followed respectively by Albert Luthuli (18%), Msukaligwa (14%) and Mkhondo (14%). Dipaleseng on the other hand is the least populated municipality within the Gert Sibande, accounting for 39 901 people (4%) of the population.

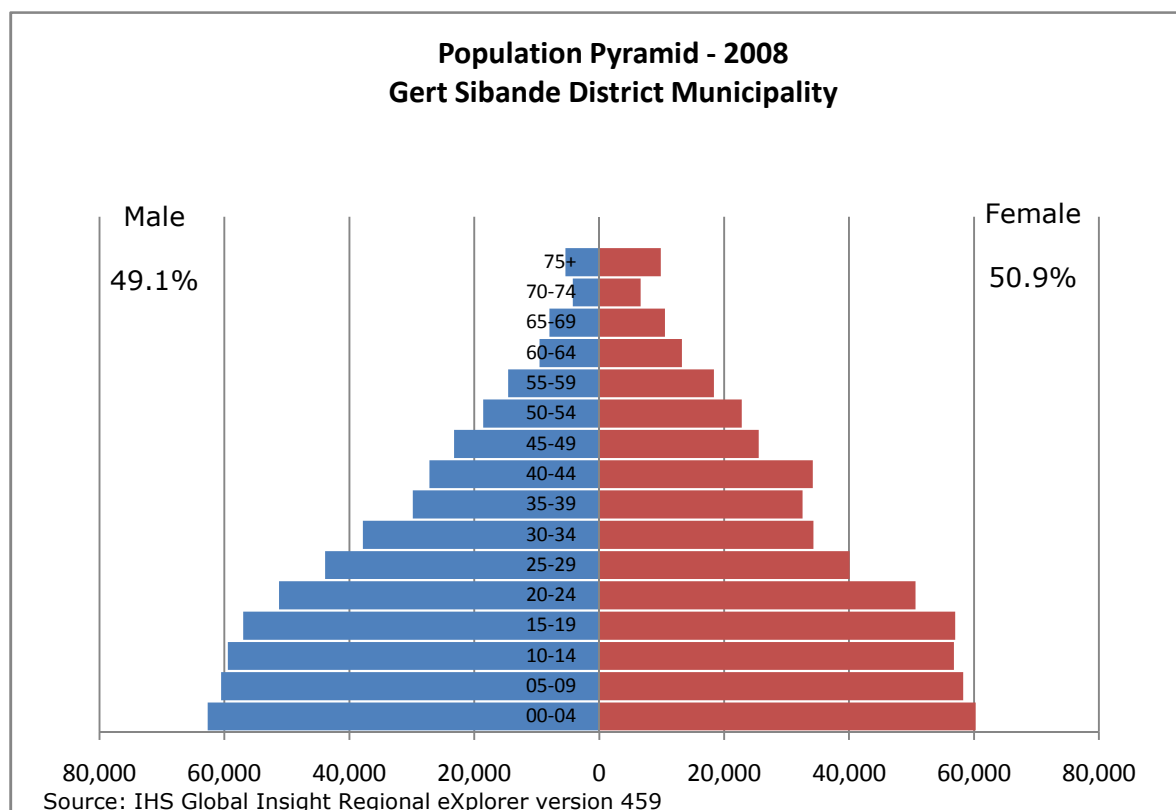
Chart 2 also shows that from 2002 to 2008, Mkhondo had experienced the highest growth (1.7%) population growth followed respectively by Msukaligwa and Govan Mbeki (1.5%); Lekwa and Pixley Ka Seme (1.3%) where Albert Luthuli and Dipaleseng had the lowest population growth (0.1%). Gert Sibande's population growth was in 2008 higher (1.2) than both the Mpumalanga (0.8%) and nationally (1.7%).

The concentration of the Gert Sibande population within and around the Govan Mbeki local municipality is consistent with the assertion that, migration from rural to urban and peri-urban areas is driven by the hope of finding employment opportunities. Govan Mbeki has, as one of its magisterial areas, towns such as Secunda which is the heartland of the District economy. The population decline experienced by the Dipaleseng local municipality can probably be attributable to out-migration due to its proximity to some of the major cities of the Gauteng province.

In 2008 women made up the majority (50.9%) of the Gert Sibande population. During the same period the population below the age of 14 was estimated at 122 982 or 11.8% of the total GSDM population while those aged 60 and above were estimated at 67 446 (6.4%) of the population.

The youth (aged between 15 and 34 years) constitute 35.6% while the economically active population (ages of between 15 and 64 years) account for 61.4% of the total population. Another important observation is that the youth account for 60.1% of the economically active population.

Chart 3: Gert Sibande Population by Age and Gender [2007]



Another indicator of population dynamics is the age dependency ratio which is defined as the ratio of the combined child population (0-14 years) and the aged population (65 years and over) or persons in the dependent ages, to every 100 people of the intermediate age population (15-65 years). In terms of the 2007 population estimates Gert Sibande has a dependency ratio of 64%.

Gert Sibande Municipality population exhibits many of the national population characteristics. Women and youth are in the majority and there is a relatively high population dependency. These characteristics have several related implications for economic development which include:

- A relatively high number of people below age 14 means that health and education must be given a priority status in development planning;
- The concentration of the economically active population below age 35 implies that employment and economic opportunities must reflect a bias towards youth which may include intensive skills development, on the job training etc;
- The youth, in particular young women are considered to be more vulnerable social and economic deficits and the risk of contracting HIV.

Mining and Quarrying

MUNICIPALITY	MINING AND QUARRYING (tons)
Albert Luthuli	117 776
Dipaleseng	140
Govan Mbeki	4 186 523
Lekwa	173 435
Mkhondo	86 670
Msukaligwa	242 351
Pixley Ka Seme	25 084

Source: Global Insight: Ricon (Pty) LTD. Regional Economic Explorer Version 2.0c

Manufacturing – Labour Intensive

MUNICIPALITY	MANUFACTURING – LABOUR INTENSIVE [R. 000]
Albert Luthuli	64 246
Dipaleseng	23 966
Govan Mbeki	10 969 693
Lekwa	107 693
Mkhondo	213 661
Msukaligwa	69 396
Pixley Ka Seme	16 967
Gert Sibande District	11 465 574

Source: Global Insight: Ricon (Pty) LTD. Regional Economic Explorer Version 2.0c

Moving forward, the municipality must then strategically decide as to whether in collaboration with all its strategic Partners it will try and spatially re-distribute the economy or build on the strength of agglomeration.

GSDM's Economic Indicators

Human Development Index (HDI) is a reliable indicator of development, which is measured by life expectancy; literacy and income. The HDI for the District Municipality at the beginning of the current financial year is 0.57, which is still above 0.50 indicating a moderate level of development within the District.

GINI Coefficient: Is used as a measure of the distribution of income across a group of people. The number can range between 0 and 1.0 where "0" represents a perfectly equitable distribution and "1" a completely inequitable distribution. The GINI Coefficient of GSDM is 0.67, which is more than National (0.66) and Provincial (0.66) figures and varies to that of Ehlanzeni (0.65) and Nkangala (0.62) District Municipalities respectively. The net effect is that the gap between the higher income earners and the lower income earners has grown and this exhibits characteristics of an emerging market driven economy.

The challenge for the municipality and the GSDM will be to sustain the growth in the HDI whilst gradually reducing the growth in income disparities especially within the previously disadvantaged communities. Although free market policies tend to promote these disparities to a certain level,

Government together with its social partners, needs to progressively come up with ways of dealing with this potentially damaging trend.

Location Quotient: Is an indicator of the Comparative Advantage of a economy. A Provincial or Magisterial economy has Location Quotient larger (smaller) than one or a Comparative Advantage (Disadvantage) in a particular Sector when the share of that Sector in the Province economy is greater (less) than the share of the same Sector in the National Economy.

Table 3 below shows that, at (0.67) the HDI for Pixley La Seme and Msukaligwa is higher than to both the Mpumalanga (0.66) and National (0.66), but is also similar to the ratio for GSDM (0.67). Also that, in addition, Govan Mbeki is the only municipality that measured similar to Province and National ratios. Of concern is that the indices for majority of the local municipalities inclusive of GSDM, Mpumalanga province and National the ratios have been increasing over the past 10 years (as depicted in the table below). Similarly, where improvements were observed, they were found to have been slower compared to the national levels. The improvements in HDI suggest that the various development interventions have had some impact albeit marginal over the past 11 years.

Gert Sibande State of HDI, Gini Coefficient and Poverty Rates

	Human Development Index (HDI)			Gini Coefficient			% People Living in Poverty		
	1997	2002	2008	1997	2002	2008	1997	2002	2008
Albert Luthuli	0.36	0.44	0.44	0.59	0.62	0.61	65.9%	63.8%	53.7%
Msukaligwa	0.50	0.53	0.51	0.59	0.65	0.67	40.1%	50.7%	49.1%
Mkhondo	0.39	0.43	0.41	0.60	0.64	0.65	59.1%	72.4%	69.5%
Pixley ka Seme	0.42	0.47	0.46	0.63	0.67	0.67	54.7%	60.1%	52.6%
Lekwa	0.50	0.54	0.53	0.59	0.62	0.65	35.6%	46.6%	46.0%
Depaleseng	0.43	0.48	0.47	0.57	0.61	0.63	49.1%	58.7%	52.4%
Govan Mbeki	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.62	0.66	0.66	34.1%	39.4%	35.6%
Gert Sibande	0.47	0.52	0.51	0.62	0.66	0.67	47.9%	53.9%	49.1%
Mpumalanga	0.46	0.52	0.51	0.62	0.66	0.66	49.1%	53.2%	46.4%
National	0.53	0.58	0.57	0.64	0.66	0.66	43.1%	47.9%	40.7%

Source: Global Insight: Regional Explorer 459 (2.3a)

In terms of Table 9 above, most Gert Sibande local municipalities have relatively high Gini coefficients or high levels of income inequality. While the levels of inequality are broadly characteristic of the broader South Africa, the fact that they have continued to increase since 1996 and remain above the national level is a cause for great concern.

Mpumalanga Province enjoys a Comparative Advantage in four major Sectors, viz: Agriculture; Mining; Manufacturing and Electricity Generation. GSDM exhibits a similar profile to that of the Province in that it has a Comparative Advantage in Agriculture; Mining; Manufacturing and Electricity Generation.

Agricultural Development and Land Reform

Sustainable Integrated Agricultural Programme for the municipality guided by the GSDM Economic Viability of 77 Land Reform Projects.

There are 77 communities who have benefited from land re-form projects in our District. Due to uncoordinated capacity building and support for the beneficiaries, this has led to some challenges in the sustainability in most of the previously economically viable farms. Pixley ka Seme intends to coordinate development and support for agricultural sector with emphasis to enhancing partnerships, training and development, management within the agricultural sector, farm worker labour training and development and overall economic empowerment within the agricultural sector for the municipal agricultural communities.

Agricultural Development and Land Reform

Sustainable Integrated Agricultural Programme for GSDM Economic Viability of 77 Land Reform Projects.

There are 77 communities who have benefited from land re-form projects in our District. From the above statistical information, it is apparent that the population of our municipality grows in 2% annually. To illustrate the growth, we look at the past years:

- 1996 – 70 342
- 1997 – 72 993
- 1998 – 75 022
- 1999 – 78 022
- 2000 – 80 378
- 2001 – 82 696
- 2002 – 84 929
- 2003 – 87 012
- 2004 – 88 913
- 2005 – 90 654
- 2006 – 92 229
- 2007 – 93 593
- 2008 – 94 849
- 2009/2010 – 96 082

Further take note that the ratio on gender as on 31 December 2009 within the municipality is as follows:

- Male – 44 731
- Female – 47 585

Population total: 96 082

1.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

Dwelling type (StatsSA 2006)

	Formal	Informal	Traditional	Other
Pixley Ka Seme	10 524	5 475	2 001	38

Source: PKSLM WSDP 2009

Labour Market Status (economically active population StatsSA 2006)

	Employed	Unemployed	Not economically active	Pensioners and under age
Pixley Ka Seme	14 872	15 167	25 146	39 664

Source: PKSLM WSDP 2009

The table above reflects the labour force within the municipality and demonstrates a huge challenge on the number of economically active population that is not employed nor engaged in any economic activity.

Extent, Population and People below minimum living standard and household income

Extent (ha)	Population Stats SA 2008	Population below min. living standards	% People below min. living standards	Total Household Income R	% to total Household Income for PKSLM
522 723	92 229	49 864	52.6%	383 760 842	5,35

Source: Global Insight: Regional eXplorer 459 (2.3a)

Economically Active Population

Ages	Percentage
0 - 14	34.3%
15 - 34	35.6%
35 - 64	25.8%
Over 65	4.3%
Total	100%

Source: Global Insight: Regional eXplorer 459 (2.3a)

The tables reflect the huge number of people that need skills and capacity to support and sustain the municipality's economic growth and development. The challenge is also to redirect the available pool of potential labour force to acquire the needed skills needed to drive our economy.

Tourism

Municipality	GVA (R)
Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality	8 061

Source: Global insight: Ricon (Pty) Ltd. Regional Economic Explorer Version 2.0c

The above table reflects the estimated contribution of the municipality to the regional economy and the province. There is still more the municipality can do expand its economic contribution through its economic growth and development strategy.

According to the above-mentioned table, there is great potential for tourism in the area. The Global Value Added (GVA) of 8 061 per rand reflects a great contribution to the provincial economy and can be improved.

Mining and Quarrying

Municipality	Mining and Quarrying (tons)
Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality	25 084

Source: Global insight: Ricon (Pty) Ltd. Regional Economic Explorer Version 2.0c

The above table reflects the amount of mining and quarrying activities that takes place in Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality.

In terms of the table, the municipality has greater challenges in ensuring strong partnerships with business and other relevant investors in combating unemployment through this sector.

Manufacturing – Labour Intensive

Municipality	Manufacturing – Labour Intensive (personnel)
Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality	16 967

Source: Global insight: Ricon (Pty) Ltd. Regional Economic Explorer Version 2.0c

The above table reflects number of the labour intensive personnel absorbed in the manufacturing sector. Possibility into various projects need to be explored, e.g. plantation of grains to manufacture oil and oil related products; plantation of sunflower plants for cooking oil; recycling projects; fish farming, etc.

Construction and Infrastructure Projects

Municipality	Number (R)
Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality	51 426 000

The above-mentioned table reflects the infrastructure investments made by the municipality in minimizing the infrastructure and construction backlog. The continuous contribution to its local economy through these investments is aimed at providing sustainable services and creating a conducive environment for economic growth and development.

Communication Networks

Service Providers	Number
No. of cellular phone networks available (Vodacom, MTN, Cell-C, Virgin Mobile)	4
No. of internet services	±4
Public phone services	4
Total	±12

Source: Local Municipalities data

The above table reflects the different communication networks available in the municipality. These IT sectors need to further make investments in partnership with other stakeholders to increase access of such services to the rural communities.

1.5 FINANCIAL VIABILITY:

Revenue Breakdown

Revenue							
2009/2010		2009/2010		2009/2010		2009/2010	
Equitable Share	LGFMG	MSIG	MIG	NEP	WSOT	SCTCR	Own Rev
(R'000)	(R'000)	(R'000)	(R'000)	(R'000)	(R'000)	(R'000)	(R'000)
53 536	300	735	20 680	000	000	000	68 575 811

Source: Information as provided by National Treasury Report, 2008

Table 20: Consumer Debt

Municipality	2007	2008	2009
Pixley Ka Seme	40 243 675	54 690 086	68 019 748

Source: Information as provided by National Treasury Report, 2009

Table 21: Municipal Infrastructure Expenditure

2005/2006		2006/2007		2008/2009	
Capital Budget (R)	Capital Expenditure (R)	Capital Budget (R)	Capital Expenditure (R)	Capital Budget (R)	Capital Expenditure (R)
36 545 285	10 560 661	14 717 016	13 285 973	14 460 000	14 460 000

Source: Information as provided by National Treasury Report, 2009

Table 22: Operating Expenditure v/s Operating Expenditure Ratio

2008/2009 BUDGET			
Capital Expenditure R mil	Operating Expenditure R mil	Total Budget R mil	% Capital Expenditure vs. Total Budget
6 716 200	101 958 226	108 674 426	6.1%

Source: Information as provided by National Treasury Report, 2009

The above tables reflect the financial viability of the municipality and the capacity it has in order to ensure proper and effective service delivery.

The main focus of the investments will be:

- To address community needs
- To meet the millennium targets
- To create jobs
- To improve service delivery
- To improve communication and community participation

1.6 DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES FOR THE POLITICAL TERM

Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality is committed to:

- Support government efforts to put the people at the centre of development, not merely as beneficiaries, but as drivers of transformation.
- Move faster and further in providing the better life for all.
- Half unemployment and poverty by 2014.
- Provide the skills required by the district economic development and growth.
- Ensure that all South African are fully able to enjoy the full dignity of freedom
- Working with our National and Provincial Governments to improve service delivery and access to basic services.
- Ensure participation of the people to allow citizens to identify the problems that their community face and partner in providing solutions to deal with these problems and improve public service
- Speed up the delivery of free basic services
- Build sustainable human settlements and viable communities.
- Provide infrastructure that will create an environment that is conducive to economic growth and development that facilitate and increase capacity to provide basic services, which will contribute to a safe and healthy environment.
- Create job opportunities and fight poverty through infrastructure development and service delivery, procurement and support for SMME's and Broad Based Black Economic Development.
- Ensure that Councillors are responsive, accountable and effective and that everybody is involved in local government understands and honours the duty to respect and serve the people.

The HIV/AIDS prevalence within the municipal area poses a great challenge. It is estimated that 42% of the total population is HIV positive or living with HIV. This has an impact on the developmental objectives and strategies of the municipality.

It further creates dependency in terms of grants, support and will increase the number of indigents within the municipality. In facing the situation, the municipality, the district municipality, sector government departments and all relevant stakeholders, need to partner in:

- HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaigns
- Voluntary counselling and treatment campaign

- Initiating projects aimed at prevention and caring
- Identifying better and sustainable projects for Home Based Care
- Establishment of hospices in all five municipal administrative units
- Creation of sustainable foster care; step-in facilities and drop-in centres for HIV and rape victims and orphans
- Linking sustainable Local Economic Development projects for all residents including those infected and affected, to the government National Strategically Programmes.

The Municipal IDP Forums are functioning and ensure participation of all stakeholders. Some Provincial Departments are assisting in the refinement of the IDP; this augurs well for inter-sectoral collaboration.

The Municipality will strive to facilitate partnerships to accelerate programmes for youth, women empowerment (transversal issues), skills development and employment opportunities. The Municipality will also strive to have a one stop government centre (Thusong Service Centre) where citizens can get government services and information.

Furthermore, Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality has the following strategic focus:

- Public Capital Investment
- Private Capital Investment
- Municipal Wide Projects
- Detail Planning Projects
- Urban Regeneration and Restructuring Projects
- Commercial and Industrial Projects
- Housing Projects
- Mixed Land Use Areas
- Provision of Community Facilities
- High biodiversity Sensitive Environments
- Areas for Rural Led Land Reform
- Tourism and Recreational
- Agriculture

2. IDP PLANNING PROCESS

2.1 ANALYSIS OF PROVISION OF SERVICE DELIVERY

The Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality still has a huge legacy in terms of addressing the basic needs of its community, much has being done to accelerate the provisions of free basic services and more people are enjoying the benefits of a new democracy and access to basic services.

The municipality note also, due to its spatial nature, the main challenge is on ensuring that rural communities also enjoy the same rights and benefits as urban communities in terms of basic services, much has being done to provide water [bore holes] and sanitation [VIP toilets] in most

farms, despite the resistance by some farm owners. Continuous engagements will be used to resolve and address these challenges.

The issue around access to free basic electricity and housing is still a major challenge, the level of access [Roads & Transport] to key service facilities [clinics, schools, government services, etc.) need attention as the district is rural by its spatial nature.

Water Provision:

Estimated Backlog on Bulk Infrastructure

Water no. of household	% of Total District Backlog	Sanitation No. of household	% of Total District Backlog	Est. Rural Water & Sanitation Backlog
5 128	8.12%	5 937	12.27%	114 964

Source: Regional Explorer 459 (2.3a)

The challenge during the current financial year is to ensure that the backlog is addressed in order to be in line with the set millennium targets.

Proclaimed Formal Areas With Access To Water

No. of households	No. of households with access	Estimated Backlog
23 753	16 432	7 321

Source: Regional Explorer 459 (2.3a)

In support of the Provincial Flagship projects, Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality needs to engage the Department of Local Government and Housing in addressing the backlog and utilize local labour in doing so.

Types of access to water (Pixley ka Seme Local Municipality)

Type of Service	Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality
In-house	6 480
Yard connection	9 953
< 200m	2 193
> 200m	3 478
Bore Holes	1 614
Spring	441
Rain water tank	101
Dam / Pool	283
Rivers / streams	373
Vendor	138
Other	200

Source: PKSLM WSDP 2006 & Regional Explorer 459 (2.3a)

The municipality plans to ensure that all residents have access to clean water by the end of the 2010/2011 financial year.

Residential Consumer Units: Water

No. of Consumers units with:	Urban	Rural: Dense	Rural: Village	Rural: Scattered	Rural: Farmland
None / inadequate	9 613	7 500	6 000	2 300	11 907
Communal Water Supply	17 014	12 803	3 803	284	6 202
Uncontrolled volume supply: yard tap / house connection	139 713	7 016	5 033	155	33 786
Total served (2+3+4)	156 728	19 819	8 836	439	39 988
Total (1+5)	166 341	21 796	12 183	1 238	51 962

It is very crucial for all water supplies to be regulated and measured, which will further determine the water loss in a quantitative manner.

Environmental Management and Protection

Pixley ka Seme is home to some of the country's rich wetlands, it also has a huge unique environment that is not only sensitive but unique Bio – Diversity, the challenge is maintaining a balance between the economic needs and environmental protection and conservation, the municipality's lakes, streams form tributaries that feeds water to Vaal River system that sustain and supply the country's economic hub with water (Gauteng).

The municipality through the District aims through its environmental management programmes to support all development that is geared towards meeting the following objectives:

- Bio-diversity
- Promotion and protection of indigenous plants and vegetation
- Rehabilitation and revival of local streams, wetlands and rivers (water networks)
- Conservation and Rehabilitation of the Environment
- Pollution and waste Control
- Awareness and promotion of sustainable environmental use and practices
- Development and revival of parks

Pertaining to Environmental protection, the District with its vast landscapes, mining activities, wetlands, industries, sewerage treatment plants and farming, has a significant challenge that is faced with in terms of trying to balance the economic, and developmental needs that are equally competing against the need to protect, conserve the natural environment and put stress on its natural ability to resuscitate itself and prevent environmental pollution. The District also as part of the republic is bound by the international treaties signed by the government to protect the environment; these include efforts to implement all environmental protocol and conventions signed or commitments made by government.

Key Issues pertaining to Environmental Management and protection includes among others the following:

- Development of District By- laws
- Air quality Management
- Environmental Management
- Protection and rehabilitation of sensitive areas and wetlands
- Prevention of Pollution of our rivers and streams
- Control of Invasive plants and trees
- Water conservation
- Bio- diversity
- Air Quality Management
- Conservation of natural resources
- Prevention Soil Pollution
- Community and social partners involvement in conservation and pollution control
- Economic development with balance to environmental protection
- Facilitation and development of Environmental clubs and support for NGO's and CBO's involved in environmental promotion and conservation

Water Provision

Emanating from the Resolutions of the GSDM Council and other forums, roles and responsibilities have been shared to encourage intergovernmental cooperation, in terms of Section 88 of the Structures Act, between municipalities and other Spheres of Government so as to harness improvements in service delivery. The Roles and functions have been defined as follows:

Roles & Responsibilities	
Local Municipalities	District Municipality
Planning (WSDP)	Planning (IWSDP)
Water Services Authority Activities	Bulk Water & Sanitation Supply (including plants treatments)
Water Reticulation and Distribution	Water Quality Management & Pollution Control
Water and Sanitation network O & M	Rudimentary Water Supply (Rural and Farms Area)
Water metering installation & maintenance	Water Loss Management
Meter reading for distribution	Water Conservation and Water Demand Management
Tariff and standards	Bulk meter installation / maintenance &

	reading
Billing and collection	

In view of the schedule above, the municipality depends highly on GSDM on concentrating on the implementation of Bulk Water Supply Projects i.e. Water Treatment Plants and rudimentary water supply projects. It is evident that planning (WSDP's) and water quality management needs to be supported within the District and therefore strategic steps involving all the relevant stakeholders are currently being taken in this regard.

Water Conservation and Demand Management. (Water Services)

In terms of regulations under the Water Services Act, 1997 (Act 108 of 1997), compulsory national standards were established. These Compulsory National Standards (Section 9(1)) Potable Water) refer to water conservation, demand management and unaccounted for water as follows:

Under the aspect of water and effluent balance analysis and determination of water losses the following must be performed by the WSA on a monthly basis:

- a) measure the quantity of water per supply zone;
- b) determine the quantity of unaccounted for water;
- c) measure the quantity of effluent received at sewage treatment plants; and
- d) Determine the quantity of water supplied but not discharged to sewage treatment plant.

Every WSA has the obligation to progressively reduce the quantity of unaccounted for water and records of the quantities of water measured must be retained. To do this and to ensure the measurement or control of water supplied, suitable water volume measuring devices must be provided for at all consumer connections. It is also evident that most of the WSA's have no comprehensive records of their water services reticulations and other water services infrastructure. All these details need to be captured and the reticulations need to be modelled to provide information for future planning and development.

Water Services Backlog

Pixley ka Seme supported by the District through its Water Blue Print will strive to contribute towards attaining the Millennium Development Targets through ensuring access of water to all by 2014 through partnerships with all spheres of government and the private sector (the National target of 2008 is not achievable due to insufficient funding and human resources capacity. The backlogs are large and it will not be possible to achieve the said targets in time.

