

THABO MOFUTSANYANA IDP 2017 – 2022 FINANCIAL YEAR

THABO
MOFUTSANYANA
DISTRICT
MUNICIPALITY



THABO MOFUTSANYANA
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
ANNUAL REPORT
2017-18

THABO MOFUTSANYANA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

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THABO MOFUTSANANYANA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY OFFICES.
OLD PARLIAMENT BUILDING.

TABLE OF CONTENTS
IDP 2017-22

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	10
VISION.....	13
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE MUNICIPALITY.....	14
POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MUNICIPALITY.....	54
PROCESS FOLLOWED TO DEVELOP THE IDP.....	56
SPATIAL ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT RATIONALE.....	103
STATUS QUO ASSESSMENT.....	105
FINANCIAL VIABILITY.....	126
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.....	132
OBJECTIVES.....	202
SECTOR PLANS.....	213
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS.....	214
ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES.....	222
PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS OF OTHER SPHERES.....	239

IDP 2017-22

PART ONE

IDP 2017 - 2022

**PERIOD : JULY 2017 TO JUNE
2022**

FOREWORD BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2017 - 2022

The 2016 Municipal Elections have ushered in another five-year term for the Municipal Councils. The start of this term requires of us to develop a five-year plan which will guide us in the execution of our services to the people of the District of Thabo Mofutsanyana. Guided by our 2016 local government elections manifesto we have therefore compiled the five-year Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for 2017 – 2022. This plan has been compiled through a collaborative effort with our six local municipalities, namely Maluti-a-Phofung Local Municipality, Setsoto Local Municipality, Phumelela Local Municipality, Dihlabeng Local Municipality, Mantsopa Local Municipality and Nketoana Local Municipality, as well as with our communities, traditional leaders, sector departments, parastatals, farmers, businesses and NGOs.

The focus of 2016 municipal elections manifesto is on:

- Putting people first and engaging with communities.
- Delivering basic services in a more efficient and effective manner.
- Strengthening and improving on good governance and accountability.
- Ensuring sound financial management, thereby improving on delivering on the mandate of municipalities.
- Building capabilities by attracting a highly skilled and professional local government administration.

It is through this IDP document that we intend to put into action our 2016 municipal elections. This document sets out clearly the development direction that the municipality will follow over the next five years. It is detailed account of what municipality wants to achieve in meeting the needs of the communities and to offer support of the local municipalities within its jurisdiction.

In compiling this document we undertook roadshows and public hearings to solicit inputs and comments from communities and other stakeholders. We were also guided by the Back to Basics approach in putting people first and ensuring constant contact with them through effective public participation platforms.

The priorities set out in this plan are:

- Sustainable infrastructure
- Local Economic Development, Job Creation and Tourism
- Agriculture and rural development
- Social development, sports, arts and culture
- Good governance and community participation
- Financial viability

Notwithstanding challenges of limited financial resources faced by not only our district municipality but our country and the global world in general, we are determined and committed to intensify our activities, services, projects and programmes in order to meet the needs of our people.

CLLR M. J. VILAKAZI
EXECUTIVE MAYOR

GOVERNANCE

Political & Administrative Governance

Introduction to Governance

In line with Chapter 7 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Thabo Mofutsanyana district Municipality's executive and legislative authority is vested in its Municipal Council. In carrying out its mandate, to govern on its own initiative, the municipality must ensure consistent compliance with applicable national and provincial legislations. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa specifically section 152 (ss. 1) enjoins and vest the following developmental mandates on municipalities. These are;

- To provide democratic and accountable government for the local communities.
- To ensure provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner.
- Promote social and economic development.
- To promote safe and healthy environment for local communities and,
- To encourage public and community participation in matters of local government.

Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality has both political as well as administrative structures. The political structure consists of the entire municipal Council, the Executive Mayor, the Speaker and the Mayco. The administrative structure in turn is embodiment of all municipal employees, with the Municipal Manager serving the Apex of administration. The senior management consists of three section 56 managers appointed on fixed contractual agreement, who also serve as heads of departments in the municipality.

Political Governance

1. Municipal Council

The municipal council of Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality is the highest decision making body in the area of jurisdiction of this municipality. The council consists of 17 councillors affiliated to different political parties. The mayor and the speaker also form part of this council and are full time political office bearers.

2. Mayco

The mayco members are appointed by the council and serve as political heads for some of section 79 committees. Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality has a Plenary Executive System, this means that the executive leadership of the municipality is vested with the council as a collective, and as a result, the executive authority the municipality is exercised through the council. The Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality's Mayco consisted of the following members as at the end of the period under review.

3. Section 79 Committees

The municipality had five section 79 committees during the period under review. These committees are responsible for implementation of specific committee related programmes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IS EVERYONE'S BUSINESS..... BE PART OF IT.



Executive Summary

Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality (DC19) was established in terms of the Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) and proclaimed in the Provincial Gazette, Notice No 184, on 28 September 2000. During the May, 2011 local government municipality boundaries were altered.

By provincial gazette of May 2011, the District together with Motheo District were de-established. Parts of Motheo now form part of the Mangaung Metro. Thabo-Mofutsanyana District Municipality was by the same notice re-established, to now include Mantsopa, which was part of Motheo as one of its local municipalities.

Location



Thabo Mofutsanyana District forms the north eastern part of the Free State Province and is one of four district municipalities in the Free State.

It is bordered by all of the other district municipalities of the province namely, Lejweleputswa District in the west, Fezile Dabi District in the north and Xhariep District in the south, as well as the Mangaung Metro in the southwest. Other borders are with the Kingdom of Lesotho in the south east, Kwa-Zulu Natal Province in the east and Mpumalanga Province in the north east.

Topographically the district is bordered for most of its eastern border by the Maluti and Drakensberg mountains. Hydrologically the district is located between the Vaal River to the north, and Orange river to the south, with rivers within the district draining towards these rivers.

Thabo Mofutsanyana consists of six local municipal areas, with Setsoto forming the south western section, Dihlabeng the south middle section, Nketoana the north middle section, Maluti a Phofung the south eastern section and Phumelela the north eastern section of the district. The district includes the former homelands of QwaQwa.

The table below identifies twenty six urban centres for the Thabo Mofutsanyana District, grouped per its respective local municipality:

Urban centres located within Thabo Mofutsanyana District

Mantsopa	Setsoto	Dihlabeng	Nketoana	Maluti A Phofung	Phumelela
Hobhouse	Clocolan	Rosendal	Lindley	Kestel	Vrede
Ladybrand	Ficksburg	Paul Roux	Arlington	Harismith	Warden
Excelsior	Marquard	Fouriesburg	Petrus styn	Qwa-Qwa	Memel
Thaba Patchoa	Senekal	Clarens	Reitz	Tshiame	

Bethlehem, Ficksburg, Harrismith, Vrede, Memel, Phuthaditjhaba, Senekal, Reitz and Ladybrand constitute the main economic centres within the district. The above identified urban centres also serve the surrounding rural areas.

Thabo-Mofutsanyana district municipality enjoys high levels of connectivity to other districts, provinces within South Africa, as well as to airports and

harbours.

The N3 that links the Gauteng Province with the Kwazulu Natal Province, passes Warden and Harrismith in the north eastern part of the district. The N1 road borders the west of the district for a small section within Setsoto local municipality. The N5 road traverses the central part of the district from west to east, linking the N1 (at Winburg in Lejwelepurtswa district) with Harrismith via Senekal, Paul Roux, Bethlehem and Kestell. The R26/R711/R712 primary roads also constitute a major roadlink on the eastern border of the district linking Hobhouse, Ladybrand, Clocolan, Ficksburg, Fouriesburg, Clarens, Phuthaditjhaba with Harrismith. Ladybrand links the district with the N8 route, which links Kimberley with Lesotho via Bloemfontein.

Airfields are located in a number of towns throughout the districts, namely Ladybrand, Ficksburg, Bethlehem, Harrismith and Vrede.

Railway connections within and to the outside of the district are well established. In this regard, Harrismith provides an important link with the rail line between Gauteng and Kwazulu Natal. In this regard, the interprovincial rail freight arterial line (electric single railway track) from Kroonstad to Ladysmith via Bethlehem and Harrismith has reference. The Bloemfontein to Bethlehem via Ficksburg secondary main line (single track and diesel operated) is another major rail freight arterial line servicing the district. Branch lines located in the district include Heilbron - Arlington, Standerton (Mphumalanga) - Vrede, Arlington - Marquard, Bethlehem - Balfour North (Mphumalanga) via Reitz, Harrismith - Warden.

Border posts at Ladybrand, Ficksburg, Fouriesburg and Phuthaditjhaba connects the district with the Kingdom of Lesotho.

Land use in the district is primarily agricultural in nature. The district is also an important tourism destination due to spectacular scenic beauty of the Drakensberg and Maluti mountain ranges, as well as the Golden Gate Highlands National Park. Thabo Mofutsanyana is well known for several tourists' attractions and destinations and also features a variety of annual festivals. These annual includes among others the following:

Fouriesburg: Surrender Hill Marathon in February and the Rose Show in October.

Qwaqwa: Basotho Cultural Village traditional workshop and Family Day celebration in March

Ficksburg: Easter Festival at Rustlers valley in April and the Cherry Festival in November.

Bethlehem: Air show in May and the Hot Air Balloon competition in June.

Harrismith: Free State Polo championships in May and the Berg Bohaai in October.

Due to its regional characteristics, the main industries the district thus focuses on are agric-beneficiation and tourism development.

Vision

To create integrated, self-reliant and sustainable communities throughout the Thabo Mofutsanyana highlands, with financially viable, participative and developmental local municipalities.

Mission

Continuously improving and developing living conditions of our communities by providing efficient and effective bulk services and create a conducive environment for business opportunities and job creation.

Strategic Objectives

Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality has adopted Strategic Objectives that will support its programmes to meet the 2012-2016 government priorities. These key priorities are as follow:

- Sustainable infrastructures
- Local Economic Development, Job creation and Tourism
- Agriculture and Rural Development
- Social Development, Sports, Arts and Culture
- Good Governance and Community Participation
- Financial viability

Situational Analysis



Introduction

As the first step of the process of formulating an IDP it is necessary to analyse the current situation in order to identify the needs and problems to come up with priority issues within the municipality. The priority issues should reflect the needs of communities within the municipality as well as the municipal needs and problems.

The methodology followed by the district municipality during the analysis phase was adopted from the methodology set out in the IDP guidelines . The establishment of a steering committee (mayoral committee, heads of departments) and a representative forum from local municipalities, district level trade, farmers and labour unions, traditional leaders and district level NGOs were the first step in starting with the process.

The steering committee takes a leading role in terms of planning for the process, considering comments and inputs from various stakeholders, also making content recommendations and is responsible for preparing, facilitating and documenting the process. The representative forum represents the interest of the constituency, provides an organisational mechanism for discussion, negotiation and decision-making and ensures communication between different stakeholders within the municipality.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

A huge problem exists with the demographic and socio-economic information that are available and have been used as baseline information in planning over the last few years. Although in many instances statistics from the census of 2011, and the Community Survey are used, additional information was cited from relevant reports.. Baseline information is

General Population Statistics

General statistics on total population distribution identified the following specific geographic areas (district and local municipalities) with population totals, indicated in relation with Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality and its local municipalities:

Thabo Mofutsanyana in the Provincial Context



ThaboMofutsanyana Local Municipality Boundaries

Thabo Mofutsanyana Local Municipality Boundaries



THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW,
THE HOME I UNDERSTAND



DEMOGRAPHICS

Space-Time Research

Household Services - Census 1996-2011

Table 1
Summation Options (Calculations), Census Year and Type of main dwelling (grouped) by South Africa by 2011 Municipal Boundaries

	DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	FS191: Setsoto	FS192: Dihlabeng	FS193: Nketoana	FS194: Maluti Phofung ^a	FS195: Phumelela	FS196: Mantsope
Household weighted							
1996							
Formal dwelling	93075	12585	16285	7270	45014	5017	6904
Traditional dwelling	42519	4966	4023	2871	25468	3130	2061
Informal dwelling	31040	8310	4965	4447	9601	1552	2167
Other	764	166	50	14	228	19	287
2001							
Formal dwelling	120085	15321	20955	8586	58928	6875	9420
Traditional dwelling	34186	4023	4007	2400	19301	2788	1667
Informal dwelling	42353	13357	8095	3894	11917	2443	2648
Other	395	45	59	25	203	26	37
2011							
Formal dwelling	168378	23646	29599	12735	80585	9407	12406
Traditional dwelling	14858	911	1897	655	9676	1269	450
Informal dwelling	33258	8954	6904	3879	9159	2136	2226
Other	1390	176	192	50	808	77	87
Total							
Formal dwelling	381538	51552	66839	28590	184526	21299	28731
Traditional dwelling	91564	9900	9927	5926	54445	7186	4179
Informal dwelling	106651	30621	19964	12219	30677	6130	7040
Other	2548	387	301	89	1240	121	411
% of Household weighted							
1996							
Formal dwelling	24.4	24.4	24.4	25.4	24.4	23.6	24.0
Traditional dwelling	46.4	50.2	40.5	48.5	46.8	43.6	49.3
Informal dwelling	29.1	27.1	24.9	36.4	31.3	25.3	30.8
Other	30.0	42.9	16.5	15.9	18.4	15.3	69.8
2001							
Formal dwelling	31.5	29.7	31.4	30.0	31.9	32.3	32.8
Traditional dwelling	37.3	40.6	40.4	40.5	35.5	38.8	39.9
Informal dwelling	39.7	43.6	40.5	31.9	38.8	39.8	37.6
Other	15.5	11.6	19.6	27.9	16.4	21.2	9.0
2011							
Formal dwelling	44.1	45.9	44.3	44.5	43.7	44.2	43.2
Traditional dwelling	16.2	9.2	19.1	11.1	17.8	17.7	10.8
Informal dwelling	31.2	29.2	34.6	31.7	29.9	34.8	31.6
Other	54.6	45.5	63.9	56.2	65.2	63.4	21.2
Total							
Formal dwelling	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Traditional dwelling	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Informal dwelling	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Space-Time
Research**

Descriptive - Census 1996-2011

Table 1

Summation Options (Calculations), Census Year and Education level (grouped) by South Africa by 2011 Municipal Boundaries for 5 + years

	DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	FS191: Setsoto	FS192: Dihlabeng	FS193: Nketoana	FS194: Maluti a Phofung	FS195: Phumelela	FS196: Mantsope
Person weighted							
1996							
No schooling	142234	20362	18609	14627	69873	10980	7783
Some primary	198903	33662	28065	19822	87009	15408	14937
Complete							
primary	53812	9525	7576	4537	24468	3179	4527
Some							
secondary	170780	24082	25578	11475	90203	8063	11380
Grade 12/Std							
10	46548	5634	8673	3117	24284	2034	2806
Higher	18687	2846	3968	1470	8364	790	1249
Total	630964	96112	92469	55047	304200	40454	42682
2001							
No schooling	121286	18294	18461	12573	55879	9032	7046
Some primary	245632	39956	39132	20174	109520	18126	18723
Complete							
primary	53376	10561	9327	4087	21324	3387	4690
Some							
secondary	188529	29140	31030	13069	91675	10515	13100
Grade 12/Std							
10	73036	10140	14242	4447	35704	3858	4645
Higher	23368	3158	4521	1493	11219	1337	1640
Total	705226	111250	116713	55842	325322	46255	49844
2011							
No schooling	45683	7275	8179	5161	18842	3685	2541
Some primary	202449	30945	32169	17819	92626	14875	14015
Complete							
primary	38135	7022	6337	3175	15572	2786	3244
Some							
secondary	209236	32731	35384	16628	96940	12946	14607
Grade 12/Std							
10	110735	15312	21129	7438	53935	5739	7183
Higher	34402	4461	8192	2310	15101	1805	2533
Total	640639	97745	111390	52532	293016	41835	44122
% of Person weighted							
1996							
No schooling	22.5	21.2	20.1	26.6	23.0	27.1	18.2
Some primary	31.5	35.0	30.4	36.0	28.6	38.1	35.0
Complete							
primary	8.5	9.9	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.9	10.6
Some							
secondary	27.1	25.1	27.7	20.8	29.7	19.9	26.7
Grade 12/Std							
10	7.4	5.9	9.4	5.7	8.0	5.0	6.6
Higher	3.0	3.0	4.3	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001							
No schooling	17.2	16.4	15.8	22.5	17.2	19.5	14.1

	Some primary	34.8	35.9	33.5	36.1	33.7	39.2	37.6
	Complete							
primary		7.6	9.5	8.0	7.3	6.6	7.3	9.4
	Some							
secondary		26.7	26.2	26.6	23.4	28.2	22.7	26.3
	Grade 12/Std							
10		10.4	9.1	12.2	8.0	11.0	8.3	9.3
	Higher	3.3	2.8	3.9	2.7	3.4	2.9	3.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011								
	No schooling	7.1	7.4	7.3	9.8	6.4	8.8	5.8
	Some primary	31.6	31.7	28.9	33.9	31.6	35.6	31.8
	Complete							
primary		6.0	7.2	5.7	6.0	5.3	6.7	7.4
	Some							
secondary		32.7	33.5	31.8	31.7	33.1	30.9	33.1
	Grade 12/Std							
10		17.3	15.7	19.0	14.2	18.4	13.7	16.3
	Higher	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.4	5.2	4.3	5.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 1

Summation Options (Calculations), Census Year and Energy/fuel for cooking by South Africa by 2011 Municipal Boundaries

	DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	FS191: Setsoto	FS192: Dihlabeng	FS193: Nketoana	FS194: Maluti Phofung ^a	FS195: Phumelela	FS196: Mantsopa
Household weighted							
1996							
Electricity	45001	9197	11254	4133	14512	1819	4086
Gas	6708	1200	764	476	3463	171	635
Paraffin	58253	8828	4946	3397	37029	846	3207
Wood	26323	5648	5387	3795	6077	2496	2920
Coal	28021	757	2807	2556	18807	2891	204
Animal dung	3459	490	194	269	639	1490	377
Solar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	3	-	2	-	1	-	-
None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	167768	26120	25353	14625	80529	9713	11429
2001							
Electricity	68391	10616	13692	5237	30591	2974	5281
Gas	8189	1808	1346	468	3390	261	916
Paraffin	64550	13244	8352	2747	35571	1005	3631
Wood	28099	5502	6582	3200	6683	3038	3093
Coal	22956	655	2672	2716	12507	4233	174
Animal dung	3800	806	291	456	1103	554	589
Solar	482	43	107	49	228	23	33
Other	551	71	74	32	276	43	55
None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	197018	32746	33116	14904	90349	12131	13772
2011							
Electricity	169669	27469	28945	12831	81220	7176	12028
Gas	8192	1425	1793	466	3233	440	834
Paraffin	15990	2566	2717	611	8743	305	1047
Wood	17840	1901	4413	2817	4418	3192	1099
Coal	4288	59	518	391	1798	1498	25
Animal dung	1207	151	96	153	488	232	87
Solar	233	33	41	16	108	11	24
Other	56	18	10	5	20	1	1
None	410	66	59	28	199	34	24
Total	217884	33687	38593	17318	100228	12888	15170
% of Household weighted							
1996							
Electricity	26.8	35.2	44.4	28.3	18.0	18.7	35.8
Gas	4.0	4.6	3.0	3.3	4.3	1.8	5.6
Paraffin	34.7	33.8	19.5	23.2	46.0	8.7	28.1
Wood	15.7	21.6	21.2	25.9	7.5	25.7	25.6
Coal	16.7	2.9	11.1	17.5	23.4	29.8	1.8
Animal dung	2.1	1.9	0.8	1.8	0.8	15.3	3.3
Solar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-
None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001							
Electricity	34.7	32.4	41.3	35.1	33.9	24.5	38.3
Gas	4.2	5.5	4.1	3.1	3.8	2.1	6.6
Paraffin	32.8	40.4	25.2	18.4	39.4	8.3	26.4
Wood	14.3	16.8	19.9	21.5	7.4	25.0	22.5
Coal	11.7	2.0	8.1	18.2	13.8	34.9	1.3

Animal dung	1.9	2.5	0.9	3.1	1.2	4.6	4.3
Solar	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011							
Electricity	77.9	81.5	75.0	74.1	81.0	55.7	79.3
Gas	3.8	4.2	4.6	2.7	3.2	3.4	5.5
Paraffin	7.3	7.6	7.0	3.5	8.7	2.4	6.9
Wood	8.2	5.6	11.4	16.3	4.4	24.8	7.2
Coal	2.0	0.2	1.3	2.3	1.8	11.6	0.2
Animal dung	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.8	0.6
Solar	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
None	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Space-Time
Research
Household Services - Census
1996-2011**

**Table 1
Summation Options (Calculations), Census Year and Energy/fuel for heating by South Africa by 2011 Municipal
Boundaries**

	DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	FS191: Setsoto	FS192: Dihlabeng	FS193: Nketoana	FS194: Maluti Phofung ^a	FS195: Phumelela	FS196: Mantsopa
Household weighted							
1996							
Electricity	40975	7874	10321	3609	13879	1702	3591
Gas	2674	406	416	127	1415	97	211
Paraffin	35844	5737	3512	1663	22651	654	1627
Wood	32273	7100	6151	4217	8428	2432	3945
Coal	49596	4097	4323	4341	32390	3121	1323
Animal dung	3763	549	163	278	795	1506	473
Solar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	21	4	6	2	1	-	7
None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	165146	25767	24893	14238	79559	9513	11177
2001							
Electricity	54891	7488	11598	4232	24392	2819	4362
Gas	3567	651	870	163	1472	99	312
Paraffin	42334	10007	6115	1329	21902	674	2306
Wood	38813	8847	8219	3719	9989	3072	4968
Coal	49221	4002	5574	4703	29396	4781	764
Animal dung	3809	844	206	470	1159	566	563
Solar	457	83	44	56	222	12	39
Other	3927	821	491	231	1818	107	458
None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	197018	32746	33116	14904	90349	12131	13772
2011							
Electricity	105114	15430	19595	9397	49559	5213	5920
Gas	7825	1062	1802	440	3521	270	730
Paraffin	37974	9320	5965	447	17972	192	4079
Wood	33582	4286	7317	4494	11148	3422	2915
Coal	16486	411	2031	1193	9667	2978	206
Animal dung	1612	215	122	185	646	286	157
Solar	281	45	51	19	136	13	17
Other	11	1	1	2	7	-	-
None	14999	2917	1709	1142	7573	513	1144
Total	217884	33687	38593	17318	100228	12888	15170
% of Household weighted							
1996							
Electricity	24.8	30.6	41.5	25.3	17.4	17.9	32.1
Gas	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.9
Paraffin	21.7	22.3	14.1	11.7	28.5	6.9	14.6
Wood	19.5	27.6	24.7	29.6	10.6	25.6	35.3
Coal	30.0	15.9	17.4	30.5	40.7	32.8	11.8
Animal dung	2.3	2.1	0.7	2.0	1.0	15.8	4.2
Solar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.1
None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001							

	Electricity	27.9	22.9	35.0	28.4	27.0	23.2	31.7
	Gas	1.8	2.0	2.6	1.1	1.6	0.8	2.3
	Paraffin	21.5	30.6	18.5	8.9	24.2	5.6	16.7
	Wood	19.7	27.0	24.8	25.0	11.1	25.3	36.1
	Coal	25.0	12.2	16.8	31.6	32.5	39.4	5.5
dung	Animal	1.9	2.6	0.6	3.2	1.3	4.7	4.1
	Solar	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
	Other	2.0	2.5	1.5	1.6	2.0	0.9	3.3
	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011								
	Electricity	48.2	45.8	50.8	54.3	49.4	40.5	39.0
	Gas	3.6	3.2	4.7	2.5	3.5	2.1	4.8
	Paraffin	17.4	27.7	15.5	2.6	17.9	1.5	26.9
	Wood	15.4	12.7	19.0	25.9	11.1	26.6	19.2
	Coal	7.6	1.2	5.3	6.9	9.6	23.1	1.4
dung	Animal	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.6	2.2	1.0
	Solar	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
	None	6.9	8.7	4.4	6.6	7.6	4.0	7.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Space-Time
Research
Household Services - Census 1996-
2011**

**Table 1
Summation Options (Calculations), Census Year and Energy/fuel for lighting by South Africa by 2011 Municipal
Boundaries**

	DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	FS191: Setsoto	FS192: Dihlabeng	FS193: Nketoana	FS194: Maluti a Phofung	FS195: Phumelela	FS196: Mantsopa
Household weighted							
1996							
Electricity	71299	16664	16397	8070	18388	3928	7853
Gas	325	45	30	27	163	40	19
Paraffin	7403	1289	975	668	3678	366	427
Candles	88523	8119	7870	5857	58185	5362	3129
Solar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total	167552	26118	25273	14621	80414	9696	11429
2001							
Electricity	126421	23767	22133	11350	51119	7745	10307
Gas	258	38	49	16	116	13	26
Paraffin	5063	1096	956	211	2479	65	257
Candles	63870	7595	9676	3160	36203	4162	3075
Solar	835	163	227	100	213	84	47
None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	572	87	75	67	219	63	59
Total	197018	32746	33116	14904	90349	12131	13772
2011							
Electricity	189939	29850	32723	14661	89244	9657	13805
Gas	246	31	48	11	113	35	8
Paraffin	2196	374	518	106	1068	60	70
Candles	24625	3292	5155	2459	9427	3064	1228
Solar	452	67	78	50	191	37	29
None	426	75	70	30	185	35	30
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	217884	33687	38593	17318	100228	12888	15170
% of Household weighted							
1996							
Electricity	42.6	63.8	64.9	55.2	22.9	40.5	68.7
Gas	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Paraffin	4.4	4.9	3.9	4.6	4.6	3.8	3.7
Candles	52.8	31.1	31.1	40.1	72.4	55.3	27.4
Solar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001							
Electricity	64.2	72.6	66.8	76.2	56.6	63.8	74.8
Gas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Paraffin	2.6	3.3	2.9	1.4	2.7	0.5	1.9
Candles	32.4	23.2	29.2	21.2	40.1	34.3	22.3
Solar	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.3
None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011							
Electricity	87.2	88.6	84.8	84.7	89.0	74.9	91.0
Gas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0

Paraffin	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.5
Candles	11.3	9.8	13.4	14.2	9.4	23.8	8.1
Solar	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
None	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Statistics South Africa							
Household Services_Electoral_Wards							
Table 1							
Summation Options (Calculations) and Annual household income by Geography							
	DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	FS191: Setsoto	FS192: Dihlabeng	FS193: Nketoana	FS194: Maluti Phofung ^a	FS195: Phumelela	FS196: Mantsopa
Household weighted							
No income	24155	4283	2418	1251	13561	1216	1426
R 1 - R 4800	15785	2317	1892	965	9065	650	897
R 4801 - R 9600	24701	3792	3081	1701	13760	1073	1293
R 9601 - R 19 600	52013	8381	8514	4411	23717	3323	3666
R 19 601 - R 38 200	49255	7480	9444	4611	20708	3282	3730
R 38 201 - R 76 400	23439	3285	5440	2105	8994	1765	1849
R 76 401 - R 153 800	13613	1942	3428	1126	5240	814	1063
R 153 801 - R 307 600	9085	1425	2489	697	3272	465	737
R 307 601 - R 614 400	4240	581	1372	290	1451	204	342
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	958	108	329	92	261	57	111
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	360	51	104	42	106	23	33
R 2 457 601 or more	279	42	82	27	92	15	21
Total	217882	33687	38593	17318	100227	12887	15170
% of Household weighted							
No income	11.1	12.7	6.3	7.2	13.5	9.4	9.4
R 1 - R 4800	7.2	6.9	4.9	5.6	9.0	5.0	5.9
R 4801 - R 9600	11.3	11.3	8.0	9.8	13.7	8.3	8.5
R 9601 - R 19 600	23.9	24.9	22.1	25.5	23.7	25.8	24.2
R 19 601 - R 38 200	22.6	22.2	24.5	26.6	20.7	25.5	24.6
R 38 201 - R 76 400	10.8	9.8	14.1	12.2	9.0	13.7	12.2
R 76 401 - R 153 800	6.2	5.8	8.9	6.5	5.2	6.3	7.0
R 153 801 - R 307 600	4.2	4.2	6.4	4.0	3.3	3.6	4.9
R 307 601 - R 614 400	1.9	1.7	3.6	1.7	1.4	1.6	2.3
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
R 2 457 601 or more	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Space-Time Research							
Household Services - Census 1996-2011							
Table 1							
Summation Options (Calculations), Census Year and Refuse removal by South Africa by 2011 Municipal Boundaries							
	DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	FS191: Setsoto	FS192: Dihlabeng	FS193: Nketoana	FS194: Maluti Phofung ^a	FS195: Phumelela	FS196: Mantso pa
Household weighted							
1996							
Removed by local authority at least once a week	62454	12178	16282	7468	16078	5122	5327
Removed by local authority less often	7891	4631	1005	345	473	57	1380
Communal refuse dump	8536	1588	1253	354	4346	152	843
Own refuse dump	75975	5900	5758	5023	52802	3097	3395
No rubbish disposal	11784	1586	836	1341	6368	1249	405
Other	52	2	11	-	25	2	12
Total	166694	25886	25145	14531	80092	9679	11362
2001							
Removed by local authority at least once a week	83221	17039	20812	9483	20112	7275	8499
Removed by local authority less often	6317	3920	611	239	551	178	818
Communal refuse dump	5696	634	574	369	3829	30	259
Own refuse dump	75231	7756	7182	3261	51045	3274	2712
No rubbish disposal	26554	3395	3936	1552	14812	1374	1484
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	197018	32746	33116	14904	90349	12131	13772
2011							
Removed by local authority at least once a week	107125	18534	30963	12506	24873	8390	11860
Removed by local authority less often	2042	841	395	262	424	58	61
Communal refuse dump	8245	808	1031	545	4591	586	683
Own refuse dump	86680	10961	4965	3225	61972	3334	2223
No rubbish disposal	12254	2323	1088	682	7414	460	286
Other	1539	220	152	97	953	60	57
Total	217884	33687	38593	17318	100228	12888	15170
% of Household weighted							
1996							
Removed by local authority at least once a week	37.5	47.0	64.8	51.4	20.1	52.9	46.9
Removed by local authority less often	4.7	17.9	4.0	2.4	0.6	0.6	12.1
Communal refuse dump	5.1	6.1	5.0	2.4	5.4	1.6	7.4
Own refuse dump	45.6	22.8	22.9	34.6	65.9	32.0	29.9
No rubbish disposal	7.1	6.1	3.3	9.2	8.0	12.9	3.6
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001							

Removed by local authority at least once a week	42.2	52.0	62.8	63.6	22.3	60.0	61.7
Removed by local authority less often	3.2	12.0	1.8	1.6	0.6	1.5	5.9
Communal refuse dump	2.9	1.9	1.7	2.5	4.2	0.2	1.9
Own refuse dump	38.2	23.7	21.7	21.9	56.5	27.0	19.7
No rubbish disposal	13.5	10.4	11.9	10.4	16.4	11.3	10.8
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011							
Removed by local authority at least once a week	49.2	55.0	80.2	72.2	24.8	65.1	78.2
Removed by local authority less often	0.9	2.5	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Communal refuse dump	3.8	2.4	2.7	3.1	4.6	4.5	4.5
Own refuse dump	39.8	32.5	12.9	18.6	61.8	25.9	14.7
No rubbish disposal	5.6	6.9	2.8	3.9	7.4	3.6	1.9
Other	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Statistics South Africa
Household
Services_Electoral_Wards**

**Table 1
Summation Options (Calculations) and Source of water by Geography**

	DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	FS191: Setsoto	FS192: Dihlabeng	FS193: Nketoana	FS194: Maluti Phofung ^a	FS195: Phumelela	FS196: Mantsopa
Household weighted							
Regional/local water scheme (operated by municipality or other water services provider)	188662	29567	33259	13983	89317	9762	12775
Borehole	14783	2502	3049	2475	3282	1688	1787
Spring	1317	143	561	33	311	180	90
Rain water tank	724	105	80	52	344	97	46
Dam/pool/stagnant water	1972	153	186	101	1346	130	55
River/stream	566	48	84	22	320	61	30
Water vendor	1458	288	191	104	694	102	78
Water tanker	4549	608	954	440	1609	790	148
Other	3853	274	229	108	3004	78	161
Total	217884	33687	38593	17318	100228	12888	15170
% of Household weighted							
Regional/local water scheme (operated by municipality or other water services provider)	86.6	87.8	86.2	80.7	89.1	75.7	84.2
Borehole	6.8	7.4	7.9	14.3	3.3	13.1	11.8
Spring	0.6	0.4	1.5	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.6
Rain water tank	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3
Dam/pool/stagnant water	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.4
River/stream	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2
Water vendor	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5
Water tanker	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.5	1.6	6.1	1.0
Other	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	3.0	0.6	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Space-Time
Research
Household Services - Census 1996-2011**

**Table 1
Summation Options (Calculations), Census Year and Toilet facility (includes 1996) by South Africa by 2011 Municipal Boundaries**

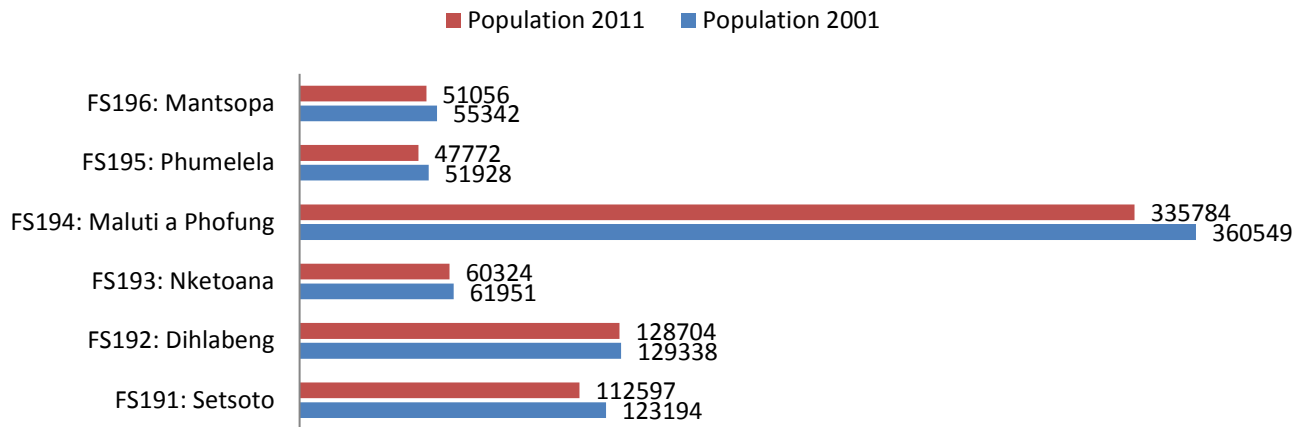
	DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	FS191: Setsoto	FS192: Dihlabeng	FS193: Nketoana	FS194: Maluti Phofung ^a	FS195: Phumelela	FS196: Mantsopa
Household weighted							
1996							
Flush or chemical toilet	44642	7161	15827	2219	12320	2967	4149
Pit latrine	77289	3718	3685	2794	62719	2257	2115
Bucket latrine	30075	11263	3047	7425	3198	1778	3365
None of the above	15903	4005	2829	2226	2307	2716	1819
Total	167909	26146	25387	14664	80544	9718	11448
2001							
Flush or chemical toilet	59379	7806	18891	1986	22017	3931	4746
Pit latrine	77540	3605	3383	2634	63314	2565	2039
Bucket latrine	40801	17028	5296	8139	1912	3236	5191
None of the above	19298	4307	5545	2146	3106	2399	1795

Total	197018	32746	33116	14904	90349	12131	13772
2011							
Flush or chemical toilet	116298	20743	29890	11217	35636	8136	10677
Pit latrine	77821	3354	6789	3278	59622	3299	1480
Bucket latrine	13877	7841	789	1991	638	88	2530
None of the above	9889	1750	1125	833	4332	1366	483
Total	217884	33687	38593	17318	100228	12888	15170
% of Household weighted							
1996							
Flush or chemical toilet	26.6	27.4	62.3	15.1	15.3	30.5	36.2
Pit latrine	46.0	14.2	14.5	19.1	77.9	23.2	18.5
Bucket latrine	17.9	43.1	12.0	50.6	4.0	18.3	29.4
None of the above	9.5	15.3	11.1	15.2	2.9	28.0	15.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001							
Flush or chemical toilet	30.1	23.8	57.0	13.3	24.4	32.4	34.5
Pit latrine	39.4	11.0	10.2	17.7	70.1	21.1	14.8
Bucket latrine	20.7	52.0	16.0	54.6	2.1	26.7	37.7
None of the above	9.8	13.2	16.7	14.4	3.4	19.8	13.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011							
Flush or chemical toilet	53.4	61.6	77.4	64.8	35.6	63.1	70.4
Pit latrine	35.7	10.0	17.6	18.9	59.5	25.6	9.8
Bucket latrine	6.4	23.3	2.0	11.5	0.6	0.7	16.7
None of the above	4.5	5.2	2.9	4.8	4.3	10.6	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 1
Summation Options (Calculations), Access to piped water and Census Year by South Africa by 2011 Municipal Boundaries

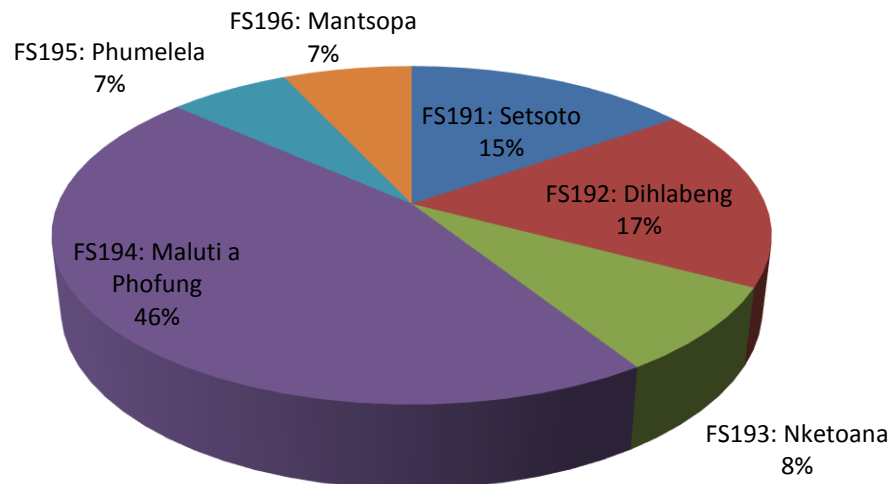
	DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	FS191: Setsoto	FS192: Dihlabeng	FS193: Nketoana	FS194: Maluti Phofung ^a	FS195: Phumelela	FS196: Mantsopa
Household weighted							
Piped water inside the dwelling							
1996	46261	7995	11679	3906	15658	2805	4217
2001	34224	4273	8291	2069	15233	1700	2658
2011	73263	10575	16915	4877	31927	3939	5031
Piped water inside the yard							
1996	48154	9052	9267	6255	15343	3393	4845
2001	87092	11439	16120	9512	35372	7140	7509
2011	117093	20020	17211	9894	53493	7015	9460
Piped water from access point outside the yard							
1996	60322	6985	1920	2290	46579	1147	1401
2001	63748	15468	6724	2920	33335	2256	3046
2011	20477	2462	3613	1602	10881	1417	503
No access to piped water							
1996	13125	2102	2519	2207	2954	2370	973
2001	11954	1566	1981	403	6409	1036	559
2011	7051	631	854	946	3927	516	176
Total							
1996	167862	26135	25385	14658	80533	9714	11437
2001	197018	32746	33116	14904	90349	12131	13772
2011	217884	33687	38593	17318	100228	12888	15170
% of Household weighted							
Piped water inside the dwelling							
1996	27.6	30.6	46.0	26.6	19.4	28.9	36.9
2001	17.4	13.0	25.0	13.9	16.9	14.0	19.3
2011	33.6	31.4	43.8	28.2	31.9	30.6	33.2
Piped water inside the yard							
1996	28.7	34.6	36.5	42.7	19.1	34.9	42.4
2001	44.2	34.9	48.7	63.8	39.2	58.9	54.5
2011	53.7	59.4	44.6	57.1	53.4	54.4	62.4
Piped water from access point outside the yard							
1996	35.9	26.7	7.6	15.6	57.8	11.8	12.3
2001	32.4	47.2	20.3	19.6	36.9	18.6	22.1
2011	9.4	7.3	9.4	9.2	10.9	11.0	3.3
No access to piped water							
1996	7.8	8.0	9.9	15.1	3.7	24.4	8.5
2001	6.1	4.8	6.0	2.7	7.1	8.5	4.1
2011	3.2	1.9	2.2	5.5	3.9	4.0	1.2
Total							
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

DC 19: Thabo Mofutsanyana Municipalities



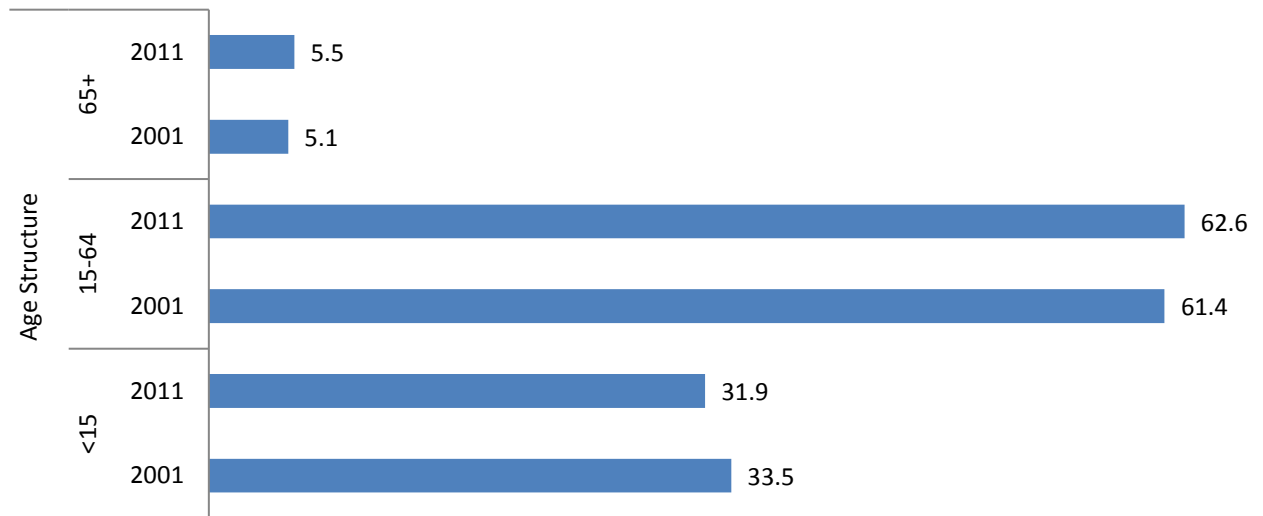
According to Census 2011, Population sizes of local municipalities within Thabo Mofutsanyana district are reduced from their population size as at Census 2001.

DC 19: Thabo Mofutsanyana Population: 2011



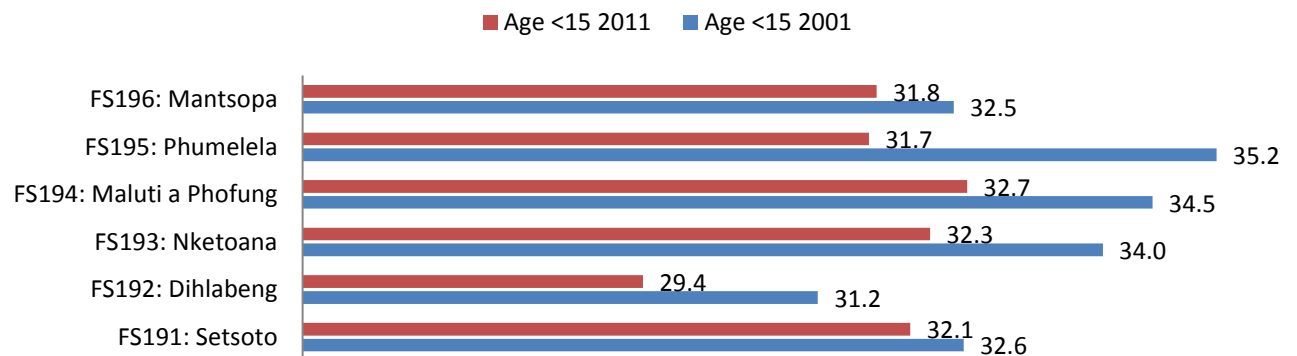
According to Census 2011, Maluti A Phofung constitute 46%, Nketoana, Dihlabeng 17%, Setsoto 15%, Mantsopa 7% and Phumelela 7% of the population of the entire district.

DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana (Age Structure)



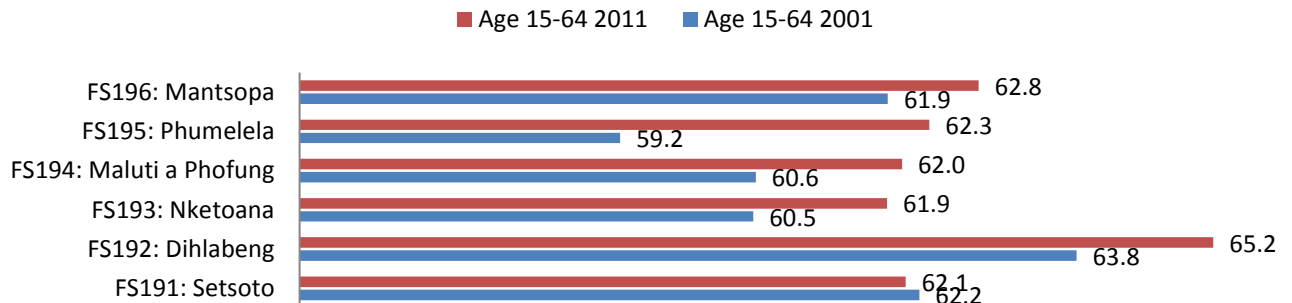
According to census 2011, percentage of population within the district aging from <15 declined from 33.5 (in 2001) to 31.9 (in 2011),that of population aging from 15 – 64 increased from 61.4 (in 2001) to 62.6 in 2011 and those aging from 65 and above increased from 5.1 (in 2001) to 5.5 (in 2011).

DC 19: Thabo Mofutsanyana Municipalities (Age Structure)



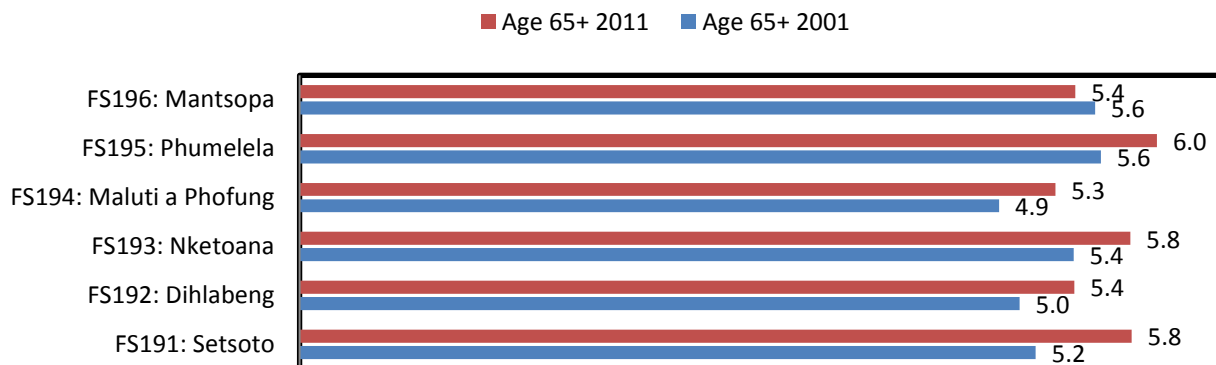
According to Census 2011,Percentage of population aging below 15 in Mantsopa has decreased from 32.5 (in 2001)To 31.8,Phumelela from 35.2 (in 2001) to 31.5 (in 2011), Maluti A Phofung from 34.5 (in 2001) to 32.7 (in 2011) Nketoana from 34.0 (in 2001) to 32.3 (in 2011), Dihlabeng from 31.2(in 2001) to 29.4(in 2011) and lastly Setsoto from 32.6 (in 2001) to 32.1 (in 2011).

