

DRAFT IDP/BUDGET 2017/2018

# Blouberg Municipality



## VISION

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

## MISSION

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

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## ACCRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFS	Annual Financial Statements
ARV	Anti-Retroviral
ASGISA	Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative
BLM	Blouberg Local Municipality
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, China and South Africa
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CDM	Capricorn District Municipality
CoGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CWP	Community Work Programme
DFA	Development Facilitation Act
DLGH	Department of Local Government & Housing
DoE	Department of Energy
DoHS	Department of Human Settlement
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
FBE	Free Basic Electricity
FBW	Free Basic Water
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
LDOs	Land Development Objectives
LED	Local Economic Development
LDP	Limpopo Development Plan
LUMS	Land Use Management Scheme
mSCOA	Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts
MEC	Member of Executive Council
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MPCC	Multi-Purpose Community Centre

MTAS	Municipal Turn Around Strategy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 107 of 1998
NSDP	National Spatial Development Perspective
PIA	Project Implementing Agent
POA	Per Owner's Approval
RRR	Re-use, Reduce and Recycle
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SETAs	Sector Education and Training Authority
SMMEs	Small, Micro and Medium Enterprises
OTP	Office of the Premier
COGHSTA	Cooperative Governance Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs
SASSA	South African Social Security Agency
DECOG	Department of Cooperative Governance
BNG	Breaking New Ground
DORA	Division of Revenue Act
NDP	National Development Plan
FET	Further Education and Training
CDM	Capricorn District Municipality
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act



## FOREWORD BY THE MAYOR OF BLOUBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

## KPA 01: SPATIAL RATIONAL AND DEVELOPMENT

Realizing that the municipality is land logged and that large parcels of land is under the private ownership, traditional authorities and provincial or national governments the council shall strengthens the intergovernmental relations structures to have access to the land. The provincial and national government will be engaged to donate the strategically located land to the council for residential and business development.

The council would be tasked with the responsibility of identifying such land and make submission to the national or provincial government for donation to the municipality and to purchase such from the private owners to fast track the policy of expropriation of land. As the municipality is rural and white farmers own fast portions of land the farm dwellers across bear the brunt of the farm evictions and torture in the municipality. The recent example of such atrocity is the eviction of the Selomo family from the farm Pennsylvania in the Baltimore area.

The family had lived on the farm for more than seventy years but the farm owner Mr Damon had to be forced by the court of law to allow the family to bury their departed daughter of the farm. There are many reported incidents of the victimization of the farm dwellers by owners in the municipality. The council welcome the decision of the constitutional court of December 2016 that the issues of farm evictions appeals shall not be handled by the land claims court but the supreme court of appeals as this had been a nightmare for cases against farm owners.

The other priority of the council is the land use, that is the allocation of sites for both residential and business use. The issue of illegal land invasions and demarcation of sites should be history as the municipality should plan forward regarding the issues. The same should be coupled with land use management. The areas earmarked for particular purpose should be subdivided, demarcated and allocated to avoid illegal use and invasion. This should be done with the collaboration of the traditional authorities in their land or the communities in the area.

With the officials in the office the municipality should be able to perform such in collaboration with the councillors, ward committee members, traditional authorities and civil society organizations. The issue of the land ownership for the residents of Senwabarwana and Alldays should be accomplished in the term of the council. The residents who bought land should be given the title deeds and therefore it is imperative for the council to open the township register and all the areas where people have bought land. The same goes for Tolwe and Eendvogelsdrift. The budget for the purpose should be set aside as we cannot continue to deny our people the right to own land and property.

To achieve the above, we need the cooperation of the traditional authorities and the effectiveness of the tribunal on the matters of land use

## **KPA 02: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

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

The municipality looks forward to strengthen the implementation of the decentralization policy as the communities look forward to accessing the services within the walking distance. All the six satellite offices shall be well equipped and personnel shall be deployed to the offices to assist with the required services. This term of council shall ensure that almost all the services shall be devolved to the satellite offices so that our communities enjoy the fruits of liberation. The management has been tasked with the development of the turnaround plan to ensure that these offices do operate to the fullest.

The skills development unit shall be strengthened to ensure that both employees and councilors are armed with the necessary skills. The councilors should be able to have something to fall back when the term of the council expires. They should be able to find jobs and make a decent living there after as part of the exit strategy.

The municipal employees should also be empowered to take up better job offers in the municipality and elsewhere.

The internal audit unit shall be strengthened to assist the municipality's goal of attaining clean audit. Risk is another factor to be on the council list of the objectives. The municipality has started with the process of managing risk and strengthen security in the institution. Of late the municipal assets were lost in a sign that risk and security were not tightened. Access to the municipal building should be controlled and everyone entering and leaving the municipal building would be subjected to search and all items registered.

## **KPA: 03 GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

The focus for the fourth council of the municipality shall also be on the improvement of the audit performance. This area has been the municipality's drawback over the years and the national target for clean audit of 2014 had passed without the goal been achieved. Similar issues kept cropping out all the years that causes us to perform poorly in the audits. The issues as raised in the Auditor General report shall be the matter of emphasis in the term of the council. Clean audit report would be attained in the term of this council.

The internal audit unit would be capacitated as well as all the issues raised in the unit audit report shall be well attended to. The audit action plan developed shall be strictly attended to until all the issued have been addressed.

The public participation has been one of the municipality's strength but the feedback and the turnaround time in responding to the issues as raised has not been good. The council would improve on the turnaround time and more emphasis on monitoring. The municipality would also improve on communication. The municipality's newsletter and face book would be improved to communicate the messages to our communities from time to time. The other area would be the municipality's website that is poorly managed and it is not updated regularly.

The municipality would review the work we do on the web site and improve on the effectiveness thereof.

The communication tools such as the telephones, faxes and emails would be improved and where necessary the services would be outsourced for perfection.

The council focus would be on:

1. Upgrading of the IT system.
2. Improvement of the municipal website
3. Attainment of the clean audit report

#### **KPA: 04: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY**

There are issues that always crop out when the municipality embarks on the public participation programs and these coupled with the service delivery audit conducted, are obviously the issues to be attended by this council without failure. The issues mainly revolve around water provisioning, poor roads infrastructure, road maintenance, (both access and internal streets), unemployment, lack of early childhood development centers, poor educational infrastructure or shortage of classrooms and learning and teaching materials RDP houses, lack of sanitation facilities and fencing off of grazing land.

The mandate of the council regarding service delivery issues for the next five years shall focus on the following areas:

Upgrading of roads (Provincial, Access roads and Internal streets) (20 km upgrade)

Road maintenance (Purchasing of Plant and Machinery)

Construction of low bridges and culverts (20 culverts and 05 bridges)

1. Construction of Early Childhood Development Centers (12 centers)
2. Completion of Senwabarwana Sports Facility and Sports maintenance in general.

#### **KPA: 05: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND JOB CREATION**

The priority of local economic development and partnerships has been priority number over the past years and very little was done in these respect. The development of Blouberg Vision 2013 that is aligned to the Limpopo Development Plan and the National Development Plan remains critical.

The rate of unemployment remains higher in the municipality particularly among the young people.

The LED anchor projects and poverty alleviation projects have collapsed. The mandate is to make the climate conducive for economic growth. The emergence of the new mining activities in our area is a boost to our economy and the reduction of unemployment?



The partnerships should be forged with these mining houses and other strategic companies to grow the economy of the municipality. Therefore, it is imperative for the municipality to improve the road network that would stimulate the economic activities within the municipality.

The SLP signed with the respective mining houses should benefit the communities in our municipality. Agriculture remains one of the pillars of our economy and the report by the department of agriculture indicates clearly that both crop and livestock farming can be successful given the climatic conditions in our municipality.

Land remains critical for business development but what is critical is the unavailability of thereof. We need to foster the relationship with our traditional leaders to make land available for economic development.

We need to negotiate with the mines to open up offices in the municipality. The municipality needs to revive the growth points in line with the policy of rural development and building sustainable settlements to reduce migration of the people to the cities. Langlaagte and Eldorado are critical to the attainment of the objective as there is a potential of growth in the two areas.

The council would ensure the development of two to three mega shopping complexes in Senwabarwana, Eldorado and Langlaagte.

Therefore, the council would focus on the following areas:

1. Making land available for both business developments.
2. Revival of the six LED anchor projects
3. Development and implementation of Blouberg Vision 2030 plan
4. Ensuring the development of shopping centers.
5. Forging partnerships with mining houses and business to improve infrastructure and growing the economy
6. Revival of the abattoir in Stolsenfels to assist with meat processing.
7. To partner with the farmers to construct the fresh produce market.

#### **KPA:06: FINANCIAL VIABILITY**

The machinery of a responsive, accountable and transparent local government requires a financially viable municipality to be sustained. We commit to implement credit control and debt management policies fully and recoup all monies due to us. For the municipality to be sustainable, the financial systems need to be perfected. We have over the years failed to produce credible accounts, reports and statements because of the financial system that we use. The municipal customers and clientele brought a lot of complaints about the credibility of our bills and accounts.

The system that we use cannot produce financial statements and reports while it fails to link all our offices. The municipality has been unable to attain clean audit reports partly because of the system

All our revenue sources would be strengthened and targets for all the departments set to attain. We need to have positive budget adjustment because of revenue generated. The municipalities are called upon to implement the new system of accounting known as MSCOA. The national treasury requires that all the municipalities implement the MSCOA come the beginning of July 2017 failure to do that shall result in the equitable shares being withheld by treasury.

The focus for the council would be on:

1. Procurement of the new financial system that would integrate all functionaries
2. Strengthen revenue generation
3. Collect all the monies due to the municipality
4. Attainment of clean audit from 2017/2018
5. Compliance with all the SCM processes
6. To be MSCOA compliant

The Back to Basics approach, National Development Plan, the State of the Nation Address and the State of the Province Address are coupled with the 2016/2017 public participation report would serve as the guiding tools for the review of this IDP document.

As we table the draft document for public participation it is our belief that it would change the lives of the people of Blouberg for the better.

**KE A LBOGA**

**MEYARA: PHEEDI M.S**

## CHAPTER ONE: OVERVIEW AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1.1 NOTICE OF ESTABLISHMENT AND BRIEF BACKGROUND

Blouberg Local Municipality was established in terms of the demarcation notice as NP351 in the Extraordinary Gazette 100 of October 2000. The municipality is a category B as determined in terms of section 4 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act No 117 Of 1998.

It is the municipality with a collective executive system contemplated in section 2(a) of the Northern Province Determination of Types of Municipalities Act (4) of 2000. The boundaries are indicated in map 13 of the demarcation notice. The name of the municipality is Blouberg named after the Blouberg Mountains. Blouberg Local Municipality was originally established in the year 2000 after the amalgamation of the Bochum- My-Darling TLC, Alldays –Buysdorp TLC and other portions of Moletji- Matlala TLC. This municipality is one of the four municipalities constituting Capricorn District municipality. Other municipalities constituting the Capricorn District municipality are: Lepelle- Nkumpi, Molemole and Polokwane.

Blouberg Local Municipality is situated approximately 95 kilometers from Polokwane towards the far northern part of the Capricorn District municipality. It is bordered by Polokwane on the south, Molemole on the southwest, Makhado on the northeast, Lephale on the northwest, Mogalakwena on the southwest and Musina on the north.

Variable	Community Survey 2007	Census 2011	Community Survey 2016
Wards	19	21	22
Number of Villages	125	125	137
Number of Households	35 595	41 416	43 747
Population	194 119	162 625	172 601

The above table depicts Municipal demographic trends since 2006. The number of Wards and settlements have increased due to 2006 and 2016 Municipal Demarcation process respectively. That has resulted in some villages demarcated into Blouberg Municipality. In the year 2006 the government approved the decision by the municipal demarcation board to incorporate settlements of Vivo, Tolwe, Maastroom, Swaartwater Baltimore Uityk N0 1 which were in the Makhado Local municipality, Lephale and Aganang Local municipality. (Notice 642, Gazette 1314, December 2006). The disestablishment of Aganang Local Municipality in 2016 resulted in the following villages demarcated into Blouberg Local Municipality; Burgwal, Cooperspark, Mankodi, Terrebrugge, Leokaneng, Pinkie, Sebotse, Rosenkrantz, Ngwanallela, Mamehlabe, Boslagte and Prospect.

## 1.2 REGIONAL CONTEXT

Blouberg Local municipality is a predominantly rural municipality situated to the northwestern boundary of the Republic of South Africa, with Botswana and Zimbabwe. Roads **R521 (P94/1 and P94/2)** provides a north-south link between Blouberg and Molemole, Polokwane and Makhado municipality. To the east the municipality is served by road **R523 (D1200)** which provides access to the towns such as Mogwadi, Morebeng, Duiwelskloof, Tzaneen and Lephalale. There is another important road (**N11**) from Mokopane town to Botswana that passes through the municipality which has the potential to stimulate economy.

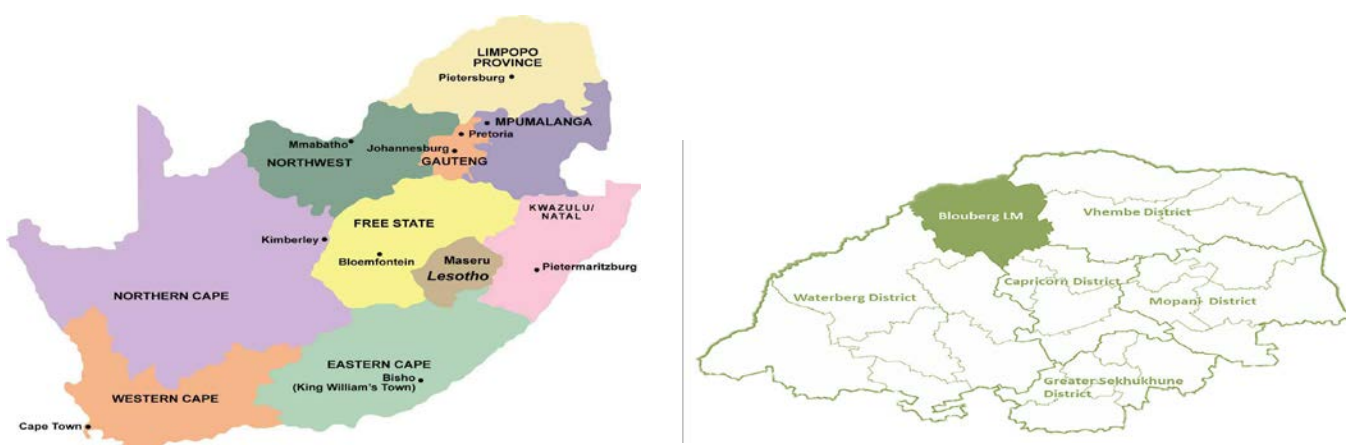
This roads network serves as key important linkages which serve as corridors and gateways to major economic destinations (Venetia Mine, Coal of Africa and Lephalale such as Coal mines and Medupi power station).

It is therefore imperative for the municipality to optimize the potential these important routes pose not only for access and mobility but also for economic development, especially for stimulating tourism development.

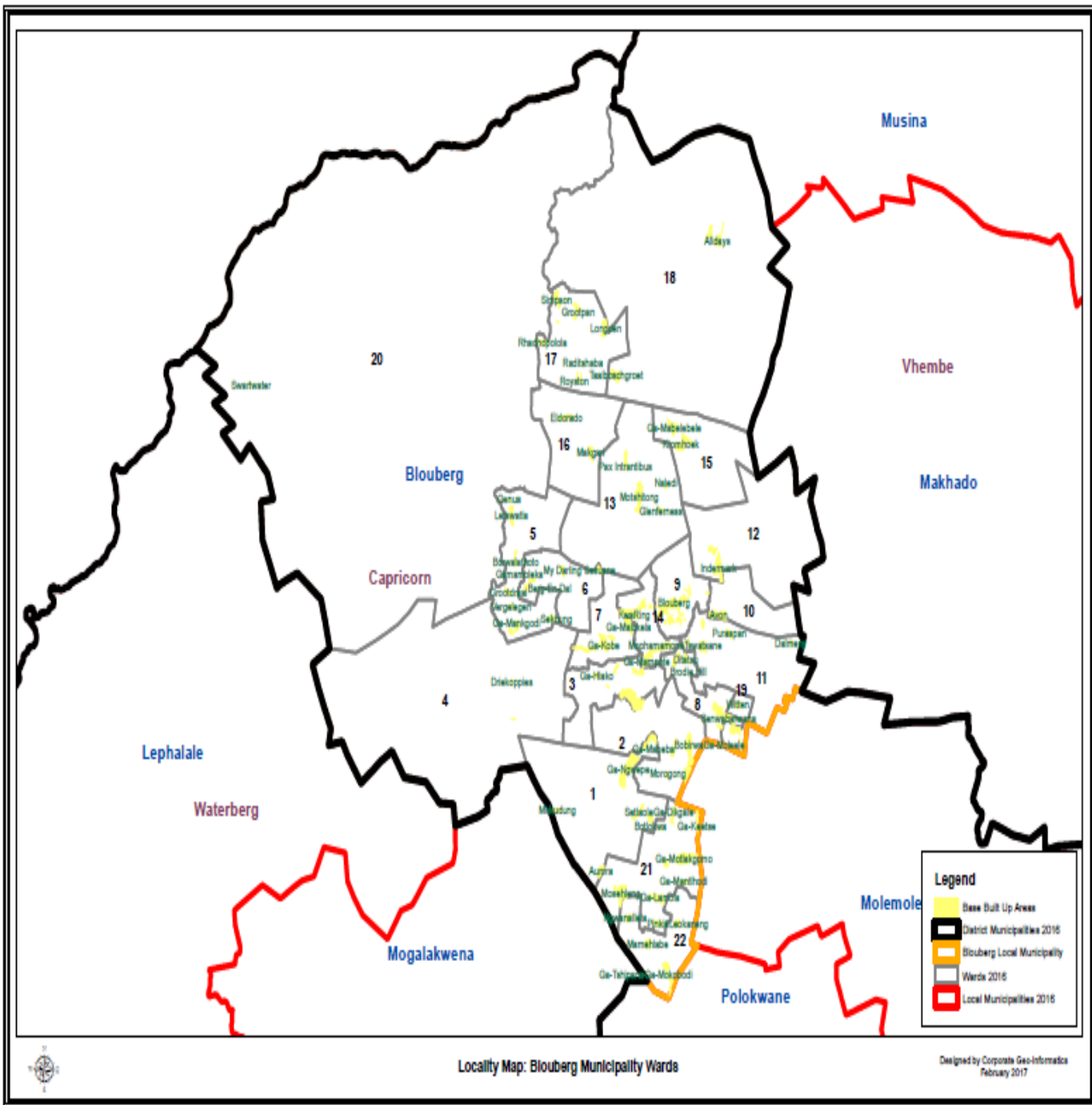
There are big rivers and tributaries that traverse the municipality with Mogalakwena being the biggest one. The Limpopo River serves as the border between the municipality and the neighboring country of Botswana. As a result, the municipality is a gateway to the neighboring countries. The rivers in the main are used for agricultural purposes by farmers, but again for domestic use by communities which experience water shortages.

There are various mountain ranges found within the municipality with the Blouberg Mountain being the biggest mountain. The other mountains are the Makgabeng which was declared the national heritage site because of its historical significant. The municipality is divided into three visible categories of land ownership. There is a portion of land owned by private individuals which consists mainly of farms that are used for agricultural purposes, land owned by traditional leaders where large communities reside and live and state land.

Large parts of the municipality consist of private farms used for agricultural purposes.



Map 1) Map of South Africa and Limpopo Province depicting the location of Blouberg Municipality within the Limpopo Province, in particular, and the country, in general.



Map 2: Blouberg map depicting its wards and outer boundaries

### 1.3 POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

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

1. The provision and maintenance of child care facilities
2. Development of local tourism
3. Municipal Planning
4. Municipal Public Works
5. Municipal Public Transport
6. Municipal roads & internal streets
7. Storm Water management system
8. Administration of trading regulations
9. Provision and maintenance of water and sanitation (need to amend the notice of establishment as the function lies with the CDM at present)
10. Administration of billboards and display of advertisements in public areas
11. Administration of cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria
12. Cleansing
13. Control of public nuisances
14. Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public
15. Fencing and fences
16. Ensuring the provision of facilities for accommodation, care and burial of animals
17. Licensing of dogs
18. Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public
19. Administration and maintenance of local amenities
20. Development and maintenance of sports facilities
21. Development and administration of markets
22. Development and maintenance of municipal parks and recreation
23. Regulation of noise pollution
24. Administration of pounds
25. Development and maintenance of public places
26. Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal
27. Administration of street trading
28. Provision of municipal health services (need to amend the notice of establishment as the function lies with the CDM at present)
29. Electricity Provision

## 1.4. COUNCIL COMPONENTS

### 1.4.1. COUNCILORS

The first council of the municipality consisted of 16 proportionally elected and 16 ward councilors as determined in the Provincial Notice 15 dated 11 May 2000. The second council consisted of 18 proportionally elected and 18 Ward Councilors (2006) while the third council consists of 20 proportionally elected and 21 Ward Councilors which makes a total of 41 councilors (2011). Currently after the 2016 municipal elections the Municipality has 22 Ward Councilors and 22 proportionally elected Councilors

#### 1.4.1. FULL-TIME COUNCILORS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The council has designated the following councilors in terms of section 18 (4) of Act 117 of 1998 as full time.