The estimated backlogs for the provision of a basic water and sanitation service is as provided and has been derived from information obtained from a number of sources, which will be continuously verified by DWAF and the WSA's within the GSDM.

The Premiers Coordinating Forum recommended that the backlog in projects to be implemented be categorised according to an order of priority, as follows:

- **Category "A":** Those communities with no infrastructure given the highest priority and including sanitation bucket eradication projects.

- **Category "B"**: Projects that require refurbishment or its replacement as a matter of urgency.
- **Category "C"**: Projects which are purposed to improve the level of service to a community.

As reflected in table 21 below there are approximately 41 807 households without access to water services and approximately 73 157 households without access to sanitation services.

Estimated Household backlogs on Water & Sanitation services (Category A, B & C)

Municipality	No of household without Water	% of Total in relation to District Backlog	No of household without Sanitation	% of Total in relation to District Backlog	Estimated Rural Water & Sanitation Backlog
Albert Luthuli	11 056	26.4%	29 842	40.8%	40 898
Depaleseng	1 154	2.8%	2 764	3.8%	3 919
Govan Mbeki	7 583	18.1%	6 082	8.3%	13 665
Lekwa	3 748	9%	5 798	7.9%	9 546
Mkhondo	8 799	21.0%	12 544	17.1%	21 342
Msukaligwa	4 338	10.4%	10 189	13.9%	14 527
Pixley Ka Seme	5 128	12.3%	5 937	8.1%	11 065
GSDM	41 807	100%	73 157	100%	114 964

Source: *Regional Explorer 459 (2.3a)*

The estimated backlogs for the provision of a basic water and sanitation service is as provided and has been derived from information obtained from a number of sources, which will be continuously verified by the DWAF and the WSA's within the GSDM.

1.9.2.2.1. Water

Proposed eradication of Water backlogs (Categories A, B & C) during the current (2009/2010) financial year are as follows

Local Municipality	H/H Backlog Beginning 2008/09	Backlog Eradication - 2008/09	Proposed Backlogs Eradication 2009/10	Possible Remaining backlogs
Albert Luthuli	5 635	816	72	4 747
Dipaleseng	2 205	109	109	1 987
Govan Mbeki	5 307	137	570	4 600
Lekwa	8 362	144	144	8 074
Mkhondo	15 555	38	117	15 400
Msukaligwa	12 626	861	604	11 161

Pixley ka Seme	7 632	301	71	7 260
Total	57 321	2 406	1 686	53 229
Remaining household backlogs (Beginning of 2009/2010)			54 915	

In view of the schedule above, 2 406 households which is 4, 20% were eradicated through secured GSDM and MIG funding the 2008/09 financial year. The 2009/10 funding allows for the 3.1% eradication of the outstanding 54 915 households (22.6%) backlogs leaving a balance of 53,229 households still for eradication in the following years.

There is currently inadequate funding available to the municipality to meet the target for the eradication of water services backlogs. The shortfall in funding required to meet the backlog is R 529 856 105 for Gert Sibande District Municipality water provision.

CATEGORY A BACKLOGS - BASIC LEVEL OF SERVICE

On analysis of the backlogs of category "A" projects (basic services) only, statistics record that 2,102 households will be eradicated representing a 4% reduction on water services backlogs of 44,590 at the beginning of the 2008/09 financial year leaving a balance of 42,488 households still to be eradicated. The remaining backlog in terms of water services at the beginning of the 2009/10 financial year where no basic services has been provided is 18% of the total household count of 242 488.

Sanitation

Municipality	Population
Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality	96 082

Source: Population Stats SA 2006

In order to meet the set millennium targets of 2010, the municipality has to set targets of total bucket eradication and ensuring that all inhabitants have access to proper sanitation by the end of 2007.

Proclaimed areas with access to sanitation

No. of households	Bucket system before 2004	Buckets eradicated	In-process of eradication	Households below RDP standards (rural)
18 000	0	0	0	3 060

Source: DWAF figures – April 2005

The above-mentioned table reflects the number of people with access to sanitation in proclaimed areas. The current backlogs is to provide water and sanitation in line with the millennium goal and it is a challenge to the municipality to be able to reach these goals which will have to get more resources from all stakeholders.

Sanitation

Pixley ka Seme supported by the District through its Water Services Blue print will strive to contribute towards attaining the Millennium Targets through ensuring access of a basic level of sanitation to all by 2014 through partnerships with all spheres of government and the private sector (the National target of 2010 was not achieved due to insufficient funding and human resources capacity).

Variety of Plans has been compiled by the municipality to eradicate emanating backlogs. These have been linked as higher impact projects for the Water for All Flagship project with specific targets. MIG and own funds from the municipality shall be utilized towards the eradication of the backlogs. The table below depicts the backlog eradication programme:

Proposed eradication of Sanitation backlogs (Categories A, B & C) during the (2008/09)

Local Municipality	H/H Backlog Beginning 2008/09	H/H backlog 2008/09 - Eradication	Proposed Backlogs Eradication 2009/10
Albert Luthuli	35 401	3 296	2 335
Dipaleseng	4 792	222	116
Govan Mbeki	13 033	879	879
Lekwa	10 684	222	222
Mkhondo	14 787	188	188
Msukaligwa	2 496	90	90
Pixley ka Seme	6 031	1 470	792
Total	87 223	7 738	4623
Remaining household backlogs (Beginning of 2009/10)		79 485	

Source: GSDM IDP 2009/2010

In view of the depiction above, 7 738 households will be eradicated through secured funding from the GSDM and MIG during the 2008/09 financial year. This represents a 8, 87% eradication of the outstanding backlog of 87 223 households at the beginning of the year leaving a balance of 79 485 households still remaining for eradication.

CATEGORY A BACKLOGS - BASIC LEVEL OF SERVICE

On analysis of the backlogs of category "A" projects (basic services) only, statistics record that 7,081 households will be eradicated representing a 8% reduction on water services backlogs of 81,916 households at the beginning of the 2008/09 financial year leaving a balance of 74,835 households still to be eradicated.

The remaining backlog in terms of sanitation services at the beginning of the 2008/09 financial year where no basic services has been provided is 34% of the total household count of 242 936.

Bulk water & Sanitation Supply (including W & S Treatment Plants)

The Gert Sibande District Municipality is well underway with the determination of the status quo in relation to the needs and functionality of bulk infrastructure and more specifically that of the Treatment Plants within the District. Although this process is not completed as yet, estimations on the required funding needed to start up the much needed refurbishment at the various purification plants has been calculated.

In line with the recommendations mentioned above, one of the key projects which require vast amounts of funding is the refurbishment and upgrade of Water and Sanitation Treatment Plants in the

entire area of the Gert Sibande District region. In addition to the refurbishment of bulk infrastructure, the GSDM is also implementing a number of projects for the upgrade of bulk infrastructure for which inadequate funding is available to complete the projects.

General State of W & S Purification Plants in the GSDM region

The majority of the treatment plants within the GSDM are in a bad state of repair. As a result of the comprehensive assessments that have been completed, the following is a good indication on the Capex and Opex funding required to refurbish and Operate and maintain the existing bulk infrastructure.

Estimated Funding Requirements on Refurbishment

Municipality	Est. cost - Refurbishment		Total
	Water	Sanitation	W & S
Albert Luthuli	R 4 800 000	R 7 300 000	R 12 100 000
Dipaleseng	R 754 450	R 2 250 100	R 3 004 550
Govan Mbeki	R 0	R 11 959 250	R 11 959 250
Lekwa	R 1 539 369	R 3 417 090	R 4 956 459
Mkhondo	R 2 170 000	R 20 150 000	R 22 320 000
Msukaligwa	R 4 090 352	R 9 004 024	R 13 094 376
Pixley Ka Seme	R 1 189 400	R 5 587 500	R 6 776 900
Totals:	R 14 543 571	R 59 667 964	R 74 211 535

Source: GSDM IDP 2009/2010

It must be emphasized that the funding requirements provided above is only to refurbish existing infrastructure where the purification plants are not in a state to be operated effectively. No funds required as mentioned above is earmarked for any extension or upgrading of bulk services to meet the Millennium Targets.

To enable such a construction programme it is necessary for the GSDM to acquire additional funding in the form of Loans or grant funding, should this become available.

Additional Funding Required for O & M

Municipality	Est. cost - O & M		Total Opex per Annum W & S
	Water	Sanitation	
Albert Luthuli	R 0	R 0	R 0
Dipaleseng	R 3 402 234	R 4 397 752	R 7 799 986
Govan Mbeki	R 220 784	R 10 258 032	R 10 478 816
Lekwa	R 5 727 718	R 4 698 817	R 10 426 535
Mkhondo	R 17 837 820	R 12 899 880	R 30 737 700
Msukaligwa	R 6 439 446	R 5 807 274	R 12 246 720
Pixley Ka Seme	R 11 655 195	R 13 082 027	R 24 737 222
Totals:	R 45 283 197	R 51 143 781	R 96 426 978

Note: The OPEX figures for Albert Luthuli are currently been determined

There is a possibility that funding may be sourced from a Department of Water Affairs initiative to refurbish all bulk treatment plants throughout the country for which the GSDM is active in pursuing.

Rudimentary Water Supply (Rural and Farms Area)

The District is progressing with the implementation of rudimentary water and sanitation supply by way of planning of the location of such projects and the production of standard tender documentation for both rudimentary water and sanitation supply.

The District has also through proactive work been appointed by the Department of Water Affairs (DWA) for the implementation of the water and sanitation to schools programme for all the schools within the GSDM area.

The GSDM is progressing well with this programme however have a challenge of receiving authority to work on private property on which the schools have been located. This property ownership issue is currently been dealt with by DoE and DWAF. Should it not be dealt with speedily then the GSDM could experience some delays in the implementation programme.

Water Conservation and Water Demand Management

As one of the functions prescribed above, the GSDM must provide assistance to the LM's on water conservation and demand management. This is critical so as to conserve our water resources and also to extend the life of our infrastructure, delaying the need to spend capital on the upgrading of some water and sewage treatment plants.

The municipality has no way of determining whether the existing infrastructure can cope with new developments and there is very little Infrastructure replacement planning performed at this time.

It is vital that the municipality and the GSDM begin with the water loss / lost revenue section so as to minimize water losses and start building up records of the infrastructure. It is necessary that existing reticulations are modelled and that future development is carefully catered for in the planning function.

Key Issues amongst others with which the District and all the Local Municipalities must emphatically confront pertaining to Water Services include the following:

- Progressively ensuring that rural communities enjoy the same rights and benefits as urban communities in terms of free basic services and provision of housing. Much has been done to provide water [boreholes] and sanitation [VIP toilets] on most farms. Continuous engagements will be used to resolve and address these challenges.
- The legacy of service provision in all the Local Municipalities needs attention with the challenges of low payment rates for services, small tax base, little investment or no significant economic activities.
- Sustainable use and conservation of Water (Water resources)

- The modelling of infrastructure through water conservation and demand management studies to reduce water losses in the reticulations.
- Performance of a bulk water master plan study for the entire District.
- Need for an Integrated WSDP for the entire GSDM area.
- Eradication of the remaining backlogs
- Performance of status quo investigations of water services treatment plants to establish the refurbishment and O & M costs and other critical operations information.
- The refurbishment and proper operation of the Water & sewer treatment plants
- The proper allocation of funding to the operations and maintenance budgets for the water & sewage treatment plants and associated infrastructure
- The training of operators of the water & sewer treatment plants.
- The establishment of an accredited water quality testing laboratory within the GSDM.
- The establishment of systems for the proper monitoring and testing for water quality.
- The rationalization of the operations reporting information systems into a District wide reporting system to improve efficiencies and customer service.
- The performance of an infrastructure investment strategy for the municipality.

Electricity Supply

On 25 October 2006, the Cabinet decided on the creation of six wall-to-wall Regional Electricity Distributors (REDs) that will be public entities in accordance with the Public Finance Management Act of 1999 and regulated by the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA). Gert Sibande District Municipality concurs with this position and accepts the electricity reticulation function. The District's intention is to co-ordinate strategic and cost effective electricity distribution by entering into Service Level Agreements with all the seven (7) Local Municipalities who will act as Service Providers on behalf of the Gert Sibande District Municipality.

Proclaimed areas with access to electricity

Municipality	Approach	No. of h/holds	Registered Indigent	FBE: Municipality	FBE: ESKOM	Estimated Backlog
Albert Luthuli	Targeted	44 343	1 071	10 000	1 195	14 365
Msukaligwa	Broad-based	42 135	965	33 121	749	11 740
Mkhondo	Targeted	35 291	3 237	3 237	65	7 298
Pixley Ka Seme	Broad-based	23 043	6 190	28 300	600	7 025
Lekwa	Broad-based	34 328	3 246	20 947	369	4 134
Dipaleseng	Broad-based	11 599	660	9 000	400	2 320
Govan Mbeki	Broad-based	86 738	11 000	60 000	8 000	10 343
GSDM Total		278 477	26 369	164 605	11 378	57 225
Municipality	Approach	No. of h/holds	Registered Indigent	FBE: Municipality	FBE: ESKOM	Estimated Backlog

An analysis of electricity provision in each local municipality is as follows:

- At Albert Luthuli a total of 65% households, schools, clinics, farms currently have access to electricity in the Albert Luthuli municipality.
- At Pixley ka Seme, 99% of urban areas and only 1% of farm workers have access to electricity. The municipality is looking at supplying Alternative renewable energy to rural residents as per guidelines from the DME.
- At Dipaleseng the municipality has set aside a budget of +R4m, +R3m and +R3m for the provision of electricity in the following areas in the next 3 financial years:
 - Provision of electricity on rural or farms workers households –
 - Provision, upgrading and maintenance of electrical network and electrification of all households in the municipality
 - Provision of electricity to Clinics
- A total of 70% of Govan Mbeki households, schools, clinics, farms currently have access to electricity

Key issues pertaining to Electricity:

- Eradication of the remaining backlogs

Human Settlement

Provision of Housing remains the function of the Provincial Department of Housing; to this extent the District plays a supporting role in terms of ensuring all the necessary development requirements in collaboration with its constituent local municipalities.

Of the eleven municipalities in Mpumalanga who have lower percentage of households with formal dwellings below the provincial average of 77% with the exception of Msukaligwa at 79,6%, all the other six constituent municipalities have the lower percentages as follows, Albert Luthuli (70,1%), Mkhondo (68,8%), Seme (76,4%), Lekwa (60,1%), Dipaleseng (52,2%), Govan Mbeki (59,2%). And of the remaining municipalities in the province only two are from Gert Sibande which have a higher percentage of households with informal dwellings above the provincial average of 11,7%, with Dipaleseng local municipality(43,4%) having the highest percentages and Govan Mbeki (25,7%) .

The main contribution of the District is the provision and upgrade or maintenance of bulk infrastructure servicing both new and existing settlements, facilitation of Development applications as well as assisting low capacity LMs in fast tracking the proclamation of unproclaimed Townships. The District intends to embark on a project to compile a database of all unproclaimed areas in the District and determine the cause of the delays with the intention to assist unblocking the bottlenecks in the system.

Proclaimed areas with access to housing

Municipality	Unit Allocations (2000-2005)	Estimated backlog on housing units needed	Estimated Rural Backlog
Albert Luthuli	8 775	18 000	6 246

Msukaligwa	11 241	14 500	4 791
Mkhondo	7 330	11 000	5 251
Pixley Ka Seme	6 428	15 000	2 001
Lekwa	5 337	12 000	6 207
Dipaleseng	3 061	8 000	2 020
Govan Mbeki	11 044	20 000	1 191
GSDM Total		98 500	27 707

Source: DLG&H figures – April 2005

There is a demand for Human Settlement developments judging by the number of Township Establishment Applications that the District receives on an annual basis.

Housing Typologies per Municipality

Type of dwelling	Albert Luthuli	Msukaligwa	Mkhondo	Pixley Ka Seme	Lekwa	Dipaleseng	Govan Mbeki
Formal	23 187	19 428	10 743	2 066	13 692	5 459	36 413
Informal	2 740	4 051	2 125	2 104	8 657	3 312	23 879
Traditional	6 246	4 791	5 251	2 001	6 297	2 020	1 191
Total	32 173	28 270	18 119	6 171	28 646	10 791	61 483

Source: GSDM WSDP 2006 / STATSSA 2001

It can be deduced from the table above that majority of the people in the Pixley ka Seme dwells within formal housing type. Whilst this is an appreciated fact that those that dwell in less formal housing type remains unbearably high, with the municipality due to economic developmental dynamics therein been the worst affected by higher numbers of people staying in informal dwellings.

Key issues relating to housing include amongst others the following by the GSDM:

- Need to speedily address challenges relating to allocation of units per Municipality.
- Need to increase the pace with which houses are provided.
- Supporting Municipalities with the purchasing of land for residential purposes.
- Need to come up with a comprehensive Integrated Human Settlement Strategy for the District.
- Need to proactively prevent emergence and spread of informal settlement whilst formalizing the existing backlog.

It is thus in essence that the PKSLM has developed Housing Chapters for the term 2010 – 2014 as provision of a basic human right in terms of Section 26 of the South African Constitution. The policy is also guide by other pieces of legislation such as the 1994 Housing Strategy, 1997 Housing Act, and 2004 Comprehensive Plan for Sustainable human Settlements and the PGDS of which the policy will assist the municipality in tackling some of the core housing issues. The table below indicates the Five Year Housing Plan as approved by Council as part of the White River Charter.

Five year housing Plan

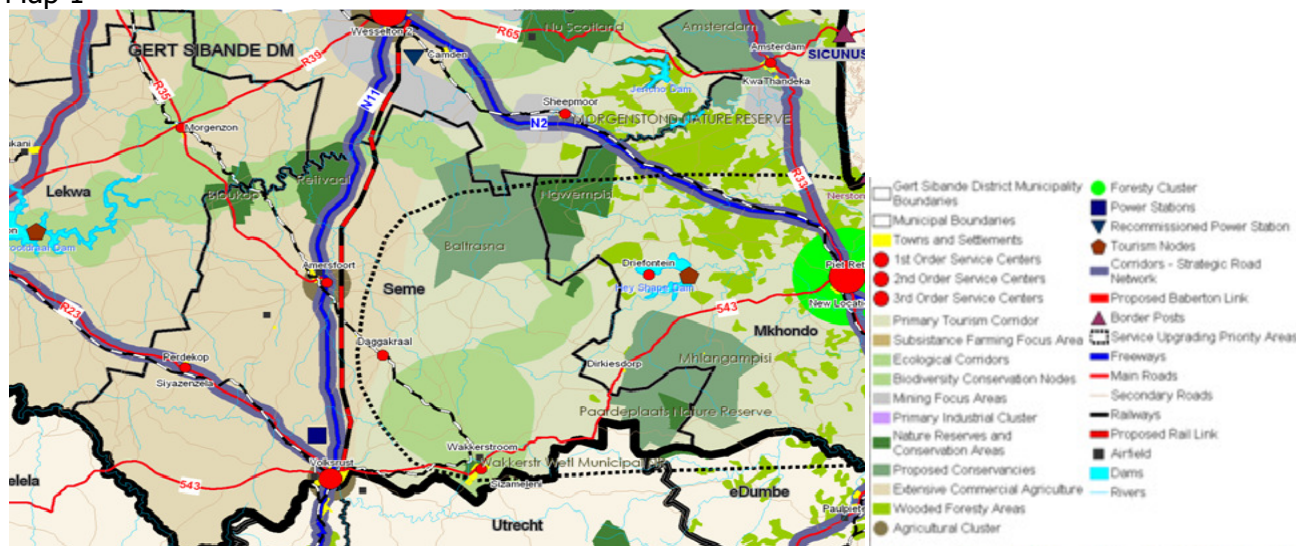
Project Area	Units	Infrastructure	Other Facilities	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2010/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015
Vukuzakhe (Ward 1)	600	Water and Sanitation existing	School, clinic and hall existing	170	130	100	100	100
Vukuzakhe (Ward 2)	450	Water and Sanitation existing	School and clinic existing	100	100	100	100	50
Vukuzakhe (Ward 3)	530	Water and Sanitation existing	School and clinic existing	180	100	100	100	50
Vukuzakhe (Ward 4)	400	Only water available	School, mobile clinic existing	Development Planning	100	100	100	100
Esizameleni (Ward 5)	480	Only water available	School existing clinic and high school needed	100	150	100	50	80
Siyazenzela (Ward 6)	500	Water and Sanitation existing	School, clinic existing	225	75	100	50	50
Ezamokuhle (Ward 7)	750	Only water available partly Greenfield and partly insitu no electricity	Clinic existing high school and crèche needed	350	100	100	100	100
Ezamokuhle (Ward 8)	550	Water and Sanitation existing	School, clinic existing	150	100	100	100	100
Daggakraal (Ward 9)	900	Water and VIP toilets	School, clinic existing crèche electricity needed	200	200	150	150	200

Daggakraal (Ward 10)	650	Only water available	School exiting additional school needed	300	100	100	50	100
Daggakraal (Ward 11)	800	Water and VIP toilets	School existing, hall, electricity and crèche needed	200	200	150	150	100
Total				1975	1355	1200	1050	1030

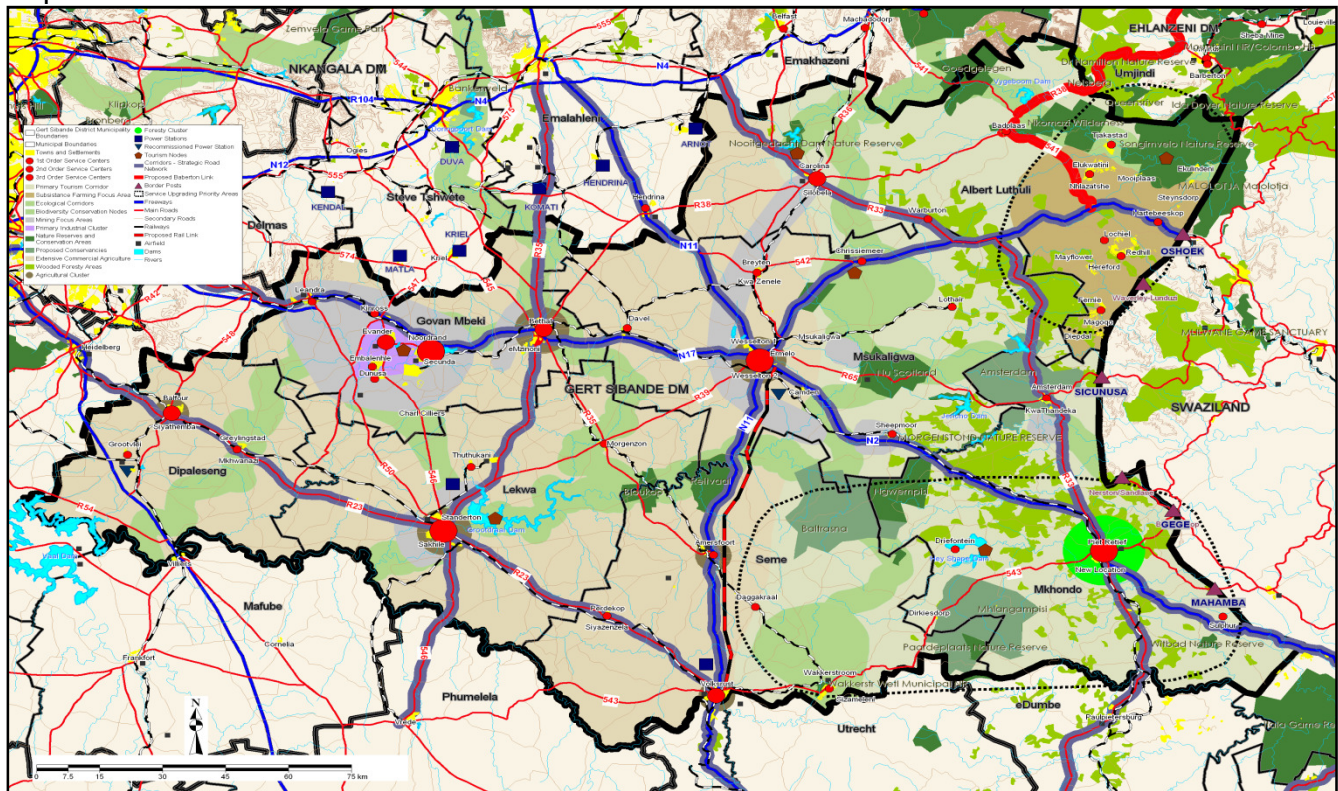
District Spatial Development and Land Use

Map 2 focuses on the spatial structure of the Pixley Ka Seme LM wherein Map 1 reflects the spatial structure of the GSDM area of jurisdiction,. Currently the municipality is in the process of compiling its own SDF with the assistance of consultants, that document will then table all the uses in the area and provide detailed information on the spatial structure of the area. On Map 1 it is depicted that the majority area of the Wakkerstroom Admin unit is wetland area. The south boundary of the municipality borders on two provinces being Kwa-Zulu-Natal (via N11) and the Free State respectively (via R 543).

Map 1



Map 2



The major urban areas in the District include Secunda, Bethal, Standerton, Volksrust, Piet Retief, Ermelo and Carolina. Most of these urban centres are located along the N17/N2 corridor which runs from east to west through the District. The major urban complex in the District (both in terms of population and economic activity) is the Secunda complex in the Govan Mbeki Local Municipality. The western portion of the District mostly comprises typical Highveld vegetation and climate, with the eastern end of the District being more mountainous and characterized by extensive forestry and rural settlements and tribal villages in the north-east in the Albert Luthuli Local Municipality near the Oshoek Border Post with Swaziland.