DC 19: Thabo Mofutsanyana Municipalities (Age Structure)



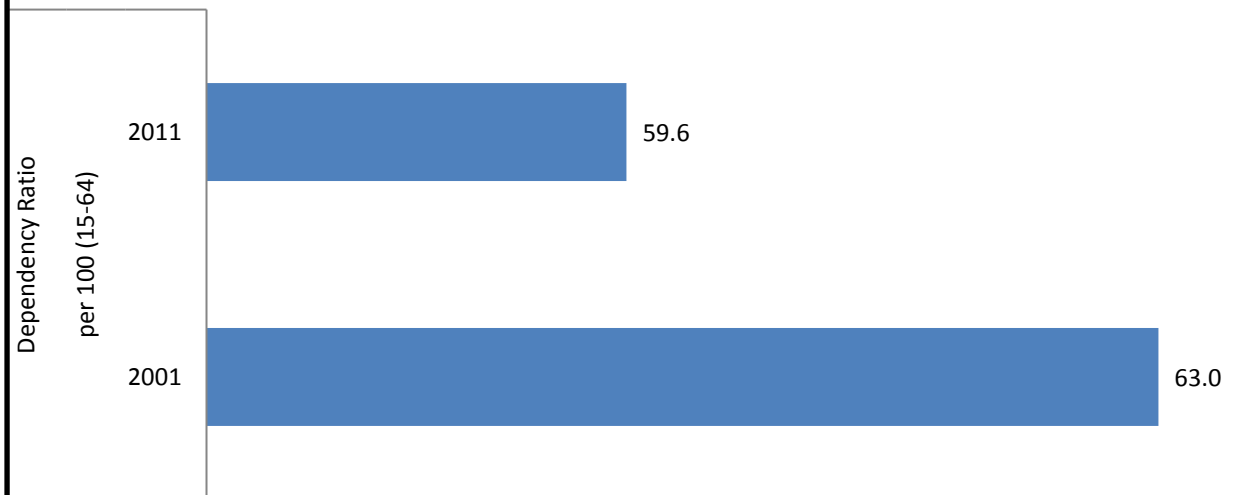
According to Census 2011, Percentage of population aging between 15 -64 in Mantsopa has increased from 61.9 (in 2001) to 62.8, Phumelela from 59.2 (in 2001) to 62.3 (in 2011), Maluti A Phofung from 60.6 (in 2001) to 62.2 (in 2011) Nketoana from 60.5 (in 2001) to 61.9 (in 2011), Dihlabeng from 63.8 (in 2001) to 65.2 (in 2011) and Setsoto reduced from 62,2 (in 2001) to 62.1 (in 2011).

DC 19: Thabo Mofutsanyana Municipalities (Age Structure)



According to Census 2011, Percentage of population aging below 15 years in Mantsopa has reduced from 32.5 (in 2001) To 31.8, Phumelela from 35.2 (in 2001) to 31.5 (in 2011), Maluti A Phofung from 34.5 (in 2001) to 32.7 (in 2011) Nketoana from 34.0 (in 2001) to 32.3 (in 2011), Dihlabeng from 31.2 (in 2001) to 29.4 (in 2011) and lastly Setsoto from 32.6 (in 2001) to 32.1 (in 2011).

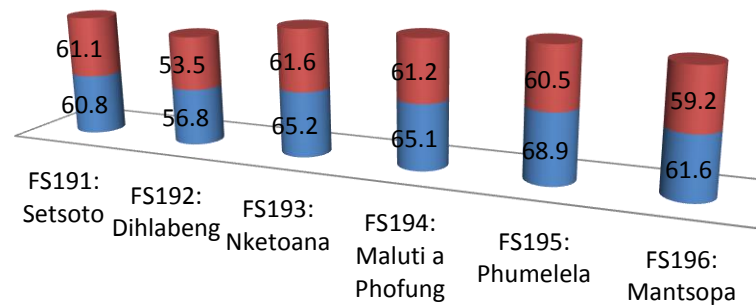
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana Dependency Ratio per 100(15 – 64)



According to Census 2011, In the entire District dependency ratio for population aging 15- 64 has reduced from 63.0 in 2001 to 59.6 percent in 2011.

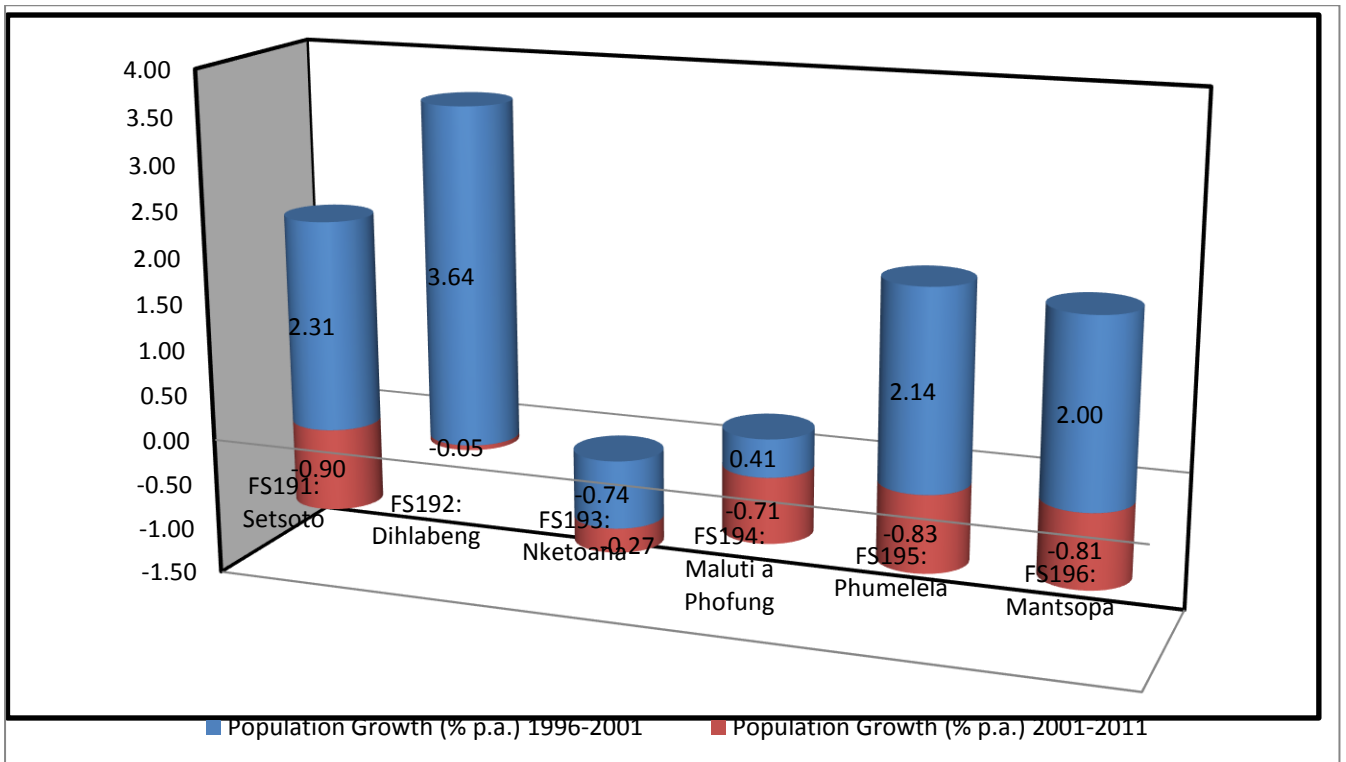
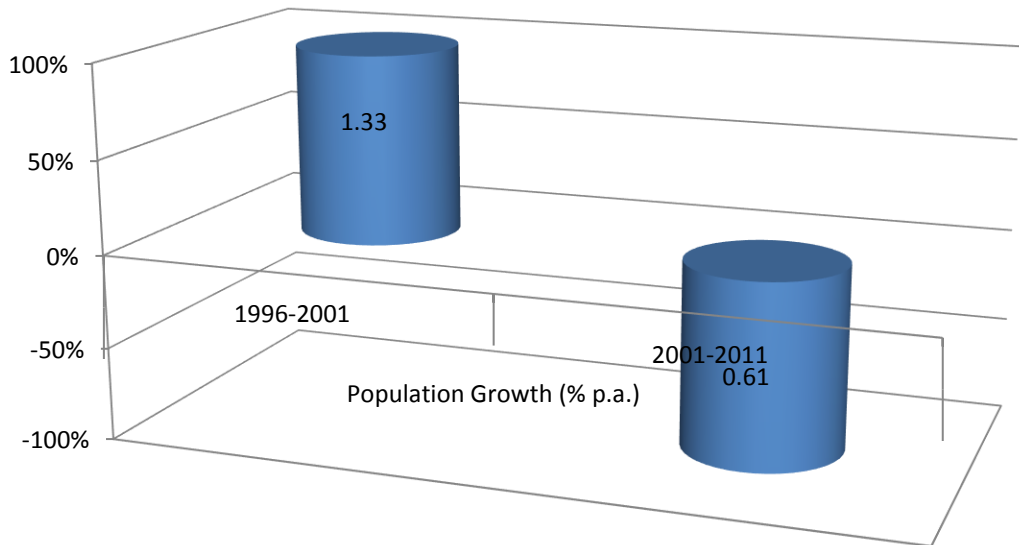
DC 19: Thabo Mofutsanyana Municipalities

■ Dependency Ratio per 100 (15-64) 2001
 ■ Dependency Ratio per 100 (15-64) 2011

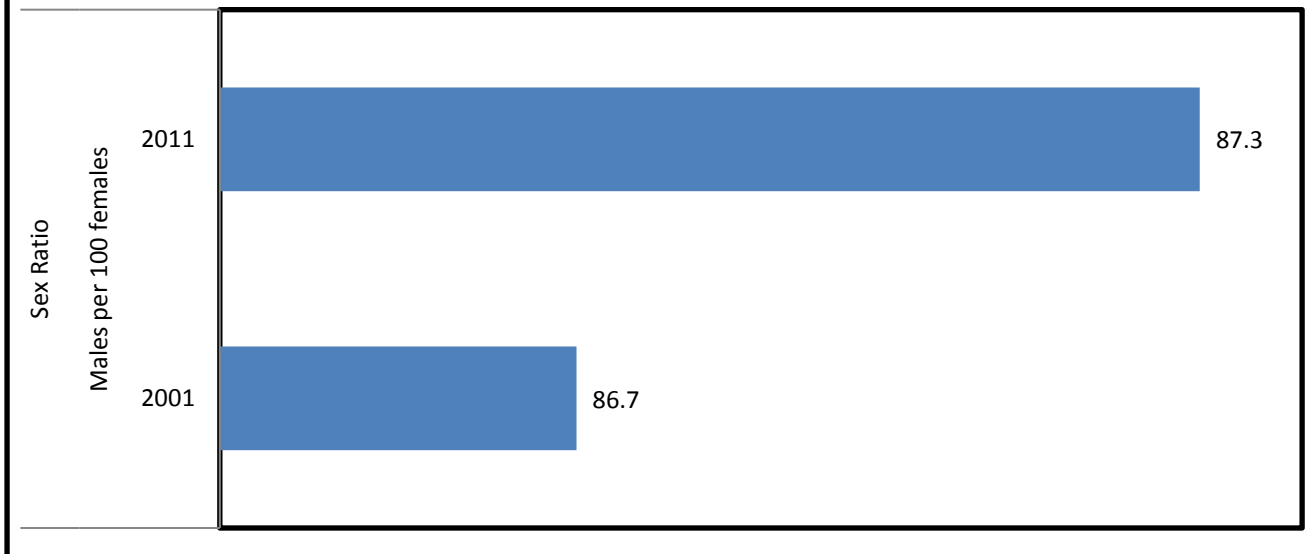


According to Census 2011, In the entire District dependency ratio for population aging 15- 64 has reduced in all local municipalities within the ambit of Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality.

DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana Population Growth

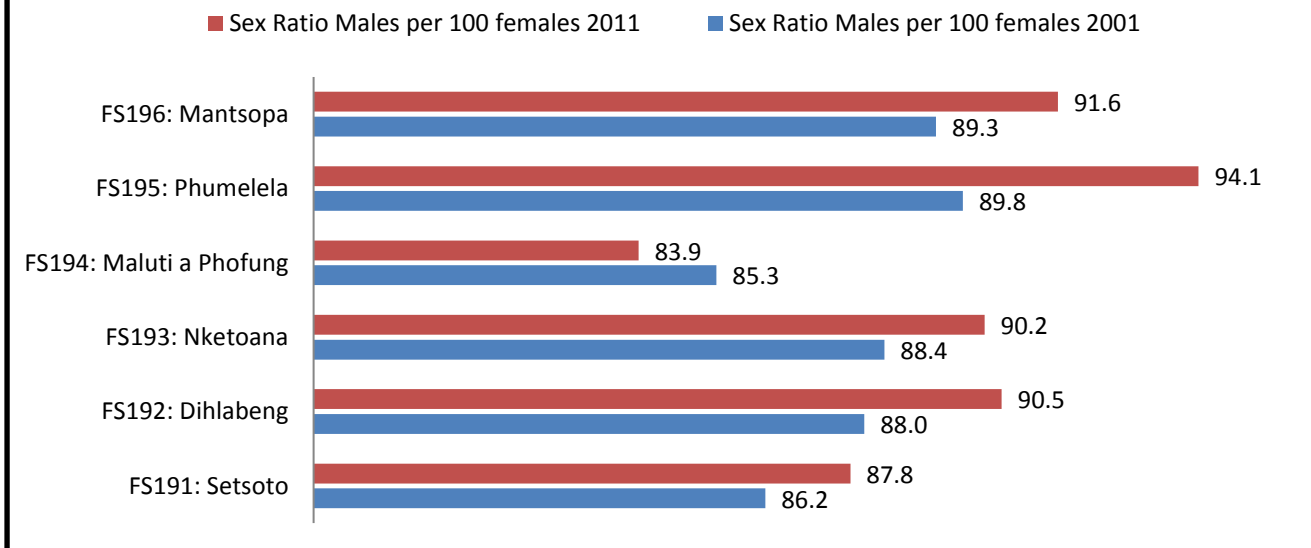


DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana Sex Ratio: Males per 100 females

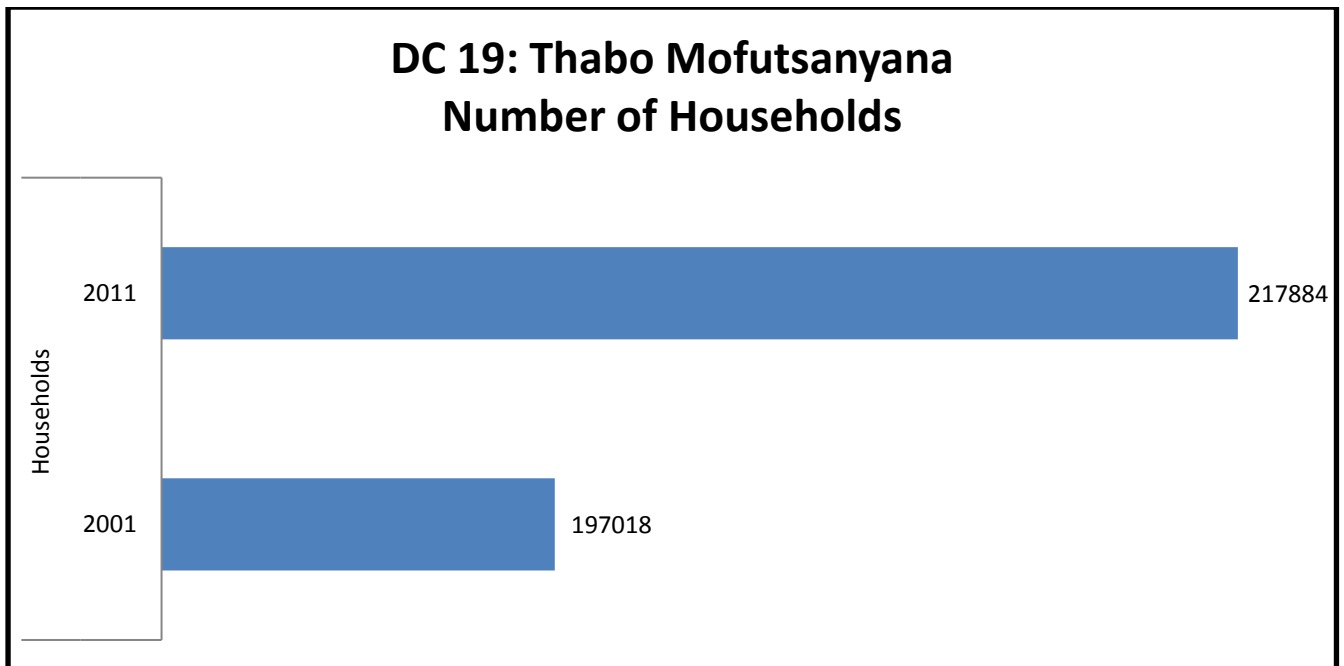


According to Census 2011, In the entire district: Sex ratio for males per 100 Females has increased from 86.7 in 2001 to 87.3 percent in 2011.

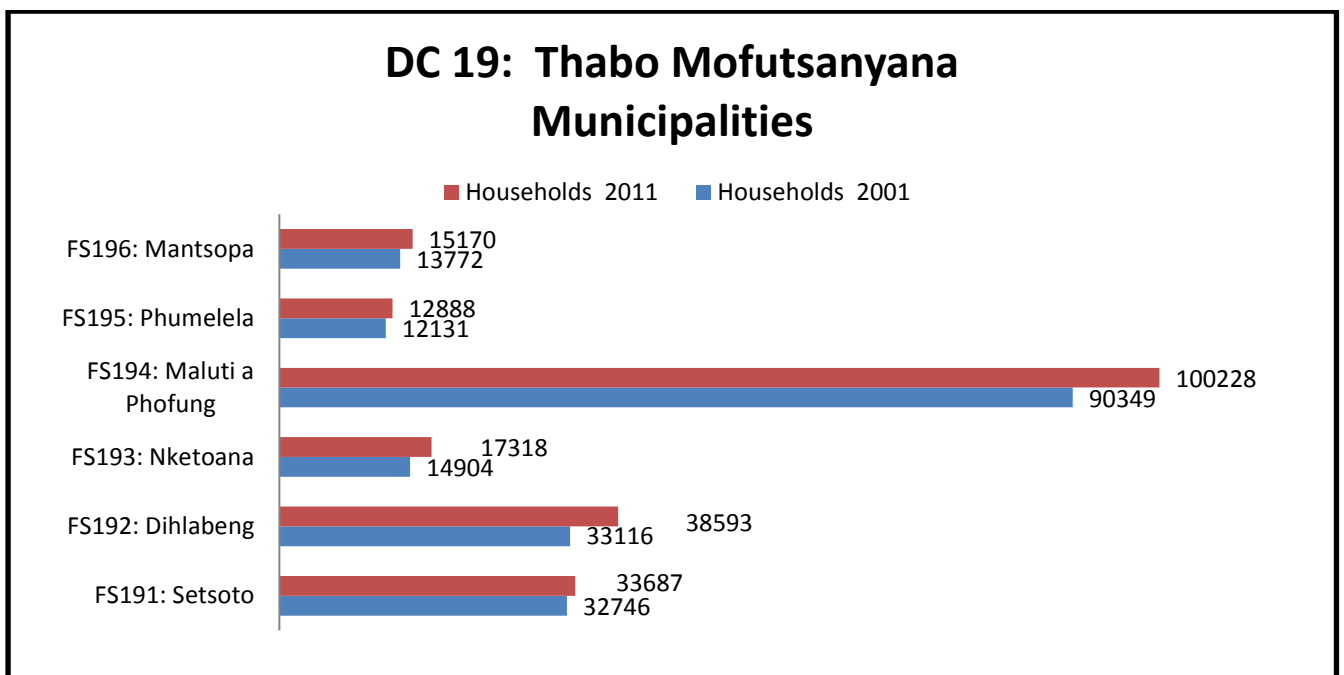
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana Municipalities



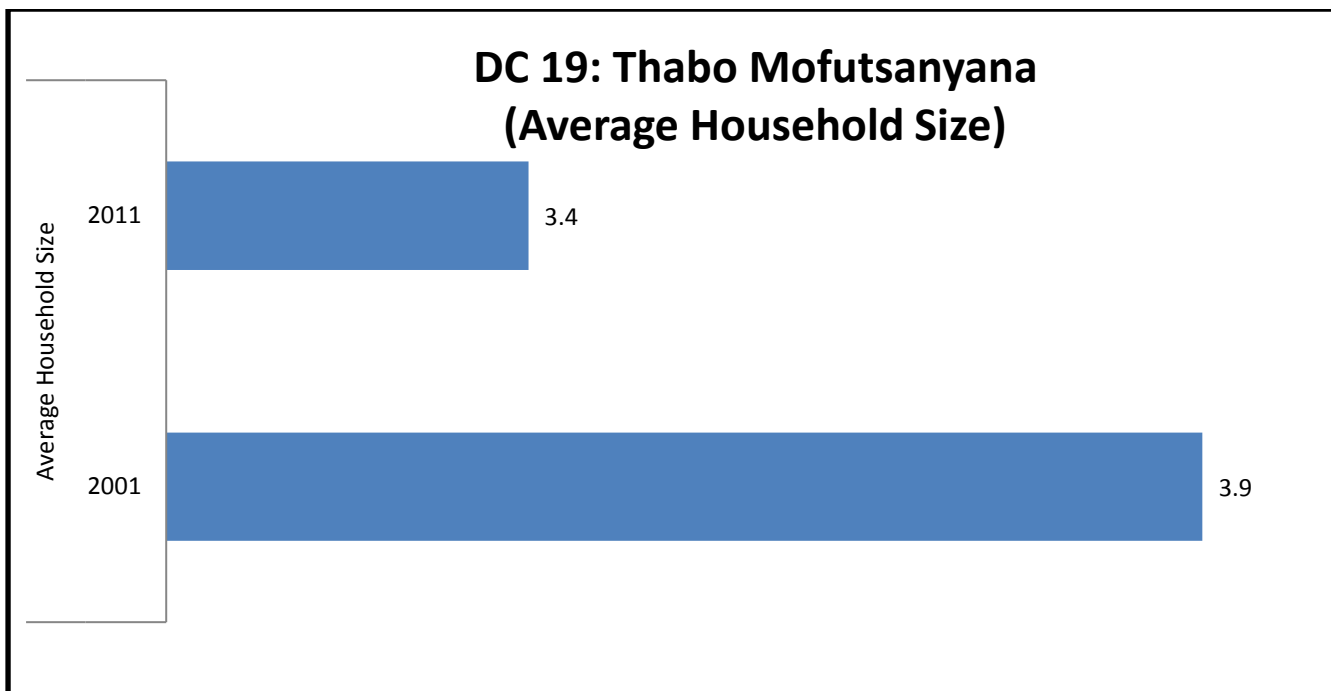
According to Census 2011, In the entire Sex ratio of Males per 100 Females has increased in all local municipalities except in Maluti A Phofung from 2001 to 2011.



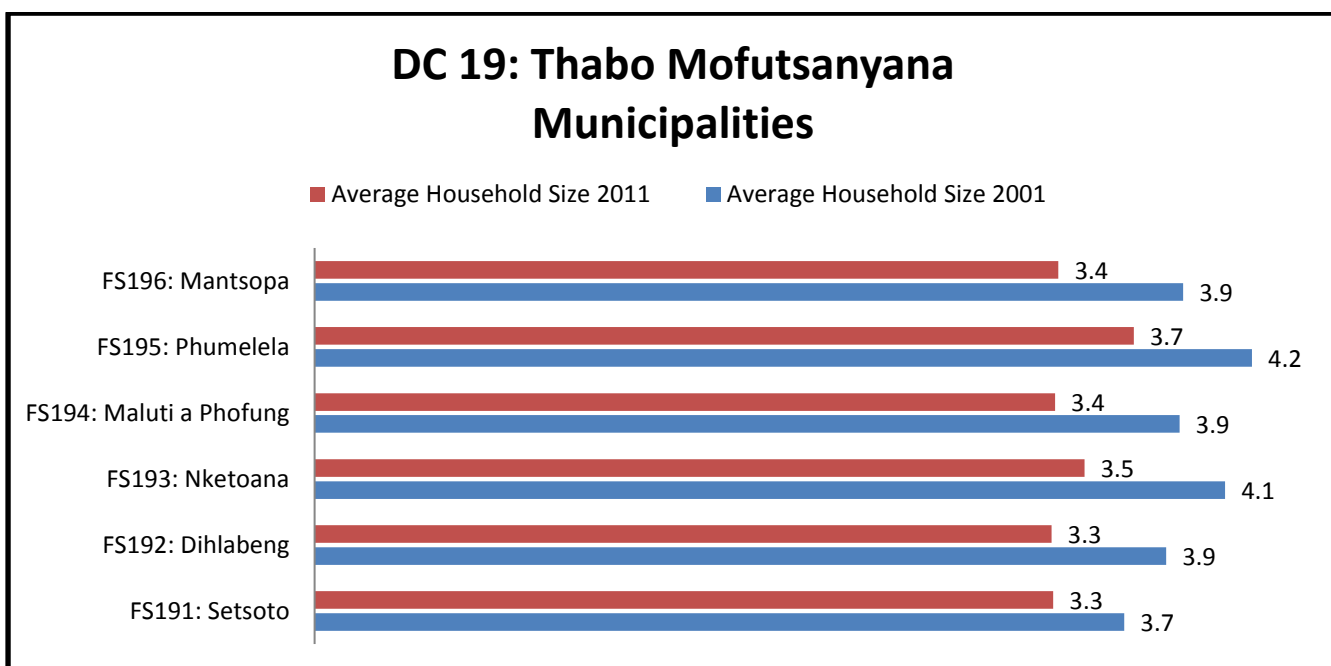
According to Census 2011, Number of Households in Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality increased from 197018 (in 2001) To 216884 (in 2011).



According to Census 2011, Number of Households in all local municipalities within Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality increased.

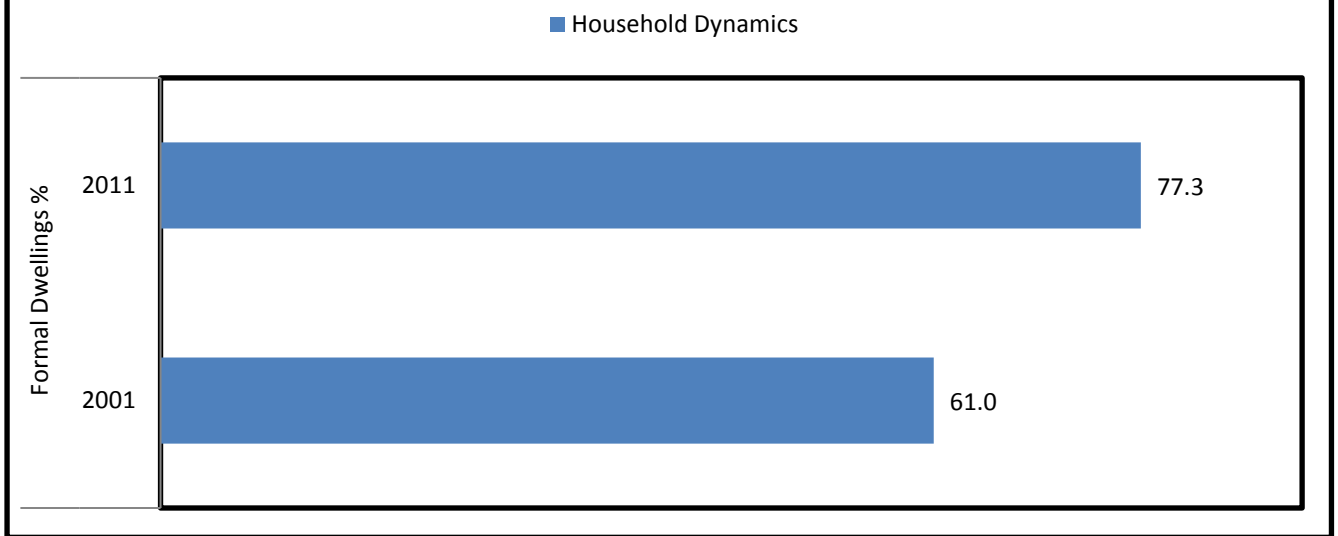


According to Census 2011, Percentage of Average Households Size in Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality reduced from 39.3 (in 2001) To 3.4 (in 2011).



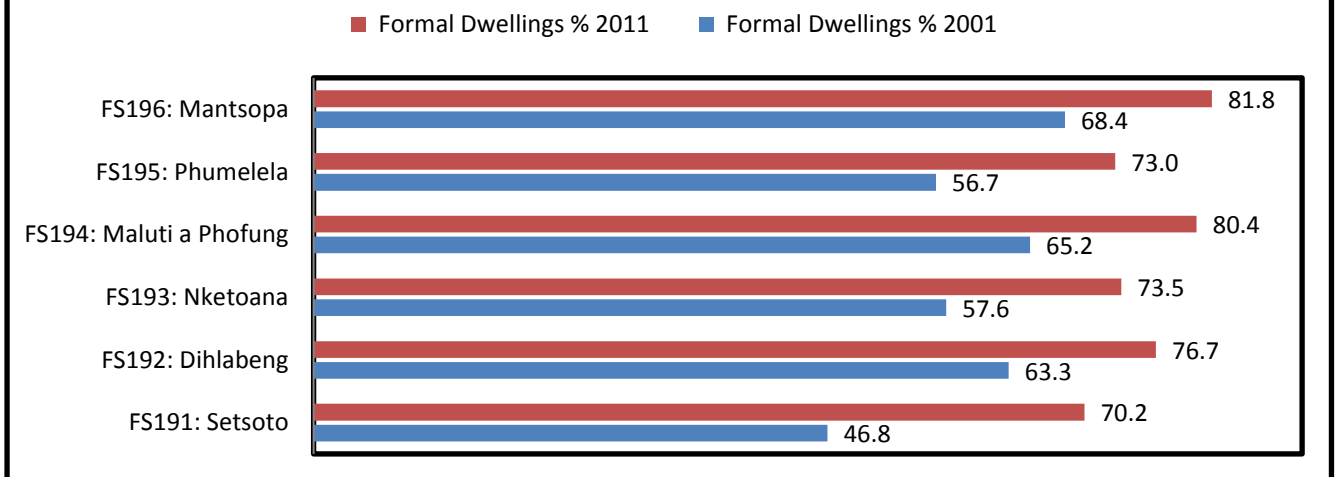
According to Census 2011, Percentage of Average Households Size in all local municipalities within the borders of Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality reduced from in 2001 To in 2011.

DC 19: Thabo Mofutsanyana (Formal Dwelling %)

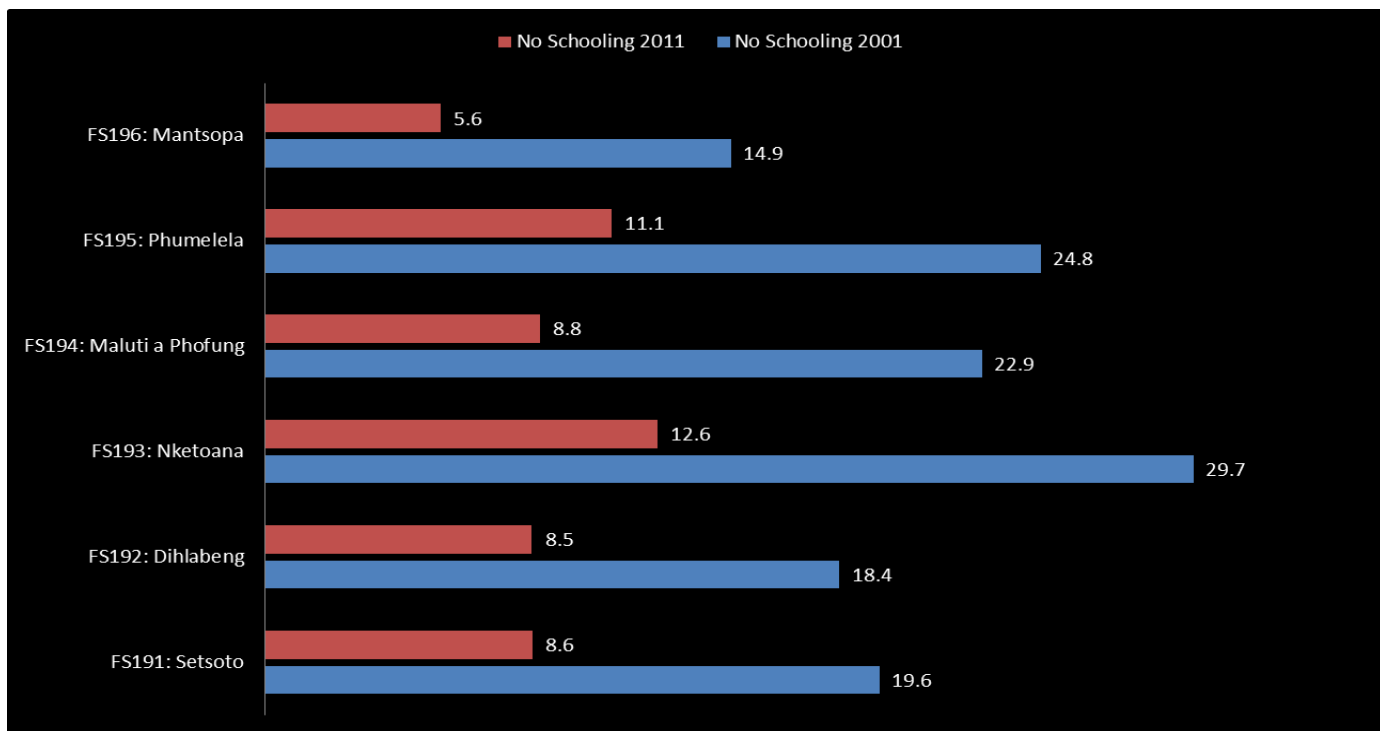
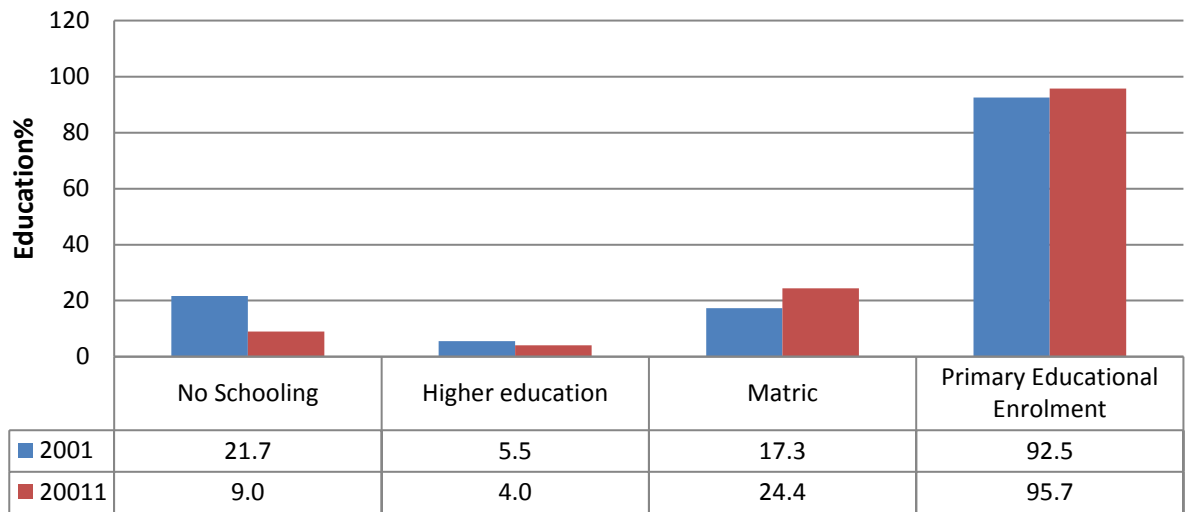


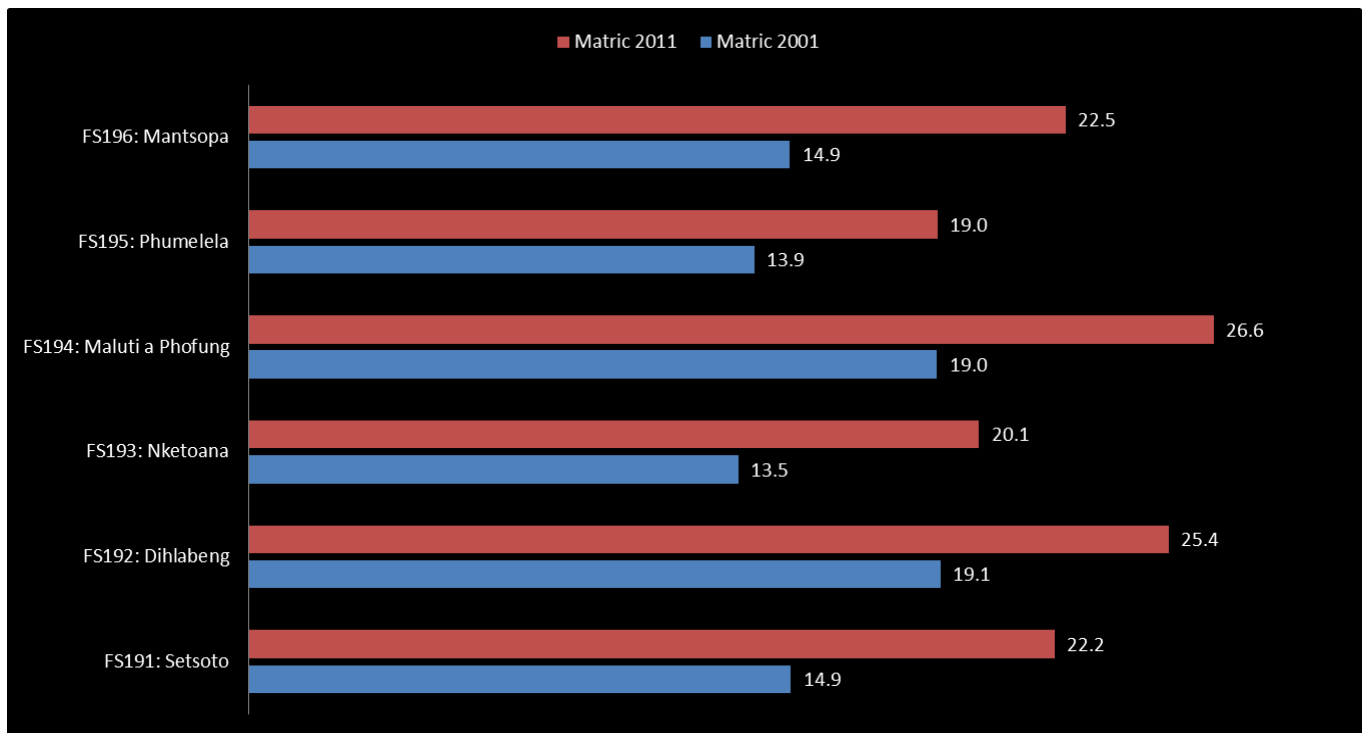
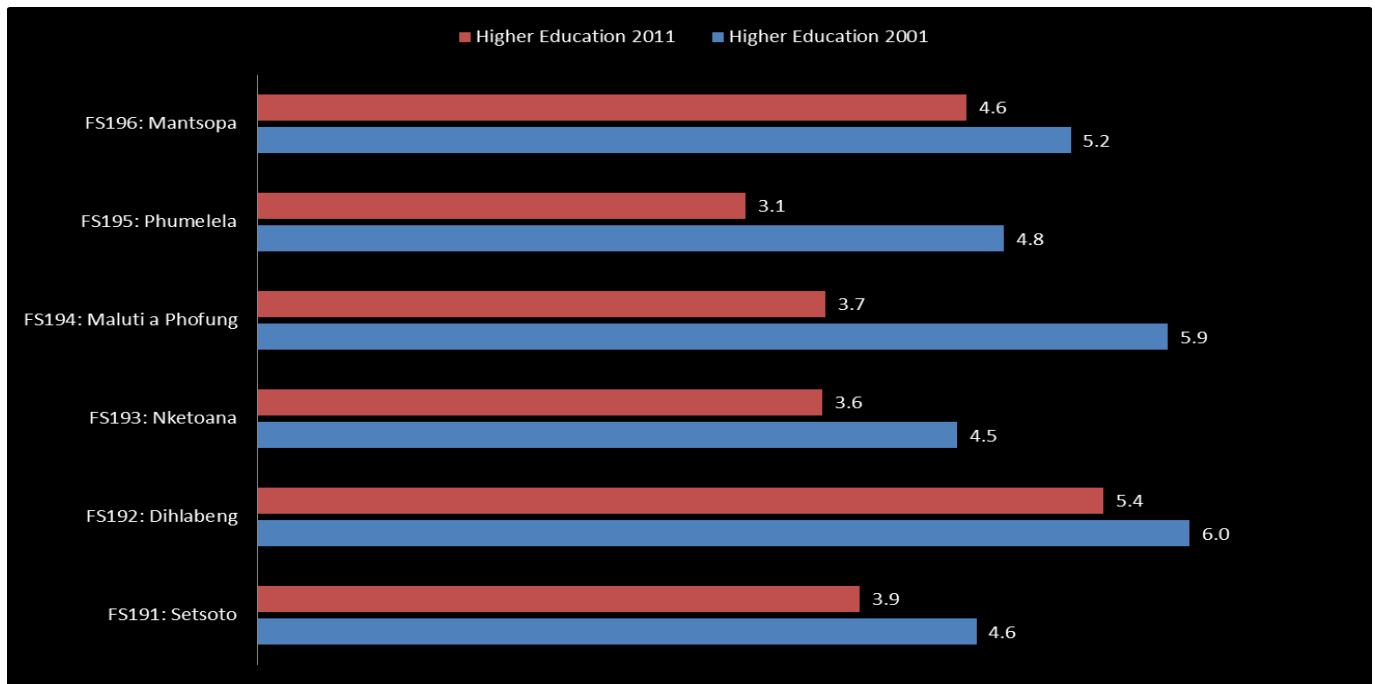
According to Census 2011, Percentage of Formal Dwelling in Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality increased from 61.0 (in 2001) to 77.3 (in 2011).

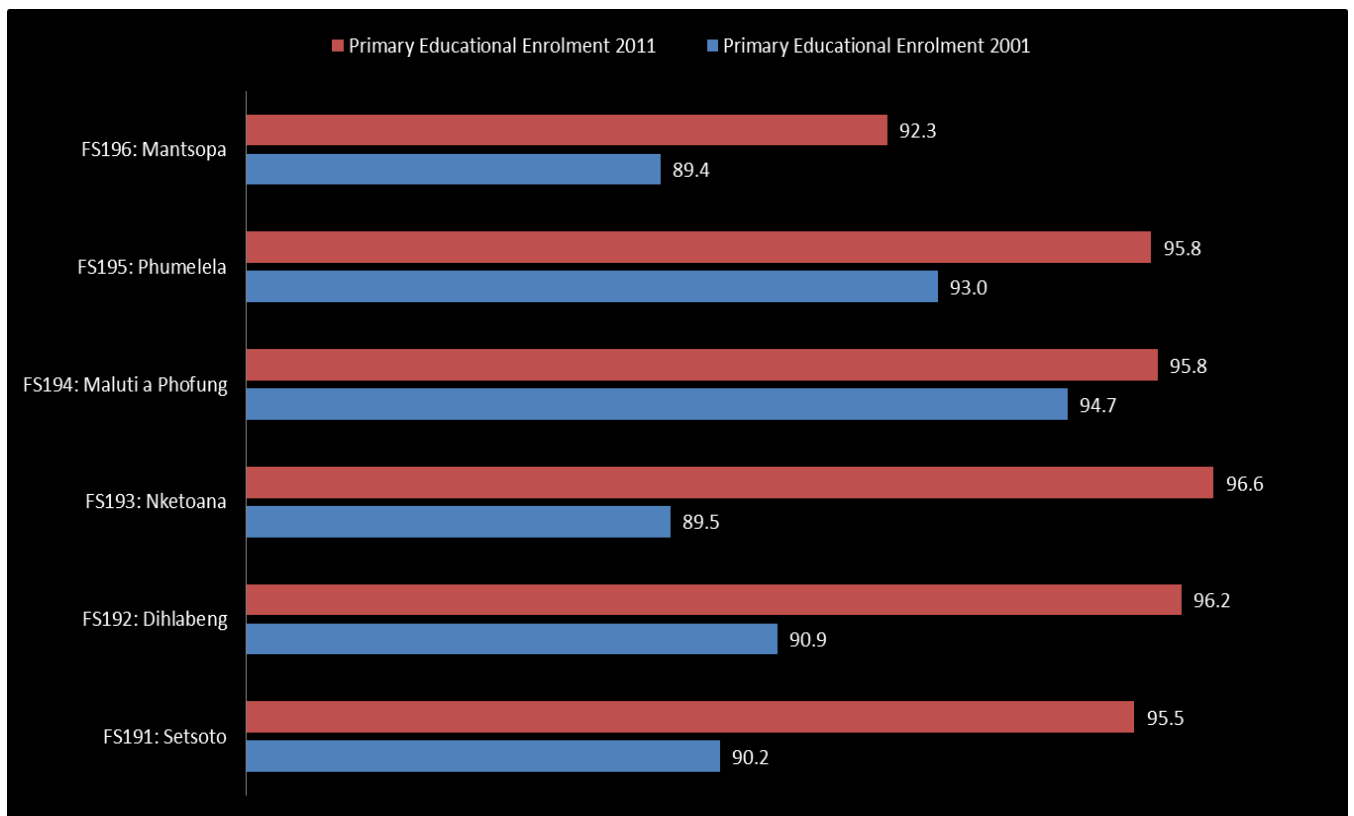
DC 19: Thabo Mofutsanyana Municipalities



DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyana (Education)

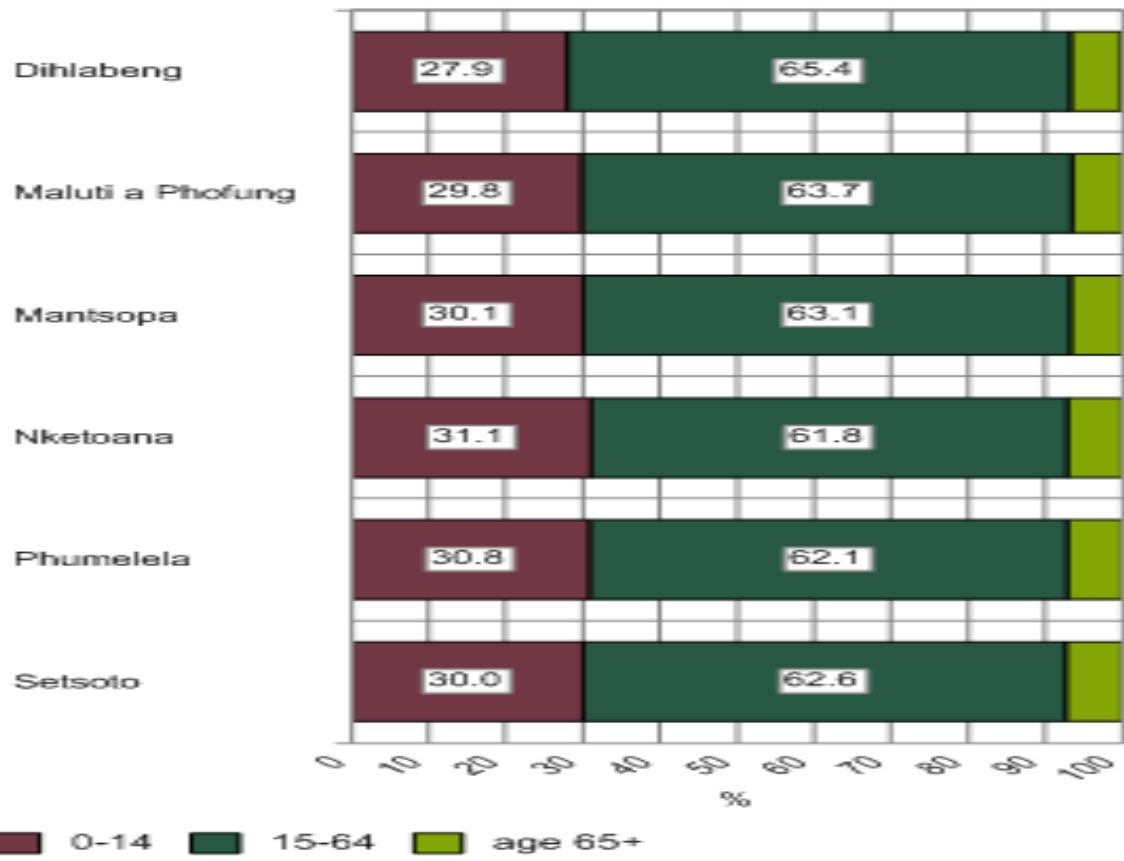
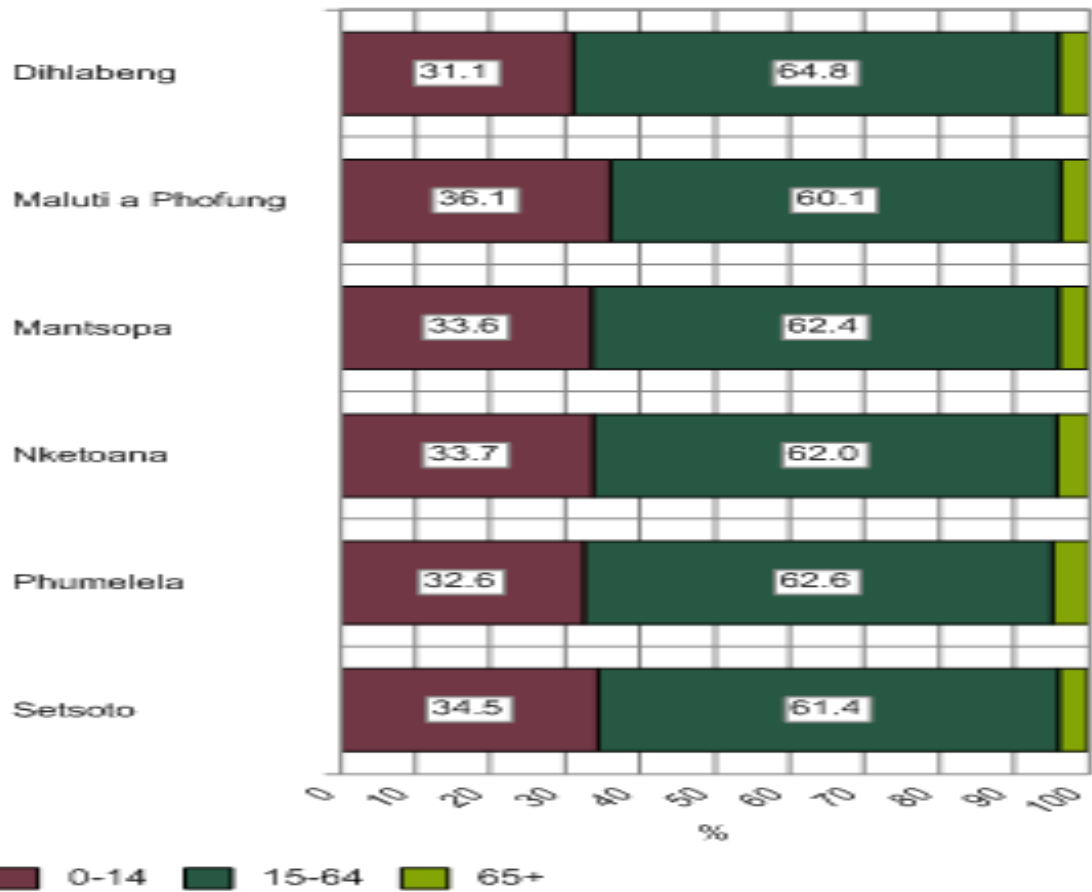






**FACTSHEET DEMOGRAPHICS
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY THABO MOFUTSANYANE**

**Figures 5 & 6: Population by gender and age in local municipalities in Thabo Mofutsanyane in 2011 (% of total population).
Male population Female population**



COMMUNITY SURVEY 2016



The South Africa I know, the home I understand

Community Survey 2016 : StatsSA count on you to open up

Statistic South Africa in an Institution that does rigorous analysis and rigorous research.