The Mayor: Cllr Pheedi M. S.

The Speaker: Cllr Thamaga N.M

The Chief Whip: Cllr Choshi M.M

Infrastructure Development Chairperson: Cllr Mashalane M.S

Budget and Treasury Chairperson: Cllr Makobela S.R

Corporate Services: Cllr Morapedi M.A

The following councilors are the executive committee members and are not full time.

1. Cllr Ntlatla M.W: (Economic Development and Planning)
2. Cllr Rangata M.J :( Community Services)
3. Cllr Makhura M.H :( Special Focus)
- 4.. Cllr Maila M.P (Without Portfolio)

### 1.4.3. FULL COUNCIL OF BLOUBERG MUNICIPALITY

WARD COUNCILORS	PROPOTIONAL REPRESENTATIVES COUNCILORS
1.Clr. Seema M.I	Thamaga M.N
2.Clr. Lehong M.V	Selamolela S
3. Clr. Maifo M.L	Choshi M.M
4.Clr Mokobodi C.S	Mathidza S.E
5. Clr. Moshokoa M.S	Morapedi M.A
6. Clr. Murathi M.S	Moetji N.T
7.Clr. Raseruthe M.A	Madibana S.S
8. Clr. Makobela S.R	Mathidza S.E
9.Clr Molema M.N	Makhura M.H
10.Clr. Sebetha M.J	Morapedi M.A
11. Clr. Makgakga P.J	Masekwameng R.M
12. Clr Ramoba M.R.	Moetji N.T
13. Sekgoloane M.J	Masekwameng R.M
14.Clr Molokomme M.M	Choshi M.M
15.Clr.Ntlatla M.W	Selamolela S
16. Mphago M.A	Makhura M.H
17. Mojodo M.D	Rangata M.J
18. Modingwana M.G	Choshi M.M
19. Setwaba D.S	Rangata M.J
20. Mashalane M.S	Madibana S.S
21. Maleka N.G	Thamaga M.N
22. Magwai T.R	Thamaga M.N

### 1.5. WARDS

The municipality is constituted by 22 wards with ward 21 being the biggest in terms of the size. Increase of the wards came as a result of demarcation some villages of former Aganang local Municipality into Blouberg.

### 1.6. SEAT OF THE FIRST COUNCIL

The municipality's seat for the purpose of the first sitting of the council after the local government elections of May 2011 was Senwabarwana as determined in terms of section 29(1) of Act 117 of 1998.



## 1.7. STANDING RULES FOR THE INAUGURAL MEETING

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

## 1.8. KEY SERVICE DELIVERY HIGHLIGHTS FROM 2000

1<sup>st</sup> Municipality with a license to electrify all rural areas and having all settlements with **42 413** households electrified (Millennium Development Goal surpassed). 2.1<sup>st</sup> Municipality to implement the **Breaking New Ground housing project in Senwabarwana Township and recently in the Tolwe township** (inclusionary housing development) development in the province and over **5000** low cost housing units constructed in Senwabarwana and currently **50** in Tolwe.

3. Over **45** kilometers of internal streets upgraded from gravel to tar or paving in settlements such as **Senwabarwana, Alldays, Taaibosch (Ga-Mamadi), Devrede, Kromhoek, Witten, Avon, Dilaeneng, Indermark and Puraspan.**

4. Over **125** kilometers of provincial and district new roads upgraded from gravel to tar with new **48** bus shelters along **D1200, D1598 and 3327**

5. Decentralization plan developed and implemented and culminated in the establishment of satellite offices at **Eldorado, Tolwe, Langlaagte, Inver an, Harris which alongside Alldays and Senwabarwana** bringing the total to **seven**. Three offices in Langlaagte, Inveraan and Harriswich also serve as the multipurpose community centers.

6. A standard and state of the art sports complex constructed at Eldorado and Mampote village (Ben Seraki) and the third sports facility has been constructed at Alldays through the partnership with Basil Reed Company.

7. **76%** of the population has access to water either inside yards or at RDP standard

7. A total of **09** clinics upgraded at **Kibi, Gideon, Grootdraai, Letswatla, Sekhung, Burgerught, Montz, Kromhoek, Sadu, Uitkyk and Devrede.**

8. **Two shopping complexes constructed and operate in the Senwabarwana and the third one is under construction in Alldays.**

9. A second modern retail outlet constructed and operational at Senwabarwana creating more than **600** direct permanent jobs while government job creation initiatives through Expanded Public Works Program me (**EPWP**) and Community Work Program me (**CWP**) led to over **2000** participants benefiting.

10. New mining initiatives at **Harris which, Aurora and Cracow**, as well as **Venetia underground mine project** and the **Soutpan energy** renewable project get the approval and implementation with the resultant socio-economic boom for the area. Sunbird Energy to bring **coal bed methane gas extraction.**

11. On good governance and public participation the Municipality maintained its record of sound **community participation model** and such model received recognition from the national Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs. All ward committees are fully functional.

12. Over **47** **early childhood daycare centers or preschools** constructed

## CHAPTER 2: ANALYSIS PHASE

### 2.1 BACKGROUND

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

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

The Analysis phase of the IDP reflects the following:

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

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

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

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

**Socio-economic**

**Spatial and Environmental**

**Infrastructure**

**Community needs**

**Institutional**

The purpose of undertaking a municipal *status quo* analysis is to ensure that planning decisions are based on people's priority needs, knowledge on available and accessible resources; as well as proper information and the understanding of the dynamics influencing development in the Municipality. Blouberg Municipality is however challenged with up to date baseline information that addresses the current service levels in different development categories. However, the latest information from Statistics South Africa's Census 2011 has been the main source, coupled with empirical data from community based planning programme and the administrative records at the Municipality's disposal.

The following sources were utilized to compile the situational analysis:

Socio- Economic Study 2010(University of Limpopo)

Statistics SA 2007 Community Survey

Statistics SA Census 2011

Statistics SA 2016 Community Survey

Blouberg Annual Reports

Blouberg Mid-Term Performance Review 2016/2017

Departmental Business Plans and data from various municipal departments;

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

Bi-monthly ward committee meetings;

The annual ward committees' conference and 1<sup>ST</sup> Water Summit (2010), as well as the first councilors' Lekgotla; (the latest 12<sup>th</sup> ward committees' conference will be used without removing salient matters from the previous conferences)

Global Insight database

In-house IDP Research

Blouberg Local Municipality is situated towards the far northern part of the Capricorn District, bordered by Polokwane on the south, Molemole on the south-west, Makhado on the north-east, Lephalale on the north-west, with Mogalakwena on the south-west and Musina on the north. As per the new Demarcations Board report (2011), the Municipality covers an area of about 9,248.44km<sup>2</sup> (this includes the newly incorporated areas). The total population is estimated at 172 601 with the total number of households at 43 747. Average house hold size is 5.72 (Source: Community Survey, 2016).

#### Key Challenges and Opportunities

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

#### Economic Opportunities

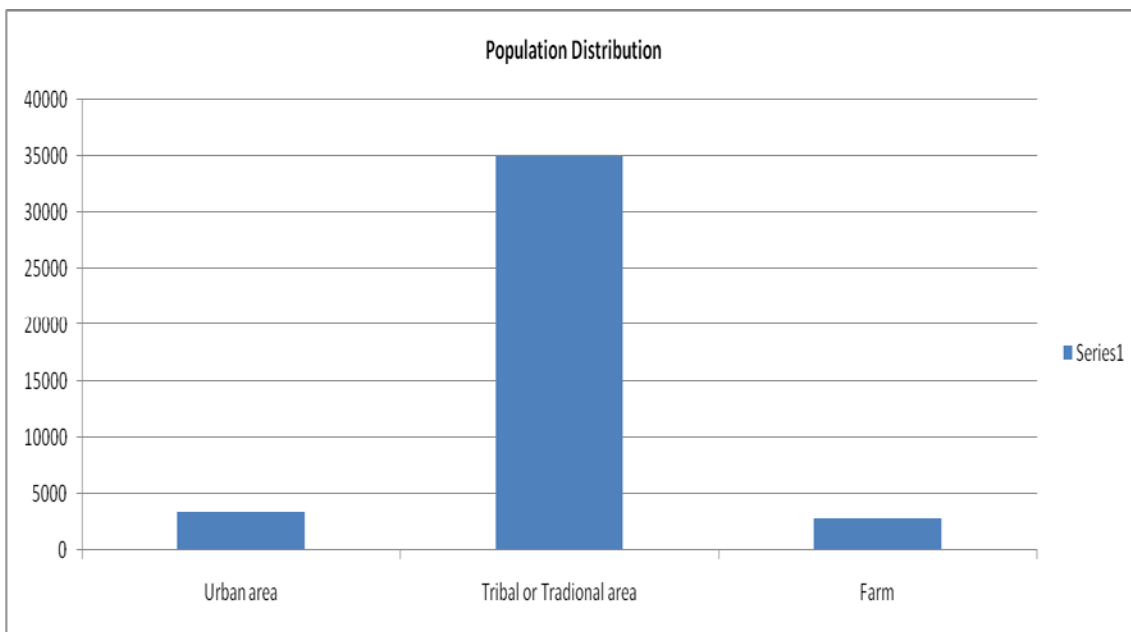
The major economic sectors or sources are agriculture, mining, retail development and tourism. There are mining prospects at Dalmyrn, Windhoek-Papegaai, Silvermyn; platinum prospects and Towerfontein gold to complement Venetia mine. There are other mining prospects recently discovered at areas of Aurora, Cracow and Harriswhich. In terms of tourism the Municipality houses one of the six kings in the province in King Malebogo; Maleboho and Blouberg Nature Reserves Makgabeng and

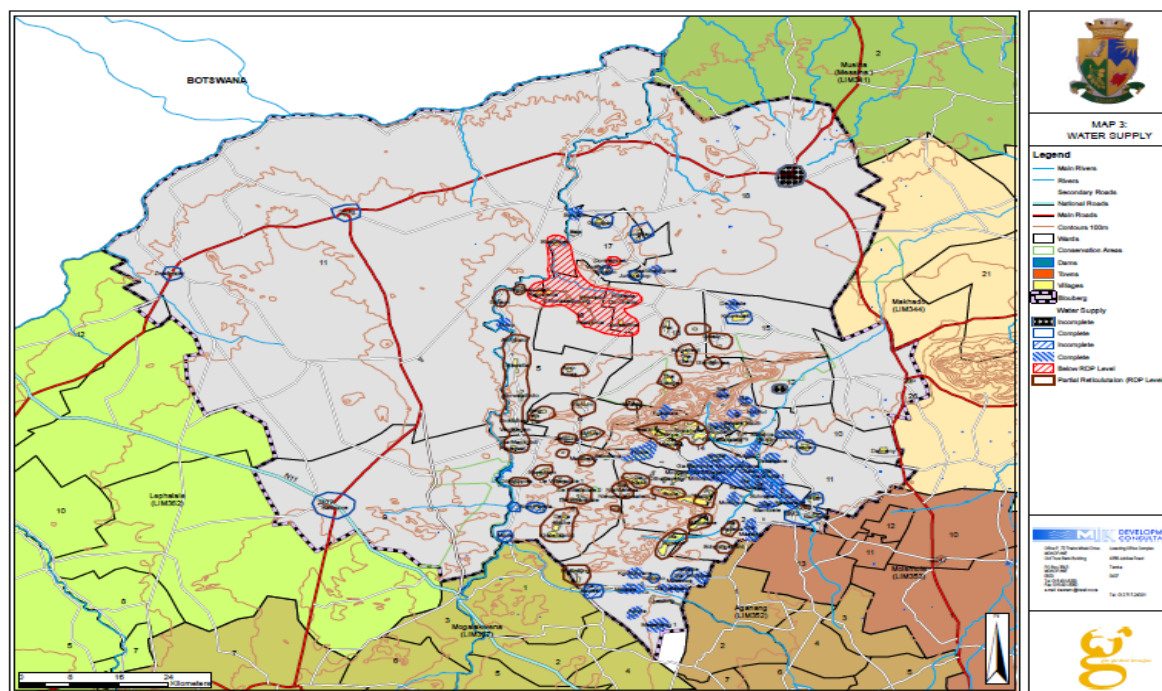
Mapungubwe heritage sites. The Municipality's proximity to Lephalale, Botswana and Zimbabwe serves to boost the local economy. It boasts three border posts i.e. Platjan, Zanzibar and Groblersbrug

## 2.2. DEMOGRAPHICS

According to Stats SA the municipality has five national groupings that residing within its area of jurisdiction and they are: Black Africans, Colored, Indians and Whites. The majority is Black Africans who constitute 98% of the total population and live in the tribal areas. The female folk are dominant and the majority is youths.

The graph below clearly indicates the population distributions of the municipal population.





## STATISTICAL INFORMATION AND WARD PROFILING

### STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA (Census 2011 & Community Survey 2016)

ITEM	(Census 2001 Stats)	2007(Community Survey)	Census 2011 Stats SA	Community Survey 2016
POPULATION	171 721	194 119	162 629	172 601
HOUSEHOLDS	33 468	35 595	41 192	43 747

### POPULATION GROUP BY GENDER

GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
BLACK AFRICAN	73195	87 880	161075
COLOURED	40	26	65
INDIAN	129	22	151
WHITE	540	466	1006
OTHER	249	83	332

## 2.3. KPA 1. SPATIAL ANALYSIS AND RATIONALE

### 2.3.1 BACKGROUND

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

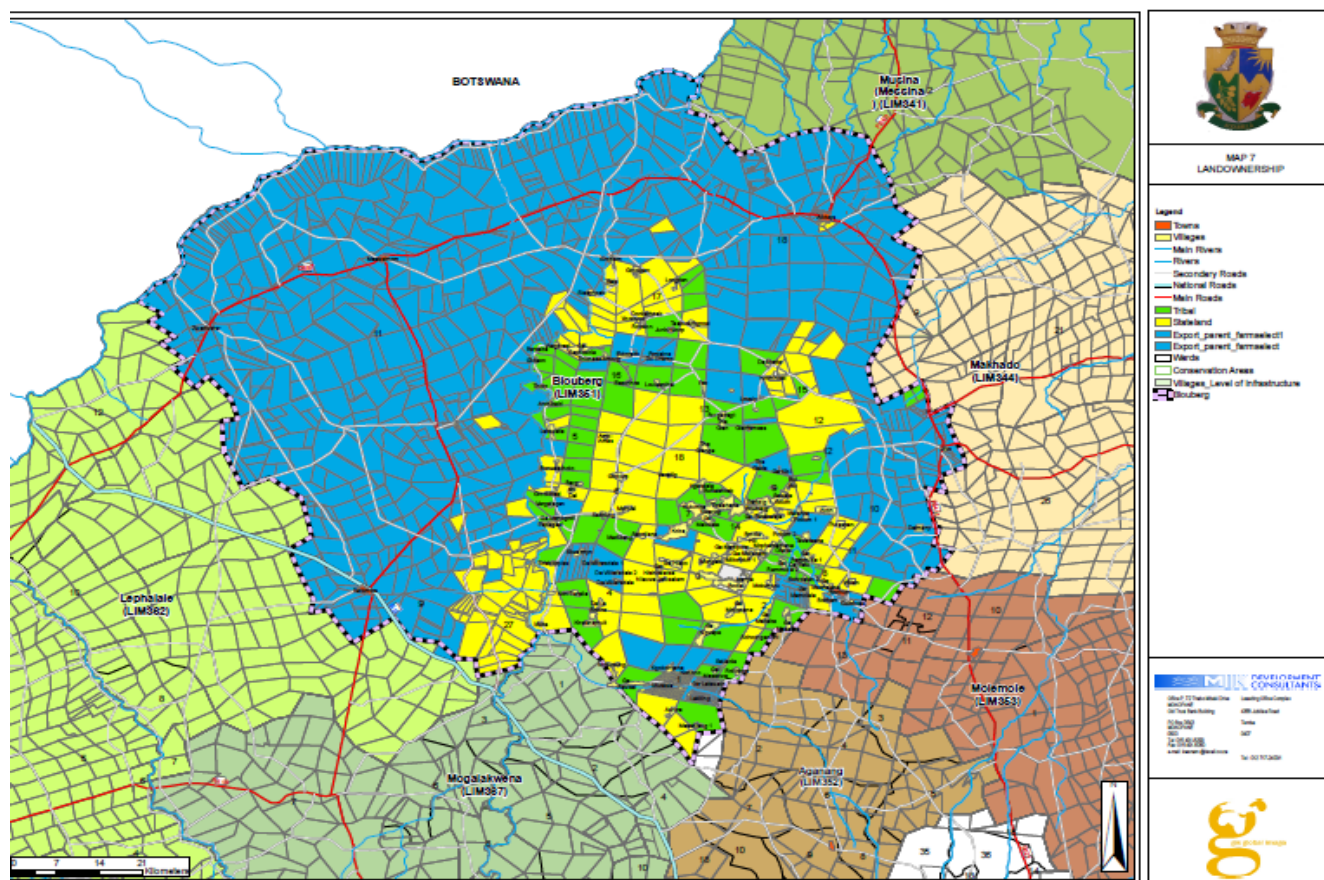
The White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land-use Management was approved by the national government and gazetted on 27 June 2001. The most dramatic effect of the White Paper is that it proposes the rationalization of planning laws into one national system that will be applicable in each province, in order to achieve the national objective of wise land-use. The White Paper also builds on the concept of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 and required spatial development frameworks that should guide and inform all decisions of municipalities relating to the use, development and planning of land. Concurrently with the White Paper on spatial planning and land-use management, a Land-use Management Bill was published in 2007 for comments. The bill was later promulgated into a law, namely the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (abbreviated SPLUMA). Although SPLUMA is currently an approved national legislation its implementation experiences challenges in the sense that it does not enjoy buy-in from traditional leaders across many parts of the country. In the Capricorn District Municipality, the introduction of SPLUMA has met with serious resistance from all traditional leaders in their individual capacity and as members of the local house of traditional leaders.

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

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

There are a total of sixteen settlements from the two wards incorporated into the municipality from the disestablished Aganang municipality. It means the increase in the land size in terms of square kilometers.

The MAP BELOW DEPICTS LANDOWNERSHIP IN THE MUNICIPALITY



## WARDS AND HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENTS

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

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

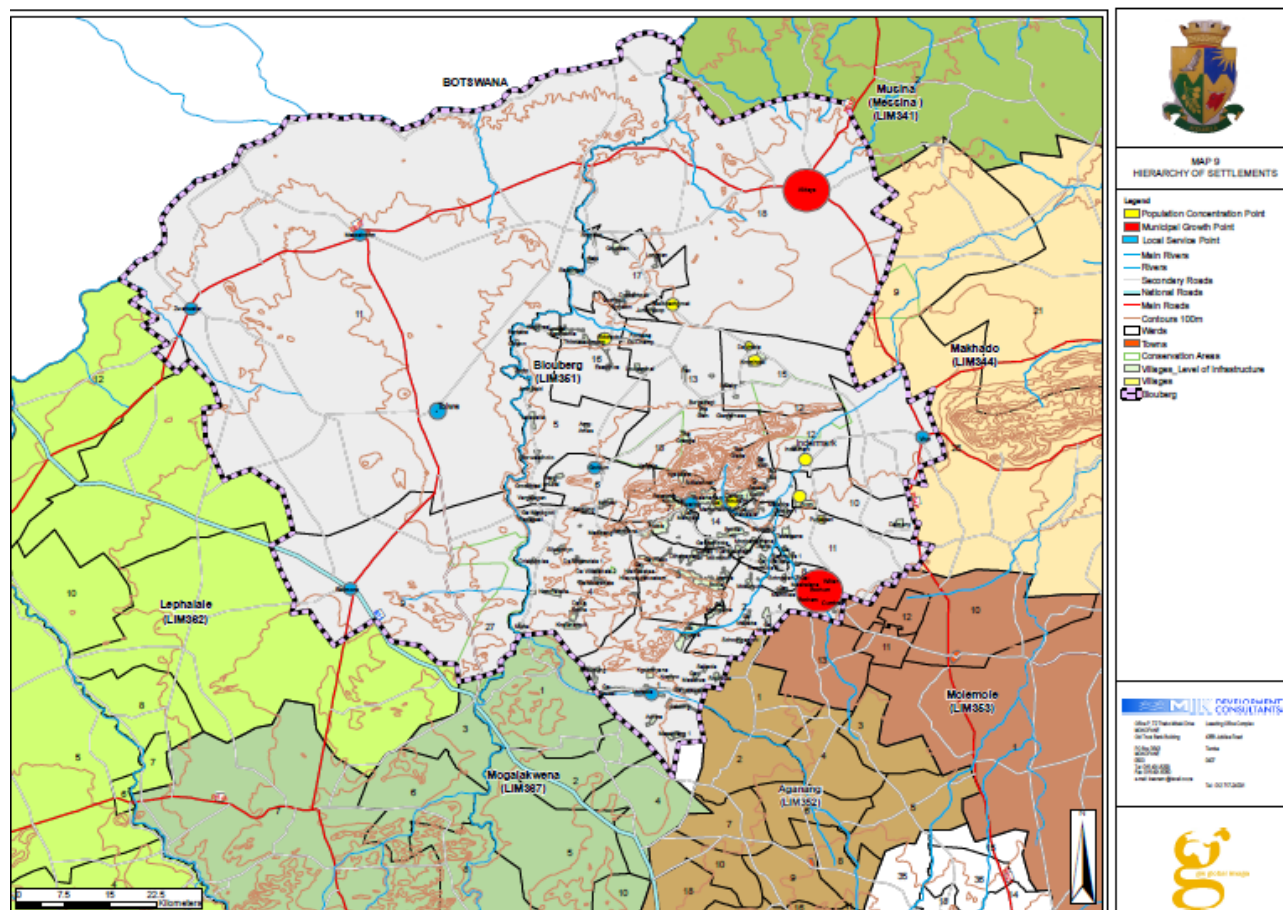
The third order of settlement is areas such as: Eldorado, My- Darling, Buffelshoek, Devrede and Borkum.