The concentration of conservation and protected areas also increases towards the east.

Apart from the east-west orientated N17/N2 corridor running through the GSDM, there are also two main north-south routes running through the District: the N3 freeway to the west, and the N11 route running through the central part of the District.

There is generally a lack of District – wide spatial integration and alignment of the Spatial Development Frameworks in particular nature and dynamics of Land Uses owing to the out-dated nature of the current District SDF coupled with lack of capacity at local levels to compile SDFs that will highlight their respective developmental trajectory as per availability of land and the uses thereof.

Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality relies on old Town Planning Schemes that are mostly reactive or development control oriented rather than development proactive or facilitative.

It is through this engagement that the shared spatial understanding across all stakeholders in the Region will be harnessed.

Key issues pertaining to Land Use and Spatial Structure includes among others the following:

- Inconclusive and less informative Spatial Development Frameworks;
- Fragmented Town Planning Schemes.
- Inadequate knowledge of land ownership and uses of varying pockets of land across the District
- Addressing the problems related to using obsolete Town Planning Schemes that are reactive to development
- Addressing the capacity related issues with regard to planning.
- Lack of exclusive authority to create Townships and amend Municipal planning schemes. Developers may choose whether to lodge Land Use applications Municipalities or to the Provincial Development Tribunals, two Forums that use differing criteria to make decisions.

The District is in the process of reviewing its Spatial Development Framework to respond to the key issues as identified above. Coupled with this, a comprehensive Land Audit is being prepared which will assist the GSDM to identify available land and strategically located land for Development that will go a long way in responding to the above challenges.

Roads and Transportation

The District roads are in a bad state due to high volumes of coal haulage trucks that transport coal to the four power stations within and beyond its jurisdictional area; thus inflating the maintenance expenditure of all three spheres of government on roads across the District.

To this extent Gert Sibande District Municipality, together with its seven constituent Local Municipalities, subscribe to the national government's Local Government Strategic Agenda and its objective of implementing and monitoring the government Programme of Action, construction and Maintenance of Roads within Rural and Urban areas alike.

National, provincial and municipal roads construction and maintenance is joint effort from three spheres of government, hence the significance of a joint alliance to be established towards addressing matters of common interest.

Electricity

Proclaimed areas with access to electricity

Approach	No. of households	Registered indigents	FBE: Municipality	FBE: Eskom	Estimated Backlog
Broad-based	28 700	6 190	28 300	600	7 567

Source: DWAF figures – April 2005

Through PPP with ESKOM the municipality seeks to achieve the set targets of FBE to all residents.

Housing

Proclaimed areas with access to housing

Unit Allocations (2000 – 2005)	Estimated backlog on housing units needed	Estimated Rural Backlog
6 428	18 000	2 001

Source: DLG & H figures – April 2005

Housing backlog will be addressed through the Department of Local Government and Housing within the municipal area.

Table 41: Settlements: Type of Dwelling

Formal	Informal	Traditional
2 066	2 104	2 001

Source: PKSLM WSDP 2006 / StatsSA 2006

Roads

Municipal Roads

Status	Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipal Roads
Total Km	122 km
Improvements per Km from 2000	42,1 km
Budget spent since 2000	R7 760
Informal areas	2 km
Gravel roads	30 km
Tarred roads	90 km

Source: DWAF / Local figures – April 2005

The challenge for the municipality is to continuously maintain roads and pave or tar gravel roads.

Health Facilities

Facilities	Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality
Private Hospitals	0
Primary Health Clinics	7
Mobile Clinics	2
Government Hospitals	2
Private Doctors	10
Specialists	
Dentists	4
Gynaecologists	0
Internists	0
Ear Specialists	0
Eye Specialists	0

Social Workers	16
Pension Pay-out Points	10
Places of Care	12
Hospices	3
Specialists	
Institutions for Disabled	3
Old Age Homes	2
Day Care Centres / Crèches	28
Police Stations	6
MPCC/ Thusong Centre	1
Post Offices	5
Community Halls	10

The table above illustrates the frustrations that the community has in terms of health facilities and specialists. In some instances, communities have to travel far in order to access these facilities.

Education

Education facilities breakdown

Status	+
Independent Schools	1 (VKR)
Public Primary Schools	36
Public Secondary Schools	7
FET Colleges	0
Tertiary Institutions	0

The challenge as can be seen from the tables above is for the Department of Health to ensure that health facilities are at reach for the communities. The Department of Education has a major challenge in ensuring that there are further Education and Training Institutions and Skills Centres around the Municipal area.

Waste Management

Formal and informal household receiving waste collection services

Formal Households	Informal households	Total Formal & Informal Households	Traditional Households	Total no. (Formal+ Informal + Traditional)	Formal + Informal Households receiving waste collection services	Percentage of Formal & Informal Households Serviced
10 518	2 061	12 579	5 379	17 958	9 279	74%

Source: PKSLM IWMP 2006

Air Space

Town	Air Space	Status
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Amersfoort	118 503	G.C.B.
Perdekop	71 111	G.C.B.

Air Quality Management

Town	Mass – 2006 (tons)	Mass – 2026 (tons)	Air Space
Wakkerstroom	1 044	3 396	88 921
Amersfoort	1 536	4 992	118 503
Perdekop	744	2 412	71 111
Volksrust	10 356	33 660	474 056
Pixley Ka Seme	13 680	44 460	752 591

Waste Quantities

Waste quantities generated and categories of waste are important in order to devise a plan for waste collection and determine the staff numbers that are needed. From the population sizes above Pixley Ka Seme is expected to have the highest waste quantities as the municipality develops. In the municipality waste is divided into the following categories:

- Domestic;
- Building Rubble;
- Garden;
- Hazardous; and
- Industrial

The table below shows the 2005 waste quantities per category

Domestic	Building rubble	Garden	Hazardous	Industrial	Total Waste produced	Total Waste Produced
Tons per month	Tons per month	Tons per month	Tons per month	Tons per month	Tons per month	Tons per annum
1 001	35	99	0*	5	1 140	13 680

* Hazardous waste within the municipality is handled by private contractors and as a result the data cannot be obtained.

Number of Formal Households with access to Waste Collection

Level of Service	No. of Households	No. of Households serviced (formal)	No. of Households serviced (informal)	Challenges
Removal once and twice a week to RDP standard and above	12 597	10 518	2 061	Financial resources, inadequate equipment and unregistered land fill sites.

Source: PKSLM IWMP figures – April 2005

Estimated budget to eradicate waste management backlogs

Type of Settlement (R million)		Type of Service (R million)		Total (R million)	%
34 796	32 402	29 476	37 722	67 198	8%

From the table above, it is clear that our municipality needs to partner with other role-players in order to effectively manage waste backlogs.

Waste Management

Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality is faced with the challenge of ensuring that waste management is comprehensively done in line with the best practicable methods, effectively, efficiently and at the cost that the community and the municipalities can afford. This is imperative with more emphasis being placed in reducing waste that comes to the landfill sites by promoting re-use, recycling and prevention of waste generation from source.

The management and control of landfill sites is key to effective waste management in the district. Effective and efficient waste management is envisaged to be achieved over medium and long term. Partnerships between the key stakeholders, sector departments, private sector and the communities in having joint programs including technological advancement to eliminate, minimize and control waste generation and disposal

The program will be to evaluate and monitor the local and district wide development trends, waste generation, management and disposal methods and mechanism, awareness and educational programs including preventative and technological advances. The program will also look into the program of ensuring compliance monitoring and environment impact of waste within the district and rehabilitation and re-use of old landfill sites.

Pixley Ka Seme in partnership with GSDM will also look into integration of planning and waste management including the review of all waste by – laws that will ensure a balance with environmental safety and protection, capacity building will be ongoing for those involved in waste management, re-cycling, re-use and awareness programs.

The following Key Issues were identified as far as waste management is concerned:

- Review of Waste By laws and Waste Management Development Plans
- Monitoring and surveillance of landfill sites
- Coordination and partnership with all stakeholders in waste management
- Promotion and support for waste minimization, re-cycling and re- use
- Rehabilitation and pollution control programs
- Enforcement of relevant legislation by all stakeholders

Number of Formal Households with Access to Waste Collection

Municipality	Level of service	No. of h/holds & Business sites	No. of h/holds serviced (formal)	No. of h/holds services (informal & Rural)	Challenges
Albert Luthuli	Household removal once a week using compactor, trucks and skip master-bins	44 237	23 190	2 667	Financial resources, inadequate equipment and unregistered land fill sites
Dipaleseng	Households removal once a week using one truck	10 472	5 457	3 876	Financial resources, inadequate equipment and unregistered land fill sites
Govan Mbeki	Household removal once a week using compactors, tractors with trailers and 45 X 6m skips	69 167	60 123	9 044	Financial resources, inadequate equipment and unregistered land fill sites
Lekwa	Household removal once a week using compactors and tractors with trailers	22 101	13 695	8 406	Financial resources, inadequate equipment and unregistered land fill sites
Mkhondo	Household removal once a week using compactors and tractors with trailers	12 801	10 737	2 064	Financial resources, inadequate equipment and unregistered land fill sites
Msukaligwa	Household removal once a week using tractors and trailers	23 445	19 428	4 017	Financial resources, inadequate equipment and unregistered land fill sites
Pixley Ka Seme	Removal once and twice a week to RDP standard and above.	12 597	10 518	2 061	Financial resources, inadequate equipment and unregistered land fill sites

Source: GSDM IWMP, 2007

Estimated budget to eradicate waste management backlogs in GSDM

Municipality	Current cost of service (R million)		Estimated costs (R million)		Total Finances Needed (R million)	%
	Operating	Capital	Operating	Capital		
Govan Mbeki	131 495	100 332	91 912	139 916	231 827	26%

Msukaligwa	19 916	103 959	77 206	46 670	123 875	14%
Mkhondo	30 129	112 803	96 635	46 296	142 932	16%
Pixley Ka Seme	34 796	32 402	29 476	37 722	67 198	8%
Lekwa	82 170	49 560	73 956	57 774	131 730	15%
Dipaleseng	31 496	22 438	27 160	26 773	53 933	6%
Albert Luthuli	80 510	52 297	35 164	97 644	132 807	15%
GSDM	410 512	473 790	431 508	452 794	884 302	100%

Source: GSDM IWMP, 2007

Table 52 above reflects the funding requirements for this function as of May 2006 that the local municipalities and the District are faced with, which may have dramatically appreciated to date. The challenge therefore is to annually find resources to start the process of addressing the current backlogs as per the current economic growth if this is not mitigated as warranted, the current situation may be catastrophic. The District is therefore committed to pull and mobilize resources from other sector stakeholders to address these backlogs.

At Pixley ka Seme Local Municipality, an Integrated Waste Management Plan is at the planning process for review.

Sports and Recreation Programmes and Projects

The Municipality has a challenge in facilitating the support for Youth to be able to safely and effectively participate in Sports, Arts and cultural activities. The major challenge faced by the District is inadequate and dilapidated facilities within the communities, the Sector Department responsible for promotion and support of these sector has very limited capacity and support, the local municipality has a huge backlog of basic service delivery hence little is provided for development and upgrading of these facilities

The Municipality is also confronted with the challenge of development that also cater for these important programs hence the need to coordinate, facilitate and support development of Sports, Arts and Culture within the Municipal Administrative Units, these is also important as part of youth development , contribution to social harmony and reduction of crime.

Key Issues pertaining to Sports and Recreation includes among others the following:

- Upgrading, adequate maintenance and rehabilitation of all facilities
- Developing at least one sports facility within the Municipal area
- Facilitate and support upgrading of six other facilities to meet the standards acceptable for the various national sport code
- Facilitates the revival of Sports, Arts and Culture councils
- Coordination and facilitation of opportunities for young talent to be exposed and supported through development

Disability Coordination and Support

The Municipality as the country at large is faced with the challenge of ensuring that necessary support is given to people with disability, much work needs to be done to ensure that as we strive for better life for all people with disability are not excluded, that they are accommodated within the communities and in all aspects of community activities in government programs and accommodative employment opportunities are created for them.

Furthermore people with disability are still confronted with challenges regarding their participation in economic activities, access to public facilities, housing and other social services rendered by the state and the private sector, some strides have being made in terms of legislation to address the matter however not much has being done to effect the intention and expectations of the legislation and the people with Disability. The Gert Sibande District Municipality has established local and District Disability Forums to help people living with disability to have a platform to be involved in service delivery, engage with stakeholders and to have influence in policy matters, the district municipality has also facilitated and supported the Department of health to meet its backlog of providing the needy disabled people with wheel chairs.

Key Issues pertaining to people with disabilities includes among others the following:

- Lack of appropriate facilities
- Lack of access to economic , training /development and employment opportunities
- Lack of access to housing and public facilities
- Discrimination
- Lack of access to social and health services
- Finalization of the District Disability Strategy

Youth Development

South Africa has a very high youth population of which majority of them find themselves unemployed, underdeveloped or living under adverse poverty circumstances. This very picture is cascaded further down in the context of GSDM where majority of our young people, due to their background, lack of information on career development, lack of skills necessary for the regional economic growth, are confronted with bleak future prospects. Today's youth is faced with a variety of overwhelming challenges requiring immediate attention. Young people alone cannot overcome the hurdles that they face without purposeful support of all the relevant stakeholders lead by government.

The municipality supported by the Gert Sibande District Municipality through its bursary and EPWP programs is assisting with job creation, training and development of the youth, the district through its procurement and conditions for use of local labour is contributing to alleviate the challenges faced by the youth. The district has facilitated and started capacity building of youth councils in the local municipalities including the establishment of youth desks to look into the issues and concerns of the youth at local level. The District has developed a Youth strategy to facilitate the uniform consolidated, focused approach to deal with youth matters.

Key Issues pertaining to Youth Development includes among others the following:

- In adequate or inappropriate strategies and programs for Youth development, including opportunities for employment for young people
- Minimum Youth Participation in Local Government matters
- Ineffective of Youth developmental organizations (Youth Councils)
- Un coordinated, unfocused Policy development to comprehensively deal with Youth matters by all stakeholders
- Lack of Youth viable strategic partnership with relevant stakeholders (private & public institutions)
- Lack of involvement of youth in Monitoring municipality compliance on policy matters
- Training of youth units
- Training the youth co-operatives
- Youth Summit and the adoption of the youth development policy and strategy
- Facilitate development of a comprehensive data base of youth or child headed households
- Strategic Youth training and development program that will respond to specific skills needs in the District
- Facilitation and support of specific economic interventions for the youth to actively participate in the district main economic streams or access the local markets.

Gender

There are many compelling reasons as to why Local Government must look at its gender policies and practices. Consider some of the ways in which women's concerns, work and issues are interwoven into Local Governance issues on a virtually daily basis.

Most of the everyday issues with which Local Politics is concerned are of primary concerns to women. Women are rooted in local areas, frequently unable to leave these, often because they lack the means to do so. Women are thus inclined to get involved in local politics because of their concern for "home" issues, as well as their commitment to their families and emancipation of other women. Access to water and sanitation, or lack of access, impacts heavily on women since they fetch water if it is not available at their homes, this often requires long erratic hours of hard labour. They also need to ensure the well being of their families-poor quality water and lack of sanitation can cause illness and strain their already depleted resources.

Unemployment is often higher among women than men, and when they do generate income it is through the informal sector, often at a survivalist level. This requires access to business centres, requiring suitable roads and means of transport. Provision of health facilities at local level impacts women if they have to access facilities from long distances, and ensure that their children get to these services as well. A lack of access to grid electricity creates additional labour for women and girl children, also reducing their available time for family and income generating activities.

Ownership of land and housing is often restricted to men, excluding women from land and home security. Yet, women often maintain the home and attend to home activities for the sake of the family. High crime rates impacts on women and children, often exacerbated by lack of electricity, water, sanitation and safer recreational facilities.

Key Issues pertaining to Gender includes among others the following:

- Pay more attention to a number of issues affecting women;
- Harness the access of economic opportunities to women within Pixley ka Seme Local Municipality; and
- Mainstreaming of Women in the development initiatives of Pixley ka Seme Local Municipality.
- Prioritize a number of women empowerment issues and find ways of mainstreaming them in all the decision making, planning and budgeting process of the Municipality.

Rights of Children

Concerns have been raised both nationally and locally on the extent to which the rights of children have been violated amongst our communities. Out of many awareness programmes initiated by government there has been an improvement in some quarters of our society, yet more work still remains so as improve our neighbourhood and better the plight of children with our Municipality. In responding to some of these challenges our Municipality is committed to mobilize all the relevant stakeholders within our communities to support all initiatives intended to ensure upbringing of children in a safer and healthy neighbourhoods, as they are being prepared to lead and inform decisions of future generations.

Key Issues pertaining to Rights of Children includes among others the following:

- Lack of support and coordination for the emancipation, protection and support for children in need and distress
- Development of policy guidelines
- Facilitation and establishing partnership that is focused on availing resources to assist children in need
- Coordination and support of child headed households
- Consultation and strengthening of partnership with stakeholders including NGO's and CBO,s to comprehensively address children issues

Safety and Security

Like any other municipality across the country, the Municipality is crippling with crime related issues, and the following are some of the criminal atrocities prevalent at Pixley ka Seme Local Municipality:

According to the 2008 Crime Statistics Pixley ka Seme Local Municipality is in fact safer compared to other years as different types of crime have drastically declined. This however does not imply that we should relax as if there is no more crime. It simply means as a municipality in collaboration with the Department of Safety and Security we need to be more vigilant in working towards ensuring that our neighbourhood are safer

Key Issues pertaining to Safety and Security

- Poorly designed human settlement.

- Houses in particular RDP component constructed with minimal or zero consideration of safety and security aspects for the inhabitants or their belongings.
- Vehicle parking systems in most CBD's too congested and thus complicating security measures.
- High number of liquor stores and their location in relation to other community amenities, of which more licenses, are still awaiting approval.
- Poor lighting in some of the areas coupled with conditions of roads particularly in rural areas.
- Lack or insufficient support by communities to community safety programs
- Insufficient or lack of support by communities to provide evidence , report crime or information on crime
- Lack of duty of care by some communities or taking precautions to prevent crime.

The Municipality is committed to strengthening partnership with all stakeholders to meaningfully contribute towards crime prevention, elimination of crime and violence through the following strategies:

- Infrastructure development e.g. street lighting
- Full participation and support of CPF
- Promotion of awareness campaign and support of visible policing

Disaster Management

The Disaster Management Act, Act No 57 of 2002 stipulates that Disaster Management Centres be established at National, Provincial and Local government levels. The Act also specifies that an integrated and coordinated Disaster Management Policy Framework and other Disaster Management Plans, focusing on the prevention and reduction of the risks of Disasters, mitigating of the severity of disasters, emergency preparedness, rapid and effective response to Disasters and post-disaster recovery be put in place by all three spheres of government.

According to the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act: Section 84(j) –
Fire fighting services serving the area of the District municipality as a whole, which includes -

- i. Planning, co-ordination and regulation of the fire services.
- ii. Specialized fire fighting services such as mountain, veld and chemical fire services;
- iii. Co-ordination of the standardization of infrastructure, vehicles, equipment and procedures;
- iv. Training of fire officers.

Pixley ka Seme in partnership with Gert Sibande District Municipality performs the function of planning, monitoring, evaluation of the services and delivery mechanisms within its area through the Disaster Management Forum. Funding is partly provided for some capital and operational needs, training and support for Volunteer cops. The recent veld fires caused destabilizing disruption, loss of life, crops and livestock within the Wakkerstroom, Luneburg and Daggakraal areas.

The Disaster Management Act compels the District and its seven constituent LMs to collectively harness their emergency response during or prior and after the occurrence of disasters. It is through the GSDM Disaster Management Plan that PKSML was able to compile its Disaster Management Policy in terms of

the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 which is being implemented as approved by Council (A76/2009).

This policy serves as base for tackling disasters within the Pixley Ka Seme jurisdiction and also serve as a communication tool as to what preventative and or remedy measures are being taken to mitigate such occurrences. Hence, the policy makes provision of the establishment of Disaster Management Coordinating Committee (DMCC) as stipulated in the White Paper. The role of the committee is to coordinate the involvement of Business Units in Disaster Management issues on the following basis;

- Identification of primary roles in terms of various phases of the Disaster Management Continuum;
- Identification of secondary roles in order to provide support to other Departments;
- Coordinate and identify critical resources which will be utilised during the response and recovery phases of the Disaster Management Continuum;
- Coordinate the compilation of basic plans and checklists on their roles and functions;
- Coordinate the identification of deficiencies, and address in conjunction with the Disaster Management Coordinating Committee of PKSLM.

Amongst the roles stipulated above the committee also has to fulfil the following roles as stipulated in the Terms of Reference:

1. Coordinate the adequate undertaking of risk and hazard assessment in respect of the Pixley Ka Seme Municipality development projects;
2. Coordinate the results of studies on vulnerability assessment, hazard and risk analysis;
3. Facilitate and monitor, in accordance with identified community needs, and with community participation, Disaster Management awareness and preparedness programmes;
4. Coordinate the development and implementation of vulnerability reduction programmes;
5. Maintain close liaison with NGO's, CBO's SANDF and the SAP in conjunction with other disaster relief agencies, to assist in coordinating effective Disaster Management practices;
6. Gert Sibande District Municipality will assist in the coordination of humanitarian aid in circumstances, which are not declared a local disaster for PKSLM, but are regarded as major incidents in the District area of jurisdiction;
7. The DMCC will be required to meet at least quarterly where they will report and request back up on any disaster from the GSDM Disaster Section for effective dealing with the situation.

The table below outlines the current capacity employed in the Disaster Management section in PKSLM and other municipalities within the Gert Sibande DM jurisdiction:

District Disaster Management Capacity

Gert Sibande	No. of Disaster staff	No. of Fire staff	No. of rescue vehicles	No. of Traffic Personnel	Disaster Plan

Albert Luthuli	1	2	3	5	Draft
Govan Mbeki	1	33	15	46	None
Msukaligwa	2	15	8	9	Adopted, Jan 2008
Dipaleseng	1	0	2	7	None
Lekwa	1	23	11	15	Draft
Mkhondo	1	4	2	8	None
Pixley ka Seme	1	0	7	11	Draft
Gert Sibande	2	0	1	0	Draft

Source: Local Municipalities Data 2007

It is very unfortunate that the municipality has been faced with two disasters in the 2009/2010 FY (December 2009 and January 2010). It is only through the support of sector departments within the municipality that the situation was timeously mitigated. The disasters identified in the area have been caused by storms in the area in conjunction to the fact that most of the affected areas are situated in areas on the flood line and below it.

The areas that were affected in December 2009 included Amersfoort and Wakkerstroom, and the areas that have been affected in the January 2010 storms include: Amersfoort, Wakkerstroom, Daggakraal, Vukuzakhe (Volksrust) and the farms. In total 96 households were severely affected during the disasters including damage to road infrastructure and bridges. Due to the areas the households are situated in an intervention required would be to reallocate the households in the uninhabitable areas to prevent future and more serve occurrences.

Due to planning and land allocation that was implemented by the previous Government a number of households in the municipalities jurisdiction are on these floodplains and some are below the floodplains, It is only through the assistance of the Province, the GSDM, DCOGTA and the Department of Human Settlements together with PKSLM that the long term strategies can be put in place in order to prevent such disasters or mitigate the impact thereof.

Intergovernmental Relations, Good Governance and Public Participation

Section 24 (1) of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, on the adoption of integrated development plans states that "Each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which —

- a) links, integrates and co-ordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- b) aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;
- c) forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based;
- d) complies with the provisions of this Chapter; and

- e) is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.

The Municipality is still having a challenge when it comes to integrated planning especially integration of programs and projects from some sector departments from Mpumalanga Provincial Government. The manner in which the private sector is participating in the local municipality planning process also needs to be improved through engagement as prescribed in the Municipal Systems Act.

Whilst stakeholder interaction was enhanced through some of the structures, the fact that not all of them functioned as envisaged according to their respective objectives as encapsulated in the Constitution of the District's IDP Institutional Structures.

In compliance to the IGR Act, the District have also established the Executive Mayors' and the Municipal Managers' Forums respectively. These Fora are also intended to harness shared Regional development perspective among both the Political and Administrative echelons of all the municipalities therein.

Traditional Leadership

Traditional leadership is an epitome of culture and tradition. It is a symbol of the existence of historical values and traditions observed by particular communities over a period of time and from generation after generation. Traditional leadership has existed well alongside democratic governance in other countries, such as England, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, etc. In some countries in the African continent, traditional leadership is respected to such an extent that its status is elevated to that of governing the country, e.g. in Swaziland, where the Monarchy is also the ruling government of the country.

In South Africa, after attaining democracy in 1994, the drafters of the constitution sought to ensure that traditional leadership is recognized and this recognition is entrenched in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, in Chapter 12, as follows:

Section 211 (Recognition)

- 1) The institution, status and role of traditional leadership, according to customary law, are recognized, subject to the Constitution.
- 2) A traditional authority that observes a system of customary law may function subject to any applicable legislation and customs, which includes amendments to, or repeal of, that legislation or those customs.
- 3) The courts must apply customary law when that law is applicable, subject to the Constitution and any legislation that specifically deals with customary law.

Section 212 (Role of Traditional Leaders)

- 1) National legislation may provide for a role for traditional leadership as an institution at local level on matters affecting local communities.
- 2) To deal with matters relating to traditional leadership, the role of traditional leaders, customary law and the customs of communities observing a system of customary law-

- a) National or provincial legislation may provide for the establishment of houses of traditional leaders; and
- b) National legislation may establish a council of traditional leaders.