At the present juncture StatsSA in conducting a community Survey in Thabo Mofutsanyana which is aimed to provide a better understanding of the state of the country. The survey will provide information needed to make decision and plan. It aims to collect data on household size , age , gender and educational levels migration patterns , deaths and births , ownership of appliances and access to services such as water, sanitation and electricity. The information aims to give municipalities’ concrete data on their demographics and socio- economic situation within their boundaries. The first results are set to be released at the end of June In time for the next municipal financial year from 1 july 2016 .to influence the planning at the coalface of delivery.

District	No of Dwellings Units to be visited	Number of Fieldworkers
Thabo Mofutsanyane	22989	194

What is the community survey 2016 (CS 2016)?

The CS 16 is a large – scale survey, which will produce information at municipal level required for planning and decision making at all levels of government.

HOW DOES IT WORK ?

Community survey 2016 is significantly more ambitious than its 2007 predecessor which counted just under 250, 000 households, this time the sample is 1,3 million households selected from all areas in South Africa and will be done electronically. The digital is safe and data remain confidential, A password protect data which is encrypted as soon as the questionnaire is completed during face to face interviews. Once synchronized with head office , the data is removed from the device.

SECURITY COMPLIANCE

Security is taken seriously at other levels, Community Survey 2016 is registered with National Joint Operational and intelligence Structure (Natjoints), which coordinates security and law enforcement operations such as Operation fiela , anti rhino poaching efforts and the state of the nation address. There is a liaison with the police over potential hotspots.

The first census in 1996 was groundbreaking In that it counted every south African for the first time. It was followed by another census in 2001, but by 2006 there were financial and logistical constraints. It did not have the capacity to run another full blown census. Instead in 2007 the first community survey was conducted and census timeframe was extended to 10 years. The next full census will take place in 2021.

FIELD WORKER VERIFICATION.

During the duration or period of the survey when enumerators knock on your doors , StataSA's message is : Don't let anyone into your home unless they carry an official ID. If the ID , which features the enumerator's photo , name and ID numbers, does not have the community Survey 2016 hologram, the person brandishing it is not an official enumerator. Branded caps , bibs and shoulder will also identify the enumerators, who will travel in the branded vehicles.



For more information on data collection in your area please contact:
Provincial Office

Province	Contact Person	Landline No.	Cellphone No.	Email address
Free State	Tlou Mokgehle	0514127500/504	082 694 6254 082 888 2587	TlouM@statssa.gov.za

For further information on the survey please contact:

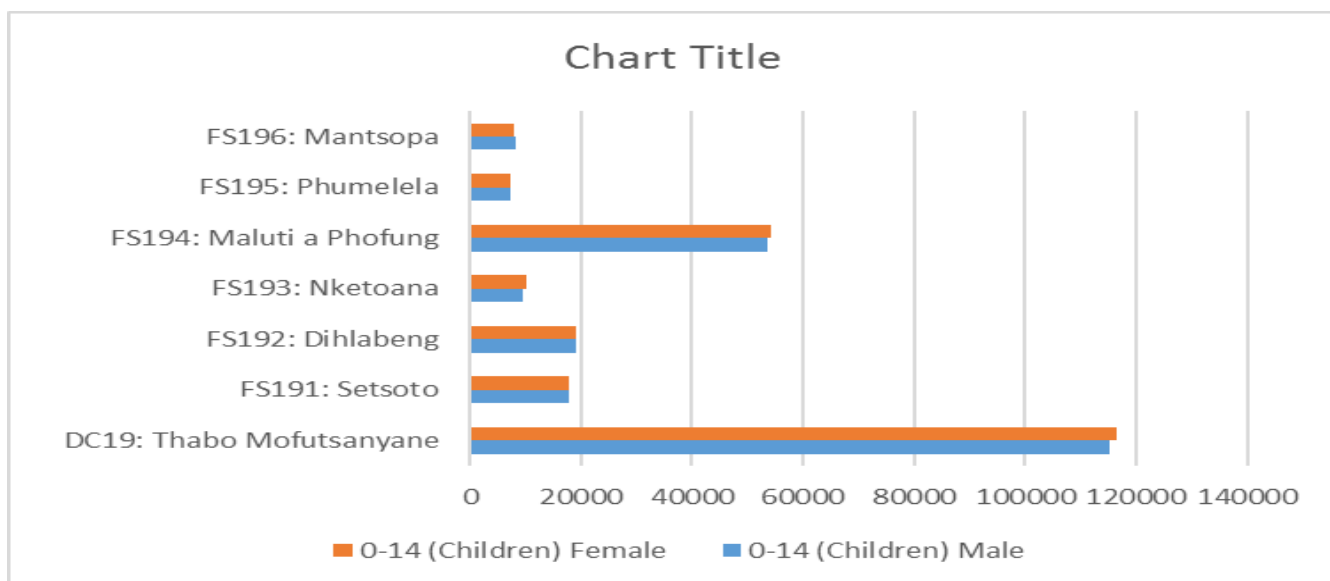
Call center: 012 310 8600

Facebook: Stats SA

Email : CS2016@statssa.gov.za

Twitter: @statssa

Website: www.statssa.gov.za



Statistics South Africa								
Community Survey 2016								
Table 1								
Geography hierarchy 2011 by Refuse removal for Household weight								

Province, District and Municipality	Refuse removal							Total
	Removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week	Removed by local authority/private company/community members less often than once a week	Communal refuse dump	Communal container/central collection point	Own refuse dump	Dump or leave rubbish anywhere (no rubbish disposal)	Other	
Free State	659477	36019	33928	7242	165624	37494	6854	946638
DC16: Xhariep	33784	1700	1904	370	12955	2121	311	53146
FS161: Letsemeng	8139	65	889	36	4140	665	35	13969
FS162: Kopanong	12846	1430	387	36	2756	749	206	18412
FS163: Mohokare	9335	178	298	297	1923	316	39	12387
FS164: Naledi	3464	27	331	-	4136	391	30	8378
DC18: Lejweleputswa	158249	16795	8445	1592	25984	6894	1055	219014
FS181: Masilonyana	15229	2552	431	-	4149	289	152	22802
FS182: Tokologo	3651	1165	762	-	4109	100	44	9831
FS183: Tswelopele	11559	103	123	-	1184	695	41	13705
FS184: Matjhabeng	108414	12049	7021	1577	13797	5414	749	149021
FS185: Nala	19396	925	108	15	2745	395	70	23653
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	120155	4208	12325	1507	86991	17327	3657	246171
FS191: Setsoto	21705	995	2037	154	10159	1792	545	37388
FS192: Dihlabeng	38611	545	1708	952	4254	656	131	46857
FS193: Nketoana	16068	359	545	44	2039	355	254	19664
FS194: Maluti a Phofung	23361	1159	5682	278	65648	12181	2415	110725
FS195: Phumelela	8891	1016	123	12	2594	1734	216	14586
FS196: Mantsopa	11520	133	2231	67	2297	609	96	16951
DC20: Fezile Dabi	142337	4280	3693	248	16073	4997	743	172370
FS201: Moqhaka	45026	2556	1734	25	3641	490	129	53601
FS203: Ngwathe	34539	1438	939	14	2749	1094	138	40910
FS204: Metsimaholo	46303	137	490	172	8502	3254	253	59113
FS205: Mafube	16468	149	530	37	1181	158	223	18745
MAN: Mangaung	204952	9037	7561	3525	23620	6155	1088	255938

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Statistics South Africa
Community Survey 2016

Table 1

Geography hierarchy 2011 by The main type of toilet facility used
for Household weight

Province, District and Local Municipality	Main type of toilet facility used										
	Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	Flush toilet connected to a septic tank or conservancy tank	Chemical toilet	Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	Ecological toilet (e.g. urine diversion; enviroloo; etc.)	Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)	Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	Other	None	Total
Free State	663809	19526	19662	64462	105588	1602	24131	13650	18526	15684	946638
DC16: Xhariep	42535	3469	648	1302	1839	-	504	508	494	1847	53146
FS161: Letsemeng	9709	1404	579	809	755	-	173	163	129	247	13969
FS162: Kopanong	14745	1624	17	242	439	-	78	226	99	941	18412
FS163: Mohokare	10989	251	20	120	356	-	30	69	170	381	12387
FS164: Naledi	7092	190	32	130	288	-	223	50	96	278	8378
DC18: Lejweleputswa	179008	2010	472	5141	15166	142	4817	3322	4711	4225	219014
FS181: Masilonyana	19279	180	186	183	496	41	1262	363	194	618	22802
FS182: Tokologo	2685	873	37	4159	741	-	752	36	139	409	9831
FS183: Tswelopele	10692	388	57	252	1163	64	-	68	133	888	13705
FS184: Matjhabeng	126135	383	191	413	10712	20	2420	2720	4141	1886	149021
FS185: Nala	20217	185	-	134	2054	17	383	135	104	426	23653
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	133785	7120	7092	26429	52141	885	8493	3352	3302	3572	246171
FS191: Setsoto	23884	1881	51	562	1448	504	7097	718	684	560	37388
FS192: Dihlabeng	37778	1454	783	1190	3804	159	526	714	199	249	46857
FS193: Nketoana	15348	507	707	232	1920	30	180	264	121	354	19664
FS194: Maluti a Phofung	32893	2104	5473	23497	41646	192	26	1428	1600	1865	110725
FS195: Phumelela	9412	813	39	520	3025	-	13	198	167	400	14586
FS196: Mantsopa	14470	361	38	428	298	-	651	30	531	144	16951
DC20: Fezile Dabi	139501	1991	55	3469	10777	12	7814	1256	5593	1901	172370
FS201: Mqhaka	48060	1145	18	1268	1804	-	138	253	95	819	53601
FS203: Ngwathe	33124	314	37	1792	939	-	3362	188	502	652	40910
FS204: Metsimaholo	43484	341	-	377	8006	12	1242	448	4939	264	59113
FS205: Mafube	14832	191	-	31	28	-	3073	367	57	167	18745
MAN: Mangaung	168980	4935	11396	28120	25665	563	2503	5212	4425	4139	255938

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Statistics South Africa
Community Survey 2016
Table 1
Geography hierarchy 2011 by Main source of water for drinking
for Household weight

Province, District and Local Municipality	Main source of water for drinking													
	Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling/house	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Piped water on community stand	Borehole in the yard	Rain-water tank in yard	Neighbours tap	Public/comunal tap	Water-carrier/tanker	Borehole outside the yard	Flowing water/stream/river	Well	Spring	Other	Total
Free State	357926	499067	25768	8098	694	13142	14680	11226	8548	1124	411	1108	4848	946638
DC16: Xhariep	17830	31071	524	954	-	639	96	635	1176	13	-	10	199	53146
FS161: Letsemeng	6469	6487	153	291	-	46	29	65	364	13	-	-	52	13969
FS162: Kopanong	6234	10674	232	489	-	109	24	132	427	-	-	10	80	18412
FS163: Mohokare	2838	8547	36	108	-	462	15	21	324	-	-	-	35	12387
FS164: Naledi	2289	5363	103	65	-	21	28	417	60	-	-	-	32	8378
DC18: Lejweleputswa	94736	107755	3354	2012	149	3021	2949	374	2119	129	-	83	2332	219014
FS181: Masilonyana	5730	15246	63	224	-	264	66	75	270	-	-	-	863	22802
FS182: Tokologo	788	7364	12	538	17	306	343	31	432	-	-	-	-	9831
FS183: Tswelopele	1716	10685	121	326	30	165	36	230	204	95	-	-	96	13705
FS184: Matjhabeng	79509	60157	2450	678	102	2188	2003	38	574	34	-	15	1274	149021
FS185: Nala	6992	14303	708	246	-	98	502	-	639	-	-	68	98	23653
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	62937	150376	5287	1959	419	4543	4511	9488	3106	888	411	986	1260	246171
FS191: Setsoto	5693	27557	263	823	23	379	804	26	1443	35	49	13	279	37388
FS192: Dinlabeng	19757	22094	2075	301	39	130	1304	456	383	43	140	79	55	46857
FS193: Nketoana	3930	14163	867	122	-	213	271	31	66	-	-	-	-	19664
FS194: Maluti a Phofung	24704	66994	1606	370	333	3462	1806	8569	415	657	222	835	752	110725
FS195: Phumelela	4092	8535	465	76	23	331	327	313	124	107	-	47	148	14586
FS196: Mantsopa	4761	11034	11	267	-	28	-	92	674	46	-	11	26	16951
DC20: Fezile Dabi	83199	78495	3312	1732	101	737	2286	495	1399	70	-	15	527	172370
FS201: Mqhaka	26054	24644	261	1027	20	402	147	151	672	17	-	15	192	53601
FS203: Ngwathe	12474	24858	1222	447	-	190	779	167	536	53	-	-	184	40910
FS204: Metsimaholo	38610	17840	1801	216	81	55	312	12	119	-	-	-	67	59113
FS205: Mafube	6061	11154	28	43	-	90	1047	165	72	-	-	-	85	18745
MAN: Mangaung	99225	131370	13290	1441	26	4202	4837	234	748	24	-	14	529	255938

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Space-Time Research Community Survey 2016			
Table 1			
Geography hierarchy 2011 by Attendance for Person Weight, 5 +			
Geography	School Attendance		
	Yes	No	Do not know
Free State	859361	1699444	2402
DC16: Xhariep	41826	95001	102
FS161: Letsemeng	9758	26764	21
FS162: Kopanong	13228	32303	36
FS163: Mohokare	11111	21326	26
FS164: Naledi	7729	14608	19
DC18: Lejweleputswa	182607	406237	319
FS181: Masilonyana	17756	41943	24
FS182: Tokologo	7491	18576	-
FS183: Tsw elopele	14439	27793	44
FS184: Matjhabeng	117252	273512	224
FS185: Nala	25669	44413	27
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	268523	432677	765
FS191: Setsoto	42478	62626	85
FS192: Dihlabeng	44039	82926	26
FS193: Nketoana	19784	39200	-
FS194: Maluti a Phofung	128792	188249	580
FS195: Phumelela	15083	30411	57
FS196: Mantsopa	18347	29264	18
DC20: Fezile Dabi	129160	321460	347
FS201: Moqhaka	40085	101608	198
FS203: Ngw athe	30292	76656	70
FS204: Metsimaholo	42186	107449	31
FS205: Mafube	16597	35747	48
MAN: Mangaung	237245	444070	870
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Space-Time Research Online support: support@str.com.au			
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Statistics South Africa										
Community Survey 2016										
Table 1										
Geography hierarchy 2011 by Household access to electricity										
for Household weight										
Province, District and Local municipality	Household access to electricity									
	In-house conventional meter	In-house prepaid meter	Connected to other source which household pays for (e.g. con	Connected to other source which household is not paying for	Generator	Solar home system	Battery	Other	No access to electricity	Total
Free State	108973	761009	17676	2466	209	992	179	4786	50349	946638
DC16: Xhariep	9451	39523	1212	504	28	141	-	443	1845	53146
FS161: Letsemeng	2073	10495	648	242	-	69	-	59	384	13969
FS162: Kopanong	1525	15507	296	72	28	25	-	287	672	18412
FS163: Mhokare	4806	6642	175	32	-	-	-	97	634	12387
FS164: Naledi	1047	6879	92	158	-	47	-	-	155	8378
DC18: Lejweleputswa	34255	167983	4449	623	30	156	106	1285	10126	219014
FS181: Maseru	2803	17890	477	87	-	-	26	134	1385	22802
FS182: Tokologo	1533	7342	203	75	-	39	-	79	561	9831
FS183: Tswelopele	1147	10864	923	118	-	-	-	33	621	13705
FS184: Matjhabeng	25575	114481	2421	235	30	87	80	388	5726	149021
FS185: Nala	3198	17407	425	109	-	30	-	652	1833	23653
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	23256	197654	6154	592	123	433	38	1252	16669	246171
FS191: Setsoto	2660	30401	1589	53	12	137	-	263	2272	37388
FS192: Dlinabeng	2913	37519	1714	210	38	45	-	120	4297	46857
FS193: Nketoana	1367	16285	204	66	-	130	-	21	1591	19664
FS194: Maluti a Phofung	13165	89948	1734	87	20	16	16	649	5088	110725
FS195: Phumelela	1286	10263	74	13	54	46	22	151	2677	14586
FS196: Mantsopa	1865	13238	838	162	-	59	-	47	742	16951
DC20: Fezile Dabi	19814	135715	3148	452	11	212	19	1072	11926	172370
FS201: Mqhaqa	5771	44084	1738	189	-	75	19	184	1542	53601
FS203: Ngwathe	2959	35321	415	187	-	95	-	99	1835	40910
FS204: Metsimaholo	8196	41558	737	41	-	-	-	720	7862	59113
FS205: Mafube	2887	14753	259	36	11	43	-	69	687	18745
MAN: Mangaung	22198	220133	2713	295	16	49	16	735	9783	255938
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Statistics South Africa			
Community Survey 2016			
Table 1			
Geography hierarchy 2011			
for Household weight			
Province, District and Local Municipality	Households		
Free State	946638		
DC16: Xhariep	53146		
FS161: Letsemeng	13969		
FS162: Kopanong	18412		
FS163: Mohokare	12387		
FS164: Naledi	8378		
DC18: Lejweleputswa	219014		
FS181: Masilonyana	22802		
FS182: Tokologo	9831		
FS183: Tswelopele	13705		
FS184: Matjhabeng	149021		
FS185: Nala	23653		
DC19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	246171		
FS191: Setsoto	37388		
FS192: Dihlabeng	46857		
FS193: Nketoana	19664		
FS194: Maluti a Phofung	110725		
FS195: Phumelela	14586		
FS196: Mantsopa	16951		
DC20: Fezile Dabi	172370		
FS201: Moqhaka	53601		
FS203: Ngwathe	40910		
FS204: Metsimaholo	59113		
FS205: Mafube	18745		
MAN: Mangaung	255938		
MAN: Mangaung	255938		
Created on 25 October 2016			
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POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

The allocated powers and functions to Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality in terms of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act No. 117 of 1998 are as follows:

- a) Integrated development planning for the district municipality as a whole, including a
framework for IDP for the local municipalities within the area of the district,
- b) Bulk supply of water that affects a significant proportion of municipalities in the
district,
- c) Bulk supply of electricity that affects a significant proportion of
municipalities in the
district,
- d) Bulk sewerage purification works and main sewage disposal that affects a
significant
proportion of municipalities in the district,
- e) Solid waste disposal sites serving the area of the district municipality as a
whole,
- f) Municipal roads which form an integral part of a road transport system for
the area
of the district municipality as a whole,
- g) Regulation of passenger transport service,
- h) Municipal airports servicing the area of the district municipality as a whole,
- i) Municipal health services servicing the area of the district municipality as a
whole,
- j) Firefighting service servicing the area of the district municipality as a whole,
- k) The establishment, conduct and control of fresh produce markets and
abattoirs
serving the area of the district as a whole,
- l) The establishment, conduct and control of cemeteries and crematoria
serving the

- district as a whole,
- m. Promotion of local tourism for the area of the district municipality,
 - n. Municipal public works relating to any of the above functions or any other function assigned to the district municipality
 - o. The receipt, allocation and if applicable the distribution of grants made to the district municipality,
 - p. The imposition and collection of taxes and duties as related to the above functions
- or as may be assigned to the district in terms of the national legislation.

PROCESS FOLLOWED TO DEVELOP THE IDP

Introduction

The Integrated Development Planning Process is a comprehensive planning and implementation process that will be followed by all municipalities within the Thabo-Mofutsanyana District Municipality. As a District municipality, Thabo Mofutsanyana should adopt a framework for this process in order to align the planning and implementation of municipal services and development within the area. The Municipal Systems Act, 2001 states in section 27 that, after following a consultative process with the local municipalities in the area, the district municipality should adopt a framework for integrated development planning in the area as a whole. The framework will bind both the district and local municipalities.

The purpose of the framework is to:

- Identify plans and planning requirements binding in terms of national and provincial legislation on the district and local municipalities
- Identify the matters that should be included in the IDPs of the district and local municipalities that require alignment
- Specify the principles to be applied and co-ordinate the approach to be adopted in respect of those matters
- Determine procedures for consultation between the district and local municipalities during the drafting of IDPs
- Determine procedures for the amendment of the framework

The preparation process for IDP has been done in a consultative manner. The district and local municipalities, Traditional leadership have been

involved, as well as the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs- Free State.

Framework Programme

Activity	Time/date	Event
Localised strategic guidelines	October	District level workshops
Strategy workshop	November	District level workshop
Involvement of project partners	January	District level workshop
Technical project indicators and decisions	January	District level workshop

Table : Timetable for District Alignment Events

Dates given above are the weeks within which the event will take place. Closer to the date the IDP and planning Department will communicate with the different role-players to set the specific dates.

Issues, Mechanisms and Procedure for Alignment

Alignment between the different spheres of government will be necessary in order to achieve the purpose of integrated development planning, which is faster and more appropriate delivery of services and providing a framework for economic and social development. Aligning the planning process of different spheres of government and service providers is an international trend within governments. It is also an integral part of what integrated development planning is.

The appropriate level where alignment and co-ordination can take place within the IDP processes of different municipalities is at a district level. The district level meetings/workshops will be “*where people and places meet sectors and subjects*”. At the framework workshop the following issues were discussed regarding alignment:

Role-players

KEY ROLE PLAYERS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Department of Provincial and Local government-COGTA ▪ Rural development ▪ Department of Water affairs and forestry ▪ Environment and Tourism ▪ Department of Trade and Industry ▪ Social Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Development ▪ Public works ▪ Agriculture ▪ Health ▪ Education ▪ Rand Water ▪ Sedibeng Water ▪ Maluti Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Same departments as National government ▪ Tourism partners (Kwa Zulu Natal, Free State and Mpumalanga) ▪ Lejweleputswa DM ▪ Ukhahlamba District Municipality ▪ TELKOM ▪

IDP CONSULTATIONS



IDP ROAD SHOW COMMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC

MANTSOPA :

1. Water in Maitse
2. Construction of Roads
3. Youth Unemployment (Mantsopa must collaborate with the District to meet with Absa on Absa Youth Programme to be able to assist youth as the presentation made by Absa officials on the programme is only for municipalities and not individuals. Youth need municipalities to enable them to be registered on the programme.
4. Mayor must visit piggery project for assistance.
5. There is a need for bridge for learners from Platberg (kids walk alone and gangsters abuse them)
6. Unavailability of sites in Tweespruit
7. Capacity of the clinic can no longer accommodate all patients , shortage of nurses lead to patients going back home without assistance.
8. Police do not do their job properly cases are opened but not finalised
9. Roads maintenance
10. Security at the clinic and all government buildings to avoid vandalism by community members
11. Shelter for patients who wait for ambulance
12. Fencing of cemetery at the mountain and paving of road to cemetery
13. Transport from patients to Bloemfontein is limited, patients end up not receiving treatment due to full transport
14. Children plays with street lights, the lights end up not working
15. Site to start poultry business
16. Old age home not in good condition
17. Storm water to prevent water to damage houses/shacks

18. Taxis are needed for the mountain community
19. No sites for building of churches
20. Animals destroy tombstones and loiter in location and roads
21. Paving of road to Mme Maureen's house

SETSOTO

1. Hall renovations
2. Sites
3. Ward 9 Ext 5 (Roads, Water, Electricity , Toilets & Farming)
4. Application for RDP houses but not yet received
5. Water
6. Pastures for emerging farmers
7. Ward 11, Hall Renovation
8. Paving from Kgutliso School
9. Home Affairs Offices needed in Ficksburg
10. Dam needed for water in Setsoto
11. Tractor for Buckets
12. Water pipe leakages
13. Public Toilets needed in Town
14. Unemployment youth , cooperatives be assisted
15. Parks
16. Animal theft, animals loitering on roads (Municipal Bylaws)
17. Fire Station in Ficksburg
18. Paving of road in Dipotomaneng
19. Renovation of stadium

FARMERS AND BUSINESS FORUM – DIHLABENG

1. Low budget for Agriculture
2. TMDM is slow in implementing policies
3. Time for farmers be in the morning
4. TMDM must familiarise itself with National and Provincial policies and opportunities for business and farming sectors.

NKETOANA

1. Unfinished RDP houses
2. Paving of roads
3. No Dumping sites
4. Water & Animals loitering Matlharantlheng location
5. Assistance of business plan for registered recycling business in Ward 2
6. Refuse of removal
7. Draught (toilets do not have water flush) Ward 2
8. Youth Development (Ward 1)
9. A letter to occupy site was received by post but municipal official says there are no sites
10. Old building be utilised , it is now used for drugs and illegal deeds (Ward 1 Riverside)
11. No dumping site
12. Bursary for learners (Ward 1 – Sylvia)
13. People residing at the park due to non availability of sites
14. Flower factory assistance
15. Storm water
16. Dustbins

17. Challenge in changing of ownership for sites owners at municipality
18. Establishment of Youth Centre
19. Clinic be opened 24 hrs
20. Fencing at farming area
21. Humps
22. Bank
23. Patrol Police
24. Paving of roads
25. Public Transport for disabled people

DIHLABENG

1. Building of RDP Houses, Renovation and extension of hall
2. Paving (Ward 20)
3. Municipal sites be identified for residents
4. Refuse Removal
5. Renovation of buildings in town
6. Tourism attractions be identified in township and tourism office needed to market Clarens
7. Training of SMMES
8. Renovation of stadium
9. No Taxi Rank
10. Closing of Manholes
11. Upgrading of Roads
12. Municipal By-Laws on animals (loitering in locations and roads)
13. Building of Middle class houses
14. Clarens Museum needed
15. Standby Ambulance at Clinic
16. Fencing of graveyard

17. Security at Clinic
18. Paving of road to Motouleng
19. Sewing Machines for Coepratives Site for Bed and breakfast business selling traditional food
20. Shortage of Nursing staff at clinic
21. Shuttle at clinic
22. Building of hall and renovations of Moriting wa Thuto School
23. Bursary
24. Sports facilities
25. Identification of Land for farming
26. Humps or bridge in kanana main road
27. Unemployment
28. Identification of building for training of Grade 12 learners (Training Centre)
29. Clinic to open 24 hrs
30. Building of shopping complex

PHUMELELA

1. Orphans Grant stopped Mayor and councillors never visited Zamani since elections
2. Sites at Ext 6 (paid money to Mayor but land belongs to white people)
3. Electricity and building off RDP houses at Ext 6
4. Municipality says Ext 6 will not have electricity due to illegal occupation of residents
5. Bursary
6. Construction of Institution of Learning e.g. TVET
7. IDP Road show invitation be submitted on time
8. Ext 6 , foot bridge and sports facility
9. Parks

Communication Mechanisms

The communication between the different stakeholders is crucial in aligning plans successfully. Appropriate mechanisms for communication will differ from event to event. The IDP and Planning Department will act as the communication link between the various role-players and will use existing communication channels to disperse information.

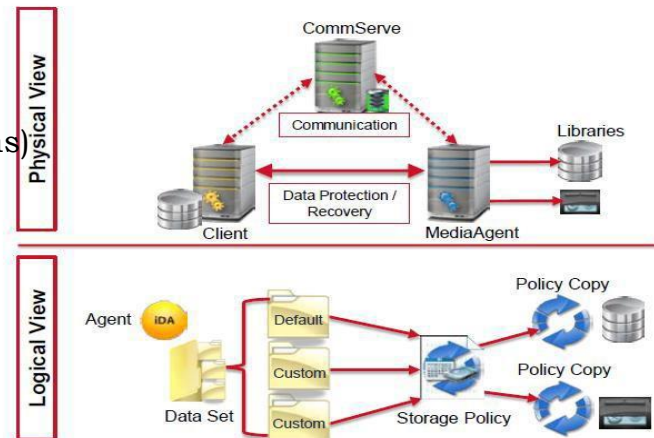
The mechanisms that will be used are:

- Fax and/or e-mail/ SMS/Video calls
- Newspapers and Media (Local Radio Stations)
- Telephones/ Mobile Phones

- Facebook

- Meetings and workshops

Common Technology Engine



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Events and Timeframes

Within the adopted process, district level alignment will take place at the strategy phase of the IDP process and again at the projects phase. The first important event will be the district strategy workshops, where all the stakeholders will get together and discuss the different development strategies for the area.

Other events where input from sector departments will be needed is at the project phase. Municipalities must ensure that project proposals are aligned to sectoral procedures of the national and provincial spheres of government. The approach will be to invite relevant departments to a district briefing session, where they will give the necessary technical guidelines and help municipalities to set indicators for their objectives.

Establishment of a Structure (Forum)

The role-players identified above constitute the forum for district level events within the IDP process. The desirable outcome of each event will determine if only specific or all departments and service providers will be invited. This will depend on the type of priority issues identified by the municipalities.

Management Structure/District IDP Forum

The following people will form part of the structure that will manage the proposed forum for district level events:

- 6 municipalities' IDP managers
- 6 municipalities PMS managers
- Provincial IDP Co-ordinator

Logistical Arrangements

The IDP and Planning Department will organize the meetings/workshops. Each municipality will budget for the attendance of the district level event. The costs for the catering and administration will be split proportionally amongst the municipalities.

Amendment Procedure

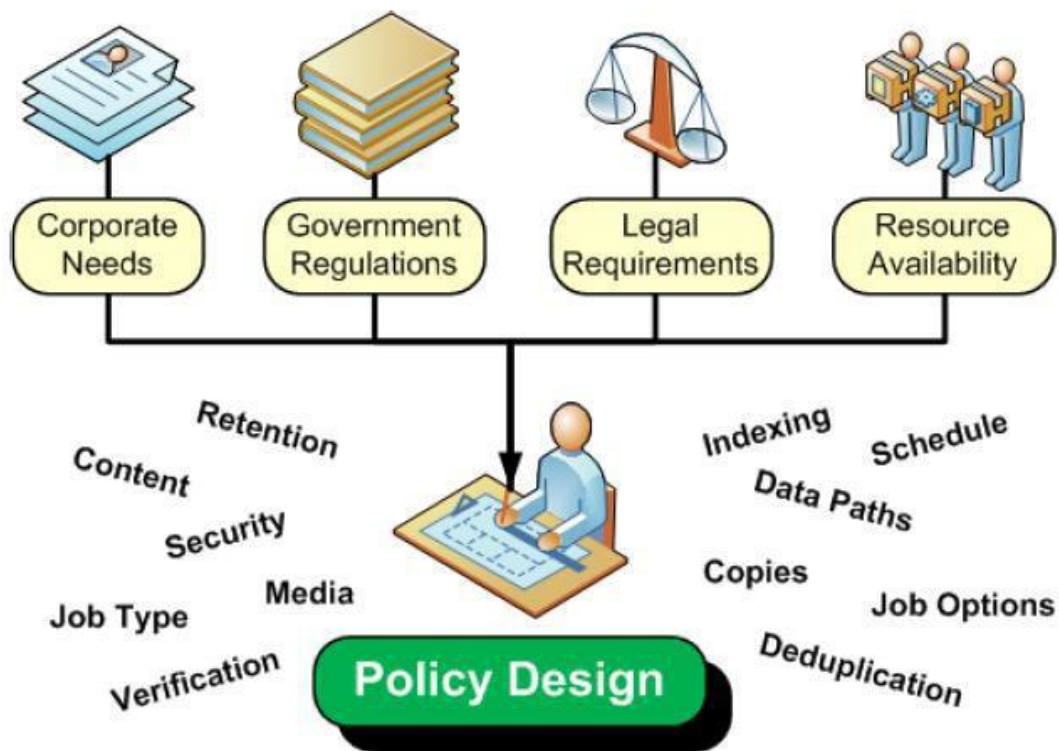
The framework for IDP is a working document that will guide all the municipalities with the IDP process. It will therefore be necessary to make provision to amend the Framework, if and when the process that we envisage are not practical or cannot in any way be adhered to. The representatives at the district framework workshop will adopt certain procedures to amend the Framework should it be necessary.

Conclusion

This Framework serves as the guideline to local municipalities and the district municipality of Thabo Mofutsanyana for aligning their respective IDP processes with each other and with the plans and programmes of other organs of state. It will be submitted to the MEC: Local Government and Housing with the final IDP document of the district municipality.

Binding Legislation and Planning Requirements

Understanding the Basis of a Policy



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NATIONAL LEGISLATION	SUMMARY/SCOPE OF LEGISLATION
GENERAL MANAGEMENT	
Constitution of Republic of South Africa 1996	To introduce a new constitution for the Republic of South Africa and to provide for matters incidental thereto
Local government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000	To give effect to “developmental local government” To set principles, mechanisms and processes to promote social and economic upliftment of communities and to ensure access to affordable services for all. To set a framework for planning, performance management, resource mobilization and organizational change and community participation

NATIONAL LEGISLATION	SUMMARY/SCOPE OF LEGISLATION
Local government Municipal Structure Act, 1998	To provide for the establishment of municipalities in accordance with the requirements relating to the categories and types of municipality, the division of functions and powers between municipalities and appropriate electoral systems
Consumer Affairs (Unfair Business Practices) Act, 1996	To provide for the investigation, prohibition and control of unfair business practices in the interest of consumers
Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act, 1998	To provide for the demarcation of boundaries of municipalities for the establishment of new municipalities
Municipal Electoral Act, 2000	To regulate the municipal elections To amend certain laws and to provide for matters connected therewith
Organized Local Government Act, 1997	To provide for the recognition of national and provincial organizations representing the different categories of municipalities and the National Council of Provinces etc.
Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993	To provide for occupation health and safety in the work place and the protection of persons outside the work place against hazards to health and safety arising from activities of persons at the work place.
National Development Plan.	To control and regulate the right of all persons to access to information
Promotion of Access to information Act, 2000	To control and regulate the right of all persons to access to information
Promotion of Fair Administrative Justice Act, 2000	To give effect to the administrative action that is lawful, reasonable, and procedurally fair in terms of the constitution of the Republic of South Africa 1996
Promotion of Equity and Prevention of unfair	To give effect to section 9 read with item 23(1) of Schedule 6 to the constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996,

NATIONAL LEGISLATION	SUMMARY/SCOPE OF LEGISLATION
Discrimination Act, 2000	to prevent and prohibit unfair discrimination and harassment. To promote equally and eliminate unfair discrimination and to prevent and prohibit hate speech and to provide for matters connected therewith
FINANCE	
Division of Revenue Act	To provide for a fair division of revenue to be collected nationally between national, provincial and local government sphere for 2012/13 financial year and for matters connected therewith
Business Act, 1991	To repeal certain laws regarding the licensing of businesses To provide for the licensing and operation of certain businesses, shop hour and related matters
Debt Collectors Act, 1998	To provide for controlled debt collecting
Income Tax Act, 1962	To provide for the payment of taxes on incomes of persons and taxes on donations
Insolvency Act, 1936	To consolidate and amend the law relating to insolvent persons and their estates
Municipal Accountants Act, 1988	To provide for the establishment of a Board for Municipal Accountants and the registration of Municipal Accountants and the control of their profession

Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003	To regulate financial management in the local sphere of government to require that all revenue, expenditure assets and liabilities of municipalities and municipal entities are managed efficiency and effectively, to determine responsibilities of persons entrusted with local sphere financial management and to determine certain conditions and to provide for matters connected therewith
Public finance Management Act, 1999	To regulate financial management in the national and provincial government and inter alia, provincial public entities
Prescribed Rates of Interest Act, 1975	To prescribe and regulate the levying of interest from debtors
Reporting by Public Entities Act, 1992	To provide for the reporting to parliament by public entities
Value Added Tax Act, 1991	To provide for the taxation in respect of the supply of goods and services
Local Government Property Rates Act	To regulate general property valuation

ADMINISTRATION/CORPORATE AND LEGAL SERVICES

Electoral Act, 1998	To manage and regulate elections on national, provincial and local government level
Expropriation Act, 1975	To provide for the expropriation of land and other property for public and certain other purpose and matters connected thereto

HOUSING

Housing Act	To provide for the establishment of a National and Regional Housing Board(s) and the abolition of certain existing boards
Rental Housing Act 1999	To define the responsibility of Government in respect of rental housing
Residential Landlord and Tenant Act, 1997	To provide for the regulation of landlord-tenant in order to promote stability in the residential rental sector in the

province

TOWN PLANNING AND SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

Provision of Certain Land for Settlement, 1993	To provide for the designation of certain land to regulate the subdivision of such land and settlement of persons thereon
Advertising on Roads and Ribbons Development Act, 1940	To control advertising on national and regional roads
Development Facilitation Act, 1995	To provide for Integrated Development Plans, reflecting current planning and to institutionalize development tribunals for evaluating applications
Physical Planning Act, 1991	To provide guidelines for drafting of urban development
Regulations on Advertisements on or Visible from National Roads, 1998	To control all advertising on national and regional roads
Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act, 1970	To control the subdivision of farm land and agricultural holdings
Town and Regional Planners Act, 1984	To provide for the training and registration of professional Town Planners
Spatial Planning and land Use Management Act	

ENVIROMENT

Environmental Conservation Act, 1982	To provide for environmental impact assessments and exemptions, noise control areas etc
Environment Conservation Act 1989	To provide for the effective protection and controlled utilization of the environment and for matters incidental

	thereto
National Environmental Management Act, 1998	To provide for co-operative environment governance by establishing principles for decision making on matters affecting the environment and to provide connected therewith

ENGINEERING / TECHNICAL SERVICES

National Building Regulations and Building Standards Acts, 1997	To provide for the promotion of uniformity in the law relating to the erection of buildings in the areas of jurisdiction of local authorities and for the prescribing of building standards
National Water Act, 1998	To provide for fundamental reform of the laws relating to water resources
Water Service Act, 1997	To provide for the rights of access to basic water supply and sanitation, national standards and norm for tariffs and service development plans

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Criminal Procedure Act, 1977	To consolidate and regulate procedure and evidence in criminal proceedings
Disaster Management Act 2000	To provide for an integrated, co-coordinated and common approach to disaster management by all spheres of government and related matters
Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987	To provide for the rendering of fire brigade services and certain conditions to the rendering of the service
Gathering and Demonstration Act, 1993	To control public gatherings and procession of marches
Hazardous Substances Act, 1973	To control matters relating to gas, petrol and liquids
National Land Transport Act, 1999	
National Land	To make arrangements relevant to transport planning and

Transport interim Arrangement Act, 1998	public roads transport services
Urban transport Act, 1977 as amended 1992	To promote the planning and provision of adequate urban transport facilities
National Roads Traffic Act, 1996	To regulate traffic on public roads, the registration and licensing of motor vehicles and drivers, including fitness requirements and incidental matters
Roads traffic Management Corporation Act, 1999	To provide in the public interest for co-operative and co-ordinated strategic planning, regulation, facilitation and law enforcement in respect of road traffic matters and to provide for matters connected therewith
Prevention of Illegal Eviction from and Unlawful Occupation of Land Act, 1998	To provide for the eviction of unlawful occupants of land and the protection of the rights of such occupants under certain conditions
Regulation of Gathering Act, 1993	To control public gatherings and procession of marches
South African Police Service Act, 1995	To provide inter alia, for a municipal (city) police

HEALTH AND WELFARE

Hazardous Substances Act, 1973	To control matters relating to gas, petrol and liquids
Health Act, 1997	To provide for the promotion of the health of the inhabitants of the Republic, for the rendering of health services, to define the duties, powers and responsibilities of certain authorities which render such services and for the co-ordination of the services
National Policy for Health Act, 1990	To provide for control measures to promote the health of the inhabitants of the Republic and for matters connected thereto

HUMAN RESOURCES

Employment Equity Act, 1998	To promote the constitutional rights of equality and the exercise of true democracy To eliminate unfair discrimination in employment To redress the effect of unfair discrimination in the workplace to achieve a workforce representation of the population
Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997	To give effect to the right to fair labour practice To provide for the regulation of basic conditions of employment
Compensation of Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act, 1993	To regulate the categories of persons entitled to compensation for occupational injuries and diseases, and to determine the degree of disable employees
Labour Relations Act, 1995	To regulate the organizational rights of trade unions, the rights to strike and lock out To promote and facilitate collective bargaining and employee participation in decision making To provide simple procedure for labour disputes
Skills Development Act, 1998	To provide for the implementation of strategies to develop and to improve the skills of South African workplace, to provide for learnerships, the regulation of employment services and the financing of skills development.
Skills Development Levies Act, 1999	To provide for the establishment of a National Qualification Framework and the registration of National Standards Bodies and Standards Generating Bodies and the financing thereof
Unemployment Insurance Act, 1996	To provide for the payment of benefits to certain persons and the dependants of certain deceased persons and to provide for the combating of unemployment

ELECTRICITY

Electricity Act, 1987	To provide for and regulate the supply of electricity and
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matters connected thereto

PROVINCIAL

Free State Rural Development Strategy	To provide strategies for rural development within the Free State
Poverty Eradication Strategy for the Free State	To provide strategies for eradicating poverty, especially in rural areas
Free State Growth and Development Strategy	To provide for spatial planning, economic development nodes, and growth points in the Free State

Sustainable Development Goals)

Background on SDGs

Adopted by world leaders in September 2015 and implemented at the start of 2016, more than 150 countries have pledged to mobilize efforts to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities, and tackle climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind.

The SDGs build on the work of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that were emphasized from 2000 to 2015. The new SDGs are unique in that they're broader in their scope of eradicating all forms of poverty by calling for action by all countries, rich and poor, to promote prosperity while protecting the planet.

What does this mean for South Africa as part on the UN Member States

In January 2016 the Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs) replaced the Millennium Development Goals as the main international mechanism for guiding development in all United Nations member states until 2030, hence SDGs are associated with Agenda 2030.

In the Continent of Africa SDGs are in alignment with Agenda 2063, in South Africa this agenda is aligned to the National Development Plan (NDP) at national level and Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) at the local level.

There is clear connection from global to local which basically affords all citizens of the world to be part of one development agenda.

These global goals concern a wide range of targets, including poverty alleviation, economic growth and environmental objectives. National governments, however cannot realise these ambitious goals on their own. Collective and individual efforts at local, provincial, national and international levels are necessary. Moreover, governments will need the broad involvement of other stakeholders, such as the private sector, the general public and civil society.

The onset of SDG's provides a global template for development for all, as the SDGs are entrenched in the principle of leave no behind. In an attempt to explore the role of the Development Sector 17 goals have been clustered into 4 themes as reflective of the nature of development programming and service delivery and partnerships in our communities.

These themes are the basic services, environment and climate change, local economy and sustainable development and partnerships and collaborations for goals.

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS):

17 STEPS TO A BETTER WORLD

- 1) **End poverty in all its forms everywhere**
- 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- 4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- 5) **Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
- 6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- 7) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- 8) **Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
- 9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- 10) Reduce inequality within and among countries
- 11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- 12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

- 13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its
 - 14) impacts
 - 15) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
 - 16) Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
 - 17) **Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**
 - 18) Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
-

It's a powerful set of goals, and one that builds upon the successes and setbacks of the Millennium Development goals. And it's not just academic! At Five Talents UK, we're focused on goals 1, 5, 8, and 16. If you're interested in the practical application of these goals, feel free to read about **how our model is designed to promote sustainable development** or even **how you can get involved!**



Source: [UN Tribune](#)

FIVE TALENTS & THE SDGS

At Five Talents we are delighted to see that the SDGs narrow the broad aims of the MDGs, add a greater level of specificity, and include points which focus on gender inequality and the root causes of poverty.

For obvious reasons we are particularly keen on points 1, 5, 8 and 16 each of which tackle the issues which we spend our time combatting. Below you'll find a more detailed breakdown of what these three goals mean in practice and how they relate to Five Talents' work.

WHO CREATED THE GOALS?

The Millennium Development Goals were famously created in a closed environment. Because this was a point of criticism, the SDGs were created with the help of the largest consultation programme the UN has ever undertaken; citizens, civil society, academia, the private sector, and local and regional governments all provided input.