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



THE MAP BELOW DEPICTS THE HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENTS ACCORDING TO THE ORDER.

Source: Blouberg Spatial Development Framework



OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT EXIST IN NODES AS FOLLOWS:

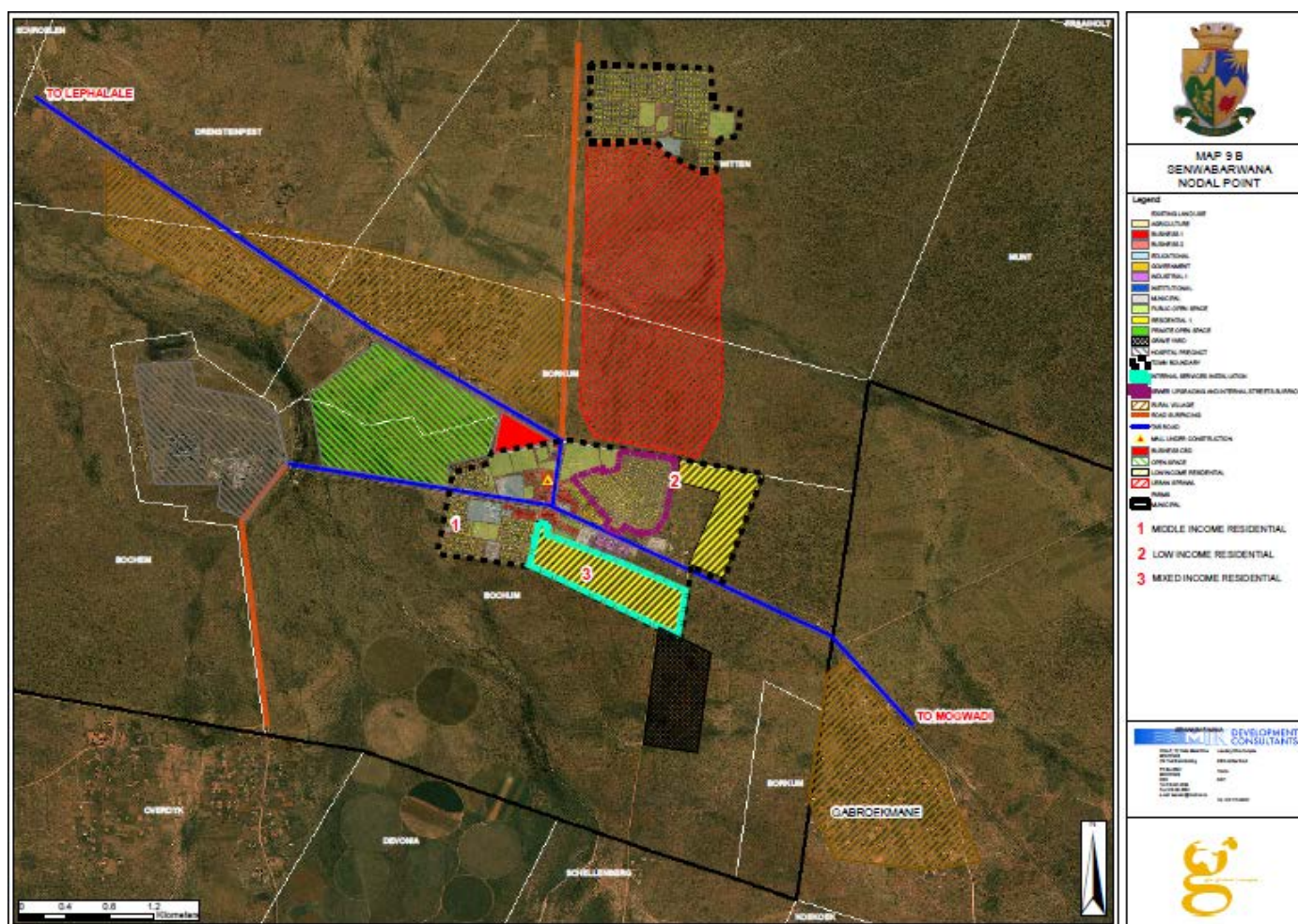
### SENWABARWANA

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

Below is the map depicting Senwabarwana nodal points as an area of economic potential?



Source: Blouberg Spatial Development Framework.

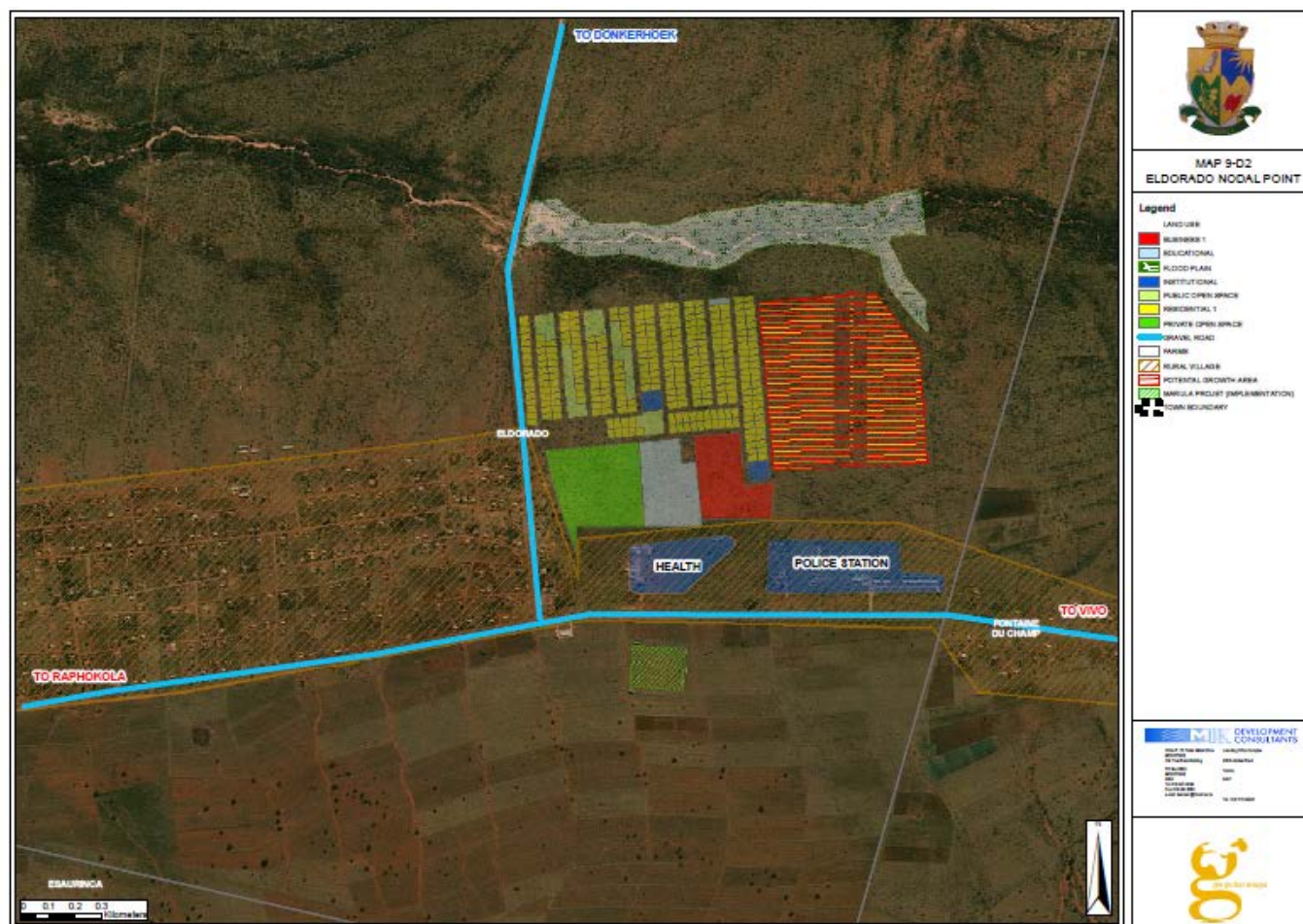


## ELDORADO

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

These services attract private sector investment. The Municipality should put funds aside for infrastructure development and the development of master plans for the node. The prospect of the construction of the shopping complex by Falcon PTY (LTD) at the node has the potential of attracting many people to the area.

The map below depicts the Eldorado nodal point.



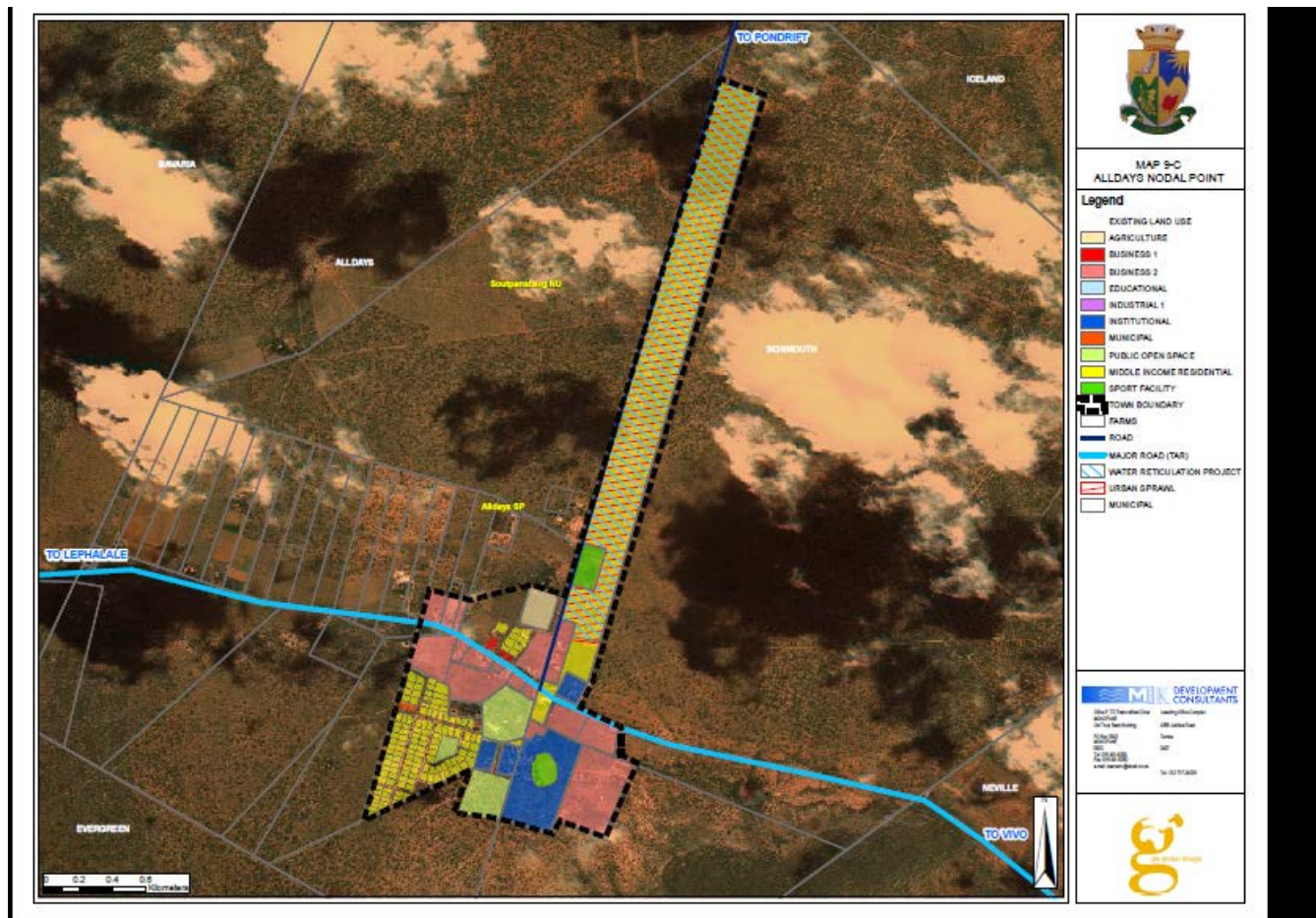
## ALLDAYS

The node developed some years back as a small farming center to serve the surrounding farms. Its location connects it to Polokwane via Vivo, Botswana via the Pont drift border and Zimbabwe via Musina and Beit Bridge Border. As a stop over to very key destinations opportunities for retail services and tourism development, coupled with a market for the arts and craft entrepreneurs, exist. The center's proximity to the growing De Beers Venetia Mine, the Mapungubwe World Heritage site and the Vele Colliery Mine which is going through a process of compliance afore operating, makes the node one of the strategic centers of development. Most of the big construction companies like Murray and Roberts and Basil Reed have brought with them employment and other opportunities. The auction kraal in the area attracts more farmers to the town.

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

The map below depicts the Alldays nodal point and the potential it has.





## TOLWE

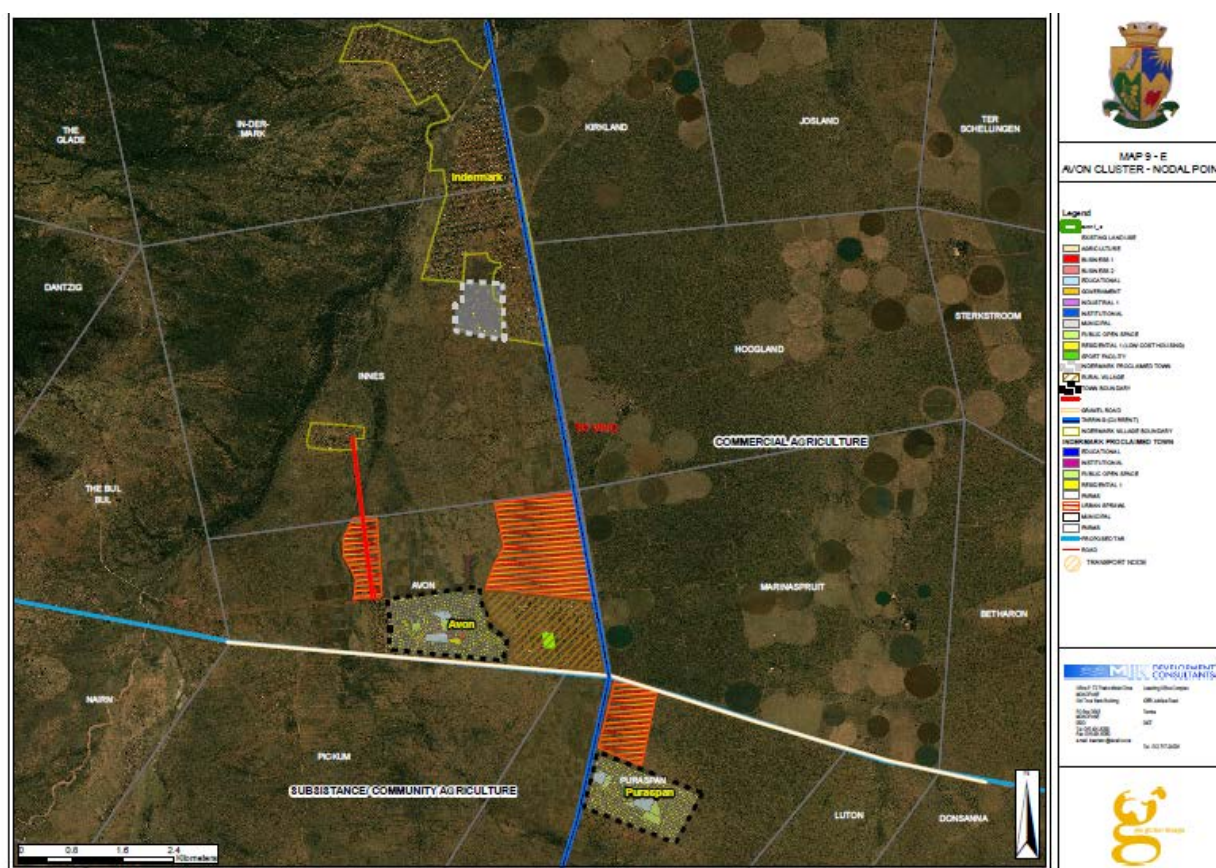
This node has been included in the SDF after the incorporation of portions from the Lephalale and Makhado areas into the Blouberg municipal area. Like Alldays, the area was used as a center for providing essential services and goods to the surrounding farming community. It boasts a municipal satellite office, a makeshift clinic, a school, road camp for the Department of Roads and Transport, police station, a post office and a hotel. There is also a police station, NTK and Telkom offices in area to service the neighbouring farms and villages in the vicinity. Some small retail facilities are found in the center. A residential development of about 290 sites is underway at the node. The area is also a stopover for people flocking to Botswana and surrounding hunter safari lodges in the area. Many travelers from the surrounding settlements pass through the center when travelling to and fro the Gauteng province and as such there is a potential niche for small scale retail development in the short term and large scale in the long term the area serves as the gateway to both Lephalale and Botswana. Feasibility studies will be undertaken to unlock the potential of the node. The Municipality has put aside funds for infrastructure development. To date the low cost housing project is completed for the fifty houses and fully occupied.

The water project for the area is also complete and residents access water.

### PURASPAN-AVON-INDERMARK-VIVO CORRIDOR

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

The map below depicts the Puraspan- Avon – Indermark-Vivo corridor as a potential area for economic growth.



### HARRISWHICH

This growth point is located in the South Western part of Blouberg and it links well with the rest of Blouberg settlements through road D3325. Its sphere of influence includes settlements in ward 1, 4, 2 and also those in Aganang and Mogalakwena municipality. Prospects of platinum along the Mokopane platinum belt can stimulate the economy of the area and its surroundings. The full operationalization of the Blouberg Multi-Purpose Community Centre will go a long way in triggering development at the growth point. There is a huge potential in the area as the prospecting companies have been granted mining licenses. The discovery of platinum and iron ore comes with it jobs and other opportunities for the residents of the municipality. The negotiations with the local commu-

nities and owners of the land in the area are ongoing to unlock the bottlenecks regarding the mining beneficiation. The prospect of economic boom in the area is looming with the mining activities.

### **LANGLAAGTE (MANKGODI)**

The municipality's current Spatial Development Framework does not identify this area as a nodal point but recent developments and patterns of development necessitate the municipality to review its SDF and include Laanglagte Mankgodi as a strategic growth point for the municipal area. Its location along the D1200 as well as its connectivity with Eldorado growth points and surrounding settlements makes it a strategic area for both public and private sector investments. The construction of a new police station and the establishment of a multi-purpose Centre enable communities around wards 4, 5, and 6 access services at a closer proximity and further stimulate long-term economic growth in the area. The area is strategically located in that it is a gateway to Senwabarwana, Lephalale and Mokopane to the Gauteng province. There is currently an informal taxi rank that has attracted hawkers to do business along the D1200 road. There is a strong need for the funds to be injected in the area for developing the infrastructure such as taxi rank and other services.

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

### **INVERAAN**

The municipality has further identified the area as one of the areas with potential for growth. The African Ivory route goes through the area to Beaulieu camp and the Blouberg Mountains. The area is also linked to the heritage site of the Leipzig mission church. It is also a tourism attraction area in that it is home to one of the province's six kings namely King Malebogo and that the statue of one of the heroes of the colonial battles King Ratšhaatšhaa is at the area. Road D3322 road has been upgraded and this has the potential to stimulate tourism potential of the area. The German missionaries camped in the area for the mission work. The area has more potential if developed properly for tourism. The Blouberg Municipality has constructed a Multi-Purpose Community Centre in the area as a way of bringing government functions and services closer to communities within the sphere of influence of the area. Other government services at Inveraan include health services at Blouberg Health Centre, agricultural extension services and various primary and secondary schools in the vicinity.