During the previous meetings and workshops held to deal with the establishment of Local Houses of Traditional Leaders, much emphasis was placed on the severe service delivery backlogs, which demands partnership between Traditional Leadership structures and Local Government Structures. It is evident that service delivery in rural areas is being affected by the non-involvement of Traditional Leaders in the municipal processes. The MEC for Local Government highlighted the need for the Municipalities to understand the traditional institutions and their cultures and structures. The Traditional Leaders also need to understand Local Government mandates in terms of the Constitution Section 152. The main objective for the establishment of a House of Traditional Leaders for the District would be to enhance the synergistic partnership between Traditional Institutions and Municipalities in order to achieve acceleration of service delivery programme, enhancement of quality of services delivered and enhancement of performance in Local Government.

Traditional Leaders believe that they have gone beyond responding to the question of the relevance of traditional leadership in modern society. They are eager to improve the institution of Traditional Leadership so that it can become better equipped to play its role on a global platform, to optimise the impact of its contribution to local development and governance.

As such Traditional Leaders have come to the realization that they should not only play a role in giving permission for conglomerates to extract wealth within their communities but that they should work towards ensuring that their communities benefit from the business transactions. Accepting that traditional communities resides in areas which have vast natural resources and that traditional leaders are usually the first point of contact with prospective investors, traditional leaders resolved that there should be a formation of organised structures of traditional leadership that partner with government to address traditional leaders' capacity to participate in economic development programmes.

As envisaged in section 17 of the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act 41 of 2003, there needs to be established a Local House of Traditional Leaders to advise the District municipality on matters pertaining to customary law, customs, traditional leadership and the traditional communities within the District municipality, the development of planning frameworks that impact on traditional communities, the development of by-laws that impact on traditional communities and to participate in local programmes that have the development of rural communities as an object.

In terms of section 19, a traditional leader performs the functions provided for in terms of customary law and customs of the traditional community concerned, and in applicable legislation.

Section 20 on the other hand provides for the guiding principles for allocation of roles and functions to traditional leaders National government or a provincial government, as the case may be, through legislative or other measures, provide a role for traditional councils or traditional leaders in respect of-

- (a) Arts and culture;
- (b) Land administration;
- (c) Agriculture;

- (d) Health;
- (e) Welfare;
- (f) The administration of justice;
- (g) Safety and security;
- (h) The registration of births, deaths and customary marriages;
- (i) Economic development;
- (j) Environment;
- (k) Tourism;
- (l) Disaster management;
- (m) The management of natural resources; and
- (n) The dissemination of information relating to government policies and programmes.

To this extent the municipality through the GSDM has thus made provision with regard to the following aspects:

- Participation;
- Building Capacity and Training;
- Promotion of Arts & Culture;
- Promotion of Tourism;
- Economic Development; and
- Agriculture

The following Key Issues pertaining to the involvement of Traditional Leaders within Local Government:

- The severe service delivery backlogs in rural areas and the inadequate communication between the institution of traditional Leadership and the Municipalities on development initiatives has caused a huge outcry from the rural communities.

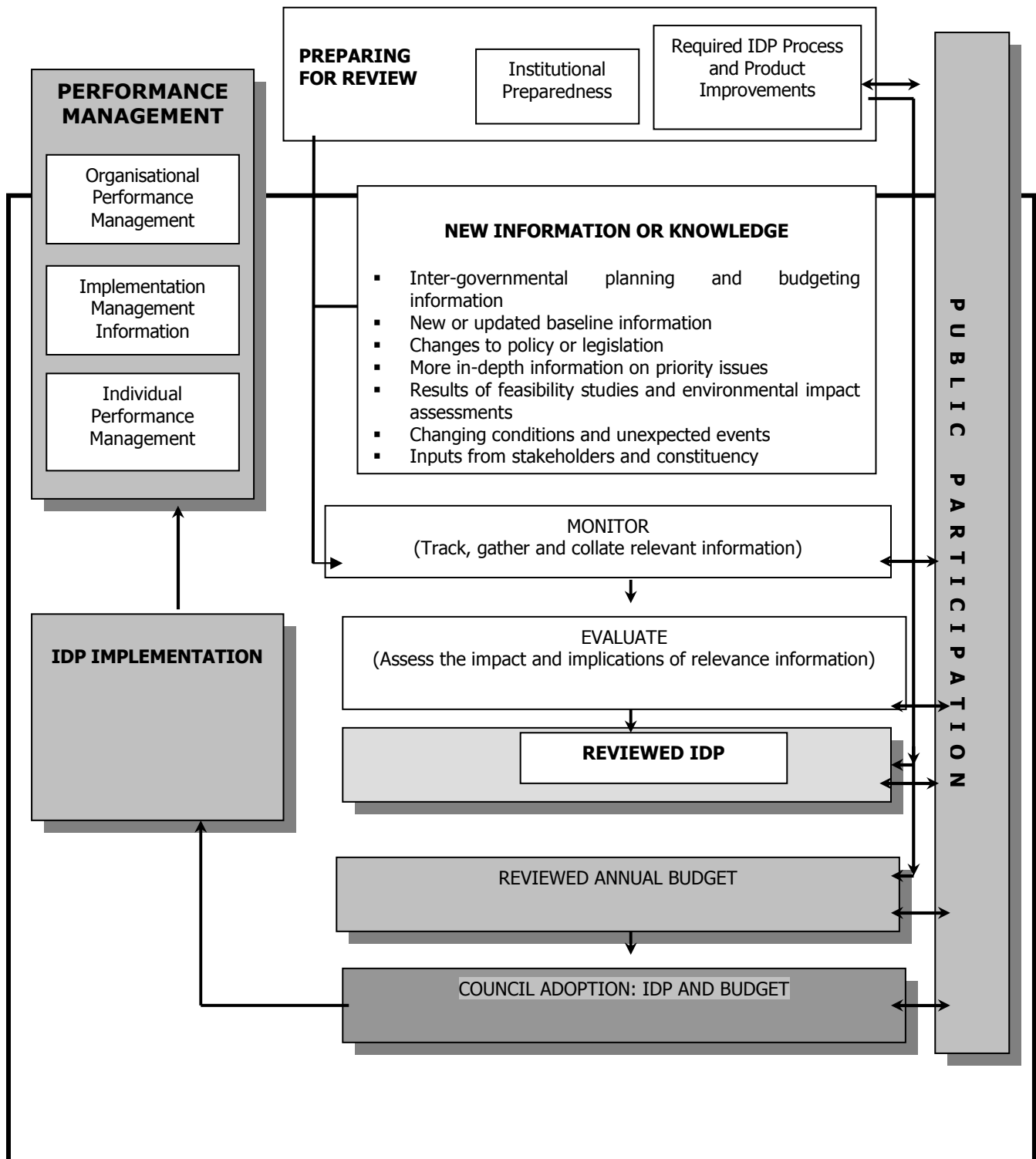
2.2 Institutional challenges and SWOT analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Willingness to work	Insufficient resources (financial, equipment and human resources)
Good leadership (Politically and administratively)	Inadequate infrastructure
Strong team (Good relations: political and administrative)	Industrial Development
Geographical location is good	Non operational rail
Low crime rate	Roads, sewerage and water
Availability of land and labour (Proclaimed stands)	IT (System not responsive)
Political stability	Recreation and sport centres

Commitment from councillors	Health services
High availability of water	Shopping space
Stable and participative community (supportive)	Informal business not regulated and improper space allocation
Effective and sound administration, loyal workforce	Unemployment
Strong financial management system	Lack of understanding of by-laws (by communities)
Support from other governmental spheres	Race relation problems
	Staff compliment not representative of demographics
	No airfield
	Sectoral projects integration
	Poor implementation of policies and programmes

Opportunities	Threats
Community investment projects	Youth (low skill level, unavailability of job opportunities)
Agricultural projects	HIV / AIDS
Food security projects	Ageing infrastructure
Skills development projects	Rationalization and restructuring of electricity
Support for emerging and organizing agriculture	Poverty
Interaction between Council and organized business bodies within Pixley Ka Seme	Declining business performance
Training and skills upliftment of staff and councillors	Declining agricultural performance
Empowerment of sub-committees of council and staff	High dependency rate
Building the capacity of ward councillors	Increased urbanization
Take over electricity distribution from Eskom	Migration of businesses
Potential for job opportunities (investment, tourism)	Outflow of consumer capital
Climate to attract investors and tourists	Fast development of Newcastle, Standerton and Ermelo
Centrally located (Mpumalanga, Free State, Kwazulu-Natal)	Health Services
	Unemployment

FIGURE 1: IDP REVIEW PROCESS



2.3 IDP PLANNING PROCESS

ANALYSIS OF PROVISION OF SERVICE DELIVERY:

The Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality still has a huge legacy in terms of addressing the basic needs of its community, much has been done to accelerate the provisions of free basic services and more people are enjoying the benefits of a new democracy and access to basic services. The Municipality note also, due to its spatial nature, the main challenge is on ensuring that rural communities also enjoy the same rights and benefits as urban communities in terms of basic services, much has been done to provide water (bore holes) and sanitation (VIP toilets) in most farms despite the resistance by some farm owners. Continuous engagements will be used to resolve and address these challenges.

The issue around access to free basic electricity, housing is still a major challenge, the level of access (Roads and Transport) to key service facilities (clinics, schools, government services, etc. Need attention as the District is rural by its spatial nature).

2.3.1 Strategy

Both the National and Provincial Government provide policy guidelines on handling service delivery issues/priority matters. The IDP representative forum assists the institution to formulate jointly objectives on all priority issues and means of attaining the goals set, the targeted matters must be in line with the vision of the Municipality, the same structure will ensure that a list of projects emanate from the strategy.

2.3.2 Projects Phase

The IDP representative forum must resolve on the following project proposal i.e. objectives, outputs, location, activities, timing, responsibility and funding.

2.3.3 Integration Phase

The IDP representative forum must resolve on the following i.e. integrated institutional programme, consider the following sector plan viz. Disaster Management Plan, Financial Plan, Spatial Development Framework, Local Economic Development Plan, Performance Management Plan.

2.3.4 Approval Phase

The Draft copy of the IDP must be ratified by virtue of the Council Resolution, thereafter comments must be solicited from the community, district, sector department organised labour and organised business. Finally Council must approve the final document taking into account comments if any emanating from the internal and external stakeholders. The final IDP must incorporate the budget.

2.3.5 National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP)

The aforementioned strategic guide allows government wide planning to be possible, given financial limitation and resource scarcities. The same strategy envisages tradeoffs between and across spheres of government.

National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) was launched by the Presidency in May 2003.

The NSDP outline the national spatial development vision of government.

The vision and principles serve as a guide for meeting government's objectives of economic growth, employment creation, sustainable service delivery, poverty alleviation and the eradication of historic inequities including spatial distortions. In essence, the principles are intended to improve the functioning of the state principally to assist government in dealing with the challenges arising from the need to grow the economy and halving unemployment and the social transition (increase in number of households, growth in economically active population, massive migration, social consequences of social changes and social exclusion).

The NSDP link well with the following strategic document viz. Integrated Development Plans (IDP) and Provincial Growth and Development Strategies (PGDS).

Government's national spatial development vision is as follows:

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

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

The basic principles of the NSDP underpinning this vision are:

- Economic growth is a prerequisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, key among which would be poverty alleviation;
- Government spending on fixed investment, beyond the constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens (such as water, electricity as well as health and educational facilities), should therefore be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential in order to attract Private Sector investment, stimulate sustainable economic activities and/or create long-term employment opportunities;

- In order to overcome the spatial distortions of apartheid, future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channelled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or link the main growth centres.

The NSDP therefore uses the two crucial notions of need and potential to describe the space economy and thereby frame the parameters within which infrastructure investment and development spending are to be planned. In this sense the NSDP provides a concrete mechanism in terms of which integrated development planning in the local sphere, provincial planning and national spatial guidance can be formally linked in support of national priorities and objectives. The coordinated achievement of national objectives guided by the vision and principles of the NSDP as set out above; however depend on:

- Awareness of and buy-in to the NSDP vision and its principles by all organs of government;
- The linkage and alignment of the PGDS, as well as sectoral, departmental and financial planning in all spheres of government;
- The extent to which NSDP and its principles find practical manifestation in the PGDS, IDPs and sector department plans;
- Dialogue between spheres and between departments and institutions within spheres on development potential and poverty/need within particular localities;
- Annual comments and reports by organs of government on how their strategies are informed by the NSDP principles and their comments on the spatial narrative and maps in the NSDP.

The NSDP is not a plan but a perspective that acts as a policy co-ordination and indicative planning tool for all spheres of government. It is therefore characterised by an ongoing process of elaboration, refinement and revision that requires input from all three spheres of government. In this regard project teams are currently reviewing and updating the NSDP in three parallel projects:

- Key interventions for the harmonisation and alignment of IDPs, PGDs and the NSDP
- Updating Development Potential and
- Monitoring the Space Economy

2.3.6 The Millennium Development Goals (MDG's):

The Millennium Development Goals (MGD's) are eight goals to be achieved by 2015 that respond to the world's main development challenges. The MDG's are drawn from the actions and targets contained in the Millennium Declaration that was adopted by 189 National and signed by 147 Heads of State and Governments during the United National millennium summit in September 2000.

The MDG's are an agreed set of goals that can be achieved if all actors work together and do their part. Poor countries have pledged to govern better, and invest in their people through health care and education. Rich countries have pledged to support them, through Aid, debt relief and fairer trade.

Objective 1: Develop a global partnership for development:

- Address the special needs of the latest developed countries
- Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non discriminatory trading and financial system (includes commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both internationally and nationally)
- Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states
- Deal comprehensively with debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debts sustainable in the long run.

Objective 2: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:

- Reduce poverty by half between 1990 and 2015, proportion of people whose income is less than US-\$1 a day
- Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
- Our municipality has been identified by the office of the Premier as a "pilot" site to implement the **"War Against Poverty Campaign"** during the current financial year 2009/2010, which will be of great benefits to communities.

Objective 3: Achieve universal primary education:

- Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Objective 4: Promote gender equality and empower women:

- Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015

Objective 5: Reduce child mortality:

- Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Objective 6: Improve maternal health:

- Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality rate

Objective 7: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases:

- Have halted by 2015, and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
- Have halted by 2015; begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

Objective 8: Ensure environmental sustainability

- Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources;
- Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water;
- Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020;
- In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth;
- In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable drugs in developing countries;
- In cooperation with private sector, make available the benefits of new technology, especially information and communications.

2.3.7 Provincial growth and Development Strategy (PGDS)

Another important government initiative implemented during the past few years is the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy programme. The Provincial Growth and Development Strategies were compiled within the parameters set by the National Spatial Development Perspective, as well as the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy as defined by national government.

A PGDS is a "strategic and integrated provincial development plan that provides direction and scope for province-wide development programmes and projects, within the context of a long-term perspective and taking into consideration resources available and constraints". Furthermore, a PGDS provides "a spatially referenced framework for both public and private sector investment, indicating areas of opportunity and development priorities and enabling intergovernmental alignment. "In essence then, the Provincial Growth and Development Strategies are aimed at providing strategic directives to District and Local Municipalities in formulating their more detailed Integrated Development Plans (IDPs), and Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF). It is thus essential that the issues and directives emanating from PGDSs' be compatible with the vision, priority areas, and guidelines of SDFs of local and District Municipalities.

Flowing out of a thorough SWOT analysis and identified trends, the Province has identified six priority areas of intervention as part of the PGDS, namely:

- **Economic Development** (i.e. investment, job creation, business and tourism development and SMME development);
- **Infrastructure Development** (i.e. urban/rural infrastructure, housing and land reform);
- **Human Resource Development** (i.e. adequate education opportunities for all);
- **Social infrastructure** (i.e. protection of the environment and sustainable development); and
- **Good Governance** (i.e. effective and efficient public sector management and service delivery).

In line with the strengthening the intergovernmental planning system and to ensure that there is sustainable growth and development in the province, the PGDS has adopted the following as guiding posts:

- Internationally, the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals (MGDS); and
- Nationally, the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (ASGISA) and the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) of South Africa.

2.3.8 Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa (ASGISA)

The mandate by the South African Government in 2004 to halve poverty and unemployment by 2014 resurrected commitment in the public sector delivery trajectory.

Dismal malfunction of the previous highly contentious GEAR to address economic backlogs resulted in the formation of a new economic strategy today known as AsgiSA.

The South African Government's AsgiSA aims to guide and improve on the country's remarkable economic recovery, raising economic growth to 6% and halving poverty and unemployment by 2014. AsgiSA is a micro-economic strategy that strives to accelerate growth. It is a national shared growth initiative that was informed by extensive consultation from all sectors. The two main objectives of AsgiSA include:

- To align its efforts by halving poverty by 50% in 2014; and
- To realise annual growth rates that averages 4.5% or higher between 2005 and 2009 and average growth rate of at least 6% of gross domestic product (GDP) between 2010 and 2014.
- AsgiSA is also informed by the following binding constraints that have been identified as major stumbling blocks to growth and require commitments based on uprooting them:
 - Continuous instability and level of currency;
 - The cost efficiency and capacity of the national logistics system;
 - Lack of suitably skilled labour amplified by the impact of apartheid spatial patterns on the cost of labour;

- Obstacles to entry, limits to competition and limited new investment opportunities;
- Regulatory environment and the burden on small and medium businesses; and
- Deficiencies on state organisation, capacity and leadership.

Interventions responding to the binding constraints include:

- **Infrastructure programmes:** aimed at improving the availability and reliability of infrastructure services in response to rapidly growing demand through the municipal and provincial infrastructure grant programmes;
- **Sector investment (or industrial) strategies:** To promote private-sector investment, sector investment programmes that are identified include tourism, agriculture, manufacturing, mining and business process outsourcing programmes;
- **Second economy interventions:** Government has already initiated interventions to address deep-seated inequalities and target the marginalised poor, to bridge the gap with the Second Economy. This includes leveraging the increased levels of public expenditure through promotion of small businesses, broad-based empowerment and development of Sector Strategies;
- **Macro-economic issues:** The focus of this intervention is to realise a people's contract on economic matters, the effective implementation of agreed BEE Charters and leveraging benefits from offsets. On local government and service delivery, focus is placed on addressing the skills problems through Project Consolidate; and
- **Skills and education initiatives:** Skills shortages have been an impediment on infrastructure programmes and private sector investment. The AsgiSA response ranges from medium-term educational interventions to raise the level of skill in areas needed by the economy, to immediate measures to acquire skills needed for the implementation of AsgiSA projects. Programmes identified by AsgiSA to address the skills and education backlog include the QUIDS-UP programme, the maths and Science (Dinaledi) Programme and the Joint Initiative for Priority Skills Acquisition (JIPSA).

JIPSA is tasked to identify urgent skills needed and to provide feasible, sound and effective remedies. Major remedies include special training programmes, attracting South Africans currently working abroad, bringing back retirees, mentoring and overseas placement of South African trainees to fast track their development and encouraging highly skilled emigrants back into the mainstream employment.

2.3.9 Integrated Sustainable Development Rural Strategy (ISDRS)

Countless efforts by the South African Government to undertake joint ventures with an of stakeholders had assumed multiple instruments. One of the recent instruments is the ISRDS aimed at enhancing opportunities and well being of rural people.

SRDS is defined as a federal policy designed to realise a vision that will "attain socially cohesive and stable rural communities with viable institutions, sustainable economies and universal access to social amenities, able to attract and retain skilled and

knowledgeable people, who are equipped to contribute to growth and development.” The ISRDP calls for the progressive coordination and integration of programmes by various government departments and stakeholders to maximise the development of rural communities. This vision is a radical one in that it envisages transformed rural economies, which move away from subsistence economic activities. Local Government is the point of delivery and the implementation of the ISRDP. Specifically, the implementation process aims to strengthen the quality of Integrated Delivery Plans (IDPs) and the delivery of these IDPs.

The vision of ISRDP is informed by four elements, which include:

- **Rural Development:** going beyond just the poverty alleviation connotation, but focusing on changing rural environments to create enabling platforms for people to earn more and to invest in themselves and their communities. This emphasises that rural people must be the masters of their own destiny and to survive and improve their own economic packages within their environments;
- **Sustainability:** Sustainability evolves from increased local growth, with people enjoying own gains and maintaining available resources for future development;
- **Integrated:** this calls for coherent coordination across traditional sectors in all spheres of government. It requires the Municipal five year plan (IDP) to establish coordination and maintain integration at the municipal sphere; and
- **Rural Safety net:** in responding to the continuous crisis facing rural people, social assistance has been extended to all rural people and the ISRDP is also consolidating that effort.

Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD)

Land reform encompasses three distinct components, namely the restitution, tenure, reform and the redistribution programmes. The redistribution programme, in turn, has different components or ‘sub-programmes’ which includes:

- **Agricultural Development:** to make land available to people for agricultural purposes;
- **Settlement:** to provide people land for settlement purposes and;
- **Non-agricultural enterprises:** to provide people land for non-agricultural enterprises, for example eco-tourism projects.

LRAD has two distinct parts. Firstly, LRAD deals with the transfer of agricultural land to specific individuals or groups. Secondly, LRAD deals with commonage projects, which aim to improve people with access to municipal and tribal land, primarily for grazing purposes.

The strategic objectives of the sub-programmes include:

- Contributing to the redistribution of 30% of the country’s agricultural land over 15 years;
- Improving nutrition and incomes of the rural poor who want to farm on any scale;

- De-congesting over-crowded former homeland areas; and
- Expanding opportunities for women and young people who stay in rural areas.

2.3.10 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF)

The Medium term Strategic Framework (MTSF) builds on the successes of the fifteen years of democracy. It is a statement of intent identifying the development challenges facing South Africa and outlining the medium-term strategy for improvements in the conditions of life of South Africans and for our enhanced contribution to the cause of building a better world.

The MTSF base document is meant to guide planning and resource allocation across all spheres of government. National and provincial departments in particular will need immediately to develop their five year strategic plans and budget requirements taking into account the medium-term imperatives. Similarly, informed by the MTSF and their 2006 mandates, municipalities are expected to adapt their Integrated Development Plans in line with the national medium-term priorities.

The document is informed first by the electoral mandate. It also takes into account how global and domestic conditions may change over time. In weighing trade-offs and making choices, the document also draws from lessons identified in the governments Fifteen Year Review and issues that arose in the Scenario Planning Process (*South Africa Scenarios 2025: The future we chose?*)

ELECTORAL MANDATE

The national government's mandate underscores the need to create a nation united in diversity, working together to weave the threads that will result in the creation of a democratic, non-racial, non-sexist and prosperous society. Indeed, now is the time together to do more, better.

The following objectives are identified

- Halve poverty and unemployment by 2014
- Ensure a more equitable distribution of the benefits of economic growth and reduce inequality
- Improve the nations' health profile and skills base and ensure universal access to basic services
- Improve the safety of the citizens by reducing incidents of crime and corruption
- Build a nation free of all forms of racism, sexism, tribalism and xenophobia.

The priority areas to give effect to the above strategic objectives are:

- More inclusive economic growth, decent work and sustainable livelihoods
- Economic and social infrastructure
- Rural development, food security and land reform
- Access to quality education
- Improved health care

- The fight against crime and corruption
- Cohesive and sustainable communities
- Creation of a better Africa and a better world
- Sustainable resources management and use
- A developmental state including improvement of public services

The focus of the MTSF is to improve the conditions of all life of all South Africans and contribute to building a better Africa and a better world. The Mpumalanga Province was fortunate to have a presentation (27 Jan – 28 Jan 2010) on the MTSF at the Macro Policy and Planning Branch to discuss the local objectives and priorities in order to impress on what has been already laid by National. The presentation outlined the following pointers on implementation co-ordination:

- Current challenges with government structures
- Strategies on translating outcomes into delivery agreements
- Proposed cabinet clusters

It is imperative to note that each of the priorities contained in the MTSF should be attended to with the understanding that economic growth and development including the creation of decent jobs at large scale and investment in quality education and skills development are at the centre of governments approach.

The provincial priorities are linked to those of national, in order that proper alignment between all spheres of government is achievable. The outcomes of the initiated implementation strategies as set out in the MTSF should be in line with what the people want – improved quality education, living healthy lives, integrated sustainable human settlements, the feeling and being safe. This outcome is a basic constitutional right (Chapter 2 of the Bill of Rights) for all those living under the South African governance system

The below are the outcomes anticipated in terms of the objectives and strategies contained in the MTSF:

- Quality basic education
- A long and healthy life for all South Africans
- All people in South Africa are secured and feel safe
- Decent employment through inclusive economic growth
- Skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive economic growth path
- An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network
- Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security or all
- Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life
- Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient Local Government System
- Protect and enhance our environment assets and natural resources
- Create s better South Africa, a better Africa and a better world
- An efficient, effective and development oriented public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship.

2.3.11 PIXLEY KA SEME LOCAL MUNICIPALITY TURN AROUND STRATEGY 2009/2010 FINANCIAL YEAR

The development of the Local Government Turn-around Strategy (LGTAS) comes at a time where Local Municipalities are in dire need to reassess their gap areas in terms of the level of service delivery. Moreover, in the recent months communities in and around the Mpumalanga Province, the Gert Sibande District Municipality and in Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality have been protesting due to the current levels in the provision of basic services as stated in Chapter 2 (Bill of Rights) of the Constitution. We as the civil servants are inclined in making certain that all individuals within our respectful jurisdictions do enjoy the fruits of the Bill of Rights.

The Municipal Turn-around Strategy (MTAS) is a strategy that will assist the municipalities to come in terms with their faults and also commit to finding solutions and also implementing those solutions in a manner that is both effective and efficient for the respect communities and the organization itself. In the finalization of the MTAS all the staff within the PKSLM will be required to familiarize themselves with the strategy as it will be a way of making sure that once adopted "Working together, we can do more to make Local Government everyone's business".