Exploring the role of CSOs / Development Sector

Basic Services

Goal 1. End poverty in all forms everywhere

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all stages

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

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

Environment and Climate Change

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

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

Local Economy and Sustainable Development

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Partnerships and collaborations for goals

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Exploring the role of Civil Society in localising Sustainable Development Goals

The Office of the Premier
Provincial Governments
Local Municipalities
Chapter Nine Institutions
Private Sector

TARGET	INDICATOR	Relevance of indicators to local context	Refined/Proposed Indicator	Realistic targets based on capacity and commitment	Data sources available	Current policy initiatives or priorities at the provincial level	PILLARS	TARGET	INDICATOR
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Yes		150 per 100 000 Live Birth	Maternal Deaths Notification Register	APP 2016/2017	Improved Quality of Life	Reduce infant mortality rate from 31.4% in 2010 to 7% in 2030	
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	N/A		95%	Delivery Register			Increase life expectancy from 46 in 2011 to 70 in 2030	Professional health worker vacancy rate
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	Yes		8%	Facility Deaths Register	APP 2016/2017	Improved Quality of Life	Reduce infant mortality rate from 31.4% in 2010 to 7% in 2030	
			Child under 1 year mortality in facility rate (annualised)	17.5 per 1000 live births	Facility Deaths Reg	APP 2016/2017			
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	Yes		10 per 1000 live births	Delivery Register, Admission and Deaths Register	APP 2016/2017			
			Born alive before arrival rate at facility	<5%	Delivery Register, Admission and Deaths Register				
	Still birth in facility rate	19.7 per 1000 live birth	Delivery Register, Admission			Increase life expectancy from 46 in 2011 to 70 in 2030			
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	Yes	Client tested for HIV incl ANC	652 059	Surveys Model estimations	APP 2016/2017	Improved Quality of Life	Reduce HIV prevalence from 22.6% of the population	HIV prevalence
			Client tested HIV positive inc ANC	84 764	Surveys Model estimations	APP 2016/2017			
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population	Yes	TB symptom 5 year and older screened in facility rate	70%	TB screening tool H437, PHC tick register, DHIS	APP 2016/2017		Increase the TB cure rate from 71.3% in 2010 to 100% in 2030	TB cure rate
			TB new client treatment success rate	85%	EIR, Net, TB paper based register GW201/11	APP 2016/2017			
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Yes		0%	GW17/5 is used to collect data, DHIS	MTSF			
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	N/A			GW17/5 is used to collect data, DHIS				
3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	No					Increase life expectancy from 46 in 2011 to 70 in 2030			
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Yes	Mortality rate of cardiovascular		Causes of deaths (Stats SA)		Improved Quality of Life	Increase life expectancy from 46 in 2011 to 70 in 2030	Infant mortality rate
			Clients 40 years and older screened for	700 000	tick register and Web base	APP 2016/2017			
			Mortality rate of diabetes		tick register and Web base	APP 2016/2017			
			Clients 40 years and older screened for	700 000	Causes of deaths (Stats SA)	APP 2016/2017			
	Mortality rate of chronic respiratory disease		Causes of deaths (Stats SA)	APP 2016/2017					
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	Yes	Number of clients admitted requiring mental health interventions against attempted suicide			1. PHC register, admission registers in the hospitals, DHIS Data on Mental Health Care Users Screened. 2. DHIS data on number of users diagnosed and treated.				
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	No					Improved Quality of Life	Increase life expectancy from 46 in 2011 to 70 in 2030	

Yes			Stats SA, Mortality and causes of death		Improved Quality of Life	Increase life expectancy from 46 in 2011 to 70 in 2030	
Yes	Couple year protection rate (annualised)	65%	PHC Comprehensive Tick Register and Minimum Data Sets(MDS) in hospital	APP 2016/2017	Improved Quality of Life	Promote health education as an essential part of school curriculum	
No						Increase life expectancy from 46 in 2011 to 70 in 2030	
Yes		<3%	Admission registers in the hospital, DHIS Web based	APP 2016/2017	Improved Quality of Life	Increase life expectancy from 46 in 2011 to 70 in 2030	
Yes		<3%	Admission registers in the hospital, DHIS Web based	APP 2016/2017			
No							
No					Sustainable Rural Development	1. Increase life expectancy from 46 in 2011 to 70 in 2030 2. Increase the	
No			National health research data base(NHRD)		1. Improved Quality of Life. 2. Sustainable Rural Development	1. Increase life expectancy from 46 in 2011 to 70 in 2030. 2. Increase the provision of quality in education, healthcare and public transport	
No			National health research data base(NHRD)		Sustainable Rural Development	Increase the provision of quality basic services and invest in education, healthcare and public	
No			Annual Reports		Sustainable Rural Development	Increase life expectancy from 46 in 2011 to 70 in 2030. 2. Increase the provision of quality in education, healthcare	

District IDP Framework and Process Plan

Framework and Process Plan

DISTRICT IDP FRAMEWORK

District IDP Framework and Process Plan

Introduction

The Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality is responsible for drafting the District IDP Framework Plan, a mechanism to ensure alignment and integration between the IDPs of the Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality and Local Municipalities of:

- Dihlabeng
- Mantsopa
- Maluti-a-Phofung
- Nketoana
- Phumelela
- Setsoto

The Framework Plan is to guide and inform the Process Plan of the District and its Local Municipalities. The Framework Plan provides the linkage for binding relationships to be established between the District and Local Municipalities in the District. In so doing, proper consultation, co-ordination and alignment of the IDP process of the District Municipality and its various Local Municipalities can be maintained.

Role of the District

The functions and powers of Municipalities are clearly prescribed in Chapter 5 of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998. Section 83(3) states:

“A district municipality must seek to achieve the integrated sustainable and equitable social and economic development of its area as a whole by-

- (a) Ensuring integrated development planning for the district as a whole;

- (b) Promoting bulk infrastructure development and service for the district as a whole;
- (c) Building the capacity of local municipalities in its area to perform their functions and exercise their powers where such capacity is lacking; and
- (d) Promoting the equitable distribution of resources between the local municipalities in its area to ensure appropriate levels of municipal services within the area.

There are various roles that a district should play to drive regional planning and development, and one way is through the development of a framework for integrated development planning in the district.

The Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality has, therefore, developed a framework from which all the local IDPs in the District should be aligned. The revised IDP Framework Plan for the new term of council was presented and workshopped to stakeholders at the District IDP Managers' Forum held in Reitz on 06-07 July 2016, to solicit their inputs and support.

Vision and Mission Statements

Vision

To create integrated, self-reliant and sustainable communities throughout the Thabo Mofutsanyana highlands, with financially viable, participative and developmental local municipalities.

Mission

Continuously improving and developing living conditions of our communities by providing efficient and effective bulk services and create a conducive environment for business opportunities and job creation.

District IDP Framework Plan

Purpose and Function

The District IDP Framework Plan is a co-ordination tool for the District which helps to ensure inter-related parallel planning process at a District and Local level, providing a joint time schedule for the District and Local Municipalities' IDP and identified milestones.

The function of the Framework Plan is, therefore, to ensure that IDP processes of both the District and Local Municipalities are mutually linked and able to inform one another.

Objectives

The objectives of the District IDP Framework Plan is:

- To facilitate co-operative governance.
- To keep abreast of legislation, policy, National and Provincial initiatives.
- To ensure alignment of the IDP with Sector Departments activities.
- Serves as a guideline for integration of all role-players involved in the process, and for successful and effective implementation of integrated development planning objectives.

Elements

In complying with the Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000, the Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality has developed a Framework Plan to guide the IDP process and to inform all Process Plans for Municipalities within the District. The Framework Plan binds both the District Municipality and Local Municipalities to a specific programme in order to ensure proper consultation, co-ordination and alignment of planning processes. Elements of the Framework includes:

- Elements of the IDP process;
- Framework Programme with timeframes;

- Mechanisms and procedure for alignment;
- Mechanism and procedure for consultation; and
- Procedures and principles for monitoring the planning process.

District IDP Framework Plan vs IDP Process Plan

Legislative Framework

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 108 of 1996

Sections 152 and 153 of the Constitution states:

“The three spheres of government are distinctive, inert-dependent and inter-related. Provincial and Local Government are spheres of government in their own right, and is not a function or administrative implementing arm of National or Provincial Government. Although the three spheres of government are autonomous, they exist in a unitary South Africa and they have to work together on decision-making and must co-ordinate budgets, policies and activities, particularly for those that cut across the spheres.”

The White Paper on Local Government, 1998, envisaged the role of the District Municipalities to encompass:

- District-wide integrated development planning;
- Infrastructure development and bulk services delivery;
- Capacity building of Local Municipalities; and
- Administrative assistance to Local Municipalities who lack capacity

Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000

In terms of section 27(2) of the Municipal Systems Act, a Framework Plan should at least:

- Identify plans and planning requirements binding in terms of National and Provincial legislation on District and Local Municipalities or on any specific Municipality;
- Identify matters to be included in IDPs of the District and Local Municipalities that require alignment;

- Specify principles to be applied and co-ordinate the approach to be adopted in respect of such matters; and
- Determine procedures:
 - For consultation between Local Municipalities and the District during the drafting process of respective IDPs
 - To effect essential amendments to framework

Municipal Structure Act, 117 of 1998

Section 2: Role of the District

Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003

Section 53(1)(b) provides that the Mayor of a Municipality is responsible for the co-ordination of the annual review of the IDP in terms of Section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000, and the preparation of the annual Budget and how the IDP is to be taken into account for purpose of the Budget. Considering its significance, the District IDP Framework Plan must be driven by the Executive Mayor.

National and Provincial Government Mandates

Sustainable Development Goals 2030

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good health and well being
4. Quality education
5. Gender equality
6. Clean water and sanitation
7. Affordable and clean energy
8. Decent work and economic growth
9. Industry , innovation and infrastructure
10. Reduced inequalities
11. Sustainable cities and communities
12. Responsible consumptions and production

13. Climate action 14. Life below water 15. Life on land 16. Peace and justice , Strong institutions 17. Partnerships for the goals	
National Development Plan Vision 2030 Government’s goal is to improve the life chances of all South Africans, particularly young people who live in poverty. Following a careful study, Government identified the following aspects of poverty and inequality and developed a plan of action to transform this into prosperity and equity	
Poverty and Inequality	Prosperity and Equity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too few jobs • Crumbling infrastructure • Resource intensive economy • Exclusive planning • Poor education • High Disease Burden • Public service uneven • Corruption • divided communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create jobs • Expand infrastructure • Use resources properly • Inclusive planning • Quality education • Quality healthcare • Build a capable state • Fight corruption • Unite the nation
Free State Growth and Strategies "1. Inclusive Economic Growth and Sustainable Job Creation 2. Education, Innovation and Skills Development 3. Improved Quality of Life 4. Sustainable Rural Development 5. Build Social Cohesion 6. Good Governance	

Back to Basic Approach

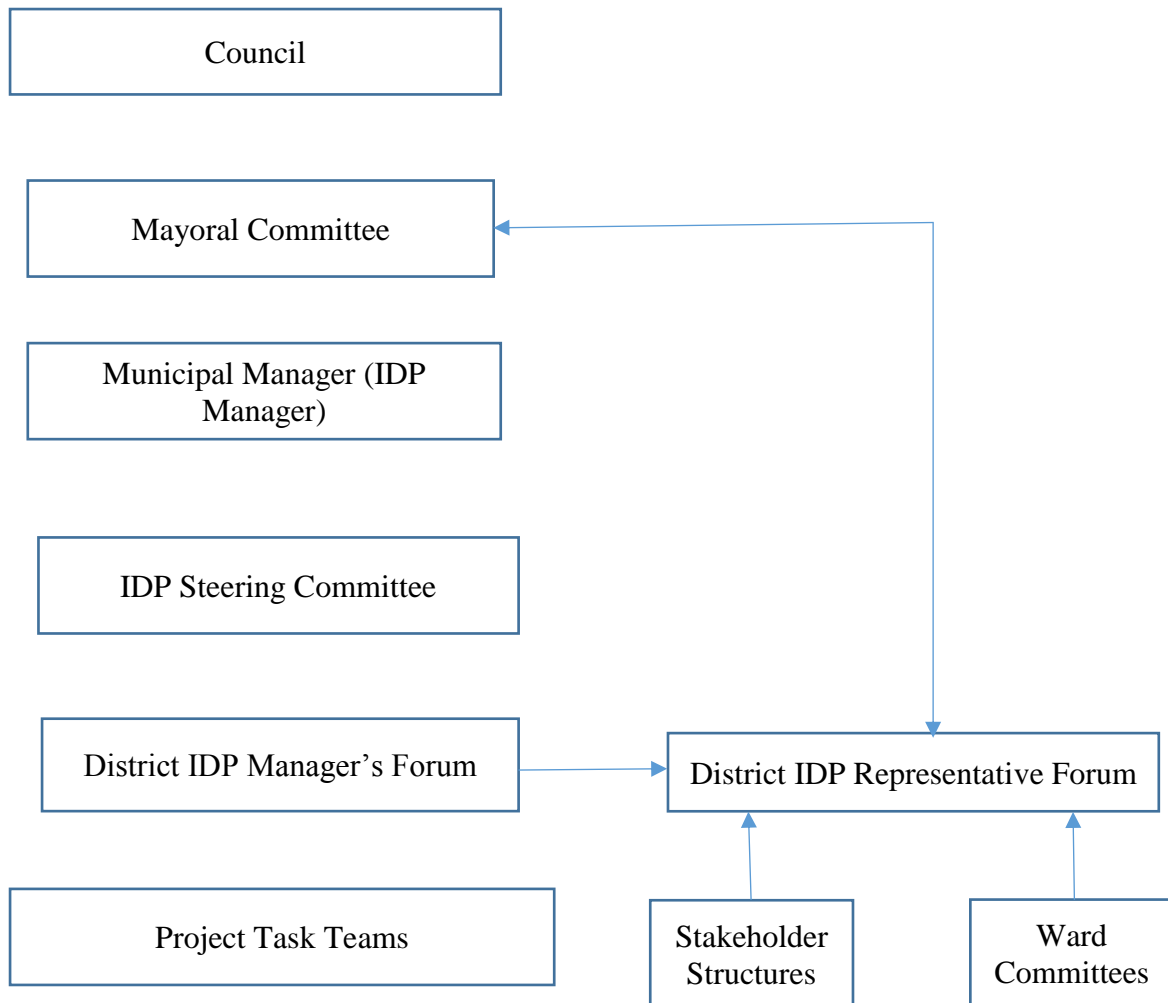
1. Putting people and their concerns first: Public participation
2. Supporting the delivery of municipal services to the right quality and standard: Basic services
3. Promoting good governance, transparency and accountability:
Promoting good governance, transparency and accountability
4. Ensuring sound financial management and accounting: Financial management
5. Building institutional resilience and administrative capability:
Institutional capacity

District Priorities and Targets (linked to Government Priorities)

Government Priorities	TMDM Priorities
Basic Service and Infrastructure	Basic Service and Infrastructure
Local Economic Development	Local Economic Development
Organisational Development and T Transformation	Organisational Development and T Transformation
Financial Viability and Management	Financial Viability and Management
Good Governance and Public Participation	Good Governance and Public Participation

Institutional Arrangements

The IDP/PMS Review Process will be guided and undertaken within the following institutional arrangements:



Horizon and Vertical Alignment

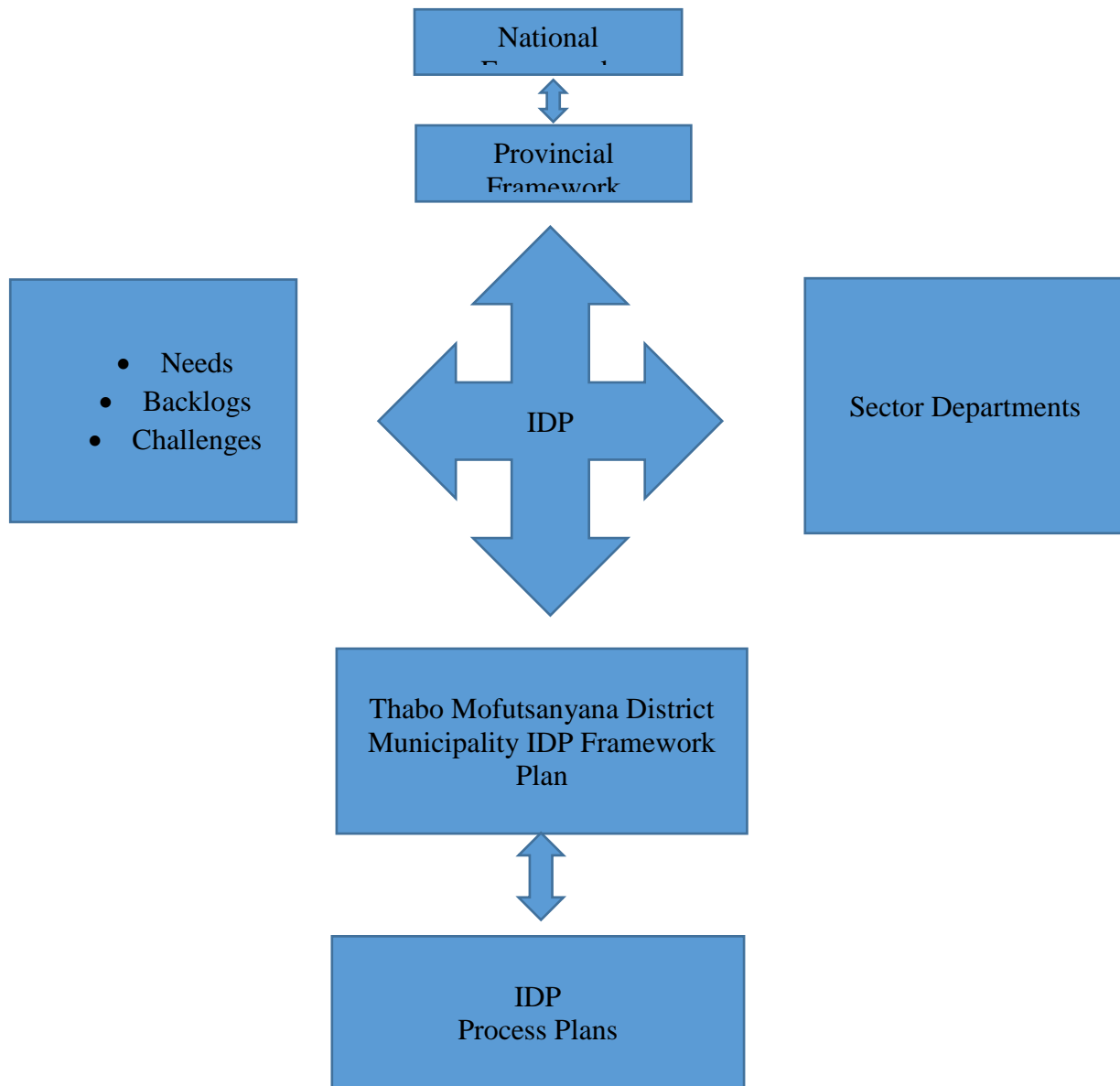
Framework/Process Plan

Legislation requires of District Municipalities to prepare and adopt a Framework Plan which indicates how the District and Local Municipalities will align their IDPs. The Framework Plan provides the linkages and binding relationships to be established between the District and Local Municipalities in the region and in doing so, proper consultation, co-ordination and alignment of the IDP process within the District and the various Local Municipalities can be maintained.

Sector Department Alignment

This is essential to ensure that the District and Local Municipalities' priorities are reflected in the different department's project prioritisation process and in turn that the department's projects are reflected in the IDP. Regular and strategic meetings with Sector Departments would be required during the course of the IDP Review.

Horizontal and Vertical Alignment illustrated



Programme of Action

Phases	Activity	Timeframe
Preparation	Establishment of participatory fora/mechanism	July-September 2016
Analysis	Monitor/collate information Evaluate relevance and impact of new information Evaluate achievement of objectives	October 2016
Strategies	Report back from participatory fora Public participatory and information sessions Sector engagements Situational analysis	October 2016 – January 2017
Project	Budgeting and costing Project alignment	October 2015-January 2016
Integration	Report on objectives, strategies and draft projects for each municipality Alignment of projects, municipalities, sector departments and parastatals	January – February 2017
Approval	Draft/Budget 2017/2018 Public Comments Approval of Final IDP/Budget 2017/2018 SDBIP	February –June 2017

**Thabo Mofutsanyana District IDP Review Process Plan 2016/2017
(First Year Review in preparation of the IDP 2017/2018)**

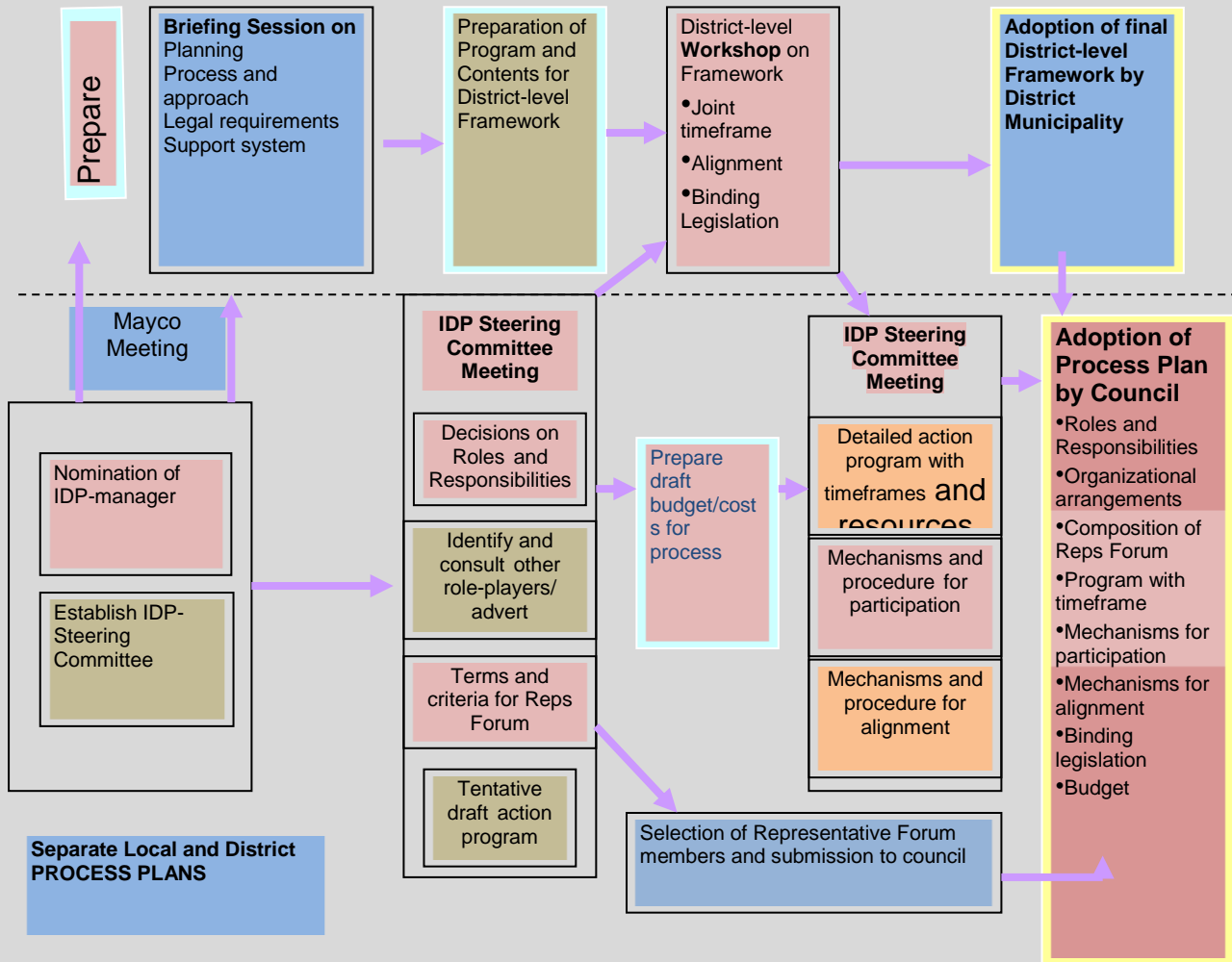
Activity	Outcome	Responsibility	Cost	2016/2017												
				Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
PREPARATION PHASE																
Prepare Draft Framework Plan	IDP Framework Plan	IDP Manager	5 000	15												
SDBIP 2016/2017	Approval and Publication of SDBIP		0													
Finalise District IDP Framework	Adoption of District IDP Framework Plan	District IDP Managers	0	15												
Sector Department Engagement session	Buy-in and approval of DIDFMP	Sector Departments		18-22												
Finalise the IDP Review Process Plan	Adoption of the IDP Review Process Plan	Council	0	29												
Advertising of IDP Review Process Plan	Informed Communities	IDP Manager	75 000	29												
Provincial IDP Managers Forum	Strategic Agenda Guiding IDPs	CoGTA	10 000	28-29												
IDP Steering Committee	Strategic Planning discussions	Mayor/Municipal Manage/IDP Manager			16											
District IDP Community Representative Forum	Partnerships and priority issues	Mayor/Municipal Manage/IDP Manager	100 000		7-8											
ANALYSIS PHASE																
Monitor and collate information	Centralised information	IDP Manager			21											
Analyse information and situation	Situational analysis	IDP Manager			22											
District IDP Manager's Forum	Alignment	Mayor/Municipal Manage/IDP Manager	5 000		29-30											
STRATEGIC PHASE																
IDP Steering Committee	Report back	Mayor/Municipal Manage/IDP Manager				7										
Public Participation preparation	Public information session	Speaker/Mayor				14-15										
Development of Vision, Mission, Objectives and Indicators	Strategies linked to real situation	Mayor/Municipal Manage/IDP Manager					3									
Finalise information and situation	Final situational analysis	IDP Manager					6-7									
District IDP Manager's Forum	Alignment of District Vision, Mission, Objectives and in=Indicators	Mayor/Municipal Manage/IDP Manager					24-25									

Provincial IDP Manager's Forum	Provincial Engagement	CoGTA						Provincial Date									
PROJECT PHASE																	
Ward Committee Engagement	Feedback from Ward Councillors	Mayor	100 000						10 - 11								
Development of prioritised project proposals	Integrated and aligned projects	IDP Manager							22								
Sector Departments Engagement	Alignment								25								
INTEGRATION PHASE																	
District IDP Manager's Forum	Sector Department Priorities	IDP Manager Mayor/Municipal Manage/IDP Manager	20 000							8-9							
District IDP Community Representative Forum	Sector priorities and draft IDP Review	Mayor/Municipal Manage/IDP Manager	120 000							13-14							
APPROVAL PHASE																	
District finalisation on draft IDP	Alignment of Draft IDP and Budget	IDP Manager Chief Financial Officer/IDP Manager									9-13						
Approval of draft IDP	Mayor/Municipal Manage/IDP Manager	Mayor/Municipal Manage/IDP Manager										31					
Submit draft to MEC	MEC inputs	Mayor/Municipal Manage/IDP Manager	25 000										10				
Publish draft for public comments	Inputs from public	IDP Manager												1-21			
Provincial Assessment of the IDP	Provincial analysis by sector departments	CoGTA												24-28			
District IDP Steering Committee	Draft analysis and inputs	Mayor/Municipal Manage/IDP Manager													2		
District IDP Manager's Forum	Draft analysis and inputs	Mayor/Municipal Manage/IDP Manager	38 000												9-10		
Public Participation	Feedback on draft inputs	Speaker/Mayor	50 000												15-19		
Activity	Outcome	Responsibility	Cost	2016/2017													
				Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun		
Finalisation of the IDP	Final IDP 2017/2018	Mayor/Municipal Manage/IDP Manager														15	
Final approval council	Approval of Final IDPs	Mayor/Municipal Manage/IDP Manager														31	
Provincial analysis	Analysis of final IDPs	CoGTA															12-16
SDBIP 2017/2018	Approval and publication of SDBIP 2018/2018	Mayor/Municipal Manage/IDP Manager	85 000														30

The Process Plan will was compiled by the IDP and PIMS Unit guided by the Executive Mayor with input of the local municipalities and management. The Portfolio Committee on IDP and PMS, and the District IDP and PMS Managers Forum made valuable input to the drafting of the District IDP Framework.

A briefing session will be held with the local municipalities on the purpose of the IDP, Process Plan and Framework and to clarify roles and responsibilities with these processes.

**District-level
FRAMEWORK**



Institutional Arrangements

IDP Representative Forum

The purpose of the forum is to provide an organisational mechanism for discussion, negotiation and decision-making within the municipality. It therefore, includes all stakeholders within the municipality. It is also the duty of the forum to monitor progress with the IDP process.

This forum has representatives from all local municipalities in the Thabo-Mofutsanyana District. It also has participants from different government departments, service providers like Eskom, trade and farmers unions, regional NGOs and tertiary institutions.

IDP Steering Committee

It is the purpose of the IDP Steering Committee to take control of the process and make the decision with regard to who does what. The terms of reference for the Steering Committee includes preparing, facilitating and documenting various planning activities, considering comments and inputs from stakeholders and other committees and taking responsibility for the documentation of all the outputs.

It comprises of members of the Executive Mayoral Committee, the Executive Mayor, and Senior Management of the District Municipality.

IDP Project Design Task Team

The existing ten Section 80 Committees chaired by members of the Executive Mayoral Committee act as the task team.

Formulation Procedure and Planning Steps

The procedure for the formulation of the IDP includes several steps. Planning steps include workshops of the Representative Forum, the Steering Committee and district wide representatives, meetings with local municipalities' representatives individually and desk work.

Analysis Phase

The analysis phase includes Representative Forum Workshops where information will be shared on the current situation. To kick start the discussions the district profile compiled in the IDP, and the SDF will be used. Some desk work will be done to compile information and data on the current situation and to do an in-depth analysis on the priority issues. The Representative Forum will identify the priority issues and the core issues with each of the priorities.

The facilitation of the workshops and the desk work will be done by the IDP and Planning Department. Strategies Phase

During the strategies phase wider participation will be needed and 2 district level workshops will be held, therefore, that will involve provincial and national government departments and service providers. In addition 2 Representative Forum workshops will be held.

The Representative Forum will develop a vision and objectives, which will be later validated and finalized by the Steering Committee. The Representative Forum will also make inputs for strategies.

The district wide workshops will be held firstly to develop localised strategic guidelines for Spatial Issues, LED, Gender Equity and Poverty Alleviation, Institutional Issues, Environmental Issues and HIV/Aids. The second workshop will be held to develop strategies for the common priority issues of the different municipalities with the help of government departments and service providers.

Projects Phase

The Representative Forum will meet once during this phase to identify projects and finalise the terms of reference for the Project Task Teams. The project Task Teams will design the projects and submit project sheets with detail project information. Some desk-work will be done to finalise the project sheets.

Integration Phase

This phase consist mainly of desk work to compile the different plans and programmes from the existing information on the previous three phases and drafting the IDP document. One Representative Forum workshop will be held to discuss the different plans and programmes and their content.

Approval Phase

After the document has been drafted it will be submitted to council for approval. At the same time the document will be published and distributed to all local municipalities and the Interdepartmental IDP Assessment Committee for comment. Comments received will be adhered to by the municipal manager. The document will then be finally approved by the council on the 30th March 2015 and submitted to the MEC: Local government and Housing for his perusal.

Compliance with Process Plan

The Process Plan serves as a guideline for the methodology to be followed to compile the IDP. Although it will be not possible to keep to all the target dates, the majority of the activities indicated in the process plan will be done.

Alignment

The District IDP Framework that will be formulated by the local and district municipalities of Thabo Mofutsanyana during the preparation phase will be used as the basis for alignment during the IDP process. Although the process will be stipulated, the outputs of alignment will be not always achieved due to a number of reasons. Limited participation by government departments will be the main problem. The fact that the provincial budget cycle differs from the municipal budget cycle also causes difficulties in aligning projects and programmes.

Alignment with the district municipality and other local municipalities within Thabo Mofutsanyana will be less difficult as regular contact and information sharing is taking place.

Important alignment that needed to take place throughout the IDP process will be the alignment of the IDP with the National Development Plan Free State Growth and Development Plan (PSGDP), and Back to Basics Strategy. The PSGDP will always be viewed as the broader framework for development within which the IDP should operate. During each phase of the IDP common ground will be found with the PSGDP in order to reach the objectives of the PSGDP.

SECTION E

SPATIAL ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT RATIONALE



Spatial Development Framework Vision

The spatial development framework will contribute to the balanced physical development of the municipality by establishing a spatial development structure, guiding the management of future development, accommodating development pressures and additional investment, maintaining and further developing the economic potential of the municipality while protecting and integrating the natural environment of the area.

Legislative Framework

Section 26 of the Municipal Systems Act (no 32 of 2000) state one the key components of the IDP is a “Spatial Development Framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system for the municipality”.

Objectives of the spatial development framework

The following are the objectives for the Municipal Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and Land Use Management System (SPLUMS):

- To provide strategic guidance for the future, physical/spatial development of the Municipal area
 - Ensuring that the envisaged physical/spatial development reflects the social, economic, environmental development issues identified in the IDP, i.e. while the SDF and LUMS provides primarily guidance for the existing and future physical / spatial development of the municipality, such development can only be considered appropriate if it adequately addresses the social, economic, environmental, institutional issues identified in the IDP.
 - To create a management tool for the future development, i.e. providing a municipal-wide comprehensive town planning scheme which reflects the various existing development conditions and which provides development management for the first steps of realizing the SDF.
 - To establish a development structure, i.e. identifying basic structuring elements which provide development guidance, certainty, growth opportunities and flexibility,
 - To facilitate integration, i.e. ensuring appropriate vertical and horizontal linkage of policies, intentions and development,
 - To create generative systems, i.e. encouraging the establishment of development which generates additional activities, variety and growth,
 - To promote incrementalism, i.e. acknowledging development as a continuous process and facilitating an ongoing development process,
 - To create a sense of place, i.e. building on the specific opportunities of each location and encouraging the creation of unique environments,
 - To cluster development and establish a center strategy, i.e. discouraging development sprawl, encouraging the clustering of compatible development and establishing a hierarchy of service nodes,
 - To identify access routes as investment lines, i.e. utilizing levels of accessibility as guidance for the location of development components,
- To recognize natural resources as primary assets, i.e. positively integrating natural elements in the creation of a human and sustainable environment

SECTION F

STATUS QUO ASSESSMENT

Introduction

Section 26 of the MSA (Act No 32. of 2000) 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, knowledge on available and accessible resources; as well as proper information and the understanding of the dynamics influencing development in the district. Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality is that it address the current service latest information from Statistics main source, coupled with the however challenged with up to date baseline information levels in different development categories. However, the South Africa's Community Survey of 2007 has been the administrative records within the district and the local municipalities.

The following source was utilised to compile the situational analysis:

Stats SA Census 2011

Locality and size

Thabo-Mofutsanyana district municipality enjoys high levels of connectivity to other districts, provinces within South Africa, as well as to airports and harbours.

The N3 that links the Gauteng Province with the Kwazulu Natal Province, passes Warden and Harrismith in the north eastern part of the district. The N1 road borders the west of the district for a small section within Setsoto local municipality. The N5 road traverses the central part of the district from west to east, linking the N1 (at Winburg in Lejwelepurtswa district) with Harrismith via Senekal, Paul Roux, Bethlehem and Kestell. The R26/R711/R712 primary roads also constitute a major roadlink on the eastern border of the district linking Hobhouse, Ladybrand, Clocolan,

Ficksburg, Fouriesburg, Clarens, Phuthaditjhaba with Harrismith. Ladybrand links the district with the N8 route, which links Kimberley with Lesotho via Bloemfontein. This district is built up of consists of six local municipalities thus Mantsopa , Maluti A Phofung, Setsoto, Nketoana , Dihlabeng and Phumelela.

Demographics

Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality has a population size of 736238 according to census results of 2011 and made up of 197018 households with average household size of 3.4 and lastly with 77.3% of formal dwellings.

Provision of services (Flush Toilet connected to Sewage)

Thabo Mofutsanyana district municipality with 217 884 only 48.9 percent thus 106545.27 has flush toilet connected to sewage. Our backlog is 111339.00. According to Outcome 8 , Creation of sustainable human settlement and improved quality households . We are obliged to provide housing and improved quality living environment by addressing infrastructure and basic services backlog in existing settlements

Weekly Refuse Removal

Only 49.2 Per cent (96932.8 households) of 197018 households are getting this this service and we have a backlog of 50.8 per cent thus a backlog on 100085.14 households. According to Outcome 8 , Creation of sustainable human settlement and improved quality households . We are obliged to provide housing and improved quality living environment by addressing infrastructure and basic services backlog in existing settlements

Electricity for lighting

We have 87.2 per cent of 197 018 households using electricity for lighting and a backlog of 12.8 per cent households thus 25218.3 households still need electricity whilst 171799.7 are relishing the service. According National Development Plan the proportion of people with aces to electricity grid should rise to at least 90percent by 2030 with non-grid options available for the rest.

Education

In terms of percentages of communities with Primary Education Enrolment we are at 95.7 per cent and a backlog of 4.3 per cent and for those who have matriculated we are at 24.4 per cent, for those who have not been to school at all we are at 9 per cent. National Development Plan obliges us to make early childhood development a top priority among the measures to improve the quality of education and long term prospects of future generation. FSGDS mandates us to improve educator support by intensify early childhood support hub of service programme.

As the first step of the process of formulating an IDP it is necessary to analyse the current situation in order to identify the needs and problems to come up with priority issues within the municipality. The priority issues should reflect the needs of communities within the municipality as well as the municipal needs and problems.

The methodology followed by the district municipality during the analysis phase was adopted from the methodology set out in the IDP guidelines. The establishment of a steering committee (mayoral committee, heads of departments) and a representative forum from local municipalities, district level trade, farmers and labour unions, traditional leaders and district level NGOs were the first step in starting with the process.

The steering committee takes a leading role in terms of planning for the process, considering comments and inputs from various stakeholders, also making content recommendations and is responsible for preparing, facilitating and documenting the process. The representative forum represents the interest of the constituency, provides an organisational mechanism for discussion, negotiation and decision-making and ensures communication between different stakeholders within the municipality.

Water:

- Water Services Development Plan not in place
- Indicate other challenges that are not highlighted above.

Sanitation:

- Water Services Development Plan not in place
- Indicate the general challenges that are not highlighted above.

Waste Management:

- Integrated Waste Management Plan is in place.

Electricity & Energy:

- Energy Plan, Thabo Mofutsanyana district municipality we are not a electricity service provider
- Lack of free electricity policy for farmer dwellers is a challenge

Roads:

- Thabo Mofutsanyana has Integrated Transport Plan but it is very old as a result it needs overhaul review
- The district is running the rural road assessment system at the present juncture, road classification issue will be addressed .

Challenges.

- Integrated rural transport net system is a serious challenge

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Public Participation and Good Governance

1.2 Internal audit function

The committee is entrenched and functional

1.3 Audit committee

The committee is established and operating accordingly

1.4 Municipal Public Accounts committee

The committee is in place and functional and it is a shared service.

1.5 Ward Committees

Ward Committees have been established and local municipalities in collaboration with Salga and Cogta are currently busy with their capacity building .

1.6 Council committees

We have all legislated council committees in place and they convene accordingly

1.7 Supply chain committees (SCM)

All supply chain committees are in existence

MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS

- Complaints management system is in place however newly nominated batho pele champions have been trained on how to operate the system and also to have access rights to the system in a form of password for monitoring purposes.
- There is a plan afoot to cascade the training on the complaints and compliments system to councilors to enable them to be privy to what has been raised in their respective wards. That will also assist in improving their turn around time in terms of complaints lodges for the enhancement of service delivery.
- Fraud prevention plan is in place
- Communication strategy is in place

• STAKEHOLDER MOBILISATION STRATEGY OR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

- Strategy is in place however following the B2B diagnostic tool and the action plan thereof the district municipality is urged to have public participation plan in place.
- Probe has been conducted pertaining to the that plan and the findings thereof is that the only district that has a plan in place at the present juncture is fezile dabi because they had financial muscle to foot the bill of consultants who executed this processes of crating this plan thus from feasibility study, public participation until the finalization of the Plan. Thabo Mofutsanyana district municipality is at no position to can do justice to this need or indicator following financial woes facing it in relation to execution of its priorities needs. Our subsequent solvent would then be soliciting patronage from the provincial government.
- The Municipality will ensure that this plight find expression within their B2B Phase 2 action plan as this phase is centered around theory of change with route courses as base line for interventions required.

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION

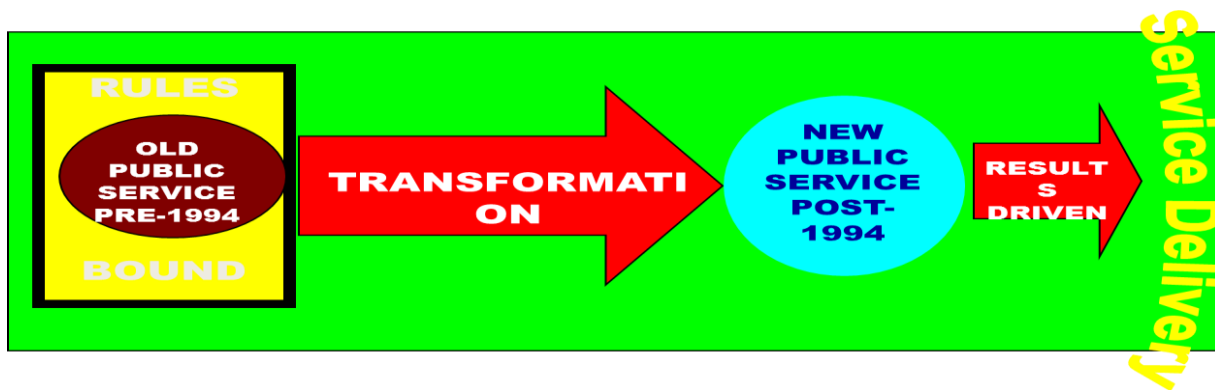
Strategic Objectives: Improve organizational cohesion and effectiveness

Intended Outcome: Improved organizational stability and sustainability' The organization has Information Technology unit which consist of the IT Manager and IT intern. The IT Unit has a steering committee which is guided by the IT Steering Committee Policy, other Policies are: TMDM IT Backup Policy and TMDM IT Security Policy.

What is Batho Pele

To promote this notion of "putting people first" and to provide a framework for the transformation of public service delivery, government introduced the concept of *Batho Pele*, "people first" in 1997. This notion was expanded in the White Paper on Transforming the public service, also known as the *Batho Pele White Paper*, which provides a policy framework to ensure that *Batho Pele* is woven into the very fabric of government.

TRANSFORMATION JOURNEY



THE CONSTITUTION, 1996 (CHAPTER 10)

A high standard of professional ethics must be promoted and maintained. Efficient, economic and effective use of resources must be promoted. Services must be provided impartially, fairly, equitably and without bias. People's needs must be responded to, and the public must be encouraged to participate in policy-making. Public administration must be accountable. Transparency must be fostered by providing the public with timely, accessible and accurate information. Clause 9 makes reference to prohibition of unfair discrimination on the basis of disability.

The Public Service Regulations, 2001

Part III, paragraph C of the Public Service Regulations (PSR) also advance the implementation of Batho Pele principles by providing regulations for the development of Service Delivery Improvement Programmes (SDIPs) by all departments.

Part III.C.1 - an executing authority shall establish and sustain a service delivery improvement programme for his or her department; and

Part III.C.2 - an executing authority shall publish an annual statement of public service commitment which will set out the department's service standards that citizens and customers can expect and which will explain how the department will meet each of the standards.

The Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000)

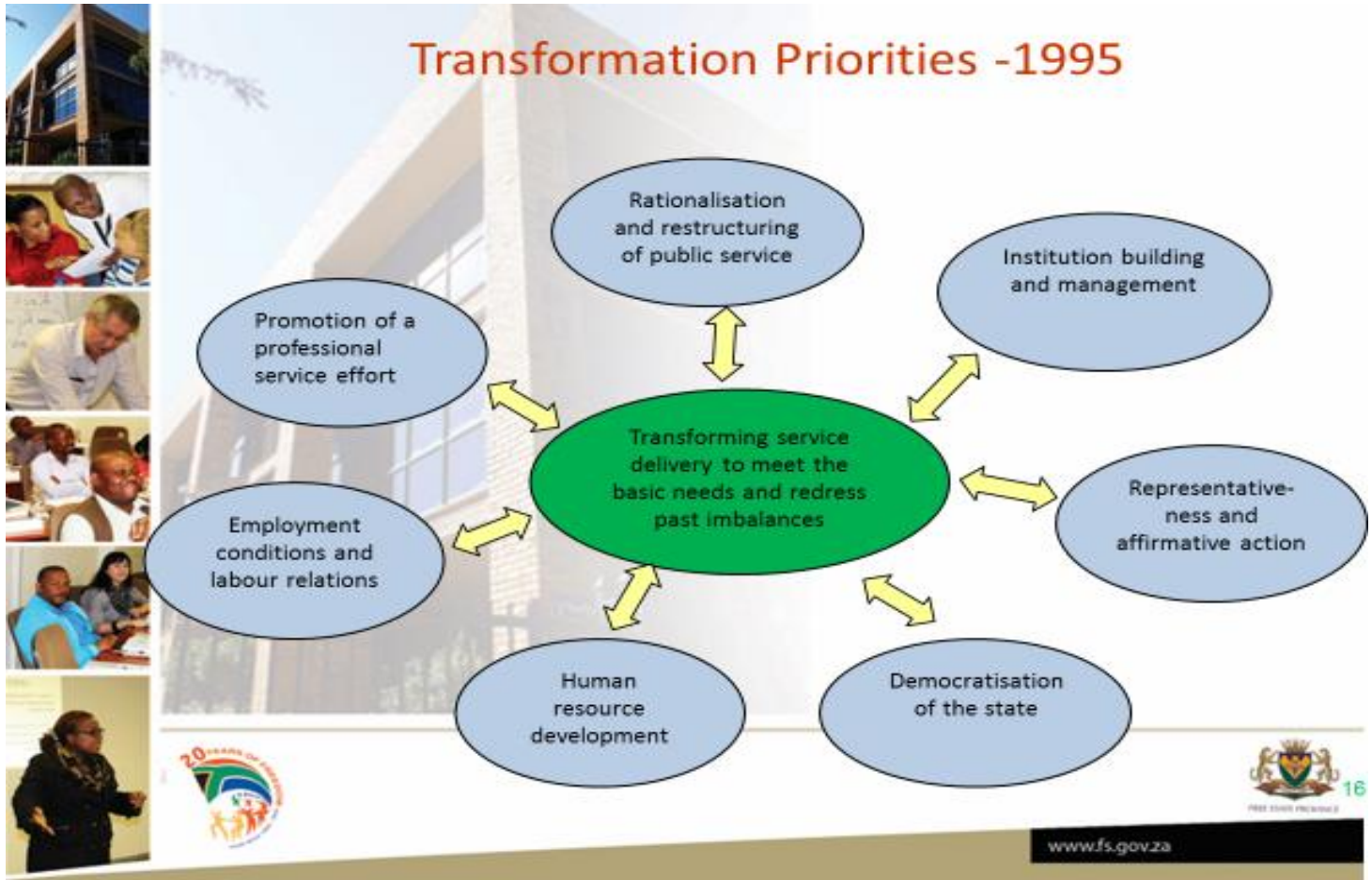
Section 41 requires municipalities to set measurable performance targets in respect of its development priorities and objectives. Section 42 requires municipalities to involve the local community in the development, implementation and review of its performance and to allow participation in the setting of performance indicators and targets. Section 44 determines that a Department must make known to the general public its key performance indicators and targets.

THE WHITE PAPER ON TRANSFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE 1995

In order to give effect to constitutional mandate the WPTPS was developed:

To provide a policy framework to guide the introduction and implementation of new policies supporting transformation in the Public Service. This policy sets out 8 transformation priorities, amongst which Transforming Service Delivery is central. This policy also declares that the Public Service should be...

- People-centric
- People must come first
- Batho Pele “ A better life for all”



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

To provide a policy framework and practical implementation strategy for the improvement of service delivery - applicable to all employees of the public sector (par. 2). The Batho Pele White Paper set out 8 principles that must be adhered to for the transformation of Public Service delivery. To provide a strategy on how to improve access to public services to all citizens, inclusive of people with disabilities.

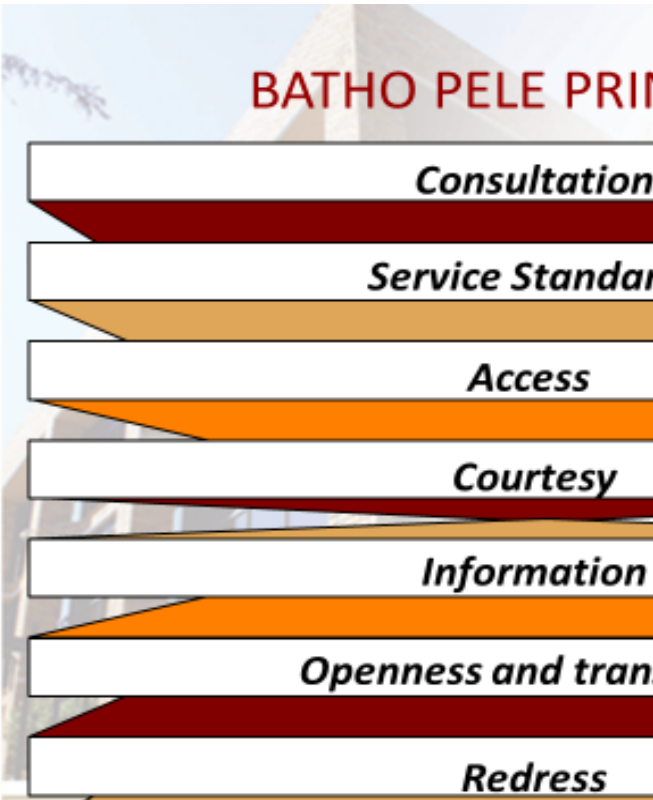


Batho Pele Principles



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18



BATHO PELE PRINCIPLES

Consultation

Service Standards

Access

Courtesy

Information

Openness and transparency

Redress

Value for Money



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Thabo Mofutsanyana District has established a district Batho Pele forum with the assistance of Cogta Provincial Batho Pele unit. Service Standards and Service Charter for the district has been adopted by council. We are in the process of procuring suggestion boxes to allow complaints and complements to be submitted by our communities as they are our patrons and recipients of our services. Some incumbents within the municipality have name tags and other officials who have changed their positions are still awaiting procurements of theirs.