### **LAND USE MANAGEMENT SCHEME**

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

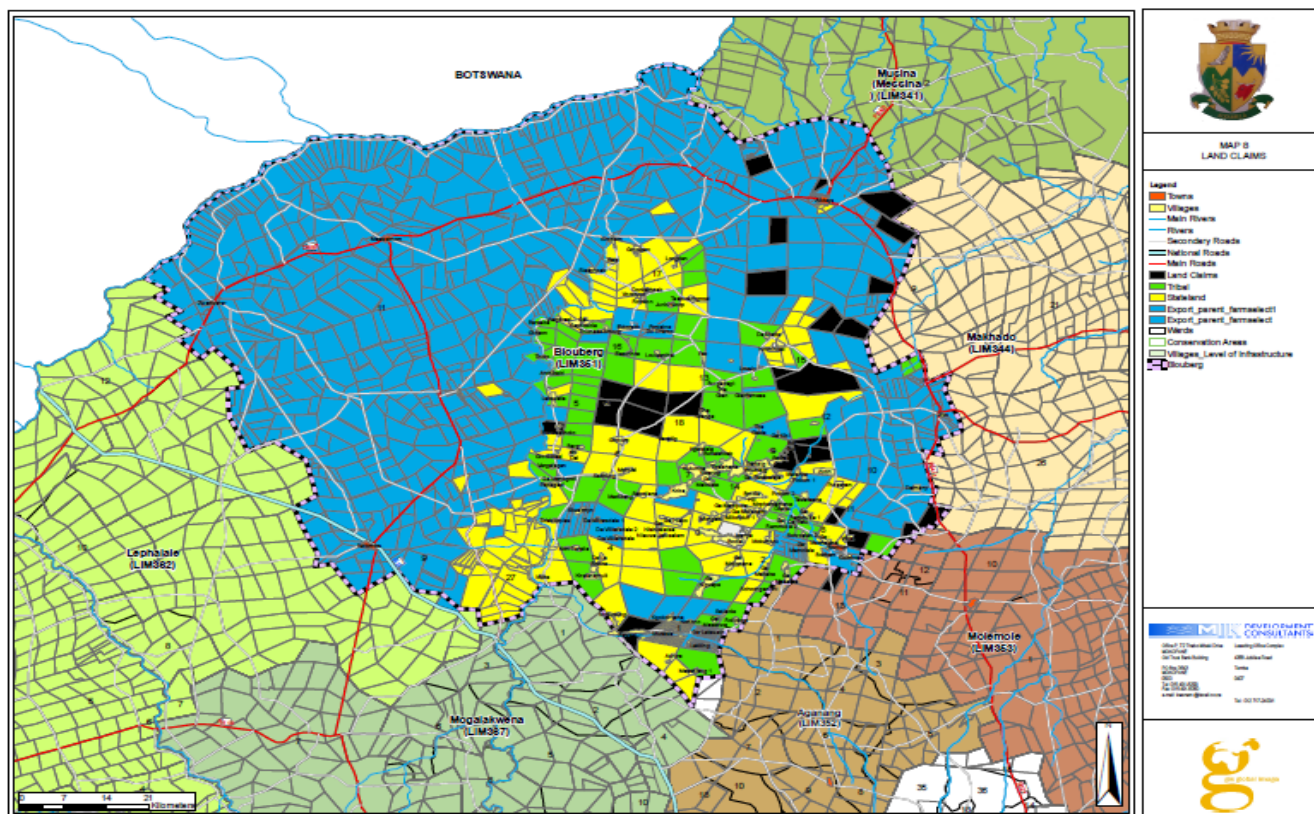
## LAND CLAIMS INFORMATION

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

FARM NAME	CLAIMANT	STATUS
Blink water 100 LS	Molele Community	Investigation
Derry 442 MS and Devon 443 MS	Sepolopote Manoko CPA	Gazetted (section 42D)
Greenfields 333 MS	Mabelebele Community	Negotiations
Devonia 146 LS	Mamasonya Tribe	Investigation
Witten 91 LS and Solingen 86 LS	Serakalala Stem	Drafting dismissal letter
Schoolheid 262 LS	Jansen Family	Investigation
Derry 442 MS and Devon 443 MS	Manoko	Section 42D
Solingen 86 LS	Ga-Maphukuhlwana Community	Negotiations
Witten 91 LS	Dutja	Valuation
Duisseldorp	Mokudung Community	Investigation
Innes 6 LS	Van Amstel	Investigation
The Bulbul 5 LS, Wagendrift 244 LR, Kafferftuin 241 LR, Hebe 249 LR, Amo Amass 250 LR, Leno 252 LR, Plato 253 LR and Tuskow 255 LR	Bahananwa Tribe	Dismissed
Tshivhula tribe	Maid stone 371 MS	Validation
Tshivhula tribe	Wentworth 377 MS	Validation
Tshivhula tribe	Drinkwater 307 MS	Validation
Tshivhula tribe	Tally-Ho 331 MS	Validation
Tshivhula tribe	Riversdale 340 MS	Validation
Tshivhula tribe	Alldays 295 MS	Validation
Tshivhula tribe	Purekrantz 250 MS	Validation
Tshivhula tribe	Rietspruit 385 MS	Validation
Ames fort , Witfontein	Kibi tribe	Investigation
Source, Regional Land Claims Commission (Limpopo)		



The map below depicts the land claims in the municipality and the progress made.



### 3.3. SPATIAL CHALLENGES

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

Development moves at a slow pace due to the unavailability of prime land for development. The municipality is landlocked.

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

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

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

The Municipality encounters a new trend in the form of illegal land invasions within its primary node of Senwabarwana and to a smaller extent the Alldays Speaker Park area. Most of the land invasion incidents were resolved through litigation with severe financial implications for the Municipality.

### 3.4 SPATIAL INTERVENTIONS

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

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

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



### 3. KPA 2, BASIC SERVICES DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS

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

#### 3.1 ELECTRICITY

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

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

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

#### 3.2 STATUS QUO

##### ELECTRICITY SUPPLY TO HOUSEHOLDS

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

MUNICIPALITY	POPULATION	% of Households	% of Households with access to Electricity			% of households with no Electricity		
			2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Blouberg	162 625	99.2%	99,5 %	97 %	0.71%	0,5%	3 %	

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

#### 3.3. PROVISION OF FREE BASIC ELECTRICITY

The municipality as well as ESKOM provides free basic electricity of 50 KWA to its indigent residents per month. Such indigents are captured in the municipal indigent register which is updated from time to time. Field cashiers have been appointed in all the 22 wards to register and update the indigent register as well as a register of all municipal customers.

### 3.4. Free Basic Alternative Energy(FBEA)

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

### 3.5. CHALLENGES

The Municipality currently has a backlog of 3 % which translates to 1334 households, in ESKOM supply extension areas. The main challenge is lack of funding and delays in the approval of designs, and in some instances also energizing due to misunderstandings between the Municipality and ESKOM. There is also a challenge of distribution loss in that the funds used in the bulk purchase of electricity are so huge with low return. The challenge of illegal connection exists. There is also shortage of personnel to do meter auditing to determine exactly the cause of distribution loss.

### 3.6. INTERVENTIONS

The municipality has engaged ESKOM and the Department of Energy to transfer electricity infrastructure in the town of Senwabarwana to the municipality so that council can take full control of such infrastructure to accommodate the growth of the town and also assist in aligning such with the municipal billing system. The Municipality has further engaged ESKOM, CDM and the Department of Energy to assist in the development of the energy master plan. One other intervention has been to engage ESKOM with a priority list of settlements which should be provided with connections as a result of the growth of such settlements and in the 2016/2017 financial year settlements such as Sesalong, Bognafarm, Schoongezicht, Grootdraai, Papegai and Towerfontein have been connected. In the 2014\15 FY there was a delay in the implementation of ESKOM projects but at these stage contractors have been appointed. The Blouberg Municipality has recently electrified and energized settlements such as Silvermyn, Motadi, Gideon, Di-epsloot, and Mongalo. The municipality has enlisted the services of field cashiers to conduct meter auditing exercise to assist in the curbing of illegal connections and distribution loss.

### 3.7. ROADS AND STORM WATER

The Municipality takes the responsibility of ensuring that all municipal roads are in a good condition for use by vehicles and other land modes of transport. The municipality also takes care of storm water control which poses a serious threat to the access roads and internal streets.

### 3.8. STATUS QUO

#### CLASSIFICATION OF MUNICIPAL MAJOR ROADS

Road Number	Route	Category
N11	Mokopane via Blouberg and Lephalale to Botswana	Nationally
R 521		Provincial
R 572	Alldays to Maastroom	Provincial

Road Number	Route	Category
R 561	N11 to Maastroom	Provincial
D 3325	Ga-Moleele to Harris which via Gemarke	Provincial
D 3270	Springfield to Vergelegen	Provincial
D 3278	Buffelshoek Clinic via Bahananwa Tribal Office to Inveraan	Provincial
D 3327	Mashalane to Bull-Bull	Provincial
D 3278	Dalmyne to Bull-Bull	Provincial
D1589, D3297, D3292	De Vrede via Raditshaba to Eldorado	Provincial
D1200, D688, D2657	Dendron via Makgato to N1 (Botlokwa)	Provincial
D1468	Puraspan to Indermark	Provincial
D 3330, D3474, D3440	Ga Moleele, GaDikgale, GaLetswalo, Raweshi, Pollen, Mons, Swartz to Driekoppies	Provincial
D3275-D3287	Windhoek to Eldorado	Provincial
D3322	Blouberg health centre via Bahananwa Tribal Office to Buffelshoek	Provincial

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

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

Blouberg Municipality takes responsibility for the municipal roads network. The total length of Blouberg road network is approximately 640km, from which 215km is access roads and 425km is internal Streets. The conditions of municipal roads and stormwater

facilities are very poor. Most of the roads are not accessible during rainy days as they become water logged. Roads in settlements next to mountains have been damaged by uncontrolled surface run-off water from the mountains with villages such as Mokwena, Burgerught, Kgatla, Leipzig and Inveraan been badly affected. Ward one settlement also encounter serious challenges of roads and storm water. The Municipality has only managed to surface 35 kilometers of the internal streets from the Municipal Infrastructure Grant that is allocated to the Municipality annually (also utilized for other Infrastructure Projects). There is still a total backlog of approximately 605 km which also includes access roads, translating to 96% of backlog. The Municipality's Technical Services Department has a Roads and Storm Water Unit that deals mainly with the maintenance of municipal roads. The Unit is divided into three (3) clusters that operate from Eldorado, Buffelshoek and Indermark. Each of these clusters has a group of villages that it is responsible for, and with the minimal resources that the Municipality has, it has also distributed them amongst these clusters and in some instances the resources are shared. A list of priority Roads, also serving as a Roads maintenance plan has been compiled for each of the clusters.

### 3.9. CHALLENGES

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

Due to lack of funds, currently there is no Master Plan that is in place, causing poor planning for municipal roads and storm water drainage. Most of the access roads and internal streets are not paved or tarred as the municipality lacks enough funds to implement the project.

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

### 3.10. INTERVENTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

BLOUBERG MUNICIPALITY UPGRADING:GRAVEL TO TAR							
ROUTE PARTICULARS					GROWTH AREAS		
PRIORITY	ROAD NO.	ROADS PARTICULARS	AP-PROXIMATE LENGTH (km)	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	GROWTH POINT	LEVEL OF GROWTH POINT	OTHER DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY SUPPORTED
1	D1589, D3297, D3292	De Vrede via Raditshaba to Eldorado	25	Blouberg	Eldorado	Local	Farming, retail development and administrative
2	D1200, D688, D2657	Dendron via Makgato to N1 (Botlokwa)	35	Molemole, Blouberg	Dendron (Mogwadi)	District	SDR, Agriculture, Tourism
3	D1468	Puraspan to Indermark	10	Blouberg	Avon/Puraspan	Local	Farming, retail development and linkage with Makhado Municipality
4	D 3330, D3474, D3440	Ga Moleele, GaDikgale, GaLetswalo, Raweshi, Pollen, Mons, Swartz to Driekoppies	30	Blouberg	Senwabarwana	Local	Major Link
5	D3275-D3287	Windhoek to Eldorado	38	Blouberg	Eldorado	Local	Farming, administrative and major access
6	D3322	Blouberg health centre via Bahananwa Tribal Office to Buffelshoek	12	Blouberg	Senwabarwana	Local	Major Access

### 3.11. PUBLIC TRANSPORT

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

#### STATUS OF TAXI RANK FACILITIES

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

### 3.12. PUBLIC TRANSPORT CHALLENGES

The challenge with the municipal public transport is that it is only available between 06H00 in the morning and 20H00 leaving most commuters stranded outside these stipulated times. The other main challenge is the bad state of roads that increases the operation and maintenance costs of public transport operators. Lack of formal taxi ranks with all related amenities in some strategic area

such as Avon, Vivo, Buffelshoek, Windhoek and Harris which remains a challenge. Disputes over operating routes occasionally occur resulting in conflicts among taxi associations.

### 3.13. PUBLIC TRANSPORT INTERVENTIONS

The roads and transport forum has been established and all taxi associations operating within Blouberg are members of the forum. Recent conflicts between Letswatla and Bochum Taxi associations have been resolved through the intervention of the municipality, SAPS and the District Taxi Council. The matter of accessibility of public transport outside the 06H00 and 20H00 time periods has been referred to the operators for rectification. The state of poor road conditions has been highlighted to the MEC for Roads and Transport for intervention. A priority list for formalization of taxi ranks will be developed by the municipality and the CDM in collaboration with public transport operators. Taxi and bus shelters have been constructed along major routes such as D1200 (Senwabarwana-Windhoek road), Wegdraai to Eldorado road, Letswatla to Windhoek road and D1598 (Kibi to Schiermoonikoog road)

### 3.14. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

The main offices for traffic management are in Senwabarwana. A new traffic station has been constructed and operationalized at Senwabarwana and the services are rendered from the new traffic station. The municipality has rolled out the traffic management services to Alldays and Eldorado, as part of the decentralization of services. The learners' licenses classes are conducted from both Alldays and Eldorado offices. The Alldays traffic office covers Vivo in Ward 12, ward 17 and 18. The Eldorado office covers both areas of ward 15, 16 and 21. The Alldays traffic office controls traffic to and from Zimbabwe, Musina, Venetia Mine, Botswana, Swaartwater and surrounding villages.

#### STATUS OF TRAFFIC CENTRES

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

### 3.15. TRAFFIC SERVICES CHALLENGES

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

### 3.16. TRAFFIC SERVICES INTERVENTIONS

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

### 3.17. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING OF VEHICLES

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

#### STATUS OF DRIVER-LEARNER TESTING CENTRES

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

### 3.18. LICENSING AND VEHICLE REGISTRATION SERVICE CHALLENGES

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

### 3.19. LICENSING AND VEHICLE REGISTRATION SERVICE INTERVENTIONS

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

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



### 3.20. WASTE MANAGEMENT

#### 3.21. STATUS QUO

The Municipality has developed and adopted an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) in 2008. The plan was revised in the 2013\14 financial year. The plan serves as a roadmap for the management of solid waste for the entire Municipality with R293 towns and nodal points, plus some rural villages, used as starting points since the capacity available cannot cover the entire municipal wide area. Currently the function is rendered in fourteen settlements on a weekly basis while the towns of Alldays and Senwabarwana receive the service on a daily basis. Currently there are two landfill sites in Alldays and Senwabarwana. A waste transfer station at Taaibosch is complete. A waste management team is in place and two waste removal trucks, plus a tractor, have been purchased.

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

WARD	AVAILABLE	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	BACKLOG ITO OF VILLAGES WITHIN THE WARD
1	0		11
2	0		7
3	0		6
4	0		9
5	0		7
6	0		5
7	0		6
8	1 DILAENENG	1021	6
9	0		6
10	1 AVON UP TO DIKGOMO	2979	0
11	0		6
12	2. INDERMARK UP TO DIKGOMONG	2136	0
13	2 (BURGERUGHT AND MOTLANA)	554	5
14	0		7
15	2 (KROMHOEK AND DEVREDE)	3650	0
16	0		5
17	2 (GROOTPAN AND LONGDEN)	1200	6
18	2 (TAAIBOSCH AND ALLDAYS)	2967	0
19	2 ( SENWABARWANA TOWN, DESMOND PARK, EXTENSION 5, WIT-TEN.	4037	0
20	0	0	8
21	0	0	10
22	0	0	5
TOTAL	14	18544 of 41 416 households	109 (24 679 households)

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

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

### 3.22. CHALLENGES

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

The Senwabarwana land fill site is completed and operational and waste is being dumped in the land fill site.

Lack of education on the part of members of the community on waste matters does not help the situation. Lot of littering occurs in the town of Senwabarwana around the CBD mainly because much business activities are taking place there. The Department of Environmental Affairs has trained officials to enforce both by-laws and Environmental Acts around the municipal jurisdictional area which will ease the situation of non-compliance by the regulated community.

### 3.23. INTERVENTIONS

Blouberg Municipality renders the refuse removal service in 14 settlements with the, households serviced standing at **18 544 (45%)**. The backlog is **22 872 (55%)**. Challenges are funding for roll out of the refuse service to all settlements.

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

The Municipality is rolling out the function to a number of settlements with the recruitment of hundred (100) general workers who were employed from the 2011\12 financial year. The number of municipal EPWP participants has increased from 140 to 175 in the 2014\15 financial year and such number will either be sustained or increased in subsequent years.

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

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

### **3.24. WATER PROVISION**

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

### **3.25. STATUS QUO**

Blouberg Municipality serves as a Water Services Provider (WSP) responsible for the function of operations and maintenance for the water infrastructure with a budget allocated from the Water Services Authority (WSA) being the Capricorn District Municipality (CDM). The municipality is dependent on underground water source as there are no dams to assist with the water provisioning.

CDM has established its own Blouberg Satellite Office, which has a manager also working with local municipal staff. The District has, further, seconded its staff to the Blouberg Satellite Office to work on the operations and Maintenance of the water infrastructure, most of who have been transferred from the Department of Water Affairs in the year 2007. The Satellite office has five (5) Maintenance Camps responsible for the maintenance of the five (5) Regional Water Schemes that are in the Blouberg municipal Area. Capricorn District Municipality as the WSA implements water projects on the local municipality's behalf. Currently 72% of the households within the Blouberg municipal area have access to water at the level of RDP standard, with only a backlog of 28%. Other Water projects are to be implemented in the future financial years, as prioritized by CDM but in consultation with the Municipality. Some of these projects will focus on the refurbishment of some of the old Infrastructure currently hindering good supply of water to communities. The main sources of water are boreholes, which are not completely sustainable as some even dry out over time. Most of the equipment for the boreholes has now aged and therefore break easily. The aquifers are affected when boreholes are over-pumped and not given a chance to rest.

Where there are water challenges and breakdowns, water is supplied with water tankers. The water quality in the municipality has not attained blue drop status.

The district should strive for the attainment of the status.

### **3.26. PROVISION OF FREE BASIC WATER**

The municipality, together with the district municipality, provides free basic water and free water to its households in the form of supply of free diesel and payment of electricity bills to ESKOM for the supply of electricity connections to boreholes. The challenge is in areas where there is no infrastructure or where there are service breakdowns that the free basic service is not adequately rendered but as contingency measure water tinkering is used.

### **3.27. CHALLENGES**

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

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

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

### 3.28. INTERVENTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 3.29. SANITATION

#### 3.30. STATUS QUO

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

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

#### 3.31. CHALLENGES

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

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

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

#### 3.32. INTERVENTIONS

The district municipality has increased the sanitation budget for 2015\16 financial years. The Municipality has resolved to prioritize the service for the areas with high water table such as Ga – Mamadi (Taai-bosch), Eldorado, Innes and Slaaphoek, as well as fast developing areas such as Witten. Furthermore, provision has been planned for new settlements such as Tolwe whose general plan is to be approved by the office of the Surveyor-General. There is also provision from the Department of Human Settlements for rural areas VIP toilets. A major challenge is the growing settlements that put huge demand of the service.