It is imperative that at during the implementation and after implementation of the MTAS we will be able to have –

- Improve Basic Service Delivery and infrastructure;
- Improved and strengthened Intergovernmental Relations (IGR);
- Improved community participation
- Visible municipal transformation, institutional capacity and arrangement;
- Good Governance and public participation;
- Financial Management and viability;
- Performance monitoring, reporting and evaluation.

In essence the development of the MTAS was also supported by the Local Government Ten Point Plan which will ensure effective implementation of the MTAS as it guides municipalities to reach the abovementioned goals.

The Ten Point Plan is as follows:

1. Improve **the quantity and quality of the municipal basic services** to the people in the areas of access to water, sanitation, electricity, waste management, roads, and disaster management.
2. Enhance municipal contribution to job creation and sustainable livelihoods through **Local economic Development (LED)**.

3. Ensure the development and adoption of **reliable and credible IDP's**.
4. Deepen democracy through a refined ward committee model.
5. Build and **strengthen the administrative, institutional and financial capabilities** of municipalities.
6. Create a **single window of coordination** for support, monitoring and intervention in municipalities.
7. **Uproot fraud, corruption, nepotism** and all forms of maladministration affecting local government.
8. Develop a **coherent and cohesive system of governance** and a **more equitable intergovernmental fiscal system**.
9. Develop and strengthen a **politically and administratively** stable system for municipalities.
10. Restore the **institutional integrity** of municipalities.

2.3.12 STATUS ON PIXLEY KA SEME LOCAL MUNICIPALITY – MUNICIPAL TURN-AROUND STRATEGY

Background

This status emanates from the planned National Provincial COGTA and Gert Sibande District Municipality Summits on the Municipal Turn-around Strategy held as follows:

- Provincial / National COGTA Summit on 25-26 February 2010 at Graceland Hotel at Secunda.
- Gert Sibande District Municipality MTAS Summit held on 11 March 2010 at Lillian Ngoyi Centre – Secunda.
- Provincial / National COGTA Workshop on MTAS at Pixley ka Seme Local Municipality on 26 March 2010.
- Pixley ka Seme Local Municipality MTAS Summit held on 15 April 2010.

Stakeholder involvement

At all the summits held, all stakeholders were involved amongst other Councillors, Ward Committees, CDW's, Businesses, Religious Groups, All Sector Departments and Municipal officials.

Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality MTAS Summit – 15 April 2010

The summit resolved amongst other things, the following:

- Adoption of the Draft MTAS for Pixley ka Seme Local Municipality
- Signing of the document by the Executive Mayor and the Administrator on

16 April 2010

- Forwarding the document to National and Provincial COGTA and Gert Sibande District Municipality

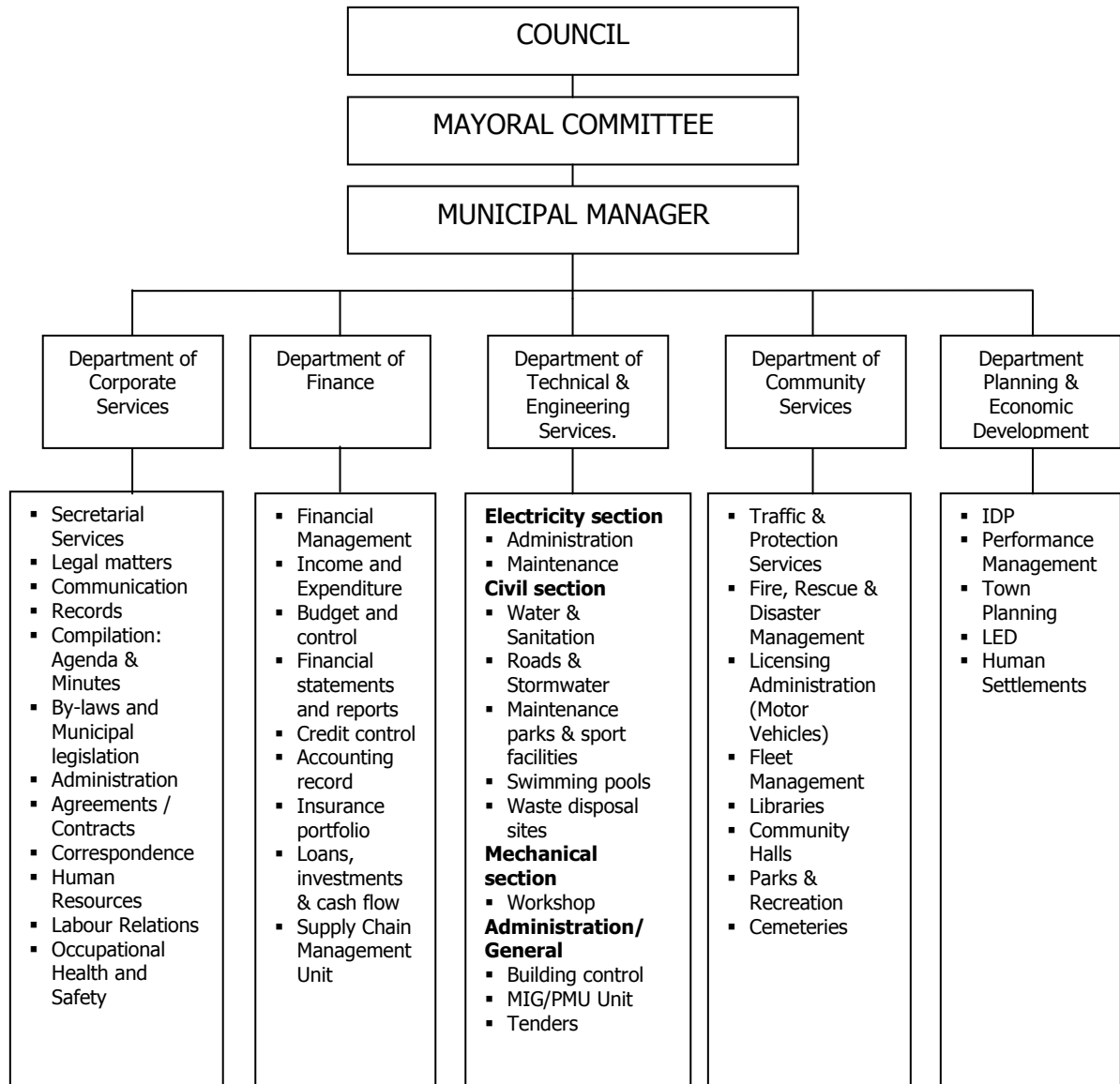
Obstacles beyond municipality

- Approval of DBSA loan for projects captured in the Draft IDP and Budget 2010/2011
- Coal Haulage routes damages and potholes repairs by Eskom
- Electrification Master Plan of the Municipal jurisdiction area by Eskom
- Provision of RDP houses by the Human Settlement Department
- Re-surfacing, repairs and maintenance of National and Provincial roads with the municipal area.
- Effective and efficient Disaster Management Strategy within the municipal area.

Challenges and way forward

- Taking the MTAS to Council for adoption and approval by the end of May 2010
- Engage all employees on the adopted MTAS for Pixley ka Seme Local Municipality
- Publicize the approved MTAS of our municipality at all five Administrative Units, public libraries and the Municipal Website
- Include the focus areas of the MTAS in the final Draft IDP 2010/2011.

2.4 PIXLEY KA SEME LOCAL MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



Please note that the current organogram is subject to change once the Task Assessment has been completed as per the SAMWU and SALGA agreement.

DEPARTMENT CORPORATE SERVICES PERFORMANCE PLAN 2009/2010

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY (KPA WEIGHT: 10%)

Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
EPWP Data base	To develop a EPWP data base wherein members public, unemployed youth will be catered for.	EPWP Data base developed	4%	None	Data base and the number of unemployed benefited from the program	Dec-09
Good record keeping	To provide effective and efficient record keeping	Reports, agendas, notices, minutes, tenders, invitations, statistics	6%	Reports, agendas, notices, minutes, tenders and invitations	Reports, agendas, notices, minutes, tenders and invitations	Effective and efficient record keeping on a daily basis

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (KPA WEIGHT:15%)

Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
Ward Committees	To provide administrative support in strengthening ward committees	Administrative support provided to ward committees	0%	None	Notices, advertisements, agendas, minutes and attendance registers	Full administrative support as per the year planner
Public Participation Year Planner	To implement a public participation year planner	Public participation year planner	0%	No public participation strategy	Approved public participation strategy	Approved public participation strategy
Stakeholder relations	To strengthen relationships with key stakeholders to the municipality	Formalised relations with key stakeholders	2%	None	Attendance registers and minutes of meetings	4 x meetings per annum
Batho Pele	To institutionalise Batho Pele principles in the operations of the Municipality	Adopted service charter and implementation	4%	None	Appointment of Batho Pele Champions; adopted service charter, Batho Pele implementation programme	100% compliance with Batho Pele principles

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (KPA WEIGHT 15%)

Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
Monthly Reporting	To submit monthly reports to the Municipal Manager	Monthly report	3%	None	Monthly report submitted before the 10th of each month	Monthly
Quarterly Reporting	To submit quarterly reports to the Municipal Manager	Quarterly report	3%	None	Quarterly report	Quarterly
Portfolio- and Mayoral Committee Reporting	To ensure regular Portfolio- and Mayoral Committee engagements	Number of meetings held with Portfolio- and Mayoral Committees	3%	At least one Portfolio and one Mayoral Committee Meeting per quarter	Agendas, Minutes, Attendance Registers of respective meetings	As per the agreed schedule of meetings, at least one meeting per quarter

MUNICIPAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION (KPA WEIGHT: 50%)

Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
Report, notices, invitations and agendas	To develop and deliver quality reports & agendas to Council and committees	The Reports and Agendas delivered, including notices and invitations in line with the Standing Orders, at least within 48 hours. Council Agendas: 7 days before meeting	7%	Copies of agendas, delivery book and attendance registers	Reports, Council agendas, Delivery book, attendance registers and minutes	Fully compliant with Standing Orders
Records and Archive Management Policy	To enhance a good records and archiving management system	Developed records and archive management policy	3%	Approved file-plan in line with records management and archive policy	Approved and adopted records and archive management policy	30-Jun-10

MUNICIPAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION (KPA WEIGHT: 50%)

Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
Policy on Communication and Networking Services	To develop a tele-communication and network services policy	Developed policy on communication and networking services	2%	None	Approved policy on telecommunication and network system	30-Jun-10
Customer care policy and conduct internal and external customer care services	To develop and implement a customer care policy	Developed customer care policy and conducted internal/external customer surveys	5%	None	Customer care policy & monthly reports & internal and external customer surveys	30-Jun-10
Legal guidance and opinions	To provide high quality legal services and guidance to Council, Municipal Manager and departments	Agreements signed; legal opinions given; legal representation done; legal claims submitted; legal notices and register of disciplinary processes instituted	3%	None	Monthly reports; Register of all legal activities done	90% of all legal activities performed internally
Contracts and agreements	To oversee the processes of drafting contracts and agreements	Agreements / contracts drafted	2%	Existing agreements and contracts	Monthly reports and signed agreements and contracts	80% of agreements and contracts done in-house
Legal Instruments	To review and validate the authenticity of legal instruments	Legal instruments reviewed and validated	2%	None	Legal instruments and monthly reports	70% reviewed by the end of the financial year
Human Resources Strategy	To develop a credible HR strategy	Adopted and approved HR Strategy document	4%	None	Adopted and approved HR Strategy included in the IDP	Dec-09

MUNICIPAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION (KPA WEIGHT: 50%)

Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
Training and Development	To provide training and development to employees, councillors and public	The WSP 2009/10 and the Learnerships programme from LGSETA and EPWP Programmes	7%	WSP submitted to LGSETA and EPWP Programmes that are co-ordinated by Public Works	Annual Training reports coupled with mandatory grant funds received from LGSETA	End of the 2009/10 financial year
Succession Policy	To develop a 5 year succession policy for the Municipality	Developed Succession policy	2%	None	Adopted and approved Succession Policy	End of the 2009/10 financial year
Employment Equity	To develop an employment equity plan that will address the imbalances within the organisation	Developed 5 year employment equity plan	3%	One employment equity plan available	5 year employment equity plan and the employment equity report submitted to the Dept. of Labour	End of the financial year 2009/10
Occupational Health and Safety	To develop and implement an Occupation Health and Safety (OHS) policy	Developed OHS Policy	3%	None	The approved and adopted OHS Policy	31-Dec-09
Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)	To develop a SDBIP that is linked to the IDP, budget, PMS and Sector Plans	Developed and approved SDBIP	3%	Outdated SDBIP	Updated, developed and approved SDBIP	30-Sep-09
Employee Assistance Wellness Programme	To encourage employees to utilise the Employee Assistance Wellness Programme (EAWP)	Register of reports and cases attended	2%	Employee Assistance Wellness Programme	Monthly reports and register of cases dealt with	50 employees to be included in the EAWP

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (KPA WEIGHT: 5%)						
Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
Local Economic Development	To ensure that LED is promoted through preferential procurement practises	% of rand value of all contracts and tenders awarded which went to Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEEs)	4%	None	Contracts and tenders awarded	At least 1 tender / contract awarded per quarter
Support services to LED	To provide administrative support in strengthening the Local Economic Development Unit	Administrative support provided to LED Unit	1%	None	Reports, agendas, notices, minutes, tenders and invitations	Full administrative support
DEPARTMENT URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC SERVICES PERFORMANCE PLAN 2009/2010						
MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT (KPA WEIGHT: 20%)						
Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
DEPARTMENTAL BUDGET	To control departmental, capital and operational budget	To implement and control departmental budget as per IDP, PMS and SDBIP	2%	IDP, Budget and SDBIP	The financial monthly reports	Accurate monthly financial reports
INTERNAL AUDIT	To enable Top Management to focus on Audit Matters	Audit outcomes and Management letters responded to	1%	None	Minutes of Top Management, AG Report and Internal Audit Quarterly Report	End October 2009
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	To get an unqualified financial report	An unqualified report	10%	Qualified report	Unqualified report by the AG	Unqualified report by the AG

DEBT COLLECTION	To support initiatives to increase debt collection	Increased revenue by R5.6m	5%	0%	Report from the AG	30%
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DEPARTMENT URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC SERVICES PERFORMANCE PLAN 2009/2010

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (KPA WEIGHT: 35%)

Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
Sustainable Economic Development	Development and adoption of an LED strategy	Viable, sustainable and implementable, adopted and approved LED strategy	5%	Outdated LED strategy	Developed, adopted and approved LED strategy	60% development strategy
Poverty Alleviation	Initiate roll out plan for the LED strategy	Increased economic activities	2%	None	Developed roll out plan	50% development strategy
Sustainable Job Creation	Provide 10% of all projects in PKSLM linked to EPWP	No of jobs created for youth, women and people with disabilities	5%	2% projects linked to EPWP	Monthly report submitted to Dept. Public Works	10% projects linked to EPWP
Business Development	Attract possible investors and entrepreneurs	Developed investment strategy and number of businesses establishment	5%	None	Monthly report submitted to Dept. Public Works	30% of newly established businesses
Agro- based Productions	Identification and implementation of Agro-based LED projects	Fully fledged food production systemic strategy	5%	None	Monthly report submitted to DCOGTA	40% of agro-based LED projects

Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
Eco- Tourism	Identification and implementation of Eco-Tourism LED projects	No of jobs created for youth, women and people with disabilities	5%	None	Monthly report submitted to DCOGTA	30% of eco-tourism LED Projects
Local Economic Development	To ensure that LED is promoted through preferential procurement practises	% of rand value of all contracts and tenders awarded which went to Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEEs)	4%	None	Contracts and tenders awarded	At least 1 tender / contract awarded per quarter
Spatially-Based Projects	Identification and implementation of Spatially-Based projects	No of jobs created for youth, women and people with disabilities	4%	None	Monthly report submitted to Dept. Public Works	30%
BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY (KPA WEIGHT: 5%)						
Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
Town planning and housing	To proclaim green fields in all admin units	Proclaim areas in all admin units	1%	One proclaimed unit in Vukuzakhe	Maps signed by surveyor general and proclamation certificates	Proclaimed areas in all admin units
	To source funding for the development of the following sector plans: SDF, LUMS, Electrification plan, Integrated transport plan and water services development plan	Sector plans funded	0%	Draft water services development plan	Approved sector plans	30-Jun-10

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY (KPA WEIGHT: 5%)						
Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
Integrated Development Plan	To develop a credible IDP	Well developed and 80% credibility assessment on IDP	3%	42% Credibility on IDP assessment ; Approved IDP	IDP assessment report from National and Provincial spheres	80% Credibility assessment
Water backlog eradication	To ensure that all inhabitants in the jurisdiction of PKSLM have access to clean water	Increased water access to more people	0%	88% of total population	WSDP, DWAF and IDP	90% of inhabitants having access to clean water
Sanitation	To ensure that all inhabitants in the jurisdiction of PKSLM have adequate, reliable and affordable access to basic sanitation	Ensured access to basic sanitation	0%	Sanitation discharged non-compliance to DWAF standards	Monthly test-results from MASCOAL lab.	75% compliance to DWAF-standards
Electricity	To ensure that residents in the licensed area of PKSLM have adequate access to electricity supply undertaken in accordance with sound economic and sustainable principles.	Increased access to electricity services and/or alternative energy	0%	13500 households with access to electricity	Reports from NERSA, DME.	13500 households with access to electricity

Project Management	To establish the project management unit and ensure the spending of MIG funds as per approved business plans	MIG projects expenditure and performance monitored	0%	95%	A quarterly report on MIG projects expenditure and performance review reports	100% spending on all projects
Capital Budget Expenditure	To ensure Capex spending within the budget and SDBIP	Monitored Capex expenditure	1%	None	The financial monthly reports	100% alignment to the budget and SDBIP
GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (KPA WEIGHT: 15%)						
Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
Public Participation Year Planner	To implement a public participation year planner	Public participation year planner	1%	No public participation strategy	Approved public participation strategy	Approved public participation strategy
Feedback to communities	To be able to give feedback to the community timeously	Established feedback mechanism in order to ensure responsiveness to communities	2%	None	Agendas, minutes and attendance registers of Community meetings	100% Compliance to legislation and National Norms and standards
Vulnerable groups	To take cognisance of vulnerable groups in the community and their needs	Established mechanism to address special attention to historically marginalised and excluded communities	1%	None	Functionality of the disability, youth and women's forums	4 x agendas, minutes and attendance registers of forum meetings

Batho Pele	To institutionalise Batho Pele principles in the operations of the Municipality	Adopted service charter and implementation	3%	None	Appointment of Batho Pele Champions; adopted service charter, Batho Pele implementation programme	100% compliance with Batho Pele principles
Monthly Reporting	To submit monthly reports to the Municipal Manager	Monthly report	3%	None	Monthly report	Monthly
Quarterly Reporting	To submit quarterly reports to the Municipal Manager	Quarterly report	2%	None	Quarterly report	Quarterly
Portfolio- and Mayoral Committee Reporting	To ensure regular Portfolio- and Mayoral Committee engagements	Number of meetings held with Portfolio- and Mayoral Committees	3%	At least one Portfolio and one Mayoral Committee Meeting per quarter	Agendas, Minutes, Attendance Registers of respective meetings	As per the agreed schedule of meetings, at least one meeting per quarter

MUNICIPAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION (KPA WEIGHT: 15%)

Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
Organisational Performance Management Scorecard	To develop and adopt an organisational performance management score card	Well developed organisational score card in line with the Local government strategic key performance areas, linked to SDBIP, budget, IDP and sector plans	5%	None	Well developed organisational score card in line with the Local government strategic key performance areas	100% Compliance to legislation
Departmental Performance Management Scorecard	To develop and adopt a departmental score card aligned to the organisational score card	Well developed organisational score card in line with the Local government strategic key performance areas, linked to SDBIP, budget, IDP and sector plans	2%	None	Well developed departmental score card in line with the Local government strategic key performance areas and aligned to the organisational score card	100% Compliance to legislation
Section 57 Managers Performance Contracts	To conclude, sign and submit to DOCGTA performance contracts of Section 57 Managers	Signed and submitted performance contracts and PDP's	2%	Outdated contracts	Signed and submitted performance contracts	100% compliance to legislation

MUNICIPAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION (KPA WEIGHT: 15%)						
Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)	To develop a SDBIP that is linked to the IDP, budget, PMS and Sector Plans	Developed and approved SDBIP	5%	Outdated SDBIP	Updated, developed and approved SDBIP	30-Sep-09
Customer care policy and conduct internal and external customer care services	To implement a Customer Care Policy	Fully implemented Customer Care policy	1%	Not available	Fully implemented customer care policy	End of the financial year
MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT (KPA WEIGHT: 30%)						
Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
DEPARTMENTAL BUDGET	To control departmental, capital and operational budget	To implement and control departmental budget as per IDP, PMS and SDBIP	8%	IDP, Budget and SDBIP	The financial monthly reports	Accurate monthly financial reports
INTERNAL AUDIT	To enable Top Management to focus on Audit Matters	Audit outcomes and Management letters responded to	5%	None	Minutes of Top Management, AG Report and Internal Audit Quarterly Report	End October 2009
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	To get an unqualified financial report	An unqualified report	10%	Qualified report	Unqualified report by the AG	Unqualified report by the AG

DEBT COLLECTION	To support initiatives to increase debt collection	Increased revenue by R5.6m	5%	0%	Report from the AG	30%
SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	To comply with the Supply Chain Management Policy (SCMP) requirements when transactions are done	Transactions done in compliance with the Supply Chain Management Policy	2%	Not fully complied with SCMP	Monthly revenue and expenditure report	100%

DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL AND ENGINEERING SERVICES PERFORMANCE PLAN 2009/2010

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY (KPA WEIGHT: 50%)

Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
Water Quality	To ensure that all inhabitants of PKSML have adequate, reliable access to clean water supply and the provision of service is undertaken in accordance with sound economic environmental, social and sustainable principles (SANS 241) guidelines	High quality of water per admin unit/ Water treatment plant	5%	Above 95% complying with SANS 241guidelines	Water Quality Management System (monthly results)	Above 95%
Water Demand Management	To ensure that water losses are reduced to an acceptable level of 14%	Reduced Unaccounted for Water	2,5%	None	Internal Audit Quarterly Reports and AG's Report	14%

Water Backlog Eradication	To ensure that water supply is consistently uninterrupted	Reduced water supply interruptions	2,5%	24 hours - urban areas; 7 days- rural areas (farms)	Results of the Customer Satisfaction Survey and Monthly reports from CDW's	24 hours - urban and rural areas
	To ensure that all inhabitants in the jurisdiction of PKSLM have access to clean water	Increased water access to more people	2%	88% of total population	WSDP and DWAF statistical report	90%
Water Services Development Plan	To revise the adopted WSDP	Adopted WSDP document	2%	Adopted WSDP for 2005	Council Resolution adopting WSDP	30-Jun-10
Sanitation	To ensure that all inhabitants of PKS area of jurisdiction have adequate, reliable and affordable access to basic sanitation and the provision is undertaken in accordance with sound economic, environmental, social and sustainable principles (DWAF-standards)	Ensure access to basic sanitation	5%	Sanitation discharged non-compliance to DWAF-standards	Monthly test results from MASCOAL-lab.	75% compliance to DWAF-standards
Sanitation Backlog Eradication	To increase access to basic sanitation	Increased access to basic sanitation by more people	3%	85% of the population in PKSLM has access to basic sanitation	Report from DWAF; WSDP; GSDM	90%

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY (KPA WEIGHT: 50%)

Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
11Sanitation Demand Management	To ensure that sanitation supply is consistently uninterrupted	Reduced sanitation supply interruptions	1%	24 hours - urban areas; 7 days- rural areas (farms)	Results of the Customer Satisfaction Survey and Monthly reports from CDW's	24 hours - urban and rural areas
Eradication of sanitation suction-system	To ensure that residents of Wakkerstroom, Amersfoort and Siyazenzela have access to fully waterborne sanitation	Reduced financial costs of sewer-vote	1%	Wakkerstroom, Amersfoort and Siyazenzela do not have access to fully waterborne sanitation	Reports from Consultants and Engineers & Gantt Chart	Wakkerstroom: 75% Siyazenzela: 75% Amersfoort: 25%
Roads and stormwater	To upgrade the existing roads and stormwater network (surfaced roads)	Increased access to surfaced roads	2%	70Km of Roads in a bad state	Report from Supervisor	Three KM. of roads and stormwater to be constructed
Regravelling of Gravelled Taxi routes	To maintain existing roads and stormwater (gravel roads)	Increase access to gravelled roads	2%	30 KM of taxi routes	Report from Supervisor & Budget proof	Regravelling of 10KM of gravelled taxi routes

Electricity	To ensure that residents in the licensed Area of PKSLM have adequate electrical supply and the provision of service is undertaken in accordance with sound economic environmental social and sustainable principle (all legislative requirements)	Increase access electrical services to people	4%	13500 households have access to electricity	Financial system & reports forwarded to Regulator	13500 households have access to electricity
Street Lights Maintenance	To ensure that residents in the licensed areas of PKSLM have adequate electrical supply and the provision of service is undertaken in accordance with sound economic environmental social and sustainable principles (all legislative requirements)	Well maintained street lights	1%	2565 street lights - 60%	Reports of CDW's and a detailed Departmental report + Action lists	100%
Electricity Backlog Eradication	To eradicate electricity backlog	Reduced electricity backlog	2%	13500 households have access to electricity	1. Reports from Dept. of Energy, Eskom & Stats SA 2. Letter to proof source of funding from Eskom	Develop electrification master plan

Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
Project Management Unit	To establish the project management unit	Appointment of the PMU manager and Technician	2%	None	Appointment and policy of the PMU manager and technician	Functional PMU
	To spend MIG funds as per approved business plans	Quarterly report on MIG projects expenditure	5%	95%	Quarterly Report	100% spending on all projects ** (MIG financial year starts in April)
Refuse Removal	To ensure that refuse removal is carried out effectively and efficiently	Refuse removal carried out effectively and efficiently	1%	No. of households in urban areas = 12381	CDW reports, departmental report	To maintain status quo
Building Plans	To process the building plans according to the building regulations act	Building plans approved as per building regulations act	1%	20 per month	Annual statistical report, departmental report	Approved/ Not approved building plans within 30 days
Mechanical Workshop	To ensure proper maintenance and services of the fleet of PKSLM	Well maintained and serviced fleet and plant	2%	None	Register of maintained and serviced vehicle: Departmental Report	Prompt response to maintenance and service request
Public Buildings Maintenance	To ensure proper accessibility to public buildings	Well maintained municipal public buildings	1	50%	Well maintained municipal public buildings	80%
Capital Budget Expenditure	To ensure Capex spending within the budget and SDBIP	Monitored Capex expenditure	2%	None	The financial monthly reports	100% alignment to the budget and SDBIP

MUNICIPAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION (DTES) (KPA WEIGHT: 9%)						
Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
Project Management Unit	To establish a competent and fully fledged PMU	Establishment of a fully fledged Project Management Unit	3%	None	Establishment of a fully fledged Project Management Unit	Fully fledged and competent Project Management Unit
Building Inspection Unit	To establish a building inspection unit that complies to the Building regulations	The establishment of a Building Inspection Unit compliant to Building Regulations	1%	Outsourced	The establishment of a Building Inspection Unit compliant to Building Regulations	Fully functional Building Inspection Unit in compliance to Regulations
Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)	To develop a SDBIP that is linked to the IDP, budget, PMS and Sector Plans	Developed and approved SDBIP	3%	Outdated SDBIP	Updated, developed and approved SDBIP	30-Sep-09
Customer care policy and conduct internal and external customer care services	To implement a Customer Care Policy	Fully implemented Customer Care policy	3%	Not available	Fully implemented customer care policy	End of the financial year
GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (KPA WEIGHT: 10%)						
Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
EPWP Projects	To implement 40% of all projects as per EPWP methods	Create jobs for poverty areas	4,5%	10%	EPWP reports from Dept of Public Works	50%
Project Steering Committee	To involve the community with the implemented projects	Community involvement	0,5%	Community Liaison Officer and Ward Councillor	Minutes of monthly Site Meetings	To have steering committees for all projects
Public Participation Year Planner	To implement a public participation year planner	Public participation year planner	0,5%	No public participation strategy	Approved public participation strategy	Approved public participation strategy

Stakeholder relations	To strengthen relationships with key stakeholders to the municipality	Formalised relations with key stakeholders	0%	None	Attendance registers and minutes of meetings	4 x meetings per annum
Feedback to communities	To be able to give feedback to the community timeously	Established feedback mechanism in order to ensure responsiveness to communities	0,5%	None	Agendas, minutes and attendance registers of Community meetings	100% Compliance to legislation and National Norms and standards
Batho Pele	To institutionalise Batho Pele principles in the operations of the Municipality	Adopted service charter and implementation	0,5%	None	Appointment of Batho Pele Champions; adopted service charter, Batho Pele implementation programme	100% compliance with Batho Pele principles
Monthly Reporting	To submit monthly reports to the Municipal Manager	Monthly report	1%	None	Monthly report	Monthly
Quarterly Reporting	To submit quarterly reports to the Municipal Manager	Quarterly report	0,5%	None	Quarterly report	Quarterly
Portfolio- and Mayoral Committee Reporting	To ensure regular Portfolio- and Mayoral Committee engagements	Number of meetings held with Portfolio- and Mayoral Committees	2%	At least one Portfolio and one Mayoral Committee Meeting per quarter	Agendas, Minutes, Attendance Registers of respective meetings	As per the agreed schedule of meetings, at least one meeting per quarter
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (KPA WEIGHT: 10%)						
Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
Poverty Alleviation	Initiate roll out plan for the LED strategy	Increased economic activities	2%	None	Developed roll out plan	50%

Sustainable Job Creation	Provide 10% of all projects in PKSLM linked to EPWP	No of jobs created for youth, women and people with disabilities	5%	2% projects linked to EPWP	Monthly report submitted to Dept. Public Works	10%
Business Development	Attract possible investors and entrepreneurs	Development of an investment strategy and number of businesses establishment	1%	None	Monthly report submitted to Dept. Public Works	30%
Spatially-Based Projects	Identification and implementation of Spatially-Based projects	No of jobs created for youth, women and people with disabilities	1%	None	Monthly report submitted to Dept. Public Works	30%
Local Economic Development	To ensure that LED is promoted through preferential procurement practices	% of rand value of all contracts and tenders awarded which went to Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEEs)	1%	None	Contracts and tenders awarded	At least 1 tender / contract awarded per quarter
MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY & MANAGEMENT (KPA WEIGHT: 20%)						
Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
DEPARTMENTAL BUDGET	To control departmental, capital and operational budget	To implement and control departmental budget as per IDP, PMS and SDBIP	3%	IDP, Budget and SDBIP	The financial monthly reports	Accurate monthly financial reports
INTERNAL AUDIT	To enable Top Management to focus on Audit Matters	Audit outcomes and Management letters responded to	1%	None	Minutes of Top Management, AG Report and Internal Audit Quarterly Report	End October 2009

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	To get an unqualified financial report	An unqualified report	10%	Qualified report	Unqualified report by the AG	Unqualified report by the AG
DEBT COLLECTION	To support initiatives to increase debt collection	Increased revenue by R5.6m	5%	0%	Report from the AG	30%
SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	To comply with the Supply Chain Management Policy (SCMP) requirements when transactions are done	Transactions done in compliance with the Supply Chain Management Policy	1%	Not fully complied with SCMP	Monthly revenue and expenditure report	100%

DEPARTMENT COMMUNITY SERVICES PERFORMANCE PLAN 2009/2010

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY (KPA WEIGHT: 45%)

Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
Libraries	To enhance knowledge and the culture of learning and researching in our community	500 more membership for the current financial year	2%	4097 members	Copy of database	At the end of the financial year
	To erect or purchase a building for Perdekop Library	Erected / purchased building with furniture and equipment	8%	Temporary library	Erected / purchased building with furniture and equipment	At the end of the financial year
Traffic	To ensure traffic law-enforcement in Pixley ka Seme	Law enforcement roadblocks, traffic fines, adopted and agreed visibility programmes	2%	Law enforcement roadblocks, traffic fines not agreed visibility programme	Agreed and implemented law enforcement, traffic fines and visibility programmes	8 x speed-traps per month, 2 x roadblocks per month

	To increase the level of traffic law enforcement and road safety awareness to communities of PKSLM	800 pamphlets distributed and 2 presentations to schools on traffic law enforcement and road safety awareness	9%	None	Agreed, approved and implemented programme for school awareness	At the end of the financial year
Licensing & registration	To provide quality service on the Electronic National Traffic Information System (eNATIS)	Improve the number of licenses issued from 1300 to 1900 per annum	4%	1300 licenses	Reports from e-NATIS system	1900 per annum
Parks, Sports, Recreation and Sporting facilities	To improve and beautify the access roads to all towns	Well maintained facilities, open spaces and parks	1%	60% performance	Quarterly report with photos and a customer care report	100%
	To develop strategies in addressing 2010 public viewing sites	Identified and prepared public viewing sites	0%	None	Accessible public viewing sites for 2010 matches	Accessible public viewing sites for 2010 matches
	To ensure that grass in the open spaces and parks is regularly cut	Well maintained, visible and safe parks and open spaces	1%	100ha of open spaces and parks cut per annum	Visible and safe parks and open spaces	150ha of open spaces and parks cut per annum
Maintenance of Public Facilities	To maintain public facilities to be of an acceptable standard	Well maintained public facilities	1%	50% of maintenance per annum	Customer care survey reports and the financial vote on operational budget	100% maintenance on public facilities per annum

EIA	To conduct an environmental impact assessment (EIA) on landfill sites and cemeteries	EIA conducted within the legislative framework	1%	One EIA	Copies of approved EIA's	Two EIA's that comply to legislative frameworks 2009/10
BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY (KPA WEIGHT: 45%)						
Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
Cemeteries	To provide fencing of cemeteries	Well fenced and protected cemeteries	2%	4 fenced cemeteries	A departmental report and photos	12 fenced cemeteries
Fire & Rescue	To render effective and efficient fire and rescue services to the community of Pixley ka Seme	4 Awareness programmes to businesses	4%	None	Programme/document	4 awareness programmes
Fire Safety Awareness Campaign	To enhance fire safety awareness to communities of PKSLM	800 pamphlets distributed and 2 presentations to schools on fire safety awareness per annum	5%	400 pamphlets and 1 presentation	Agreed, approved and implemented programme for school awareness	800 pamphlets distributed and 2 presentations to schools on fire safety awareness at the end of the financial year
Capital Budget Expenditure	To ensure Capex spending within the budget and SDBIP	Monitored Capex expenditure	5%	None	The financial monthly reports	100% alignment to the budget and SDBIP

MUNICIPAL & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT & TRANSFORMATION (KPA WEIGHT: 10%)						
Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)	To develop a SDBIP that is linked to the IDP, budget, PMS and Sector Plans	Developed and approved SDBIP	3%	Outdated SDBIP	Updated, developed and approved SDBIP	30-Sep-09
Disaster Management	To comply with the Disaster Management Act	Developed Disaster Management Policy	3%	Draft policy	Approved and adopted policy	Approval and implementation of policy
Sport & Recreation	To develop a Sports Council	Functional Sports Council	3%	None	Minutes, agendas, attendance registers and schedule for Sports Council	End of Financial Year 2009/10
Customer care policy and conduct internal and external customer care services	To implement a Customer Care Policy	Fully implemented Customer Care policy	1%	Not available	Fully implemented customer care policy	End of the financial year
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (KPA WEIGHT: 50%)						
Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
Local Economic Development	To ensure that LED is promoted through preferential procurement practices	% of rand value of all contracts and tenders awarded which went to Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEEs)	5%	None	Contracts and tenders awarded	At least 1 tender / contract awarded per quarter

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (KPA WEIGHT: 15%)

Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
Public Participation Year Planner	To implement a public participation year planner	Public participation year planner	3%	No public participation strategy	Approved public participation strategy	Approved public participation strategy
Media Relations	To implement a media relations strategy	Media relations strategy	0%	None	Approved media relations strategy	Approved media relations strategy
Stakeholder relations	To strengthen relationships with key stakeholders to the municipality	Formalized relations with key stakeholders	0%	None	Attendance registers and minutes of meetings	4 x meetings per annum
Feedback to communities	To be able to give feedback to the community timeously. Year planner / area of improvement (eg. Every 2nd month)	Established feedback mechanism in order to ensure responsiveness to communities , together with the Office of the Speaker	3%	None	Agendas, minutes and attendance registers of Community meetings	100% Compliance to legislation and National Norms and standards
Batho Pele	To institutionalize Batho Pele principles in the operations of the Municipality	Adopted service charter and implementation	3%	None	Appointment of Batho Pele Champions; adopted service charter, Batho Pele implementation programme	100% compliance with Batho Pele principles
Monthly Reporting	To submit monthly reports to the Municipal Manager	Monthly report	2	None	Monthly report	Monthly

Quarterly Reporting	To submit quarterly reports to the Municipal Manager	Quarterly report	2	None	Quarterly report	Quarterly
Portfolio- and Mayoral Committee Reporting	To ensure regular Portfolio- and Mayoral Committee engagements	Number of meetings held with Portfolio- and Mayoral Committees	2%	At least one Portfolio and one Mayoral Committee Meeting per quarter	Agendas, Minutes, Attendance Registers of respective meetings	As per the agreed schedule of meetings, at least one meeting per quarter
MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY & MANAGEMENT (KPA WEIGHT: 25%)						
Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
DEPARTMENTAL BUDGET	To control departmental, capital and operational budget	To implement and control departmental budget as per IDP, PMS and SDBIP	5%	IDP, Budget and SDBIP	The financial monthly reports	Accurate monthly financial reports
INTERNAL AUDIT	To enable Top Management to focus on Audit Matters	Audit outcomes and Management letters responded to	1%	None	Minutes of Top Management, AG Report and Internal Audit Quarterly Report	End October 2009
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	To get an unqualified financial report	An unqualified report	10%	Qualified report	Unqualified report by the AG	Unqualified report by the AG
DEBT COLLECTION	To support initiatives to increase debt collection	Increased revenue by R5.6m	5%	0%	Report from the AG	30%

2SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	To comply with the Supply Chain Management Policy (SCMP) requirements when transactions are done	Transactions done in compliance with the Supply Chain Management Policy	4%	Not fully complied with SCMP	Monthly revenue and expenditure report	100%
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DEPARTMENT FINANCIAL SERVICES PERFORMANCE PLAN 2009/2010

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY (KPA WEIGHT: 5%)

Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
Pre-paid electricity pay-points	To ensure accessibility of pre-paid electricity points to the public (Vukuzakhe, Daggakraal)	Developed additional pre-paid electricity points that are flexible and favourable to the demands of the communities	5%	80%	Developed additional pre-paid electricity points that are flexible and favourable to the demands of the communities	100%

MUNICIPAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT & TRANSFORMATION (KPA WEIGHT: 10%)

Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)	To develop a SDBIP that is linked to the IDP, budget, PMS and Sector Plans	Developed and approved SDBIP	5%	Outdated SDBIP	Updated, developed and approved SDBIP	30-Sep-09
Customer care policy and conduct internal and external customer care services	To implement a Customer Care Policy	Fully implemented Customer Care policy	5%	Not available	Fully implemented customer care policy	End of the financial year

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (KPA WEIGHT: 5%)						
Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
Local Economic Development	To ensure that LED is promoted through preferential procurement practises	% of rand value of all contracts and tenders awarded which went to Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEEs)	5%	None	Contracts and tenders awarded	At least 1 tender / contract awarded per quarter
GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (KPA WEIGHT: 5%)						
Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
Public Participation Year Planner	To implement a public participation year planner	Public participation year planner	0%	No public participation strategy	Approved public participation strategy	Approved public participation strategy
Stakeholder relations	To strengthen relationships with key stakeholders to the municipality	Formalised relations with key stakeholders	0%	None	Attendance registers and minutes of meetings	4 x meetings per annum
Batho Pele	To institutionalise Batho Pele principles in the operations of the Municipality	Adopted service charter and implementation	0%	None	Appointment of Batho Pele Champions; adopted service charter, Batho Pele implementation programme	100% compliance with Batho Pele principles
Monthly Reporting	To submit monthly reports to the Municipal Manager	Monthly report	3%	None	Monthly report	Monthly
Quarterly Reporting	To submit quarterly reports to the Municipal Manager	Quarterly report	1%	None	Quarterly report	Quarterly

Portfolio- and Mayoral Committee Reporting	To ensure regular Portfolio- and Mayoral Committee engagements	Number of meetings held with Portfolio- and Mayoral Committees	1%	At least one Portfolio and one Mayoral Committee Meeting per quarter	Agendas, Minutes, Attendance Registers of respective meetings	As per the agreed schedule of meetings, at least one meeting per quarter
MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY & MANAGEMENT (KPA WEIGHT: 75%)						
Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
BUDGET, TARIFFS & CAPITAL BUDGET	To develop a credible budget	Credible Budget	10%	Approved budget for 2009/10	Council Resolution Approving the Budget, Good comments from Provincial and National Treasury	31-May-10
	To control departmental, capital and operational budget	To implement and control departmental budget as per IDP, PMS and SDBIP	2%	IDP, Budget and SDBIP	The financial monthly reports	Accurate monthly financial reports
INCREASED PAYMENT RATE	Water	Increased revenue by R9.3m	5%	72%	Report from the AG	80%
	Electricity					
	Property Rates					
	Sewer & Sanitation					
	Refuse					
COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT	Water	Increased revenue by R5.6m	10%	0%	Report from the AG	30%
	Electricity					
	Property Rates					
	Sewer & Sanitation					
	Refuse					

METER READING	To minimise illegal electricity connections	100% of illegal electricity connections terminated	2%	None	Report from Technical	100.00%
	To replace the faulty water meters	100% of illegal and faulty water connections terminated	1%	None	Report from water services and meter readers	100.00%
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	To submit financial statements timeously	The submitted financial statements	10%	Financial statements submitted late	Confirmation of receipt of the financial statements by the AG	31-Aug-10
	To get an unqualified financial report	An unqualified report	10%	Qualified report	Unqualified report by the AG	Unqualified report by the AG
MONTHLY REPORTS	To submit monthly income and expenditure reports	Actual income and revenue reports submitted	3%	Done on monthly basis	12 x reports from the Financial System submitted to Council, Provincial- and National Treasury	10th of each month
SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	To establish the Supply Chain Management Unit	A fully operational Supply Chain Management Unit	5%	None	Report from Internal Auditor	End of financial year
Priority Area	Objective	Indicator	Weight (%)	Baseline	Evidence	Target
INTERNAL AUDIT	To enable Top Management to focus on Audit Matters	A fully operational Internal Audit Unit	5%	None	Minutes of Top Management, AG Report and Internal Audit Quarterly Report	End October 2009

ASSET MANAGEMENT	To establish a credible asset register	A credible asset register	5%	Incomplete asset register	AG Report	30-Jun-10
CREDITORS PAYMENTS	To pay creditors within 30 working days	Payment within 30 working days	3%	60%	Creditors reconciliation	End of October 2009
STOCK TAKING	To ensure monthly stock taking	Monthly stocktaking done	2%	80%	Monthly stock taking report	End of September 2009

CUSTOMER CARE MANAGEMENT	To establish a customer care survey	Customer Care Survey	1%	0%	Report from the Customer care system	80%
ASSET DISPOSAL	To develop and implement the Asset Disposal Policy	Implemented Asset Disposal Policy	1%	None	Approved and adopted Asset Disposal Policy	31-Dec-09

2.6 Roles and Responsibilities

Role Players	Roles and Responsibilities
Executive Mayor and Mayoral Committee	<p>The Mayoral Committee must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decide on the Process Plan for IDP Review • Responsible for overall political direction of the IDP process, and may assign responsibilities to the Municipal Manager • Submit review IDP framework and draft IDP to Council
Municipal Manager with delegated powers to the IDP Manager	<p>The Municipal Manager is responsible for the management and co-ordination of the preparation and of the IDP process which include but not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for the day to day management of the planning process plan; • Responsible for the day to day management of the planning process and ensuring that timeframes are being adhere to and resources are and managed effectively and efficiently; • Co-ordinate the involvement of all different role players; • Ensuring the horizontal and vertical alignment in the process, including Sectors; • Ensure that the links between the processes of performance management, monitoring, evaluation and review are maintained; • Ensuring the horizontal and vertical alignment in the process, including Sectors Department Strategic Plans; • Ensure that the links between the processes of performance management, monitoring, evaluation and review are maintained; • Ensuring compliance with National and Provincial requirements, legislations and IDP Guide Packs; • Ensure appropriate participation; • Ensure proper documentation of outcomes; • Chairing the Steering Committee, Extended Technical Committee; and • Management of consultants • Apply for external funding / donors
Municipal Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Municipal Council will have a final say / comment and approval of the reviewed IDP. • Will consider the process plan which should set out the process for the IDP Review. • A member of the committee or council to formally submit to the municipal council a proposal to amend the IDP and also give reasons why it should be amended • Considers and adopts revised IDP in line with budget • Approves Organogram
IDP Technical Committee / Steering Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides terms of reference for the various planning activities; • Commissions research studies or investigations; • Considers and comments on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inputs from sub-committee/s, study teams and consultants - Inputs from provincial sector departments and support providers • Analyze inputs from stakeholders;

Role Players	Roles and Responsibilities
IDP Representative Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informs affected and interested groups, communities and organizations, on relevant planning activities and their outcomes; • Analyzes issues, determine priorities, negotiate and reach consensus; • Participates in the designing of project proposals and/or assess them; • Make recommendations on planning issues to the municipal council.

2.7 Municipal Integration With Sector Departments And Key Role-players

Role Players	Roles and Responsibilities
Municipal Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Municipal Council will approve the reviewed IDP. • Will consider the process plan which should set out the process for the new IDP cycle.
Executive Mayor and Mayoral Committee	<p>The Mayoral Committee must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decide on the Process Plan for IDP Review • Responsible for overall management, co-ordination and monitoring of the review process, and may assign responsibilities to the Municipal Manager. • Submit review IDP framework and draft IDP to Council. • Develop terms and criteria for Representative Forum. • Give political direction.
Municipal Manager with delegated powers to the IDP Manager	<p>The Municipal Manager is responsible for the management and co-ordination of the preparation and of the IDP process which include but not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for the day to day management of the planning process plan; • Responsible for the day to day management of the planning process and ensuring that timeframes are being adhere to and resources are and managed effectively and efficiently • Co-ordinate the involvement of all different role-players; • Ensuring the horizontal and vertical alignment in the process, including Sectors; • Ensure that the links between the processes of performance management, monitoring, evaluation and review are maintained; • Ensuring the horizontal and vertical alignment in the process, including Sectors; • Ensuring compliance with National and Provincial requirements, legislations and IDP Guide Packs; • Ensure appropriate participation; • Ensure proper documentation of outcomes; • Chairing the Steering Committee, Extended Technical Committee, and • Management of consultants.
IDP Steering Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process Plan management body; • Allocation of duties and monitoring; • Overall management including the appointment of technical

Role Players	Roles and Responsibilities
	consultants; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision on roles and responsibilities • Identification of consultation with other role-players/adverts; • Manage draft action programme; • Commission research studies and recommend appointment of service providers; Decide on matters to be referred to the extended technical committee for alignment and integration.
IDP Representative Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Executive Mayor or Representative chair the forum meeting. • The HOD's CBO's, NGO's, Business Forums, Community Forums, Youth, Woman Organizations, Political parties, Disabled and Traditional Leadership; • This Forum consist of community participation structure/stakeholders and are to represent the interests of all stakeholders and ensure proper communication to guarantee representative participation during the review process; • Will provide an organizational mechanism for discussion, negotiations and decision making between the stakeholders including municipalities and government departments during the review process. • Make recommendations to the council on planning and development priorities.
ID Extended Technical Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be chaired by the Municipal Manager / IDP Manager. Consists of heads of departments as well as representatives from sector departments; • Will deal with matters relevant and relating to district wide issues; • Consider municipal wide programs and integration to PGDS; • Consider and advise the Steering Committee on the evaluation of sector plans; • Attend to the alignment of the Municipality's IDP to that of the GSDM; • Deliberate on inter sectoral programs and recommendations to the Representative Forum; • Give advice to the municipality and foster sectoral alignment; and • Will timeously report on progress which then be forwarded to the Steering Committee.
PIMMS Centre (District level)	PIMS will provide the following functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide methodological guidance and support the municipality during the IDP implementation and review as well as other planning processes; • Support the planning and implementation management process of the municipality; • Establish and maintain close links with public and private service providers for proper programme alignment in municipal planning; • Provide information to the municipality on relevant national and provincial policy and legislative frameworks; • Organize/conduct relevant training events for the municipality to build its planning and implementation management capacity; • Liaise with donors and other state agencies for funding for the

Role Players	Roles and Responsibilities
	municipality.
Traditional Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amakhosi / izinduna should work with close councillors on identifying priority issues. • Facilitate community consultation in collaboration with ward councillors.
Mayoral Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through road shows / outreach programmes to get community inputs and provide feedback.
Ward Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consulted via the Executive Mayoral Outreach.
CBWs / NGOs / CDWs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide vital information and support during planning, evaluation, monitoring through the Representative Forum.

2.7.1 DEPARTMENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT & HOUSING ASSESSMENT COMMENTS ON 2009/2010 IDP

1. Demographic information should be linked to spatial planning of the municipality.
2. IDP and consultation processes should be clearly outlined and process plans, meeting dates should be indicated as well as minutes of such meetings and attendance register.
3. All Sector Plans should be included in the IDP. Council resolutions should be included and date of adoption for institutional plans and status quo.
4. Approved Institutional organogram should be included. Municipal objectives and strategies should be MTEF based.
5. The municipality should include a well-researched backlog to assist in the strategic planning development.
6. The Municipal Recovery Plan must be linked with the IDP.
7. The Municipality should finalise the SDF and align with the LED Strategy.
8. The Municipality should finalise the operational strategy linked with the IDP.
9. The Municipality should finalise alignment of priorities and budgets.
10. The Municipality should provide status quo on governance financial management, human resources and institutional arrangements in the IDP.
11. The Municipality should develop a comprehensive Human Resource and Corporate Communication Strategies.
12. The Municipality should develop ITP, WSDP and SDF.

Therefore in each municipality within the District, the Municipal Managers and Executive Mayors should ensure that all departments have Head of Departments sign performance contracts in line with the departmental functions and the Municipal Systems Act and Municipal Finance Management Act. The term of the Head of Departments should be aligned with the Council term of office. The core legislation that should guide municipalities are the Constitution, Public Management Finance Act (PMFA), Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 (MSA), Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003 (MFMA), etc.

2.7.2 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS BY DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING

The comments by Department of Local Government and Housing on 2009/2010 IDP are noted with the following:

- 2.7.2.1 Spatial Development Framework of our municipality needs to be updated urgently and a link to special planning be achieved. The development of LUMS (which will enhance housing backlogs) being addressed.
- 2.7.2.2 The municipality has for the past five years successfully achieved the IDP and Budget consultative process.
- 2.7.2.3 The municipality is in the process (during 2009-2010) of finalizing all outstanding Sector plans and aims to partner with relevant government sector departments in achieving this.
- 2.7.2.4 The municipality has its approved institutional organogram linked to the SDBIP and MTEF.
- 2.7.2.5 A well researched backlog is included in the IDP to guide the municipality in planning.
- 2.7.2.6 The municipality is in the process of finalizing its LED strategy to link with that of GSDM, PGDS and national Strategy.
- 2.7.2.7 The municipality is in the process to finalize its Communication Strategy in partnership with the GSDM.