Challenges experienced

- There inconsistency in terms of attendance by local municipalities. Route course is structural issues within municipalities.
- Line of reporting of reporting for Batho Pele Coordinators

B2B PHASE TWO

- National Development Plan (NDP) makes it clear that meeting our transformation agenda requires *a much **higher and more focused intergovernmental commitment** towards functional municipalities and a capable machinery at a local level* that can create safe and healthy and economically sustainable areas where citizens and people can work, live and socialize;
- **Back to Basics remains government wide programme for improving performance at Local Government level:**
 - improve the functioning of municipalities by getting the **basics** right to achieve developmental outcomes.
- **Pre-conditions** for developmental outcomes:
 - *Human resources*
 - *Policy*
 - *Legislation*

ELEMENTS OF B2B PHASE 11

Doing things differently

- Work smarter and innovatively to increase impact
- Focus on 20% of actions that will deliver 80% of impact
- Make better use of available legal and other levers
- Engage in more interventionist monitoring and accountability, e.g. Municipal visits, spot checks of SCM processes, implementation of forensic reports recommendations, site visits of MIG funded projects
- Increase 154 support Packages and 139 interventions
- Establish programmes to address generic systemic problems – e.g. weaknesses in human resource management, supply chain management, infrastructure procurement and financial management
- Mobilise multi-departmental teams to tackle dysfunctional municipalities (mobilise national and provincial resources)
- Strengthen community participation and local government accountability to citizens through innovative platforms (e.g. social media, community radio)
- Strengthen communication about local government, use examples of best practice to promote change, and create a more positive narrative which recognises the problems but commits everyone to working together to address them.

Thabo Mofutsanyana will be crafting Phase 11 B2B action plan with the assistance of the crack team which will then be tabled before council for adoption.

AVAILABILITY OF SKILLED STAFF

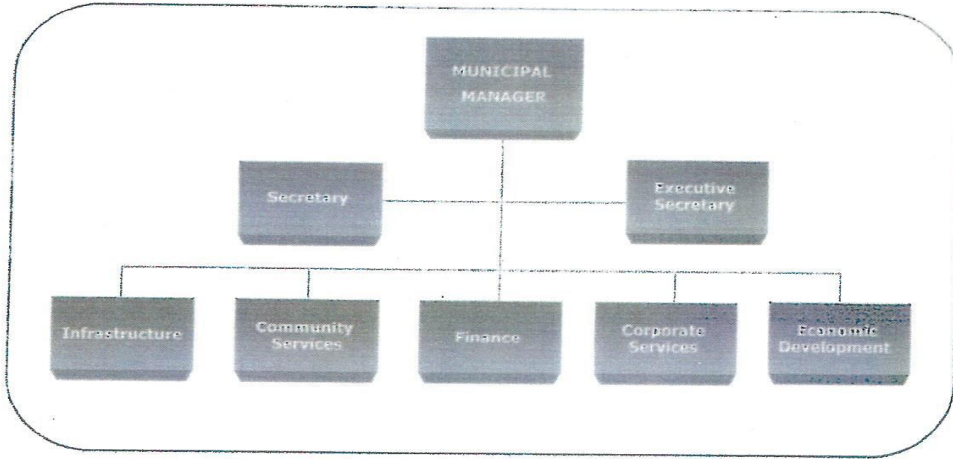
Every Unit within the Thabo Mofutsanyana district municipality has sufficient skilled staff even though there is a challenge of myriads of vacant positions at the moment. We have already started with attempts to remediate that by merging some of the positions.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The organization has the organogram in place which was adopted by the municipality council.

ORGANISATIONAL CHARTS

**THE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
APPROVED STRUCTURE**



Version TMDM02/2014	Date: 01 May 2015	Council Resolution N°:	Approved by Accounting Officer:
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VACANCY RATE

There is a number of vacant positions which will be addressed by the organogram that is in the process of being reviewed.

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The organization has the Work Skills Plan that is submitted annually to Local Government Seta. The plan for the ensuing financial has been completed and submitted to LGSETA. The plan is affixed as an annexure to this document.

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY OR PLAN.

The Thabo Mofutsanyana district municipality has human resource management plan.

INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE AND ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Currently the Performance Management System is directed only to section 56 managers and the organizational performance is being measured by the Auditor General Opinion.

subsequent to department of co-operative governance and traditional affairs has introduced draft local government: municipal staff regulations local government in terms of municipal systems act, 2000 (act no. 32 of 2000)on cascading performance to lower level ,

municipalities are expected to allocate 2% of their budget for realization of rewarding of performance to incumbents who will be qualifying for performance bonuses following assessment of their performance. A prerequisite for cascading is promulgation of the regulations crafted to guide this processes.

PRINCIPLES PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT.

- (1) The performance management of staff must be collaborative, transparent and fair.
- (2) The performance management system must where reasonably practicable link to—
 - (a) the municipality’s strategic objectives and integrated development plan, the SDBIP of the relevant municipal department and the senior manager’s performance plan; and
 - (b) the senior manager’s performance agreement and the performance agreements of the staff members falling under that senior manager’s department.
- (3) The performance management system must be developmental, while allowing for—
 - (a) an effective response to substandard performance; and
 - (b) recognition of outstanding performance.
- (4) The performance management system must be integrated with other human resource policies and practices of the municipality.

PURPOSE OF PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

The purpose of performance management is to—

- (a) promote the objects and developmental duties of local government, as set out in sections 152 and 153 of the Constitution;
- (b) promote a culture of service to the public, accountability, co-operation and mutual assistance amongst staff by monitoring, measuring and evaluating performance;
- (c) institutionalise performance planning, monitoring and evaluation in local government;
- (d) drive and align municipal, departmental and individual performance;
- (e) build a common understanding among staff of the municipality’s objectives contained in its integrated development plan and annual performance plan;
- (f) set clear outcomes-based expectations by communicating to staff how their roles contribute to the success of the municipality;
- (g) build capability, skills, competencies that are key to the municipality achieving its mandate and objectives and encourage commitment among staff;
- (h) encourage desired behaviors as articulated in:

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(i) the Code of Conduct for Management Staff contained in Schedule 2 to the Act; and

(ii) the Code of Ethics in Annexure E of these Regulations; and

(i) identify and improve substandard performance of staff.

Performance management system

44. (1) The municipality represented by the relevant supervisor and staff member must agree on—

(a) the performance objectives and targets; and

(b) the job specific competencies.

(2) Any dispute about the performance objectives and performance targets must be mediated by the relevant head of department or the staff member to whom this function is delegated. If the dispute is not resolved to the staff member's satisfaction, the staff member may lodge a grievance in terms of the procedures outlined in Chapter 8 of these Regulations.

(3) The performance objectives and targets must include the KPAs, KPIs, the performance standard for each KPI, target dates and KPA weightings.

(4) The KPAs describe the critical achievements required of the staff member in order for the municipality to be able to achieve the objectives set out in its integrated development plan.

(5) The KPAs must relate to the staff member's functional area and must not exceed

10.

(6) The KPIs—

(a) are the means by which performance in respect of a KPA is measured; and

(b) must be measureable and verifiable so that it can be determined whether or not progress has been made with regard to achieving the KPA.

(7) The performance standard for each KPI may be qualitative or quantitative, but must also satisfy the criteria set out in subregulation (5).

(8) The KPA weightings show the relative importance of the KPAs.

(9) The job specific competencies must include the name and definition of the

specific competency, the expected level of capability and the weightings.

(10) The staff member's job specific competencies must include the job specific competencies that are applicable to the staff member's job, but should not exceed six in number.

(11) Each year the performance of the staff member must be appraised against the KPAs and job specific competencies in the staff member's performance agreement, with a weighting of 80:20 allocated to the KPAs and job specific competencies respectively.

(12) The 80:20 principle will not apply to staff members below the level of a supervisor and equivalent rank.

(13) A staff member below supervisory level must be appraised against the KPAs with a weighting of 100%.

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228 No. 40293 GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 23 SEPTEMBER 2016

33

PERFORMANCE AGREEMENT

(1) A staff member must enter into a performance agreement for each financial year of the municipality.

(2) The performance agreement of a staff member must be concluded within three months of—

- (a) the commencement of the financial year;
- (b) a new staff member's appointment after probation;
- (c) a staff member's transfer to a new post; or
- (d) the return from prolonged leave that is more than three months.

(3) If at any time during the period of the performance agreement, the responsibilities of the staff member change to the extent that the performance plan in the performance agreement is no longer appropriate, the parties must revise the performance agreement.

(4) The performance agreement may not diminish the obligations and duties of a staff member in terms of the staff member's employment contract, or any applicable regulations, circulars, policies, directives or other instruments.

- (5) The performance agreement must contain—
- (a) the name, job title and the department of the staff member;
 - (b) the KPAs, their weightings and the target date for meeting the KPA;
 - (c) the KPIs and the performance standard for each KPI;
 - (d) the name and definition of the job specific competencies, their weightings and the expected level of capability for each competency;
 - (e) a personal development plan prepared in compliance with regulation 66; and
 - (f) the process of monitoring and assessing performance, including the planned dates of assessment.

Team-based performance

- (1) A municipality may establish a system for performance management and development for an occupational stream below the level of a supervisor that will assist a municipality in deciding on probation, rewards, promotion and skills development of a staff member, which is consistent with the principles set out in these chapter.
- (2) Before utilising the team-based performance management and development system, the municipality must—
- (a) pilot the system on a team of staff members in all affected occupational streams; and
 - (b) consult the system with recognised trade unions within the local labour forum.

PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL

- (1) Each year the performance of the staff member must be appraised against the KPAs and where applicable, job specific competencies.

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STAATSKOERANT, 23 SEPTEMBER 2016 No. 40293 229 34

- (2) The annual performance appraisal must involve—
- (a) an assessment of the extent to which the staff member achieved the performance objectives and targets as outlined in the performance plan, which involves the following:

- (i) each KPA assessed to determine the extent to which the specified standards or KPI have been met, with due regard to ad hoc tasks that had to be performed under that KPA;
 - (ii) an indicative rating on the five-point scale set out in the table below provided for each KPA; and
 - (iii) the rating assigned to each KPA multiplied by the weighting given to that KPA to provide a weighted score for that KPA.
- (b) an assessment of the extent to which the staff member achieved the job specific competencies outlined in the performance plan, which involves the following:
- (i) each competency assessed to determine the extent to which the specified standards have been met;
 - (ii) an indicative rating on the five-point scale set out in the table below provided for each job specific competency;
 - (iii) the rating assigned to each job specific competency is multiplied by the weighting given to that competency to provide a score for that competency;
- and
- (iv) the assessment rating calculator is used to add the scores and calculate a final competency score, based upon the weightings allocated to the job specific competencies; and
- (c) an overall rating in accordance with the assessment rating calculator provided for in

Chapter 4 of the Guidelines is calculated as a summary of the outcome of the performance appraisal by using the weighting ratio referred to in regulation 44 (11) and (12).

Due processes will be followed with pertinent portfolio of evidence appended to each performance results for audit purposes.

STATE OF READINESS (CASCADING OF PERFORMANCE TO LOWER LEVEL)

We have job descriptions in place and Salga has assisted municipalities to entrench a job evaluation committee which will assist to realise that indicator. In the ensuing financial year we will allocate budget for this indicator as it a legislative requirement. We have also requested Salga to assist on the review of our Performance Management Framework and the cascading to lower level.

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING PROCESSES AND SYSTEMS.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Processes and Systems are being performed quarterly in the form quarterly reports to the Municipal Council.

FINANCIAL VIABILITY

Strategic Objective: To improve overall financial management in municipalities by developing and implementing appropriate financial management policies, procedures and systems.

Intended Outcome: Improved financial management and accountability.

National Treasury has approved the expenditure framework in terms of mSCOA.

This means the expenditure inputs must be in line with the approved National Treasury Framework, unless, the expenditure falls within a specific project. • mSCOA also prescribe the seven segment (7) which expenditure / revenue must be classified into. These segments are explained below: - Function >

Department or sub-unit within the Department, - Funding > Source of Funding to be used for the transaction and from which source is the revenue received? i.e. Grant, donation, interest, etc. - Item > The nature of the transaction (Assets, Liability, Revenue or Expenditure), - Project > Does the transaction relate to a specific project, if, so what type of project? - Regional > Geographical location for capital investment i.e. Ward No. which infrastructural development is taking place. - Municipal Standard Classification > against which organizational vote or sub-vote should the transaction be recorded i.e. Office of the Municipal Manager, sub-vote: Internal Audit Unit. - Costing > Impact of the transaction on secondary costing.

TARIFF POLICIES

Not applicable to the district

RATES POLICIES

Not applicable to the district

SCM POLICY

Policy is approved by council

STAFFING IN SCM UNIT

The SCM Manager has been appointed.

CREDITORS PAYMENT

Creditors are made within the prescribed timeframe of 30 days but we had some hiccups.

ACTION PLAN TO ADDRESS AUDIT QUERIES / MATTERS ARISING FROM THE REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Comm. of Audit Finding	FOCUS AREA / MATTERS RAISED	ACTION / TASK PERFORMED	Responsible Official(s)	Target date for implementation
	COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS			
	The financial statements submitted for auditing were not prepared in all material respects in accordance with the requirements of section 122 of the MFMA.	Review of monthly accounting records and annual financial statement by independent auditing firm prior to submission for audit	CFO, Manager: Financial Accountant and Financial Accountant	30 June 2017
CoAF 17	The municipality recognised the remuneration overpayments to councillors and Municipal Manager as receivables instead of recognising the overpayments as irregular expenditure	Re-classification of remuneration overpayments of councillor and municipal manager to irregular expenditure	CFO, Manager: Financial Accountant and Financial Accountant	30 November 2016
CoAF 4	The municipality has no policy to assess individually receivables that are impaired.	Management will draft the policy on impairment and debt write off for Council approval	CFO and Manager: Financial Accountant	30 May 2017
	PROCUREMENT AND CONTRACT MANAGEMENT			
CoAF 5, 8	Goods and services with a transaction value of below R200,000 were procured without obtaining the required price quotations, in contravention of SCM regulation 17(a) and (c).	Management will adhere to SCM Regulation and policies on procurement of goods and service by requesting the price written quotations for transaction value below R200,000.	MM, CFO, Head of Department, Manager: SCM	01 December 2016
CoAF 8, 13, 16, 26, 28, 30	Goods and services with a transaction value above R200,000 were procured without inviting competitive bids, as required by SCM regulation 19(a). Deviations were approved by the accounting officer even though it was not impractical to invite competitive bids, in contravention of SCM regulation 36(1).	Management will adhere to SCM Regulation and policies on procurement of goods and service above transaction value R200,000 by inviting prospective suppliers to bid.	MM, CFO, Head of Department, Manager: SCM	01 December 2016
	EXPENDITURE			
CoAF 9	Payable misstatement – creditors at year end were not raised or record for goods and services when the risk and rewards are transferred to the municipality	Updated creditors control account when goods and services have been rendered or received by raising a liability.	MM, CFO, Head of Department, Manager: Financial Accountant	01 December 2016
	PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT			

CoAF 3	Assets with zero book value still in use at 30 June 2016	Assets will be revaluated and the assets register will be updated with the cost.	CFO, Manager: Financial Accountant and Valuation Consulting Firm	30 June 2017
CoAF 3	Non-preparation of monthly fixed asset registers reconciliations	Monthly fixed assets reconciliation will be performed	CFO, Manager: SCM, Assets Management Officer	30 January 2017
CoAF 11	Infrastructure projects were identified as not completed as of 30 June 2015 and should have been carried as Work In Progress in the books of the municipality until such time it is transferred to the local municipality	A memorandum of agreement will be developed for future infrastructure support given to the Local Municipality by TMDM to outline the ownership of the infrastructure during construction until completion stage.	MM, CFO, Manager: Infrastructure, Manager: SCM	01 December 2016
CoAF 23	Assets in use were identified with no cost, accumulated depreciation and book value in the fixed asset register	Assets will be revaluated and the assets register will be updated with the cost.	CFO, Manager: Financial Accountant and Valuation Consulting Firm	30 June 2017
	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR			
CoAF 12	Inconsistencies of key performance indicator between the SBPIB and Annual performance report	Growth and development manager will ensure that thorough reviews will be conducted. Indicators as per SDBIP and APR will be reviewed for consistency. Consistency check will be conducted before the APR is submitted to the external auditors.	Growth and Development Manager	31 July 2017
CoAF 12	Key Performance Indicators not useful	Growth and Development Manager together with the AG will review the indicators to ensure that the indicators are useful. All the changes to the indicators will be submitted to the council for approval.	Growth and Development Manager	31 January 2017

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- i. e-Venus (financial system)
- ii. VIP (payroll)
- iii. BAUD (assets system)

Strategic Objective: Create an environment that promotes development of the local economy and facilitate job creation.

Intended Outcome: Improved municipality economic viability.

Indicate the availability and status with regard to the following:

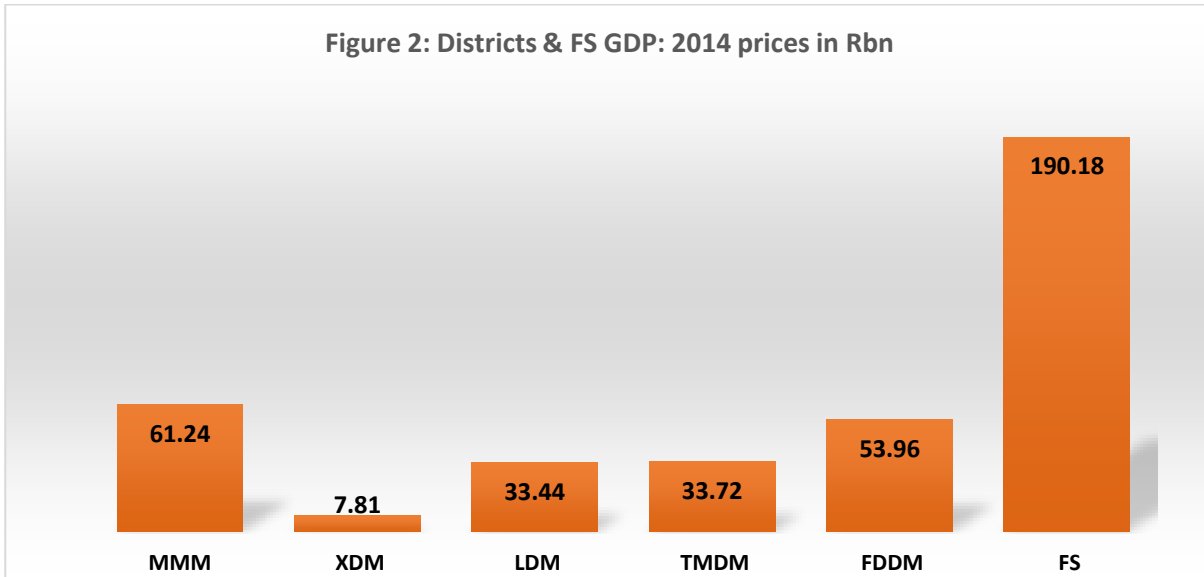
- Local Economic Development strategy is in place but need to be reviewed awaiting appointment of service provider.
- Unemployment rate (disaggregate in terms of gender, age, etc).

Thabo Motsanyana district municipality does not at the present juncture have economic development plan. However DESTEA has crafted a provincial plan encapsulating the status quo of thabo mofutsanyana's economic development. The municipality intends to solicit assistance from DESTEA to craft the district plan as this is one the requirements in the action plan for Phase one of B2B.

Free State Gross Domestic Product

In 2014 the Free State Province had a total GDP of R190 billion in current prices. Figure 2 below shows the contribution of each district municipality to total Free State GDP. The most contribution came from the Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality (MMM), followed by the Fezile Dabi District Municipality (FDDM) which is the industrial hub of the Free State economy. Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality's (TMDM) was the third largest; Lejweleputswa District Municipality's (LDM) the fourth and Xhariep District Municipality's (XDM) was the fifth in contribution.

Figure 2: Districts & FS GDP: 2014 prices in Rbn

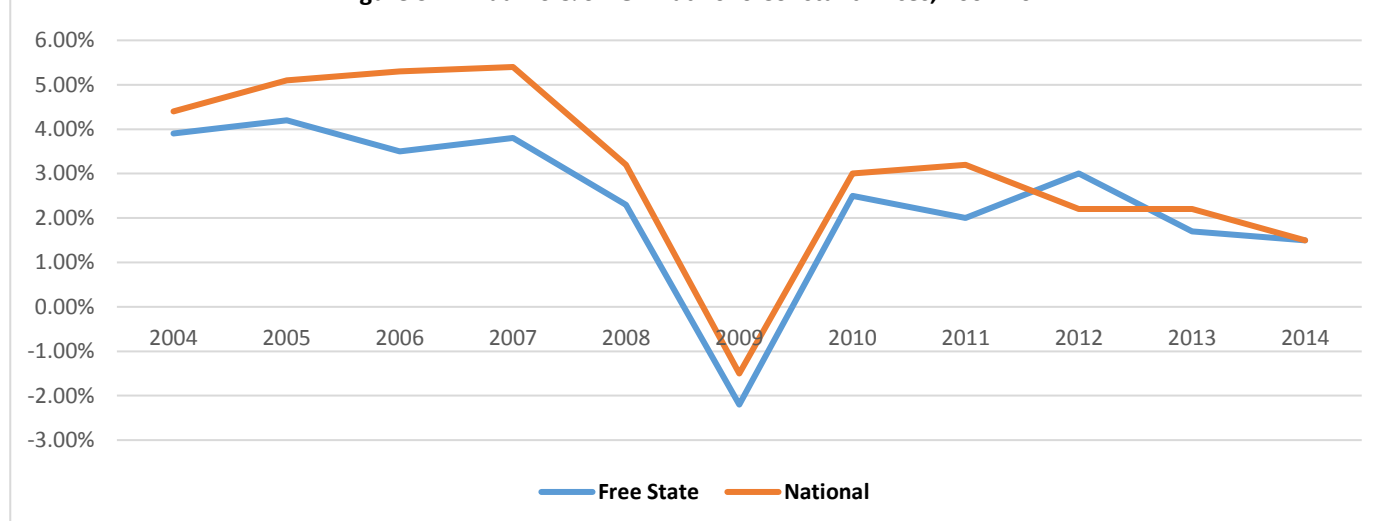


Source: Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 920

As figure 3 below shows, the annualised GDP growth has struggled to reach the pre-global financial crisis levels. The Free State economic growth reached its highest level of 4.22% in 2005. While the Free State GDP had been hovering below the national average between 2004 and 2014, it however surpassed the national average in 2012 when it reached 3% and mirrored it in 2014 at 1.5%. For a period of ten years (between 2004 and 2014) the Free State economy has experienced real annualised average growth rate of 2.22%.¹

¹ Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 920

Figure 3. Annual FS & SA GDP at 2010 Constant Prices, 2004-2014



Given the growth trend and a number of unfavourable domestic and global factors, the Free State GDP is forecast to grow at an average annual rate of 1.77% from 2014 to 2019.² On the other hand, the National Development Plan's ambition is to attain an annual national growth rate of 5.4% by 2030, while the FSGDS aims for a 7% provincial growth rate in the same period. This 1.77% growth rate forecast, when viewed together with the 2.2% growth rate in ten years (between 2004 and 2014), suggests that unless bold measures are implemented in the economy, the growth ambitions set by the policy may not be attainable.

TABLE 1: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) - FREE STATE AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2004-2014 [R BILLIONS, CURRENT PRICES]

	Free State	National Total	Free State as % of national
2004	78.6	1,476.6	5.3%
2005	85.5	1,639.3	5.2%
2006	101.2	1,839.4	5.5%
2007	114.0	2,109.5	5.4%
2008	129.7	2,369.1	5.5%
2009	135.9	2,507.7	5.4%
2010	147.2	2,748.0	5.4%
2011	157.8	3,025.0	5.2%
2012	164.8	3,262.5	5.1%
2013	179.8	3,534.3	5.1%
2014	190.2	3,794.8	5.0%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 920

² Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 920

With a GDP of R 190 billion in 2014 (up from R 78.6 billion in 2004), the Free State Province contributed 5.0% to the South Africa GDP of R 3.79 trillion in 2014, decreasing in the share of the National Total from 5.32% in 2004. Its contribution to the national economy stayed similar in importance from 2004 when it contributed 5.32% to South Africa's economy, but it is lower than the peak of 5.5% in 2006.

TABLE 2: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) - FREE STATE AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2004-2014 [ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE, CONSTANT 2010 PRICES]

	Free State	National Total
2004	3.9%	4.4%
2005	4.2%	5.1%
2006	3.5%	5.3%
2007	3.8%	5.4%
2008	2.3%	3.2%
2009	-2.2%	-1.5%
2010	2.5%	3.0%
2011	2.0%	3.2%
2012	3.0%	2.2%
2013	1.7%	2.2%
2014	1.5%	1.5%
Average Annual growth 2004-2014+	2.22%	2.94%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 920

As table 2 shows, in 2014 the Free State Province achieved an annual growth rate of 1.48% which was similar to the growth rate of South Africa as a whole, where the 2014 GDP growth rate was 1.51%. Contrary to the annual growth rate of 2014, the longer-term average growth rate for the Free State of 2.22%, is significantly lower than that of South Africa, which is 2.94%. The economic growth rate in the Free State peaked in 2005 at 4.22%.

TABLE 3: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) - METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES OF FREE STATE PROVINCE, 2004 TO 2014, SHARE AND GROWTH

	2014 (Current prices)	Share of province	2004 (Constant prices)	2014 (Constant prices)	Average Annual growth
Mangaung	61.24	32.20%	37.08	51.38	3.32%
Xhariep	7.81	4.10%	5.00	6.64	2.88%
Lejweleputswa	33.44	17.59%	33.99	28.21	-1.85%
Thabo	33.72	17.73%	21.83	28.03	2.53%
Mofutsanyane					
Fezile Dabi	53.96	28.37%	30.14	45.22	4.14%
Free State	190.18		128.03	159.47	

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 920

Fezile Dabi had the highest average annual economic growth, averaging 4.14% between 2004 and 2014, when compared to the rest of the regions within the Free State Province.

The Mangaung metropolitan municipality had the second highest average annual growth rate of 3.32%. Lejweleputswa District Municipality had the lowest average annual growth rate of -1.85% between 2004 and 2014.

8.2. Economic Growth Forecast

It is expected that Free State Province's GDP will grow at an average annual rate of 1.77% from 2014 to 2019.

Economic growth projections of Free State economy

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
GDP-R (R'1000 constant prices)	147,189,067	150,085,872	154,516,711	157,142,254	159,470,832	160,192,971	162,609,316	166,117,545	170,045,069	174,084,264
Real GDP per cent growth	2.5%	2.0%	3.0%	1.7%	1.5%	0.5%	1.5%	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%
GDP-R by sector (real change)										
Agriculture	0.3%	-9.2%	0.6%	1.8%	5.4%	-5.1%	1.6%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Mining	4.9%	-1.4%	1.1%	3.3%	1.0%	0.9%	1.7%	3.3%	2.5%	1.2%
Manufacturing	5.7%	1.1%	0.5%	0.2%	-0.8%	-0.6%	1.6%	2.1%	2.7%	2.7%
Electricity	3.6%	1.5%	0.4%	0.1%	-1.2%	-2.3%	-0.2%	0.1%	1.5%	1.6%
Construction	-5.7%	0.6%	2.2%	2.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%	1.3%	1.6%
Trade	3.5%	2.7%	7.4%	1.6%	1.8%	-0.4%	1.6%	1.7%	2.4%	2.6%
Transport	1.0%	2.1%	1.8%	0.7%	1.7%	0.6%	1.9%	2.8%	2.9%	3.4%
Finance	0.4%	2.7%	3.0%	0.5%	1.4%	1.7%	1.9%	2.4%	2.5%	2.9%
Community services	1.7%	3.7%	3.1%	3.3%	2.6%	1.2%	1.2%	1.8%	2.1%	2.2%
Total Industries	2.4%	1.4%	2.9%	1.8%	1.6%	0.3%	1.5%	2.1%	2.4%	2.4%

South Africa as a whole is forecasted to grow at an average annual growth rate of 2.55%, which is higher than that of the Free State Province. In 2019, the Free State's forecasted GDP will be an estimated R 174 billion (constant 2010 prices) or 5.1% of the total GDP of National Total. The ranking in terms of size of the Free State Province will remain the same between 2014 and 2019, with a contribution to the South African GDP of 5.1% in 2019 compared to the 5.3% in 2014. At a 1.77% average annual GDP growth rate between 2014 and 2019, the Free State will rank the lowest compared to the other provincial economies.

TABLE 4: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) - METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES OF FREE STATE PROVINCE, 2014 TO 2019, SHARE AND GROWTH

	2019 (Current prices)	Share of province	2014 (Constant prices)	2019 (Constant prices) what's difference with column 2?	Average Annual growth
Mangaung	84.51	48.55%	51.38	56.75	2.01%
Xhariep	11.25	6.46%	6.64	7.92	3.60%
Lejweleputswa	37.97	21.81%	28.21	28.24	0.02%
Thabo Mofutsanyane	45.41	26.08%	28.03	30.25	1.53%
Fezile Dabi	74.97	43.06%	45.22	50.93	2.41%
Free State	254.11		159.47	174.08	

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 920

When looking at the regions within the Free State Province, it is expected that from 2014 to 2019, the Xhariep District Municipality will achieve the highest average annual growth rate of 3.60%. The region that is expected to achieve the second highest average annual growth rate, is that of Fezile Dabi District Municipality, averaging 2.41% between 2014 and 2019.

On the other hand, the region that is expected to perform the poorest relative to the other regions within the Free State Province is the Lejweleputswa District Municipality with an average annual growth rate of 0.02%.

1.3. Current Sectoral Economic Performance

Between 2004 and 2014, the agricultural sector grew by 10%, the mining sector declined by 5% and the manufacturing sector grew by 17%. The decline in the contribution of the mining sector, which has traditionally been the mainstay of the Free State economy, over a period of ten years, may have been the main reason for the less than satisfactory growth in the FS economy (Global Insights).

1.4. Gross Value Added by Region (GVA-R)

The Free State Province's economy is made up of various industries. The GVA-R variable provides a sector breakdown, where each sector is measured in terms of its *value add* in the local economy.

Gross Value Added (GVA) is a measure of output (total production) of a region in terms of the value that was created within that region. GVA can be broken down into various production sectors.

The summary table below puts the Gross Value Added (GVA) of National in relation to that of the Free State Province.

TABLE 5: GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY BROAD ECONOMIC SECTOR - FREE STATE PROVINCE, 2014 [R BILLIONS, CURRENT PRICES]

	Free State	National Total	Free State as % of national
Agriculture	8.3	84.7	9.8%
Mining	21.5	286.6	7.5%
Manufacturing	18.3	452.3	4.1%
Electricity	6.2	125.4	4.9%
Construction	4.7	137.3	3.4%
Trade	24.6	504.9	4.9%
Transport	17.4	339.9	5.1%

	Free State	National Total	Free State as % of national
Finance	25.9	699.5	3.7%
Community services	43.0	772.3	5.6%
Total Industries	169.8	3,402.9	5.0%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional explorer version 920

In 2014, the community services sector was the largest within the Free State Province, accounting for R 43 billion or 25.3% of the total GVA in the province's economy. The sector that contributed the second most to the GVA of the Free State Province is the finance sector at 15.3%, followed by the trade sector with 14.5%.

The sector that contributed the least to the economy of Free State Province is the construction sector with a contribution of R 4.66 billion or 2.75% of the total GVA.

1.5. Provincial Distribution of economic activity (%), 2013

Table 6 below describes the regional distribution of economic activity in 2013 across the nine provinces of South Africa. Given the dominance of Gauteng in the national economy, all sector groups are found to be concentrated there, with the exception of agriculture, forestry and fishing, and the mining and quarrying sectors. The bulk of value-added by agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors in South Africa comes from Kwazulu-Natal (26.4%), Western Cape (22.6%), and the Free State (10.5%).

The mining and quarrying sector is predominant in the North West province (26.1%), Limpopo (23.5%) and Mpumalanga (20%), the Free State is at 7.8%.

TABLE 6: Economic activity per province

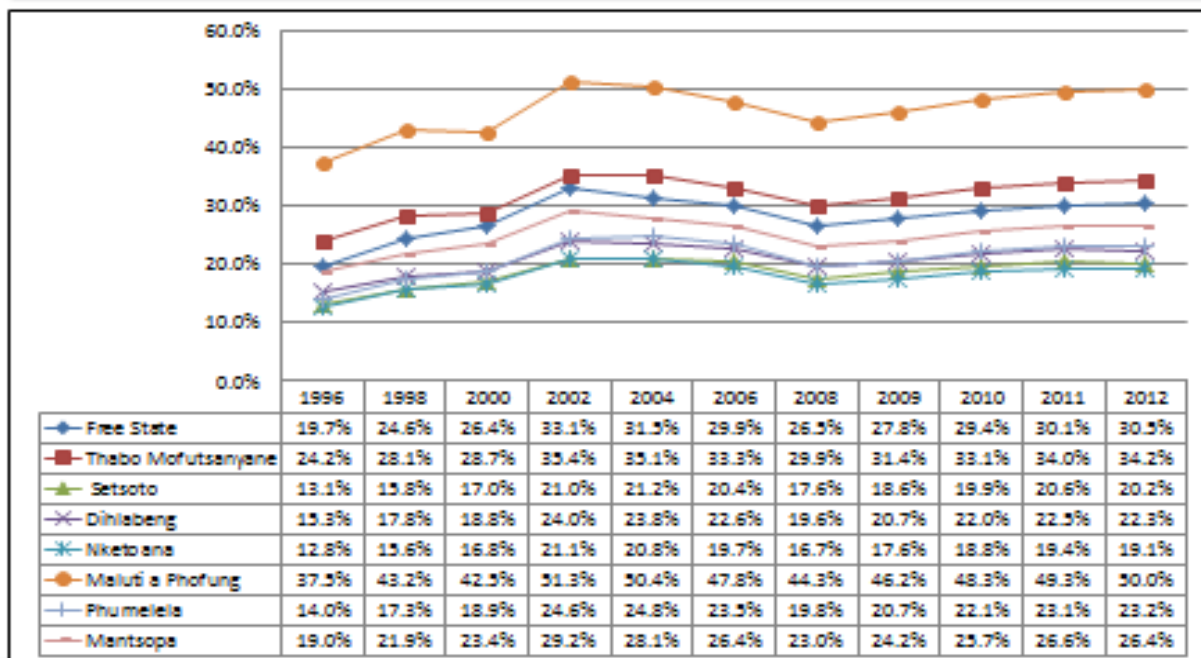
Sectors	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP
Agriculture	22.6	5.4	6.1	10.5	26.4	6.2	5.9	8.5	8.4
Mining & quarrying	0.3	0.2	6.9	7.8	3.4	24.7	12.9	20.0	23.7
Manufacturing	14.7	7.9	0.2	3.8	21.7	2.2	40.8	7.3	1.4
Electricity &	10.9	3.8	2.5	6.0	15.6	3.4	34.2	15.4	8.1

water									
Construction	17.6	4.7	1.2	3.0	13.5	4.7	43.3	6.7	5.3
Wholesale and retail	17.3	8.3	1.5	4.7	17.7	4.5	35.4	5.3	5.4
Transport	15.6	7.2	2.1	4.4	22.5	4.6	34.4	4.7	4.7
Finance	18.9	7.0	1.4	4.0	13.5	4.0	41.9	4.2	5.2
General Government	9.6	11.0	2.0	4.9	14.9	5.1	39.6	5.0	7.9

Personal services	13.8	12.9	3.5	9.9	17.2	8.4	23.8	5.5	5.0
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Source: Statistics South Africa, Gross Domestic Product, Third Quarter 2014

Unemployment rates



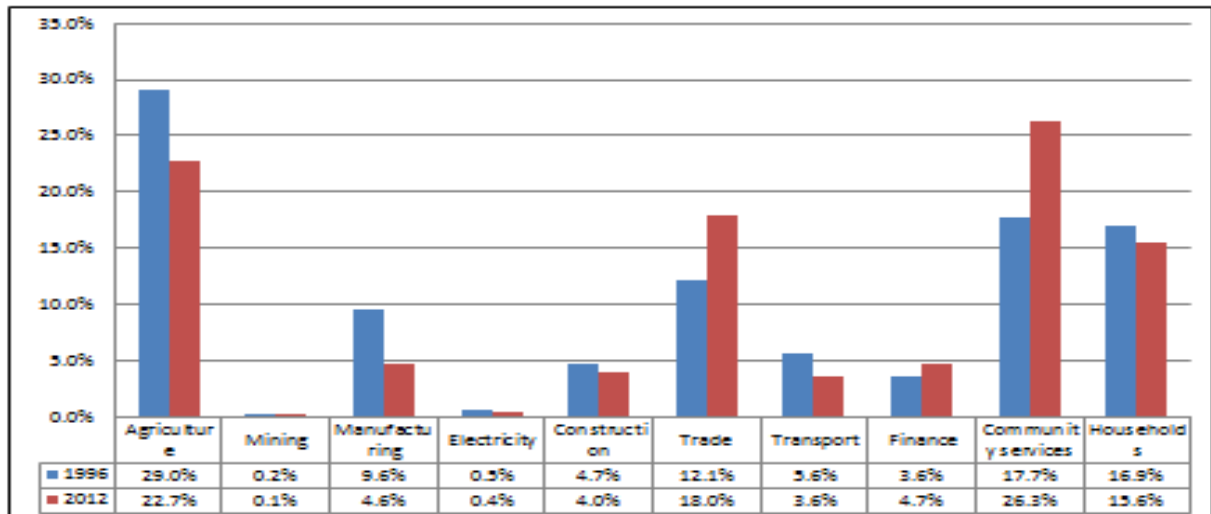
Source: Global Insight, Regional eXplorer, 2013

www.fs.gov.za

The Free State province had the highest unemployment rate in the country at 30.5% in 2012. The Thabo Mofutsanyane unemployment rate was above the provincial average at

34.2% in 2012. Since 1996, the unemployment rate in Thabo Mofutsanyane has been consistently above the provincial rate. Maluti a Phofung has the worst unemployment rate within the Thabo Mofutsanyane District at 50.0%. The rest of the local municipalities have unemployment rates that are below the district and provincial unemployment rates.

Employment share by industry

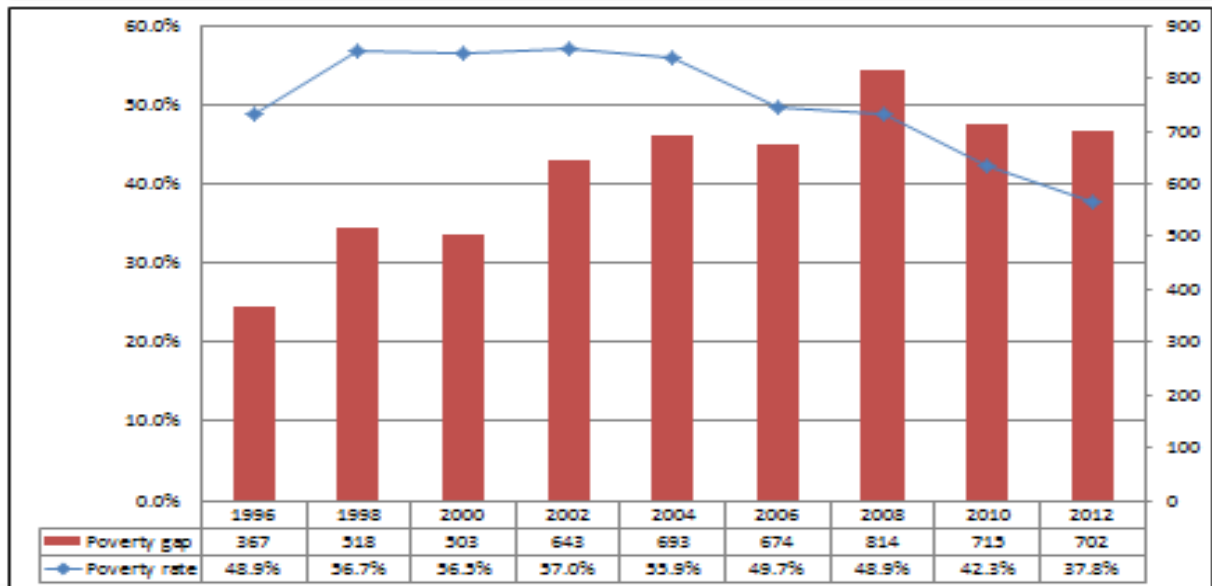


Source: Global Insight, Regional eXplorer, 2013

www.fs.gov.za

The biggest employers in the Thabo Mofutsanyane District are the community services (26.4%), agriculture (22.7%), trade (18.0%), and private households (15.6%). Mining is the smallest employer in the region with a share of 0.1%, followed by electricity (0.4%).

Poverty Indicators



Source: Global Insight, Regional eXplorer, 2013

www.fs.gov.za

The percentage of people living in poverty has been on a decline in Thabo Mofutsanyane; from 48.9% in 1996 to 37.8%, representing a decrease of 11.10 percentage points. The poverty gap, on the other hand, has however increased from around 367 in 1996 to 702 in 2012.

Poverty rates by local municipalities



Source: Global Insight, Regional eXplorer, 2013

Factsheet Economic Growth & Development

District municipality Thabo Mofutsanyane

Selected area: District municipality Thabo Mofutsanyane

Compared with: Province Free State

South Africa

The number of employed people in Thabo Mofutsanyane is 144,128. This is 31.3% of the working-age population (15-64 years).

Figure 3: Working age population by gender in 2011 (% of population 15-64 years).

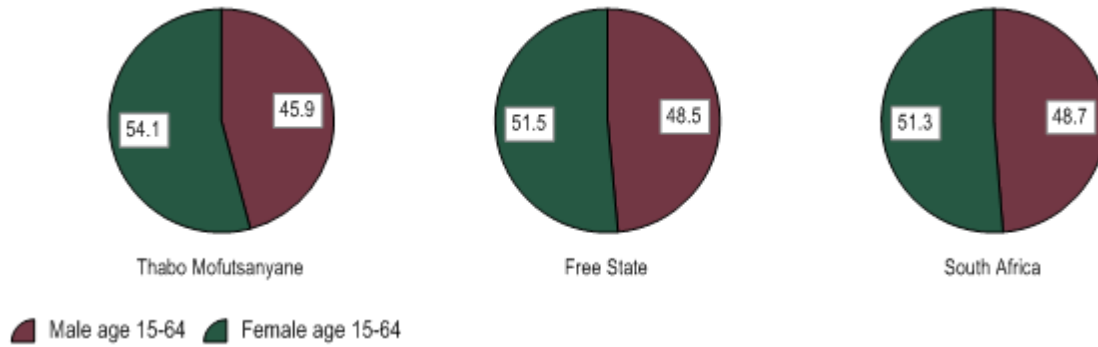
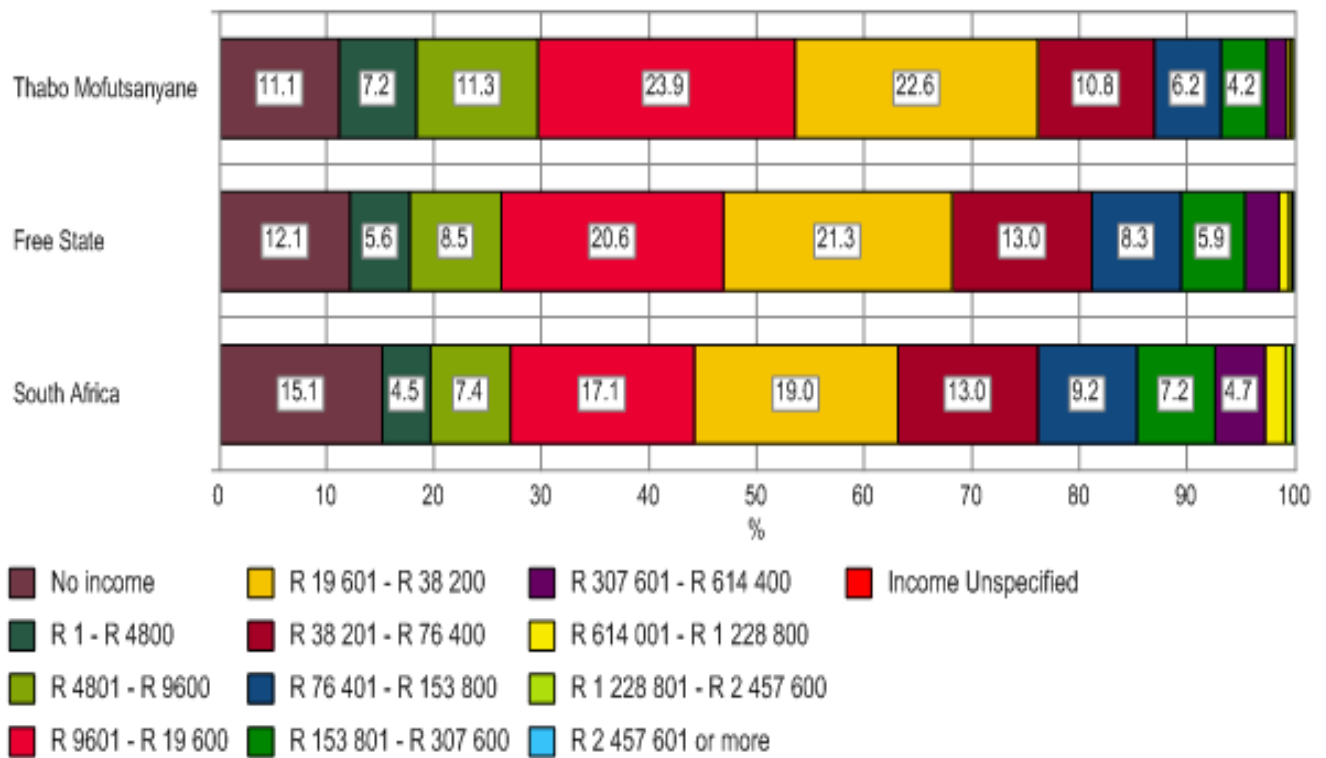


Figure 4: Monthly household income in 2011 (% of total households).



Factsheet Economic Growth & Development

Local Municipality Mantsopa



Time period: 2011

Selected area: Local Municipality Mantsopa

Compared with: Province Free State

South Africa

The number of employed people in Mantsopa is 11,839. This is 36.9% of the working-age population (15-64 years).