There has been an intervention from the Department of Human Settlements to assist the Municipality with the eradication of sanitation backlog by initiating a Rural Household Sanitation program me,

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

## 4. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

### 4.1 STATUS QUO

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

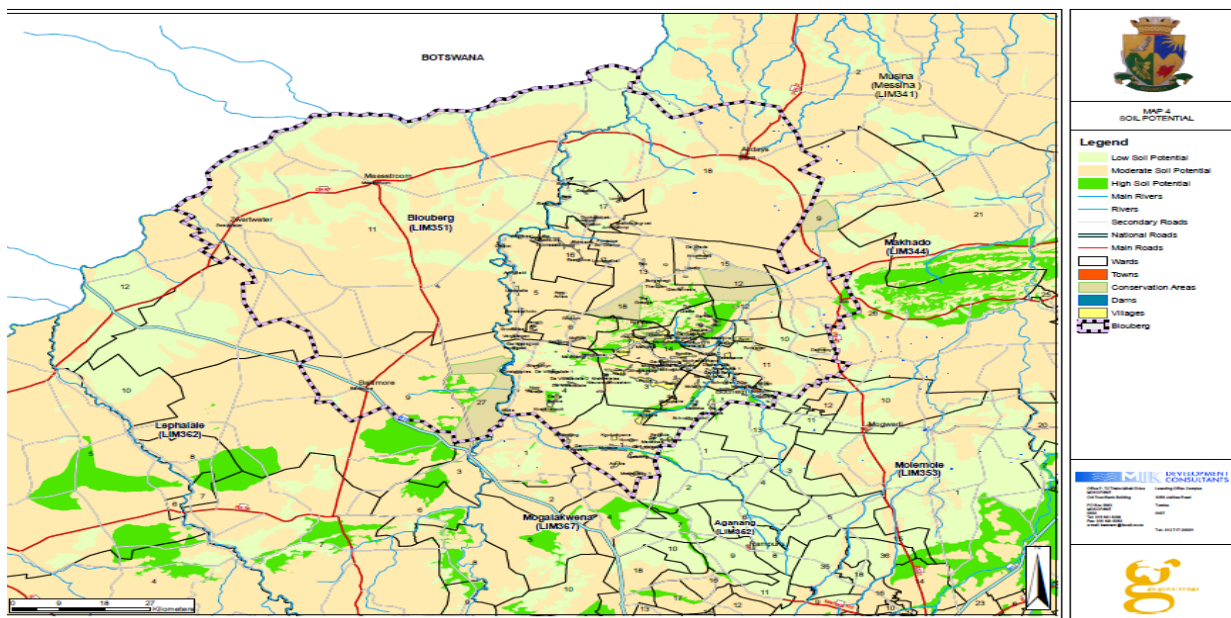
Gemarke (Bo Birwa) and Tlhonasedimong.

#### 4.1.1 SOIL AND GEOLOGY

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

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

#### 4.1.2 SOIL POTENTIAL



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

#### Alien Plant and Animals

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

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

- Deforestation-

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

- Land degradation

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

- Overgrazing and drought

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

- Illegal poaching of wild animals

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

#### 4.3. INTERVENTIONS

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

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



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

## **5. SOCIAL ANALYSIS**

### **5.1 HEALTH SERVICES**

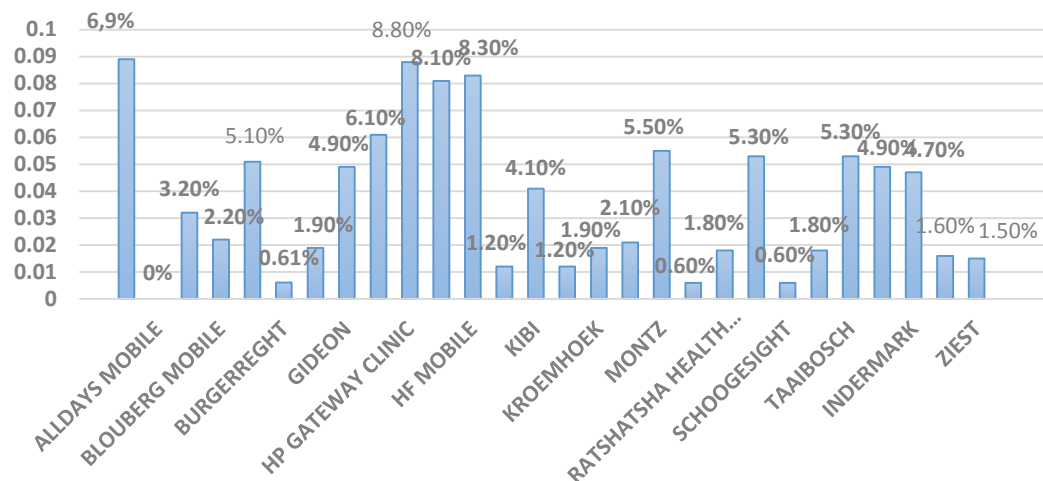
#### **5.1.1 STATUS QUO**

There are 25 clinics, with inclusion of Rosenkrantz and Ngwanallela clinics from former Aganang Local Municipality, two health centres and one hospital. Of the 25 clinics 22 not a single clinic operates for 24 hours. There is high number of people with chronic diseases in the municipality and the HIV/AIDS infection rate is also average. For the quarter ending December 2015 all the clinics including Helen Franz hospital the total number that tested positive was 577 with the highest number recorded by Helen Franz hospital and Alldays clinic having 44 followed by Seakamela clinic with 53.

The lowest number recorded was Alldays mobile with zero followed by Sadu and Goedetrou with 02. There are 42 drop in centres in the Municipality with most of them not funded. The administration of the ARV drugs is now done in all the health facilities. Helen Franz is the only hospital in the municipality while Ratšhaatšhaa and Blouberg are health centres. There is a backlog of about seven clinics and one hospital in the municipality as there are some wards with no clinic.

### 5.1.2 HIV INFECTION STATUS.

#### HIV PREVALENCE RATE IN PERCENTAGE OCT-MAR 2017



### 5.1.3 NORMS AND STANDARD

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

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

### 5.2.4 CHALLENGES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **5.2.3 INTERVENTIONS**

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

Burgerugh and Schoongezicht clinics have been upgraded by the Department of Health while a new clinic is planned for construction at Puraspan.

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

## **5.2 HOUSING**

### **5.2.1 STATUS QUO**

Since 2000 there has been an allocation of over 6000 low cost housing units to communities of Blouberg with Alldays and Senwabarwana being the biggest beneficiaries of such housing development programmes. The municipality, together with CoGHSTA, implemented the first inclusionary housing project in Senwabarwana in 2009\10. There is still a backlog of over 2000 housing units and the provision of social housing units, as well as community rental units in areas such as Senwabarwana and Alldays. Blouberg has a housing chapter in place. The department allocated 600 housing units for the 2016/2017 financial year and allocation was done in all the 22 wards. There is still a challenge of incomplete RDP structures in some wards. For the financial year under review Tolwe was allocated only 50 housing units and they are under construction.

### **5.2.2 CHALLENGES**

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

Another challenge for the provision of housing units is the lack of strategically located land in areas such as Alldays, plus delays in the finalisation of environmental authorization processes. There are still pockets of incomplete housing units in some wards.

### 5.2.3 INTERVENTIONS

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

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

## 5.3 EDUCATION

### 5.3.1 STATUS QUO

There are 186 primaries and 84 secondary schools in the Blouberg area. The circuit offices are six and currently the district office which is under construction in Senwabarwana has been abandoned by the contractor and the department is doing nothing about the matter. There is one institution of higher learning which is the Senwabarwana campus of the Capricorn FET College. The detailed condition of the schools is in ward analysis. There is shortage of Maths and Science educators in the schools within the municipality. Some learners are walking more than five kilometres to schools while in some cases learners have been granted scholar transport and bicycles

There are only 5ave makeshift pre-schools structures. There are a total of 131 registered ECD centers of which 45 are standard structures and there is a backlog of 83 centers

### 5.3.2. LEARNERS ENROLMENT

### 5.3.3. EDUCATION LEVEL

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

### 5.3.4. NORMS AND STANDARDS

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

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

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

Every learner has access to minimum set of textbooks.

### 5.3.5. PRESCHOOLS

WARD	AVAILABLE	BACKLOG
1	2	9
2	2	5
3	2	4
4	4	4
5	4	4
6	4	2
7	1	5
8	1	6
9	1	5
10	1	1
11	0	6
12	0	2

13	3	4
14	2	5
15	2	0
16	2	3
17	3	6
18	2	0
19	3	0
20	4	4
21	3	5
22	2	3
TOTAL	43	75

### 5.3.6. CHALLENGES

The major challenge is the distance travelled by the learners to and fro the schools in the area, as well as the conditions of school infrastructure as most of the schools were constructed by communities during the apartheid era. There is also a shortage of Maths and Science educators. There are storm damaged schools in the municipality and some have been fixed while others are not.

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

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

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

### 5.3.7 INTERVENTIONS

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

new structures at Montz secondary and Matthews Phosa secondary school in Senwabarwana is almost complete.

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

The following are interventions for bettering provision of education:

Building of additional classrooms and new schools

Training of educators in content and methodology.

Conducting of winter enrichment classes

Registration of the unregistered ECDs

Provision of scholar transport and nutrition programme

Provision of mobile classrooms

## **5.4 SAFETY AND SECURITY**

### **5.4.1 STATUS QUO**

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

There is a backlog of four police stations in the municipality as people still travel long distances to access services from the stations.

### **5.4.2 CHALLENGES**

The main challenge with regard to the provision of the service is the poor road conditions which make it difficult for most residents to access the service. The functionality of Community Policing Forums is also a challenge. Prevalent crimes include theft and assault. The inefficiency of the police officers to deal with cases reported leaves much to be desired.

The turnaround time in attending to cases reported also leaves much to be desired. Some police stations Malebogo always complain about staffing and lack of resources.

#### 5.4.3 INTERVENTIONS

Currently the National Department of Safety and Security has approved the construction of a new police station at Laanglagte and to upgrade the Tolwe police station. New park homes for victims of crime are planned for at Eldorado (Malebogo Police Station). Regular crime awareness campaigns are being conducted by local police stations. There is a need for the establishment of a satellite police station at

Kromhoek and the municipality will approach the Department of Safety, Security and Liaison to effect such. The development of the municipal Community Safety Strategy will help identify other areas that need crime prevention interventions. Plans of a mobile police station in Kromhoek are under way and it will assist in the crime prevention in the area.

Another form of intervention is the provision of high mast lights to increase visibility at night and currently areas such as Senwabarwana, Letswatla, Inveraan and Taaibosch are going to have implementation of such projects.

#### 5.5 PUBLIC AMENITIES

##### 5.5.1 STATUS QUO

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

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

WARD	AVAILABLE	BACKLOG
1	0	1
2	0	1
3	0	1
4	1 BEN SERAKI complete	1
5	0	1
6	0	1
7	0	1
8	0	1
9	0	1
10	0	1



11	0	1
12	0	1
13	0	1
14	1. Old Ben Seraki sports complex	1
15	0	1
16	1 STANDARD SPORTS FACILITY	0
17	0	1
18	1. Sports complex and swimming pool available Alldays through Basil Read investment	0
19	0 (SENWABARWANA RECREATIONAL PARK)	1
20	0	1
21	0	1
22	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>WARD</b>	<b>AVAILABLE</b>	<b>BLOCK</b>
1	1 (Harries wish operational)	0
2	0	1
3	0	1
4	0	1
5	1 (Laanglaagte operational)	0
6	1	0
7	0	1
8	0	1
9	1 (Inveraan operational)	0
10	0	1
11	1	0
12	1	0
13	0	1
14	0	1
15	1	0
16	1	0
17	1	0
18	1	0
19	2 (institution-linked)	0
20	0	1
21	0	1
22	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>

### **5.5.2 CHALLENGES**

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

### **5.5.3 INTERVENTIONS**

The municipality, together with SAFA and private partners, construct and upgrades sports and recreational facilities annually. SAFA has to construct an artificial soccer facility as part of its 2010 legacy projects. With regard to community halls the municipality has moved way from normal standard halls and build multi-purpose centres. There are plans to construct the state of the art sports facility in Senwabarwana to move along with the growth of the town. The municipal plant and equipment shall always grade sports ground when they maintain and grade roads in those areas.

## **6. KPA 4, GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

### **STATUS QUO ANALYSIS**

#### **BACKGROUND ON COUNCIL AND ITS COMMITTEES**

In terms of governance the Municipality comprises of 41 elected public representatives of which 21 are ward councillors while the remaining 20 are proportional representatives' councillors. Council, the highest decision making body of the municipality, has established committees to help with the smooth running of council specific business. The primary committee of council is the Executive Committee which is chaired by the Mayor and consists of all chairpersons of portfolio committees. Six portfolio committees are in place, namely, Infrastructure Development; Economic Development and Planning; Budget and Treasury; Community Services; Special Focus; Corporate Services. Over and above these committees there are section 79 committees which report directly to council and such committees include, Ethics and Disciplinary Committee; Local Geographical Names Committee; Petitions and Public Participation Committee; and Municipal Publics Account Committee.

#### **6.1 STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONS AND TRADITIONAL LEADERS**

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

ing and evaluation of municipal programmes the five traditional authorities play a key role. Other structures that play a key role are the taxi associations, traditional healers associations and farmers' unions

## **6.2 SPECIAL FOCUS MATTERS**

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

## **6.3 WARD COMMITTEE SYSTEM**

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

## **6.4 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS**

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

## **6.5 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY**

There is Communications Division in place and Communication Strategy was developed and approved by Council. The Division is headed by Communications Manager. There is public participation policy championed by the Speaker's Office. The municipality has established a website and a Face book page to interact with the cyberspace community.

## **6.6 AUDIT COMMITTEE AND RISK COMMITTEE**

The Audit Committee is in place and the unit is supported by the Manager: Internal Audit and an officer to assist the manager. The Audit Committee meets quarterly and submits reports to council. The Manager serves as the secretariat for the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee also serves as the Performance Audit Committee and it assists with the performance audit.

The Risk Management committee is in place and comprises of senior managers and is chaired by an external person. The committee sits on a quarterly.

## **6.7 IDP AND PMS**

The IDP Division is in place and is responsible for the compilation of the document and the facilitation of IDP meetings. The same Division is responsible for performance management in the Municipality. The IDP document is compiled in house and approved annually on time. The PMS Policy and Framework are in place and quarterly institutional performance reviews are conducted. The individual performance assessments are conducted quarterly up to the levels of unit managers. The unit provide the technical support during the assessments. For the 2012/2013 financial year the municipality's IDP was rated as medium in terms of the assessments conducted annually by the province. From the 2013\14 financial years to date the Blouberg IDP assessments have been sustained at a **HIGH** rating.

## **6.8 BY-LAWS**

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

## **6.9 COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

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

## **6.10 RISK MANAGEMENT AND ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY**

The Strategy has been developed and approved by Council. It was developed to curb eminent and future risks that could occur in the Municipality. The risk register has been compiled with all sorts of risks being identified. The Internal Auditor is the custodian of the strategy. The risk officer has been appointed to take care of risk in the institution.

## **6.11 OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE\MUNICIPAL PUBLICS ACCOUNT COMMITTEE**

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

### **6.12.1 STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIP**

## **6.12 CHALLENGES**

The major challenge is with regard to the non-attendance of meetings by some traditional leaders. The farmers are not paying for services such as assessment rates as they always contest some policies and tariffs. The other challenge is with regard to the demarcation of sites illegally by traditional leaders.

### **6.12.2 INTERVENTIONS**

The meetings between the mayor and traditional leaders are scheduled to be held quarterly and they are reimbursed for the kilometres travelled to the meetings. There is catering for every sitting and the meetings are held at the neutral places to avoid conflicts. In case of the misunderstandings bilateral are done with the affected parties.

### **6.12.3. SPECIAL FOCUS CHALLENGES**

There is a challenge of budgetary constraints in the division. The inability to provide the focus groups with transport renders the formations dysfunctional. Lack of proper support is a deterrent for the committees to operate adequately.

### **6.12.4 INTERVENTIONS**

The budget for the special focus unit has been increased and there is also funding committed for the transport of the committee members. The committees have been relaunched from the wards level.

### **6.12.5 WARD COMMITTEE SYSTEM CHALLENGES**

The major challenge is with regard to the acceptability of other ward committee members by their communities. Some ward committees are not reporting to the various meetings and the relationship with the indunas are not sound. The other challenge is with regard to the resignation and the time to fill the position taking too long.

### **6.12.6. INTERVENTIONS**

The office of the Speaker takes only 30 days to facilitate the filling of the position after having received the notice about the resignation. The ward committees are compelled submit programmes and attendance registers for the meetings where they have reported to the ward councillor

### **6.12.6. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS CHALLENGES**

Not all the 22 wards have been covered with the dedicated community development workers. Some CDWs have to travel long distances to carry out their duties. Other CDWs have been assigned two wards. The far areas like farms are not serviced because they are not accessible.

#### **6.12.7 INTERVENTIONS**

The submission was done with CoGHSTA to appoint additional CDWs for the outstanding wards. Other racial groups should also be considered for the appointment to reflect on the demographics of the municipality.

#### **6.12.8. COMMUNICATION STRATEGY CHALLENGES**

The area that is not fully covered is the corporate branding. Most of the good work done is not covered. There is a challenge of budgetary constraints for the programmes. The older generation is not IT literate and there is a challenge with the municipal website.

#### **6.12.9. INTERVENTIONS**

The website manager has been appointed to deal with website management. The position for the IT manager has been filled. The budget for the IT has been increased.

## 7. KPA3, ECONOMIC ANALYSIS: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

### 7.1 STATUS QUO

The table below depicts the employment status of the population in the municipality.

#### EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY GENDER

STATUS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
EMPLOYED	8584	7255	15839
UNEMPLOYED	3903	6328	10231
DISCOURAGED WORK SEEKER	1922	3276	5198
NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	23127	32627	55754

### 7.2. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The Municipality has an approved Local Economic Development Strategy (LED Strategy or Strategy) in place. The Strategy was revised in the financial year 2011\12 and due to the capacity of the Municipality at that time an external service provider was appointed to develop such Strategy for the Municipality. The development of the Strategy was done with the maximum participation of all role players within the Municipality and there were a series of public participation sessions to interrogate, input and inform the Strategy.

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

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

#### **Agriculture**

There is abundant land which is mainly used for agricultural development. The area consists of two economies in the farming sector - the established and commercial white farming community and the less established and subsistence black farming community. The Strategy identifies even game farming as

one of the pillars of the agricultural sector especially the one practiced in areas around Alldays and the surrounding farms.

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

### **Livestock and game farming**

Blouberg municipality has been identified as the suitable for livestock farming particularly the Nguni and Bonsmara breed. The area is known for its sweet veld and mixed grass which is good for cattle farming. There is a lot of game that is found in the area although prospects of extermination through poaching are a big possibility. There is a new threat in the increase in the alien plant and animals in the municipality. There are initiatives from the department of agriculture to combat the alien plant in the areas of Kgatla and My-darling,

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

### **Crop and vegetable farming**

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

### **Tourism**

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



### **Retail and SMME development**

The Strategy recognizes the need for job creation through SMMEs and retails as pillars of growing the economy and job creation. The Strategy notes the fact that local retail sector has not been doing well in sustaining itself and recommends that the Municipality be proactive in coordinating the retail and business sector and further come up with ways of supporting their sustainability. The Strategy identifies nodal points such as Eldorado, Alldays and Senwabarwana as areas where major retail should be encouraged. Three retail centres have been established in Senwabarwana and there is also massive retail expansion in the town. A state of the art retail centre is currently under construction in Alldays while Eldorado retail development is under the processes of surveying and environmental studies, as well as finalization of land disposal and acquisition processes

### **Mining**

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

### **7.3. JOB CREATION INITIATIVES**

Economic development, job creation and partnerships is the number one priority for the municipality and these was demonstrated with the following sectors contributing to jobs created. Soutpan Solar project contributed to the large number of jobs. It contributed 617 jobs, CWP contributed 1337, Provincial EPWP contributed 592, Municipal EPWP contributed 170 and Capricorn District EPWP contributed 50 jobs. The municipality's capital projects contributed 103 jobs.

### **7.4. PARTNERSHIPS**

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

### **7.5 ECONOMIC CHALLENGES**

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

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

## **7.6 ECONOMIC INTERVENTIONS**

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

### **VISION**

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

### **MISSION**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **8. KPA 5: FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY**

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

### **8.1 STATUS QUO**

Blouberg Municipality has the Budget and Treasury Department with four Divisions available to manage and render the finance service. The Divisions are Income, Expenditure, Supply Chain and Budget. Sources of revenue for the Municipality are external (grants and subsidies from the national and district spheres of government) and internal (own revenue sources). Key external sources include equitable share, municipal infrastructure grant, integrated electrification grant, and financial management grant. Key internal sources of revenue include property rates, development fund, electricity charges, traffic collections and sale of sites. A detailed reflection of the ratio of external and internal allocation is reflected in the attached budget which is an annexure to this IDP. For the 2016\17 financial year the grant allocation amounts to **R214 050 000.00**, while own revenue amounted to **R62 245 612,80** out of a total revenue of **R276 295 612,80**. The total expenditure is **R312 397 744.28** which leaves a budget deficit of **R36 102 131,48**. However, the deficit is on a non-cash item.

