



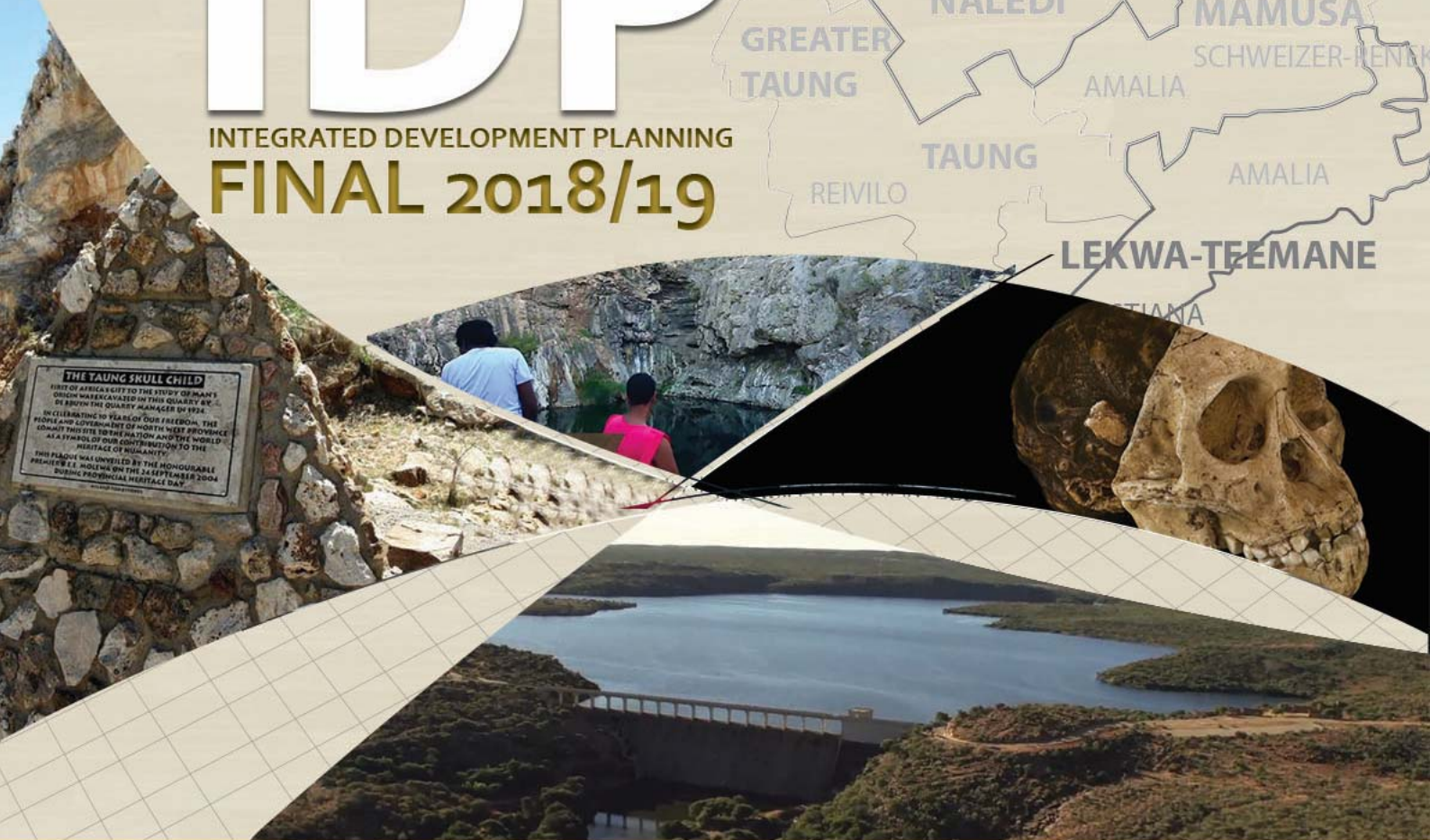
Dr Ruth S Mompoti
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY



KAGISANO-
MOLOPO

IDDP

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
FINAL 2018/19



THE TAUNG SKULL CHILD
FIRST OF AFRICAN OFF TO THE STUDY OF MAN'S
ORIGIN WERE EXCAVATED IN THIS QUARRY BY
DR BRUNNEN THE QUARRY MANAGER IN 1924.
IN CELEBRATING 10 YEARS OF OUR FREEDOM, THE
PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT OF NORTH WEST PROVINCE
CHOOSE THIS SITE FOR THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE
AS A SYMBOL OF OUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE
HERITAGE OF HUMANITY.
THIS PLaque WAS UNVEILED BY THE HONOURABLE
PREMIER E.E. MOLEMA ON THE 24 SEPTEMBER 2004
DURING PROVINCIAL HERITAGE DAY.



**DR RUTH SEGOMOTSI MOMPATI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN**



Enquiries

Executive Mayor: Councilor B Mahlangu

Municipal Manager: Mr. J.L.Mononela

IDP Manager: MR K N Colane

Dr Ruth S Mompati District Municipality

P.O. Box 21

Vryburg

8600

Fax: 053-9272401

Tel: 053-928 4700

Email: colanen@bophirima.co.za

WEBSITE: www.rsmompatidm.gov.za

MEMBERS OF THE MAYORAL COMMITTEE



Cllr. Boitumelo Mahlangu
Executive Mayor



Cllr. L.V Molefe:
Budget & Treasury
MMC: BUDGET & TREASURY
CLLR: L MOLEFE



Cllr. M.K Olifant:
Planning & Development
MMC: PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
CLLR: M OLIFANT



Cllr. B. Setlhabeti:
Corporate Services
MMC: CORPORATE SERVICES
CLLR: B SETLHABETSI



Cllr. O.R Modise:
Community Services
MC: COMMUNITY SERVICES
CLLR: R MODISE



Cllr. G. Kgabo:
Engineering & Technical Services
MMC: ENGINEERING SERVICES
CLLR: G KGABO



Cllr. L. Mamapula: Economic
Development, Tourism & Agriculture
MMC: EDTA
CLLR: P MAMAPULA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTERS	HEADINGS	PAGES
CHAPTER 1	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	11
CHAPTER:2	BACKGROUND OF INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN	12-13
CHAPTER:3	SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS	14-26
CHAPTER:4	VISION AND MISSION OF THE MUNICIPOALITY	26-27
CHAPTER:5	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES	27-57
CHAPTER:6	SECTOR PLANS AND INTERGRATING PROGRAMMES	58-98
CHAPTER:7	APPROVAL AND CONCLUSION	99
CHAPTER:8	FINANCIAL Strategy (Annexure A) annual Budget	100-161

ACRONYMS

AIDS	: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CS	: Community Survey Report (STATSSA, 2007)
DFA	: Development Facilitation Act
DRRSMDM	: DR Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality
EAP	: Economically Active Population
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GGP	: Gross Geographic Product
HIV	: Human Immune-deficiency Virus
IDP	: Integrated Development Plan
IHS	: Information Handling Services (IHS Global Insight)
IWMP	: Integrated Waste Management Plan(s)
LED	: Local Economic Development
LM	: Local Municipality
MSA	: Municipal System Act
NW	: North West
SDF	: Spatial Development Framework
SMME	: Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises
STATSSA	: Statistics South Africa
VTSD	: Villages, Townships and Small Dorpies
WSA	: Water Service Authority
WSDP	: Water Services Development Plan(s)

EXECUTIVE MAYOR'S FOREWORD



This five years plan seek to implement the NDP through five concrets ,namely ACT,VTSD,RHR,SETSOKOTSANE,and SAAM TREK SAAM WERK as adopted by the Bokone Bophirima Provincial Government. We need to accelerate speed in service delivery. We can proudly assert that, we are responsive and accountable District Municipality. "No political democracy can survive and flourish if the masses of our people remain in poverty, without land, without tangible prospects for a better life. Attacking poverty and deprivation must therefore be the first priority of democratic government"- Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP, 1994).

Constitution of South Africa Act 108 of 1996, its chapter 7, envisages Local Government that is democratic and accountable to the people and, that provisionally gives sustainable service delivery to the communities. It mandates Local Government to embrace participatory democracy and promotion of social and economic transformation. Inter alia, the system of Local Government has to be robust, promote safe and healthy living environment for the people. It therefore means Local Government is bestowed with the responsibility to fundamentally alter the ugly contradiction and manifestation of the triple challenges of abject poverty, scourge of unemployment and structural inequality.

We are fortunate to indicate that as we begin our five years journey and the development of the fourth generation of the IDP, work has been done by sector department, local municipalities and district municipalities in consulting communities and villages in 2016 and the VTSD plans has been developed. VTSD Plans will be the instrument through which we will implement the fourth generation of the IDP.

We have made our contribution towards the development of our communities guided by the Freedom charter, Back to Basics and NDP and now the VTSD plans. It is in this spirit that I must appeal to the administrators, fellow councilors, ward committees, development workers and all stakeholders to assist and work with us in this journey, I can not do it alone saam werk saamtrek is more important than ever before.

CLLR: BL MAHLANGU
EXECUTIVE MAYOR

FOREWORD FROM OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

The introduction of a democratic dispensation in South Africa in April 1994, drew the idea of public participation in public affairs into the spotlight. Section 152 (l) of the Constitution (Act 108 of 1996) provides for public involvement in the sphere of local government by compelling it to "provide democratic and accountable government for local communities; and encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government." The intention behind the decentralisation reforms was to transform local councils into organs with significant responsibility for the socio-economic well-being of all communities. Municipalities are mandated to promote developmental local government which focuses on development in an integrated and sustainable manner, and address socio-economic inequalities.

The office of the speaker is charged amongst other things with driving Public Participation in all compliance and policy matters of Dr. Ruth S. Mompoti District Municipality.

It is through this process that the Dr Ruth S. Mompoti District Municipality intends to communicate with the community the affairs that directly and indirectly affect service delivery in order to promote and realise the provision of Section 152 of the Constitution. The IDP document is one of the fundamental instrument with which the Municipality ensures that communities participate and contribute to the realisation of services that they need. This document therefore serves as a tool that will assist members of the public to hold government accountable where there is deviation and poor service delivery.

It is against this background that communities are encouraged to participate fully during the process of developing not only this document but all the information that government bring to them. This will assist our government in improving the services that we bring to the public. It must be remembered that, though we have democratically elected Council, the public still has to exercise their Constitutional Rights by Co-playing the oversight role in government as whole.

TIRISANO MMOGO YA LONA E BOTLHOKWA,

CLLR: LERATO MAOGWE
DISTRICT SPEAKER

MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S OVERVIEW



In terms Section (23)1 of MSA states that a municipality must undertake developmentally –orientated planning so as to ensure that it

- (a) Strive to achieve the objects of local government set out in section 152 of the Constitution;
- (b) Gives effect to its developmental duties as required by section 153 of the Constitution; and
- (c) Together with other organs of state contribute to the progressive realization of the fundamental rights contained in sections 24,25,26,27 and 29 of the constitution. The needs reflected in this fourth generation IDP are based on public participation inputs from all stakeholders in the five municipalities and provincial departments as well as para-statal.

ALIGNMENT OF IDP/BUDGET/PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

After the development of the IDP, an implementation plan (SDBIP) is developed which is service delivery budget implementation plan. A municipality will thereafter establish a performance management system that is 1. commensurate with its resources; 2, best suited to its circumstances; and in line with the priorities, objectives, indicators and targets contained in its integrated development plan.

THE STRATEGIC APPROACH ADOPTED BY THE DRRSMDM UNDERPINS THE ALIGNMENT WHICH INCLUDES:

- Optimal utilization of resources to achieve strategic objectives of DRRSMDM.
- SDF must be the corner stone of the IDP.
- IDP Strategy and Budget is output and outcome focused
- VTSD plans as products of community consultation assisting in the implementation of the NDP
- Encourage community involvement through appropriate mechanisms
- Setting measurable performance targets with regard to each of the developmental objectives
- Monitor performance
- Measure and review performance at least once per year
- Establish a process of regular reporting to; council, other political structures, political office bearers and staff of the municipality; and public and appropriate organs of state

- Grow the economy to be linked with the national and provincial economies, empower the people of the District and build required skills.
- Provide support to local Municipalities to ensure accessibility and efficiency in providing quality service in an equitable manner.
- Developing and implementing integrated plans and strategies for economic and social development; service delivery; infrastructure development; public transport; provision of basic services such as water sanitation and electricity; human development;; participatory governance; youth development; provide support to people with disability; women empowerment; effective use of ICT for socio-economic development; building integrated and sustainable communities and protection of the environment.
- Adjust our policies to accommodate the Radical Economic Transformation
- When everything is concluded we must be able to measure our performance and the impact of our efforts.

Lets us make it our mission and show our commitment to providing sustainable services to our communities.

MR JERRY MONONELA
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

VISION:

“A DEVELOPMENTAL DISTRICT, WHERE SUSTAINABLE SERVICE DELIVERY IS OPTIMISED, PRIORITISED AND REALISED”

MISSION:

“WE PROVIDE EFFICIENT, EFFECTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE MUNICIPAL SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITIES OF THE DR RUTH SEGOMOTSI MOMPATI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY”

CHAPTER 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The main purpose of this executive summary is to compile an analysis expose' of the Dr. Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality (DC39). This analysis provides relevant information to enlighten the decisions upon which the fourth generation Integrated Development Plan must be crafted.

The existing level of development and challenges in Dr. Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality can be summarized as follows:

- DRRSM is endowed with minerals but this sector remains a small contributor to GDP of the Province;
- Population is largely African with low education, low incomes, high unemployment and with minimal access to water and sanitation;
- The large Africa population is largely young with a small percentage of adults who are economically active;
- Contamination of underground water source
- Heavy dependency on public administration as employer. There is a critical need to develop the private sector in agriculture and mining. Involvement. The development of the Small Medium Micro Enterprise (SMME) sector both in the formal and informal sectors is critical.
- Current access to water and sanitation services is a concern.
- Maintenance of VIP toilets
- The Municipality is largely rural and there majority of population stays in rural areas

The above will call for concomitant action to improve delivery of the needed services for socio and economic development in the DRRSM.

This IDP used information from the following sources, Ward base Plans, district VTSD Plans which has to a large extent accommodated sector plans with time frames, Local Economic Development (LED) Strategies (2014), 2016 district rural development plan, Census 2011, Stats SA based on households, Municipal Source i.e. Water and Sanitation Backlog Study (2007) and IHS Global Insight (2009) and finally the comparison was made with the Statistics released by Statistics South Africa in 2011. Stats SA community survey 2016.

Section 26(b) of the Local Government: Municipal System Act 32 of 2000 (MSA), requires that the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of a municipality must reflect an assessment of the existing level of development, which must include an identification of communities which do not have access to the basic municipal services be conducted every year.

This current exercise is critical as the key challenge for the municipal management is to focus on the relevant aspects of the current developmental situation. This allows municipalities to know the required outputs to arrive at strategic and implementation-oriented decisions on how to make best use of their scarce resources.

CHAPTER 2: BACKGROUND OF INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2.1 WHAT IS AN INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN?

An Integrated Development Plan is a five-year plan which local government is mandated to compile to determine the development needs of the Municipality. It aims to co-ordinate the work of local government, other government spheres and the private sector in the Municipal space to ensure improved quality of life for all and more efficient use of resources.

The integrated development planning process takes into account the existing conditions, problems and available resources for development.

The integrated development planning process is guided by key legislative and policy imperatives at an international, national, provincial and local level.

These policy imperatives include:

National and Provincial legislative and Policy imperatives

- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (108) of 1996
 - Municipal Systems Act (32) of 2000
 - Municipal Structures Act (117) of 1998
 - Municipal Demarcation Act (28) of 1998
 - National Environmental Management Act (107) of 1998
 - National Land Transport Act (5) of 2009
 - Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulation -2001
 - Municipal Finance Management Act (56) of 2003
 - Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (13) of 2005
 - Municipal Property Rates Act (6) of 2004
 - Disaster Management Act (57) of 2002
 - Water Services Act (108) of 1997
 - National Environmental Management: Waste Act (59) of 2008
 - Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (16) of 2013
- National Development Plan
Provincial Development plan

2.2 IDP PROCESS PLAN

The adopted process plan to review the IDP is outlined below:

An Overview of the Dr Ruth S Mompoti IDP Process

DATE	PLANNING ACTIVITY	PURPOSE AND OUTPUTS	PARTICIPANTS
July 2017	Preparation Phase	To develop the District IDP Framework and process plan and submit to council for approval and brief them on the IDP Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Mayor ✓ The Municipal Manager ✓ Ward Councilors ✓ Officials ✓ IDP Managers in the District

August / September 2017	Analysis Phase	To present the Current Reality and determine the Priority Issues in the Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipal Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Executive Mayor/Mayors ▪ The Municipal Managers ▪ The IDP Managers ▪ The Dr Ruth S Mompoti IDP Representative Forum ▪ The Dr Ruth S Mompoti IDP Steering Committee ▪ Officials from all Municipalities ▪ Officials from Provincial Sector Departments ▪ Officials from National Departments ▪ Various stakeholders ▪ Consultants
October 2017	Strategies Phase	To formulate a Working Vision and devise Working Objectives and Strategies for the Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipal Area	
January 2018	Integration Phase	To present the Draft Integrated Spatial Development Frameworks for all the Local Municipalities and to obtain inputs on the Draft Integrated Spatial Development Framework for the Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipal Area	
February 2018	Projects/Integration Phase	To present the Draft Integrated Spatial Development Frameworks for the Local Municipalities, as well as the Cross-Cutting and Sectoral Issues for the Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipal Area	
February / March 2018	Projects/Integration-phase	To present the core components of the Final Draft Reviewed IDP for the Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipal Area, comprising of the Final Draft Integrated Programmes and Plans, including the 5-Year Financial Plan, the 5-Year Capital Investment Programme and the 5-Year Action Plan, the Final Draft Spatial Development Framework, the Draft Water Services Development Plan and the Draft Disaster Management Plan for the Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipal Area, as well as various other Cross-Sectoral Programmes and Plans	
March 2018	Projects/Integration/ Approval Phase	To table the Dr Ruth S Mompoti Final Draft Reviewed IDP	
			The Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipal Council

April 2018	Projects/Integration/ Approval Phase	To present the Dr Ruth S Mompoti Final Draft IDP and Budget to communities of the District Municipal Area. The Executive Mayoral Road show will be undertaken by the District visiting all its local municipalities	The Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Executive Mayor, Speaker, Mayoral Committee Members, Municipal Manager, All sec56 Managers and the official from Planning Unit
May 2018	Approval Phase	The Council to approve the Dr Ruth S Mompoti Final Review IDP 2017/2022	The Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipal Council

CHAPTER 3: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

3.1 BACKGROUND

The Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District (Dr RSM DM) is one of four district municipalities in the North West Province. It shares its borders with the Republic of Botswana towards the north, Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality towards the north-east, Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality to the south-east, Frances Baard District Municipality in the Northern Cape towards the south; and Kgalagadi District Municipality in the Northern Cape towards the west.