2.8 DISTRICT COMMENTS

- 2.8.1 The District in partnership with the Sector Departments / Local Municipalities, more so the Department of Economic Affairs and DPLG work on ensuring that investment strategies and investment incentive policies are in place and being implemented to improve the economic growth of the District.
- 2.8.2 There is still work to be done to ensure that all municipalities are having services of a well maintained GIS System.
- 2.8.3 The District Based IT Strategy should be implemented in partnership with Sector Departments for the benefit of all locals, as it enables the District to track developments in local municipalities.
- 2.8.4 The District has assisted the PKSLM in preparing:
 - Water Services Development Plan
 - Disaster Management Plan
 - Integrated Transport Plan
 - Spatial Development Framework
 - Integrated Waste Management Plan
- 2.8.5 Easy access to land to facilitate the development of township establishment is a major challenge due to financial constraints.

- 2.8.6 The funding of township development and land acquisition is a major threat to future development and provision of housing basic services. The estimated population growth is 3% per annum.
- 2.8.7 More partnerships and commitment from the Private Sector is needed to support and stimulate economic growth.
- 2.8.8 District has been playing a coordinating role in a positive way in partnerships with local municipalities to maintain social stability.
- 2.8.9 District needs to assist Local Municipalities with their debt collection efforts and increasing their tax base through investments and improve institutional capacity.
- 2.8.10 The District is improving its capacity and organization structure to improve its capacity over its mandate.
- 2.8.12 Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs to assist the District in increasing capacity of municipalities, in terms of the Section 78 assessment, to perform their water services functions as water services authorities.
- 2.8.13 More needs to be done to capacitate and assist the district in supporting and capacitating local municipalities to ensure efficient service delivery.
- 2.8.14 District Transport Forum has been reviewed and local municipalities are encouraged to support and implement identified transport projects.

2.9 PROCESS OVERVIEW

ANALYSIS PHASE

The municipality during its analysis, put emphasis on the following key issues to have baseline information to prepare for planning:

- a) Basic Services Statistics
- b) Progress made from previous projects and programmes (infrastructure projects)
- c) Services Backlog Data
- d) Sector Departments Data
- e) Issues raised during the review by the community and other stakeholders
- f) DPLG comments on 2009/2010 IDP
- g) Failure for the municipality to adopt its IDP on time will be attended and prevented to re-occur.

Consultative Forums and mechanisms for Community Participation used by the Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality:

- 1. Municipal Notice Boards
- 2. Ward Committees
- 3. CDW's
- 4. Local Newspaper (Recorder)
- 5. Imbizo's
- 6. Ward meetings
- 7. Sector Department's consultation

2.10 ADOPTION AND REVIEW OF THE IDP

The Municipality will on an annual basis during August to November engage in consultation with its communities and key stakeholders to review the IDP, the following will be the key issues to be reviewed annually:

1. Service Delivery Mechanisms
2. Projects and Programs (MTF)
3. Community inputs
4. Institutional arrangements and capacity
5. Financial resources
6. Stakeholders
7. Performance of the municipality against KPA's
8. Sector Department progress / programmes and inputs
9. Strategies and partnerships
10. Sector Plan

The Municipal Council after consultation with its stakeholders and relevant partners will provide a draft document, the document will then be advertised for public comments and input after consideration of the inputs from the stakeholders the Municipal Council will adopt a review document with the budget annually between April and May.

2.11 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Municipality will strive to continuously improve its performance not only limited to compliance to the Department of Provincial and Local Government and the compliance to Chapter 6 of the Municipal Systems Act, these will be done through continuous benchmarking and adoption of best practices on Service Delivery, Administrative Systems, Planning and Financial Management.

The Municipality aims to ensure that in its performance management system there is accountability, transparency, efficiency and efficient service delivery, good governance and community responsiveness. The following will be key Performance Indicators in line with the guidelines for the performance contract for Section 57 Managers in terms of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000.

Objectives of Performance Management

- To excel in good governance
- To provide good infrastructure development
- To strengthen community and Stakeholder Participation
- To ensure efficient and effective administrative systems and
- To facilitate and support human resource development

Principles Governing Performance Management

- Customer focus
- Accountability
- Responsiveness
- Excellence and
- Service oriented

Performance, Monitoring and Review

The municipality's performance will be monitored and measured on an annual basis based on its core mandate in terms of bulk service delivery. Performance review in terms of service delivery will be done quarterly and should there be gaps, the evaluators will provide recommendations to address such shortfalls. The municipality will review its performance management twice a year and subscribe to the best model that will consistently enhance the municipality's performance and give early indications if some functions and processes are not functioning adequately.

2.12 SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER INPUTS

During February 2008 in all Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality held an IDP Imbizo, where the Honourable District Executive Mayor visited each local municipality with the aim of emphasizing the ANC manifesto, the importance of meeting the Millennium Targets, improvements in service delivery and ensure better life for all district residents.

Further consultative meetings were held in all admin units for the review of the 2010/2011 IDP as part of the regulations stipulated in the MSA 32 of 2000. The consultative meetings were held as of 26 September 2009 till 13 December 2009, these meetings required input from stakeholders (ward committees, councillors, NGOs etc), communities and the general public. The input received where developmental needs that were identified by the various sectors were for the provision of basic services as stipulated below:

- Upgrade library with supporting infrastructure and facilities;
- Install Electricity vending machine on the peripheries of the CBD;
- Proclamation of Greenfields for township establishment;
- Development of a Ultra-Service Station in Municipal owned land;
- Development of a Truck-Inn;
- Construction of a Multi-purpose Centre;
- Proclamation and licensing of landfill sites;
- Relocate houses that have been built on or below flood lines;
- Re-align boundaries on existing RDP stands;
- Repair eroding RDP houses;
- Provision of title deeds;
- Provision of banking facilities or other related facilities in the area;
- Development of recreational facilities i.e. parks, youth centres, sports grounds;
- Provision of basic water and sanitation facilities;
- Development and maintenance of Thusong Centre;
- Construction of social housing for the working class (teachers, nurses etc.)

- Implementation of a refuse removal system with sufficient workers on the ground;
- Construction and maintenance of stormwater drainage systems;
- Suctioning of VIP's;
- 24 hour access to the clinic;
- Maintenance of streetlights and the roads;
- Development of a five year housing allocation plan;
- Supply water to rural areas, increase water tanks in the area (incl. rural areas) and the dislodging of full VIP's;
- Upgrading of roads and tarring of gravel roads;
- Construction of crossing bridge;
- Identify beneficiaries for LED Agro-Based projects;
- Restoration of graves

The aforementioned inputs have been generalised for all the wards within the Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality jurisdiction. The abovementioned inputs can be identified as basic service delivery issues that have not been provided or to the communities concerned and can be classified as follows:

- Access to housing
- Access to clean water
- Access to decent sanitation facilities
- Access to waste collection
- Access to electricity
- Proper transport networks
- Access to youth / disability centres
- Access to education facilities / tertiary institution
- Access to information and government / municipal services
- Inaccurate billing and lack of support for indigent
- Access to roads
- Cemeteries (fenced and maintained)
- Storm water channels
- Maintenance of infrastructure
- Community Halls
- Clinics
- Job Creation Projects
- Crime Combating Methods
- Parks; etc.
- Provision of refuse bins by the municipality
- Maintenance of streets in all administrative units
- Provision (by the municipality) of:
 - Bursaries
 - Geographical name changes
 - Sport events
 - Youth events

3. PIXLEY KA SEME LOCAL MUNICIPALITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND KEY FOCUS AREAS

3.1 Powers, Duties and Functions:

3.1.1 Provision of Bulk Water, Sanitation, Roads and Storm Water and Electricity

Objective:

To accelerate the Provision of Water, Sanitation, Roads & Storm Water & Electricity Services in partnership with key stakeholders to meet millennium targets and improve the living conditions for all.

Strategies and intervention for key focus areas:

- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will implement projects that are identified in its water and sanitation blue print on annual basis in partnership with the district municipality and sector departments and Gert Sibande District Municipality.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality in partnership with Gert Sibande District Municipality to ensure integrated planning and provision of roads and stormwater, sanitation, water and electricity to all un-served communities.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will conduct annual audits to determine the level of services to be given to each community, effective mechanisms to deliver such services in consideration to spatial circumstances and other circumstances and available resources.

Private Sector	Sector Departments
Public Private Partnerships in accelerating implementation and investment infrastructure.	Support in development and implementation of WSDP / Transport and Electricity Plans.
Skills transfer and training of municipal staff	Co-funding for key projects to accelerate service delivery.
Form partnerships and provide technical expertise	Provide advice and technical assistance (hands-on support)

3.1.2 Municipal Health Services

Objective:

To accelerate the Provision of quality Municipal health Services to all Communities in line with National Department of Health guidelines to ensure effective, affordable and accessible Municipal Health Services to all.

Strategies and Key intervention for key focus areas:

- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality through the Gert Sibande District Municipality Integrated Waste Management Plan will address backlogs and in partnership with the District Municipality and Sector departments fund key identified projects.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will be informed by the district which will undergo a Section 78 assessment in line with the MSA to determine the best service delivery mechanism for the delivery of Municipal Health Services.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will strive to develop a Comprehensive Municipal Health Plan, Air Quality Management Plan and an Integrated Environmental Framework Plan in Promoting, Protecting and Conserving the Environment
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will consult and partner with Gert Sibande District Municipality to align its by-laws and spatial development plans to incorporate these plans once completed.

Private Sector	Sector Departments
Public Private Participation in accelerating Provision, Promotion of Municipal Health Services	Support in the development and implementation of Municipal Health Plan, Integrated Development Plan, and Air Quality Management Plan.
Skills transfer and training of municipal staff	Co-funding for key projects identified to accelerate service delivery.
Form partnerships and provide technical expertise.	Provide advice and technical assistance (hands-on support)

3.1.3 Disaster Management, Fire and Emergency Services

Objective:

To provide a comprehensive Disaster Management, Fire and Emergency Services that will ensure that all communities are safe and can get timely and adequate assistance and responses in time of need.

Strategies and Key intervention for key focus areas:

- The district will strive to provide capacity to Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality to provide these services through partnerships, infrastructure development, training and provision of critical equipment needed.
- The district will investigate through provincial and national institute for disaster management and other recognized bodies an assessment mechanism for existing facilities, fleet and training needs.
- The district will, in partnership with Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality, develop a standard service delivery mechanism to plan and improve current service delivery in its disaster management centre and satellite disaster management offices.

Private Sector	Sector Departments
Public Private Participation in accelerating Provision of disaster management, fire and emergency services.	Support in the development and implementation of Municipal and District Disaster Management Plans.
Support Pixley Ka Seme with resources and technical assistance.	Provide resources to municipalities to improve their infrastructure and service delivery mechanism. Timorously guide the district in line with the Disaster Management Act.

3.1.4 Traffic Law Enforcement and Licensing

Objective:

To increase compliance to traffic legislation and licensing services within the Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality area.

Strategies and Key intervention for key focus areas:

- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will strive to provide resources and facilitate partnerships for all role players to ensure good services in terms of traffic law enforcement and licensing.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will facilitate the formation of a platform for all role players to share skills and good practices, mentorship and shared growth.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will strive, in partnership with all stakeholders, to have a comprehensive marketing and awareness drive to promote compliance to required legislations dealing with traffic law enforcement and licensing in the municipality.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) carries these duties on behalf of the Province.

Private Sector	Sector Departments
Public Private Participation in accelerating Provision of disaster management, fire and emergency services.	Support in the development and implementation of Municipal and District Disaster Management Plans.
Support Pixley Ka Seme with resources and technical assistance.	Provide resources to municipalities to improve their infrastructure and service delivery mechanism.
	Timorously guide the district in line with the Disaster Management Act.

3.1.5 Town Planning and Building Control

Objective:

To increase capacity of Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality to have comprehensive town planning in support of economic growth and development.

Strategies and Key intervention for key focus areas:

- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will, in partnership with the sector departments, develop a comprehensive Town Planning that will respond to the current developmental needs and economic growth.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will partner with the private sector and the sector departments to meet the challenges posed by providing adequate Town Planning facilities that meet the needs of the community including access to community facilities.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will in partnership with all stakeholders facilitate and promote integration of all Town Planning Processes.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will, through Technical expertise ensure that Building Control is in compliance to relevant legislation.

Private Sector	Sector Departments
Public Private Participation in accelerating Provision of disaster management, fire and emergency services.	Support in the development and implementation of Municipal and District Disaster Management Plans.
Support Pixley Ka Seme with resources and technical assistance.	Provide resources to municipalities to improve their infrastructure and service delivery mechanism.

3 .1.6 Housing

Objective:

To facilitate provision of adequate housing services to meet community needs and stimulate economic growth and development.

Strategies and Key intervention for key focus areas:

- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality in partnership with other stakeholders will investigate the feasibility and need for development of PHP / RDP housing projects.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will assess the current state of its local housing needs in order to prepare for forward planning and future needs.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality through the Provincial Housing will involve stakeholders in assessing the needs for further housing within the municipal area.

Private Sector	Sector Departments
Public Private Participation in support of the implementation and sustainability of these institutions and infrastructure.	Support GMM in the developing business plans ad capacity to implement and support these services.
Participate in local Forums.	Facilitate partnerships and support for the municipality.
Capacity building and technical support.	Share strategic plans and interventions in time.

3.1.7 Integrated Development Planning & Community Participation

Objective:

To develop and implement a comprehensive municipal IDP that will meet all the basic service backlogs, infrastructural shortages, institutional arrangement challenges, capacity building, etc. to strengthen public participation through Izimbizo, IDP Forums and other Communication platforms.

Strategies and Key intervention for key focus areas

- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will ensure that gaps identified in terms of service backlog, institutional arrangements, developmental strategies, etc. are addressed in a strategic and holistic manner.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality through partnership with other stakeholders during its IDP reviews will enhance capacity and improve its strategic developmental approach.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will strive to have positive stakeholder participation on the IDP Forums.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will strive to have sector department giving the necessary hands-on support and technical assistance through engagement.

Private Sector	Sector Departments
Public Private Participation in accelerating provision of services and addressing infrastructural challenges.	Support Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality's basic services backlog, infrastructural challenges, institutional arrangements in order to meet its municipal mandate.
Participate in local Forums.	Participate in local and district forums.
Capacity building and technical support.	Share strategic plans and interventions in time with Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality.

3.2 Organizational Restructuring And Transformation

Objective:

To increase the capacity of Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality promotes tourist attraction areas and increase the participation and beneficiation of the previously marginalized communities.

- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality is undergoing institutional restructuring to be able to meet its new mandate, mission and vision.
- The restructuring is aim at bring capacity to the municipality to improve service delivery.

Organogram:

Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality finalized their Organogram during January 2007 which was adopted by Council meeting. The changes in the current Organogram are meant to align the municipal organizational structure to meet the new challenges and service delivery needs.

Organogram / Equity targets / alignment with vision and mission and the objectives for the political term of office.

All Section 57 Managers have been appointed in line with the municipality's Employment Equity targets and its mandate to transform the municipality.

In support to the vision, mission and strategic values of the municipality, addressing the objectives for the political term of office, the municipality will continue to strive to address issues of restructuring and transformation.

3.3 Financial Services

Objective:

To ensure that Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality maintains its clean audit record and have good financial management.

- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will strive to have good Financial Management and financial control systems.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will provide technical support to other municipality to build capacity.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will strive to timeously comply with the requirements of Municipal Finance Management Act and related regulations.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will promote effective and efficient implementation of its Supply Chain Management Policy.

Private Sector	Sector Departments
Public Private Participation in support of the implementation and sustainability of these institutions and infrastructure	Support Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality in the developing business plans ad capacity to implement and support these initiatives.
Participate in local and policing forums.	Facilitate partnerships and support for the municipality.
Capacity building and technical support.	Share strategic plans and interventions in time with Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality.

3.4 Inter-Governmental Relations, Social and Community Service

Objective:

To facilitate, support provision of comprehensive services to the communities through accelerated service delivery and ensuring that communities can have access to services which are closer to them.

Strategies and Key intervention for key focus areas:

- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will facilitate and contribute its resources to support protection services and crime prevention initiatives and police forums
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality in partnership with Gert Sibande District Municipality will facilitate and contribute resources to promote and support sports and recreation development
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality together with Gert Sibande District Municipality will strive to contribute resources and support for youth development, gender and disability and building capacity initiatives.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality together with Gert Sibande District Municipality will support government comprehensive plan on HIV/AIDS including capacity building of those infected and affected, support groups and care givers.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality together with Gert Sibande District Municipality will strive to facilitate and source resources to ensure effective and adequate provision and maintenance of community facilities (MPCC's).
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will offer support and contribute resources to ensure an effective house of Traditional Leaders.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will facilitate a comprehensive Environmental Management plan and provide resources to promote and implement its key projects for promotion, protection and conservation of the environment.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will facilitate and support targeted education and skills training in partnership with all role-players and SETA's to support economic and developmental challenges and needs as set by Gert Sibande District Municipality.

Private Sector	Sector Departments
Public Private Participation in support of the implementation and sustainability of these institutions and infrastructure	Support Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality in the developing business plans ad capacity to implement and support these initiatives.
Participate in local and policing forums.	Facilitate partnerships and support for the municipality.
Capacity building and technical support.	Share strategic plans and interventions in time with Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality.

3.5 Corporate Services

Objective:

to increase the capacity of the Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality, to provide efficient and effective support services to its administration and political office bearers.

- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will strive to have effective and efficient administration.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will strive to continuously provide effective and efficient administration support and Council services

Private Sector	Sector Departments
Public Private Participation in support of the implementation and sustainability of these institutions and infrastructure	Support Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality in the developing business plans ad capacity to implement and support these initiatives.
Participate in local and policing forums.	Facilitate partnerships and support for the municipality.
Capacity building and technical support.	Share strategic plans and interventions in time with Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality.

3.6 Planning and Economic Development Services [Economic Nodes]

Objective:

To increase the capacity of Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality to promote tourist attraction areas, increase the participation and beneficiation of the previously marginalized communities.

- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will through its IDP strive to meet the Basic Needs of the community, Promote and encourage Economic growth and Development through Spatial Development Planning frame work to be reviewed.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality and GSDM will facilitate a comprehensive and integrated approach to rural, town and regional planning in order to maximize the municipal potential and advantage.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will through its economic growth & development strategy seek partnership with all role players to promote investments and economic growth and development.
- The District will invest in Geographic Information Management to improve its planning and service delivery mechanism that will add value to Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality.
- The District will support and partner the Sector Department in its land restitution program, land reform and administration.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will commission a study to maximize economic potential and beneficiation in the following key economic node in line with the District SDF:

PIXLEY KA SEME LOCAL TOURISM AND AGRICULTURE

Private Sector	Sector Departments
Public Private Partnerships in support the implementation and sustainability of these initiatives.	Support Pixley Ka Seme with resources and capacity to implement and support its initiatives
Participate in local forums	Facilitate partnerships and support for Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality.
Capacity building and technical support	Share strategic plans and interventions in time with Pixley Ka Seme.
Investments	Incentives and support for investors in Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality
Proposed developmental nodes: N11 Development Corridor	

3.7 Promotion of Local Tourism

Objective:

To increase capacity of Pixley Ka Seme, promote tourist attraction areas and increase the participation and benefications of the previously marginalized communities.

Strategies and Key intervention for key focus areas:

- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will strive to provide resources and facilitate partnerships for all roll players to ensure good service to the tourism industry.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will facilitate the formation of a platform for all role players to share skills and good practices, mentorship and shared growth.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will strive in partnership with all stakeholders to have a comprehensive marketing drive to promote tourism in the municipal boundaries.

Private Sector	Sector Departments
Public Private Participation in support of the implementation and sustainability of these institutions and infrastructure	Support Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality in the developing business plans ad capacity to implement and support these initiatives.
Participate in local and policing forums.	Facilitate partnerships and support for the municipality.
Capacity building and technical support.	Share strategic plans and interventions in time with Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality.

3.8 Transport Planning Services

Objective:

To increase the capacity of Pixley ka Seme to have comprehensive Transport Planning in support of economic growth and development.

Strategies and Key intervention for key focus areas:

- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will in partnership with the sector departments and Gert Sibande District Municipality develop a comprehensive transport plan that will respond to the current developmental needs and economic growth.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will partner with private sector departments and Gert Sibande District Municipality to meet the challenges posed by providing adequate transport facilities that meet the needs of the community including access to community facilities.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will in partnership with all stakeholders facilitate and promote integration of all transport modes.

Private Sector	Sector Departments
Public Private Participation in support of the implementation and sustainability of these institutions and infrastructure	Support Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality in the developing business plans and capacity to implement and support these initiatives.
Participate in local and policing forums.	Facilitate partnerships and support for the municipality.
Capacity building and technical support.	Share strategic plans and interventions in time with Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality.

3.9 Infrastructure and Technical Services

Objective:

To enhance Pixley ka Seme Local Municipality capacity to provide bulk infrastructure, capacitate and support in providing basic services and project management.

- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will, through its institutional arrangements in particular increasing its technicians and technical staff to enhance its capacity to provide the following services effectively and effectively.
 - Bulk Infrastructure Development
 - Project planning and Implementation
 - Project Management
 - Infrastructure Maintenance
 - Housing

Private Sector	Sector Departments
Public Private Partnerships in support the implementation and sustainability of these initiatives.	Support Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality in developing sector plans, resources and capacity to implement and support these initiatives
Participate in local planning and sector collaboration forums	Facilitate partnerships and support for Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality
Support Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality with specialized skills and technical expertise including skills transfer.	Share strategic plans and interventions in time with Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality.

3.10 Water and Sanitation Services

Objective:

To accelerate water provision within Pixley Ka Seme and to ensure that all residents have access to clean water.

- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality in partnership with relevant stakeholders will strive to ensure effective and efficient administration of water services.
- The District is in a process of developing a laboratory which will be used to assess and monitor water quality levels and supply to all municipalities.
- The District has currently reviewed its Water Services Development Plan which indicates service delivery backlog within the entire district.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality is in a process of implementing key projects to meet the millennium goals.

Private Sector	Sector Departments
Public Private Partnerships in support the implementation and sustainability of these initiatives.	Support Pixley Ka Seme with resources and capacity to implement and support its water services
Participate in local and district Technical committee Forums	Facilitate partnerships and support for Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality through Local and District IDP Extended Technical Committee and IDP Representative Forum.
Capacity building, financial and technical support	Share strategic plans and interventions in time with Pixley Ka Seme through technical task teams.

3.11 Establishment and Control of Cemeteries, Municipal Airports, Fresh Produce Markets and Abattoirs

Objective:

To facilitate provision of adequate services to meet community needs and stimulate economic growth and development

Strategies and Key intervention for key focus areas:

- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality in partnership with other stakeholders will investigate the feasibility and need for regional cemeteries, airports, fresh produce markets and abattoirs in support of Gert Sibande District Municipality initiative.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will assess the current state of its local cemeteries in order to prepare forward planning and future needs.
- Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality, will through the LED forum; will involve stakeholders in assessing the needs for regional markets and transport facilities.

Private Sector	Sector Departments
Public Private Participation in support of the implementation and sustainability of these institutions and infrastructure	Support Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality in the developing business plans and capacity to implement and support these initiatives.
Participate in local and policing forums.	Facilitate partnerships and support for the municipality.
Capacity building and technical support.	Share strategic plans and interventions in time with Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality.