The Auditor-General, in the 2014/2015 financial year issued a qualified audit opinion unlike in the prior year where the municipality obtained the Unqualified audit opinion on the affairs of Blouberg Municipality with areas of concern being Asset Management, Property, plant and equipment, Revenue management, supply chain management, IT and record keeping. The challenge of a suspense account that has been giving the municipality a disclaimer opinion has been dealt with. The municipality issues out bills to its residents in Alldays and Senwabarwana on a monthly basis and the billing system used is Venus.

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

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

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

To give effect to sound financial management the municipality has developed and adopted the following policies in line with the provisions of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act:

- **Tariffs policy**

The policy was developed in terms of section 74 of the Municipal Systems Act. It prescribes procedures and processes for calculating tariffs and their implementation thereof.

- **Indigent support policy**

The policy aims at bringing relief to indigent households through the provision of free basic services by both the municipality and other service delivery agents. The policy annually sets a threshold on the combined amount that families qualify for in order to access free basic services. Annually a determination of two old age grants is used as a baseline.

- **Credit control and debt management policy**

The policy sets out processes and procedures for credit and debt collection, as well as mechanisms for ensuring municipal customers pay for the services consumed.

- **Budget policy**

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

- **Banking and Investment policy**

This policy was compiled in accordance with the Municipal Investment Regulations and ensures that cash resources are managed in the most efficient and effective manner. It ensures that excess cash is invested to generate revenue for the municipality.

- **Cash management policy**

The policy regulates the management of cash flow

- **Supply chain management policy**

The policy is developed to give effect to the Preferential Procurement and Policy Frameworks Act and the MFMA by promoting fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective procurement of goods and services, as well as disposal thereof.

- **Property rates policy and by-law**

This policy and by-law are developed and implemented to give effect to the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act by ensuring the municipality levy rates and taxes on rateable properties and the regulation of rebates and discounts thereof.

- **Payroll policy**

This policy provides guidelines and restrictions with regard to the compensation of employees

- **Funding and Reserves policy**

This policy makes provision for ways of dealing with funding as well as allocating reserves for usage of excess funds.

### **8.3 INTERVENTIONS**

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

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

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

- Staffing and capacitating the Municipality senior management, senior councilors and staff in the Budget and Treasury Department by enrolling them for the Certificate Programme in Financial Management with the Universities of Witwatersrand and Northwest.

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

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

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

There is also a need to review the 3\5 financial year plan which will articulate and implement the sustainability of the municipal finances.

The municipality has developed an action plan to deal with issues raised by the office of the Auditor-General especially on property, plant and equipment, assets management, ways to deal with unauthorized, irregular and fruitless expenditure, as well as dealing with IT and PMS matters. This has resulted in an improved audit opinion from a qualified opinion to an unqualified opinion on the 2013\14 AFS and audit of performance. The following year the municipality regressed in terms of the audit opinion wherein the QUALIFIED audit opinion was obtained.

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

## **9. KPA 6, MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

### **9.1. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURES**

The Council has five full time councillors and six portfolio committees headed by members of the Executive Committee. There are five departments headed by the section 56 managers. The organisational structure is in place and it is being reviewed annually with the IDP and Budget. There is a clear alignment of the organisational structure, municipal powers and functions referred to supra) and the IDP. All the key positions in the structure are filled save for the Municipal Manager and Economic Development and Planning positions.

The Municipality has a staff complement of 232 employees and the vacancy rate as at the adoption of the IDP\Budget in May was sitting at 17employees.The non-filling of vacancies was occasioned by a moratorium on the filling of posts due to the disestablishment of Aganang Local Municipality.

### **SENIOR MANAGEMENT POSITIONS**

All the senior management positions except for the municipal manager and senior manager Economic Development and Planning are filled.

All the senior managers' positions are filled and they have also signed the performance contracts and assessments are conducted on quarterly basis. The position of the Municipal Manager and Director Economic Development Planning are vacant and it has since been advertised.

### **9.2. EMPLOYMENT EQUITY MATTERS**

The municipality has an employment equity plan in place. While the status of the municipality indicates a male dominated administration strides have been made to address gender parity. At the top management there is one female director and three male directors. There is a huge challenge on the recruitment and employment of people with disabilities and the plan is to embark on targeted recruitment of such hence a database of people with disabilities has been compiled by the Special Focus Office. The advertisements do not attract whites and other racial groups as they do not apply for positions. The target for the EEP in the previous financial year was to recruit at least six female middle managers and two whites in terms of the organizational structure.

### **9.3. SKILLS PROFILE AND GAPS**

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

### **9.4. HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS AND POLICIES**

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

#### 9.5. DECENTRALIZATION OF MUNICIPAL SERVICES

The municipality has its head office in Senwabarwana, but has further decentralized its services to five satellite offices, viz, Alldays, Eldorado, Harriswich, Inveraan and Tolwe. The sixth satellite office has been established at Langlaage and has been opened. There are also plans to establish the 7<sup>th</sup> satellite office to cater areas around Ward 21 & 22. The traffic services have also been decentralised to the Alldays and Eldorado satellite offices with only learner's services offered.

#### 9.6. SWOT ANALYSIS

The strategic plan of any organization can be developed once the proper environmental analysis has been conducted. **SWOT** analysis has been identified as one of the strategic tools for environmental analysis. The analysis focuses on the internal environment by determining the Strengths and Weakness within the organization. When analyzing the external environment, the focus should be on identifying **Opportunities** and **Threats** facing the organization. The following **SWOT** analyses were identified after consultation with the role players as **STRONG** and **Weak** points and are illustrated in the table below:

STRENGTHS (INTERNAL)	WEAKNESSES (INTERNAL)
Public participation	Infrastructure maintenance
Internal capacity	Revenue collection
Effective council structures	Grant dependent
Electricity infrastructure	By-law enforcement
Alignment of SDBIP and IDP	Compliance with SCM
Credibility of the IDP	Staff turnover
Improved Audit opinion	
OPPORTUNITIES(EXTERNAL)	THREATS (EXTERNAL)
Good relationship with traditional leaders	Unavailability of land for development
Tourism Opportunities	Unlicensed landfill sites
Municipality hosts one of six kings in the province	Land claims



100% complete electricity infrastructure	Lack of surface water
Partnerships (mining houses and other NGOs)	Drought
Strategic location	Housing backlog
Mining opportunities	Health facilities backlog
Glen Alpine dam as a source of potable water	High poverty level
	High diesel engines theft rate

#### 10. MUNICIPAL PRIORITIES

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

## **CHAPTER 3: STRATEGIES PHASE**

### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

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

### **3.2. MUNICIPALITY' VISION**

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

### **3.3. MUNICIPALITY' MISSION**

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

### **3.4. MUNICIPALITYS MOTTO**

Kodumela moepa thutse (Persevere)

### **3.5. MUNICIPALITYS BROAD OBJECTIVES**

The municipality's strategies seek to address the following objectives:

- To deliver basic services to communities in a sustainable manner in a quest to create a better life for all
- To create an environment for local economic growth and job creation, focusing on the competitive advantages of the municipality

- To mobilize the broadest section of the community behind the municipality's endeavors to develop them with other government departments, public institutions, private sector, NGOs and CBOs as the municipality's critical partners.

## MUNICIPAL OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

The Municipality has developed and identified municipal objectives and strategies to address challenges identified in the analysis phase of the

### KPA 1: SPATIAL PLANNING AND RATIONALE

	STRATEGIC ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
1	Access to land and housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide different housing typologies to 10 000 households by 2020</li> <li>• To demarcate sites where there is a need</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acquisition of strategically located land with the assistance of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, the National Housing Agency and CoGHSTA</li> <li>• Development and implementation of a Land Use Management plan.</li> <li>• Development and implementation of master plans to guide the growth of settlements starting with growth points and corridors of development</li> <li>• Formalization of existing settlements</li> <li>• Implementation of tenure upgrading programmes to ensure security of tenure for residents</li> <li>• Development and maintenance of good relations with traditional authorities</li> <li>• Engaging CoGHSTA on the provision of quality low cost houses as well as rental housing for the gap market</li> <li>• Radical shift away from Apartheid style of segregated development according to class to the implementation of integrated human settlements along the breaking new ground policy</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and demarcation of land for residential, business, agriculture and industrial purposes especially in areas of strategic importance</li> <li>• Building the planning capacity of the municipal personnel</li> </ul>
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## KPA 2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

	STRATEGIC ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
1	Access to clean water	To provide clean drinking water to all villages according to RDP standards by the end of 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long term strategy is to move away from reliance on underground water to reliance on surface water using the Glen Alpine and Blouberg (Masetheku) dams as major sources of water</li> <li>• The District, as the WSA, must engage DWA and Water Users Association of the Glen Alpine dam and the Mogalakwena River to change the use of water from commercial agricultural use to domestic use</li> <li>• The local municipality, together with the district, must review and implement the Water Services Development Plan which will also guide on the maintenance and upgrading of water assets to cover for the growth of settlements especially growth points and corridors of development.</li> <li>• Develop systems to detect water leakages in communities</li> <li>• Rehabilitation and maintenance of existing boreholes and water infrastructure</li> <li>• Improvement of cost recovery strategy to curb wastage of water</li> <li>• Identification of illegal connections and curbing them</li> </ul>

			<p>especially those affecting the rising main</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of a Free Basic Water strategy</li> <li>• User paying for higher level of services</li> <li>• The usage of term contractors to avoid water services interruptions</li> <li>• Resuscitation and training of water committees in communities</li> <li>• Embark on awareness campaigns on water saving techniques among community members</li> <li>• To curb or reduce theft of diesel engine pumps there should be a change to electric water pumps and installation of tracking devices such as micro-chips</li> <li>• Engage the Municipal Demarcation Board and CDM to grant powers and functions of water and sanitation to Blouberg Municipality.</li> </ul>
2	Access to sanitation	<p>To provide each household with a VIP toilet according to National sanitation policy standards by 2020</p> <p>To have awareness programmes in place focusing on health and hygiene related to sanitation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of sanitation facilities that adhere to policy standards with the priority targeting areas where the underground water table is closer to the surface</li> <li>• Enter into partnership with NGOs to fast track the provision of the service</li> <li>• Provision of Free Basic Sanitation to indigent households</li> <li>• User paying for higher level of services</li> </ul>
3	Access to energy services	<p>To ensure minimal energy consumption by users as per the national energy reduction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using own electricity license to electrify extensions in villages that have grown over the years since their electrification.</li> <li>• Soliciting ESKOM for the provision of electricity to extensions to reduce backlogs in areas of ESKOM supply</li> </ul>

		strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Having a fully functional local energy forum</li> <li>• Exploration of alternative sources of energy (non-grid)</li> <li>• Development and implementation of an energy master plan</li> <li>• Provision of Free Basic Electricity to indigent households</li> <li>• Embark on energy saving campaigns to reduce unnecessary energy consumption</li> </ul>
4	Access to storm water	<p>To tar additional 150 km of roads and re – gravel 500 km of access roads by the end of 2020</p> <p>To maintain internal streets and access roads on a continuous basis</p> <p>To ensure access to storm water facilities by all communities</p> <p>To construct low water bridges</p> <p>To build bus stop shelters and taxi ranks in strategic locations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement of Roads Agency-Limpopo on the tarring of roads especially the ones linking to nodes of economic activities</li> <li>• Engagement of the Department of Public Works and Roads for a grading programme and adherence to such</li> <li>• Sustaining and beefing up the municipal roads unit and capacity building to the three clusters established</li> <li>• Partnership with the local mining houses (De Beers and Coal of Africa) to help in funding and implementing some of the programmes on building new roads and maintaining existing ones.</li> <li>• Embark on programmes of upgrading some internal streets with the provision of storm water drainage facilities</li> <li>• Coordination of roads development and maintenance</li> <li>• Development of Integrated Roads and Transport master plan developments</li> <li>• Sustaining the local roads and transport forum</li> </ul>

5	Public transport	<p>To ensure all settlements have access to affordable and sustainable public transport by 2022</p> <p>To ensure availability of infrastructure to support public transport</p> <p>To build capacity to the transport industry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage public transport operators to extend areas of coverage as well as hours of operation</li> <li>• Embark on campaigns that promote the use of public transport development specially to reduce global warming</li> <li>• Construction of new taxi ranks and upgrading of informal taxi ranks</li> <li>• Construction of taxis and bus shelters along major roads</li> <li>• Capacity building to the taxi industry e.g. on business management, safety awareness, customer care etc.</li> <li>• Provide road surfacing with paving blocks.</li> </ul>
6	Waste management	<p>To provide and improve waste management and refuse removal to 100% of the population by 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and implementation of an integrated waste management plan</li> <li>• Provision of onsite storage systems</li> <li>• Establishment and operation of compliant/licensed landfill sites and transfer stations</li> <li>• Provision of regular waste collection</li> <li>• Purchase and maintenance of additional waste bins, waste compactor and waste plant.</li> <li>• Provision of environmental awareness of the detrimental effects of waste.</li> <li>• Enlisting the services of contract general workers to rollout the function</li> <li>• Integrating the CWP and EPWP and the use of municipal staff into the waste programme</li> </ul>

6	Access to educational facilities	<p>To ensure that all learners have access to education by 2018.</p> <p>Standard ECD facilities- 85% BY 2030</p> <p>Establish and support learner ship programmes through SETAs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building additional classrooms in areas with few classrooms</li> <li>• Identification of inaccessible educational facilities</li> <li>• Engagement of the departments of education and public works to provide the necessary infrastructure</li> <li>• Fostering partnerships to achieve the objective</li> <li>• Provision of learner with bicycles and scholar transport</li> <li>• Building of new schools</li> <li>• Promotion of ABET projects</li> <li>• Construction of early childhood educational facilities to all settlements with a minimum of five facilities constructed per year.</li> </ul>
6	Access to health	<p>To ensure that all residents in the municipal area have access to primary health care facilities within 5km walking distance by 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination of the establishment of and increasing clinics and mobile centres in the area</li> <li>• Lobbying the Department of Health to upgrade old clinics such as Schoongezicht and build new ones in areas outside the norm</li> <li>• Upgrading Ratšhaatšhaa and Blouberg health centers to be fully-fledged hospitals</li> <li>• Provision of mobile health facilities</li> <li>• Establishment of a programme of volunteerism</li> </ul>
7	Access to communication	<p>To give 80% of the population access to posts and telecommunication by 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building of new post offices</li> <li>• Establishment of telecentres</li> <li>• Facilitating the increase in cellular network coverage by partnering with major cellular operators to provide such</li> </ul>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting and encouraging the establishment of Thusing Service Centres (MPCC)</li> <li>• Supporting and facilitating the establishment of a community radio station</li> <li>• Establishing a local publication and newsletters</li> </ul>
8	Emergency services	To provide 100% of the population with access to emergency services by 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a disaster management plan</li> <li>• Building emergency stations</li> </ul>
09	Sports and recreation	To ensure and improve access to recreation and sporting facilities to 90% of the population by the end 2018  To promote the effective use and maintenance of sports facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encouraging people to participate in sporting activities</li> <li>• Construction of multipurpose sports complex</li> <li>• Renovation and upgrading existing sports grounds</li> <li>• Diversification of sporting codes</li> <li>• Encouraging coaching clinics and sporting competitions</li> </ul>
10	Environment	To provide a sound environmental conservation and management plan.  To have a well-coordinated environmental strategy by 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adoption of Integrated Environmental Management principles for all development projects</li> <li>• Development and conducting environmental awareness campaigns</li> <li>• Exploration and promotion of alternative energy sources which are not harmful to the environment.</li> <li>• Ensuring compliance with environmental laws, especially NEMA.</li> </ul>
11	HIV-AIDS	To reduce and prevent the infection of HIV-AIDS related deaths by 2030  To establish pro-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Co-coordinating and supporting municipality – based AIDS awareness in conjunction with the Department of Health and Social Development</li> <li>• Developing HIV-AIDS support programmes</li> </ul>

	grammes to deal with the effects of HIV-AIDS, especially for AIDS orphans  To encourage home based care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partnering with the private sector to deal with the scourge of HIV.</li> </ul>
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### KPA 3: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

	STRATEGIC AREA	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
1	Local Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote job creation in the municipality by 6% annually</li> <li>To create and promote LED initiatives in the SMME sector</li> <li>To broaden the skills base of the communities</li> <li>To acquire strategically located land for economic development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reviewing current LED strategy and subsequent implementation through partnership</li> <li>Planning and coordinating LED activities</li> <li>Supporting entrepreneurial development</li> <li>Supporting and promoting local procurement</li> <li>Implementation of local empowerment strategies that include joint venturing in the implementation of projects</li> <li>Skills development and capacity building programmes for locals.</li> <li>Engage the Capricorn FET College to ensure the curriculum offers market-related programmes</li> <li>Develop a database of unemployed graduates and prioritize re-skilling where needed</li> <li>Engage the SETAs to assist on skills development programmes for community members</li> <li>Lobby for the establishment of additional institutions of higher learning</li> <li>Supporting and promoting lab our intensive methods in community based infrastructure projects.</li> <li>Together with the provincial and national government there is a need to embark on programmes such as Community Work Programme and Expanded Public Works Programme to create a safety job net for local communities</li> <li>Place marketing and investor attraction (development of place marketing brochures and video</li> </ul>

			<p>and placing such on the municipal website)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of strategically located land and acquisition thereof</li> <li>• Provision of preferential tariffs on rates and taxes to help in the expansion and retention of business, farms and industries</li> <li>• Provision of supporting infrastructure such as roads networks, energy supply and water and sanitation supply to aid business development</li> </ul>
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#### KPA 4, GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

	STRATEGIC AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
1.	Good governance and public participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance total community participation</li> <li>• Ensure the attainment of a clean audit in line with Operation clean target of 2016</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustain good community participation practice as contained in the communication strategy</li> <li>• Develop and implement action plan to address all issues raised by the Auditor—General</li> <li>• Capacitate and strengthen the MPAC</li> <li>• Establish and capacitate the risk unit and risk committee</li> <li>• Sustain the functionality of the internal audit committee</li> <li>• Establish an internal pre-audit committee</li> </ul>
2.	General planning (long term planning)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure forward long term planning in line with the national government vision 2030</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipality to develop a growth and development strategy (Blouberg Vision 2030)</li> <li>• Cluster development along nodes and corridors of development</li> <li>• Quantify all backlogs and develop a priority list for all such backlogs as reflected in the tables below</li> </ul>

## KPA 5, FINANCIAL VIABILITY

	STRATEGIC AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
1	Financial sustainability	<p>Enhance sound financial management and viability.</p> <p>Increase municipal revenue base by 80% by 2021</p> <p>Recover all outstanding debts by end of 2017\18 financial year</p> <p>Proper billing system that exempt indigents households</p> <p>Improve assets management capacity of the municipality</p> <p>Ensure that the municipality complies with mSCOA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a financial plan</li> <li>• Development and improvement of financial management policies in line with the Municipal Finance Management Act</li> <li>• Reduction of operational expenditure by cutting down on unnecessary costs</li> <li>• Update the valuation roll through the compilation of supplementary rolls so that revenue out of rates and taxes can be augmented</li> <li>• Employment of knowledgeable personnel</li> <li>• Capacity building to all municipal staff and councilors on financial management</li> <li>• Update the indigent register from time to time</li> <li>• Beefing up cost recovery measures including the usage of debt collectors and cutting off services of defaulting customers</li> <li>• Cost recovery awareness campaigns</li> <li>• Procuring or upgrading of financial system and ensure all municipal customers are on the billing system.</li> <li>• Provide bills to all customers timeously on a monthly basis and ensure a dedicated customer care Centre is in place to deal with customers complaints on bills.</li> <li>• Sustain the current pilot project of field cashiers</li> <li>• Update the asset register</li> <li>• Embark on a process of unbundling of municipal assets</li> <li>• Provision of investment for excess money so as to generate additional income for the municipality</li> <li>• Ensure the municipality is mSCOA compliant by establishing committees to drive the process, as well as the preparation of all infrastructure to enable compliance</li> </ul>

## KPA 6, MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

	STRATEGIC AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
1.	Municipal transformation and organizational development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To review the organogram to align with the municipal powers and functions</li> <li>• To comply with the policy of staff retention of skilled personnel by 2020 and the sustenance of such retention thereafter</li> <li>• To address skills gaps</li> <li>• To address the plight of special focus groups such as youth, women, children and the elderly</li> <li>• To decentralize municipal services to communities for them to access such within reduced distances</li> <li>• To promote employment equity in the work place to reflect the representation of women, youth, people living with disability and other racial groups within the demographics of the Municipality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of the organogram to align with powers and functions, especially with regard to services decentralized to satellite offices and service points</li> <li>• Development and implementation of the staff retention policy</li> <li>• Development and implementation of a credible WSDP specially to attend to training and development in priority areas such as Finance, Engineering, Auditing and Town planning</li> <li>• Beefing up the special focus unit to have personnel responsible for children and the elderly while sustaining and strengthening the existing youth and disability desk.</li> <li>• Sustain existing satellite offices and establish new ones</li> <li>• Assess the level of equity at the work place and identify sectors that need to be addressed in terms of equity targets, especially for the representatively of Whites and Indians</li> </ul>