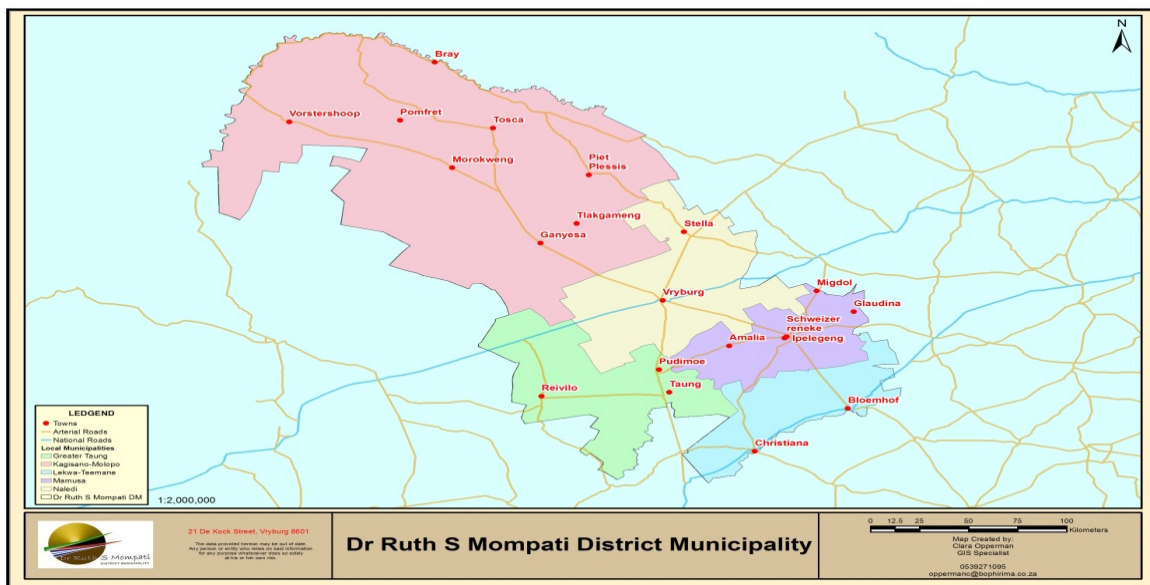


FIGURE1: LOCALITY MAP OF DISTRICT

3.2 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The Dr RSM DM has a total population of 459 358 (CS, 2016). Figure 1 below indicates the Greater Taung Local Municipality has the highest population with the District at 167 827 whilst Lekwa-Teemane has the lowest population at 56 025.

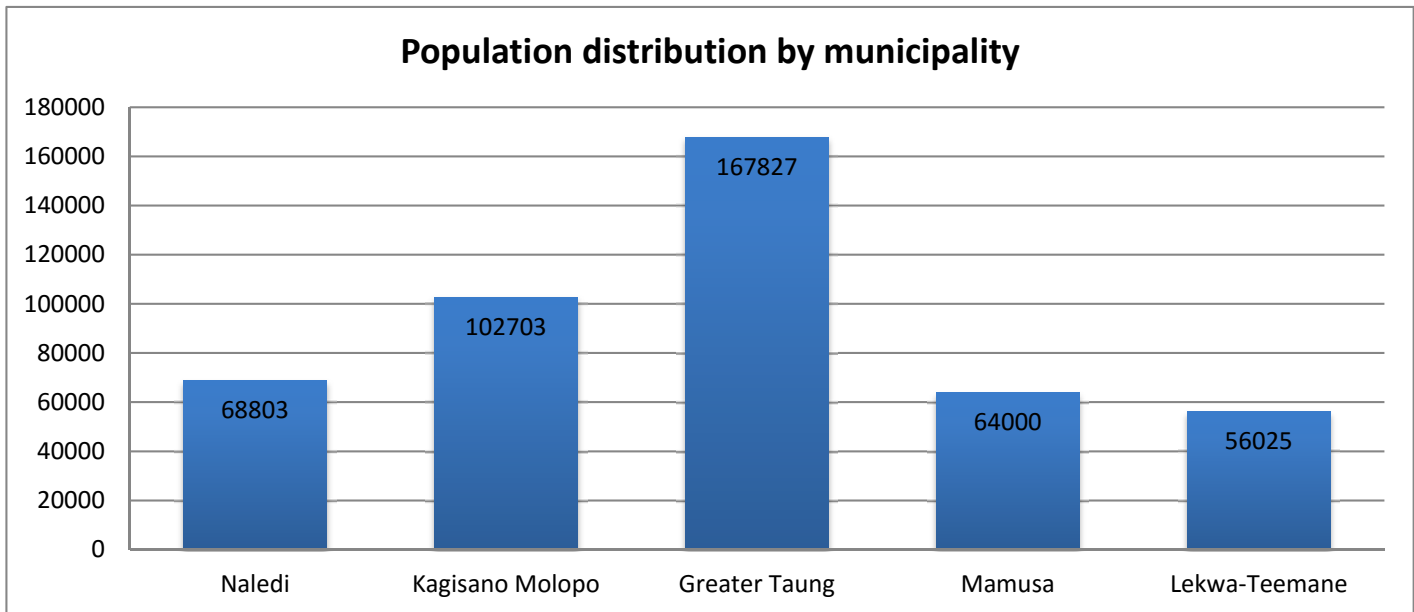


FIGURE 2: GRAPH OF POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

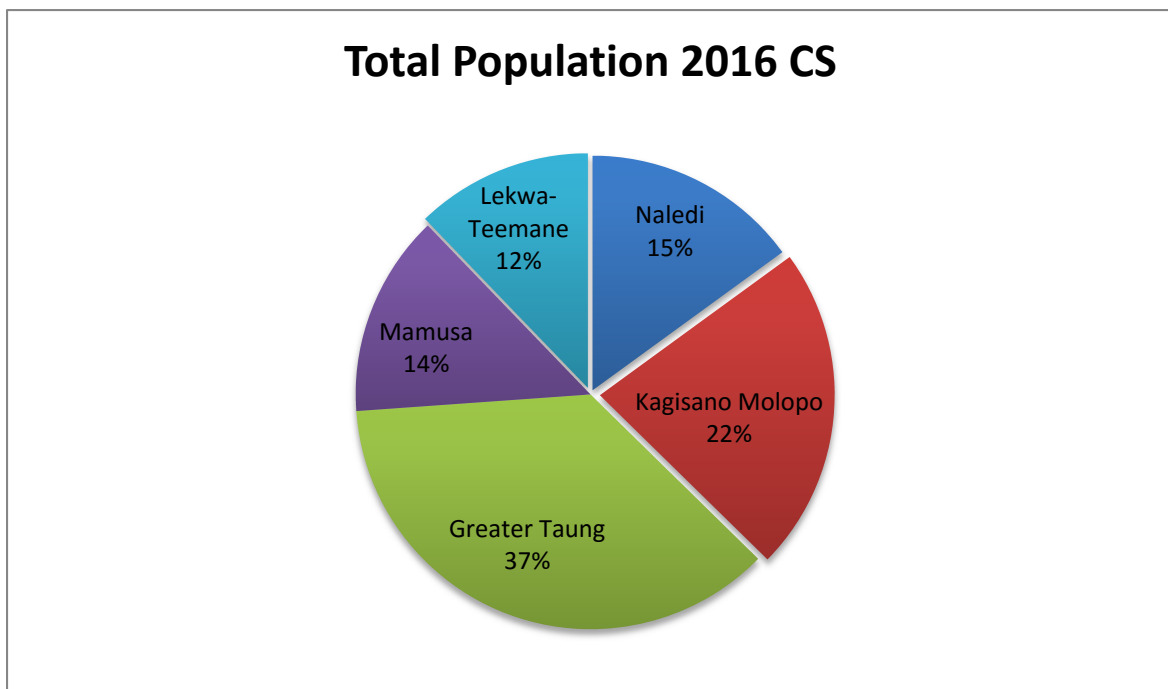


FIGURE 3: PIE CHART OF DISTRIBUTION PER LM

There are a total number of 127 103 households with the District. Greater Taung Local Municipality has the highest number of households at 46 168 whereas Mamusa Local Municipality has the least number of households at 15 473 in contrast to the overall population distribution where Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality has the lowest overall number of inhabitants and Mamusa Local Municipality the second lowest.

The overall population within the District experienced a steady increase in the period between 1996 and 2011 with population increasing from 415 855 in 1996 to 463 815 in 2011. The population however experienced a decline in the period between 2011 and 2016 with the population declining from 463 815 to 459 358 (CS, 2016).

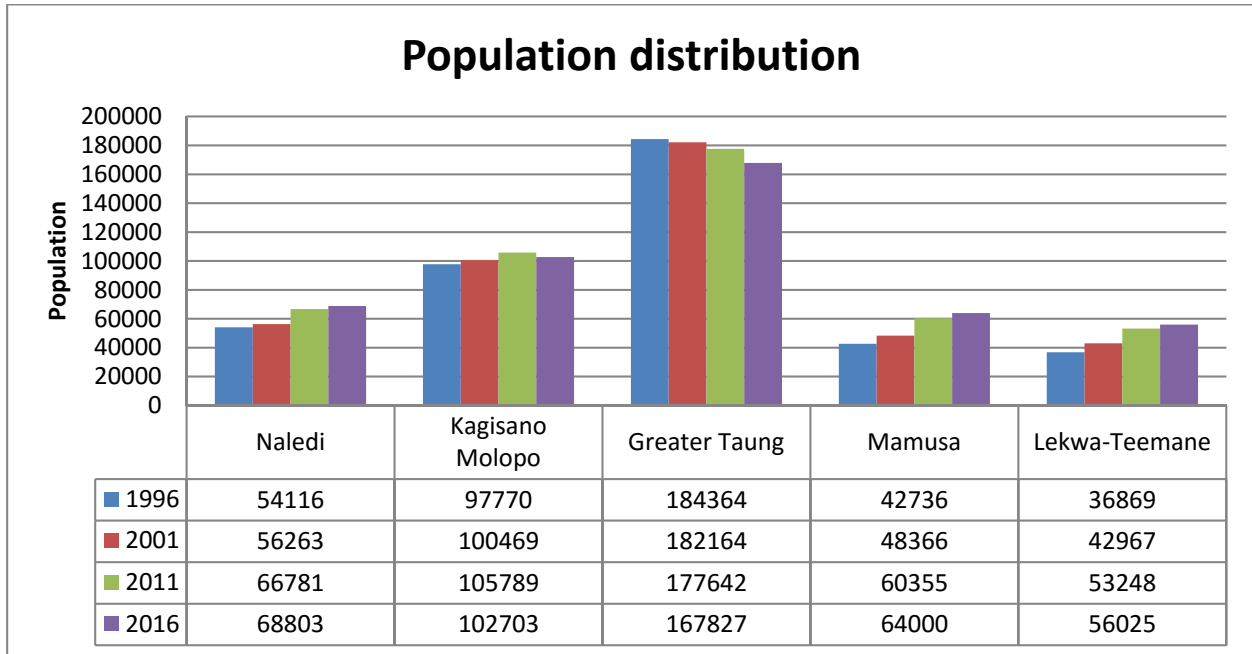


FIGURE 4: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION 1996 TO 2016

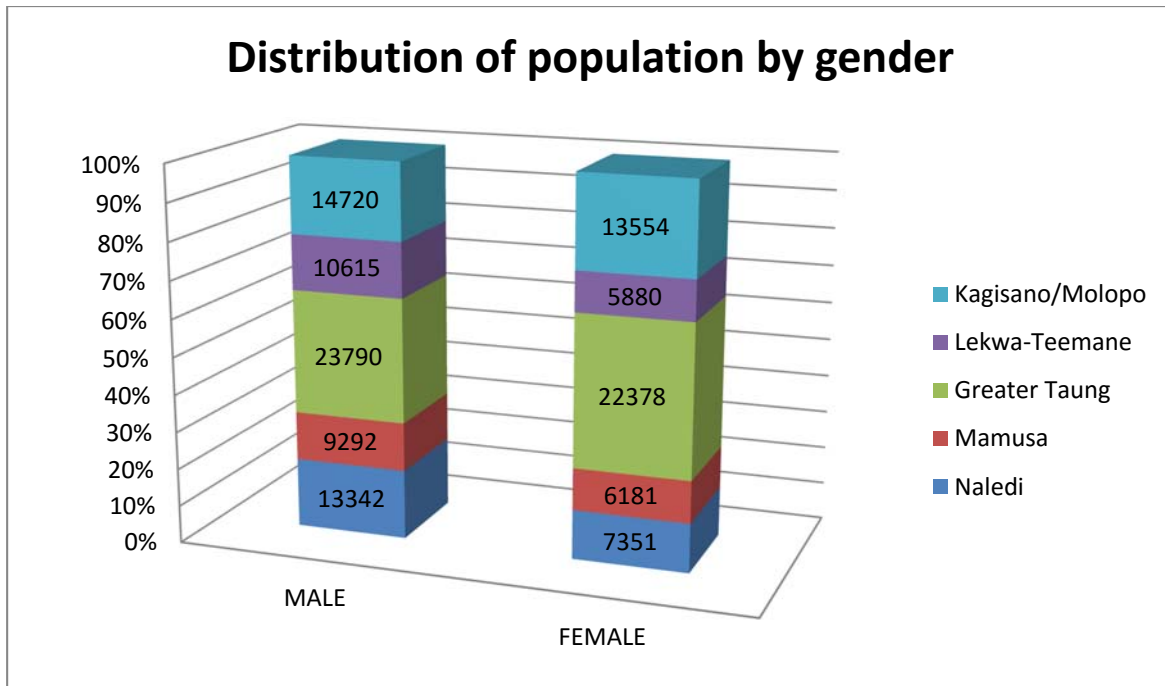


FIGURE 5: Distribution for population by gender

3.3 ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Figure 5 below indicates access to energy for households within the District. Greater Taung Local Municipality has the highest number of household which have access to electricity at 43 305 whilst Mamusa Local Municipality has the least number of households with access to electricity at 12 973.

Kagisano Molopo Local Municipality has the highest number of households with no access to electricity.

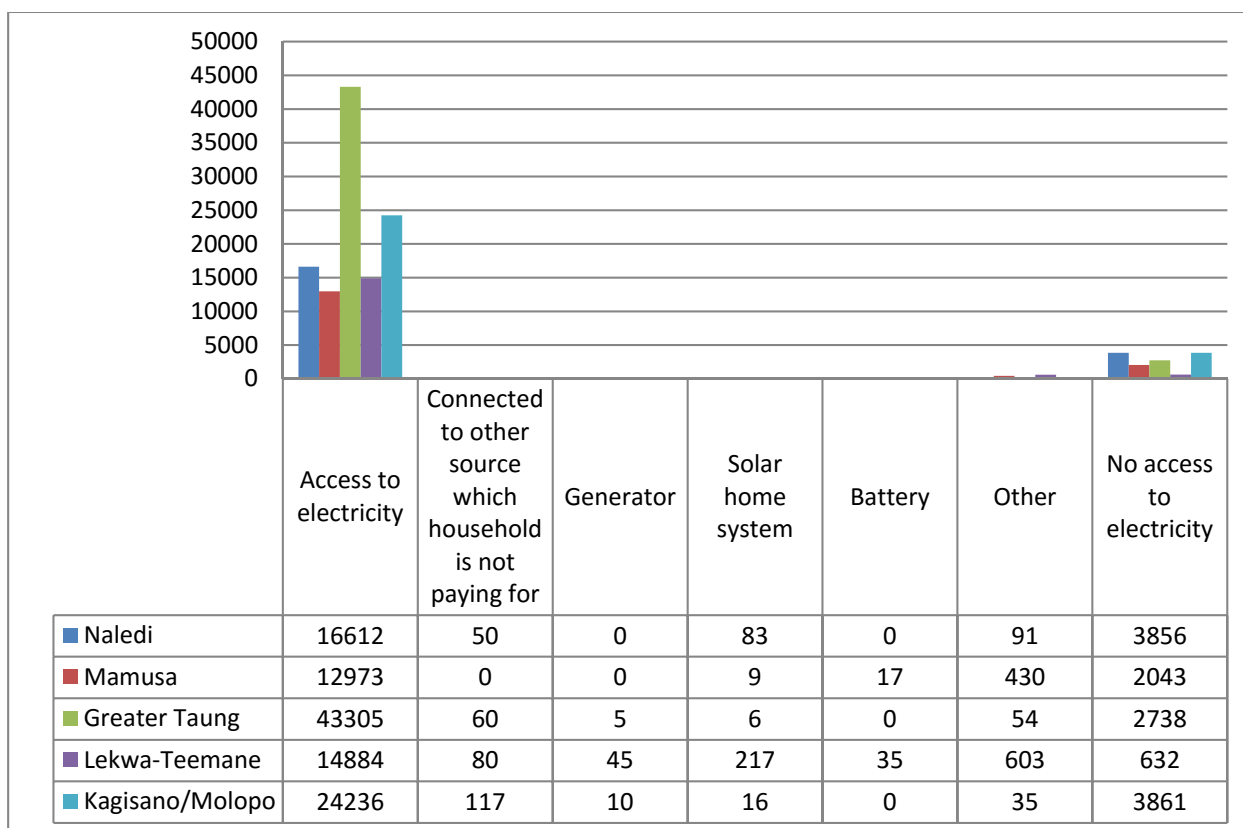


FIGURE 5: HOUSEHOLD WITH ACCESS TO ENERGY

The table below indicates the access to sanitation for households within the District. Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality has the most number of households connected to a public sewerage system at 14 365 whilst Kagisano Molopo Local Municipality has the least number of households connected to a public sewerage system at 1 222. Kagisano Molopo Local Municipality furthermore has the highest number of households within the District with access to any form of sanitation at 2 279 households.