Figure 1: Labour absorption rate* in local municipalities of province Free State in 2011 (%)

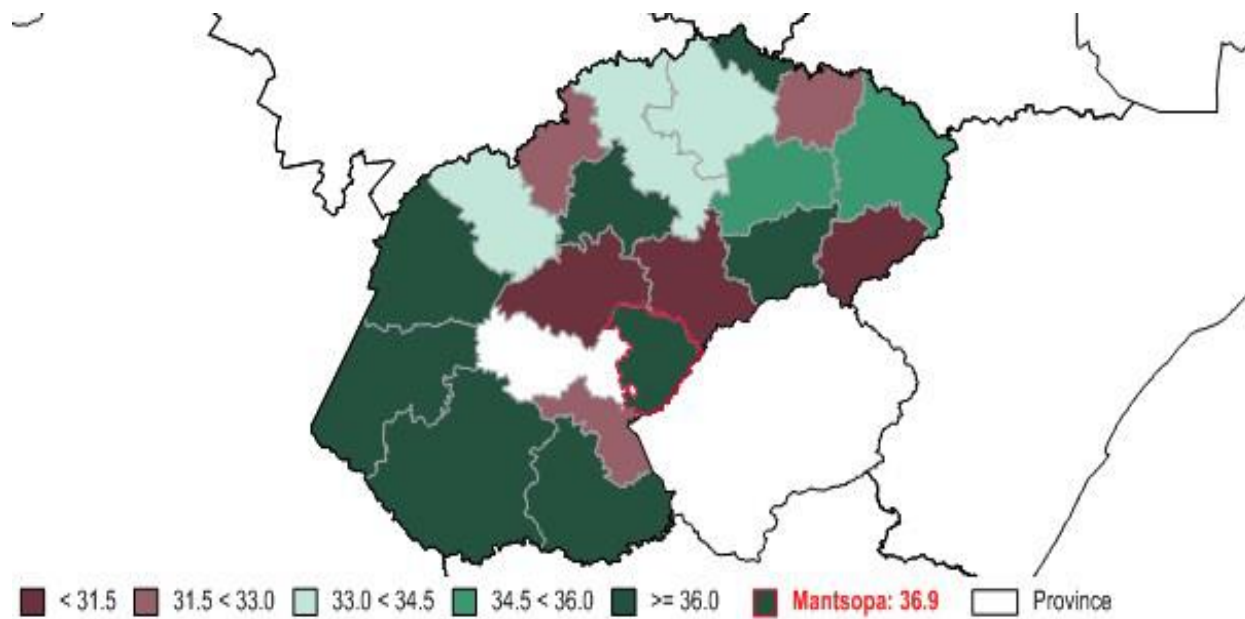


Figure 3: Working age population by gender in 2011 (% of population 15-64 years).

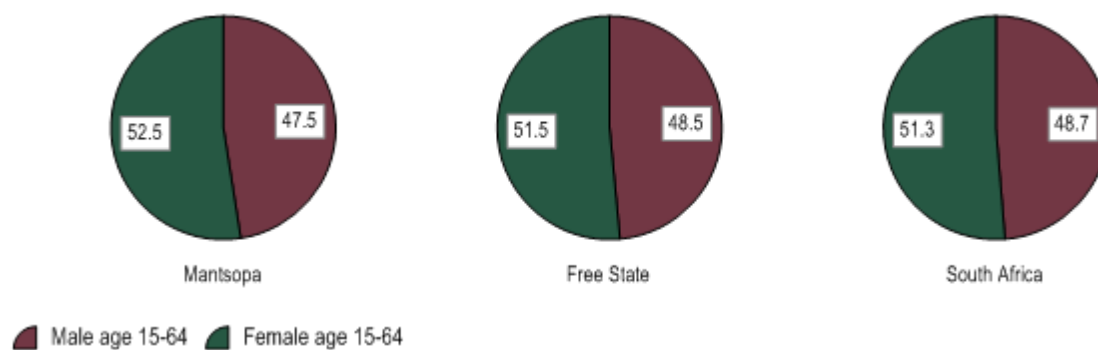
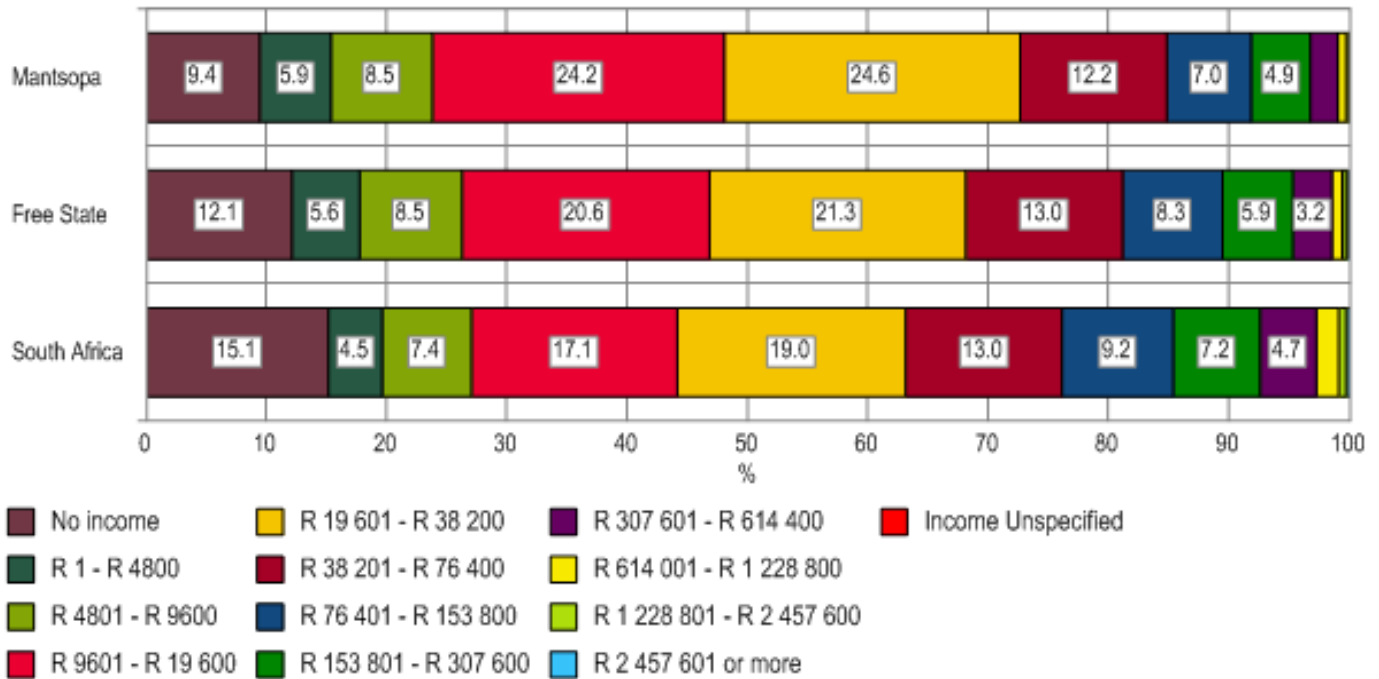


Figure 4: Monthly household income in 2011 (% of total households).



**Factsheet Economic Growth & Development
Local Municipality Phumelela**

Time period: 2011

Selected area: Local Municipality Phumelela

Compared with: Province Free State

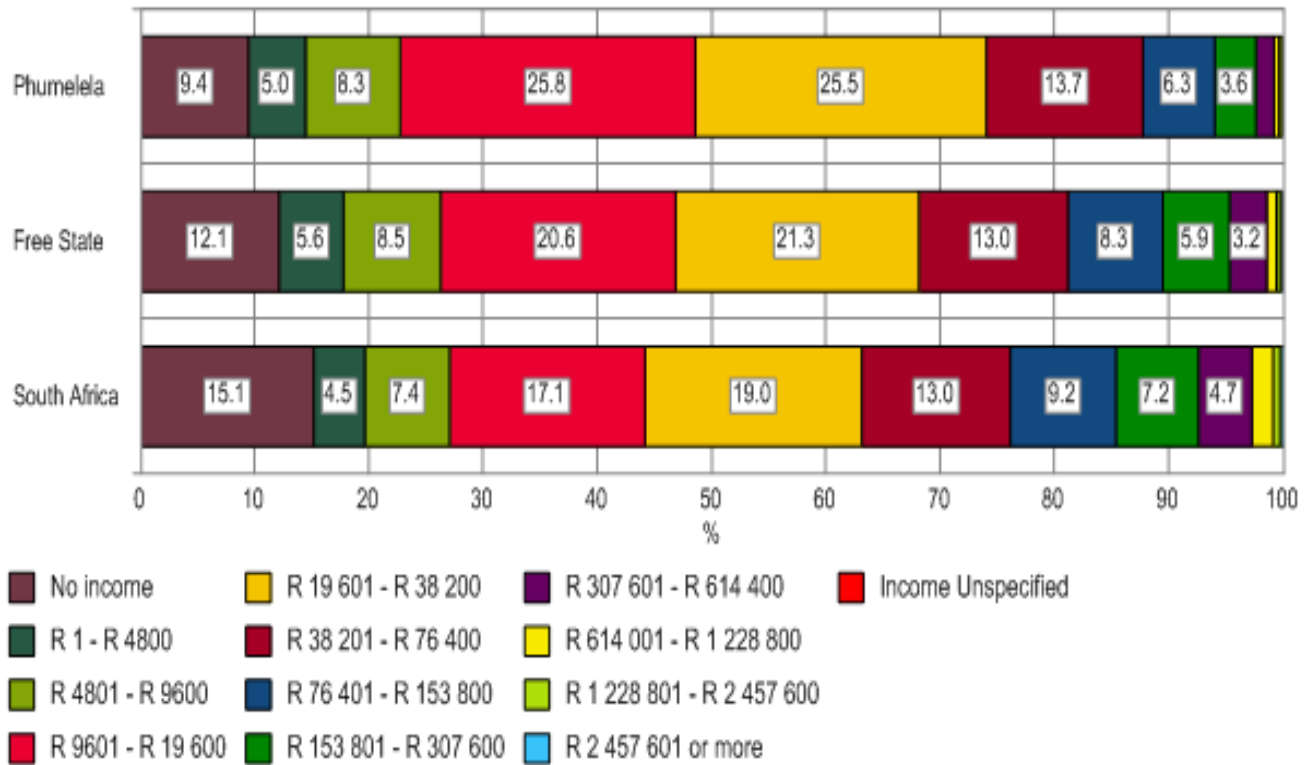
South Africa

The number of employed people in Phumelela is 10,680. This is 35.9% of the working-age population (15-64 years).

Figure 3: Working age population by gender in 2011 (% of population 15-64 years).



Figure 4: Monthly household income in 2011 (% of total households).



Factsheet Economic Growth & Development

Local Municipality Maluti a Phofung

Time period: 2011

Selected area: Local Municipality Maluti a Phofung

Compared with: Province Free State

South Africa

The number of employed people in Maluti a Phofung is 52,867. This is 25.4% of the working-age population (15-64 years).

Figure 3: Working age population by gender in 2011 (% of population 15-64 years).

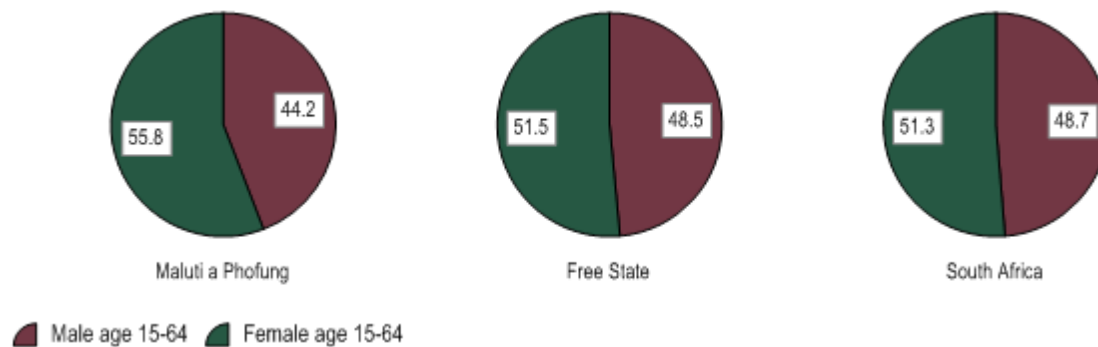
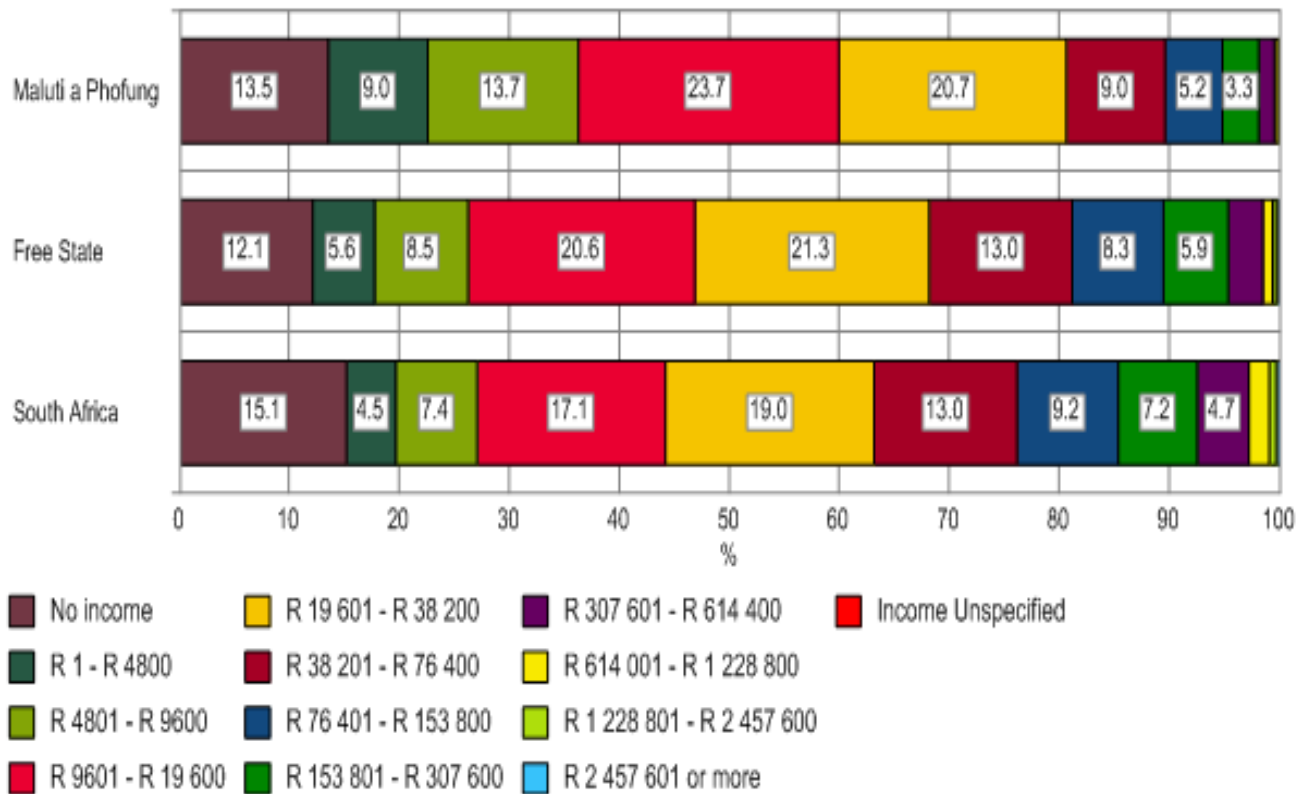


Figure 4: Monthly household income in 2011 (% of total households).



Factsheet Economic Growth & Development

Local Municipality Dihlabeng

Time period: 2011

Selected area: Local Municipality Dihlabeng

Compared with: Province Free State

South Africa

The number of employed people in Dihlabeng is 33,845. This is 40.4% of the working-age population (15-64 years).

*Employed persons as a percentage of the working age population (15-64 years)

Figure 3: Working age population by gender in 2011 (% of population 15-64 years).

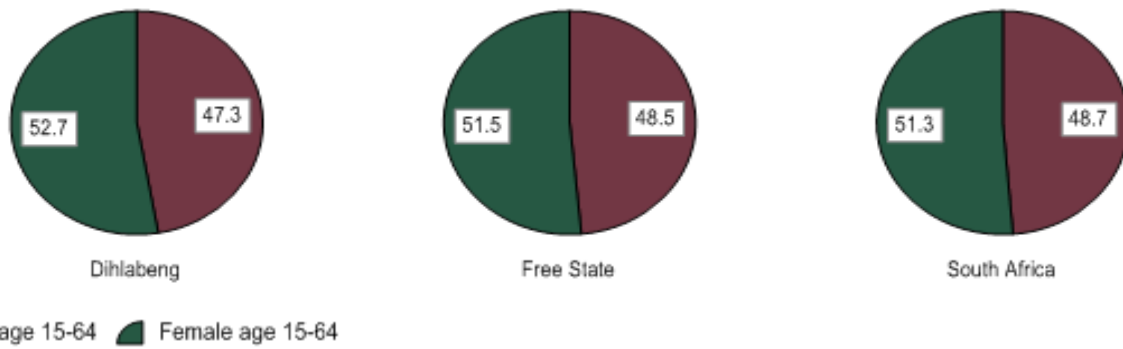
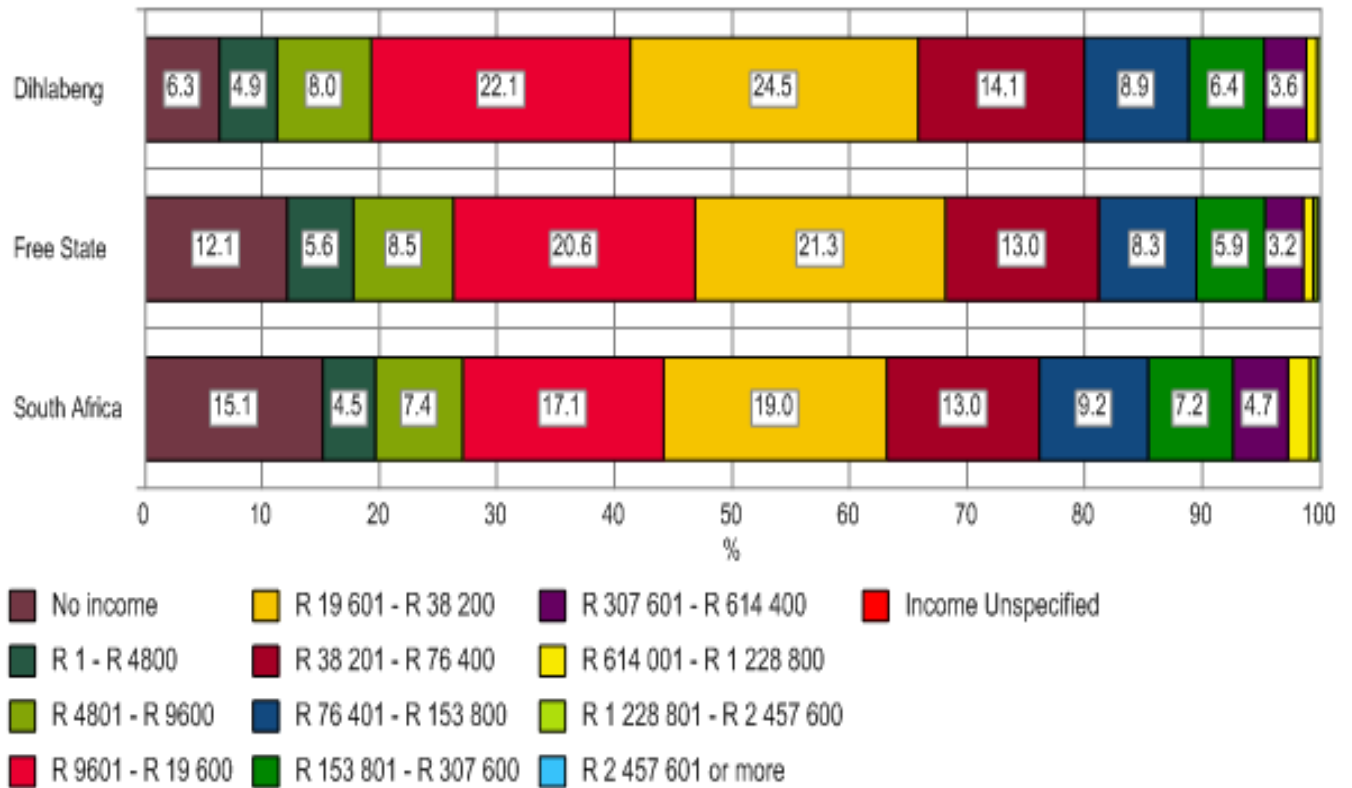
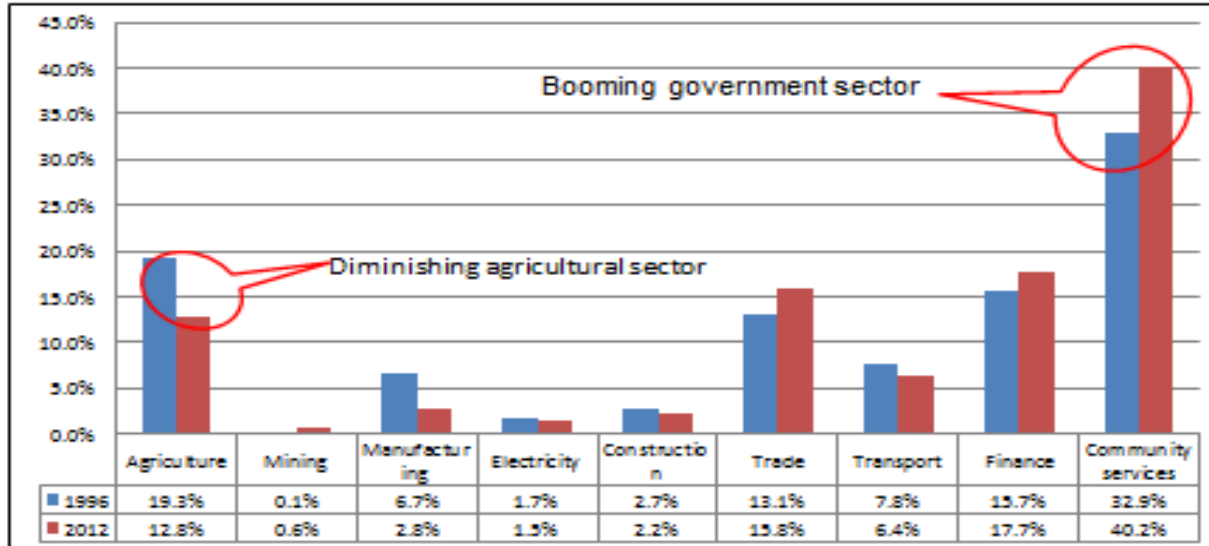


Figure 4: Monthly household income in 2011 (% of total households).



LEVEL OF CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY – DOMINANT SECTORS AND POTENTIAL SECTORS.

GDP contribution by industry



Source: Global Insight, Regional eXplorer, 2013

www.fs.gov.za

The biggest sectors in the district in 2012 were:

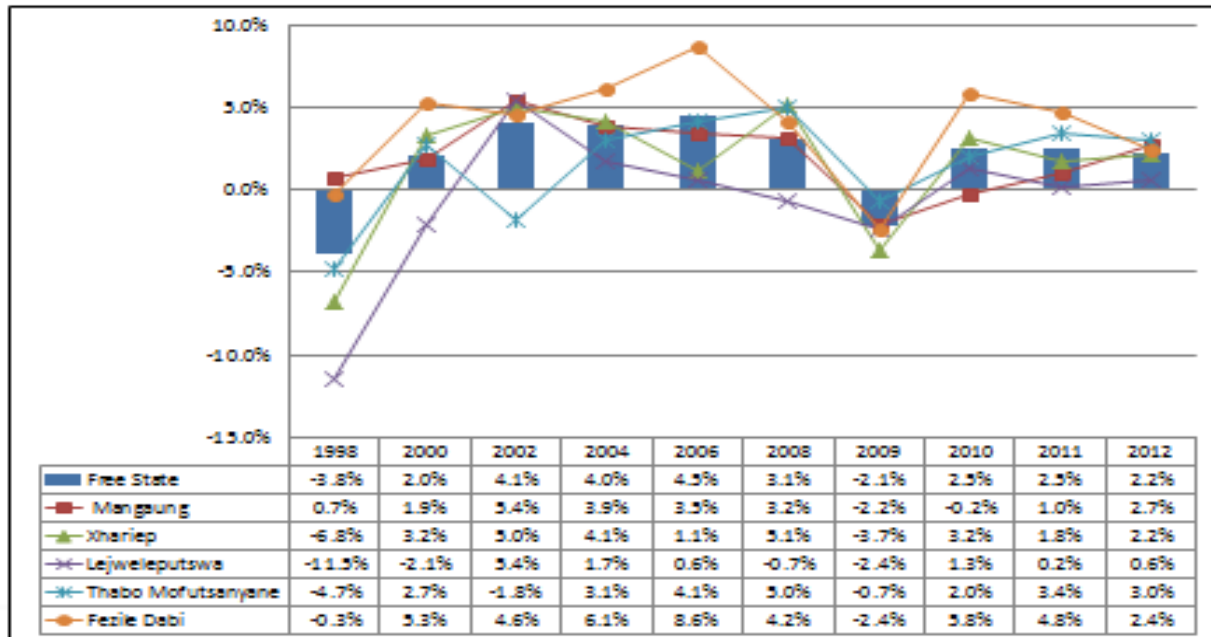
- Community services (40.2%)
- Finance (17.7%)
- Trade (15.8%)

The smallest sectors were:

- Mining (0.6%)
- Electricity (1.5%)
- Construction (2.2%)
-

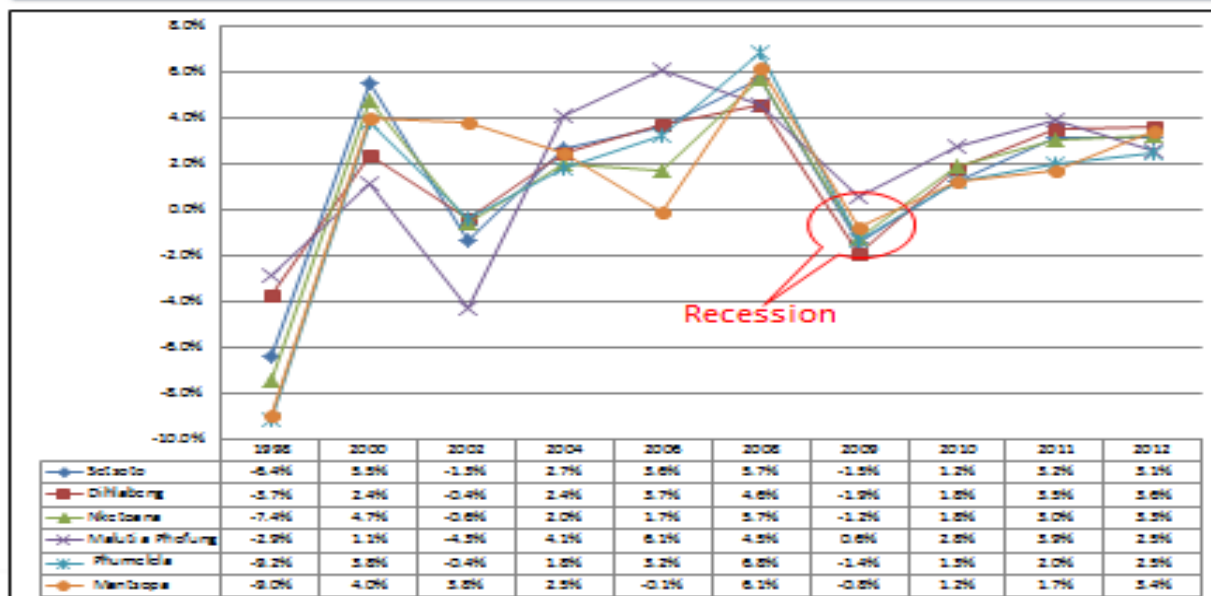
(2.2%)

GDP growth rates



Source: Global Insight, Regional eXplorer, 2013

GDP growth rates



Source: Global Insight, Regional eXplorer, 2013

Fastest growing municipalities since 1996:

Mantsopa (1.7% average)

Dihlabeng (1.5% average)

Slowest growing:

Phumelela (0.7% average)

Nketoana (1.2% average)

However, in the past 5 years, Maluti a Phofung has been leading the pack with an average growth of 3.2%, whilst Dihlabeng has been the slowest growing region with 2.2% average growth rate

Job creation initiatives by the municipality (e.g. local procurement, EPWP implementation, CWP, etc).

Thabo Mofutsanyana district municipality is at present juncture is working hand in glove with COGTA national to entrench such vital structures as local business forums and district business forum. Through same cartel we are also going to sure case the establishment of the Business agency with the main objective of attracting investors into our district in order to create job opportunities and improve our economy. We will also solicit advice from Cogta on whether to continue with the issue of agencies or to execute all issues at the municipal level only.

A SNAP SHOT OF THE OUTCOMES OF THE ABOVE CITED INITIATIVE.

UNFUNDED PROJECTS

THABO MOFUTSANYANE CBVS

Existing BDF	CBV	Description	Status
Thabo Mofutsanyana <i>This BDF began in 2015 and CBVs in development stages although some ready to begin submission)</i>	Abattoir and Manufacturing Business	The abattoir focuses more on meat processing. The existing abattoir has a capacity to supply all local butcheries and outside Bethlehem. The aim is to expand the business by constructing a Cattle feedlot and Dog food manufacturing plant.	Requested to represent at the LG for approval
	AHA	Affordable housing development for pensioners and emerging middle class.	Await meeting with LM re land availability.
	Bethlehem Truck Stop	National freight and logistics facility. The aim of the project is to strengthen the National Freight Logistic Strategy to improve transport efficiency.	Finance applied for to IDC and PIC
	Bojanless General Trading	Mixed farming (piggery, cattle, sheep and poultry).	Requested to represent at the LG
	Clothing and textiles	Clothing manufacturing.	Being assisted by SEDA to survive. Supported by Blueprint

Existing BDF	CBV	Description	Status
			pro bono
	Drummore Farms	Drummore Farm is an existing farm dedicated to the production of livestock (sheep, pigs and cattle) and cash crops in different seasons. The project centres on the establishment of business units which comprises a central management farm and a network of thirteen owner-managed business units.	Business plan in preparation
	Solar Home Light	Is an innovative green energy IT (Pty) Ltd which focuses on manufacturing of solar energy..	Applications for funding underway. Some grants received. Factory site in preparation. Offtake agreements requested from promoter and break-even point.
	Integrated Plant Project	Dairy farming.	Still to present to LG
	KNT Laundry and Dry Cleaning	Laundry and cleaning business. The business will provide a new door-door dry cleaning, laundry and alteration service in Harrismith and surrounding neighbourhoods that will	Still to present to LG.

Existing BDF	CBV	Description	Status
		surely attract customer attention.	
	Maluti Quarrying	Sand stone mining. The project aims to establish quarrying mining industry in the Eastern Free State using s mining method called quarrying. The sand stone blocks produced by the quarrying clusters will be processed, packaged and sold at an affordable price to bulk market including builders and public sector buildings (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc)	Business plan in preparation
	Moreson Ranch Wild Game Farm	Game farming.. They intend to expand the business by constructing a fish breeding facilities with open dams and tanks.	Not approved by LG. Required to present again to deal with some concerns raised.
	Nehemia Skills Pro	Training and development skills programme. The Skills Pro Group is a uniquely positioned group of small businesses in terms of its ability to implement various training systems into Education Departments.	Business plan complete.

Existing BDF	CBV	Description	Status
	Potato Agro-Processing	Potato cultivation and processing. The project at creating jobs and to alleviate poverty in the Eastern Free State and also to create sustainable business. The project is to be located in Bethlehem.	Business plan complete.
	Tourism Parks and Loft	Hotel accommodation and conferencing. The aim is to set up hospitality and catering business in the Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality, Free State.	Applied for funding at the PIC and await decision
	Bethlehem Sand and Water Mining	B SW focuses on brick manufacturing plant. The BSW intends to produce the best quality products at a competitive price for the larger area.	Applied for funding IDC. Geology survey complete and meets IDC requirements. Now at Due Diligence stage

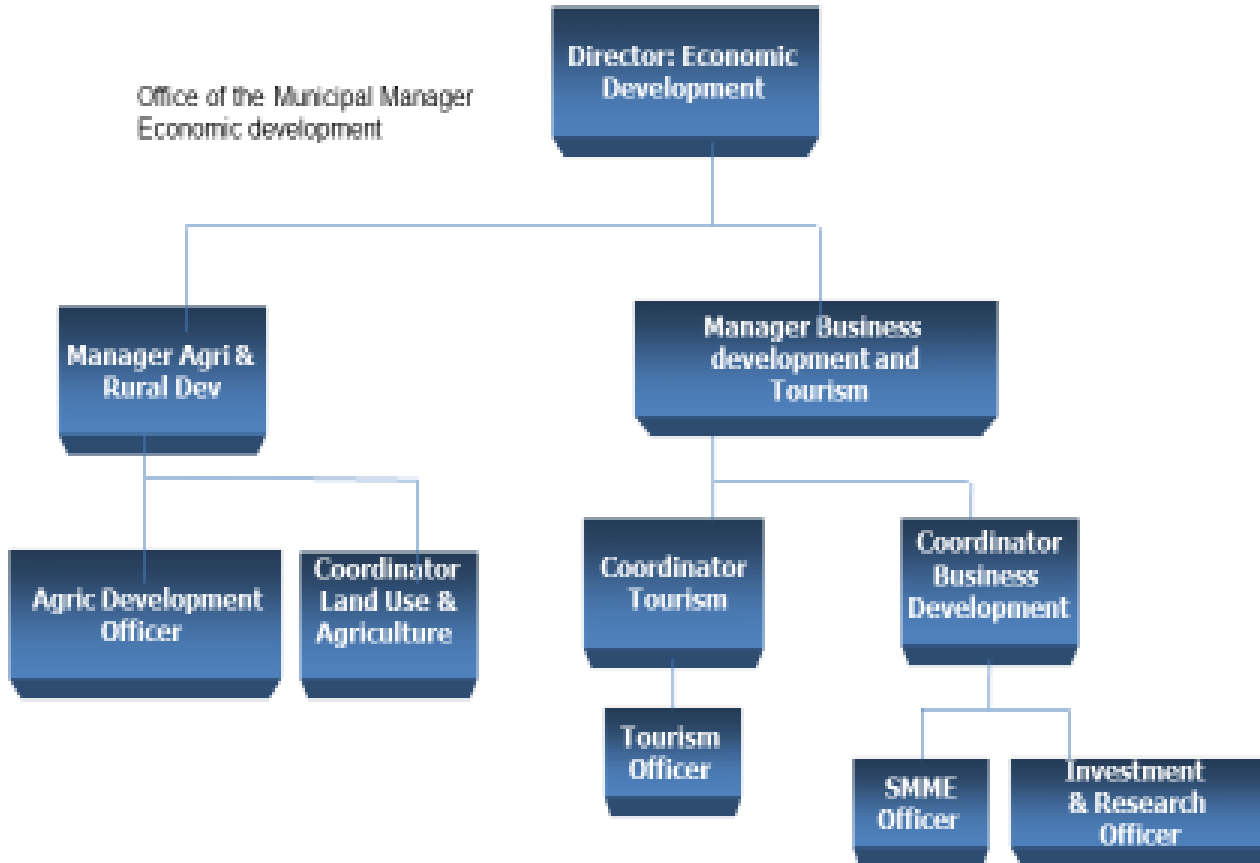
We also forged relations with the department on forestry and fisheries and they have committed themselves to assist us with crafting of greening plans for the district and local municipalities. The objectives of the greening plan are :

- To ensure that each municipality in the province has developed a systematic and integrated Greening Plan for implementation

- To implement awareness and education programmes to reach all targeted communities
- To plant the required number of trees according to the approved Greening Plans ensuring the highest possible survival rate

In our district through this crafting and adoption of the greening we will be able to create jobs in such local municipality as Maluti A Phofung , as it has forests which used to create jobs to the community dwelling in that area. The process is in progress and will be realized fully in the ensuing financial year as we did not have sufficient funds to execute this indicator as per our plan. We rely solely on our sister department in order to succeed on this endeavor.

Organogram : Economic Development Unit



Description	Approved Budget 2016/17	Proposed Budget 2017/18	Proposed Budget 2018/19	Proposed Budget 2019/20
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
OPERATING EXPENDITURE				
EMPLOYEE RELATED COST				
ALLOWANCE - CELL PHONE	26,400	26,400	28,169	30,028
ALLOWANCE - HOUSING	16,800	26,712	28,502	30,383
ALLOWANCE - TRAVELLING	327,967	327,973	349,947	373,044
ANNUAL BONUS	128,661	136,127	145,247	154,834
BASIC SALARY	1,543,927	1,633,520	1,742,966	1,858,002
OVERTIME	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL EMP COST WAGES/SALARIES	2,043,755	2,150,732	2,294,831	2,446,290
EMPLOYEE RELATED COSTS - SOCIAL CONTR				
LEVY SLGBC	348	369	393	419
MEDICAL AID FUND	104,963	107,304	114,493	122,050
PENSION FUND	278,988	295,179	314,956	335,743
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	7,139	7,139	7,617	8,120
SUB-TOTAL EMP COST - SOCIAL CONTR	391,438	409,990	437,459	466,332
TOTAL EMPLOYEE RELATED COST	2,435,193	2,560,722	2,732,291	2,912,622
DEPRECIATION				
OTHER ASSETS: FURNITURE AND FITTINGS	6,930	12,120	12,811	13,528
OTHER ASSETS: OFFICE EQUIPMENT	10,760	10,357	10,948	11,561
OTHER ASSETS: LEASING ASSETS		23,659	25,008	26,408
SUB-TOTAL DEPRECIATION	17,690	46,136	48,766	51,497
GENERAL EXPENSES				
MARKETING AND PROMOTIONS GENERAL	350,000	370,000	391,090	390,000
SMME DEVELOPMENT	740,000	779,900	800,000	400,000
SKILLS DEVELOPMENT	24,352	24,717	25,088	25,464
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT	300,000	76,650	81,019	85,556
TRAVELLING	102,266	108,811	115,013	121,454
EXHIBITION OR EXPO	-	200,000	211,400	211,399
WORKSHOP GENERAL	120,000	-	-	-
TRAINING	-	101,250	107,021	113,014
SUB-TOTAL GENERAL EXPENSES	1,636,618	1,661,328	1,730,632	1,346,888
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE	4,089,501	4,268,187	4,511,688	4,311,007
PROPERTY PLANT & EQUIPMENT PURCHAS	-			

SMMES DATABASE

UPDATED DATA BASE FOR LED & TOURISM DEPARTMENT 2015-2016

PHUMELELA LOCAL

MUNICIPALITY

Name & Surname	Contact	Name of Company	Address	Email address	Business
Twala Aggie	0843149556	Khubula will of Fortune	1523 Hlatshwayo Str Thembali hle Vrede 9835	dina@axxes.co.za	Catering Constructi on & delivering supply
Nhlapho Ncane	0727142536	Masizizamel eni Trading Enterprise	1516 Mashinini Str Thembali hle Vrede 9835	ncanejoana@webmail.co.za	Cleaning, catering
Ramathibane Emily		Diphulaneng catering	1495 Hlatshwayo Str Thembali hle Vrede 9835	rramathebane@yahoo.com	Cleaning, catering
Malinga Muzi	0589131024	Babi Rigid	2846 Yende Str Thembali hle Vrede 9835	muzimalinga75@gmail.com	Deco & catering
Maboea Teboho	0729289608	Today hope Trading	2540 Nkomo Str Thembali hle Vrede 9835	tebohomaboea@gmail.com	Public works, engineerin g

Tshabalala	0781971638	Ve Tshabalala Trading	2372 Kheswa Str Thembalihle Vrede 9835	Not Available	Building, Paving Catering, cleaning
L.Sebilane	0726759205	Katleho Eka Moso Primary	10 Kerk Str Vrede 9835	riamoetsoe@gmail.com	Building shelves cupboards, metal door garage, ridges
Tsotetsi Mareka	0820838950	Marantha Bricks Works	1910 Mathobela Str Thembalihle Vrede 9835	tsotetsimareka@gmail.com	Bricks Works
Sebeloane Matebesi	0725923463	Phakoe Security Company	3091 Modise Str Vrede 9835	Moetidepuho.s@gmail.com	Construction
Tsotetsi Ennie	0589240577	Memel catering	28 Zamani Memel 2970		Catering
Khanye Sanah	0632636573	Memel Sanah Construction	599 Zamani Memel 2970	Sanahkhanye3@gmail.com	Renovating, Plumbing & Paving
Tshabalala Simon	0727769709	Sizakancane Construction	1425 Zamani Memel 2970	Not Available	Renovating, Plumbing & Paving

DIHLABENG

Maria P.Mosia		Matsoara Thebe Senior Citizen	1161 Koppie Allern Str	mskmakutoane@gmail.com	Crafters-beads/wool manufacturing
Puleng Keabetswe Mofokeng	0790791909	K2013209311	185 Bochabela Str,BHM	P.K8mofokeng@gmail.com	Catering, Cleaning, Cleaning/Material
Ouma Motloun g	0604083912/0760254801	Deborn M/purpose Co-operative	668 Extension One,BHM	Not Available	Sewing, supply, construction, catering
Maria Lephondo	0739241442	Rethabile Retsohile Bakery	1631 Mkhonza Str	Not Available	Baking
Majara Nhlapho	0710879656	Rainbow People with Disability	597 Ext 1 Bohloko ng BHM	ppwdisability@webmail.co.za	NGO/
Alleta .M. Zondo	0768622038	Selimoha Trading	609 Ext 1 Bohloko ng BHM	Not Available	Cleaning, Maintenance, Catering, Construction

MALUTI -A-PHOFUNG

Motlatsi Liphoko	0767006 123	Bright Day Consultancy	P.O.Box 5738 Phuthaditjaba	info@brightdaytraining . Co.za	Training, Learning Material Developer
Ramothabi Philemon Chalale	0845926 401	Planet 2000	342 Manyatseng Ladybrand	ramothabi@yahoo.com	General Supplier, Construction
Joyce Shandu	0794261 016	Ditlotliseng Dintle Multi-Trading	316 Khumalo Str.H/smith	joyce.b.shandu@gmail, com	Catering, Building, Construction
Paseka Mosea	058710 4906	Maverick Trading	2958 Lusaka Witsieshoek	Mavericktrading598cc @gmail. com	Manufacturing repairing school furniture Welding, Renovations
Dipuo Lukhele	0730550 079	Bohletlokome long Primary Cooperative	2586 Deamane Str.Phuthas	Not Available	Manufacturing and Service
Aletta	0833081 976	Ka Pitseng Cooperative	21 Joubert Str	Alletapillay@gmail.com	Catering &Events Management, Distribution.

Michael Moko	058713-4072	Tlokwe General Dealer	239 High Str. Phuthas	Michaelmokoro03@gmail.com	Construction, Plumbing, Distribution, Catering
Pabalo Trading	0786753278	Thulwana Makheona.	57 Kolobe Street	ngokwenam@gmail.com	Catering, supplier internal decorating
Falaphi Liphapang	0734363557	Bokamoso Blight of six co-operative	T3950 Thabong Manyatseng	bokamusobrightorsir@yahoo.com	Catering & Construction
GM Thamaeus.	0826732727	GM THAMAEAS group	1482 Tsoela STR	gmthomaes@gmail.com	Construction, Building materials
Bet Fanyana Mosia	0788683658	Bathobohle Trading & Projects 29cc	583 Riverside Witsieshoek	Not Available	Bricks Manufacturing, Construction, Sandstone
Mojak eT.J		Tjabadikopane co-operative	3181 Thabong Lusaka	thabodikopane@gmail.com	Catering, Cleaning & Construction



TOURISM INDABA

Executive Summary



Indaba is one of the largest tourism marketing events on African calendar and one of the top three 'must visit' events of its kind on the global calendar.

It showcases the widest variety of Southern Africa's best tourism products, attracting both international visitors and media from across the world. It is known as the ideal platform where the entire tourism industry markets their products

and showcase what they have to offer.

Background

- The Free State Tourism Authority (FSTA) has since its inception participated at the event – in consultation with the Districts Municipalities, the entity nominate products that would represent the Free State to showcase flagship attractions that the province has to offer.
- The entity has been incurring costs amounting to millions of rands to enable selected developing businesses (SMME's) and other established businesses emanating from all five regions of the province to exhibit under their stand. The selected businesses range in categories of tour operators, accommodation establishments, event coordinators, government institutions, etc.

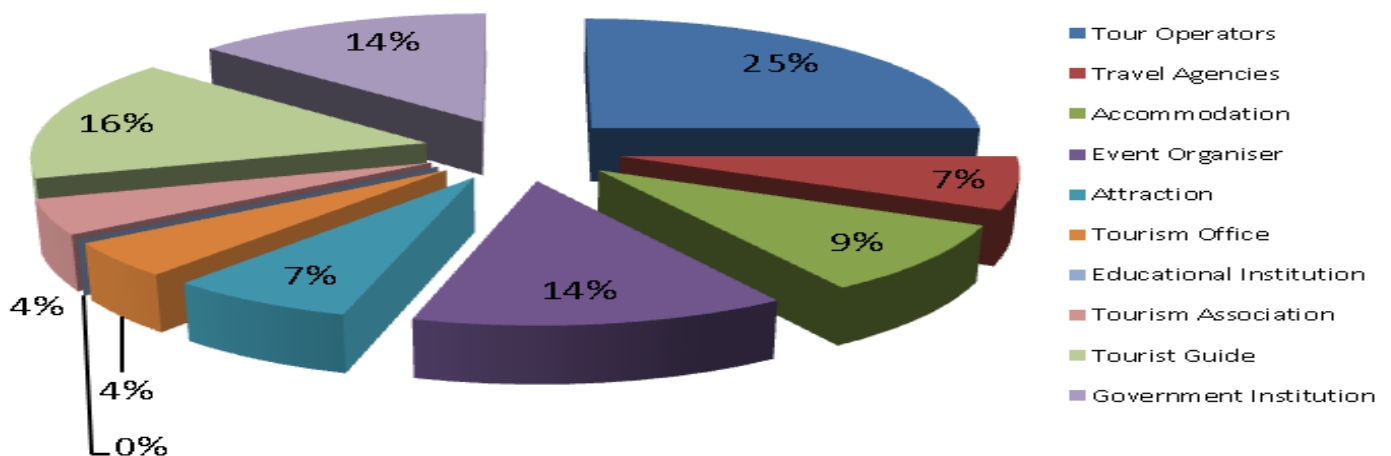
Objective for TMDM to attend indaba

- Tourism indaba offers an opportunity to network, meet new business potentials and solidify existing relationships.
- To put Thabo Mofutsanyana in the main-stream of tourism development.
- To expose personnel the new ideas and innovations within the tourism industry.
- Face to face meetings with industry representatives from all over the world, gives us a platform to explain the facts about travel to TMDM.
- The exposure allows us to keep up with the trends in the industry which ensures that we keep up the requirements of our visitors base.
- It also provides a platform for our tourism exhibitors to collaborate and to meet the world's premier travel and tourism buyers.

Business Participation from Free State at Indaba 2015.



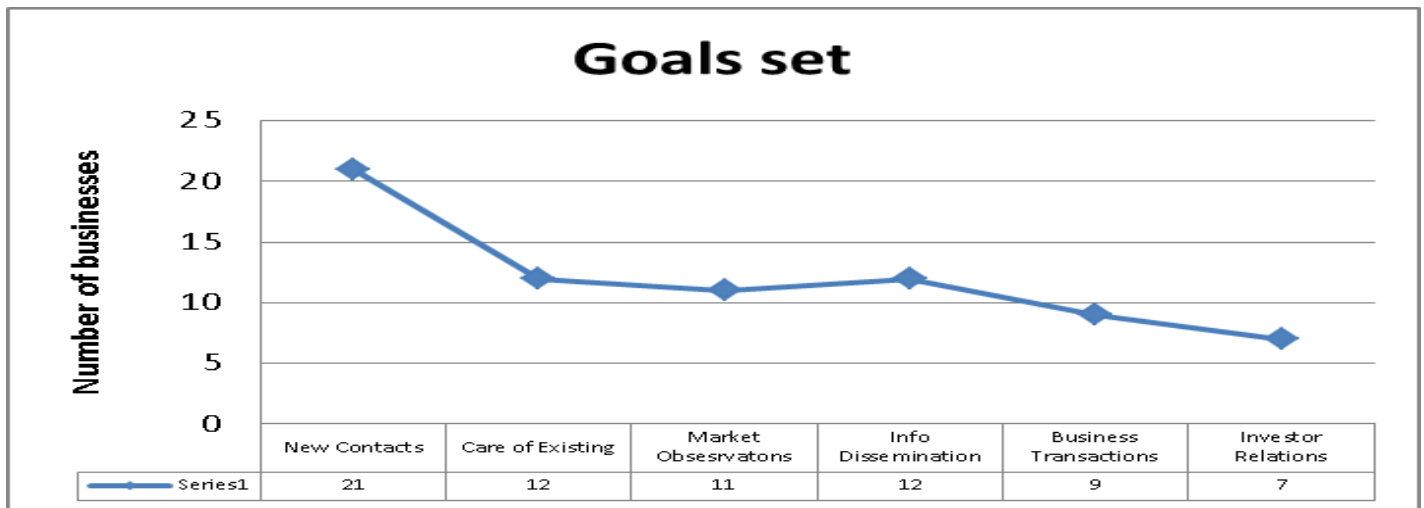
Business Categories



- As per the chart above, the highest percentage of the participants were tour operators with 25% followed by tour guides with 16%, an equal percentage of event organisers and government institutions with 14%. The businesses that recorded low were accommodation establishments with 9%, followed by travel agencies and attractions, with an equal percentage of 7%. The lowest percentage was recorded by tourism offices as well as tourism associations, which both scored 4%.