## HAPTER 4: PROJECTS PHASE

### 4.1. INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC SERVICES

SDG	<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b> <b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b> <b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Infrastructure and Basis Services														
Strategic objective		To connect and provide sustainable energy to all households by 2020													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
IBS 01	Electrification of extensions	Appointment of consultant and contractor for connection of households to electricity	Capital	Kgatla Ext (25), The-Grange Ext (25),	50 households connected electricity grid and energised	656 households	907 households	625 households				MIG	BLM	Yes	Technical Services

SDG	<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b> <b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b> <b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Infrastructure and Basis Services														
Strategic objective		To connect and provide sustainable energy to all households by 2020													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
		grid													
IBS 02	Electrification of extensions	Appointment of consultant and contractor for connection of households to electricity grid	Capital	Mochemi Ext (21), Mam-pote Ext (30),	51 households connected electricity grid and energised							MIG	BLM	Yes	Technical Services
IBS 03	Electrification of extensions	Appointment of consultant and contractor for	Capital	Eusoringa Ext (57), Makgari	115 households connected electricity grid and ener-							MIG	BLM	Yes	Technical Services

SDG	<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b> <b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b> <b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Infrastructure and Basis Services														
Strategic objective		To connect and provide sustainable energy to all households by 2020													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
		connection of households to electricity grid		Ext (58),	gised										
IBS 04	Electrification of extensions	Appointment of consultant and contractor for connection of households to electricity grid	Capital	Witten Ext 6 (300), Genoa Ext (20), Mokhurumela Ext (40)	360 households connected electricity grid and energised							MIG	BLM	Yes	Technical Services



SDG	<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b> <b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b> <b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Infrastructure and Basis Services														
Strategic objective		To connect and provide sustainable energy to all households by 2020													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
IBS 05	Electrification of extensions	Appointment of consultant and contractor for connection of households to electricity grid	Capital	Old-long-signe (50), Lekgwara (30)	80 households connected electricity grid and energized							MIG	BLM	Yes	Technical Services
IBS 06	Electrification of extensions	Appointment of consultant and contractor for	Capital	Raweshi (22), Cracouw (40), Ealy-	102 households connected electricity grid and ener-							MIG	BLM	Yes	Technical Services

SDG	<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b> <b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b> <b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Infrastructure and Basis Services														
Strategic objective		To connect and provide sustainable energy to all households by 2020													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
		connection of households to electricity grid		dawn (40),	gized										
IBS 07	Electrification of extensions	Appointment of consultant and contractor for connection of households to electricity grid	Capital	Kgokonyane (30), Mitonduff (60)	90 households connected electricity grid and energized							MIG	BLM	Yes	Technical Services

SDG	<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b> <b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b> <b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Infrastructure and Basis Services														
Strategic objective		To connect and provide sustainable energy to all households by 2020													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
IBS 08	Electrification of extensions	Appointment of consultant and contractor for connection of households to electricity grid	Capital	Thorpe (35), Mibank (6), Mngalo (4), Witen Ext7 (315), Arie (3), Sias (3), Allays (20).	382 households connected electricity grid and energized	0		0				MIG	BLM	Yes	Technical Services

SDG	<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b> <b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b> <b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Infrastructure and Basis Services														
Strategic objective		To connect and provide sustainable energy to all households by 2020													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
IBS 09	Electrification of extensions	Appointment of consultant and contractor for connection of households to electricity grid	Capital	Silvermne (35), Innes (15)	50 households connected electricity grid and energized							MIG	BLM	Yes	Technical Services
IBS 10	Electrification of extensions	Appointment of consultant and contractor for	Capital	Nailana (20), Venna (15), Mose-	400 households connected electricity grid and ener-							MIG	BLM	Yes	Technical Services

SDG	<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b> <b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b> <b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Infrastructure and Basis Services														
Strategic objective		To connect and provide sustainable energy to all households by 2020													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
		connection of households to electricity grid		leng (15), Simpson (50), Grootpan (50), Witten Ext 8 (300)	gized										
IBS 11	Electrification of extensions	Appointment of consultant and contractor for	Capital	Depsloot (40), Motadi (20)	60 households connected electricity grid and ener-							MIG	BLM	Yes	Technical Services

SDG	<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b> <b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b> <b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Infrastructure and Basis Services														
Strategic objective		To connect and provide sustainable energy to all households by 2020													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
		connection of households to electricity grid			gized										
IBS 12	Electrification of extensions	Appointment of consultant and contractor for connection of households to electricity grid	Capital	Gedion (30), Byswater (35).	65 households connected electricity grid and energized							MIG	BLM	Yes	Technical Services

SDG	<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b> <b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b> <b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Infrastructure and Basis Services														
Strategic objective		To connect and provide sustainable energy to all households by 2020													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
IBS 13	Maintenance of electrical assets	Renewal of lifespan of electrical assets	Capital	Mosehleng		Routine maintenance of electrical assets	Routine maintenance of electrical assets	Routine maintenance of electrical assets	R	R	R	MIG	BLM	No	Technical Services
IBS 14	Maintenance of electrical assets	Renewal of lifespan of electrical assets	Capital	Di-epsloot	Functional electrical assets	Routine maintenance of electrical	Routine maintenance of electrical	Routine maintenance of electrical	R	R	R	MIG	BLM	No	Technical Services

SDG	<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b> <b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b> <b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Infrastructure and Basis Services														
Strategic objective		To connect and provide sustainable energy to all households by 2020													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
						assets	assets	assets							
IBS 15	Maintenance of electrical assets	Renewal of lifespan of electrical assets	Capital	Nor-mandy	Functional electrical assets	Routine maintenance of electrical assets	Routine maintenance of electrical assets	Routine maintenance of electrical assets	R 100,000	R 106,000	R 112,360	MIG	BLM	No	Technical Services
IBS 16	Maintenance of electrical	Renewal of lifespan of electrical assets	Capital	Aurora	Functional electrical assets	Routine maintenance of	Routine maintenance of	Routine maintenance of	R 100,	R 106,	R 112,	MIG	BLM	No	Technical Services



SDG	<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Infrastructure and Basis Services														
Strategic objective		To connect and provide sustainable energy to all households by 2020													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
	assets					electrical assets	electrical assets	electrical assets	000	000	360				
IBS 17	Maintenance of electrical assets	Renewal of lifespan of electrical assets	Capital	Alldays	# electrical replaced and maintained	# electrical replaced and maintained	# electrical replaced and maintained	# electrical replaced and maintained	100,000	106,000	112,360	MIG	BLM	No	Technical Services
IBS 18	Purchase	Acquisition of transformer from	Capital	BLM	# transformer purchased	# trans-	# trans-	# trans-	R	R	R	Own Revenue	BLM	No	Technical Services

SDG	<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b> <b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b> <b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Infrastructure and Basis Services														
Strategic objective		To connect and provide sustainable energy to all households by 2020													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
	of Transformers	suppliers				former purchased	former purchased	former purchased	750,000	787,500	826,875				

**ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAMES BY ESKOM AND BLOUBERG MUNICIPALITY**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Implementing Agent</b>
Electrification of Extensions	Gemarke (53), Windhoek (74), Baltimore (26), Mafateng (23), Manaka/Sewale (15), The Glade (25), Prospect (25), Pink-Sebotse 25, Slaaphoek (58), Ga-Rammutla (15), Pickum (40), Werden (15), Ditatsu (300), Burgeregth (46), Mashamaite (5), Kwarung (23), Mmotlana (12), Bull-Bull (34), Mashalane (09), Juniorsloop (50), Tibunyana (06), Schoerleng (14), Lesfontein (16), Ga-Letswalo (04), Brana (19), Mokumuru (100) and uitkyk 1,2 &3 (14), Mmakaepaya (90), Terevision (4), Tolwe (200), Mokwena/Glenfiners (80).	2017/18	ESKOM
Electrification of extensions	Raweshi (22), Cracouw (40), Earlydawn (40), Kgokonyane (30), Miltonduff (60), Thorpe (35), Milbank (60), Mongalo (40), Witten Ext 7 (315), Arrie (35), Sias (30), Alldays (200).	2018/19	BLOUBERG MUNICIPALITY
Electrification of extensions	Silvermine (35), Innes (15), Nailana (20), Vienna (15), Mosehleng (15), Simpson (50), Grootpan (50), Witten Ext 8 (300), Diepsloot (40), Motadi (20), Gedion (30), Byswater (35).	2019/20	BLOUBERG MUNICIPALITY

SDG	<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b> <b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b> <b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Infrastructure and Basis Services														
Strategic objective		Improvement of road infrastructure and Storm water management													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
IBS 19	Senwabarwana Internal street and Storm water P7&P8 (Multi-year)	Upgrading of gravel streets to tar and storm water management	Capital	Senwabarwana	# of kilometers tarred	# of kilometers tarred	# of kilometers tarred	0	R 13,335,500	R 14,000,000	R 0	MIG	BLM	Yes	Technical Services

SDG	<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b> <b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b> <b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Infrastructure and Basis Services														
Strategic objective		Improvement of road infrastructure and Storm water management													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
IBS 20	Avon Internal street and Storm water P3	Upgrading of gravel streets to tar and storm water management	Capital	Avon	# of kilometers tarred	# of kilometers tarred	0	0	R 6 50 0 00 0.00	0	0	MIG	BLM	Yes	Technical Services
IBS 21	Indermark Internal Street and Storm water P4	Upgrading of gravel streets to tar and storm water management	Capital	Indermark	# of kilometers tarred	# of kilometers tarred	0	0	R 6,50 0,00 0	0	0	MIG	BLM	Yes	Technical Services

SDG	<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b> <b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b> <b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Infrastructure and Basis Services														
Strategic objective		Improvement of road infrastructure and Storm water management													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
IBS 22	Senwabarwana Sports complex phase 2	Upgrading of sports facility	Capital	Senwabarwana	Construction of phase 2 & 3 completed	Construction of phase 2	Construction of phase 3	0	R 6,000,000	R 7,000,000	0	MIG	BLM	Yes	Technical Services
IBS 23	Kromhoek Internal street	Upgrading of gravel streets to tar and storm water manage-	Capital	Kromhoek	# of kilometers tarred	# of kilometers tarred	# of kilometers tarred	0	R 700000	0	0	MIG	BLM	Yes	Technical Services

SDG	<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>														
	<b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>														
	<b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Infrastructure and Basis Services														
Strategic objective		Improvement of road infrastructure and Storm water management													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
	and Storm water P3	ment													
IBS 24	Maintenance of Senwabarwana internal Streets	Routine maintenance	Capital	Senwabarwana Internal Street	General maintenance and patching of potholes	# routine maintenance work done	# routine maintenance work done	# routine maintenance work done	R 400,000	R 424,000	R 449,440	Own Revenue	BLM	No	Technical Services
IBS 25	Maintenance of Alldays internal Streets	Routine maintenance	Capital	Alldays Internal Street	General maintenance and patching of potholes	# routine maintenance work done	# routine maintenance work done	# routine maintenance work done	R 500,000	R 530,000	R 561,800	Own Revenue	BLM	No	Technical Services

SDG	<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>														
	<b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>														
	<b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Infrastructure and Basis Services														
Strategic objective		Improvement of road infrastructure and Storm water management													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
IBS 26	Maintenance of Taai-bosch internal Streets	Routine maintenance	Capital	Taai-bosch Internal Street and storm water	General maintenance and patching of potholes	# routine maintenance work done	# routine maintenance work done	# routine maintenance work done	R 300,000	R 318,000	R 337,080	Own Revenue	BLM	No	Technical Services
IBS 27	Maintenance of In-	Routine maintenance	Capital	Inder-mark Inter-	General maintenance and patching	# routine maintenance	# routine maintenance	# routine maintenance	R 100,	R 106,	R 112,	Own Revenue	BLM	No	Technical Services



SDG	<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b> <b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b> <b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Infrastructure and Basis Services														
Strategic objective		Improvement of road infrastructure and Storm water management													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
	dermark internal Streets			nal Street and Storm water	of potholes	nance work done	nance work done	nance work done	000	000	360				
IBS 27	Maintenance of Devrede internal Streets	Routine maintenance	Capital	Devrede Internal Street and Storm water	General maintenance and patching of potholes	# routine maintenance work done	# routine maintenance work done	# routine maintenance work done	R 100,000	R 106,000	R 112,360	Own Revenue	BLM	No	Technical Services
IBS 28	Maintenance of Pura-	Routine maintenance	Capital	Pura-span	General maintenance and patching	# routine maintenance	# routine maintenance	# routine maintenance	R	R	R	Own Revenue	BLM	No	Technical Services

SDG	<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>														
	<b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>														
	<b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Infrastructure and Basis Services														
Strategic objective		Improvement of road infrastructure and Storm water management													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
	span internal Streets			Internal street and Storm water	of potholes	nance work done	nance work done	nance work done	100,000	106,000	112,360				
IBS 29	Maintenance of Witten internal Streets	Routine maintenance	Capital	Witten Internal Street and Storm water	General maintenance and patching of potholes	# routine maintenance work done	# routine maintenance work done	# routine maintenance work done	R 100,000	R 106,000	R 112,360	Own Revenue	BLM	No	Technical Services

SDG	<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b> <b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b> <b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Infrastructure and Basis Services														
Strategic objective		Improvement of road infrastructure and stormwater management													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
IBS 30	Ben Seraki Sports Complex	Construction of multi-purpose facility	Capital	Ben Seraki Sports Complex	One sports complex facility constructed and handed over	Construction sports complex facility	0	0	R 4,500,000	0	0	MIG	BLM	Yes	Technical Services
IBS 31	Mokhurumela crèche	Appointment of contractor for Construction of Creche	Capital	Mokhurumela crèche	Crèche constructed and handed over	Construction of crèche	0	0	R2 000 000	0	0	MIG	BLM	No	Technical Services
IBS 32	Puraspan	Appointment of contractor for Con-	Capital	Puraspan	Crèche constructed and handed over	Construction of crèche	0	0	R2 000	0	0	MIG	BLM	No	Technical Services

SDG	<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b> <b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b> <b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Infrastructure and Basis Services														
Strategic objective		Improvement of road infrastructure and stormwater management													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
		struction of Creche							000						
IBS 33	Mamehlabe	Appointment of contractor for Construction of Crèche	Capital	Mamehlabe	Crèche constructed and handed over	0	Construction of creche	0	R2 000 000	0	0	MIG	BLM	No	Technical Services
IBS 34	Inveraan crèche	Appointment of contractor for Construction of Crèche	Capital	Mamehlabe	Crèche constructed and handed over	0	Inveraan of crèche	0	R2 000 000	0	0	OWN	BLM	No	Technical Services
IBS 35	Council Chamber	Appointment of contractor for Construction of	Capital	Senwabarwana	Council Chamber constructed and completed	0	Council Chamber con-	0	0	R 12 000 000	R 0	MIG	BLM	No	Technical Services

SDG	<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b> <b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b> <b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Infrastructure and Basis Services														
Strategic objective		Improvement of road infrastructure and stormwater management													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
		Council Chamber					structured and handed over								
IBS 36	Thaalane crèche	Appointment of contractor for Construction of Creche	Capital	Thaalane	Crèche constructed and handed over	0	0	Construction of creche	0	0	R 2 000 000	MIG	BLM	No	Technical Services
IBS 37	Mokhurumela creche	Appointment of contractor for Construction of Creche	Capital	Mokhurumela	Crèche constructed and handed over	0	0	Construction of creche	0	0	R 2 000 000	MIG	BLM	No	Technical Services
IBS 38	Lemonside/G	Appointment of	Capital	Lekgwara	Creche constructed and	0	0	Construction-	0	0	R 2	MIG	BLM	No	

SDG	<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b> <b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b> <b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Infrastructure and Basis Services														
Strategic objective		Improvement of road infrastructure and stormwater management													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
	a Lekgwara creche	contractor for Construction of Creche			handed over			tion of creche			000 000				

#### 4.2. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SDG	<b>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b> <b>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b> <b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b> <b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b> <b>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</b> <b>Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>											
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>											
KPA	Local Economic Development											

Strategic objective		Promotion and Support of Local Economic Development Initiatives													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
LED 01	Poverty alleviation and LED	Identification of LED projects	operational	BLM	# of LED projects assistance financially	# of LED projects assistance financially	# of LED projects assistance financially	# of LED projects assistance financially	R 1,700,000	R 1,785,000	R 1,874,250	Own Revenue	BLM	No	EDP
LED 02	Capacity building for SMMEs	Identification of training needs and coordination capacity building sessions	operational	BLM	# capacity building workshop coordinated	# capacity building workshop coordinated	# capacity building workshop coordinated	# capacity building workshop coordinated	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Revenue	BLM	no	EDP

SDG	<b>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b> <b>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b> <b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b> <b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b> <b>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</b> <b>Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Local Economic Development														
Strategic objective		Promotion and Support of Local Economic Development Initiatives													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
LED 03	Blouberg Growth and Development Strategy  BLOUBERG	Appointment of service provider for the development of the strategy	Operational	BLM	Growth and development developed and approved	Growth and development developed and approved	Growth and development developed and approved	Growth and development developed and approved	R 600,000	R 630,000	R 661,500	Own Revenue	BLM	No	EDP



SDG	<b>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b> <b>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b> <b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b> <b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b> <b>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</b> <b>Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Local Economic Development														
Strategic objective		Promotion and Support of Local Economic Development Initiatives													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
	VISION 2030					proved	proved	proved							
LED 04	Hawkers stalls and hawkers management	Regular inspections	operational	BLM	Routine support and monitoring of hawkers	Routine support and monitoring of hawk-	Routine support and monitoring of hawk-	Routine support and monitoring of	OPE X	OPE X	OPE X	Own Revenue	BLM	No	EDP

SDG	<b>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b> <b>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b> <b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b> <b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b> <b>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</b> <b>Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Local Economic Development														
Strategic objective		Promotion and Support of Local Economic Development Initiatives													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
						ers	ers	hawker							
LED 05	Tourism development	Ccordination of investment in tourist potential areas	operational	BLM	Operational tourist facilities	Res-cucitation tourism activities	Res-cucitation tourism activities	Res-cucitation tourism activities	R 1,00 0,00 0	R 1,05 0,00 0	R 1,10 2,50 0	Own Revenue	BLM	No	EDP

SDG	<b>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b> <b>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b> <b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b> <b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b> <b>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</b> <b>Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Local Economic Development														
Strategic objective		Promotion and Support of Local Economic Development Initiatives													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
LED 06	Functionality of the Blouberg Business Forum	Re-establishment of business forum and coordination of forum meetings	Operational	BLM	Functional business forum and that hold regular forum meeting	# business forum meetings held	# business forum meetings held	# business forum meetings held	OPE X	OPE X	OPE X	Own Revenue	BLM	No	EDP

### 4.3. SPATIAL PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT

SDG	<b>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b> <b>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b> <b>Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Spatial Planning and Environment														
Strategic objective	Ensure proper spatial planning and environmental management														
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
SPE 01	Street Naming	Identification and naming of streets	operational	BLM	# of streets named	# of streets named	# of streets named	# of streets named	R 200,000	R 220,000	R 241,000	Own Revenue	BLM	No	EDP

SDG	<b>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b> <b>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b> <b>Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Spatial Planning and Environment														
Strategic objective	Ensure proper spatial planning and environmental management														
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
SPE 02	Review of Land Use Management(LUMS)	Appointment of service provider for the review of LUMS	operational	BLM	Reviewed LUMS	Review of Municipal LUMS	0	0	R 500,000	R 525,000	R 551,250	Equitable Shares	BLM	No	EDP
SPE 03	Alldays Land Fill site	Construction of land-fill site	Capital	Alldays	Phase 2 of landfill site constructed	-	Construction of phase 2	0	0	R 5 000 000.00	0	MIG	BLM	No	Technical Services

SDG	<b>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>														
	<b>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b>														
	<b>Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</b>														
NDP	<b>Expansion of the economy &amp; making growth inclusive</b>														
KPA	Spatial Planning and Environment														
Strategic objective	Ensure proper spatial planning and environmental management														
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
SPE 04	Gazette of SPLUMA By-laws	Coordination of the process	operational	BLM	Gazetted SPLUMA By-law	SPLUMA By-law gazette	0	0	R 250,000	R 262,500	R 275,625	Transitional Grant	BLM	No	EDP
SPE 05	Review of SDF	Appointment of service provider for the review of SDF	operational	BLM	Reviewed SDF	Review of SDF	0	0	R 500,000	R 525,000	R 551,250	Equitable shares	BLM	No	EDP

#### 4.4. GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

SDG	<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>														
	<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>														
NDP	<b>Active engagement of citizens in their own development</b>														
KPA	Good Governance and Public Participation														
Strategic objective		Promote good governance and public participation													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
GGD 01	Auditing	Coordination of external Audit process	Operational	BLM	External Audit process completed	Coordination external Audit pro-	Coordination external Audit	Coordination external Audit	R 3 539 337	R 3 751 697	R 3 976 799	Equitable shares	BLM	No	B&T