	NW392: Naledi	NW393: Mamusa	NW394: Greater Taung	NW396: Lekwa- Teemane	NW397: Kagisano/Molopo	DR RSM
Connected to a public sewerage system	14358	10356	3663	14365	1222	43964
Flush with septic tank	588	418	452	944	993	3395
Chemical toilet	615	900	350	28	1162	3055
Pit toilet with	2017	1713	31194	75	18190	53189

ventilation						
Pit toilet without ventilation	1085	976	7186	289	4254	13790
Ecological toilet	-	-	34	-	-	34
Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)	282	23	-	25	-	330
Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	134	185	34	-	-	353
Other	495	461	170	235	174	1535
None	1119	441	3086	534	2279	7459
Total	20692	15473	46168	16496	28274	127103

TABLE 1: ACCESS TO SANITATION

3.4 POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MUNICIPALITY

The powers and functions of the Municipality are outlined below:

Function	Definition of function
Municipal roads and Storm water	Construction, maintenance and control of un-numbered collector roads and municipal roads in Mamusa-, Naledi-, Lekwa Teemane- and Kagisano Molopo Local Municipalities.
Water (Bulk & Potable)	Establishment or procurement, operation, management, and regulation of a potable water system, including the services and infrastructure required for the regulation of water conservation, purification, reticulation and distribution
Sanitation	Establishment or procurement, where appropriate, provision, operation, management, maintenance and regulation of a system, including infrastructure for the collection, removal and disposal or purification of human excreta and domestic waste-water.
Refuse Removal, refuse dumps and solid Waste (including cleansing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of any household or other waste and the disposal of such waste in an area, space or facility established for such a purpose. The provision, maintenance and control of any infrastructure or facility to ensure a clean and healthy environment.
Local Sports and recreational facilities	Provision and maintenance of sports and recreational facilities
Local Economic Development	To provide environment which is conducive for business

3.5 PRIORITY ISSUES

The Table below indicates the priority issues per local municipality and VTSD (Villages, Township and Small Dorpies) area.

1. MAMUSA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

	PRIORITY	PROJECT	VTSD AREA
1.	WATER AND SANTATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bloemhof bulk water supply 	Mamusa
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal water reticulation 	Amalia, Ipelegeng (Ext. 7,8,9), Nooitgedacht
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanitation 	Amalia, Ipelegeng (Ext. 7,8,9), Nooitgedacht
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading of Reservoir 	Glaudina
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement of Asbestos Pipelines 	Ipelegeng (Ward 2 and 4)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of Water Smart Meters 	Ipelegeng, Amalia, Migdol, Glaudina,
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> House Connections 	Ipelegeng Ext.6
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of Waste Water Treatment Works 	Schweizer-Reneke
2.	Community Lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of High Mast Lights 	Ipelegeng Extension 8 and 9, Amalia, Glaudina, Nooitgedacht and Migdol
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of Street and high mast lights 	Schweizer, Roshunville, Charon, Ipelegeng, Amalia, Migdol and Glaudina
3.	Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for Residential Purpose 	Avondster
4.	Social Amenities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Library 	Amalia, Migdol and Glaudina
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dept. Of Home Affairs Office 	Mamusa
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dept. Of Labour Offices 	Mamusa
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and Upgrading of Community Halls 	Ipelegeng, Glaudina and Migdol

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centre for Elderly and People with disabilities 	Amalia, Migdol, Glaufina, Avondster
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Parks 	Ipelegeng
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and Upgrading of Sports Facilities 	Migdol, Glaufina, Amalia Sports Ground and Ipelegeng and Motoro Sports Ground
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thusong Service Centre 	Ipelegeng
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fencing of Quarry 	Amalia
5.	Roads and Storm water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paving of Internal / Access Roads Grading Of Internal Gravel Roads 	Roshunville, Charon, Migdol, Glaufina, Amalia, Schweizer-Reneke and Ipelegeng (Ext.8,9 and 6) and Nooitgedacht
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading, maintenance and alignment of storm water drainage system with roads infrastructure 	Schweizer-Reneke, Ipelegeng
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speed Humps 	Migdol, Glaufina, Amalia and Ipelegeng
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of Road from Amalia to Myra 	Amalia
6.	Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading of Taxi Rank 	Schweizer Reneke
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading of Testing Station to Code 10 and 14 	Schweizer-Reneke
7.	Upgrading of Water and Electrical Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading of aged Electricity Network 	Schweizer-Reneke
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement of Asbestos pipelines 	Ipelegeng (Ward 2 and 4)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of Water Smart meters 	Ipelegeng, Amalia, Migdol, Glaufina
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading of water supply 	Migdol, Amalia and Glaufina
8.	Ageing Municipal Machinery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement of old Municipal Machineries (Grader, Cherry Picker, Refuse Tractors etc.) 	Ipelegeng, Amalia, Migdol and Glaufina
9.	Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading / Construction and Licensing of Land fill sites 	All Landfill sites in the district

10.	Local Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading of Wentzeldam 	S/Reneke
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shopping complex 	S/Reneke
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of the SMME hub/complex 	S/Reneke
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of enough farms for agriculture purposes. This will assist the municipality in getting animals from the residential areas 	Mamusa
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of Amalia/Taung economic development corridor 	Amalia
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the Enterprise Development Center (NWDC) 	Ipelegeng

2. LEKWA TEEMANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

PRIORITIES LEKWA-TEEMANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (NW 392)		
Priority Number	COMMUNITY NEED	FUNCTION
1.	Roads and Storm water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Align all stormwater drainage activities with the road infrastructure
2	Area Lighting	Installation of High Mast/ Street lights
3	Social Amenities	Fencing of Cemeteries Boitumelong Library Sports facility Upgrading of Boitumelong Upgrading of Community halls Municipal Parks
4	Transport	Upgrading of Testing station Upgrading of Taxi Ranks
5	Water and Sanitation	Bloemhof Ext 3 & 4 800 Septic Tanks/buckets
6	Upgrading of Electrical & Water Network	Upgrading of electrical & Water network Installation of Smart
7	Ageing Municipal Machinery	Replacing old Machinery

PRIORITIES LEKWA-TEEMANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (NW 392)		
Priority Number	COMMUNITY NEED	FUNCTION
8	Waste Management	Upgrading Land fill sites
9	Local Economic Development	Shopping Complex

3. NALEDI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

PRIORITIES NALEDI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (NW 392)		
Priority Number	COMMUNITY NEED	FUNCTION
1.	Water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uninterrupted Water provision. • Upgrading of Internal Sewerage Network • Develop mechanism to reduce bad odour from the WWTP • There is a need to upgrade the Sewerage network to prevent future spillage • Regular maintenance of VIP toilettes • Ensure Clean Portable Water. • Provision of additional Jojo tanks • Additional Reservoir • Additional Stand Pipes • Upgrade Sewerage Network
2.	Road and storm water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading of internal roads • Maintenance of existing roads • Speed humps • Road Signs
3.	LED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resuscitation of Existing LED projects through support and capacity building (Brick Making, Bottle/Glass recycling, etc.) • Resuscitation of the Huhudi CBD through Township tourism. • Consideration of Skilled Unemployed Youth in all projects implemented. • Development of Arts Centre in Greater Vryburg • Increased Visible Policing • Availing of Land for Grazing • Engage DRDLA for acquisition of land (both Grazing and Human Settlement) • Business and Youth Development • Availing of Land for Grazing • Engage DRDLA for acquisition of land (both Gazing and Human Settlement) • Revitalisation of Industrial Area • Revitalisation of Railway Station

PRIORITIES NALEDI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (NW 392)		
Priority Number	COMMUNITY NEED	FUNCTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of SMMEs
4.	Revenue Enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a Debt Collection Strategy • Apply to NERSA for the Huhudi Electricity License
5.	Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refuse Removal • Illegal Dumping • Construction of the Transfer station in each ward • Implementation of Refuse Removal mechanisms in Tlhakeng (Broedersput)
6.	Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair all street lights. • High Mast Light needed between Huhudi and the Indian Business Centre and behind Phomolong Family Units. • Additional high mast and street lights to be installed • H/H Connections in 4 houses (Dithakwaneng)
7.	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resuscitate and incorporation of Ward 10 in the dilapidated Housing Programme. • Awareness campaigns on Housing Subsidies • Formalization of informal settlements • Completion of incomplete houses south of Ward 9 • Conduct Survey on Occupation of Houses South of Ward 9 • Demolish all unoccupied informal structures • Incorporation of Dithakwaneng in the Dilapidated Housing programme • Quality Houses • Construction of 500 Housing Units – Tlhakeng • Construction of additional RDP Houses - Devondale • Some of the RDP houses needs renovations due to cracks – Devondale • Approvals for Housing Subsidies take forever. • Issuing of title deeds are long overdue. • All asbestos roofing need to be removed in all Low Cost Houses.
8.	Environmental Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of a programme for and cleaning of the area between houses and the railway line during and after rainy seasons.

PRIORITIES NALEDI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (NW 392)		
Priority Number	COMMUNITY NEED	FUNCTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop tree cutting programme. • Development / Enforcement of By-Laws regarding the empty erven (Privately owned but not well maintained) • Regular Cleaning of the area behind Phomolong Family Units and all public open spaces. • Development of a cleaning and environment awareness Programmes for the area next to Daniel Letebele Street during and after rainy season.
9.	Cemeteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fencing of grave yard behind Mokgosi School and conversion into a memorial Park • The Old Grave yard in Pholoholo street be converted into a memorial park with regular maintenance • The Grave Yard in Monoto Moseletla to be fenced • A care taker for all the grave yards be appointed • Allocation of additional site for construction of cemeteries • Availing of Land for Construction of Cemeteries • Fencing of cemeteries
10.	FET College (Education)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of FET institution in Grater Vryburg • Construction of a High School in Extension 25 and 28 • Establishment of FET • Bursary for Grade 12 learners • Construction or establishment of a Primary school near Homesteads • Renovation and Upgrading of the Devondale School • Improved Scholar Transportation for Devondale Scholars • Transport for School Kids in all villages • Construction of the second primary school – Ward 1 • School for the Disabled Learners

4. KAGISANO/MOLOPO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

PRIORITIES		
Priorities	COMMUNITY NEED	FUNCTION
1.	Water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water provision.

PRIORITIES		
Priorities	COMMUNITY NEED	FUNCTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of oxidation pounds • Regular maintenance of VIP toilettes
2.	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of housing • Completion of unfinished projects
3.	electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Mast Light needed • Electricity must be provided to all house hold
4.	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision and maintance of access roads
5.	LED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resuscitation of Existing LED projects through support and capacity building (Brick Making, Bottle/Glass recycling, etc.) • Resuscitation of the Huhudi CBD through Township tourism. • Consideration of Skilled Unemployed Youth in all projects implemented. • Development of Arts Centre in Greater Vryburg • Increased Visible Policing • Availing of Land for Grazing • Engage DRDLA for acquisition of land (both Grazing and Human Settlement) • Business and Youth Development • Availing of Land for Grazing • Engage DRDLA for acquisition of land (both Gazing and Human Settlement) • Revitalisation of Industrial Area • Revitalisation of Railway Station • Development of SMMEs

5. GREATER TAUNG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

PRIORITIES		
Priorities	COMMUNITY NEED	FUNCTION
1.water		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
2. sanitation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of housing • Completion of unfinished projects
3.Electricity		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Mast Light needed • Electricity must be provided to all house hold
4.Roads and storm water		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision and maintance of access roads
5.bridges		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

DISTRICT PRIORITIES

	PRIORITIES
Priorities	FUNCTION
1.water and sanitation	•
2.Roads and storm water	•
3.LED	•
4.Community Lighting	•
5.waste management	•

CHAPTER 4: VISION AND MISSION OF THE MUNICIPALITY**4.1 VISION**

The vision of the Municipality reads as follows:

“A Developmental district, where sustainable service delivery is optimised, prioritised and realised”

4.2 MISSION

The mission of the Municipality reads as follows:

“We provide efficient, effective and sustainable municipal service to the communities of the Dr Ruth Mompati District Municipality”

4.3 INSTITUTIONAL VALUES

The institutional core values of the Municipality reads as follows:

Integrity:	Observe work ethics, apply honesty at all times, and be reliable and responsible in what you do.
Excellence:	Be the best in what you do, strive for efficiency and effectiveness. Be focused and work smart to achieve your goals. Employ skilled staff and invest in their training.
Teamwork:	We strive to work together as a team. Delegate responsibly. Monitor and evaluate performance. We have a sharing and caring culture.
Communication:	Consult regularly with all stakeholders. Be open and transparent in your communication. Provide effective feedback. Be accountable and responsible.
Innovation:	Promote and harness creativity. Utilize appropriate technology. Invest in research and development.
Customer Orientation:	Apply the customer care plan. Utilize the ward committees. Regular cluster meetings. Professional call centre to interact with customers. Apply the Batho Pele Principles.

The core values of an organization are those values we hold which form the foundation on which we perform work and conduct ourselves. We have an entire universe of values, but some of them are so primary, so important to us that throughout the changes in society, government, politics, and technology they are still the core values we will abide by. In an ever-

changing world, core values are constant. Core values are not descriptions of the work we do or the strategies we employ to accomplish our mission. The values underlie our work, how interact with each other, and which strategies we employ to fulfil our mission. The core values are the basic elements of how we go about doing our work. They are the practices we use (or should be using) every day in everything we do.

CHAPTER 5: DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES, PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

In order to meet the developmental challenges and opportunities identified and to archive the Municipal developmental vision and mission statement, the below strategic objectives and programmes have been identified:

- i. Service Delivery and Infrastructure development;
- ii. Local Economic Development;
- iii. Municipal Financial Viability and Management;
- iv. Institutional Development and Transformation;
- v. Public Participation and Good Governance;

5.1 SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

Eradicate backlogs in order to improve access to services and ensure that sustainable operations and maintenance of the existing water and sanitation infrastructure is achieved.

INTENDED OUTCOME:

Sustainable delivery of improved services to all households in the district municipality.

WATER RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

The Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality (DM) as the Water Service Authority has over the years experienced shortage of water supply for human consumption. The effect of drought has worsened the situation whereby the Wentzel Dam in Mamusa dried up twice over a period of three years. As the Water Service Authority (WSA), the DM's priority is to provide bulk water supply and reticulation infrastructure in order to accommodate the ever-increasing housing development and new villages' extensions in its area of jurisdiction. The District Municipality is currently implementing two Regional Bulk Water Supply projects in Greater Taung and Mamusa local municipalities. The construction of the new 11ML/Day Taung Water Treatment works is nearing its completion and is envisaged to provide bulk water supply to most villages in Greater Taung including the South Eastern villages. The Mamusa Bulk Water Supply Scheme project is in progress with the upgrading of Bloemhof Abstraction Works virtually completed and the new 12 ML/Day Water Treatment Works (WTW) at the early stages of construction. The District Municipality is constantly engaging the Department of Water and Sanitation to provide sufficient budget for the implementation of the Bloemhof to Mamusa Bulk Water Pipeline to ensure completion of the Mamusa Scheme. The Mamusa Bulk Water Supply Scheme is intended to provide the long term solution to the current water shortage experienced in Schweizer-Reneke areas.

The Kagisano Molopo Bulk Water feasibility Study has confirmed the availability of ground water and further recommends the supply of water through regional schemes/clusters to address water scarcity challenges in the area. The provision of budget to implement the regional schemes as a water supply solution in Kagisano Molopo area is a challenge and the Department of Water and Sanitation is on a regular basis engaged regarding this matter. The Implementation Readiness Study reports for Tlapeng-Eskdale and Bona Bona-Tseoge clusters have been approved by the Department of Water and Sanitation and the allocated funds are insufficient to implement both projects.

The District Municipality projects are as follows:

Greater Taung LM

- The construction of the new 11ML/Day Taung Water Treatment Works and Bulk Water Supply to the villages of Greater Taung.
- Bulk Water Supply and Distribution to the South Eastern villages in Greater Taung LM, Phase 2E.
- Upgrading of Raw Water Supply to Pudumong Water Works in Greater Taung, Phase 2F
- Utilisation of Spitskop Dam for surrounding villages in Greater Taung LM.
- Implementation of Rural Water Supply Programme: Bulk water supply and Water Reticulation in villages of:
 - o Lykso,
 - o Reivilo,
 - o Madipelesa/Shaleng,
 - o Kameelpits,
 - o Taung Ext 5,6, 7 & 8
 - o Upper & Lower Majeakgoro
 - o Extensions in Magogong, Molelema, Dryharts, Sekhing & Seoding
 - o Modutung
- Water Conservation and Demand Management.

Lekwa Teemane LM

- Mamusa and Lekwa Teemane Bulk Water Supply: Construction of new 12ML Water Treatment Works in Bloemhof.
- Upgrading of Water Treatment Works in Christiana, Lekwa Teemane LM
- The Geluksoord Ext 2, 3&4 Bulk Water Supply project in Christiana, Lekwa Teemane Local Municipality.
- Replacement of Asbestos Cement (AC) pipes in Boitumelong, Utlwanang, Bloemhof, Geluksoord and Christiana.
- Water Conservation and Demand Management in Boitumelong, Utlwanang, Bloemhof, Geluksoord and Christiana.

Mamusa LM

- Mamusa Bulk Water Supply: Construction of new Bulk Water Supply Pipeline from Bloemhof to Schweizer Reneke.
- Mamusa Bulk Water Supply: Upgrading of Storage Facilities in Schweizer Reneke.
 - Upgrading of groundwater supply system in Schweizer Reneke & Ipelegeng.
 - Replacement of Asbestos Cement (AC) pipes in Schweizer Reneke & Ipelegeng.
 - Water Supply to Ipelegeng Ext 8.

- Water Reticulation in Mareesin Farm Ext 5,6 &7.
- Upgrading of Bulk Supply in Glaudina, Migdol, Nooighgedagt, Amalia and Aandster.
- Water Conservation and Demand Management in Schweizer Reneke & Ipelegeng.