- It should be noted that although some companies recorded low participation percentages, the reason highlighted was that some of the participants occupied a few roles in one company, e.g. Basotho Cultural Village is a government institution, an accommodation establishment as well as an attraction, whereas Masupatsela Travel & Tours wore many hats, as a Tour operator, Travel agency as well as a Tour Guide.

EXHIBITORS POINT OF VIEW TO ATTEND INDABA



- 29% of the businesses indicated that their primary objective was to make new business contacts in the industry. It shows that 17% of companies indicated their secondary objective as that of reviving business relations as well as distributing information about their businesses. 15% of the companies indicated the importance of observing how their competition is performing and also to learn and adapt to the new trends in business tourism. 12% of businesses indicated the need to engage in discussions and negotiations with potential clients so as to forge lucrative business transactions. Only 10% of the companies indicated the need to attract potential investors to their businesses.

What needs to be done is cited hereunder

- There is a need for the municipality to step up its marketing endeavours to be able to reach diverse markets and that should be at a continuous basis.
- To intensify the e-marketing since the world has moved into digital information.

- Our tour operators need to be encouraged to have specialized packages for birding, adventure, etc - to be able to attract this markets.
- To have a detailed tour packages which sells the entire district.



DINOSAUR INTERPRETIVE CENTRE

BACKGROUND.

The Dinosaur eggs was discovered at Golden Gate National Park during the construction of the road in 1977 by Professor James Kitching, it was the oldest dinosaur eggs ever discovered, about 200 million years in age.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROJECT.

The construction of the project is expected to unlock the economic potential of heritage and cultural tourism products and these offerings in turn will boost the tourism economy of the rural node of Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality (Eastern Free State).

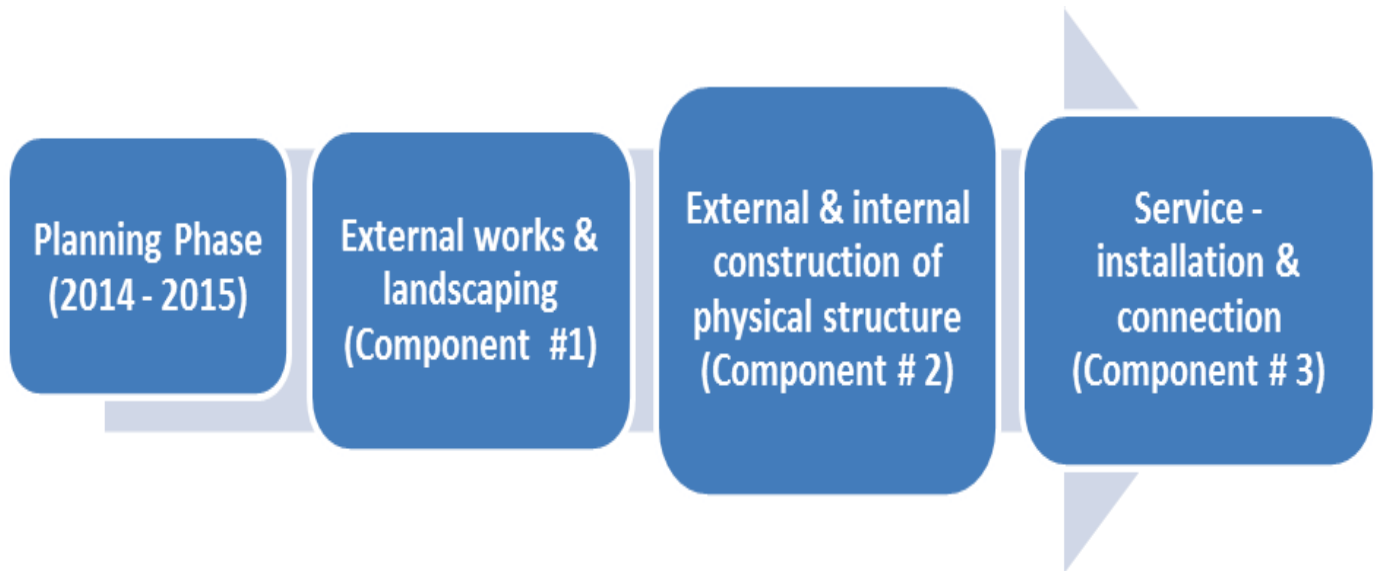
Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality is amongst the 23 district municipalities identified for development by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform through the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme.

Most importantly the proposed project is informed by the National Rural Tourism Strategy (2012) and the National Heritage and Cultural Tourism Strategy of the Department of Tourism.

The key role players involved in the implementation of the proposed project are the Department of Tourism, Department of Environmental Affairs and the South African National Parks (SANParks). A partnership agreement (Memorandum of Understanding) between the Department of Tourism and the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) outlines key areas of cooperation between both departments and SANParks (an agency of DEA), towards the implementation of the Dinosaur Interpretive Centre at the GGHNP.

According to the projections of the feasibility study of the Dinosaur Interpretive Centre, there will be a number of jobs created during the construction and operational phases of the project. In essence, the project will serve as an economic hub to unlock job creation opportunities and economic beneficiation to the immediate local communities through tourism development in the countryside.

The DEA will be responsible for ensuring that all relevant conservation stakeholders are coordinated in respect of buy-in and supporting the construction of the project. The Dinosaur Interpretive Centre will increase public access on scientific knowledge and broaden the appreciation of science heritage. The construction of the project will be implemented in the following phases and activities:



The construction of the project will commence in August 2016 and the estimated completion date will be the end of September 2017. SanParks mentioned the expert would be requested to assist with the drafting of the tender document to make provision for the local aspect.

Agriculture and Rural Development



rural development
& land reform

Department:
Rural Development and Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

The major economic foundation of the District is Agriculture. The district has approximately 3000 hectares of farmland and the district is one of the most fertile and consequently one of the most productive areas in the Free State. The main agricultural activities that occur in the district are: Crop farming, livestock farming and Horticulture.

In most developing countries like South Africa agricultural sector performance determines overall economic growth, trade expansion, and increased income-earning opportunities (that is why drought effect increased food inflation).

The commercial farming sector in the District is well-structured has thriving coordinated support service, managers that have all the necessary skill and experience to facilitate the majority of the commercial farmers in the District.

The emerging farmers has a marginal support services and networks. The emerging farmers largely depend on funding and grants for survival. Furthermore, the output or production from emerging farmers is mainly for local or informal markets.

Challenges faced by emerging farmers include the following:

- Limited access to market infrastructure (e.g. Packhouse, Abattoirs, Silos).
- Agriculture finance is a highly complicated courting experience.
- Skills development is a major Set-back (Extension Service).
- Limited government support.
- Interpretation of market information.
- Poor veld condition.
- Poor Knowledge of Pasture and Animal Management.
- Poor farm management.
- Drought.
- High Competition in the industry and lack of participation in the markets because of constraints and barriers.
- Limited Access to credit.
- Dilapidated infrastructure.
- Insufficient farm size.
- Lack of significant investment.
- Limited access to production factors.
- The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform Programs (land redistribution, Land tenure and Land Restitution).

- Working Capital.
- Emerging Farmers are disorganised and misrepresented (in fighting, free riding and Power dynamics).

The remedial actions to the abovementioned challenges, the district municipality will do the following:

- Servicing of ground dams.
- Drilling of boreholes.
- Renaissance of farms.
- Farmer support (procurement of livestock and other Agricultural inputs or apparatus).
- Rotovators for rekgaba ka diratswana finalist.
- Provide extension service or outreach programme.
- Agri-Parks with its 3 distinct interrelated components will assist in terms of linking farmers to markets, primary collection, storage, processing of output, provide extension service including mechanisation, equipment hire, packaging, logistics, innovation and training.
- Take emerging farmers to different agricultural exhibitions or Expos like: NAMPO, African Farmers Workshop and Expo, Bloem Show, Information days and famers days.
- Training of emerging farmers on Animal Health or management, Responsible use of pesticides, Vegetable Production, Veld Management, Animal Nutrition, Farm management, Bookeeping, Marketing, Basic Computer, Business Management, Livestock Breeding, soil conversation, Cooperative Governance, Commonage Management and Pounding.
- Conservation of Agricultural Resource.
- Livestock Branding /Animal Identification.
- Agricultural Career Exhibition.
- Agricultural Learnership and Internships.
- Continue transporting water to drought affected areas.

STATUS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THABO MOFUTSANYANA DISTRICT.

Department of Rural Development has appointed the Maswana Joint Venture to craft Rural Development Plan for Thabo Mofutsanyana District. The Plan has been finalised and handed over to the Thabo Mofutsanyana district municipality by the department of Rural Development.

INTRODUCTION

It is a regrettable reality that after the democratic transition of 1994, numerous individuals and communities in rural areas of South Africa still suffer from the indignity of poverty, joblessness and lack of economic opportunities. It is estimated that some 70% of South Africa's poor reside in rural areas. In addition, despite residing in rural areas, an estimated 1 million African households have little or no access to arable land. Despite numerous efforts to address rural underdevelopment, statistics indicate that a large portion of rural households rely on social grants or remittances, from relatives working in urban areas. Given the abovementioned status quo, the critical role played by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) in addressing these challenges cannot be overstated. The Department is committed to ensuring that South Africans in rural areas enjoy the same

benefits as those in urban areas regarding the human rights and basic dignity guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996 and as such, is mandated by the President to develop suitable interventions that will alleviate the challenges faced by the poor due to underdevelopment of these parts of South Africa. It is with these factors in mind that the DRDLR wishes to focus on 44 districts identified as the most impoverished in the country. It is envisaged that the rural development plans for these districts will aid in intensifying government investment in these areas, particularly concerning agricultural development. Agricultural development has been identified as crucial to rural development and sustainability. The Agriculture Policy Action Plan aims to translate the high-level responses

offered in the IGDP into tangible, concrete steps. It seeks to identify ambitious but manageable, focused actions, in anticipation of future iterations of the Plan.

APAP is planned over a five-year period and is updated annually. It aligns very well with the goals of the New Growth (NGP), the National Development Plan (NDP) and Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP). It primarily aims to assist in achieving Outcome 4, Decent Employment through Inclusive Growth, and Outcome 7, Comprehensive Rural Development and Food Security. Keeping these factors in mind, the DRDLR proposes the establishment of a mega Agri Park in all 44 districts and that each local municipality is identified as a Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) site. It therefore requires assistance to develop a plan at district / regional level that will direct rural development in the District Municipality that ensures the continuous development and improvement of the lives of people living in the district.

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The primary purpose of the project is to develop a viable District Rural Development Plan for the Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality that will direct rural development in the municipality that ensures the continuous development and improvement of the lives of people

residing in the area. It is essential that the plan aligns with national and district regulatory and legislative documents, the most salient of which include (but are not limited to), the National Development Plan (NDP), New Growth Path (NGP), Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP), Agricultural Policy Action Plan (APAP), etc. At the conclusion of the project, the Rural Development Plan should be viewed as a sector plan of the Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality's SDF and a chapter on the Plan must be included in the municipal IDP. Another important consideration is the requisite that although the Plan will be multi sectoral, it must align with the proposed Agri-Park in the district, while taking cognisance of the Rural Development Plan Guidelines as established by the DRDLR.

DEFINING RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Definition

Rural development is about enabling rural people to take control of their destiny, thereby dealing effectively with rural poverty through the optimal use and management of natural resources. It is a participatory process through which rural people learn over time, through their own experiences and initiatives, how to adapt their indigenous knowledge to their changing world. Rural development can be achieved through self-help initiatives as well as through co-ordinated and integrated broad-based agrarian transformation; through strategic investment in economic and social infrastructure that benefits entire rural communities, and not only those involved in agriculture. Some of the objectives of the agrarian transformation strategy include but not limited to:

- Social mobilization to enable rural communities to take initiatives;
- Establish savings clubs and cooperatives for economic activities, wealth creation and productive use of assets.
- Access to resourced clinics;
- Non-farm activities for strengthening of rural livelihood;
- Leadership training, social facilitation and conscientisation for CRDP and socio-economic independence; Democratization of rural development, participation and ownership of all processes, projects and programmes.
- Co-ordination, alignment and cooperative governance (Local Municipalities, Traditional Councils, Provincial Government);
- Participation of Non-Governmental Organisations including faith based organizations, Community Based Organisations and other organs of civil society;
- Social cohesion and access to human and social capital;
- It is acknowledged that there have been major shortcomings in the delivery of rural infrastructure services;

- In South Africa alone, backlogs in infrastructure delivery are still very high and are particularly severe in rural areas that still receive less attention despite efforts made to self-finance their infrastructure in the past; and

□ The CRDP will therefore place great emphasis on the development of new and the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure in rural areas: Improvement or development of economic infrastructure.

- Roads, Railways, Ports
- Shearing sheds
- Dipping Tanks
- Milking parlours
- Community gardens
- Production/ Marketing Stalls
- Fencing for agriculture
- Storage warehouses
- Distribution and transport networks
- Rural electrification
- Communication networks (land lines, cell phones, radio, TV, etc)

- Irrigation schemes for small scale farmers
- Water harvesting, water basin and water shed management systems (dams etc.)

- Post Offices and Internet Cafes
- Rural shopping malls

o Improvement or development of Social Infrastructure:

- Communal sanitation and ablution systems, showers, toilets, etc for improved health.
- Access to resourced health clinics
- Sports and recreation facilities especially for women and youth development

- Rural libraries for developing a reading nation
- Rehabilitation and development of schools as Centres of Excellence
- Community halls and museums
- ABET centres for capacity building and appropriate skills development

SEZ ALLOWANCES AND INCENTIVES AND EMPLOYMENT INCENTIVES

SEZ allowances and incentives	Employment Incentives
Instead of the 28% Corporate Income Tax , Corporate will get a professional tax rate of 15% over 10 years	The 121 Tax incentives for industrial projects of those that are expanded or upgraded and that utilize only new and unused manufacturing assets.
	Businesses and operators may get a building allowance of up to 10%
	Reduced import Duty Tax on materials and equipment procured for manufacturing
	50% Research & Development allowances for any new technology that enhances productivity and efficiency
	Incentives for the use of green energy building techniques and technology
	Reduction in respect of environmental conservation and maintenance – tax Rebate for the utilization of natural resources in a sustainable manner

SPECIFIC CHALLENGES FACING DEVELOPING FARMERS AS OUTLINED IN THE STRATEGIC AGRICULTURE MASTER PLAN

Free State has enormous potential for agricultural development however to achieve a point of increased agricultural productivity and economic prosperity of developing farmers. A number of constraints or problems must be addressed. These can be categorized into four broad groups:

- Production limitations
- Access to credit
- Human Capacity and
- Market Access.

An enabling environment has to be created to make any development efforts sustainable and viable over the long run. In order to create an enabling environment, total of eleven areas have been proposed with a common goal namely the creation of an enabling environment and the areas are listed below:

- Improvement of infrastructure
- Creation of Village banking system
- Development of an equity sharing model
- Improving the role of agricultural cooperatives
- Financial risk management structures for small holder farmers
- Education, training and extension services
- Market access solutions
- Platform for agricultural labour pool
- Commonage management
- Extension services and mentorship programme
- Establishment of agriparks.

During the execution of natural resources Audit potential agricultural enterprises listed in the table below were identified as reasonably or well adapted to the parameters of the natural resources base

ENVIRONMENTALLY ADAPTED POTENTIAL AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES PER MUNICIPALITY						
THABO MOFUTSANYANA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY						
Potential enterprise	Nketoana	Phumelela	Setsoto	Dihlabeng	Maluti A Phofung	Manstopa
Perennial Crops						
Almonds						
Apples	x	x	x	x	x	x
Aroria berry	x	x	x	x	x	
Asparagus	x	x	x	x	x	x
Blue berry		x			x	
Cactus pear Fruit	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cape Goosebery	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cherries	x	x	x	x	x	x
Figs						
Hazel Nut	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kiwi Fruit	x	x	x	x	x	x
Olives						
Peaches	x	x	x	x	x	x
Pecan Nut	x	x	x	x	x	x
Piersimmon						
Pistacio nut						
Pomegranate						
Rasberry and Blackberry	x	x	x	x	x	x
Wine grapes						
Walnut			x			

ENVIRONMENTALLY ADAPTED POTENTIAL AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES PER MUNICIPALITY						
THABO MOFUTSANYANA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY						
Potential enterprise	Nketoana	Phumelela	Setsoto	Dihlabeng	Maluti A Phofung	Manstopa
VEGETABLES AND MELONS						
Cantaloupe	x	x	x	x	x	x
Carrots , beetroot	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cabbage	x	x	x	x	x	x
Garlic	x	x	x	x	x	x
Green beans , Spinach and lettuce	x	x	x	x	x	x
Onions	x	x	x	x	x	x
Potatoes	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sguashes , pumpkin						
Sweet potato						
Tomatoes						
Watermelon						
Grains, Proteins and oil seeds						
Canola	x	x	x	x	x	x
Dry Beans	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ground nuts						
Maize	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sunflower	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sorghum	x	x	x	x	x	x
Wheat	x	x	x	x	x	x
Soya	x	x	x	x	x	x
Barley	x	x	x	x	x	x

ENVIRONMENTALLY ADAPTED POTENTIAL AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES PER MUNICIPALITY						
THABO MOFUTSANYANA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY						
Potential enterprise	Nketoana	Phumelela	Setsoto	Dihlabeng	Maluti A Phofung	Manstopa
INDUSTRIAL CROPS						
Agave teguilanan (Biofuel , sweeteners)			x	x	x	x
Hemp	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cotton						
PASTURE AND FODDER CROPS						
Antephora						
Pubescens						
Cactus Pear	x	x	x			x
Cenchrus Cilians						
Digitaria criantia	x	x	x	x	x	x
Eragrostis curvula	x	x	x	x	x	x
Lablab purpureus						
Lurcerne	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sorghums	x	x	x	x	x	x
LIVESTOCK						
Boergoat meat						
Coat milk	x	x	x	x	x	x
Beef cattle	x	x	x	x	x	x
Milk cow Hotel (dairying)	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sheep	x	x	x	x	x	x

ENVIRONMENTALLY ADAPTED POTENTIAL AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES PER MUNICIPALITY

THABO MOFUTSANYANA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Potential enterprise	Nketoana	Phumelela	Setsoto	Dihlabeng	Maluti A Phofung	Manstopa
Mohair						
Aggertes	x	x	x	x	x	x
Broilers	x		x		x	x
Bird layer unit	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ostriches						
Game	x	x	x	x	x	x

Priority Issues

The priorities identified during the representative forum workshop are as follow. Priority issues are grouped into priority themes.

INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	AND	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND JOB CREATION
Water		SMME development
Sanitation		Tourism development
Electricity		Industrial Development
Waste management		Agricultural Development
Roads, streets, stormwater		Land Use Management
Land development		Land reform and restitution
Transport, Safety and security		
COMMUNITY SERVICES		INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Municipal Health		Institutional development
Environmental management		Corporate governance
Disaster management		GOOD GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION
Education		Development Planning
Arts and Culture		Community Participation
Sport		
		FINANCIAL VIABILITY
		Financial Management

Priority issues for the district are broad areas for development. The detail problems and needs within each of these statements are elaborated upon in the following section.

Current Realities

Each priority issue has been studied in-depth to get to the real or core issues that local municipalities have with the priority. Below the core issues of each priority issue is listed followed by a description of the trends and causes of problems experienced with the issues. It is clear from the description that priorities are closely linked and integrated. For the sake of order it was necessary to strategically group priority issues into development themes.

Infrastructure and Services

Water

Trends, problems and causes

Majority of urban areas have individual erf connections. Rural areas are poorly serviced in terms of water and many farm workers have to walk long distances to a water source.

Bulk water in the district is in most areas sufficient except Phumelela, Nketoana, and Setsoto. Supply systems are not always adequate. Water treatment facilities are very rudimentary in some areas where quality is not guaranteed to meet standards. Small municipalities lack personnel, resources & finances to operate and maintain bulk & internal water supply systems effectively.

The challenge in terms of water for the municipality is to provide affordable services and infrastructure with the limited resources available. In some cases (especially rural areas) the distance to communities are too large to provide an affordable water network.

Sanitation

Core issues:

- Disparities in provision of sanitation
- Lack of sustainable and affordable systems

- Environmental risk

- Services maintenance

Trends, problems and causes

Huge imbalance existed between previously advantaged and disadvantaged areas. 58% of all residents in Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality did not have an acceptable sanitation system (above VIP). The predominant system in the area was VIP and buckets, but in many instances VIPs cannot be provided due communities rejection of same .The MIG injection for bucket eradication completely changed the situation since 2005. All municipalities except Mantsopa, and Nketoana reported that they have eradicated buckets.

A waterborne system is mostly acceptable and required although it is least feasible and affordable to provide. Low or zero water usage systems are acceptable by most communities and especially viable for rural areas.

The district municipality has provided VIP systems for rural areas in the past in cooperation with DWA. There is a concern, however, that the investment is made in favour of farm owners and that farm workers do not benefit that much.

No regional sewerage treatment works exists and most towns have their own facilities, many of which require upgrading. Small towns lack personnel, resources & finances to operate and maintain bulk & internal sanitation systems effectively. Some purification systems are a threat to the environment and urgent attention need to be given to these.

Electricity distribution

- Service delivery
- Rural areas not serviced well
- Maintenance

Trends, problems and causes

Electricity is seen not as essential for survival, but it is regarded as an important service to alleviate poverty.

Eskom is the sole provider for the region, although there is not a uniform distribution service as most municipalities buy from Eskom and then provide it the different communities. Electricity provision and distribution through the area is generally good with little shortcomings. There are still imbalances in the provision of electricity as there are previously disadvantaged areas without electricity.

Power failures are common, especially during thunderstorms, due to weak networks and limited infrastructure such as sub stations.

There is no electricity generating facilities operating at the moment, but Dihlabeng has completed its small scale water driven facility. A project to generate hydro-electricity is currently operational in the Axle River in Dihlabeng and will provide some electricity to Bethlehem.

Waste Management

Core issues:

- Management of dumping sites
- Management of waste
- Regional facility
- Unlicensed landfill sites

Trends, problems and causes

Waste Management

The Integrated Waste Management Plan was adopted by Council in 2011 and it was for a period of five years (2011- 2016). The plan should therefore be updated and strategies and action plans reviewed for the next five year period. The service is rendered internally in all the Municipalities within the District.

Almost all Municipalities implement the following strategies to minimise waste and create awareness:

- By- Back Centres, Presidential clean-up campaigns, Mayoral projects, Cash for waste, EPWP, Cleanest Town Competition, Youth jobs in waste and recycling projects.

Waste Removal:

The national target for waste removal services in terms of the waste management strategy of the National Department of Environmental Affairs is:

- to promote waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste. 25% of recyclables diverted from landfill sites for reuse, recycling or recovery.
- to ensure affective and efficient delivery of waste services. 95 % of urban households and 75% of rural households have access to adequate levels of waste collection service. 80% of waste disposal sites have permits.
- to ensure that people are aware of the impact of waste on their health, wellbeing and the environment. 80% of schools implementing waste awareness programme.

A waste removal service is offered to 100% of the established township areas. However Maluti A Phofung Local Municipality does not offer sufficient waste removal services due to the high rural spread of the population.

The main challenge experienced by most Municipalities is the poor condition of waste collection equipment. Budgetary constraints to acquire and maintain the available equipment is one challenge facing local municipalities. Illegal dumping is also a challenge to municipalities. Development and or review of waste management by-laws.

Waste disposal:

All the towns within the local municipalities have waste disposal sites except for Kestell in Maluti A Phofung. Waste collected in Kestell is transported to the Qwa-Qwa landfill site. Not all the landfill sites in the district are permitted.

All the local municipalities within the district have appointed Waste Management Officers except Phumelela Local municipality. Other challenges facing local municipalities relate to non-compliance on licencing of landfill sites, no awareness campaigns on sorting waste from source to minimise waste taken to landfill sites.

Local Municipalities currently provide refuse collection and disposal services in all towns. Large towns were able to comply with legal requirements and standards but smaller towns mostly do not comply (waste disposal sites)

The Structures Act requires from a District Municipality to become responsible for regional waste management, but it is still uncertain what it entails. There are currently no regional waste disposal facilities and it is indicated that such a facility might be required in the near future. It will also be the district municipalities' responsibility to make sure that waste disposal facilities and the management thereof comply with legislation.

Recycling of waste is not done widely or on a large scale. In future it will be necessary to investigate and implement cost effective ways to recycle waste. Community projects have been established in each municipality with the assistance of the Department of Environmental Affairs.

Roads, Streets, Storm water

Core issues:

- Responsible authorities
 - Availability of funds
 - Road maintenance
 - Storm water planning
-

Trends, problems and causes

The National and Provincial roads are considered the most important to maintain as it links provinces and serve an important role to distribute goods and services in the region. N5 route between Harrismith & Winburg, R26 Johannesburg to Bethlehem to Ficksburg is of great concern as these roads are in a poor condition, but they carry a large percentage of the traffic through the area.

The primary road network (provincial primary, secondary & tertiary) is sufficient, but it is not well maintained. The condition of roads currently affects several services (i.e. education, health, safety as well as tourism). Especially rural areas and farm workers and farmers are suffering as a result of this.

There is uncertainty as to responsibility for road maintenance and traffic control in the area. The amalgamation of local authorities and the wall-to-wall municipalities has brought about changes in boundaries and responsibilities. At this stage it is not clear.

The provision of streets and storm water in urban areas and the maintenance thereof have been widely neglected due to the declining budgets of municipalities and the low priority it was given over the past 5 to 6 years. The condition of streets is worsened by a lack of proper storm water and sidewalks planning, especially in townships. Streets in townships were not designed for cars and it creates a problem due to the fact that more and more people own cars. The general feeling is that road construction methods should be used that will require lower maintenance costs, such as paving.

The realignment of the N3 and N5 will have a profound economic impact on the region and it is a request that the department reconsiders the plan to realign the roads.

The District Municipality has approved RRAMS and is currently developing integrated public transport network(ITPN) for the whole district municipality. The project aims to the address the following issues for public transport planning:

- To ensure coordination and integration of all public transport services in TMDM
 - The integration of various types of public transport
 - To promote better public transport
 - Improve access to public transport services in the TMDM
-

The National Department of Transport has appointed a service provider to develop that IPTN.

The arterial and internal roads of all LM's are reflected in the RRAMS in terms of Flexible and gravel roads.

(Reflected in RRAMS)

And all areas areas that have access to the services in relation to the SDF are Reflected in RRAMS.

All areas without access backlogs as also reflected in RRAMS. The Access Road Development Plan (ARDP) has identified three amenities within the DM without access roads.

➤ Dihlabeng has one amenity without access with 3.1km of length, Nketoana has one amenity without access at a Length of 1.6km and Phumelela also has one amenity without access at a length of 1.6km

Roads operations and maintenance It is the function of Local Municipalities as local authorities.
(Reflected in RRAMS).

Non-motorized transport(NMT) will be addressed by the development of integrated public transport network(ITPN) as Mentioned in 4.11.2 not RRAMS programme.

(Please vide RRAMS)

Roads and Transport: Objectives

Road and Transport Plan with regard to:

The DM integrated Transport Plan was developed in 2005-2010 and it needs total overhaul, partially the ITPN will address some of the issues relating to ITP.

Housing

Core issues:

- Influx and rural housing conditions
- Land and ownership
- Services infrastructure provision

- Areas experiencing the greatest need
- Role of the District Municipality
- Criteria for housing provision
- Incomplete housing structures

Trends, problems and causes

Most urban areas experience a drastic housing backlog due to influx from rural areas. The provision of housing closely links with the provision of services and places tremendous financial pressure on local municipalities. Suitable land for new development area is often a serious problem. Local Municipalities struggle to maintain their revenue base due to non-payment of services. The result is that municipalities cannot afford to expand their services.

Informal settlements are sometimes situated in areas, which are difficult to upgrade (i.e. flood areas). This makes it costly and also leads to uncertainty and unhappiness. There have been some discrepancies in the past with the allocations of subsidies. Strict control over the allocation of subsidies is necessary and qualification for subsidies should be made very clear to all. It was felt that the district municipality should play a coordinating role in the allocation of housing subsidies.

The housing situation of rural farm workers is cause for serious concern and is often the reason for influx to urban areas. The housing needs of farm workers are directly linked to ownership. There is still not a uniform solution to the problem and continuous negotiations and talks should be held between local authorities, farmers and farm workers.

Cemeteries

Core issues:

- Provision of more cemeteries and lack of land
- Proper care of cemeteries

- Paupers burials

Trends, problems and causes

At most towns the existing facilities are not sufficient for the medium to long term. There is also not a regional cemetery that can be used by anyone in the district. Cemeteries in townships not sufficient for short term and new areas for cemeteries should be allocated urgently.

In many cases fencing of cemeteries is needed to limit vandalism.

Paupers' burials are increasing and placing a financial burden on municipalities.

Telecommunication

Core issues:

- Provision of service in less developed areas

- Non functioning of mobile handsets in some areas

Trends, problems and causes

Telephone services are available to most people in some form (Telkom or cellular). Most new residential areas have not yet been serviced with telephone lines from Telkom. In general it is not such a high priority as many people have access to telephones.

The lack of telephones on farms for farm workers is a problem when emergencies arise. The cellular network in rural areas is also not enough to overcome this problem, as the cellular network does not yet cover many areas.

Land Development

Core issues:

- Proper planning
- Town planning schemes
- Eradicating discrepancies of the past

Trends, problems and causes

In most cases land is available for further development, but in some cases municipality will need to obtain more land. Suitable land will be identified through the IDP process.

Standardized town planning schemes are needed for each municipality to combat haphazard planning. Buffer zones still exist in many towns and physical constraints make it difficult to integrate former black and white areas.

Most municipalities do not have new policies on land development yet

Agricultural Development

Core issues:

- Local processing and SMMEs
- Decline in agricultural sector
- Small scale farming
- Skills development
- Marketing

Trends, problems and causes

Thabo Mofutsanyana District (Eastern Free State) is regarded as one of the most fertile areas in the Free State and consequently one of the most productive agricultural areas. The agricultural sector does, however, experience serious financial strain with high production costs. Natural and other disasters contribute to the poor state of the sector. Another detrimental factor is the poor state of roads and transportation with trains are not safe.

The sector is still dominated by white farmers, but the government and commercial farmers are putting in an effort to build capacity with previously disadvantaged people. Funds to buy land for emerging farmers are often not enough to also fund equipment and tools.

The slow pace of land reform hampers the inclusion of black farmers within the sector.

Although support is available, emerging farmers experience a problem in accessing information and support from the Department of Agriculture.

People need on the ground training and constant monitoring. It was felt strongly that farms should only be sold to people that are really interested in farming and strict criteria should be used to identify emerging farmers. Support programmes that will be to the mutual benefit of commercial and emerging farmers should be investigated and implemented.

Recent commonage and small scale farming developments proved not to be successful due to lack of commitment, management and other skills. Commonages are in many instances too big for effective management and the management structures for commonages are not functioning properly due to a number of reasons.

Agri-processing is virtually non-existent, especially on a large scale, although the region has a good potential in relation to future markets.

Farm lay-offs result in influx into towns and has an economic and social impact on towns. It leads to higher unemployment and higher dependency on civil services provided by the municipality. Farm lay-offs are in many instances caused by uncertainty with labour laws as well as the decline in the agricultural sector.

Tourism Development

Core issues:

- Marketing
 - Training
 - Financial assistance
-

Trends, problems and causes

The Eastern Free State very well known for several tourist attractions and destinations and are also well known for a wide variety of annual festivals.

Tourism mostly focuses on the environment and attractive scenery with the focus of most tourist attractions on eco tourism and adventure tourism. The marketing of the area should be improved.

Previously disadvantaged people are not generating income from tourism yet. Very little training has been provided to also accommodate cultural tourism and to promote the informal market. Disadvantaged peoples' awareness of tourism and how to exploit the market is poor.

The District Municipality has very limited capacity in terms of personnel and funds to provide the support for these people to get involved in the tourism sector. People have the skills, but funding and training to produce good quality products lack. Another problem people face is that resources such as clay have been exhausted. Furthermore, products and services are not marketed.

The overall feeling is that a good marketing campaign that focuses on cultural tourism should be undertaken, but first structures on ground level should be organized. The marketing strategy should involve local people.

Land Reform

Core issues:

- Lack of proper programme
- Emerging farmers
- Management of commonages

Trends, problems and causes

Almost all the land in Qwa-Qwa rural is state owned or tribal land. The land is not managed well as there is no leadership or coordination from Department of Land Affairs and Rural Development or the Department of Agriculture.

There are very few emerging farmers in the Thabo Mofutsanyana area and they are finding it difficult to improve their positions. Commonages are not managed well and unsustainable practices have a detrimental effect on the commonages. It is felt that support in managing commonages is available, but there is no land to increase the commonages.

Land Reform projects should be economically sustainable and targeted at people that want to make a success of it.

Current status on land reform

Industrial Development

Core issues:

- Marketing
- Incentives
- Financial assistance
- Local development projects

Trends, problems and causes

The region does not have a strong industrial base but it does, however, have excellent potential and infrastructure to improve its economic base. The reasons why there are a limited number of significant industries is the general lack of incentives from Local Municipalities, the lack of proper infrastructure (limited research has been done) and the over-subsidization of the past has made the attractiveness of the area in comparison with other areas closer to markets less.

Another problem is that the area is not market as a potential industrial core. Again it is because of a lack of incentives and limited investigations in what the need of industries and the potential of the area are.

The establishment of the Thabo-Mofutsanyana DM development Agency funded by the IDC as a driver of economic development in the region will assist in the problem areas identified.

Social and Community Development Health Care, and Municipal Health Services

Core issues:

- Financial constraints
- Accessibility of health services
- Proper coordination
- Uninformed communities
- Community campaigns

Trends, problems and causes

The existing regional facilities (level 2 hospitals) are situated in Bethlehem and Phuthaditjhaba respectively. The third one in Mantsopa (Ladybrand) is under construction. Urban areas are mostly serviced by clinics and health care centers, whilst rural areas are serviced by mobile clinics. There are 69 Primary Health Care Clinics in the district. In most small towns a 24-hour service is not available. Altogether, there are 18 functioning mobile clinics providing basic primary health care services at weekly to monthly intervals at more than 1000 points throughout the district. The mobile clinic service is still not adequate, as it does not cover all areas, e.g. Marquard.

Animal health care is also of great concern especially in townships where animals such as cattle and sheep are kept in people's yards.

Serious illnesses such as HIV/AIDS affect the lives of many people. Not all towns have ARV centres. In many instances people are still reluctant to talk about the disease and its effects.

Uncertainty about responsibility and merger of staff – not certain about boundaries - lack of standard geographical information (GIS) that can be used to track down accidents

Disaster Management

Core issues:

- No proper planning done emanating from lack of disaster management plan
- Lack of sufficient funds
- No functional District Disaster Management Centre.

Trends, problems and causes

Very few municipalities have plans in place and none have proper disaster management plans. Municipalities do not receive funds for disaster management any more from the provincial government and do not have the funds in their own budget to make provision for it. Furthermore it is difficult for municipalities to plan in isolation. An integrated approach headed by the district municipalities where all role players can get involved should be followed. The Disaster Management Plan prescribed by legislation will have to be formulated as soon as possible as the framework already exists.

DISASTER AND FIRE SERVICES

Has the municipality developed and adopted a disaster management plan?

No. The municipality has developed the Disaster Management Framework. This framework is used to develop the disaster contingency plans for the known hazards as and when happened or anticipated it will happen. Initiatives have been put in place to appoint the competent service provider to conduct the disaster risk assessment. This assessment was supposed to identified the potential hazards, analyzed their impact, range them according to their impact so that the disaster plans are developed to minimized their hazards impact. This project did not materialize due the insufficient funding. As a result the disaster plan could not be realized as the assessment should precede the plan development.

The municipality does not have disaster risk assessment projects and programme in the IDP because of its financial woes.

Are there any disaster risk reduction projects and programme in the IDP?

Yes: in our IDP we maintained the development of the known disaster hazards for example development of snow contingency plans, events management contingency plans, etc. we also maintain the programme for disaster and fire awareness, disaster and fire education and training. Lastly installation of weather station to be able to provide early warning to the communities at vulnerable stages.

Are there any disaster response and recovery projects and strategies in the IDP?

Yes: Snow protocol plans are intended to strategically enable the disaster responders to do so effectively. The installation of weather station and communication software which include dedicated switchboard are aimed to improve the disaster communication during the response.

Are there disaster management public awareness, training and capacity building projects and programme in the IDP?

Yes: This is included in the IDP however is not budget for. But are done to the level where are possibly no money is required. This will include going to school, attending or holding educational sessions, etc.

Is there budget for disaster risk management function as outlined by the KPAs and enablers?

No: No budget is dedicated for disaster to attend to all priorities under KPAs and Enablers

Do you have fire management plan in the IDP?

No: Funding model for the Municipal Disaster Management is narrowed by the factor that the municipality budget on a constraint budget. The municipality is 100% relied on the grants allocated by the treasurers in terms of DORA. For the current financial year we projected R19.000.000.00 which solely aimed to improve the fire management within the district but with high competition on fewer resources we received R600.000.00 budget allocated to the unit. This is far below to ensure that the unit is unction at minimal bases

Education and Training

Core issues:

- Financial constraints
- Current level of education
- Illiteracy
- Entrepreneurship development
- Skills Development

Trends, problems and causes

Although there are many high level skilled people in the district, but lack formal employment. The lack of a relevant career guidance path leads to limited practical experience and relevance for school leavers. The quality of education in the district varies from school to school, but the majority of schools achieve low pass rates yearly

Existing tertiary facilities are situated in Bethlehem, Harrismith and Phuthaditjhaba. The Maluti FET College anticipates to open a satellite in Ficksburg. Most courses are academic

orientated and students struggle to practice what they have learned. There exists a need for more technical and life skill orientated courses.

There exists a high level of illiteracy amongst community members, particularly amongst adults. There is limited access to ABET programmes although these courses are provided all through the area. Another cause for concern is that there are very limited opportunities for formal training as far as entrepreneurship development is concerned. The opportunity to develop a private tourism school in Clarens exists.

The lack of cooperation between tertiary institutions and the private sector for practical experience for students (internship) should be addressed. It should be compulsory to institute a proper workplace skills development plan.

There is a need for a database of skills that are available in the district and for information centres where people can access information on job opportunities.

Environmental Management and Care

Core issues:

- Health conscious community
- Increased levels and concentration of waste and pollution
- Rapid urbanization and migration patterns
- Conversion of natural habitats and detraction of the ecosystem
- Conservation areas
- Environmental capacity building, training, awareness and empowerment.
- Waste removal

Trends, problems and causes

Eastern Free State area is rich in natural resources and is seen as one of the most beautiful parts of the country. A large number of environmentally sensitive areas (i.e.

dams, rivers etc.) exist which should be protected at all costs. Unfortunately there is currently very little coordination between different government departments involved with environmental management. Municipalities have not yet taken any responsibility to make people aware of their own responsibility to combat environmental threats.

A number of environmental risks exist. They include:

- High levels of air pollution around towns caused by wood and coal fires.
- Cutting down of trees also decrease natural air filters.
- Uncontrolled dumping of refuse and littering further contributes towards pollution.
- The poor management of sanitation systems poses a serious health and environmental risk.
- Overgrazing causes erosion, especially commonages cause a great problem
- Veldt fires damages biodiversity and leads to erosion and air pollution.
- Damage to habitat and biodiversity
- Protection of heritage sites
- Climate and air quality
- Overuse of normal electricity, and slow conversion to solar/natural energy use
- Role of women, and youth in environmental management and development.

To sufficiently combat pollution and care for the environment people should adopt a culture of caring for the environment and making use of sustainable ways to earn a living.

Safety and Security

Core issues:

- Traffic management
- Insufficient funds community policing forums
- Traffic control
- Centralise control room

Trends, problems and causes

The highest levels of crime are experienced in townships. The safety of farmers and farm workers are a concern. Stock theft is a major problem, especially along the border of Lesotho.

In most towns CPF's are established, but the community is not aware of the new legislation regarding the Community Policing Forums. The involvement of the community in combating crime is very important and should be encouraged through various mechanisms that include the CPF.

There is confusion about powers of local and provincial traffic officials. Local officers patrol provincial/national roads, but fines are paid to the provincial office and the local municipality is not remunerated.

Sports and Recreation

Core issue

- Proper facilities
 - Access to facilities
 - Community Games
 - Database of sport codes
-

trends, problems principles

Not all communities have access to sport and recreation facilities. In many cases the facilities are dilapidated and not well maintained. A variety of sports activities should be catered for.

Arts and Culture

Core issues:

- Proper planning
- Database of performers
- Community awareness programmes

Trends, problems and causes

Not all towns have arts and culture services close at hand. In almost all the municipalities the museums where they exist are in a poor condition as limited money is available for maintenance and replacement of old equipment. A lack of funds for arts and culture services is a big problem.

The District Municipality is involved in organising cultural events. They can play an important role in coordinating arts and culture and the proper management of resources.

Transport

Core issues

- Public Transport Facilities
- Co-ordination of transport services
- National road traffic through towns
- Integrated Transport Plan
- Rail Transport

Trends, problems and causes

Taxi's fulfil most of the need for public transport within the district. A bus service (Maluti Bus Service) only runs in certain parts of the district, mainly between Bethlehem, Harrismith and Qwa-Qwa. The government's plans with the taxi industry might bring about changes in the transport industry

In many towns taxi ranks do not have sufficient facilities. The taxi ranks are also in many cases not ideally situated. Some of the smaller towns are dependant on traffic passing through on national roads, but this also causes problems such as damaging of streets, spread of diseases and overnighting of large trucks in streets. Public participation and participation of the taxi industry is crucial when transport planning is done.

A comprehensive transport plan should be formulated as prescribed by the National Transport Act for each district municipality.

Good Governance and Community Participation

Institutional Capacity and Management

Core issues:

- Training in new laws, policies
- HR development programmes
- Communication with communities and their participation in municipal issues.
- Inter-municipal relationships and shared services

Trends, problems and causes

A skills development audit has been done and a programme for further development of the skills of municipal workers has to be implemented.

Programmes are underway to improve the IT System of all municipalities in the Free State and possibly link all municipalities via the same system. The Provincial Government leads this programme.

Communication between the local and district municipalities are good although it can still improve. High hopes are placed on the IDP process to come up with solutions to many

problems. One of the key areas where improvement is needed is the co-ordination with government departments and service providers.

The district municipality will play an important role to ensure the effective participation of all role players in the planning process.

The view (image) communities have of municipalities are not always positive. A culture of participative governance is slowly being established, but it will take time to establish community participation structures in such a way that it is representative of and informative for communities.

The relationship between officials and councillors is not always satisfactory. With the limited human resource capacity of the district municipality and its roles and responsibilities the particular responsibilities of officials and councillors have become blurred. A delegation system has been approved to avoid this. The challenge is to find the responsibilities and role that the district municipality can play without duplicating provincial government functions within the local government structure and to build capacity in the district municipality to fulfil this new role.

Improved Revenue Base

Core issues:

- Internal capacities of Local and District Municipalities
- Operation Clean Audit
- Credit control systems

Trends, problems and causes

The revenue base of Thabo Mofutsanyana amounts was approximately R34-36 million per year. The levy system has been abolished, thus the erosion of the revenue base. Levy replacement grant is not enough to cover the District needs. The Municipal Infrastructure Grant is not allocated to the District anymore.

The District has attained an unqualified audit in the past years. For the financial year 2015-2016 it obtained clean audit. The latest audit outcome for the district is unqualified audit with matters.



SECTION G

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The development direction that the municipality will follow over the next year

Introduction

This is the most important chapter as it contains the vision and development objectives of the municipality. In other words what the municipality want to achieve over the next five years. It also contains the how part. The strategies of the municipality are listed in this

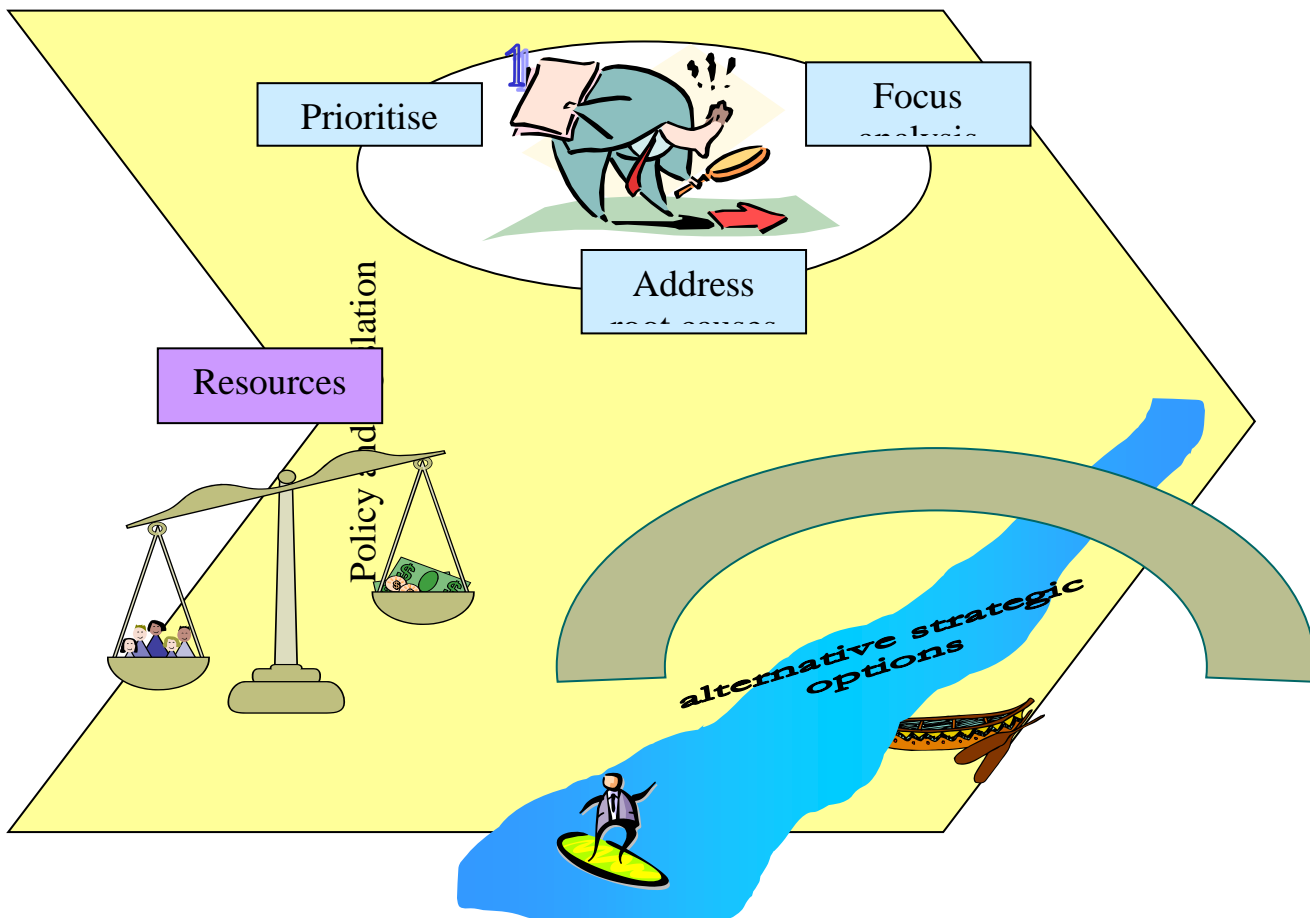


Diagram: Strategic Planning Process

Objectives and Strategies

Objectives are phrased for each priority issue in a way which describes the envisaged situation related to the priority issue within a five-year period. The objectives inform/guide the strategies. Strategies can be defined as the ways (how) to achieve

objectives. Projects are a temporary set of measures/interventions that translate the strategy into practice. Objectives related to infrastructure will be problematic to achieve due to the District not having any MIG allocation for the present MTF.

DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES

The policy framework for the development objectives and strategies

Introduction

Strategy decisions of a municipality have to be informed by two sides: Firstly by the local context, i.e. by the municipality's priority issues, its vision and objectives, and secondly by national and provincial policy and strategy guidelines.

During a district level workshop where the municipalities within Thabo Mofutsanyana participated together with key government departments and service providers these national and provincial policy and guidelines were scrutinized together with the local priority issues. The result of this was guidelines that will be able to inform local decisions on strategies. These guidelines are an important integration tool within the IDP process. It leads the municipalities of Thabo Mofutsanyana and government departments to move in the same direction and by doing so optimizing the use of resources and limiting the possibility of duplication.

Although these guidelines are not legally binding, by not taking them into account when deciding on strategies, you run the risk of not qualifying for funding for further projects should these be in contrast to the guidelines.

There are five crosscutting issues for which strategic guidelines have been formulated. Under each of these issues the national and provincial policy and legislation to be considered have been listed. Following that is the localised strategic guidelines for the specific issues. These two categories should be read and used in conjunction with each other. No national or provincial policy can be discarded in favour of a local situation; they should serve to complement each other.

Spatial Strategic Guidelines

National Policy Documents

- Development Facilitation Act, Chapter 1
- The Housing Act
- The Housing White Paper
- Green paper on Development and Planning
- National Environmental Management Act
- National Spatial Development Perspective

Localised Guidelines

The following is a set of principles/guidelines that are incorporated within the strategies of the municipality:

- Formalize informal areas for urban development.
 - Rural development should be classified in 2 groups (tribal land users and farm workers) and the active participation by tribal and farm communities should be encouraged.
 - Discourage illegal occupation of land, without compromising development of new settlements.
 - Focus should be on implementation of plans (IDP) and not only on planning.
 - Before building houses or allocating housing subsidies, serviced land should be made available. This will lead to more effective and sustainable housing development.
 - The estimated population density on erven should be taken into consideration when services are provided.
 - Protect jobs on farms by providing incentives for rural development to discourage urbanization.
 - Commonages must be managed well with support and guidance by municipalities. Clear guidelines must be set out for the use of the commonage and the users should receive training before they can make use of the commonage.
 - Maintenance of the existing road network should be priority.
 - Maintain and protect the natural environment and develop it effectively and in sustainable manner.
-

- HIV/AIDS impacts on land development in various ways and should be taken into account in all strategies. Cemeteries should be carefully planned. The district municipality can take leading role with regard to burials.
- Identify suitable land for waste management on a regional basis.

Strategic Guidelines for Poverty Alleviation and Gender Equity National and Provincial Policy Documents

- Constitution, sections regarding basic needs and gender equity
- Reconstruction and Development Programme
- White Paper on Local Government
- SALGA Handbook on “Gender and Development”
- Poverty Eradication Strategy of the Free State

Localized Guidelines

Each municipality experience similar and different local poverty situations and gender related problems. These problems should be targeted with the strategies for the IDP.

Specific Population Groups to be targeted

- Historically disadvantaged people
 - Farm workers
 - Youth and Women (also boys and men)
 - Disabled people
- Child headed households
- Single parent headed households

Strategic Guidelines

- Involve disadvantaged groups at the planning stage to ensure full ownership of projects/development/transformation.
 - Community profile: establish a directory of organizations and vulnerable people at ward level.
 - When disadvantaged people receive ownership of land a conscious effort must be made to ensure access to sustainable methods of production.
-

- Engage with farmers' unions/merging associates to enable involvement of all role players in agriculture development.
- Involve tribal authorities in planning and projects.
- Cluster similar organisations/projects to use resources better.
- Consciously develop skills (overcome illiteracy by using art form as communication).
- Provide support to disadvantaged people with tender applications and simplify the process to promote access to tenders.
- Community mobilization e.g. street committee, networking.
- Illegal immigrants should be dealt with and planned for together with other areas and SADEC.
- Implementation of free basic water.
- Focused targeting.
- Intervention based on well-researched information.
- Allocate funds over longer periods (upfront funding).
- Appropriate support and monitoring and capacity programs.
- Integrated approach (multi sectoral).
- Strengthen local partnerships.
- Contextualise intervention (local context).

Strategic Environmental Guidelines National Policy Documents

- National Environmental Management Act, Chapter 1 principles
- Local Agenda 21
- National and Provincial Environmental Management Plans

Strategic Guidelines Endangered or Degraded Resources in the District

Air quality are threatened by

- Industries that pollute air
 - Wood, coal used as energy source
-

- Township establishment
- Water quality are threatened by
- Storm water pollution
- Grey water
- Solid waste pollution
- Graveyards
- Biodiversity are threatened by
- Veldt fires
- Housing development
- Unsafe agricultural practices
- Quarries

Locations That Requires Sensitive Management

Clarence – tourism potential

Golden Gate – national park

Platberg – wetland conservation

Fika Patso, Metsi Matso, Sterkfontein and Saulspoort dams

Cultural heritage sites

Archaeological sites

Land for settlement below flood line

Economic Activities Which Need Special Attention with Regard to Environmental Impact

Quarrying (sand stone)

Township development

Agricultural development

Industries (tannery)

Trout dam (front fishing)

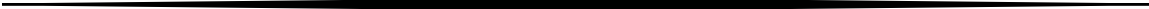
Waste Management (illegal dumping)

Unsafe working conditions

THABO MOFUTSANYANA DISTRICT – ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS – NOVEMBER 2015

ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS	DIHLABENG		MALUTI-A- PHOFUNG		MANTSOPA		NKETOANA		PHUMELELA		SETSOTO		TMDM	
	AVAILABILITY OR DEVELOPED?	INTEGRATED IN THE MUNICIPAL IDP?	AVAILABILITY OR DEVELOPED?	INTEGRATED IN THE MUNICIPAL IDP?	AVAILABILITY OR DEVELOPED?	INTEGRATED IN THE MUNICIPAL IDP?	AVAILABILITY OR DEVELOPED?	INTEGRATED IN THE MUNICIPAL IDP?	AVAILABILITY OR DEVELOPED?	INTEGRATED IN THE MUNICIPAL IDP?	AVAILABILITY OR DEVELOPED?	INTEGRATED IN THE MUNICIPAL IDP?	AVAILABILITY OR DEVELOPED?	INTEGRATED IN THE MUNICIPAL IDP?
Environmental Chapter included in the IDP	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Environmental chapter well presented in the IDP		Municipality has outdated SEMP		Environmental chapter incorporated in IDP		To align the environmental chapter with situational analysis				Environmental issues reflect in the IDP		Environmental issues reflect in the IDP	
Is the Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation Plan/Strategies/policy/etc.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	Municipality only have out dated EMF		Municipality only have out dated SEMP		Municipality only has out dated draft EMF		Municipality only has draft EMP				Municipality only has draft EMP			
Integrated Waste Management Plan	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Municipality planned to develop tool		It is developed		It is developed		It is developed		It is developed		Plan is currently reviewed		The IWMP is available however it has not yet been implemented	
Air Quality Management Plans	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
													DESTEA has promised to provide technical support to develop the AQMP	
Biodiversity Plans	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS	DIHLABENG		MALUTI-A- PHOFUNG		MANTSOPA		NKETOANA		PHUMELELA		SETSOTO		TMDM	
	AVAILABILITY OR DEVELOPED?	INTEGRATED IN THE MUNICIPAL IDP?	AVAILABILITY OR DEVELOPED ?	INTEGRATED IN THE MUNICIPAL IDP?	AVAILABILITY OR DEVELOPED ?	INTEGRATED IN THE MUNICIPAL IDP?	AVAILABILITY OR DEVELOPED ?	INTEGRATED IN THE MUNICIPAL IDP?	AVAILABILITY OR DEVELOPED ?	INTEGRATED IN THE MUNICIPAL IDP?	AVAILABILITY OR DEVELOPED ?	INTEGRATED IN THE MUNICIPAL IDP?	AVAILABILITY OR DEVELOPED ?	INTEGRATED IN THE MUNICIPAL IDP?
Environmental Management Frameworks	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	EMF developed through the assistance of DEA but is currently due for review													
Environmental Management Plans	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Municipality is in process of developing the EMP internally but the process has been very slow		SEMP and Environmental Policy both outdated		Draft EMP		EMP still in draft stage				EMP developed final draft produced by council			



CAPACITY	DIHLABENG	MALUTI-A-PHOFUNG	MANTSOPA	NKETOANA	PHUMELELA	SETSOTO	TMDM
Designation of Air Quality	No. Environmental Management Intern deals with AQ issues	No	No. The Manager: Waste Management is also responsible for air quality	Yes. There is an officer designated in the Fire Department. Air Quality function is not actively carried out	No	No. Environmental Management Intern deals with AQ issues	Yes. Manager: Municipal Health is designated AQO and function has been delegated to a Senior EHP
Designation of Waste Officer	Yes. Manager: Waste Management is designated	Yes. Manager: Tourism and Environmental Management designated	No. In the process to designate a waste officer.	Yes. Manager: Waste Management is designated	No	Yes. Manager: Waste Management is designated	Yes. Manager: Municipal Health is designated as a WMO and function has been delegated to a Senior EHP
CAPACITY	DIHLABENG	MALUTI-A-PHOFUNG	MANTSOPA	NKETOANA	PHUMELELA	SETSOTO	TMDM
Designation of Environmental Management Inspectorate	None	None	None	None	None	None	All EHP's (19) attended and successfully completed the EMI course. No designation has been done
Is there an Environmental Management Unit	No	Yes. Environmental Manager only. No other official/s appointed yet working on environmental issues	No	No	No	No	An organogram was approved which incorporates AQ as well as WM under Municipal Health Services
If there is no Environmental Management Unit how does the municipality carry out its environmental functions	Environmental Management Intern is responsible for environmental management function and reports to Manager:	Manager: Tourism and Environmental Management is responsible for Environmental Management	The Manager: Waste Management is responsible for environmental management functions	Environmental Management Intern is responsible for environmental management function and reports to Manager:	Technical Department partly deals with environmental issues but mostly with waste management.	Environmental Management Intern is responsible for environmental management function and reports to Manager:	The Senior EHP is responsible for Air Quality Management and is assisting with the Waste Management and some environmental management functions

	Waste Management. A proposed organogram incorporates an environmental Officer, but not yet approved			Waste Management. A proposed organogram incorporates an environmental Officer, but not yet approved		Waste Management. A proposed organogram incorporates an environmental Officer, but not yet approved	
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Status of Landfill site in TMDM

NAME OF FACILITY	OWNER OF FACILITY	TYPE OF WASTE DISPOSED	CAPACITY OF SITE	AIRSPACE AVAILABLE	OPERATIONAL OR CLOSED	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
Qwaqwa Solid Waste Disposal site	Maluti-a-Phofung Municipality	General Solid waste	N/A	Not Applicable	Closed	28 32' 42" S	28 50'47" E
Vrede Waste Disposal Site	Phumelela LM	General Solid waste	N/A	20 years (life span)	Licence issued, construction not yet started	27 27'29.53"	29 08'17.12"
Bethlehem Regional Waste Disposal Site	Dihlabeng LM	General Soild Waste	N/A	20 years (life span)	Operational	28 10' 06.4"	28 19' 42.8"
Warden Waste Disposal Site	Phumelela LM	General Solid waste	N/A	20 years (life span)	Licence issued, construction not yet started	27 49"42.78"	29 00' 43.00"
Paul Roux Waste Disposal Site	Dihlabeng LM	General Solid waste	N/A	Not Applicable	Closed	28 17' 18.2"	27 57' 48.3"

Hobhouse Solid Waste Disposal Site	Mantsopa LM	General Solid waste	N/A	20 years (life span)	Operational	29 30' 15"S	27 09' 22" E
Fickburg Solid Waste Disposal Site	Setsoto LM	General Solid waste	N/A	20 years (life span)	Operational	28 50' 56.01" S	27 52' 18.3 E
Senekal Solid Waste Disposal Site	Setsoto LM	General Solid waste	N/A	N/A	Closed	28 19' 26.32"	27 38' 36.59"
Senekal Solid Waste Disposal Site	Setsoto LM	General Solid Waste	N/A	20 years (life span)	Operational	28 19' 30.37"	27 38' 31.81"
Marquard Solid Waste Disposal Site	Setsoto LM	General Solid waste	N/A	N/A	Closed	28 41' 04.90"	27 24' 39.03"
Marquard Solid Waste Disposal Site	Setsoto LM	General Solid waste	N/A	20 years (life span)	Licence issued, construction not yet started	28 40' 58.44"	27 24' 16.54"
Tweespruit Solid Waste Disposal Site	Mantsopa LM	General Solid waste	N/A	20 years (life span)	Operational	29 10' 59"	27 02' 39"
Rosendal Solid Waste Disposal Site Closure	Setsoto LM	General Solid waste	N/A	N/A	Closed	28 30' 38"	27 56' 10"
Ladybrand Solid Waste Disposal Site	Mantsopa LM	General Solid waste	N/A	N/A	Operational
The Reitz Waste Disposal Site	Nketoana LM	General Solid waste	N/A	20 years (life span)	Operational	27 46' 04.94"	28 27' 14.19



The Reitz Waste Disposal Site	Nketoana LM	General Solid waste	N/A	N/A	closed	27 47' 21.44"	28 26'56.28"
Harrismith Solid Waste Disposal Site	Maluti-a-Phofung	General Solid waste	N/A	N/A	Operational	Remainder of Dorpsgronden	of Harrismith 131
Excelsior Solid Waste Disposal Site	Mantsopa LM	General Solid waste	N/A		Operational	Erf No. 358, Dorpsmeent Van Excelsior	

Risks of Environmental Disasters

Floods (settlement in flood line)

Veld fires

Drought

HIV/AIDS

Alien species (e.g. eucalyptus trees)

Additional Principles

Municipalities should control subdivision of farmland so that it will not impact negatively on natural resources.

District Municipality should be environmentally sensitive by helping to raise environmental awareness among communities and guide them in adhering to the National Environmental Management Act Principles.

Strategic Guidelines for Local Economic Development

National Policy Documents

- Local Government: LED Policy guidelines
- NSDP
- Local Economic Development Policy Paper

Strategic Guidelines

Focal Economic Sectors and Geographical Areas for Promotion

- Tourism (eco-tourism) – Clarens, Qwa-Qwa, Bethlehem, Ficksburg, Fouriesburg, Harrismith, Kestell, Reitz and Memel
- Agriculture (agricultural products and agri-businesses)
 - Whole area of Thabo Mofutsanyana
 - Fruit production: Ficksburg
 - Horticulture: Reitz, Bethlehem, Clarens
- Agro-packaging: Reitz
- Industries – Qwa-Qwa, Tsiamé, Harrismith, Bethlehem
- Land reform – major economic sectors to address ownership (land tenure) with focus on poverty alleviation and gender sensitivity

Basic Principles for promotion

- Labour intensive techniques
 - Use of SMME's in projects such as repairing roads
 - Create a database of SMMEs in each municipality
 - Create district markets
 - Promote involvement of women
 - Good marketing strategies
 - Improve knowledge: empowerment through training
 - Maintenance of infrastructure (roads, water, sanitation)
 - Manage the spread of HIV
-

Major Promotion Instruments

Funds

Resources (capacity, skills, human resources, facilities) and entrepreneurship

Accessible infrastructure

Institutions and policies (local government and other government departments)

Stability, security and safety

Major Target Groups/Beneficiaries

SMMEs

Women

Farm workers

Emerging Farmers

Commonage users

Established / existing business

Investors locally and from overseas

Additional Principles

Local Municipalities should act as agents for local communities to apply for funds. Funds should only be distributed through local municipalities. A condition for LED projects should be proper after care and monitoring facilitated by the local municipality with assistance from the district municipality.

All development efforts of other organs of state or private organisations should go through municipalities.

Institutional and Performance Management Strategic Guidelines

National Policy Principles

- Municipal Finance Management Act
 - Municipal Structures Act
 - Municipal Systems Act
-

Strategic Guidelines

- Appointments should be in line with Skills Development and Systems Act
- Clear communication and sustainable monetary system.
- Co-ordination on all levels with the national and provincial departments and district and local municipalities.
- Strategies must make provision for alignment, co-ordination and integration mechanism.
- Sustainable and consistent structures at all levels of departments.
- All projects and strategies should make provision for adequate participation, advice and decision making at all levels.
- Initiating managerial reform
- Performance to be in line with the SBDIP

SECTION H

SECTOR PLANS

Thabo Mofutsanyana district municipality has the following sectors plans which are encapsulated within its Intergrated development Plan as its integral parts.

• Area Based Plan	• Need to be reviewed
• Integrated Transport Plan	Need to be reviewed
• Spatial Development Framework	Need to be reviewed
• Integrated Waste Management Plan	Need to be reviewed

• Tourism Sector Plan	Need to be reviewed
• Khulis Umnoto LED Strategy	Need to be reviewed
• Communication Strategy	Need to be reviewed
• Performance Management Framework	Need to be reviewed
• Agricultural Sector Plans	Need to be reviewed
• Disaster Management Framework	Need to be reviewed
• Draft Disability Policy	Need to be reviewed
• EPWP Policy	Need to be reviewed
• Draft Climate Change Strategy	Need to be reviewed

SECTION I**DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS****Table : Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development****Table : IDP Projects****AGRICULTURE**

Status Quo (Challenges arising from Status quo analysis)	Objective	Performance Indicator	Budget	5 Yr Targets				
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5
			2017/18	2018/1 9	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
Most of our emerging farmers lack equipment and capacity.	To improve economic growth of the District	10% increase of emerging farmers with pertinent skills and tools of trade	1200.000	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%

Table : LED

Status Quo (Challenges arising from Status quo analysis)	Objective	Performance Indicator	Budget	5 Yr Targets				
				Yr 1 2017/18	Yr 2 2018/19	Yr 3 2019/20	Yr 4 2020/21	Yr 5 2021/22
Our district needs Marketing to improve its economy	To contribute to Tourism Development and Marketing	100% Marketing and Promotion of the district tourism attraction areas	370 000.00	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Some SMMEs don't have sufficient tools of trade	To improve economic growth of the District	20 SMME assisted with Tools of trade Development	779 900.00	20	30	40	50	60
We need to market our area to attract tourists	To contribute to Tourism Development and Marketing	100% Tourism Development	76 650.00	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
SMMEs in need of marketing for their products to be recognized	To improve economic growth of the District	10 SMMEs transported to exhibition their products (expo Exhibition)	200 000.00	10	20	30	40	50
Most SMMEs need capacity	To improve the capacity of our	20 SMMES Trained	101 250.00	20	30	40	50	60

	SMMEs with products that are tourism oriented							
Unemployment rate within our district is exorbitant .	To promote cultural and socio economic development of our community	Number of jobs creation through the municipality's EPWP	2142 000.00	119	119	119	119	119

Table : Community Services

Status Quo (Challenges arising from Status quo analysis)	Objective	Performance Indicator	Budget	5 Yr Targets				
				Yr 1 2017/18	Yr 2 2018 /19	Yr 3 2019/20	Yr 4 2020/21	Yr 5 2021/22
Our district is a disaster prone area	Proper Contingency Plans for Disasters at local municipal level and district level are in place	Purchasing Disaster Equipment	200 000.00	1	0	0	0	0
Our district is a disaster prone area	Proper Contingency Plans for Disasters at local municipal level and district level are in place.	Disaster Awareness Campaigns	50 200.00	4	8	12	16	20

Most women and people with disabilities did not participate in the affairs and programs of the district	To promote public participation of women and people with disabilities in our district	Gender and disability Meetings	352 500.00	4	8	12	16	20
Our community statistics on HIV and AIDS is still outrageous and a course for concern to the district.	To develop, coordinate and implement a coordinated and coherent Health, HIV/AIDS program in line with National and Provincial imperatives in our district	HIV/ AIDS campaigns	242 500.00	4	8	12	16	20
Our district is a disaster prone area therefore we need to have mechanisms in place to assist to improve on our turn around time when disaster strike and also be able to	To ensure that Proper Contingency Plans for Disasters at local municipal level and district level are in place	Disaster and fire reporting software	33 000.00	1	0	0	0	0

account.								
Our district is a disaster prone area therefore we need to have mechanisms in place to assist to improve on our turn around time when disaster strike and also be able to account.	To ensure that Proper Contingency Plans for Disasters at local municipal level and district level are in place	Disaster Material	200.00	1	0	0	0	0
Some food stuff within some supermarkets don't have expiry dates	Facilitate provision of sufficient bulk food supply to all municipalities	Sampling of food	500 000.00	30	60	90	120	150
Some local municipalities have water quality problems	Facilitate provision of sufficient bulk water supply to all municipalities	Sampling of water		30	60	90	120	150
Staff and community needs to exercise and show their talent in various sporting codes	Provide a variety of sport and recreation facilities for staff and communities	Participating in OR Tambo games	450 000.00	1	1	1	1	1

and that allows realization of wellness for both staff and community								
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GOVERNANCE :

Status Quo (Challenges arising from Status quo analysis)	Objective	Performance Indicator	Budget	5 Yr Targets				
				Yr 1 2017/18	Yr 2 2018/19	Yr 3 2019/20	Yr 4 2020/21	Yr 5 2021/22
Some local Municipalities have not crafted action plans for Phase 2 Back to Basics	To improve district and local municipal ratings in terms of how they provide service to community and manage their affairs and account to	To convene 4 B2B meetings by 2017/2018	147 500.00	4	4	4	4	4

	community as required by MSA.							
Some Municipalities don't have SDFs that are spluma compliant and their MPTs have not been approved by council	To ensure proper spatial use that is compliant with SPLUMA Act by all local municipalities	To coordinate and convene 4 SPLUMA meeting by 2017/18		4	4	4	4	4
Some local Municipalities have not yet crafted and adopted Batho Pele service charter and service standard	To improve response by local municipalities and the district to issues raised pertaining to service delivery	To convene four Batho pele meetings by 2017/18		4	4	4	4	4
Some stake holders don't understand IDP processes and end refraining from participating	To create an efficient, effective and accountable administration	Credible IDP	427 500.00	1	1	1	1	1
Some patrons of our district on crafting and	To create an efficient, effective and accountable	Annual Report printing	135 000.00	60	80	90	100	110

implementation of integrated development planning are not able to attend our sessions when give feedback on our deliverables	administration							
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SERVICE DELIVERY INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Status Quo (Challenges arising from Status quo analysis)	Objective	Performance Indicator	Budget	5 Yr Targets				
				Yr 1 2017/18	Yr 2 2018/19	Yr 3 2019/20	Yr 4 2020/21	Yr 5 2021/22
Most of Thabo Mofutsanyana are not classified accordingly and as such they can are not detected	To promote accessibility, mobility and safe integrated road infrastructure network	100 % expenditure on the RRAMS Grant	2400 000.00	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

by GIS.								
Some street lights in our local municipalities are not energy efficient	To increase access by local municipalities to electricity service and promote energy saving in four local municipalities	100% Feasibility in our local municipalities on street lights which are not compatible to energy saving.	6000 000.00	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

SECTION J

ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES

District Mandate			
NDP	PSGDP	MTFS	District
Sport Arts and Culture			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement and expand a range of arts and culture programmes and develop upcoming artist through : • The Macufe annual event , Musicon Singing Competition , Provincial choir festivals , Strings programmes, the Wednesday school programme promoting , among others things , dance , music and theatre and the internship programme for multilingual information development project. • Expand participation in sports and recreation programmes. Strengthen coordination and collaboration amongst provincial sports structure and between provincial and local sports structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement and expand a range of arts and culture programmes and develop upcoming artist through : • The Macufe annual event , Musicon Singing Competition , Provincial choir festivals , Strings programmes, the Wednesday school programme promoting , among others things , dance , music and theatre and the internship programme for multilingual information development project. • Expand participation in sports and recreation programmes. • Strengthen coordination and collaboration amongst provincial sports structure and between provincial and local sports structures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement and expand a range of arts and culture programmes and develop upcoming artist through : • The Macufe annual event , Musicon Singing Competition , Provincial choir festivals , Strings programmes, the Wednesday school programme promoting , among others things , dance , music and theatre and the internship programme for multilingual information development project. • Expand participation in sports and recreation programmes. Strengthen coordination and collaboration amongst provincial sports structure and between provincial and local sports structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve existing sports facilities • Provide a variety of sports and recreation facilities • Encourage private institutions to organize sports and recreation events in Thabo Mofutsanyana

Environmental Health			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absolute reductions in the total volume of waste disposed to landfill each year. • Ensure that all people have access to clean portable water and that there is enough water for agriculture and industry • Increase disaster preparedness for extreme climate events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify the monitoring and evaluation of river health and water quality • Improve standards of drinking water treatment (bluedrop) • Optimise urban water management practices, through the improvement of water – saving infrastructure • Optimise groundwater use and reuse through the implementation of water recycling schemes and aquifer recharge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify the monitoring and evaluation of river health and water quality • Improve standards of drinking water treatment (bluedrop) • Optimise urban water management practices, through the improvement of water – saving infrastructure Optimise groundwater use and reuse through the implementation of water recycling schemes and aquifer recharge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage municipalities to ensure that all communities are educated in terms of the prevention of all forms of pollution and preservation of natural resources. • Engage in environmental awareness
Rural Development			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and fast track value adding agro-processing. • Strengthen agricultural research, knowledge and skills Expand and diversify sustainable agriculture production and food security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support agrarian transformation; develop value-chains for livestock and crop farming and diversification. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote skills development in rural areas with economic development potential. • Develop resource and implement the Agricultural Value Chain interventions. • Develop and implement policies promoting the development and support of smallholder producers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile a data base for existing agriculture groups • Encourage establishment of value adding business <p>Co-ordinate meeting between agriculture extension officers, emerging farmers and commercial farmers to share knowledge and experience and to build ties and facilitate , resolve conflicts between them</p>

District Mandate			
NDP	FSGDP	MTFS	District
Economy and Employment			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unemployment rate should fall from 24.9 percent in June 2012 to 14 percent by 2020 and to 6 percent by 2030 Public employment programmes should reach 1 million by 2015 and 2 million people by 2030 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand and establishment of agriculture –related local economic development projects. Expand and transform small-scale agriculture and improve access to inputs. Promote sustainable agricultural practices to protect the environment an sustainable resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand and establishment of agriculture –related local economic development projects. Expand and transform small-scale agriculture and improve access to inputs. Promote sustainable agricultural practices to protect the environment an sustainable resources The unemployment rate should fall from 24.9 percent in June 2012 to 14 percent by 2020 and to 6 percent by 2030 Public employment programmes should reach 1 million by 2015 and 2 million people by 2030 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compile a data base for existing agriculture groups Encourage establishment of value adding business Co-ordinate meeting between agriculture extension officers, emerging farmers and commercial farmers to share knowledge and experience and to build ties and facilitate , resolve conflicts between them
Tourism			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Tourism Strategy implemented and reviewed regularly in terms of impact on growth, employment, investment, output, exports and African regional development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a government support programme for tourism development and growth. Improve tourism marketing. Increase and build human capacity for tourism development and service excellence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Tourism Strategy implemented and reviewed regularly in terms of impact on growth, employment, investment, output, exports and African regional development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comply with a set of standards for tourism attractions and facilities and monitor it Capacitate the department of tourism in TMDM to enforce the standards and policies set by the tourism body Create tourism awareness programmes Make maximum use of technology to market the area Strengthen tourism networks

			with other regions
Infrastructure development			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicate funding for maintenance of current infrastructure • Develop water , sanitation and electricity master plans for municipalities • Ensure compliance with waste water treatment (new and upgrade) with the Green Drop standards in all towns and new developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and upgrade basic infrastructure at local level. • Dedicate funding for maintenance of current infrastructure • Develop water , sanitation and electricity master plans for municipalities • Ensure compliance with waste water treatment (new and upgrade) with the Green Drop standards in all towns and new developments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and upgrade basic infrastructure at local level. • Dedicate funding for maintenance of current infrastructure • Develop water , sanitation and electricity master plans for municipalities • Ensure compliance with waste water treatment (new and upgrade) with the Green Drop standards in all towns and new developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and upgrade basic infrastructure at local level. • Dedicate funding for maintenance of current infrastructure • Develop water , sanitation and electricity master plans for municipalities • Ensure compliance with waste water treatment (new and upgrade) with the Green Drop standards in all towns and new developments

District Objectives and strategies

PRIORITY ISSUE	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY
Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper contingency plan for disasters at the local municipal level as well as at district level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate disaster management planning • Ensure training of communities in terms of assistance during disaster • Create awareness of dangers of firefighting and other disaster and procure fire fighting equipment.
Agricultural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulate the agricultural development of the region through the production of unique and value adding products and to ensure the development of the of small scale and emerging farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile a data base for existing agriculture groups • Encourage establishment of value adding business • Co-ordinate meeting between agriculture extension officers, emerging farmers and commercial farmers to share knowledge and experience and to build ties and facilitate , resolve conflicts between them
Tourism development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism attractions and facilities meet and maintain industry standards tourism is promoted on a regional level • Ensure the effective marketing of the region for tourism supported by all role players. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with a set of standards for tourism attractions and facilities and monitor it • Capacitate the department of tourism in TMDM to enforce the standards and policies set by the tourism body • Create tourism awareness programmes • Make maximum use of technology to market the area • Strengthen tourism networks with other regions
Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the number of people infected with HIV/ Aids • Improve environmental health of all communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate efforts of NGOs and CBOs , traditional leaders and local government to fight HIV/Aids • Provide support to local municipalities with the environmental health services
Environmental Management and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TMDM has a clean and healthy environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage municipalities to ensure that all communities are educated in terms of the prevention of all forms of pollution and preservation of natural resources.

care		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage in environmental awareness
PRIORITY ISSUE	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY
Sports and recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper sports and recreation facilities are available to all communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve existing sports facilities Provide a variety of sports and recreation facilities Encourage private institutions to organize sports and recreation events in Thabo Mofutsanyana
Corporate governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a responsive and accountable administration Maintain the institutional capacity to implement the IDP and accompanying programmes effectively and efficiently 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place and appoint personnel Streamline the organogram in terms of the IDP Develop Policy for employment equity , placement policy , basic conditions of employment and skills development plan.

Priority Issue	Objective	Outcomes	Strategy
Water	To ensure that adequate water is available in order that all rural and urban communities have access to potable water, which is provided on at least RDP standards and at affordable rates.	Increase the percentage of access to potable water on at least RDP standards	Build capacity at the district municipality to fulfil its role as water services authority
			Make sufficient provision for maintenance in Operational Budget.
			Assist local municipalities to provide an effective and affordable service to their community (urban and rural)
			Apply to funding agencies for funds and grants.
Sanitation	To provide an acceptable and	Healthy living conditions for all; Increase access to basic	To ensure that the sanitation infrastructure of the entire region has sufficient capacity and functions properly.

Priority Issue	Objective	Outcomes	Strategy
	affordable sanitation system for the entire region (VIP or waterborne)	sanitation	Apply to funding agencies for funds and grants. Establish relevant communal structures for community awareness and training.
Electricity	To have a uniform electricity distribution system throughout the region for both rural and urban areas.	Equal access to electricity by all	Lead municipalities to adopt a uniform approach to deal with electricity Encourage municipalities to make use of different sources of energy that is cost effective and environmentally friendly Encourage service providers to get involved in the integrated planning of the district Build capacity with the district municipality in order for them to fulfill their role with electricity services Encourage local municipalities to address the needs of farming communities, especially farm workers
Waste Management	To ensure that waste management services at all local municipalities meet the legal and environmental requirements and are managed to appropriate standards within the next 3 years.	All legal requirements in terms of waste management are met; Healthy society	Advise local municipalities on appropriate measures to control health risks at solid waste dumping sites. Assist local municipalities to control health and environmental risks in the management of solid waste
Roads, Streets, Stormwater	To ensure the overall planning and provision of streets and	Well maintained and safe roads throughout the district	See to it that a proper stormwater plan for all towns and townships are developed

Priority Issue	Objective	Outcomes	Strategy
	stormwater systems for all municipalities within the region in phases over the next 5 years.		Build the capacity of the district municipality in order for them to take care of their responsibilities within the next 2 years
			Use community based public works programme methods for procurement, planning, construction and maintenance
	To have an effective national, primary and secondary road system that is well maintained.		Share resources of provincial department - money, equipment
			Facilitate the establishment of public private partnerships to maintain roads
			Apply for funding from different sources (National, Provincial – grants, CMIP, District Municipality/ Farmers, License fees/Local municipalities)
			Establish a forum for the 4 spheres of government for planning of roads and Stormwater and sorting out responsibilities
			Maintain priority roads
			The construction and upgrading of roads should take into consideration the cost of maintenance – paving of roads
Housing	Co-ordinate and facilitate all housing requirements and funding allocations properly	All people have access to safe formal housing	Develop a database on housing and update it continuously
			Apply for accreditations from the Department of Housing
			Establish a of Housing Forum at District level

Priority Issue	Objective	Outcomes	Strategy
			Assist local municipalities to establish housing support centers within communities
			Assist to speed up the process of securing land tenure and addressing the land restitution problem.
Cemeteries	Cemeteries in all municipalities are adequate for future needs and are well maintain	Sufficient and suitable land have been provided for cemeteries	Facilitate and advise local municipalities on the provision and maintenance of cemeteries
	To have a district crematorium for the entire region.		Establish a public private partnership for the development of a district crematorium
Rural Development	Land is developed on the basis of integrated planning and participation by all relevant role players	Effective and sustainable development and use of land	Ensure that the principles of the DFA are adhered to when planning decisions are taken
			Ensure proper communication between community, national and provincial departments and the municipality
			Ensure that all areas and communities are represented in planning activities
Telecommunication			Facilitate the provision of community telecommunication infrastructure and upgrade infrastructure where necessary.
Health Services	Efficient, effective and well equipped health facilities are available to all communities	Good access to health facilities	Coordinate the provision of equipment, staff and services where it is needed and promote better services by the Department of Health and all clinics and Hospitals

Priority Issue	Objective	Outcomes	Strategy
			Co-ordinate the provision of a functioning District Health System
			Mobilise the resources of MIG, CBPWP and government departments to provide better clinics and roads
			Promote 24 hours services at clinics
	Reduce the number of people infected by HIV/Aids	Less people are affected by HIV/Aids	Improve access to home based care
			Provide support to children affected by HIV/AIDS
			Coordinate efforts of NGOs, CBOs, traditional leaders and local government to fight HIV/Aids through the District Aids Council.
Improve environmental health of all communities	Socio-economic situation are improved	Provide support to local municipalities with the environmental health services	
Education and training	Serviced land is available for schools and educational facilities	Increased literacy and numeracy	Encourage municipalities to make land available for education facilities
			Facilitate the establishment of ABET centres in all areas
	Improve the level of education and skills of the community	Communities are able to compete in the global market	Improve the level of service of existing ABET centres, learning institutions and schools
			Create public awareness on adult basic education programmes

Priority Issue	Objective	Outcomes	Strategy
	Schools achieve high pass rates in all grades throughout the district		Facilitate the establishment of a district level forum consisting of local government, the Department of Education and school bodies that can look at all education issues
			Establish the District Bursary fund for the needy children that perform well in the school
			Encourage the refurbishment and improvement of libraries
			Assist education facilities accommodate or cater for disable people
			Encourage the implementation of a skills development strategy
Environmental Management and Care	Thabo Mofutsanyana district area has a clean and healthy environment	Clean and healthy environment	Reduce the use of wood and coal as an energy source and encourage people to make use of alternative sources of energy
			Promote the implementation of alternative sanitation systems that are cost effective, use less water, are not detrimental to the environment and can be implemented where the water table is high.
			Encourage ecologically viable commonages.
			Encourage municipalities to ensure that all communities are educated in terms of the prevention of all forms of pollution and preservation of natural resources. (Performed by local authorities on behalf of district)
Safety and Security	Thabo Mofutsanyana is	Investor friendly area	Encourage local municipalities to participate in PCFs

Priority Issue	Objective	Outcomes	Strategy
	crime free area		Encourage community involvement in fighting crime
	The SAPS is involved in all municipal planning activities		Encourage the involvement of the SAPS in municipal planning activities.
	Improve the relationship between farmers and farm workers		Make people aware through Farmers unions, public meetings, mass media to be tolerate– educate farmers and farm workers on better human relations
	Reduce the number women and children abuse and rape.		Mobilise communities and resources to fight against women and child abuse and rape
	Improve traffic policing and safety conditions on all roads		Clarify the roles and responsibilities with regards to traffic policing
Emergency services	24 hour medical services are available to all communities and all emergencies are attended to within an hour.	Emergency services are available to all to protect life and property	Clarify the role and responsibility of the district municipality within emergency services.
			Coordinate planning for emergency services
Transport	A properly coordinated public transport system exist in the district	Public transport are accessible and properly coordinated	Engage with the provincial department to clarify roles and responsibilities with regard to public transport
			Develop a Integrated Transport Plan for the district
			Regulation of taxi industry
			Proper taxi ranks are provided in all areas
Sports and	Proper sport and recreation facilities are	Improved quality of life; Culture	Improve existing sports facilities

Priority Issue	Objective	Outcomes	Strategy
Recreation	available to all communities	of sportsmanship	Provide a variety of sport and recreation facilities
			Encourage private institutions to organize sports and recreation events in Thabo Mofutsanyana
Disaster Management	Proper contingency plans for disasters at local municipal level as well as at district level are in place.	Disasters have a minimum impact on the community	Coordinate disaster management planning
			Make provision for disasters within the municipal budget
			Ensure training of communities in terms of assistance during disaster
			Create awareness of the dangers of fire fighting and other disasters and procure firefighting equipment.
			Capacitate the municipalities to cope with fire fighting
			Create a culture of pride about our veldt and grass.
Rural Development	All adult residents should have access to ownership of land.	The number of informal settlements decrease	Speed up the land claim processes
	At least 50% of state owned land should be transferred to the communities living on it or to tribal authorities.	Security of tenure for all	Facilitate the process of transferring state owned land to relevant communities/authorities.
			Inform communities on different programmes of the Department of Land Affairs
	Farm workers have security of tenure		Engagement of farmer's union and farm workers to comply with relevant legislation
			Facilitate a process whereby farm workers have access to housing and land ownership.

Priority Issue	Objective	Outcomes	Strategy	
Agricultural Development	Stimulate the agricultural development of the region through the production of unique and value adding products and to ensure the development of small-scale and emerging farmers.	Enhance economic growth; Sustainable livelihoods; Decrease unemployment	Encourage local municipalities to make municipal land available at affordable rates for small-scale and emerging farmers.	
			Identify groups for agriculture projects	
			Establish private public partnership for marketing of produce	
			Encourage establishment of value-adding business, industries	
			Promote permaculture and organic production to produce unique products for the area	
			Co-ordinate meetings between agriculture extension officers, emerging farmers and commercial farmers to share knowledge and experience and to build ties	
			Facilitate resolve of conflicts between emerging and commercial farmers and/or beneficiaries of projects.	
	A significant number of small-scale and emerging farmers (of which at least 30% must be women and 5% disabled people) received training and have become effective commercial farmers.			Co-ordinate training of emerging farmers by the Department of Agriculture
				Assist farm workers to have access to training from the department
				Facilitate establishment of mentorship programmes for emerging farmers
Coordinate the monitoring and facilitating of agriculture projects and make sure that assistance is rendered with the sustainable of the projects with the help of the provincial department.				

Priority Issue	Objective	Outcomes	Strategy	
	Sustainable community gardens exist throughout Thabo Mofutsanyana		Encourage the establishment and maintenance of community gardens	
Tourism Development	Tourist attractions and facilities meet and maintain industry standards tourism is promoted on a regional level.	Enhance economic growth; Sustainable livelihoods; Decrease unemployment	Identify a set of standards for tourist attractions and facilities and monitor it	
			Capacitate the department of tourism in TMDM to enforce the standards and policies set by the tourism body	
	Tourist routes are established		Establish tourist attraction routes	
	Ensure the effective marketing of the region for tourism supported by all role-players.			Create and awareness (culture) for tourism in the region with local people
				Make maximum use of technology to market the area
				Focus on the areas cultural heritage when marketing the area
				Develop a comprehensive marketing strategy through the tourism body
				Encourage local municipalities to establish tourism offices
Ensure the strengthening and further growth of current festivals in the region			Strengthen tourism networks with other regions	
			The district should support local festivals by attending festivals and making use of them to market the area	

Priority Issue	Objective	Outcomes	Strategy
	Strengthen the efforts of previously disadvantaged people in tourism development by creating opportunities for them especially within cultural tourism.		Sell products produced locally by disadvantaged people at various shows and exhibitions around the country
			Train people in producing good quality arts and crafts and in business skills so that they will be able to market their products
			See strategy 3.1
Industrial Development	To broaden the industrial base/capacity of the district	Enhance economic growth; Sustainable livelihoods; Decrease unemployment	Coordinate industrial development efforts of local municipalities
			Distribute information on training courses available and financial institutions that can fund upcoming industries
			Investigate the possibility of developing a regional airport
			Improve access to entrepreneurship training facilities by 10%
Corporate Governance, Good Governace, and Community Participation	Maintain the institutional capacity to implement the IDP and accompanying programmes effectively and efficiently	Integration of all departments and spheres of government; Coherent and cooperative public service	Create a corporate culture, identity and vision
			Streamline the organogram in terms of the IDP
			Place and appoint personnel
			Develop an employment policy for employment equity, placement policy, basic conditions of employment and skills development plan.
	Create a responsive and	Team work	Build team spirit

Priority Issue	Objective	Outcomes	Strategy
	accountable administration	Knowledgeable staff	Orientate staff on all legislation governing the activities of the district
		The IDP to guide all planning	Make the IDP a working document for all staff
		Clean Audit reports, or opinions	Engender strict financial discipline to root out corruption practices that may occur in the absence of discipline
		Measurable KPIs are attained	Install a PMS tool for the entire District
		Transparent Government	Encourage and Promote Community involvement through ward committees ,and CDWs
Financial Viability	Effectively manage the finances of the District and development necessary measures for full accountability and reporting.	Increased income	To increase the revenue base of the District by meeting all criteria for grant funding.
			To supplement the existing revenue base of the District Council by exploiting new potential source of income.
		To meet the requirements of clean audit	To ensure that the District Council in conjunction with all municipalities applies an effective debt collection , income collection, and effective reporting systems.

SECTION K**PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS OF OTHER SPHERES****Table : Projects list and implications for the municipality****Water and Sanitation****PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION (SCH 6B)**

Maluti-a-Phofung BWS Phase 2	Maluti-a-Phofung	Maluti-a-Phofung	30,000,000
Dihlabeng BWS Phase 2	Dihlabeng	Dihlabeng	15,000,000
Nketoana Regional Water Supply augmentation	Nketoana	Nketoana	30,000,000
Phumelela Bulk Water Supply	Phumelela	Phumelela	40,000,000
Maluti-a-Phofung BWS Phase 2	Maluti-a-Phofung	Maluti-a-Phofung	30,000,000

PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION (SCH 5B)

Mantsopa Bulk Water Supply	Mantsopa	Mantsopa	15,000
Setsoto Bulk Water Supply	Setsoto LM	Setsoto LM	20,000

PROJECTS LINKED TO BUCKET ERADICATION

Clocolan Construction of Sewer Main (200mm-400mm)	Setsoto	DWS	70,000,000
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Senekal Construction of a Sewer Mains (200mm-400mm)	Setsoto	DWS	50,000,000
Memel Refurbishment WWTW and Sewer	Phumelela	DWS	3,500,000
Petrus Steyn Refurbishment of a Package Plant	Nketoana	DWS	5,946,542
Petrus Steyn Outfall Sewer	Nketoana	DWS	27,058,990
Fiscksburg Outfall Sewer + Pumpstation	Setsoto	DWS	47,299,440

WSIG INDICATIVE ALLOCATION

Setsoto LM	Setsoto LM	15,000,000
Dihlabeng LM	Dihlabeng LM	15,000,000
Phumelela LM	Phumelela LM	10,000,000
Maluti A Phofung	Maluti-a-phofung	50,000,000



FREE STATE PROVINCE

POLICE, ROADS AND TRANSPORT PROJECTS FOR 2017/18 & ONGOING.



police, roads & transport

Department of
Police, Roads and Transport
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MILLING, RESEALING AND REHABILITATION

Project Name	Planned Dates 2017/18 Financial Year		2017/18 Budget
	Planned Start Date	Planned Finish Date	R` 000
Milling and Resealing Bethlehem - Reitz	01-Jun-16	30-Jun-18	R50 000
Rehabilitation of P40/2 Senekal - Marquard	01-Jun-16	31-Mar-18	R40 000
Harrismith Internal Route(Phase 2)	1-Jun-2016	1-Dec-2018	R20 000
Re-Gravelling in Thabo Mofutsanyana	1-Apr-16	31-Mar-19	R15 000
Ladybrand Transport Centre	1 -Jun-17	30 May 19	R 20 000
Upgrading of Qwa-Qwa Route 4,	1-May-16	31-Apr-19	R10 000
Upgrading of Mabilela Road (Qwa-Qwa)	31-Jan-17	31-Apr-19	R10 000
Upgrading of Makwane Road (Qwa-Qwa)	1-Apr-17	31-Apr-19	R10 000
Upgrading of Vrede transport route from gravel to paved (1 km): Phase 2	9-Jun-16	15-Dec-18	R10 000

Free State Department of Education: 2016/17 Project list for IDP

March 2017



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Capital Projects Implemented by Public Works & Infrastructure



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NEW SCHOOLS 2016/17						
Umcebo	P/S	Memel	Phumelela	2013-08-06	2016-12-31	84% Progress
Rehopotswe	P/S	Bethlehem	Dihlabeng	2015-03-05	Sep-16	55% Progress Slow payments from Department delayed progress. EOT will be considered
Silindokuhle	P/S	Warden	Phumelela	2016-01-14	2017-07-14	Develop & Construct consortium was appointed in January 2016. Designs are in an

						advanced stage.
Thembalihle	P/S	Vrede	Phumelela	2016-01-14	2017-07-14	Develop & Construct consortium was appointed in January 2016. Designs are in an advanced stage.
Ruang-Tsebo	P/S	Clocolan	Setsoto	2016-01-14	2017-07-14	Develop & Construct consortium was appointed in January 2016. Designs are in an advanced stage.
Vogelfontein	P/S	Bethlehem	Dihlabeng	Jul-17	Dec-19	Bid for roster of consultants closed on 4 September 2016. Evaluation still ongoing. As soon finalised consultants will be allocated to projects
Morena Tshohisi	I/S	Harrismith	Maluti a Phofung	Jul-17	Dec-19	

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THABO MOFUTSANYANA										
FRUIT										
Wilhelmina	Setsoto	Removal of 10 ha old peach trees; replacement of peach trees and installation of irrigation to new peach trees plantations	01-04-2017	31-03-2018	CASP	14	6 200 000.00	0.00	0.00	
VEGETABLES										
Excelsior vegetable production (Hydroponics)	Mantsopa	Infrastructure development, water supply, electricity, fences and access road & hydroponic tunnels with irrigation systems and production inputs	01-04-2017	31-03-2018	CASP	28	9 863 700.00	0.00	0.00	
MAIZE										
Unicom High School Farming Project	Mantsopa	Supply and delivery of machinery, implements and production inputs.	01-04-2017	31-03-2018	CASP	6	4 000 000.00	0.00	0.00	
DAIRY										
Maluti a Phofung Dairy Belt (Khayalami farm- Zim)	Maluti a Phofung	Construct a new 10 point dairy parlour, purchase and install a 10 point milking machine; water connection; construct a 80 LSU handling facility;	01-04-2017	31-03-2018	CASP	30	4 000 000.00	12 000 000.00	12 000 000.00	

			establishment of pastures on 50 ha; fodder mixer							
GRAINS- SOYA BEANS										
Fetsa Tlala	Thabo Mofutsanyana	Maize, soya beans, egetables, poultry and piggeryproduction input support	01-04-2017	31-03-2018	Ilima	5	6 000 000.00	1 500 000.00	1 500 000.00	
AQUACULTURE										
Black Survival Fish (TM)	Thabo Mofutsanyane	Fish production	01-04-2016	31-03-2019	CASP	8	6 000 000.00	20 000 000.00	20 000 000.00	
RED MEAT										
Thabo Mofutsanyana Beef Development Zone	Thabo Mofutsanyana	Abattoir, feedlot, water reticulation, fencing, equipment & production input support	01-04-2017	31-03-2018	CASP	60	40 000 000.00	1 763 500.00	1 763 500.00	
TOTAL: THABO MOFUTSANYANA							76 063 700.00	13 500 000.00	13 500 000.00	