SDG	<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>														
	<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>														
NDP	<b>Active engagement of citizens in their own development</b>														
KPA	Good Governance and Public Participation														
Strategic objective		Promote good governance and public participation													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
						cess	process	process							
GGD 02	Audit & Risk Committee Allowances	Coordination of Risk and Audit Committee meetings	Operational	BLM	# Risk & Audit Steering Committee meetings held	04 Risk and Audit Committee	04 Risk and Audit Committee	04 Risk and Audit Committee	R 192,000	R 201,600	R 211,680	Equitable shares	BLM	No	MM/Mayor' Office



SDG	<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>														
	<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>														
NDP	<b>Active engagement of citizens in their own development</b>														
KPA	Good Governance and Public Participation														
Strategic objective		Promote good governance and public participation													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
GGD 03	Community Participation	Coordination of Public Participation activities	Operational	BLM	# of Community Participation programmes coordinated	Coordination of Community participation programmes	Coordination of Community participation programmes	Coordination of Community participation programmes	R 800,000	R 848,000	R 898,880	Equitable shares	BLM	No	MMM ayor' Office
GGD 04	IDP review	Coordination of IDP Review processes	Operational	BLM	# of IDP review sessions	# of IDP review	# of IDP review	# of IDP review				Equitable shares	BLM	No	MMM ayor'

SDG	<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>														
	<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>														
NDP	<b>Active engagement of citizens in their own development</b>														
KPA	Good Governance and Public Participation														
Strategic objective		Promote good governance and public participation													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
					coordinated	sessions coordinated	sessions coordinated	sessions coordinated							Office
GGD 05	News-letter	Development and publication of newsletter	Operational	BLM	# of news-letter produced per quarter	# of news-letter produced per quarter	# of news-letter produced per quarter	# of news-letter produced per quarter	R 96,53 2	R 102,3 24	R 108,4 63	Equitable shares	BLM	No	Corporate Services

SDG	<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>														
	<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>														
NDP	<b>Active engagement of citizens in their own development</b>														
KPA	Good Governance and Public Participation														
Strategic objective		Promote good governance and public participation													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
GGD 06	Advertisements	Advertisement of Municipal activities	Operational	BLM	# of advertisement made on print or electronic media	# of advertisement made on print or electronic media	# of advertisement made on print or electronic media	# of advertisement made on print or electronic media	R 337 080	R 357 305	R 378 743	Equitable shares	BLM	No	Corporate Services
GGD 07	Out of Pockets Expenses for ward committees	Payment of stipends for Ward Committees	Operational	BLM	# Ward Committee members receiving	# Ward Committee members receiving	# Ward Committee members receiving	# Ward Committee members receiving	R 3,560,957	R 3,774,614	R 4,001,091	Equitable shares	BLM	No	MM/Mayor' Office

SDG	<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>															
	<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>															
NDP	<b>Active engagement of citizens in their own development</b>															
KPA	Good Governance and Public Participation															
Strategic objective		Promote good governance and public participation														
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department	
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20					
					monthly stipend	ing monthly stipend	ing monthly stipend	ing monthly stipend								
GGD 08	MPAC Programme	Coordination of MPAC programmes	Operational	BLM	# of MPAC programmes coordinated				R 149,473	R 158,441	R 167,948	Equitable shares	BLM	No	MM/Mayor' Office	
GGD 09	Mayors Bursary Fund	Advertisement and selection of recipients	Operational	BLM	# of students awarded bur-				R 742,000	R 786,5	R 833,7	Equitable shares	BLM	No	MM/Mayor' Office	

SDG	<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>														
	<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>														
NDP	<b>Active engagement of citizens in their own development</b>														
KPA	Good Governance and Public Participation														
Strategic objective		Promote good governance and public participation													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
					saries					20	11				
GGD 10	Anti-Fraud And Corruption	Coordination of campaigns	Operational	BLM	# of anti-fraud campaigns conducted				OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	Equitable shares	BLM	No	MMM ayor' Office
GGD 11	Arts & Culture (Community Services and EDP)		Operational	BLM								Equitable shares	BLM	No	MMM ayor' Office

SDG	<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>														
	<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>														
NDP	<b>Active engagement of citizens in their own development</b>														
KPA	Good Governance and Public Participation														
Strategic objective		Promote good governance and public participation													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
GGD 12	Council Support	Coordination Council activities	operational	BLM					OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	Equitable shares	BLM	No	MMM ayor' Office
GGD 13	Public Participation		operational	BLM								Equitable shares	BLM	No	MMM ayor' Office
GGD 14	Security Management	Appointment and payment of Physical Security service provider	Operational	BLM					R 12,00 0,000	R 12,72 0,000	R 13,48 3,200	Equitable shares	BLM	No	MMM ayor' Office
GGD 15	Communication	Messaging, notices,	Operational	BLM	Constant				OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	Equitable shares	BLM	No	Corpo-

SDG	<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>														
	<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>														
NDP	<b>Active engagement of citizens in their own development</b>														
KPA	Good Governance and Public Participation														
Strategic objective		Promote good governance and public participation													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
	tion management	flyers			communication with stakeholders										rate Services
GGD 16	SDBIP	Development and reporting	Operational	BLM	Approved SDBIP	Approved SDBIP	Approved SDBIP	Approved SDBIP	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	Equitable shares	BLM	No	MM/Mayor' Office
GGD 17	Annual performance report (APR)	Development of the APR	Operational	BLM	Timeous approval of APR	Approved APR	Approved APR	Approved APR	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	Equitable shares	BLM	No	MM/Mayor' Office

SDG	<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>														
	<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>														
NDP	<b>Active engagement of citizens in their own development</b>														
KPA	Good Governance and Public Participation														
Strategic objective		Promote good governance and public participation													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
GGD 18	Annual report	Compilation of annual report and public consultation	Operational	BLM	Approved Annual report	Development and adoption of AR	Approved AR	Approved AR	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	Equitable shares	BLM	No	MM/Mayor' Office
GGD 19	IDP Process Plan	Development and adoption of the process plan	Operational	BLM	Approved IDP/Budget process plan	Development and adoption of process	Development and adoption of pro-	Development and adoption of pro-	R 705,000	R 747,300	R 792,138	Equitable shares	BLM	No	MM/Mayor' Office



SDG	<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>														
	<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>														
NDP	<b>Active engagement of citizens in their own development</b>														
KPA	Good Governance and Public Participation														
Strategic objective		Promote good governance and public participation													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
						plan	cess plan	cess plan							
GGD 20	Review of finance policies and strategies	Conduct review session on policies	Operational	BLM	Reviewed policies	Review of policies and strategies						Equitable shares	BLM	No	MM/Mayor' Office
GGD 21	Performance Management	Performance assessments, performance re-	Operational	BLM	Implementation of municipal per-	Quarterly performance	Quarterly performance	Quarterly performance	R 13,000	R 150,000	R 20,000	Equitable shares	BLM	No	MM/Mayor' Office

SDG	<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>														
	<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>														
NDP	<b>Active engagement of citizens in their own development</b>														
KPA	Good Governance and Public Participation														
Strategic objective		Promote good governance and public participation													
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
	System	ports			for- mance man- age- ment system	re- views and reports	mance re- views and reports	mance re- views and reports							



SDG	<b>Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.</b>														
	<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>														
NDP	<b>Building of key capabilities (human, physical &amp; Institutional)</b>														
KPA	Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development														
Strategic objective															
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
TOD 01	Mayors Bursary Fund		Operational	BLM					R 742,000	R 786,520	R 833,711	Equitable shares	BLM	No	MM/Mayor's Office
TOD 02	Support for Special Focus		Operational	BLM					R 900 000	R 920 000	R 1 000 000	Equitable shares	BLM	No	MM/Mayor's Office
TOD 03	Sports Coordination		Operational	BLM								Equitable shares	BLM	No	

TOD 04	Sports Development for Employees		Operational	BLM					R 786,520	R 833,711	R 883,734	Equitable shares	BLM	No	MM/Mayor' Office
TOD 05	IT Software and Licensing		Capital						R 650,000	R 689,000	R 730,340	Equitable shares	BLM	No	
TOD 06	Rental of Office Equipment		Operational	BLM					R 954,000	R 1,011,240	R 1,071,914	Equitable shares	BLM	No	
TOD 07	Purchase of furniture		Capital									Equitable shares	BLM	No	
TOD 08	Employee Wellness		Operational	BLM					R 150,000	R 159,000	R 168,500	Equitable shares	BLM	No	

										00	40				
TOD 09	Office IT equipment		Capital									Equitable shares	BLM	No	
TOD 10	IT Backup Systems		capital									Equitable shares	BLM	No	
TOD 11	Vehicle Purchase (incl grader)		capital									Equitable shares	BLM	No	
TOD 12	Purchase of Computers		capital									Equitable shares	BLM	No	
TOD 13	System improvement		Capital									Equitable shares	BLM	No	
TOD 14	Disaster Backup System											Equitable shares	BLM	No	
TOD 15	Tree Planting and		operational									Equitable shares	BLM	No	

	Beauti- fication														
TOD 16	Coordi- nation of the Disaster Man- age- ment Plan		Opera- tional	BLM								Equitable shares	BLM	No	
TOD 17	Insur- ance		Opera- tional	BLM					R 901,0 00	R 955,0 60	R 1,012, 364	Equitable shares	BLM	No	
TOD 18	Risk Costs		Opera- tional	BLM					R 70,00 0	R 74,20 0	R 78,65 2	Equitable shares	BLM	No	
TOD 19	Security man- age- ment		Opera- tional	BLM					R 12,00 0,000	R 12,72 0,000	R 13,48 3,200	Equitable shares	BLM	No	

TOD 20	Licensing and registration of vehicles Management		Operational	BLM					OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	Equitable shares	BLM	No	
TOD 21	Traffic Management		Operational	BLM					OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	Equitable shares	BLM	No	
TOD 22	Pound management		Operational	BLM					OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	Equitable shares	BLM	No	
TOD 23	Public Safety		Operational	BLM								Equitable shares	BLM	No	
TOD 24	Occupational Health and safety		Operational	BLM					OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	Equitable shares	BLM	No	
TOD 25	Employment Equity		Operational	BLM					OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	Equitable shares	BLM	No	
TOD 26	Labor relations		Operational	BLM				OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	Equitable shares	BLM	No	



			tional												
TOD 27	Decentralization of municipal services		Operational	BLM					OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	Equitable shares	BLM	No	
TOD 28	Performance Management System Implementation		Operational	BLM								Equitable shares	BLM	No	
TOD 29	Institutional Management meetings		Operational	BLM								Equitable shares	BLM	No	
TOD 30	Institutional		Operational	BLM					OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	Equitable shares	BLM	No	

	Man- age- ment meet- ings		tional												
TOD 31	Local Inter- gov- ernmen- tal Rela- tions		Opera- tional	BLM					OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	Equitable shares	BLM	No	
TOD 32	Profes- sional fess/Leg al		Opera- tional	BLM					R 3,609, 936	R 3,826, 532	R 4,056, 124	Equitable shares	BLM	No	MM/M ayor' Office
TOD 33	Publish- ing		Opera- tional	BLM					R 223,5 54	R 236,9 67	R 251,1 85	Equitable shares	BLM	No	MM/M ayor' Office

#### 4.5. MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

#### 4.6. FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT

SDG	<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>														
NDP	<b>Building a capable and developmental state</b>														
KPA	Financial Viability and Management														
Strategic objective	Promote and strengthen financial viability and management														
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
FVM 01	Support of Financial Viability and Management structures/for	Improvement of financial systems	operational	BLM	Improved financial systems	Improvement of financial systems	Improvement of financial systems	Improvement of financial systems	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	Equitable shares	BLM	No	B&T

SDG	<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>														
NDP	<b>Building a capable and developmental state</b>														
KPA	Financial Viability and Management														
Strategic objective	Promote and strengthen financial viability and management														
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
	ums														
FVM 02	Financial Planning		Operational	BLM					OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	Equitable shares	BLM	No	B&T
FVM 03	Revenue Enhancement strategy.		Operational	BLM					OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	Equitable shares	BLM	No	B&T
FVM 04	Revenue Management		Operational	BLM					OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	Equitable shares	BLM	No	B&T

SDG	<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>														
NDP	<b>Building a capable and developmental state</b>														
KPA	Financial Viability and Management														
Strategic objective	Promote and strengthen financial viability and management														
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
FVM 05	Expenditure Management		Operational	BLM					OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	Equitable shares	BLM	No	B&T
FVM 06	Assets and Inventory Management		Operational	BLM								Equitable shares	BLM	No	B&T
FVM 07	Budget Preparation		Operational	BLM					OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	Equitable shares	BLM	No	B&T
FVM 08	SCM – Demand Man-		Operational	BLM					OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	Equitable shares	BLM	No	B&T

SDG	<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>														
NDP	<b>Building a capable and developmental state</b>														
KPA	Financial Viability and Management														
Strategic objective	Promote and strengthen financial viability and management														
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
	agement														
FVM 09	Free basic Service Services	Payment of electricity tokens for indigent households	Operational	BLM	# households receiving free electricity	Provision of 50kw to indigent households	Provision of 50kw to indigent households	Provision of 50kw to indigent households	R 1,500,000	R 1,600,000	R 1,700,000	Equitable shares	BLM	No	B&T
FVM 10	Valuation Expenses	Compilation of supplementary valuation roll	Operational	BLM	Availability of supplementary valuation roll	Compilation of supplementary	Compilation of supplementary	Compilation of supplementary	R 1,696,000	R 1,780,800	R 1,869,840	Equitable shares	BLM	No	B&T

SDG	<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>														
NDP	<b>Building a capable and developmental state</b>														
KPA	Financial Viability and Management														
Strategic objective	Promote and strengthen financial viability and management														
Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Capital/Operational	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA (YES/NO)	Responsible Department
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20				
						tary valuation roll	tary valuation roll	tary valuation roll							
FVM 11	Rates policy review	Conduct review of rates policy	Operational	BLM	Reviewed Rates Policy	Review of rates policy	Review of rates policy	Review of rates policy	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	Equitable shares	BLM	No	B&T

## CHAPTER 6: INTEGRATION PHASE

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

The following are approved municipal sector plans in summary form:

### 6.1 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The Municipality has an approved Local Economic Development Strategy (LED Strategy) in place. The Strategy was adopted by the council in March 2013. The development of the Strategy was done with the maximum participation of all role players within the Municipality and there were a series of public participation sessions to interrogate, input and inform the Strategy. The strategy is aligned to the National Spatial Development Perspective and the Limpopo Provincial Growth and Development Strategy and Limpopo Employment Growth and Development Plan. The strategy takes into account the National Development Plan 2030

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

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

- **Agriculture**

There is abundant land which is mainly used for agricultural development. The area consists of two economies in the farming sector - the established and commercial white farming community and the less established and subsistence black farming community.

The strategy identifies even game farming as one of the pillars of the agricultural sector especially the one practiced in areas around Alldays and the surrounding farms

- **Tourism**

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



- **Retail and SMME development**

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

- **Mining**

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

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

## **6.2 BLOUBERG LOCAL ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT STRATEGY**

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

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

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

The strategy benefits locally owned businesses two folds:

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

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

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

The Municipality's rollout of the waste management function is a fulfillment of the LED strategy and the attainment of the municipal vision and mission. By recruiting 100 general workers for the Municipality's Community Works Programme and Expanded Public Works Programme the Municipality is turning the prevailing challenge (which is waste in this instance) into an opportunity for growth and development (which is job creation initiative in this instance). This is also in line with the national government's priority on job creation as encapsulated in the President's State of the Nation Address (2016).

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

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

### **6.3 BLOUBERG INTEGRATED SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

The municipality has an approved spatial development framework in place. The last one was revised in the 2008\2009 financial year and the Municipality will have to revise the SDF to accommodate new developments necessitated by the inclusion of some settlements from Aganang.

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

demarcated areas such as Tolwe, Vivo, Swaartwater and Maastroom influenced the contents and core areas identified in the original SDF

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

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

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

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

#### **6.4 BLOUBERG HOUSING CHAPTER**

The IDP should have as one of the core components a housing plan\chapter that determines areas of priority in terms of housing development within the Municipality. The Housing Chapter of the Blouberg Municipality was developed also to indicate which areas will need inclusionary housing, which ones will require the provision of basic low cost houses etc. the development of the chapter was highly informed by the SDF as well as the active participation of the ward councilors, community development workers, ward committees and municipal officials, especially in the planning and housing divisions.

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

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

## 6.5 BLOUBERG TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

## 6.6 BLOUBERG LAND USE MANAGEMENT SCHEME

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

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

The scheme regulates the types of zonings for certain areas within the Municipality, as well as the kind of uses that may be permitted and those that may not be permitted. Within the Blouberg scheme there is provision for the kind of uses that may only be practiced with the permission\consent of Council through its land use committee. The Blouberg LUMS democratize the processing of land development applications.

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

### **6.7 THE BLOUBERG ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **6.8 MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONAL PLAN**

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

## **6.9 WORKPLACE SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

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

## **6.10 ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS**

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

## **6.11 IGR STRUCTURES ALIGNMENT**

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

## **1.12. COMMUNICATION STRATEGY AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

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

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

The municipality has an anti-corruption and risk management strategy in place. Both internal audit and risk management units have been established and are located in the office of the Municipal Manager.

The internal audit committee is in place and it comprised of four members who have relevant experience and qualification to discharge their responsibilities. The Risk Management Committee has also been established and is chaired by an external person. Both Committees sit at least once per quarter. A Municipal Publics Account Committee (MPAC) comprising of multi-party councilors is in place and sits on a monthly basis.

In the 2013\14 financial year the Municipality received an unqualified audit opinion from the office of the Auditor-General, an improvement from the previous financial years of qualifications and a disclaimer. However, the municipality recorded a regress in both 2014/15 and 2015\16 audit report by obtaining a qualified opinion.

An audit action plan has been developed with clear time frames to deal with matters raised by the Auditor-General.

### **6.14 LOCAL INTEGRATED TRANSPORT PLAN (LITP)**

The municipality has approved the integrated transport plan in March 2013 to guide the transport system, road networks and the improvement required to allow for easier accessibility of transportation.

The Local Integrated Transport plan gives a detailed synopsis of the transport status quo in Blouberg, challenges encountered, and possible interventions and programmes to realize a safe and integrated transport system for all residents.

### **6.15. BLOUBERG INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (IWMP)**

The plan has been developed in-house to provide long lasting solutions to the challenge of waste management and environmental degradation. The plan appreciates that the municipality has challenges of waste management, especially in nodal points and population concentration camps. As a result, it identifies opportunities that can be harnessed to solve the waste challenge and contribute to environmental sustainability.

### **6.16. FIVE-YEAR FINANACIAL PLAN**

The plan has been developed in-house to provide an indication of how the municipality is going to sustain the service rendered to the communities in Blouberg. The plan indicates the sources of revenue and policies developed to enable the municipality to collected the projected revenue. The human resource required to implement the plan is also identified. The aim of the plan is to move the municipality from

being grant dependent to a municipality with financial sustainability occasioned by its capacity to raise own revenue, collect all debt due to it in terms of its credit control and debt management policies as well as prudent expenditure management. The plan has identified the major revenue sources as the following: Electricity, Traffic Services, Assessment Rates, Refuse Removal and Investments. This plan was given further impetus by the adoption by council of the special finance turnaround plan in November 2015. The turnaround plan also focuses on the invoking of austerity measures to curb rampant and wasteful spending in line with MFMA Circulars on Cost Containment measures.

There are other sources of revenue that have been identified but key ones are those that are listed above. The strategies and by-laws adopted to collect the targeted revenue are also identified in the plan. For the proper implementation of the municipality's five-year financial plan the municipality has adopted budget related policies such as tariffs policy, credit control and debt management policy, rates policy, supply chain management policy, investment policy, assets and inventory management policy, indigent policy, etc.

#### **6.17 COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN**

The municipality has developed and adopted the Community safety plan.

The plan details the stakeholders and the process to be undertaken when engaging on the plan. The plan identifies the types of criminal activities that are predominant in the municipality as well as the crime hotspots.

The main purpose of the plan is to equip the communities with knowledge and to assist in the fight against crime and to report the criminal activities. The Blouberg Community Safety Model has been granted a provincial award as the best model in the province.

The municipality intends to implement the plan by installing the high mast lights in the crime hotspots identified settlements and as a result budget has been set aside for the project. In the Premiers state of the province address, he indicated that all the traditional leaders' homes are equipped with the high mast lights for safety and security reasons and identification purposes.

#### **1.13. EMPLOYMENT EQUITY PLAN**

The Municipality has developed and adopted an Employment Equity Plan in compliance with the Employment Equity Act. Under this plan the Municipality wants to ensure that equity groups are equitable represented in the municipal workforce. While strides have been made in addressing women, youth and people living with disability challenges exist with regard to the recruitment of other groups such as Indians and Whites and the municipality is currently exploring the aspect of headhunting of these groupings.