Kagisano Molopo LM

- Implementation of Bulk Water Supply Regional Scheme: Tlapeng to Eksdale Cluster
 - Implementation of Bulk Water Supply Regional Scheme: Bona Bona to Tseoge Cluster
 - Bulk Water Supply Scheme Feasibility Study and Implementation: Ganyesa Cluster
 - Bulk Water Supply Scheme Feasibility Study and Implementation: Morokweng Cluster
 - Bulk Water Supply Scheme Feasibility Study and Implementation: Tlakgameng Cluster
 - Bulk Water Supply Scheme Feasibility Study and Implementation: Pomfret & BraCluster
- Implementation of Rural Water Supply Programme: Bulk water supply and Water Reticulation in villages of:

- Konke
- Piet Plessis
- Extensions in Ganyesa, Morokweng, Morokwaneng and Tlakgameng.

Naledi LM

- Water Conservation and Demand Management and Sewer Network Investigation in Vryburg Phase 3
 - Upgrading of ground water resources Phase 2
 - Water Conservation Demand Management in Stella Phase 2
 - Bulk Water Supply and Reticulation in Broedersput
 - Upgrading of Bulk Water Supply to Stella and Rekgarathile
 - Upgrading of Blk Water Supply to Informal Settlement in Huhudi & Coldridge
 - Upgrading of Blk Water Supply to Informal Settlement in Huhudi & Coldridge
 - Replacement of small sewer pipelines
 - Refurbishment of Stella Sewer Pumpstation and Rising Main
 - Replacement of Asbestos Cement (AC) pipes in Vryburg and Huhudi
 - Upgrading of Bulk Water Supply in Gedeeldspan
 - Upgrading of Bulk Water Supply in Devondale
 - Upgrading of Bulk Water Supply in Dithakwaneng

The District Municipality is furthermore implementing water supply to various villages within its area of jurisdiction through the Rural Water Supply Programme. This programme is used as a vehicle to address and eradicate current backlogs with regard to access to basic water supply in line with the regulated standards by the Department of Water and sanitation (DWS). As the Water Services Authority, the Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality has entered into Service Level Agreements (SLA's) with Naledi, Mamusa and Lekwa Teemane Local Municipalities and Sedibeng Water Board for water services provision in Kagisano Molopo and Greater Taung Local Municipalities. The District Municipality is coordinating the reporting of water quality supplied by Sedibeng Water, Naledi, Lekwa Teemane and Mamusa local municipalities to ensure compliance with the Blue Drop requirements for drinking water quality which is being

administered and regulated by the Department of Water and Sanitation. The District Municipality will ensure that adequate budget is provided for compliance with Blue Drop, Green Drop and Water Services Development Plan (WSDP).

WATER SERVICES-LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES					
Name of the municipality	Number of households	Service Level			Intervention required
		Above RDP	Below RDP	No service at all	
Naledi LM	20 692	70%	19%	11%	Provide bulk water infrastructure for new housing projects planned to eradicate informal settlements.
Mamusa LM	15 473	70%	10%	20%	Provide bulk water infrastructure for new housing projects planned to eradicate informal settlements.
Lekwa-Teemane LM	16 496	70%	21%	9%	Provide bulk water infrastructure for new housing projects planned to eradicate informal settlements.
Kagisano-Molopo LM	28 274	60%	8%	32%	Provision of bulk water supply and internal reticulation for new villages extensions through the Rural Water Supply Programme.
Greater Taung LM	46 168	60%	26%	14%	Provision of bulk water supply and internal reticulation for new villages extensions through the Rural Water Supply Programme.
Dr Ruth S Mompoti DM	127 103	64%	19%	17%	

SANITATION/SEWER RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

The Budget Road Shows and the IDP Processes that took place over the five past years provided a need to upgrade and refurbish the existing bulk sewer infrastructure for the purpose of meeting the demand posed by housing development in communities and Green Drop compliance requirements by the Department of Water and Sanitation.

The construction of the new 16ML Waste Water Treatment Works in Naledi Local Municipality is envisaged to address the new housing development and the future investment in the area. Refurbishment of all Water Treatment Works and Waste Water Treatment Works in Lekwa Teemane and Mamusa local municipalities will ensure that compliance with Green Drop is achieved.

As the Water Services Authority, the Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality has entered into Service Level Agreements (SLA's) with Naledi, Lekwa Teemane and Mamusa Local Municipalities and Sedibeng Water Board for sanitation services provision in Lekwa Teemane (only Bulk), Kagisano Molopo and Greater Taung Local Municipalities. The District Municipality is coordinating the reporting of effluent quality of Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW's) operated by Sedibeng Water, Naledi and Mamusa Local municipalities respectively to ensure compliance with the Green Drop requirements for effluent quality which is being administered and regulated by the Department of Water and Sanitation. There have been serious flaws experienced with compliance with the signed SLA's, such as, effluent discharged into the natural streams is not of the right quality which results in the environmental contamination. It has been observed that the Local Municipalities within the district lack capacity with adherence to the "Green Drop" requirements for waste water quality which is being administered and regulated by the Department of Water and Sanitation.

The District Municipality projects are as follows:

Greater Taung LM

- Implementation of Rural Sanitation Programme for installation of Double Ventilated Improved Pit toilets.
- Upgrading of Oxidation ponds in Diplankeng, Taung Hospital, Reivilo and Pudumong.

Lekwa Teemane LM

- Refurbishment of Sewer Treatment Works in Christiana
- Upgrading of Sewer Treatment Works in Christiana.
- Upgrading of Sewer Pump Station in Boitumelong.
- Upgrading of Sewer Pumpstation Retention Dam in Bloemhof
- Upgrading of Hoopstad Road Sewer Pumpstation

Mamusa LM

- Upgrading of Sewer Pumpstation in Schweizer Reneke and Ipelegeng
- Construction of Oxidation Ponds in Migdol and Glaudina
- Internal Sanitation Services for 500 stands in Ipelegeng Ext 7
- Internal Sanitation Services for 50 stands in Ipelegeng Ext 5

- Implementation of Rural Sanitation Programme:
 - Installation of Double Ventilated Improved Pit toilets in Amalia
 - Installation of Double Ventilated Improved Pit toilets in Migdol
 - Installation of Double Ventilated Improved Pit in Glaudina
 - Installation of Double Ventilated Improved Pit in Aandster
 - Installation of Double Ventilated Improved Pit in Nooightgedagt

Kagisano Molopo LM

- Implementation of Rural Sanitation Programme for installation of Double Ventilated Improved Pit toilets.
- Construction of Oxidation ponds in Ganyesa, Morokweng, Tlakgameng, Piet Plessis and Bray.

Naledi LM

- Construction of New 16ML/Day Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW's) in Vryburg.
- Construction of Oxidation ponds and Bulk Sewer for Stella and Rekgarathhile in Naledi LM area.
- Internal Sewer Reticulation in Stella & Rekgarathhile
- Implementation of Rural Sanitation Programme:
 - Installation of Double Ventilated Improved Pit in Dithakwaneng
 - Installation of Double Ventilated Improved Pit in Broedersput
 - Installation of Double Ventilated Improved Pit in Devondale
 - Installation of Double Ventilated Improved Pit in Geduldspan
- Upgrading of Internal Sanitation in informal settlement in Coldridge and Huhudi

LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES					
Name of the municipality	Number of households	Service Level			Intervention required
		Above RDP	Below RDP	No service at all	
Naledi LM	20 692	70%	13%	17%	Provision of Double VIP toilets to informal settlement
Mamusa LM	15 473	68%	17%	15%	Provision of Double VIP toilets to informal settlement.
Lekwa-Teemane LM	16 496	95%	2%	3%	None
Kagisano-Molopo LM	28 274	65%	26%	9%	Accelerate provision of Double VIP toilets
Greater Taung LM	46 168	76%	17%	7%	Accelerate provision of Double VIP toilets

Dr Ruth S Mompoti	127 103	68%	19%	13%	
DM					

ROADS INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

The budget for upgrading of internal roads has been funded through the District Municipality's equitable share from inception and due to the additional demands on the equitable only committed projects will be implemented. The Local Municipalities play a leading role in the prioritisation and identification of roads to be rehabilitated whilst the DM implements and manages the programme at the same time. Roads therefore stay an unfunded mandate for the DM

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The policy subsequently changed and now the MEC for Human Settlement in the Province acts as Developer for housing projects in the province. The responsibility for the successful delivery of projects now rests with the Department of Local Government & Human Settlements. It implies that the Department has an ultimate accountability for ensuring that project outputs are achieved and outcomes are realised.

This arrangement has specific implications on what role Municipalities play in housing delivery within their areas of jurisdiction. At the strategic level, this policy does not take away Municipal responsibilities and obligations as assigned by applicable policy and legislative prescripts, in terms of which Municipalities must, as part of the Municipality's process of integrated development planning, take all reasonable and necessary steps within the framework of National and Provincial housing legislation and policy to initiate, plan, coordinate, facilitate, promote and enable appropriate housing development in its area of jurisdiction.

At the operational level, municipalities are generally expected to facilitate and support the process / project planning and implementation. They also monitor the progress and effectiveness of project plans, as they will ultimately take over outputs and also reap the rewards of success once outcomes / benefits are realised.

It therefore follows that there are three potential champions for the housing sector and its program. First are technical officials within the Municipality whose roles include housing-related functions. Second are community, civil society, non-governmental and parastatals role-players sitting on participatory structures, in particular the IDP Representative Forum or consulted directly as part of participatory activities. Third are Provincial and National Human Settlement sector officials participating in key IDP activities, such as the strategies formulation work session and the IDP Project Task Teams, or sitting in the IDP Representative Forum. The following diagram is a proposal for the institutional structure for the Housing Sector Plan and how the steering committee, role-players and officials fits into the IDP and Housing Sector Plan process.

It is important to notice that the DWS and the DM as the WSA must approve all technical and Design reports on Water and Sanitation. According to the AG there must also be a SLA negotiated and signed between the Provincial Department of Human Settlement (DHS) and the DM to approve that the DHS implement internal water and sanitation projects on their behalf. The DM must also be included as a

member of the PSC and must also receive minutes. It is also important that the Department of Human Settlement must ensure that the DM receives the following Information after completion of the project:

- Close- Out Report
- As Built Drawings
- Asset Register (Must include all construction costs towards the internal water and Sanitation and the relevant Consultants fees)

Municipalities	Human Settlements
Compiles and implements the HSP (Strategic Planning)	Has overall housing delivery responsibility in the province
Identifies projects and requests required approvals from DDLGHS	Manages the IHAHSDG
Identifies and avails suitable land for projects	Approves project business plans
Facilitates the provision of bulk infrastructure to support housing development (Please note the DM as the WSA is responsible for bulk Water and Sanitation)	Plans and executes approved projects (Please note all Technical Reports, Design Reports and Drawings for Water and Sanitation must be submitted to DWS and the WSA for approval)
Supports project execution	Appoints and manages Developers and Contractors
Performs project quality assurance function	Performs project quality control function
Performs supporting municipal administration functions	Must submit Close-out reports to the WSA on all water and sanitation related projects

The Department of Human Settlements has appointed service providers to assist Local Municipalities within Dr. Ruth S. Mompati District Municipality with the development of housing sector plans. The Housing Sector Plans were finalised even though some municipalities questioned their credibility in terms of figures provided in the documents which arises a need for full participation of stakeholders during such processes.

5.2 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE (GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:

To promote a Culture of Participatory and Good Governance.

INTENDED OUTCOME:

Entrenched culture of accountability and clean governance.

5.2.1 INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

Establishment

The Shared Service of Internal Audit was established in 2004 with the aim of assisting the Local Municipalities with internal audit service. Some of the reasons amongst others for this establishment were to assist the local municipalities to comply with Section 165 of the MFMA

no. 56 of 2003 which stipulates that each municipality and each municipal entity must have an internal audit unit; and to ease the financial burden for the locals in establishing their own internal audit units.

Composition

When the shared service started, the department had only 04 personnel which consisted of the Project Manager, a Senior Internal Auditor and two Auditors. The department has currently grown to have a total number of 17 personnel which consist of the following:

- Chief Audit Executive,
- 02 Managers,
- 03 Senior Internal Auditors,
- 10 Internal Auditors and
- Internal Audit Assistant.

Nature of Work

The internal audit activity evaluates and contributes to the improvement of three areas which are:

- **Governance**
Internal audit assess and make recommendations to improve the governance processes in the organisation by promoting appropriate ethics and values within the organisation.
- **Risk Management**
Internal audit evaluates the effectiveness and contribute to the improvement of risk management processes.
- **Control processes**
Internal audit assist the organisation in maintaining effective controls by evaluating their adequacy and effectiveness and by promoting continuous improvement. These controls should be designed by management and be evaluated by internal audit to see whether they are working as intended or they need to be improved.

➤ **Audit and Performance Committee**

The Shared Audit and Performance Committee has been established in accordance with Sec 166 (1) and (6) of the MFMA. This is a single audit committee which has been established for a district municipality and the local municipalities within the district municipality.

The audit committee consists of 06 members who meet on a quarterly basis in order to execute its functions. Some of the functions of the audit committee amongst others is to advise municipal councils, the accounting officer, the political office-bearers and the management of the municipalities on matters relating to internal financial controls and internal audit, risk management, performance management and accounting policies.

5.2.2 WARD COMMITTEES

MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER OF WARDS	STATUS
Greater Taung	26 Wards	Functional
Naledi Local Municipality	10 Wards	Functional
Lekwa Teemane	7 Wards	Functional
Mamusa Municipality	8 Wards	Functional
Kagisano/Molopo	15 Wards	Functional

Challenges of Ward Committees

- ✚ Lack of support from Municipal level
- ✚ Lack of resources e.g. stationary, offices and transport
- ✚ Ward committees must be assisted by official from three office of the speaker as part of public participation process and not all five municipalities have office of the speaker
- ✚ From the five municipalities' two municipalities namely Mamusa and Lekwa-Teemane do not have the office of the speaker due to the size of the municipality.

5.2.3 Council Committees

Council Committees	Name of the Committee
1	Mayoral Committee
2	Corporate Services and Special Programmes Portfolio Committee
3	Finance Portfolio Committee
4	Community Services Portfolio Committee
5	Planning & Development Portfolio Committee
6	Local Economic Development Portfolio Committee
7	Engineering & Technical Services Portfolio

	Committee
8	MPAC
9	Budget Steering Committee
10	Audit Committee

5.2.4 Supply Chain Committees (SCM)

In terms of the Supply Chain Management policy –bids committees are established. There are three committees in place and they are as follows:

Chairperson of the Committee	Name of the Committee
Mr. Herman Bezuidenhout	Bid Specification Committee
Mr.	Bid Evaluation Committee
Miss Segomotso Phatudi	Bid Adjudication Committee

Table 4: Bid Committees

5.2.5 RISK MANAGEMENT UNIT

Legislative Framework & Establishment

Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality has established a Risk Management Unit (RMC) in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003. Some of the reasons for the establishment of the unit were to comply with Sections 62(1) (c) (i) and 95(c) (i) of the MFMA, which requires the Accounting Officer to ensure that the municipality have and maintains effective, efficient and transparent systems of risk management; and the District Municipality Audit & Performance Committee resolved that due to budget challenges and recommendations by the Accounting Officers and relevant stakeholders the District Risk Management Unit will support Local Municipalities with implementation and facilitation and roll out of Risk Management, the procedures and processes.

Composition

The Risk Management Unit is in total capacitated with three (3) officials; a Risk Manager and two (2) interns. The Risk management unit started with the appointment of a Risk Manager in November 2011, and later on grew with the appointment of two Risk Officer Interns in May 2014. The Unit has budget constraints and is currently facing resources capacity challenges, to ensure that the Unit provides effective, efficient and optimal risk services to the DRRSMDM and the Locals.

Nature of work

- **Governance**

The risk management unit drives and oversees the implementation, and monitoring and compliance to risk management processes, with the aim to improve governance processes and ensure that risks are appropriately managed.

- **Risk Assessments**

The risk management unit drives and oversees the implementation of, and monitoring of compliance to the risk management framework and policy by facilitating and coordinating the process of:

- ✚ Identifying risks;
- ✚ Reviewing and ranking of risks;
- ✚ Assigning responsibility to manage identified risks;
- ✚ Tracking and monitoring of risks; and
- ✚ Reporting on the status of risk management initiatives to the Accounting Officer, Management, Council and Audit Committee.

- **Objective**

The risk management implementation plan is to give effect to the implementation of the risk management policy and strategy and sets out all risk management activities planned for the year 2015/16.

- **Approach**

The development of the risk management implementation plan has taken into consideration:

- ✚ the risk management policy;
- ✚ the risk management strategy;
- ✚ available resources;
- ✚ Urgency, quick wins and sustainability.

- **Risk Management Committee**

Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality has established the Dr. Ruth S. Mompoti District Municipality Risk Management, Fraud & Anti-Corruption Committee (RMC), as a District Forum to strengthen good governance in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003. The RMC is guided by the Committee Charter in conjunction with the Public Sector Risk Management Framework from the National Treasury Department and the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Risk Management Framework and Policy.

A Chairperson has been appointed in terms of the adopted DRSM Risk Management Fraud & Anti-Corruption Committee Charter who is also a member of the Audit & Performance Committee. Permanent members of the Committee are formally appointed by the Accounting Officer; and Membership comprise of:

- External Chairperson: an appointed member from the Audit and Performance Committee;
- Municipal Manager (all municipalities within the District)
- Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality Risk Management Unit: Manager
- Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality Risk Management Unit (Support staff)

The primary objective of the Committee is to assist the Accounting Officer in discharging his accountability for risk management by reviewing the effectiveness of the Municipality risk management systems, practices and procedures, and providing recommendations for improvement.

5.2.6 MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS:

Indicate the availability and status of the following management and operational systems:

- Complaints Management System is currently in place but the management is in the process of establishing the system,
- Fraud Prevention Plan is in place and it is led by the speaker's office in the district,
- For the past three years Communication strategy has been compiled and submitted to Council for approval
- Stakeholder Mobilization Strategy / Public Participation Strategy are in a draft form and it is still to be submitted to council for submission.

5.2.7 COMMUNICATIONS

Communication is a two-way process in which there is an exchange of thoughts, opinions, or information by speech, writing, or symbols towards a mutually accepted goal or outcome. "Purpose of effective communication is sustaining the on-going work with maximum efficiency" Communication will help build good relationships with team members, sponsors, and other key stakeholders, to increase the likelihood of project or any activity success.