3.12 LED / Tourism:

LEVEL OF SERVICE	STATUS (Y)
Status quo the development of the Tourism Strategy	Currently the Wakkerstroom Tourism Plan has been adopted and approved by Council
Status quo on development of Local Economic Development Strategy	Has to be adopted by council after final development in line with new vision and objectives of the new elected office bearers for the elected term of office. The Strategy is under review with assistance from GTZ, DEAT, COGTA and GSDM Alignment need to be done with national guidelines as amended and the provincial and district strategies.
Economic Development Corridors	Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality will in partnership with all stakeholders commission investigations to promote economic development along the following corridor: N11 – Pixley Ka Seme

Pixley Ka Seme in partnership with other spheres of government and Gert Sibande District Municipality will use their resources in a manner that will:

- Promote and support SMME's and emerging entrepreneurs
- Promote and support sustainability of existing businesses within the district
- Increase local beneficiation and shared economic growth

4. PROJECTS FUNDED – 2010/2011

4.1 Gert Sibande District Municipality Projects 2010/2011

DESCRIPTION	2008/2009	2009/2010	REVISED	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Construction of bulk pipeline to Daggakraal	-	3,000,000	1,500,000	500,000	-	-
Upgrade bulk supply line Amersfoort	-	-	2,000,000	1,000,000	-	-
Construction bulk supply line Daggakraal phase 3	-	-	1,500,000	500,000	-	-
Amersfoort roads	-	-	-	3,000,000	-	-
Daggakraal roads	-	-	-	3,000,000	-	-
Wakkerstroom roads	-	-	-	3,000,000	-	-
VIP rural areas	-	-	-	2,000,000	-	-
Boreholes (windmills)	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	-
TOTAL	-	3,000,000	5,000,000	14,000,000	-	-

4.2 Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) Projects

DESCRIPTION	2008/2009	2009/2010	REVISED	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Rural water - Windmills & hand pumps	-	-	-	2,796,000	-	4,800,000
VIP sanitation Daggakraal / alternative dry system	-	-	-	2,508,000	-	-
Vukuzakhe Toilets	-	-	-	1,300,000	-	-
Infrastructure water and sanitation (green fields)	-	-	-	-	-	4,413,000
VIP Toilets on Farms	-	-	-	2,400,000	-	2,800,000
Roads and stormwater - Ward 1	-	-	-	3,000,000	2,298,000	1,700,000
Roads and stormwater - Ward 2	-	-	-	3,000,000	2,298,000	1,700,000
Roads and stormwater - Ward 3	-	-	-	1,500,000	2,298,000	1,700,000
Roads and stormwater - Ward 4	-	-	-	-	2,298,000	1,700,000
Roads and stormwater - Ward 5	-	-	-	336,000	2,298,000	1,700,000
Roads and stormwater - Ward 6	-	-	-	3,336,000	2,298,000	1,700,000
Roads and stormwater - Ward 7	-	-	-	820,000	2,298,000	1,700,000

Roads and stormwater - Ward 8	-	-	-	-	2,298,000	1,700,000
Roads and stormwater - Ward 9	-	-	-	-	2,298,000	1,700,000
Roads and stormwater - Ward 10	-	-	-	-	2,298,000	1,700,000
Roads and stormwater - Ward 11	-	-	-	-	2,298,000	1,700,000
Administrative expenditure	-	-	-	1,100,000	1,297,000	1,600,000
	-	6,000,000	4,325,000	22,096,000	26,575,000	32,313,000

KEY INTERNAL PROJECTS – FUNDED

4.3 PKSLM Capital Projects

DESCRIPTION	2008/2009	2009/2010	REVISED	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Excavator	-	800,000	1,200,000	-		1,500,000
Vehicle (TLB)	-	-	-	600,000	600,000	
Tipper	-	-	-	800,000	800,000	800,000
Infrastructure in Amersfoort	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	-
Rehabilitation of roads (Vukuzakhe) Ward 1,2,3	-	-	-	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Rehabilitation roads in ward 4	-	-	-	3,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Grader	2,000,000	-	-	1,900,000	-	-
Portable Compactors	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	-
Trucks	-	-	-	600,000	-	-
Compactors rollers	-	-	-	800,000	800,000	
Concrete mixers	-	-	-	-	150,000	-
	2,000,000	800,000	1,200,000	11,300,000	9,450,000	9,300,000

CORPORATE SERVICES & H/R

DESCRIPTION	2008/2009	2009/2010	REVISED	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Offices Furniture	R -	R -	R -	R 500,000	R -	R -
	-	-	-	500,000	-	-

COMMUNITY SERVICES

DESCRIPTION	2008/2009	2009/2010	REVISED	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Vehicles	R	R	R	R	R	R
	-	-	-	600,000	-	-
	-	-	-	600,000	-	-

REFUSE

DESCRIPTION	2008/2009	2009/2010	REVISED	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Refuse bins for households	R -	R -	R -	R 100,000	R 100,000	R 100,000
Bulk refuse containers	-	-	-	200,000	200,000	210,000
Pre cast rubbish bins	-	-	-	100,000	200,000	220,000
	1,020,000	500,000	-	400,000	500,000	530,000

ELECTRICITY

DESCRIPTION	2008/2009	2009/2010	REVISED	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Truck/Ldv	R -	R 180,000	R 180,000	R 120,000	R -	R -
Generators/Auto recloser	-	-	-	320,000	-	-
Pre-paid Meters	75,000	85,000	85,000	100,000	-	-
Transformers	-	90,000	90,000	90,000	-	-

Street Lights (Energy Saving)	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	-
11Kv Switch Gear	-	-	-	-	1,500,000	1,500,000
	175,000	455,000	455,000	730,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
WATER						
DESCRIPTION	2008/2009	2009/2010	REVISED	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Vehicle (LDV)	-	280,000	280,000	300,000	-	-
Equipment	25,000	30,000	-	-	-	-
Meters Kent	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	-	-
	25,000	1,310,000	1,280,000	800,000	-	-

4.4 DARDLA Planning Projects (Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality) 2009-2010

Project Name	Project Location	Project Objective	Budget
Maize Milling	Daggakraal	Communal Beneficiaries	R 1 100 000
Maize Milling	Driefontein	Communal Beneficiaries	R 1 800 000
Hydroponics	Daggakraal	Communal Beneficiaries	R 150 000
Irrigation System	Daggakraal	Communal Beneficiaries	R 600 000
Masibuyele Emasimini	4 sites in Municipalities	Back yard gardens and Communal Farmers	R10 000 000

4.5 SECTOR DEPARTMENTAL PROJECTS

4.5.1 Department of Health & Social Services

Project Name	Project Location	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Period	Budget Allocation (Annual) R	Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
Wakkerstroom CHC	Wakkerstroom	Improve service delivery	Increase office space	2010/2011	6 000 000	Depart. Of Health & Social Services	Depart. Of Health & Social Services
Construction Social Services	Pixley Ka Seme	New construction	Increase office space	2010/2011	11 600 000	Depart. Of Health & Social	Depart. Of Health & Social Services

Building						Services	
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4.5.2 South Africa National Biodiversity Institute

Project ID	Project Name	Project location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Period	Budget Allocation (Annual) R	Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
PIXLEY1	Wakkerstroom Luneburg Agriculture Project	Wakkerstroom	Wakkerstroom	National grasslands programme	Implementing national grasslands programme	2008-2011	R6,400,000.00	SANBI	SANBI
PIXLEY2	Biodiversity land for stewardship	Wakkerstroom	Wakkerstroom	National grasslands programme	Implementing national grasslands programme	2012	TBD	SANBI	SANBI
PIXLEY3	Biodiversity policy and BGMP	Wakkerstroom	Wakkerstroom	National grasslands programme	Implementing national grasslands programme	2012	TBD	SANBI	SANBI

4.5.3 Department of Safety and Security

Project ID	Project Name	Project location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Period	Budget Allocation (Annual) R	Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
DSS 1	Conduct anti Stock theft awareness campaign	Amersfoort	Community			2010/2011	R 20 000	DSS	DSS
DSS 2	Campaigns against gender based	Vukuzakhe	Community			2010/2011	R 20 000	DSS	DSS

	violence								
DSS 3	Moral regeneration campaign	Perdekop	Community			2010/2011	R 20 000	DSS	DSS
DSS 4	Sports against crime games		Community			2010/2011	R 40 000	DSS	DSS
DSS 5	Tourism safety campaign	Wakkerstroom	Municipality			2010/2011	R 20 000	DSS	DSS
DSS 6	Functional Municipal MAM structure	PKSLM	Municipality			2010/2011	R 17.5	DSS	DSS

4.5.4 Department of Education – (Not Funded)									
Project ID	Project Name	Project location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Period	Budget Allocation (Annual) R	Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
DOE1	FET College	Pixley Ka Seme				2010/2011	R 48 000 000	DOE	DOE

4.5.5 Department of Economic Development Environment and Tourism (Not Funded)									
Project ID	Project Name	Project location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Period	Budget Allocation (Annual) R	Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
B39/2007	Amersfoort Dam	Amersfoort	Amersfoort	Development of Amersfoort Dam	To develop Amersfoort Dam	2010/2011	R3,000,000.00	DEDET	DEDET

B39/2007	Refuse Removal Service Daggakraal	Daggakraal	Daggakraal	Development of Refuse removal services in Daggakraal	Development of Refuse removal services in Daggakraal	2010/2011	R1,320,000.00	DEDET	DEDET
B39/2007	Martins Dam	Wakkerstroom	Wakkerstroom	Development of Martins Dam	Development of Martins Dam	2010/2011	R3,000,000.00	DEDET	DEDET
B39/2007	Dr Pixley Ka Seme Museum	Pixley Ka Seme	Pixley Ka Seme	Development of Dr Pixley Ka Seme Museum	Development of Dr Pixley Ka Seme Museum	2010/2011	R30,220,000.00	DEDET	DEDET
B39/2007	Mahatma Gandhi Museum	Volksrust	Pixley Ka Seme	Development of Mahatma Gandhi Museum	Development of Mahatma Gandhi Museum	2010/2011	R4,285,000.00	DEDET	DEDET
4.5.5 Department of Economic Development Environment and Tourism (Funded)									
DEDET 1	Development of Pixley Ka Seme LED strategy	Pixley Ka Seme	Municipality	Support the development and review of LED plans	Development of LED strategy	2010/2011	R 200 000	DEDET	DEDET
DEDET 2	DESD Programme	Pixley Ka Seme	General Public	Provide a participative forum on education for sustainable development to the general public.		2010/2011	R 1 000 000	DEDET	DEDET
DEDET 3	Environmental	Pixley Ka Seme	General Public	Theme based environmental		2010/2011	R 166 000	DEDET	DEDET

	commemorative Day Programme			awareness and education to the general public.					
DEDET 4	Adopt-a-Spot Programme	Pixley Ka Seme	Communities	Assist participating communities to improve their environmental performance		2010/2011	R 83 000	DEDET	DEDET

4.6 Support projects (Development of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs)								
Project ID	Project Name	Project location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Period	Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
Municipal Adminis- tration	Assessment of the impact of the legislative compliance on municipalities	All 21 municipalities in the province	All 21 municipalities in the province	Support municipalities in complying with all local government legislation	Number of responses received from municipalities in responses to a check list on legislative compliance	2010/2011	CGTA	CGTA
	Institutional capacity Assessment	All 21 municipalities in the province	All 21 municipalities in the province	Establish institutional capacity of municipalities to comply with all legislation	Number of municipalities assessed to establish their institutional capacity to comply with all legislation	2010/211	CGTA	CGTA
	Support of municipalities in ensuring that they comply with all legislation	All 21 municipalities in the province	All 21 municipalities in the province	Ensure compliance of all municipalities all legislation	Number of municipalities supported to ensure that they comply with all legislation	2010/2011	CGTA	CGTA

IGR	IGR structures	All 21 municipalities in the province	All 21 municipalities in the province	Established and functional IGR structures	Number of established and functional IGR structures	2010/2011	CGTA	CGTA
4.6 Support projects (Development of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs)								
Project ID	Project Name	Project location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Period	Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
	Resources of revenue on National fiscus and formula used for allocation	All 21 municipalities in the province	All 21 municipalities in the province	Municipalities understanding different sources of revenue on National fiscus and formula used for allocation	Numbering of municipalities understanding different sources of revenue on National fiscus and formula used for allocation	2010/2011	CGTA	CGTA
	Monthly reports on the performance of municipalities	All 21 municipalities in the province	All 21 municipalities in the province	Reports submitted monthly on the performance of municipalities	Number of reports submitted monthly on the performance of municipalities	2010/2011	CGTA	CGTA
Municipal Finance	Governance and financial management	All 21 municipalities in the province	All 21 municipalities in the province	Enhance good Governance and improve financial management in Municipalities	Number of municipalities supported with MFMA Number of municipalities with MPRA implementation Number of municipalities who submitted Annual Financial Statements Number of Annual Financial Statements submitted by	2010/2011	CGTA	CGTA

					Municipalities Number of municipalities implementing anticorruption strategies at municipalities Number of allegations investigated Number of Municipalities that have achieved unqualified audits Number of municipalities monitored on the implementation of grant funding			
Public Participa- tion	Recruitment and placement of CDW's in municipalities	All 21 municipalities in the province	All 21 municipalities in the province	All 21 municipalities with the involvement of NGO's and CBO's engaged the public on matters of service delivery	Number of CDW deployed in municipalities	2010/2011	CGTA	CGTA
Capacity Develop- ment	Adoption of work place skills plan	All 21 municipalities in the province	All 21 municipalities in the province	Strengthen the capacity of 21 municipalities to perform their developmental responsibilities	Number of Municipalities with skills plan adopted	2010/2011	CGTA	CGTA

Project ID	Project Name	Project location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Period	Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
Municipal Performance Monitoring Reporting and Evaluation	Monitoring of Performance Management system	All 21 municipalities in the province	All 21 municipalities in the province	Monitor and Evaluate Performance of Municipalities and their Compliance to Relevant Legislation	Number of Institutional Performance Management systems in place	2010/2011	CGTA	CGTA
	Employment contracts of Section 57 managers	All 21 municipalities in the province	All 21 municipalities in the province		Number of Section 57 managers with signed employment contracts	2010/2011	CGTA	CGTA
	Performance agreement of Section 57 managers	All 21 municipalities in the province	All 21 municipalities in the province		Number of Section 57 managers with performance agreements	2010/2011	CGTA	CGTA
Spatial Planning	Development of SDF	All 21 municipalities in the province	All 21 municipalities in the province	Coordinate and Support Spatial Planning in the Province and Municipal Areas	Number of municipalities with credible SDF adopted by councils	2010/2011	CGTA	CGTA

	Municipal SDF Plans	All 21 municipalities in the province	All 21 municipalities in the province	Review and align municipal spatial plans with the Integrated Spatial Framework (ISF)	Number of municipal SDF reviewed and aligned to the PSDF	2010/2011	CGTA	CGTA
Integrated Development and Planning	IDP review	All 21 municipalities in the province	All 21 municipalities in the province	Coordinate integrated development planning aligned to the PGDS in the Province and all 21 municipal areas	Number of credible IDP's reviewed and adopted by municipalities	2010/2011	CGTA	CGTA
	Capacity building	All 21 municipalities in the province	All 21 municipalities in the province	Capacity development of Institutions of Traditional Leadership and Municipalities in IDP process	Number of municipalities and Institutions of Traditional Leadership trained and participate in IDP processes	2010/2011	CGTA	CGTA
Land use Management	Land use management system	All 21 municipalities in the province	All 21 municipalities in the province	Coordinate and support municipalities and local houses in Land use management systems	Number of municipalities and Local Houses facilitated towards developing and maintaining their land use management system and schemes	2010/2011	CGTA	CGTA

Local Economic Development	Promotion of Local Economic Development	All 21 municipalities in the province	All 21 municipalities in the province	To promote Local Economic Development in the Province	Number of municipalities with LED strategies/plans reviewed annually	2010/2011	CGTA	CGTA
					Number of municipalities with LED structures	2010/2011	CGTA	CGTA

4.7 JOINT HIV/AIDS PROJECTS (Not Funded)

Project ID	Project Name	Project location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Period	Budget Allocation (Annual) R	Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
HIV1	Step-down facility	Pixley Ka Seme	Pixley Ka Seme	Accommodate all vulnerable children, raped women and orphans done to HIV/AIDS	Stabilized individuals mentally, physically and emotionally	2010/2011	R1,000,000.00	Dept of Health & Social Services, Private Business Partners	Department of Social Services
HIV2	Peer Education	Pixley Ka Seme	Pixley Ka Seme	Training of at least 20 PGE per ward	Well informed communities	2010/2011	R500,000.00	Dept of Health & Social Services, Eskom Dept of	Dept of Health & Social Services, Eskom Dept of Education

								Education	
HIV3	Management of HIV	Pixley Ka Seme	Pixley Ka Seme	Making ARV's available to HIV positive individuals VCT facilities made available to communities	Managed HIV status and improve health	2010/2011	R4,000,000.00	Dept of Health	Dept of Health
HIV4	Hospice	Pixley Ka Seme	Pixley Ka Seme	Building of Hospices in all municipal units	Caring of AIDS terminally ill patients to ensure dignity last living days	2010/2011	R14,000,000.00	Dept of Health Eskom Spoornet Public Works Other partners	Pixley Ka Seme Local Aids Council
HIV5	Home-based Care Project	Pixley Ka Seme	Pixley Ka Seme	Promoting home based care for HIV/Aids terminally patient	Well developed Home Based Care within Pixley Ka Seme	2010/2011	R2,000,000.00	Private Businesses Dept of Health Dept Social of Services	Dept of Social Services
HIV6	Vegetable Gardens Projects Peace gardens	Pixley Ka Seme	Pixley Ka Seme	Encouraging proper and healthy eating life style to all communities	Growing of vegetables and maintenance of health	2010/2011	R4,000,000.00	DALA Dept of Health Dept of Social Services	DALA Pixley Ka Seme

								Private Businesses Pixley Ka Seme	
HIV7	Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS	Pixley Ka Seme	Pixley Ka Seme	Establishment of a comprehensive HIV/AIDS strategy to contact re-infection	Well established strategy and integration with all community organizations	2010/2011	R1,500,000.00	Pixley Ka Seme Dept of Health Dept of Social Services Private Businesses DPLG	Pixley Ka Seme

4.8 Department of Arts, Culture and Sports (Not Funded)

Project ID	Project Name	Project location	Project Beneficiaries	Period	Source of Funding
DCSR 1	Development of a Library	Siyazenzela	Communities		Dept. Arts, Culture & Sports
DCSR 2	Extension and renovating of library	Perdekop	Communities		Dept. Arts, Culture & Sports
DCSR 3	Development of library	Ezamokuhle	Communities		Dept. Arts, Culture & Sports
DCSR 4	Development of library	ESizameleni	Communities		Dept. Arts, Culture & Sports
DCSR 5	Extension and renovating of library	Wakkerstroom	Communities		Dept. Arts, Culture & Sports
DCSR 6	Extension and renovating of library	Amersfoort	Communities		Dept. Arts, Culture & Sports
DCSR 7	Development of Soccer Stadium	Siyazenzela	Communities		Dept. Arts, Culture & Sports
DCSR 8	Development of Soccer Stadium	Ezamokuhle	Communities		Dept. Arts, Culture & Sports
DCSR 9	Development of Soccer Stadium	Vukuzakhe	Communities		Dept. Arts, Culture & Sports
DCSR 10	Development of Soccer Stadium	Esizameleni	Communities		Dept. Arts, Culture &

					Sports
DCSR 11	Development of Soccer Stadium	Daggakraal	Communities		Dept. Arts, Culture & Sports

4.9 Department of Human Settlements (Funded)

Project ID	Project Name	Project location	Project Beneficiaries	Period	Budget (R'000)
HS 1	No of units (Top structure)	Pixley Ka Seme	Communities	2010/2011	R 18,000,000
HS 2	Rectification of 1994-2002	Pixley Ka Seme	Communities	2010/2011	R 2,000,000
HS 3	Servicing of sites	Pixley Ka Seme	Communities	2010/2011	R 5,000,000
	Total Budget				R 25,000,000

4.10 Department of Public Works, Roads And Transport (Siyatentela Projects) – 2010/2011

	AREA/LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	ROAD NO.	KM	NO OF PARTICIPANTS	PERIOD
PWRT 1	Driefontein-Volksrust	D282	68km	20	2010/2011
PWRT 2	Volksrust-Daggakraal	D281	12km	6	2010/2011
PWRT 3	Amersfoort-Wakkerstroom	D254	29km	6	2010/2011
PWRT 4	Amersfoort-Piet Retief	P97/2	43km	12	2010/2011
PWRT 5	Amersfoort-Wakkerstroom	P48/3	55km	12	2010/2011
PWRT 6	Wolwespruit-Langfontein	D103	10km	4	2010/2011
PWRT 7	Perdekop-Morgenzon	D1374	5km	10	2010/2011
PWRT 8	Palmford-Streepfontein	D1976	14km	6	2010/2011
PWRT 9	D2073-D337	D284	34km	3	2010/2011
PWRT 10	Volksrust-Rietfontein	D2548	11km	23	2010/2011
TOTAL				104	

4.11 Department of Public Works, Roads And Transport (Routine Maintenance) – 2010/2011

Project ID	Project Name	Project Location/ Local Municipality	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Period	Budget Allocation (2010/11) R'000	Implementing agency	Source of funding
PWRT/ GSDM 1	Side drain maintenance	Gert Sibande district	Gert Sibande Community	Routine Maintenance	Maintenance sub-programme as a percentage of programme 3 budget	01 Apr 10 - 30 Marc 11	1,322	PW,R&T	PW,R&T

PWRT/ GSDM 2	Shoulder maintenance	Gert Sibande district	Gert Sibande Community	Routine Maintenance	Maintenance sub- programme as a percentage of programme 3 budget	01 Apr 10 - 30 Marc 11	2,858	PW,R&T	PW,R&T
PWRT/ GSDM 3	Road signs	Gert Sibande district	Gert Sibande Community	Routine Maintenance	Maintenance sub- programme as a percentage of programme 3 budget	01 Apr 10 - 30 Marc 11	5,997	PW,R&T	PW,R&T
PWRT/ GSDM 4	Road marking & road studs	Gert Sibande district	Gert Sibande Community	Routine Maintenance	Maintenance sub- programme as a percentage of programme 3 budget	01 Apr 10 - 30 Marc 11	2,874	PW,R&T	PW,R&T
PWRT/ GSDM 5	guardrails	Gert Sibande district	Gert Sibande Community	Routine Maintenance	Maintenance sub- programme as a percentage of programme 3 budget	01 Apr 10 - 30 Marc 11	714	PW,R&T	PW,R&T

Project ID	Project Name	Project Location/ Local Municipality	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Period	Budget Allocation (2010/11) R'000	Implementi ng agency	Source of funding
PWRT/ GSDM 6	Distance (km) markers	Gert Sibande district	Gert Sibande Community	Routine Maintenance	Maintenance sub- programme as a percentage of programme 3 budget	01 Apr 10 - 30 Marc 11	532	PW,R&T	PW,R&T
PWRT/ GSDM 7	Grass cutting	Gert Sibande district	Gert Sibande Community	Routine Maintenance	Maintenance sub- programme as a percentage of programme 3 budget	01 Apr 10 - 30 Marc 11	1,429	PW,R&T	PW,R&T

PWRT/ GSDM 8	Weed control	Gert Sibande district	Gert Sibande Community	Routine Maintenance	Maintenance sub- programme as a percentage of programme 3 budget	01 Apr 10 - 30 Marc 11	714	PW,R&T	PW,R&T
PWRT/ GSDM 9	Grading	Gert Sibande district	Gert Sibande Community	Routine Maintenance	Maintenance sub- programme as a percentage of programme 3 budget	01 Apr 10 - 30 Marc 11	22,971	PW,R&T	PW,R&T
PWRT/ GSDM 10	Fencing	Gert Sibande district	Gert Sibande Community	Routine Maintenance	Maintenance sub- programme as a percentage of programme 3 budget	01 Apr 10 - 30 Marc 11	661	PW,R&T	PW,R&T

Project ID	Project Name	Project Location/ Local Municipality	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Period	Budget Allocation (2010/11) R'000	Implementi ng agency	Source of funding
PWRT/ GSDM 11	Gabions	Gert Sibande district	Gert Sibande Community	Routine Maintenance	Maintenance sub- programme as a percentage of programme 3 budget	01 Apr 10 - 30 Marc 11	331	PW,R&T	PW,R&T
PWRT/ GSDM 12	Cleaning of road reserves	Gert Sibande district	Gert Sibande Community	Routine Maintenance	Maintenance sub- programme as a percentage of programme 3 budget	01 Apr 10 - 30 Marc 11	1,714	PW,R&T	PW,R&T

PWRT/ GSDM 13	Fire breaks	Gert Sibande district	Gert Sibande Community	Routine Maintenance	Maintenance sub- programme as a percentage of programme 3 budget	01 Apr 10 - 30 Marc 11	2,660	PW,R&T	PW,R&T
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4.12 ESKOM						
Project Name	Project Location	Key Performance Indicator	Period	Budget Allocation (Annual) R	Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
Electrification	Perdekop	28 household electrified	2010/2011	R 406,000	DoE	ESKOM
Electrification	Daggakraal	227 households electrified	2010/2011	R 3,734,351	DoE	ESKOM
Electrification	Amersfoort	222 households electrified	2011/2011	R 2,000,000	DoE	ESKOM

*PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SUBJECT TO DoE APPROVAL FOR FUNDING

5. SUMMARY OF CAPITAL PROJECTS 2010/2011

DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	BUDGET	REVISED	BUDGET	BUDGET	BUDGET
	2008/2009	2009/2010	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Own projects	12,221,200	30,026,000	13,495,000	15,680,000	11,580,000	11,330,000
DBSA Loan	-	-	16,000,000	-	-	-
MIG projects	11,108,919	20,680,000	22,913,081	22,096,000	26,575,000	32,313,000
Gert Sibande projects	-	18,000,000	21,321,754	14,000,000	-	-
TOTAL	23,330,119	68,706,000	73,729,835	51,776,000	38,155,000	43,643,000

PROJECTS TO BE FUNDED FROM DBSA LOANS

PROJECTS	2009/2010	REVISED	2010/2011
Construction of Roads - Wakkerstroom	1,500,000	1,500,000	-
Construction of Roads - Perdekop	1,500,000	1,500,000	-
Water - New sites infrastructure	-	-	2,000,000
Sewer - VIP toilets - Daggakraal	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
Road in Volksrust - Ward 4	1,500,000	1,500,000	-
Road in Volksrust - Ward 3	1,500,000	1,500,000	-
Road to Daggakraal		1,000,000	
Road to Primary School	-	-	2,000,000
Sewer - New sites infrastructure	250,000	250,000	-
Town Planning – Greenfield Proclamation	250,000	250,000	-
Renovation of old Library	3,500,000	3,500,000	-
Cemeteries - New sites	3,500,000	3,500,000	-
Landfill site (EIA & Construction)	2,000,000	2,000,000	
	18,500,000	18,500,000	4,000,000

* Funding of the above projects is subject to the loan approval by the DBSA

6.

PIXLEY KA SEME

IDP ASSESSMENT NEEDS PER WARD – 2009/2010

Ward	Sanitation	Electricity	Water	Housing	Roads & Stormwater	Parks	Cemeteries	Footbridges	Other
1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Proclaiming of Land, Crèche, Hospital (Perdekop) Police Station (Vukuzakhe), MPCC, Robots
2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Fencing of cemeteries, maintenance of Community Halls
3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Agricultural land, LED Projects
4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Sports field, Grass cutting at schools
5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Maintenance of infrastructure, Hawkers by-laws
6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Establishment of Museum
7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	HIV/AIDS Programmes, Speed humps, Renovation of stadiums
8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Community Hall, School, Land for Livestock, Development of stands
9	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Youth Development, Upgrade of municipal gardens
10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Fire Services, Plant trees and grass in cemeteries
11	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	High-mast and Street lights