The Council also responds to the people's needs and encourage the public to participate in policy-making through IDP Representative Forums and other intergovernmental Forums established by different departments within Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality.

The Council fosters transparency by providing the public with timely, accessible and accurate information by publishing information in the local newspapers, using three predominant official languages of Setswana, Afrikaans and English. From time to time the municipality makes use of radio broadcast to spread service delivery oriented messages to communities. The Municipal Council also engages the community through consultation in matters such as the IDP, budget, performance management, provision of services etc.

A key part of the municipality's annual plans should be how to communicate all this to the people and how to involve them in decisions or as partners. The municipality has developed public participation (where is the strategy?) and communication strategies.

Both strategies take into consideration the approved IDP, MTREF Budget and the SDBIP and set out where and how communication and public participation should play a role to ensure that information is disseminated effectively to the public. The communication strategy is used to ensure that the Council provides regular report back and accounts to the communities about Council's decisions, plans and budgets. It ensures that the public is informed about new services, developments and policies and as such provides a platform for the communities to be partners for the delivery of government services.

The District Municipality has established the Communicators Forum and Editors Forum. Our current communication initiatives are our external newsletters issued twice a year and internal issued twice a year. There are also Executive Mayoral outreach programmes where the Executive Mayor in his capacity visits communities to listen to their needs and challenges they are encountering in their different villages. We have also hosted the District Budget Speech Address where all stakeholders attended and commented in the budget speech. The benefit of these processes is to provide Executive Mayor, Councillors and administrative arm with an opportunity to interact with communities so as to make informed decisions.

The council also responds to the people's needs and encourages the public to participate in policy-making through IDP Representative Forums. The Council fosters transparency by providing the public with timely, accessible and accurate information by publishing information in the local newspapers using three predominant official languages of Setswana, Afrikaans and English. From time to time the municipality makes use of radio broadcast to spread service delivery oriented messages to the community.

The District Municipality also interacts with members of the communities during Setsokotsane Programme. The District Municipality, through its Communication Unit, shares Municipal Projects with communities. Members of communities also use this platform to register their Service Delivery Challenges, where they are noted and referred to the relevant departments for interventions. All complaints that are registered during Community Participation and Setsokotsane Events are presented to the Council and Provincial Department of Local Government and Human Settlement.

5.2.8 INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The White Paper on Local Government issued in 1998 expresses the role of the District municipalities as follows: to build local municipalities where there is no capacity, initiating economic development of the district, planning land-use in the district and providing in the basic needs of people living in deprived areas. Number of processes and structures has been established by law to manage the relations between municipalities exercising jurisdiction over the same geographical area. First, the relationship should be one of mutual support and coordination.

The Municipal Structures Act thus obliges district and local municipalities to support one another at the request of either. The most important aspect of the relationship is probably the drafting of a district-wide IDP. There are also a number of structures in place in Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality to give effect to the objectives of mutual support and coordination. The following are IGR structures that we have in the district that are operational:

The Municipal Manager's forum: All of the Municipal Managers of the Local Municipalities in the district convene to discuss issues that concern their municipalities and the progress they have achieved with regard to service delivery, the decision taken from that meeting will then be taken to the Mayoral Intergovernmental Relations Forum meeting to discuss and interrogate it further.

Mayoral intergovernmental forum, consisting of the Executive Mayor and Mayors of the local municipalities whereby the district mayor chairs the forum in discussing matters of mutual interests and elevating matters that need the attention of the National or Provincial Government to the Premier's Coordinating Council.

The local Intergovernmental Relations: According to section 88 of the Municipal Structures Act, Act 117 of 1998, the District Municipality has the responsibility to provide support to its family local municipalities. The district provides support to locals in jointly convening at least one local IGR forum.

The District Intergovernmental Relations: Central to its coordinating function stands integrated development plan. This is done by having the IDP Rep Forum to discuss the district plan in rendering services to the communities. This is achieved by harmonizing and rationalizing local municipalities' integrated development plans and sectors (IDPs) with regard to land-use planning, economic planning and development.

We also have a platform where Mayors consult with the Local House of Traditional Leaders because part of the area of the district falls under the authority of Traditional Leadership in Greater Taung, Kagisano Molopo and a small portion in Naledi local Municipality.

Recently from the side of the business sector, National Federation of Chamber of Commerce also managed to formalize their district structure and have an introductory meeting with the Executive Mayor. Their role will mainly assist in promoting local economic development throughout the district and beyond.

The District Municipality benefit from these arrangements because as the body that give support and coordination it is able to know and have a clear understanding on progress made regarding service delivery at local level, the challenges they face on a daily basis and what needs to be done in consultation with sectors and spheres of government. The forums of this nature strengthen the District Municipalities' relations with all the stakeholders and the community as a whole.

- **Challenges**

Intergovernmental Relations activities in the district are facilitated by the district municipality and its family of local municipalities. It becomes important and crucial that mostly both the locals and the district municipality must engage and agree or disagree on certain aspects before involving other stakeholders.

This implies that the successful contribution of other stakeholders in the development depends on the cooperation of municipalities in the district. Failure to have Mayoral and Municipal Managers IGR forum meetings makes it difficult to involve and have the buy-in of other stakeholders. The busy schedule of both Mayors and Municipal Managers in relation to national and provincial government activities that required their participation makes it difficult for IGR meetings to be held.

Lack of clear calendar of events amongst the spheres of government makes it difficult to convene IGR meetings because in most cases invitations are send to the same target audience. Poor or lack of commitment and attendance by some heads of sectors, this includes non-submission of their respective developmental plans as requested in both IDP and IGR meetings. This result in communication breakdown, lack of common understanding on the importance of IGR and IDP and parallel planning by spheres of government.

- **Achievements of the IGR Structures in the district**

Transformation in a developing country like South Africa is very important. It must however be noted that transformation can be positive or negative in anyway. Any political transformation must bring about freedom and democracy to assist in supporting developmental activities in the society. The Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality, in its endeavor to bring about a democratic transformation managed to establish Intergovernmental Relations unit in the office of the Executive Mayor as required by chapter three(3) and seven (7) of the Constitution of the Republic and the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 13 of 2005 :-

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

For purpose of creating a developmental local government, the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality in the current political term of office managed to achieve the following amongst others:-

- To establish good working relations with other spheres of government and key stakeholders like Local House of Traditional Leadership to maximize social development and growth.
- To establish partnership with e.g. Mining sector and NYDA to capacitate youth and bursaries to study for scarce skills in the district.
- To promote public participation by reaching out to communities in presenting the draft budget for each financial year before the final approval by Council.
- To reach out to communities on all Council meetings for the approval of its budget.
- To present the approved budget and its allocation to municipalities and sectors at its extended district IGR forum meetings.
- To be the leading municipality in the province on the functionality of IGR by representing municipalities of the North West as a case study in SALGA National IGR booklet.
- To encourage all sectors in the district to present their developmental plans at the IGR meetings for sharing of information and plans for a well-coordinated and integrated approach of development in the district through the IDP.
- To work with national and provincial government to provide basic services to the community of the district and provide support to its family of local municipalities.
- To most importantly, through the Mayoral and Municipal Managers IGR forum meetings local municipalities are openly robustly engaging the district to at times agree or disagree but finally have a common goal of understanding that, we are all responsible to provide services to our communities in the district.
- To provide support to the people living with disability with formal structures like NPO's and CBO's in the district and encourage other sectors to do the same.
- The above are the achievements of the IGR in the district which must be provided on continuous basis with the full cooperation of other spheres of government and private sector in the form of availing resources through proper channels to structures that are in place. Below, are however some of the challenges that sometime detract us from the course and need serious attention by the leadership.

5.2.9 THE SPECIAL SPORTS PROJECTS

The municipality has no capital project budget for Sports. The amount is allocated from operational budget of the municipality. The municipality only budgeted for support of sporting codes in the district. This is as a result of municipal powers and functions. Sport is not core function of the municipality- it is the core function of Department of Sports. The district municipality is just providing a supportive role to communities on certain sporting codes. The following are the sports that this unit is developing are Soccer, Netball, Cricket, Indigenous Games, Golden Games, Hockey, Rugby, Athletics, Tennis, Boxing, Body Building. The sports Codes are done at an insignificant scale that can earn individuals some credit, but given the circumstances there are those that can benefit from the efforts. The sports codes that are listed are those that catered for and the last three are emerging. However, there is a lack of funds and manpower to significantly address them.

5.2.10 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES/SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

An NPO is defined, in terms of section 1 of the NPO Act, 71 of 1997, as a trust, company or other association of persons established for a public purpose and of which its income and property are not distributable to its members or office bearers except as reasonable compensation for services rendered. Non - Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and community based organisations (CBOs) are collectively known as Non - Profit Organisations (NPOs). In some instances, NPOs are also referred to as Civil Society Organisations (CSO).

Programmes in the Office of the Executive Mayor aims to benefit all designated groups including, NPOs focusing their attention on designated groups, namely; people infected and affected by HIV and AIDS, orphans and vulnerable children, youth, elderly, people with disabilities, as well as women empowerment and gender equality oriented groups. The District commits to among others, principles of fairness and cost effectiveness. The District gives recognition and preference to organisations committed and actively involved in transformation process of the District and the Country.

Thus according special attention to the NPOs concerned in addressing the national and district priorities. The focus is about forming alliance with civil society organizations as they serve as an extension of government services to communities. Furthermore, the aim is to alleviate poverty through support of self – help projects and creation of jobs through the Special Programme Budget and also tapping resources from the EPWP Programme through the incentive grant.

5.3 INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- Improve organizational cohesion and effectiveness

INTENDED OUTCOME:

- Improved organizational stability and sustainability

Information Technology (IT): Currently the Service Provider is providing IT Support on the Collaborator, internet and desktop in the district municipality. The IT Unit has been established and due to the financial constraints, only two permanent positions have been filled. Additional to the current IT staff complement, three IT Interns were appointed to provide with desktop support

- Availability of skilled staff

The council is progressively recruiting and selecting suitably qualified people for all vacant funded positions.

- Organisational Structure

The Organisational Structure (Staff Establishment) was last reviewed by the previous Council at its ordinary meeting held on 27th August 2015. Currently the process to review the organisational structure has kick started and all the relevant stakeholders have been consulted and it will be submitted to council for approval as per Chapter 2 of the Regulations on the Appointment of Senior Managers dictates. It is stated that the Organisational Structure is to be reviewed one year after the election of the new Council which was elected in August 2016

- Vacancy rate

Currently there are 10 (ten) senior management positions (Section 54 & 56 of Municipal Systems Act as amended) in the current organisational structure. Five (5) are filled and Five (5) are vacant. Appointments for Four (4) vacant positions will be done before the end of March 2018. There is a proposal to downgrade the post of COO from Senior Management to Manager level 1, but the proposal will be tabled before Council.

- Skills development plan

The Skills Development Unit has conducted an assessment of the municipality's training needs in order to develop the annual training plan that will be incorporated in the Workplace Skills Plan of the district municipality. The required skills needs of officials have been received from some departments and have also been included in the training plan for the next financial year.

- Human Resource Management strategy/plan

The HR unit has developed the HRM Strategy and was approved by council during its meeting held in June 2015. The status of the HRM strategy has not changed since 2015 to date. The Strategy will be reviewed to incorporate the needs of the newly elected Council.

- Individual and Organisational Performance Management System

The Performance Management System Framework Policy was initially for Section 56 Managers and on the 30th May 2016 Council resolved to cascade it to all officials. The municipality is not in the position to implement the PMS for lower level officials during 2017/2018 financial year.

Challenges

- Budget constraints,
- Insufficient office accommodation as some staff members are cramped in offices
- Insufficient personnel at some Departments
- Cascading of performance management system

Proposed Solutions

- Budget allocation to be increased
- Renovations of the old Office Building to accommodate additional staff
- Recruitment of additional personnel in critical positions
- Performance management system be implemented in phases

5.4 FINANCIAL VIABILITY MANAGEMENT

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:

To improve overall financial management in the municipality by developing and implementing appropriate financial management policies, procedures and systems

INTENDED OUTCOME:

Improved financial management and accountability

The key objective of the Municipal Finance Management Act (2003) (MFMA) is to modernise municipal financial management in South Africa so as to lay a sound financial base for the sustainable delivery of services. Sound financial management practices are essential to the long-term sustainability of municipalities; they underpin the process of democratic accountability. Weak or opaque financial management results in the misdirection of resources and increases the risk of corruption.

Municipal financial management involves managing a range of interrelated components: planning and budgeting, revenue, cash and expenditure management, procurement, asset management, reporting and oversight. Each component contributes to ensuring that expenditure is developmental, effective and efficient and that municipalities can be held accountable.

The management of key financial and governance areas is achieved by focusing on:

- reducing the levels of outstanding debt owed to the Municipality, to assist with service delivery spending and maintaining a healthy cash flow;
- Maintaining positive audit opinions by ensuring that systems are in place and by resolving audit findings and improving financial governance; and

Spending budgets to maximise delivery

The Municipality's annual budget comprises an operating budget and a capital budget. The operating budget funds employee related costs, provision of bulk water and sanitation services as well as other operating costs.

The capital budget is set aside for spending on infrastructure and services, such as roads, water and electricity as well as the many other utilities and services that Dr Ruth S Mompati District Municipality needs in order to function, grow and offer opportunities to its citizenry.

Financial Management Reforms

In order to achieve the set objectives, the Municipality will implement the following financial management reforms to ensure that resources are used efficiently:

- Efficient costing of services and projects by identifying and managing the cost drivers.
- Active use of forecasts and projections to manage cash flow efficiently.
- Active monitoring of income and expenditure against predetermined budget targets/projections.
- Set financial benchmarks and monitor performance against them.
- Development and implementation of a long term financial plan to ensure the financial viability of the municipality is maintained.

Impact of mSCOA on the Dr Ruth S Mompati District Municipality

As a new financial reform, the mSCOA has to be implemented by all municipalities and municipal entities with effect from the 01 July 2017. This new reform hopes to bring improved quality of data, improved financial reporting, improved decision making processes and budget enhancement is expected.

Overall Objective

1. The primary objective is to achieve an acceptable level of uniformity and quality from the collection of Local Government (Municipality and Municipal Entities) data. This will require a classification framework specific to Local Government.
2. To achieve the main objective of mSCOA will require a classification framework specific to Local Government incorporating all transaction types, appropriation of funds, spending on service delivery, capital and operating spending, policy outcomes and legislative reporting requirements to the maximum extent possible.
3. The implementation of this framework (mSCOA) must give recognition to:
 - International standards, guidance and best practitioners;
 - Labels and accounts defined to have readily available the information needed for local government budgeting (annual budgets, adjustment budgets and SDBIP) and reporting (monthly, mid-year performance assessment and annual financial statements);
 - General alignment of financial reporting formats and the annual financial statements to key budget format reforms;
 - Alignment of budget and reporting formats with the Standards of GRAP and principles within the provisions of the transitional arrangements applicable to the different categories of municipality, especially recognising that local government uniquely operates in an accrual accounting and budgeting environment;
 - Consistent use of terminology across all municipalities by defining all accounts and labels in simple terms to support appropriate classification of transactions throughout all municipalities;
 - Standardisation across local government by clearly outlining the information requirements which will enable municipalities and their information system suppliers to develop software and report writing formats that are automated and compliant to reporting requirements governing Local Government;
 - Reporting on the —whole-of-local government||, and thus contribute to —whole-of-government|| monitoring and evaluation;
 - Finding a solution for the separation of the general government sector, which —consists of entities that fulfil the functions of government as their primary activity|| and business activities that sell services at market prices within a local government environment, especially where the management of these functions tend to be closely interrelated with general government activities;
 - Minimising the cost of compliance and information gathering; and
 - The classification framework must be kept simple and avoid unnecessary complexities to the maximum extent possible; this while ensuring the reform intent is maintained.
4. **Supply Chain Management and the new SCM reforms**

The municipality will focus on strengthening the Supply Chain Management unit to capacitate the unit and ensure that there is effective sourcing of goods and services to achieve service delivery.

Supply chain management is an enabler to achieving service delivery and to ensure that the developmental goals as outlined in this IDP are achieved.

5.5 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:

To facilitate and promote local economic development in the District through existing and shared partnerships.

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

INTENDED OUTCOME:

Improved municipal economic viability

The current unemployment rate in the district stands at 36%. The strategic objective the EDTA department is to facilitate and promote local economic development in the District through existing partnerships. Specifically, the district is an agricultural hub within the province and as a result, special attention is given to promoting agricultural initiatives and ensures value chain benefits from the sector. While it is acknowledged that agriculture is one of the main sectors contributing effectively to the province's GDP, the district needs to ensure equitable focus on other sectors of the economy. In the past years, considerable effort went into the promotion of economic growth and development in the District since the adoption of the first District Growth and Development Strategy of 2006 (reviewed in 2012) and the district LED strategy was reviewed in January 2014 and will submitted to council for approval. In some instances important breakthroughs were made and valuable experience gained for the future. Limited budget and the requisite critical mass in terms of human capital, skills and experience have always been a contributing factor in making progress with regard to development, more especially economic infrastructure development.

Attraction of major investments to the District remains a challenge because of the poor infrastructure conditions, more especially roads, water networks or reticulation, communication, electricity and transport networks. The critical importance of commitment to transforming the economy of the district therefore remains emphasized. This will ensure that job opportunities are increased for the unemployed masses (mainly the youth) of the DR RSM District.

In terms of the current Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), the department is thus responsible for promoting decent work opportunities and sustainable livelihoods in line with the strategic priority 1. As a result, the focus shall remain to create a conducive environment that enhances access to markets for SMMEs and encouraging participation in existing and new employment creation opportunities. In addition, the promotion of SMMEs and Cooperatives as the driving force to job creation needs to be employed.

The District Municipality during the DGDS review process in 2013, adopted a strategic vision that spells out a sustainable economic developmental growth path, **being "together we stimulate and accelerate rural development and sustainable communities"**. This strategic vision implies that effective economic growth and stimulation emanates from committed stakeholder strategic partnerships to ensure rural development through jointly implementing programmes and projects for sustainable livelihood. As a result, the department will for the next five years intensify joint economic planning and execution of programmes focusing on the prioritized sectors of the region. The District due to its high levels of

poverty, inequality and unemployment, was declared a Rural Node. Effectively, this creates a platform where economic planning should revolve around the inclusion of all relevant government departments and ensuring that collectively we commit towards changing the economic outlook of the region through implementation of specific programmes. Partnerships with the private sector to impart necessary skills to small businesses and cooperatives will be prioritized. With the minimum resources allocated to the district for service delivery priorities, Local Economic Development is usually given the least of the resources usually not commensurate with the existing economic challenges and needs. In other instances, poor planning contributes to poor implementation and eventually lack of spending on allocated resources.

In line with the MTSF Strategic Priority 3, the need to revitalize the existing rural towns as viable rural economies is feasible. The department has been making strides in coordinating and providing agricultural inputs to promote agricultural production both for crop and cattle farming purposes. Further efforts are made in ensuring that agricultural produce serve as a base for eventual agro-processing activities (e.g., Food Extrusion project)

Among some of the prioritized programmes for the next five years, the EDTA commits to:

- Sustain the District **LED/Tourism/Agriculture Forums** at district level to ensure and facilitate joint economic planning and execution of plans,
- Enhance information dissemination on products and services offered by government mainly to support the growth and development of small businesses and cooperatives,
- Intensify support for **LED/Tourism Agricultural** programmes and projects in partnership with relevant departments and associations
- Ensure market access **through exhibitions** for existing and emerging small businesses and cooperatives,
- Develop and promote all tourism products and services with the aim of selling the district as an agricultural rich region,
- Ensure implementation of high impact projects aimed at attracting investment to the region in order to create more sustainable jobs,
- Continue sourcing required funding for some of the prioritized long term projects to effect successful implementation mainly in line with the MTSF priorities.
- Continue developing skills required for the economic landscape of the region.
- **Provide support to SMMEs in all sectors through SMME Development Programme.**
- **Facilitate the development of strategic documents.**
- **Hosting District Investment Summit bi-annually.**

5.6 COMMUNITY SERVICES

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:

All citizens have a right to an environment that is not detrimental to human health, and it imposes a duty on the State to promulgate legislation and to implement policies aimed at ensuring that this right is upheld.

INTENDED OUTCOME:

Management and control of landfill sites and prevent illegal dumping.

Promotion of Health and hygiene through education of communities.

Planned, Co-ordinated and regulated Fire and Disaster management services

SOLID WASTE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

The revised integrated waste management plan includes targets which have to be met by 2021 to improve the waste management services as a whole throughout the district. The establishment of proper landfill sites and the closure/rehabilitation of old disposal facilities is delayed by the non-allocation of MIG funding to the district.

The Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality's Community Services Department is composed of the following Sections:

- A. Solid Waste Management Services
- B. Fire and Disaster Management Services
- C. Environmental Health Services (Municipal Health)

A. Solid Waste Management Services

Section 24 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act 108 of 1996 clearly articulates that all citizens have a right to an environment that is not detrimental to human health, and it imposes a duty on the State to promulgate legislation and to implement policies aimed at ensuring that this right is upheld.

According to sections 156(1) of the Constitution and 84(1&2) of the Municipal Structures Act refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste removal function is a shared municipal function.

The responsibility of the District Municipality in this regard is confined to the following:

The determination and regulation of a waste disposal strategy for the district as a whole

The establishment, operation and control of waste disposal sites, bulk waste transfer facilities, and waste disposal facilities for more than one local municipality in the district.

Local Municipality Function:

The determination and regulation of a waste disposal strategy for the local municipality

The collection and removal of waste and transportation to a local waste disposal site, bulk transfer facility and district waste disposal site. The establishment, operation and control of waste disposal sites, bulk waste transfer facilities and waste disposal facilities for the local municipality only.

Responsibility of the District Municipality:

Confined mainly to auditing and monitoring of the following services which are carried out by our local municipalities:

- House-hold refuse removal
- Street refuse removal
- Business refuse removal
- Management and control of landfill sites
- Management and control of illegal dumping.

In addition to the role of auditing and monitoring the District Municipality must also carry out the following functions:

- education and awareness of communities on pollution prevention
- Establishment and formalisation of landfill sites
- Upgrading of waste collection methods
- Capacity building of waste management officials at local municipalities.

MEC has adjusted the Powers and Functions in terms of Section 12 of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2002, in order to include the local function of Solid Waste of Kagisano, Mamusa, Greater Taung, Lekwa Teemane and Molopo LM as a competency of DR Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality, with effect 01 July 2008.

The local municipalities responsibility of cleansing (which includes street sweeping, litter picking, general cleaning of public places), refuse removal and local waste disposal site management therefore has become the Districts competency.

Status of Business and household refuse removal service

The service is currently being executed in the following local municipalities:

- Naledi: Vryburg, Huhudi and Stella (no service exists in Dithakwaneng)
- Kagisano/molopo: Tosca businesses and Piet Plessis businesses only (no service exists in Ganyesa, Morokweng and Tlakgameng as the main villages ,Bray,Tosca residential,Pomfret and Vostershoop))
- Mamusa: Schweizer-Reneke, Ikageng, Amalia, Migdol and Gludina
- Lekwa Teemane: Bloemhof, Christiana, Utlwanang and Ipelegeng
- Greater-Taung: Taung CBD, Pudumong township and Reivilo

The efficiency of rendering the above services within the said municipalities however remains a serious challenge due to a multiplicity of short-comings discussed hereunder.

Currently no residential refuse **removal** (nor any other solid waste removal service) **exists in Molopo** (i.e. Bray, Tosca, Pomfret and Vostershoop).

The District Council Intervention

Council Resolution 149/2016 states that in pursuance of the recommendations in the feasibility report and Council Resolution, the DRRSMDM communicate its request for the re-allocation of the solid waste power and function to the respective local municipalities in terms of subsection 85(9) of the Structures Act in writing to the Honourable Ms Fenny Gaolalwe, MEC of the Department of Local Government and Human Settlements of the North West Province, supported by its Council Resolution and the S78(3) Feasibility Report.

Challenges and Proposed Solutions

- Unskilled personnel in Waste Sections of Local Municipalities. Capacity building programmes have already been kick-started by the District Municipality
- Lack of solid waste management services in Molopo and Kagisano. The affected Local Municipalities need to prioritise this function in their budget and IDPs. Uncoordinated and illegal recycling initiatives. All existing initiatives need formalisation
- Persistent incidents of illegal dumping. Both Local Municipalities and the District Municipality to develop a vigorous joint programme aimed at addressing this challenge.
- District Waste Forum to coordinate the monitoring of the function of waste disposal within the district.
- Insufficient funding for projects due to discontinuation of MIG funding for the district municipality
- Support local municipalities in their applications for funding for the establishment of landfill sites in their areas

5.6.1 Fire and Disaster Management Services

Fire Fighting Service - District Function

The District Municipality is responsible for provision of firefighting service throughout the District in terms of Section 84(1) (j) of the Municipal Structures Act, Act 117 of 1998. The **District Municipality** is, inter alia, responsible for provision of firefighting services serving the area of the district municipality as a whole, which include:

- Planning, co-ordination and regulating fire services
- Specialised firefighting services such as mountain, veldt and chemical fire services
- Co-ordination of the standardisation of infrastructure, vehicles, equipment and procedures
- Training fire officers

The Local Municipalities of Naledi and Lekwa-Teemane are currently still responsible for provision of the Local Municipality function regarding firefighting services according to Section 84(1)(j) of the Municipal Structures Act, Act 117 of 1998 within their respective areas of jurisdiction as agreed with the Provincial Government.

Dr. Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality adopted as part of its five year planning recommendations derived from the survey and assessment to make provision for the improvement of the existing services to ensure compliance with the standards and to provide equitable service delivery as well as to establish such services within the district as deemed necessary where such shortfalls are identified. Namely;-

- 1) To established new fire stations complete with facilities and amenities at the towns of Bloemhof, Christiana and Stella.
- 2) Improving fire service/fire station, appliances, equipment and personnel shortages as captured in the annual report to ultimately comply with the Code of Practice SANS 10090:2003 to ensure equitable, effective and efficient fire service delivery relevant to the identified and prevailing fire risk associated with that area of jurisdiction.
- 3) Provide CAPEX Business plans to the Provincial Government so that budgetary provision be made according the attached proposed five year planning to procure the required fire appliances, fire equipment, communications equipment and protective clothing and implement the required minimum standards in terms of "Weight & Speed of Response" to meet the requirements in relation to the fire risk identified per area.
- 4) Hosting of fire awareness campaigns to make the community, commerce and industry aware of fire risk and how to deal with it as well as the methods of communicating with the fire services in case of fire incidents.
- 5) Establishing "BY LAWS RELATING TO COMMUNITY FIRE SAFETY" for implementation and enforcement to ensure fire safety compliance and practices within the area of jurisdiction.

Challenges

- Equitable services delivery lacking
- Budget constraints,
- Insufficient accommodation facilities for fire services at existing fire stations
- Fire stations only available in main towns and non-existent in more remote and deserving towns,
- Insufficient personnel at some stations
- Request for absorption: Lekwa-Teemane Firefighting service

Proposed Solutions

- Recruitment of additional personnel (which is to some extent currently being attended through interns recruitment)
- Budget allocation to be increased
- Sufficient provision to be made MTREF budget for standardization of facilities
- Satellite stations to be established
- Improve capacity building for firefighting services
- More personnel to be budgeted for and recruited to avoid over expenditure on salaries.

Disaster Management framework

Analysis

Disaster Management Framework was adopted in 2007 and a detailed plan was adopted in 2008. This is part of a process that unfolded after the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 was promulgated (hereinafter referred to as the Act).

Challenges

- Lack of sufficient personnel: To establish and maintain institutional arrangements that will enable the implementation of the Act (which should include recruitment of staff)
- A general lack of preparedness for disaster on the part of communities: To facilitate the development, implementation and maintenance of disaster risk reduction strategies that will result in resilient areas, communities, households and individuals
- Over-reliance on the District Municipality by Local Municipalities: Measures to be implemented to develop progressive risk profiles to inform the IDP processes of municipalities for the purposes of disaster risk reduction and to determine the effectiveness of specific disaster risk reduction programmes and projects undertaken.

Proposed Solutions

This fourth generation five year IDP expounds the process that needs to be followed containing a clear understanding of the Municipality's policy statement, the district municipal framework for Disaster Management and the strategy (including methodologies to provide support to local municipalities to operationalise disaster management in Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality) embarked upon. The Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality identified the following phases relating to disaster management planning and execution of this programme.

Phase 1

- Establishing and maintaining the Disaster Management Centre.
- Appoint a head of the disaster management center.
- Establishing a Disaster Management Framework with local municipalities.
- Assist the local municipalities to prepare Disaster Management Plans.
- Prepare the DRSMDM disaster management plan linking to the disaster management plans of its local municipalities.
- Establish the Disaster Management forum within the municipality into which other organs of government, NGO's, and the private sector would be opted.
- Identify and prepare a register of all role players from all spheres of government, NGO's, CBO's, private Sector and communities which would be all encompassing in respect of all types of disaster and incidents.
- All units involved in disaster management, however small, within the municipality group into one coherent entity.
- Assess existing policies, procedures and plans at Municipal level, inclusive of the status and content of IDP's;
- Investigate indigenous knowledge relating to disaster management;
- Assess emergency preparedness; and

- Assess existing procurement procedure for procurement of essential goods and services.

Phase 2

Local municipalities develop a Municipal Profile by defining types of disasters and their possible effects, defining types of incidents and their possible effects, identify and conduct vulnerability studies of disaster-prone areas, identify areas, communities or households at risk (there are several factors related to development that are likely to increase the risk of future disaster occurrences) and identify weakness in capacity to deal with possible disasters. This is necessary since the risk factors underlying a disaster occurrence have become increasingly inter-linked.

The district municipality would adopt the profiles into a total profile of the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality area. Assist in the process of disaster management by the local municipalities by significantly strengthening capacity to track, collate, monitor and disseminate information on phenomena and activities known to trigger disaster events such as droughts, floods, epidemics and fire. This needs to be supported by institutional emergency preparedness and response capacity primarily by government at local, provincial and national spheres. This is known as contingency planning;· Develop a Municipal Protocol by clarifying roles and responsibilities inclusive of communication channels; and· Plan for disaster response and the necessary relief work.

Phase 3

Augment the plans of the local municipalities for post disaster recovery and rehabilitation, and develop appropriate prevention and mitigation strategies. An increased commitment to prevention and mitigation actions will reduce the probability and severity of disaster events. These actions should be incorporated into existing and future policies, plans, and projects of national, provincial and district governments, as well as procedures and practices of the private sector. It should culminate in the reduction of the probability and severity of potential disastrous occurrences through developmental planning. Develop and implement a Disaster Risk Management Information System and link to the local municipalities Disaster Risk Management Information Systems, and add data collated by the local municipalities to the district electronic database. Develop a process to promote a culture of risk avoidance among communities by capacitating role players through integrated education, training and public awareness programmes informed by research.

Phase 4

Develop and implement a Disaster Risk Management Information System and link to the local municipalities Disaster Risk Management Information Systems, and add data collated by the local municipalities to the district electronic database. Develop a process to promote a culture of risk avoidance among communities by capacitating role players through integrated education, training and public awareness programmes

Challenges and Proposed Solutions

- Lack of sufficient personnel: To establish and maintain institutional arrangements that will enable the implementation of the Act (which should include recruitment of staff)

- A general lack of preparedness for disaster on the part of communities: To facilitate the development, implementation and maintenance of disaster risk reduction strategies that will result in resilient areas, communities, households and individuals
- Over-reliance on the District Municipality by Local Municipalities: Measures to be implemented to develop progressive risk profiles to inform the IDP processes of municipalities for the purposes of disaster risk reduction and to determine the effectiveness of specific disaster risk reduction programmes and projects undertaken
- Uninformed and unprepared communities: To develop and implement mechanisms for creating public awareness to inculcate a culture of risk avoidance.

D: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

A joint (Health and Local Government) MINMEC decision was taken in 2002 that Municipal Health Services (MHS) be defined as a list of Environmental Health Services (EHS). This decision was gazetted on 3 January and 13 June 2003 (latter gazette changed the date of implementation from July 2003 to July 2004 as agreed by the Ministers). According to the Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No: 117 OF 1998), section 84(1)(i), Municipal Health Services (MHS) will be the responsibility of District Municipalities. Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality took over the service in 2008.

The continued neglect on basic public health practices in general and of environmental health, has resulted in the emerging and re-emerging of diseases seen around the world. Environmental Health for us remains the first line of defense against diseases; therefore the provision of quality environmental health services is critical.

In terms of the National Health Act, Municipal Health Services are defined to include the following environmental health functions, which are provided by District and Metropolitan Municipalities:

1. Water quality monitoring;

Ensuring water safety and accessibility in respect of a safe quality (microbiological, physical and chemical) and an adequate quantity for domestic use as well as in respect of the quality for recreational, industrial, food production and any other human or animal use facilitating advice, education and training on pesticides and/or chemical safety; sampling and testing water in the field and examining and analysing it in a laboratory.

2. Food control;

Ensuring food safety in respect of acceptable microbiological and chemical standards, quality of all food for human consumption and optimal hygiene control throughout the food supply chain from the point of origin. All primary raw material or raw products production, up to the point of consumption; inspecting food premises and any nuisances emanating therefrom.

3. Waste management;

Ensuring proper refuse storage, collection, transportation, transfer and processing, materials recovery, and final disposal; ensuring proper management of liquid waste including sewage and industrial effluents; ensuring the proper storage, treatment, collection, transportation, handling and disposal of medical waste and hazardous waste; advocating proper sanitation

4. Health surveillance of premises;

Conducting environmental health impact assessments of, amongst others, housing projects assessing aspects such as ventilation and indoor air quality, lighting, moisture-proofing, thermal quality, structural safety and floor space; assessing overcrowded, dirty or other unsatisfactory health conditions on any residential, commercial, industrial or other occupied premises; monitoring all buildings and all other permanent or temporary physical structures used for

residential, public or institutional purposes (including health care and other care, detainment, work and recreation, travel, tourism, holidaying and camping) and the facilities in connection therewith and the immediate precincts; ensuring the prevention and abatement of any condition on any premises, which is likely to constitute a health hazard.

5. Surveillance and prevention of communicable diseases, excluding immunizations;

Promoting health and hygiene, aiming at preventing environmentally induced diseases and related communicable diseases; collecting, analysing and disseminating epidemiological data and information; using the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) training approaches and any other educational training programmes or approaches for effectual control measures at community level; developing environmental health measures, including protocols, with reference to epidemics, emergencies, diseases and migrations of populations.

6. Vector control;

Identifying vectors, their habitats and breeding places; conducting vector control in the interest of public health, including control of arthropods, mollusks, rodents and other alternative hosts of diseases; removing or remedying conditions resulting in or favoring the prevalence of or increase in rodents, insects, disease carriers or pests; investigating zoonotic diseases and vector-borne diseases in the working and living environment;

7. Environmental pollution control;

Investigating zoonotic diseases and vector-borne diseases in the working and living environment; identifying the polluting agents and sources of water, air and soil pollution; conducting environmental health impact assessments of development projects and policies, including assessments of major hazard installations; identifying environmental health hazards and conducting risk assessment and mapping thereof; approving environmental health impact assessment reports and commenting on environmental impact assessment applications; ensuring clean and safe air externally (ambient and point sources) through emission inventory monitoring, modelling and toxicological reports, reviews and complaint investigations; controlling and preventing vibration and noise pollution; preventing and controlling soil pollution that is detrimental to human, animal or plant life; ensuring the registration, permitting, monitoring and auditing of all industries, activities, trade, etc., which involves controlling the internal effects of pollution on the worker and the external effects of pollution on the community and the environment.

8. Disposal of the dead;

Controlling, restricting or prohibiting the business of an undertaker or embalmer, mortuaries and other places or facilities for the storage of dead bodies; monitoring practices at cemeteries, crematoria and other facilities used for the disposal of dead bodies; managing, controlling and monitoring exhumations and reburials or the disposal of human remains.

9. Chemical safety.

Monitoring and regulating all operators, fumigation firms and formal and informal retailers that deal with the manufacture, application, transport and storage of chemicals; facilitating advice, education and training on pesticides and/or chemical safety.

Challenges

1. Inadequate staffing that does not conform to WHO staffing norm of 1:10 000
2. Insufficient Budget
3. Inadequate provision of professional development for EHPs
4. Insufficient tools of trade (Noise, Oil, Air, Surface Hygiene, etc. testing equipment's)

5. Insufficient cooperation from local municipalities on Environmental Health Service delivery
6. Unavailability of By – Laws,
7. Insufficient office accommodation.

Proposed solutions

- Provide adequate Environmental Health Practitioners to comply with WHO staffing norms.
- Request for increased budget for the MTERF within the 1DP period
- Provide for adequate development opportunities for EHP's
- Provide sufficient budget for tools of trade for use by Environmental Health Practitioners.
- Promotion of cooperation between the district and Local municipalities.
- Advocate for Local municipalities to adopt available generic by-laws.

Request Local Municipalities to make provision for office space for EHP's

CHAPTER 6: SECTOR PLANS AND INTERGRATING PROGRAMMES

6.1 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT RATIONALE

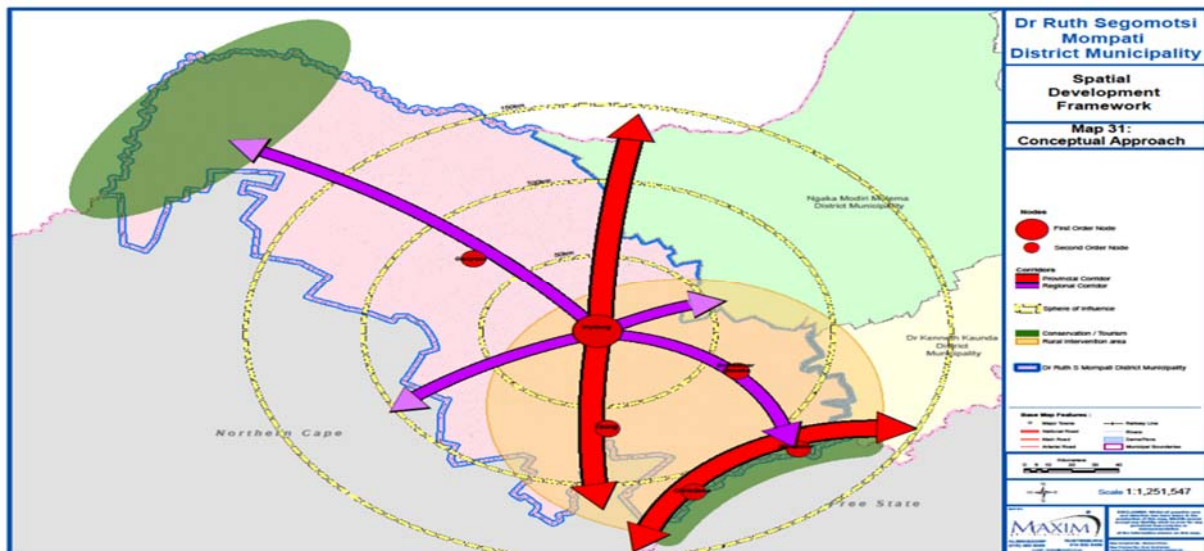
The spatial profile provides a contextual analysis of the spatial growth and development of the area. It not only provides an insight in the current reality of the area, but also analyse the study area in terms of spatial development concepts and the occurrence of main issues and opportunities identified in the municipal area.

The legal and existing spatial policy content are provided in order to take cognizance and integrate the most important spatial directives identified on a national, provincial and local level in order to guide future planning. Existing district planning have been analysed such as the 2007 SDF, LUMS, IDP, District Growth and Development Strategy etc. in order to determine the level of alignment and to identify possible new directives in this regard.

Local Municipalities in DRSMMDM area are identified as a Priority 2 Investment area by the NWPSDF, in the next review municipalities such as Naledi and Taung which have seen significant growth in the past years must be identified as Priority 1 investment areas.

Currently the following nodes are identified as Priority 2 investment nodes:

- Vryburg
 - Taung
 - Schweizer-Reneke
 - Bloemhof
- ❖ Tosca is identified as a Priority 3 investment node.
 - ❖ Two corridors run through the area namely, the Western Frontier (N18) and the Treasure Corridor (N12).
 - ❖ Significant mining areas are restricted to areas close to Taung, Stella and along the Treasure Corridor.
 - ❖ According to the NWPSDF the Western parts (i.e. DRSMMDM) consist of localities with low economic potential and accessibility. Here the focus should be on providing social transfers, human resource development and labour market intelligence should people want to migrate to more sustainable areas and act in terms of the job market. Specific interventions in these areas should also focus on more aggressive land and agrarian reform and a significant expansion in the agricultural and tourism services.
 - ❖ Three biodiversity nodes have been identified in DRSMMDM which include critical biodiversity areas; between Britten and Bloemhof; between Taung, De Beers and Reivilo; and to the north including Pompret, Vorsterhoop and Terra Firma.



SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK: 2013

ROLE AND FUNCTION OF THE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Section 83(3) of the Structures Act describes the developmental mandate of District Municipalities, in terms of four aspects:

- (1) Ensuring district-wide integrated development planning;
- (2) Providing district-wide bulk services,
- (3) Building the capacity of local municipalities, and
- (4) Promoting the equitable distribution of resources between Local Municipalities.

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ROLE

Municipal Systems Act 2000 describes the developmental role of Local Government;

- It is absolutely holistic and intersect oral;
- It has strongly pro-poor bias;
- It has a strong environmental dimension; and
- It focuses on people's rights in terms of the Constitution, to environment, property, adequate housing, health care, food, water, social security and education.

District Development Role:

- Perform rural development, even though this is officially now within the ambit of Category B municipalities;
- Urban municipal functions in areas where Category B municipalities are weak;
- Increasingly important role with regards to district-wide planning;
- Conduits for national conditional grants, on the grounds that they are more attuned to district-level priorities, as well as Local Municipalities' level of capacity; redistribute levy revenue as capital grants (albeit at a declining level);
- Assisting municipalities with regards to shared services (to some extent based on the PIMSS model as precedent);
- Gearing up for capacity-building of Category B municipalities;

- Playing an increasingly important gateway role between Category B municipalities and national and provincial departments.

DISTRIBUTION OF KEY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF DISTRICT AND LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES

PLANNING PHASE	LOCAL LEVEL	DISTRICT LEVEL
Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine local issues, problems, potentials and priorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine district scale issues, problems, potentials and priorities • Consolidated the analysis results of the district and local municipalities and define common priority issues.
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define a local vision and set of objectives • Participate in district level strategy workshop • Determine local strategies per priority issue on the basis of the district level analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define a district vision and set of objectives • Provide an event for a joint strategy workshop with local municipalities and provincial and national role-players thereby providing an organisational framework for aligning strategies • Determine cross-boundary and district strategies per priority issue.
Projects	Design local council projects per strategy.	Design district council projects per strategy.
Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile a set of local Integrated Programmes for Managing implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile a set of district Integrated Programmes for managing implementation • Align and assess the Capital Investment and Implementation programmes of local and district municipalities.
Approval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the IDP is adopted by the Local Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the IDP is adopted by the District Council • Align the IDPs of the municipalities in the district council area and with the other spheres of government.

MAIN ISSUES

PLANNING AND FINANCIAL RELATED ISSUES

- Misalignment between IDP Projects and National and Provincial Strategies as well as Programs
- Lack of financial management skills in some Local Municipality.

SERVICE DELIVERY

- Insufficient healthcare facilities and schools in some of the Local Municipalities.
- Lack of rental units (CRU) in the district which discourages skilled and professional people from other areas.
- Large number of shacks in some of the Local Municipalities.
- Poor condition of some of the roads in the District.
- Lack of tarred roads in some of the Local Municipality
- Insufficient funds to provide basic services.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- The District has the lowest population in the Province due to mass exodus of youth.
- Low levels of literacy amongst the members of the communities.
- Low household income in the District.
- High rate of unemployment in the District.
- Kagisano-Molopo further away from the major commercial markets in the region.
- Overdependence of the District economy on the Agriculture sector and community service sector.
- The underdevelopment of the Tourism sector.
- Potential for Xenophobia attacks due to lack of control and regulation of the informal and small business sub sector.

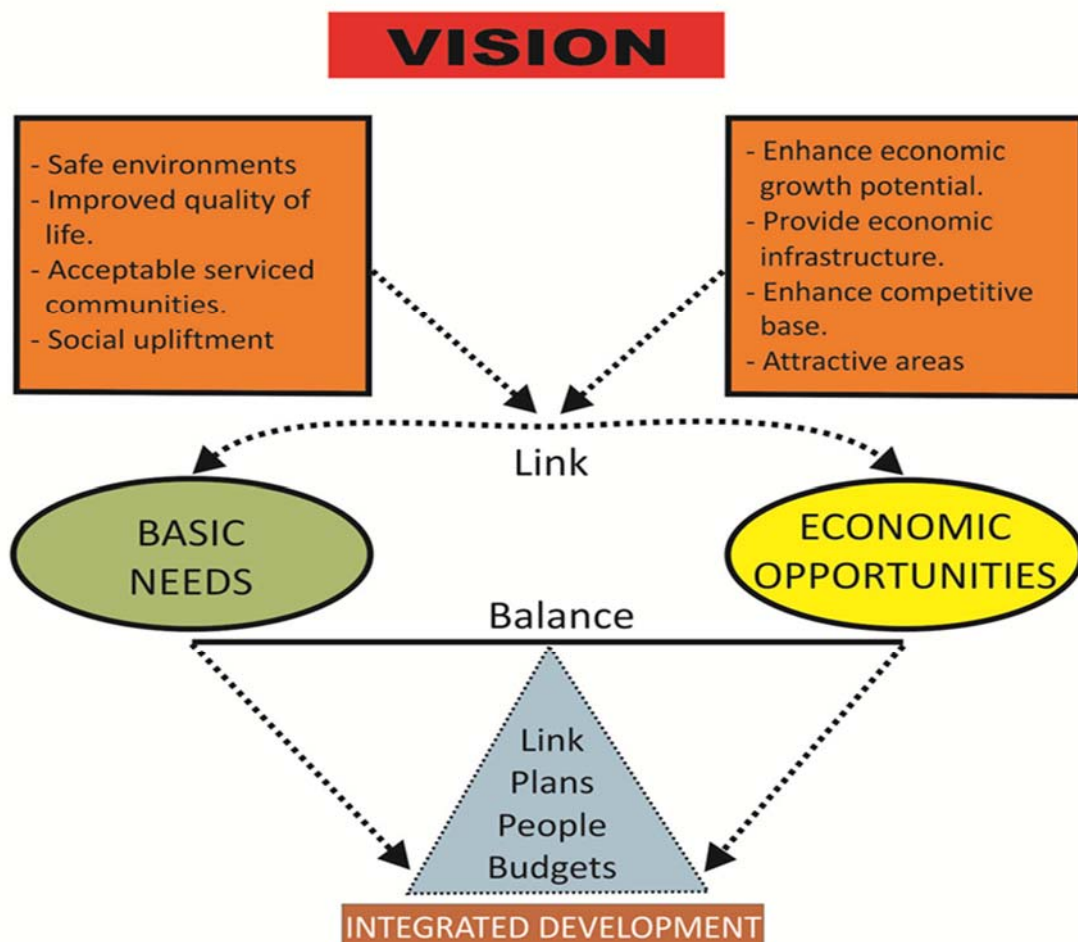
RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- Overgrazed land in the tribal authorities.
- Inequality in terms of the provision of basic service delivery in the District.
- No business space in rural areas.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

- High potential of the destruction of houses and roads as a result of heavy floods.
- Soil erosion as a result of overgrazing in the rural areas.
- Water contamination of ground water resources as a result of pit latrine in some of the Local Municipalities.
- Deforestation as a result of using the forest for firewood.

1. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES



SPATIAL OBJECTIVES

- To give expression to and integrate the strategic objectives as set in the national and provincial spheres of government with regards to sustainable development, natural resource management, regional economic investment, job-creation and poverty alleviation;
- To provide guidelines that could assist the District Council with regard to the “where” of strategic development interventions;
- To assist the District Council to prioritize between strategic interventions in the various local municipal areas of jurisdiction;
- Provide specific guidelines to enable the District Council to fulfill its expected development role by guiding developers, investors and the public sector to appropriate locations and forms of development.
- Co-ordinate and align spatial development planning done in and by the Local Municipalities in the area of jurisdiction of the District Municipality.
- Provide guidelines for integrated rural development and land reform projects.

SDF PROPOSALS

Align with existing planning principles:

- Developing a conceptual approach by evaluating various development scenarios.
- Determining the importance of the involved local municipalities in terms of District growth and development to guide the District in terms of development spending.
- Developing a nodal strategy that will refine decisions about development spending within the District.
- Emphasizing and providing guidelines for corridor development as part of a concentrated development approach within provincial and regional context.
- Providing guidelines for rural development.
- Identifying and categorizing various intervention zones as part of a holistic district spatial development approach.
- Emphasizing the importance of and providing guidelines for environmental and resource management.

6.1. NSDP PRINCIPLES

Principle 1: Rapid economic growth that is sustained and inclusive is a pre-requisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, among which poverty alleviation is key.

Principle 2: Government has a constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens (e.g. water, energy, health and educational facilities) wherever they reside.

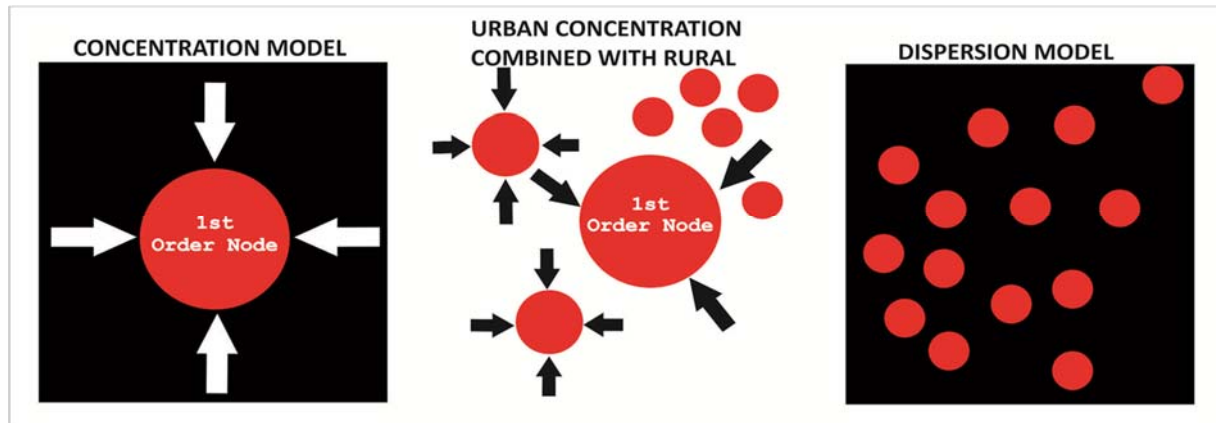
Principle 3: Beyond the constitutional obligation identified in Principle 2 above, government spending on fixed investment should be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential in order to gear up private-sector investment, to stimulate sustainable economic activities and to create long-term employment opportunities.

Principle 4: Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should focus on people, not places. In localities where there are both high levels of poverty and demonstrated economic potential, this could include fixed capital investment beyond basic services to exploit the potential of those localities. In localities with low demonstrated economic potential, government should, beyond the provision of

basic services, concentrate primarily on human capital development by providing education and training, social transfers such as grants and poverty-relief programs.

Principle 5: In order to overcome the spatial distortions of apartheid, future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channeled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or that link the main growth center.

DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO'S



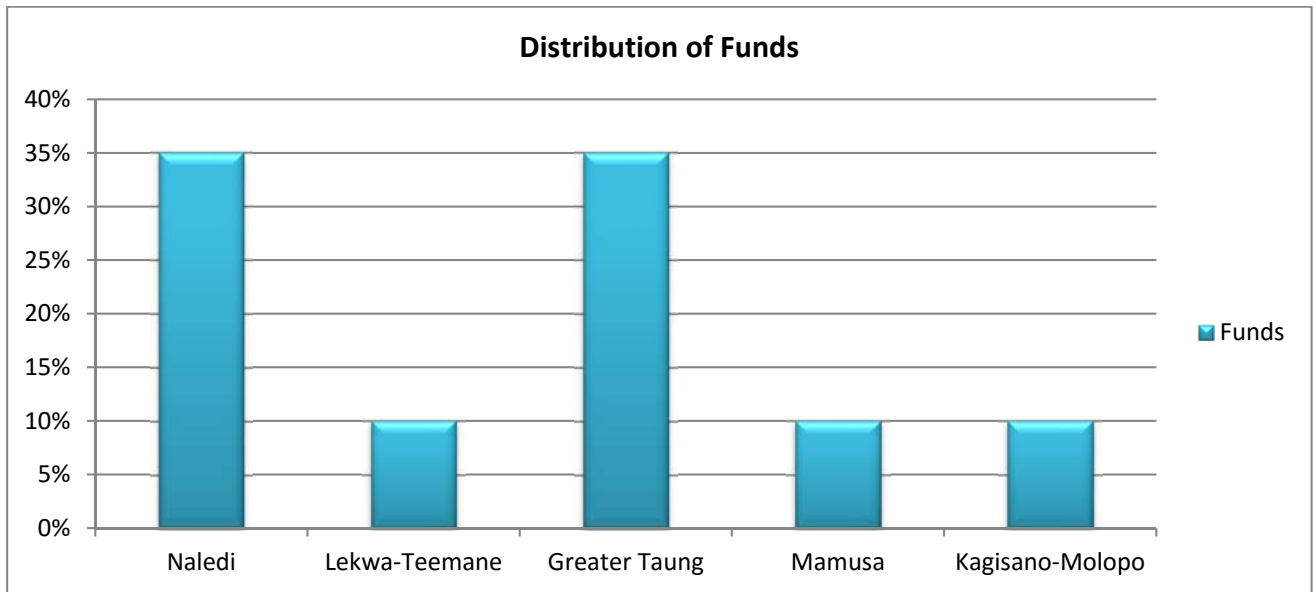
The preferred option is the urban concentration model combined with a rural focus:

- The principles in this scenario are in line with development thinking as described in the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy, the North West SDF (2008) as well as the NSDP (2006).
- It will guide decision-making to the point where development decisions will be more rational with the implication that services could be provided more cost effectively and jobs could be provided closer to home based on capitalization on the occurrence comparative advantages in the area.
- The return on capital spend will be the highest in terms of urban as well as rural development.
- Sustainable development is more obtainable.
- Optimise the prospects of economic growth in urban as well as rural areas.

The SDF use the following definition for regional balance:

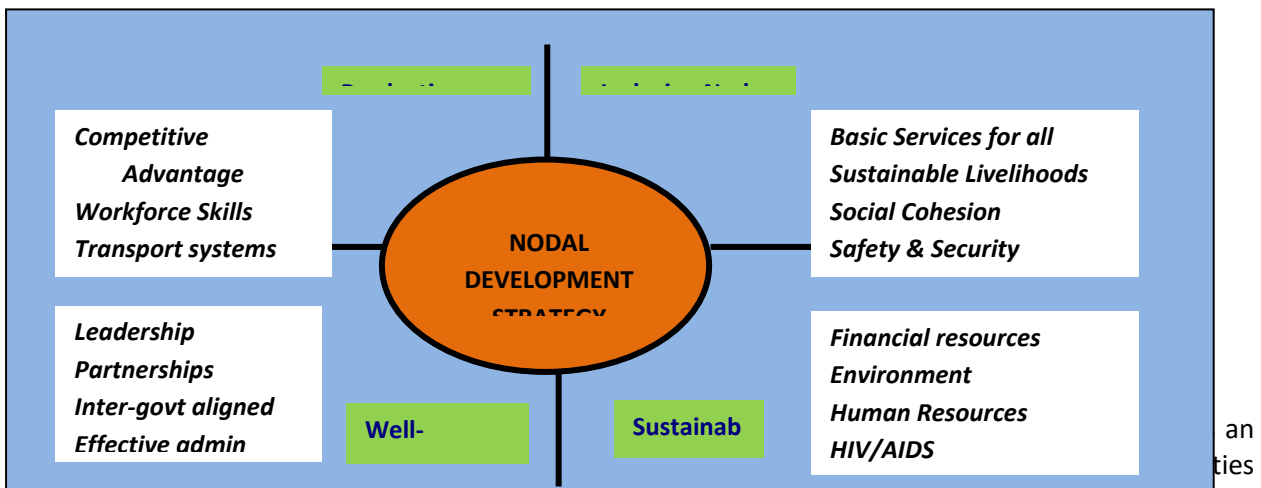
"...Balance, in the regional context, does not imply equality, uniformity or conformity. It does however imply equality of opportunity for each region to redress demographic, economic, social and environmental weaknesses and to achieve its full potential, thus ensuring that the "quality of life" is not a function of the area..., in which people happen to live and work". (Glasson).

2. PROPOSED SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEVELOPMENT FUNDS IN DR. RUTH S. MOMPATI DM



3. NODAL STRATEGY

PROPOSED FRAMEWORK FOR A NODAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IN THE NORTH WEST



or sectors that can develop in a particular economy.

- Infrastructure reduces the effect of distance between regions.
- Integrating the national market and connecting it at low cost to markets in other countries and regions. In addition.
- The quality and extensiveness of infrastructure networks significantly impact economic growth and affect income inequalities and poverty in a variety of ways.
- A well-developed transport and communications infrastructure network is a prerequisite for the access of less-developed communities to core economic activities and services.
- “Effective modes of transport, including quality roads, railroads, ports, and air transport, enable entrepreneurs to get their goods and services to market in a secure and timely manner and facilitate the movement of workers to the most suitable jobs.
- Economies also depend on electricity supplies that are free of interruptions and shortages so that businesses and factories can work unimpeded. Finally, a solid and extensive communications network allows for a rapid and free flow of information, which increases overall economic efficiency by helping to ensure that businesses can communicate and decisions are made by economic actors taking into account all available relevant information.”

6.2.TOWNSHIP REGENERATION (NATIONAL TREASURY)

- Leverage private and community investment into NDPG target areas;
- Enhance the collateral value of properties in NDPG target areas;
- Create the conditions for the broadening of Black capital formation and business development;
- Achieve efficiency in the movement of goods and people by restructuring the spatial form of neighborhoods by introducing mixed land uses and supporting the introduction of activity nodes and movement corridors;
- Create vibrant public and economic spaces;
- Build institutional and developmental capacity that will contribute to social and economic cohesion;
- Inject a new economic and social vitality into the predominantly residential nature of the target areas;
- Make lessons learnt (positive and negative) available so processes can be replicable.

DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS

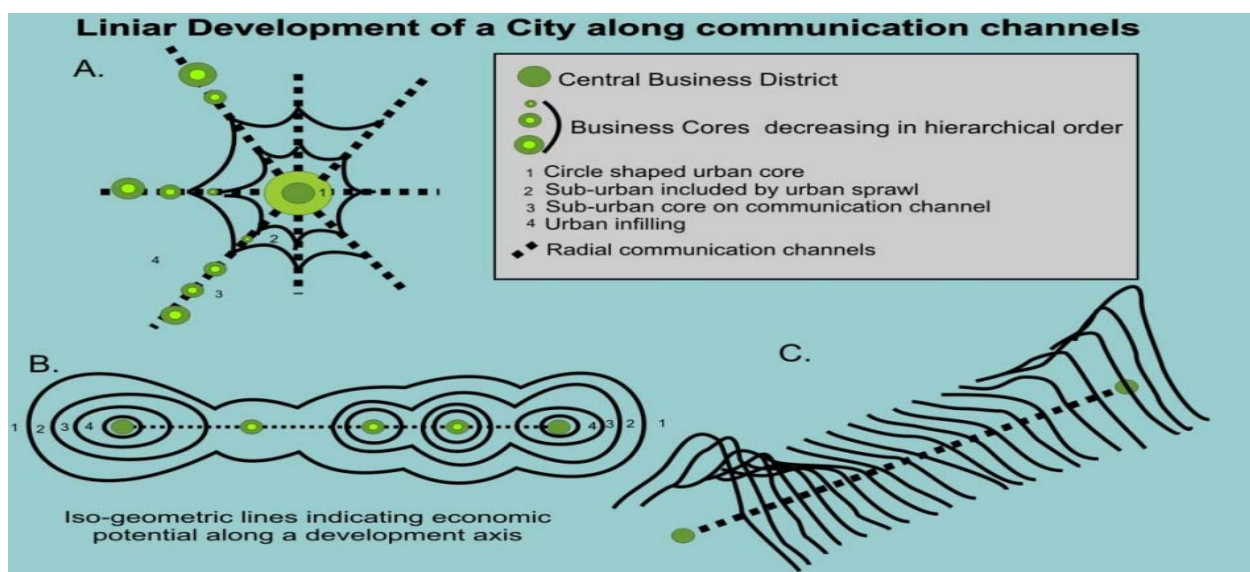
- Key instruments for spatial restructuring in the Province (PSDF, 2008);
- One of the normative principles of the NSDP (2006);
- Create regional gateways to the global economy;
- Focused government action and investment avoiding the “watering-can-effect”;
- Achieve maximum social and economic impact within the content of limited resources;
- Contribute to economies of urbanization;
- More efficient service provision and better transport facilities;
- People living near corridors can access a wide range of opportunities.

Provincial corridors that run through the District:

- The Treasure Corridor (N12)
- The Western Frontier (N18)

Secondary transport corridors are identified:

- Bloemhof – Schweizer-Reneke – Vryburg – Ganyesa transport corridor (R34, R378).
- Schweizer-Reneke – Pudimoe – Taung (R50)
- Vryburg – Delareyville – Lichtenburg (N14)



CORRIDOR PROJECTS

- Improvement of infrastructure (road /rail) along the corridor.
- Improvement of public and transport facilities along the corridors.
- Focus on the development of nodes (especially existing towns and settlements) on the corridor.
- Identification of “flagship” projects by focusing on the comparative advantages the district have to offer:
 - Western Frontier: Transport related projects; agricultural projects and agric-industries; tourism and mining.
 - Treasure Corridor: Agricultural projects; agric-industries, tourism, transport related projects, mining.
- Local economic development strategies of the District and Local Municipalities should focus on corridor development where applicable.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The rural development strategy involves the following:

- International and National trends in rural development.
- Rural development challenges
 - High population growth rates
 - Sustaining food security
 - Conserving natural resources
 - Meeting basic needs in rural areas
- Spatial guidelines for rural intervention
- Formalization strategy for rural settlements.
- Integration of settlements into the urban system.
- Land reform
- Land use management

4. SPATIAL GUIDELINES FOR RURAL INTERVENTION

ZONE	PLACE	FOCUS
Intervention Zone 1	Vryburg	Main economic area for prioritized development spending.
Intervention Zone 2	Kagisano-Molopo Parts in Greater Taung	Social inclusion areas representing areas for investment in people rather than places.
Intervention Zone 3	Greater Taung Ganyesa Sweizer-Reneke Stella Christiana Bloemhof	Stimulating and kick starting new potential growth nodes.

LAND REFORM: SPATIAL GUIDELINES

- Land reform projects should target prime agricultural land if the intention is to benefit a number of people.
- The integration of land reform projects to form part of existing nodal development in order to improve the accessibility of beneficiaries to higher order social and economic infrastructure and facilities. 'Nodal development' refers to:
 - The formal hierarchy of towns and cities – projects should preferably be in close proximity to highest order nodes in the hierarchy.
 - The same principle should apply if land reform projects are identified in rural areas – it should be close to selected rural nodes.

LAND USE MANAGEMENT

- There is a need for the compilation and review of land use management schemes for Naledi, Mamusa and Kagisano-Molopo.
- New land use management schemes should integrate tribal areas into the municipal areas.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The PSDF (2008) provide the following principle led responses for sustainable growth and development:

- Elevate key ecological corridors through appropriate protective measures to contribute to the economy;
- Minimize further loss of natural habitat to protect ecosystem functioning by means of sector specific land use management guidelines;
- Biodiversity considerations should be reflected into all land-use considerations at all levels of Government especially at local level. In this regard it is of utmost importance that spatial biodiversity priority areas are incorporated into all strategic spatial development frameworks and policies.

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

Critical bioregional categories need to be protected:

- Category One: Protected Areas (proclaimed or in process)
- Category Two: Critical Biodiversity Areas (include several sub-categories, such as: wetlands, special habitats etc.)
- Category Three: Critical Natural Areas (subject to the usual authorization procedures e.g. EIA's)
- Category Four: Areas where no Natural Habitat remains (including cultivated areas, afforested areas, mined areas and urban areas).

PROTECTED AREAS

Protected Areas:

Type 1:

Bloemhof Dam Nature Reserve

Molopo Nature Reserve
 S.A. Lombard Nature Reserve
Type 2:
 Leon Taljaart Nature Reserve

World Heritage site:
 Taung Skull World Heritage Site

ECOLOGICAL SUPPORT AREAS (ESA)

Ecological Support Areas (ESA)

Highest conservation importance is allocated to individual wetlands or clusters of wetlands. Ecological buffers (500m) are included as an ecological support area. Possible threats have been identified for the following protected areas:

- **Bloemhof Nature Reserve**
 - Pressure on the endemic yellowish due to extensive tourism and fishing activities.
- **S.A. Lombard Nature Reserve**
 - Pressures from agricultural activities on surrounding farms.

BIODIVERSITY NODES

“Potential biodiversity or nature-based industry development nodes identified through the systematic biodiversity assessment. Nodes coincide with areas of important remaining or intact biodiversity that contribute significantly towards achieving biodiversity conservation goals (e.g. achieving targets, economic development).”

BIODIVERSITY CORRIDORS

Rivers and streams also form Biodiversity Corridors that needs to be protected. These rivers, pans and wetlands have buffer areas of 500m around them and the Type 1 protected buffer areas have a 1km radius buffer.

ZONE OF ENDEMISM

Endemism is the ecological state of being unique to a defined geographical location. This can be with reference to i.e. physical, climatic and/or biological factors.

19 PROPOSED ENVIRONMENTAL ZONES AND LAND USE CONDITIONS

The proposal document provides management principles, land use conditions and a reference to relevant legislation for the following environmental zones:

- Protected areas
 - Formal protected areas
 - Proposed protected areas
 - Cultural and Heritage sites
- Conservancies
- Dolomite Aquifers and Dolomite Eyes
- Ridges

- Wetlands
- Areas of High Biodiversity
- Agriculture
 - Prime Agricultural Land
 - High Grazing
 - Controlled extensive agriculture

20 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

INTERVENTION ZONE 1

LEVEL OF INTERVENTION	MAIN ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	PROPOSED IDP PROJECTS
Intervention Zone 1: Vryburg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To include in the PSDF review as an Intervention Zone 1. • To enhance Vryburg as an Intervention 1 Node (primary regional node). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening Vryburg as a primary regional node. • To enhance regional balance. • Reduce the vast Western peripheral areas. • Serve as a catalyst for rural and regional development. • Enhance economics of scale. • Extending support services and infrastructure for economic development. • Strengthening economic base and employment structure through diversification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Ruth S. Mompoti DM. • Naledi LM • Relevant Provincial Departments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure provision and upgrades. • By-pass road • CBD upgrade • Township regeneration projects in previously disadvantaged areas. • Local economic development strategies.

INTERVENTION ZONE 2

LEVEL OF INTERVENTION	MAIN ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	PROPOSED IDP PROJECTS
Intervention Zone 2	Poverty and spatial fragmentation within Kagisano – Molopo and Greater Taung.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a rural development strategy. • Improve spatial accessibility. • Concentrating investment in people rather than places – focus of social upliftment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRSMMDM • Local Municipalities • Relevant Sector Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural development strategy /formalization of selected settlements.

		<p>programmes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of basic services. • Formalization of selected rural nodes with the prospects of sustainable development. • Integrate land reform projects with sustainable rural development. • Use of natural resource base to promote LED. 		
--	--	---	--	--

INTERVENTION ZONE 3

LEVEL OF INTERVENTION	MAIN ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	PROPOSED IDP PROJECTS
Intervention Zone 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of strong supporting rural nodes for rural development • To include Christiana and Bloemhof in the PSDF review as Intervention Zone 3 areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kick-starting and stimulating new potential growth nodes. • Creating a system of regional centres to serve rural hinterlands. • Building capacity of Local Governments. • Diversifying and strengthening the economics of rural service centres. • Provide job-opportunities closer to where people are living. • Township regeneration strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRSMDM • Local Municipalities • Relevant Sector Departments 	<p>CBD upgrading projects for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christiana - Bloemhof - Taung - Sweizer-Reneke - Ganyesa • Township regeneration strategies (focused on previously disadvantaged areas). • Provision of social and economic infrastructure. • Building capacity of LM.

INTERVENTION ZONE 4

LEVEL OF INTERVENTION	MAIN ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	PROPOSED IDP PROJECTS

Intervention Zone 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future sustainable development. • Conservation and management of natural resources. • Overgraze. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevate key ecological corridors through appropriate protective measures to contribute to the economy. • Prevent and manage the spread of invasive species. • Minimise further loss of natural habitat. • Biodiversity consideration should be reflected into all land use considerations at all levels of Government especially at local level. • Use the natural resource base in a sustainable manner. • Implementation of agricultural sector plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRSMMDM • Local Municipalities • DEDECT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compilation of an EMF for the District. • Local Municipal EMP's • Compilation and review of land Use Management Systems for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Naledi - Mamusa - Kagisano-Molopo
----------------------------	--	---	---	---

21.1 RURAL ROAD ASSETS MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (RAMS)

21.1.1 INTRODUCTION

Information and decision support systems are indispensable for the effective management of the road network at both the operations and strategy levels, in order to ensure good governance outcomes and optimal service delivery. In South Africa and throughout the world the road asset has suffered from decades of under-investment due to:

- Lack of investment in planned or periodic maintenance.

- The lack of whole cycle management strategy.
- Lack of effective and efficient routine and cycling maintenance.
- Level of service has been budget driven rather than performance based.

Road network development in South Africa is constitutionally a concurrent function across the three spheres of government, and thus to be effective relies on the coordination of processes and information sharing. Practically this has not been very successful, as evidenced by the commissioning of the study to develop the Road Infrastructure Strategic Framework for South Africa (RISFSA). Chapter 4 of RISFSA has found that road asset management systems that are implemented by roads authorities are not of the same standard and the information that is drawn from them is not consistent. In addition, the various systems are not integrated internally or across the spheres of government. This makes it very difficult to make informed decisions with respect to road network management, and it also makes it very difficult to adequately plan for interventions. Poor planning in turn leads to unsustainable expenditure of roads budgets which cannot be afforded in the current socio-economic context of South Africa.

As a result many roads from strategic routes through to unclassified local roads are in a critical condition requiring capital investment to raise them to the desired level of service and thereafter to maintain them.

All roads authorities should conduct road condition surveys regularly, for both surfaced and unsurfaced roads. Such information coupled with increased funding levels for roads should aim at reducing the capital and maintenance backlog on the South African road network.

The need to assess the current backlog with respect to the road provision and maintenance needs has been identified. Through Visual Surveys and use of surveillance equipment, a combined analysis of both paved and unpaved roads, where we will be able to get the status of deterioration of roads such as potholes, rutting, cracking, corrugations, broken edges, erosion shoulder wear and deformation.

Once the Road Network Assessment has been done, an Optimum Maintenance Fund Allocation can be done accordingly to address the current backlog of the South African Road Network Condition. Knowing the condition of road network, the managers and engineers will be able to maintain and improve the quality and safety of our roads.

- It is based on this information that the National Department of Transport (NDoT) has allocated a grant to the Dr. Ruth S. Mompati District Municipality.
- The grant is called the Rural Transport Services and Infrastructure Grant and is for the purpose of setting up a Road Asset Management System (RAMS) and the collection of traffic and road condition data to cover the municipal road network in each of the five local municipalities within the district. This allocation is earmarked to be used to develop Road Asset Management System.
- The RAMS project also looks at, employing civil engineering interns at the district level who will form an integral part of this project and should be capacitated

through hands- on training and workshops on integrating of road inventory data onto a GIS system.

6.4. Rebranding, Repositioning and Renewal (RRR) vision

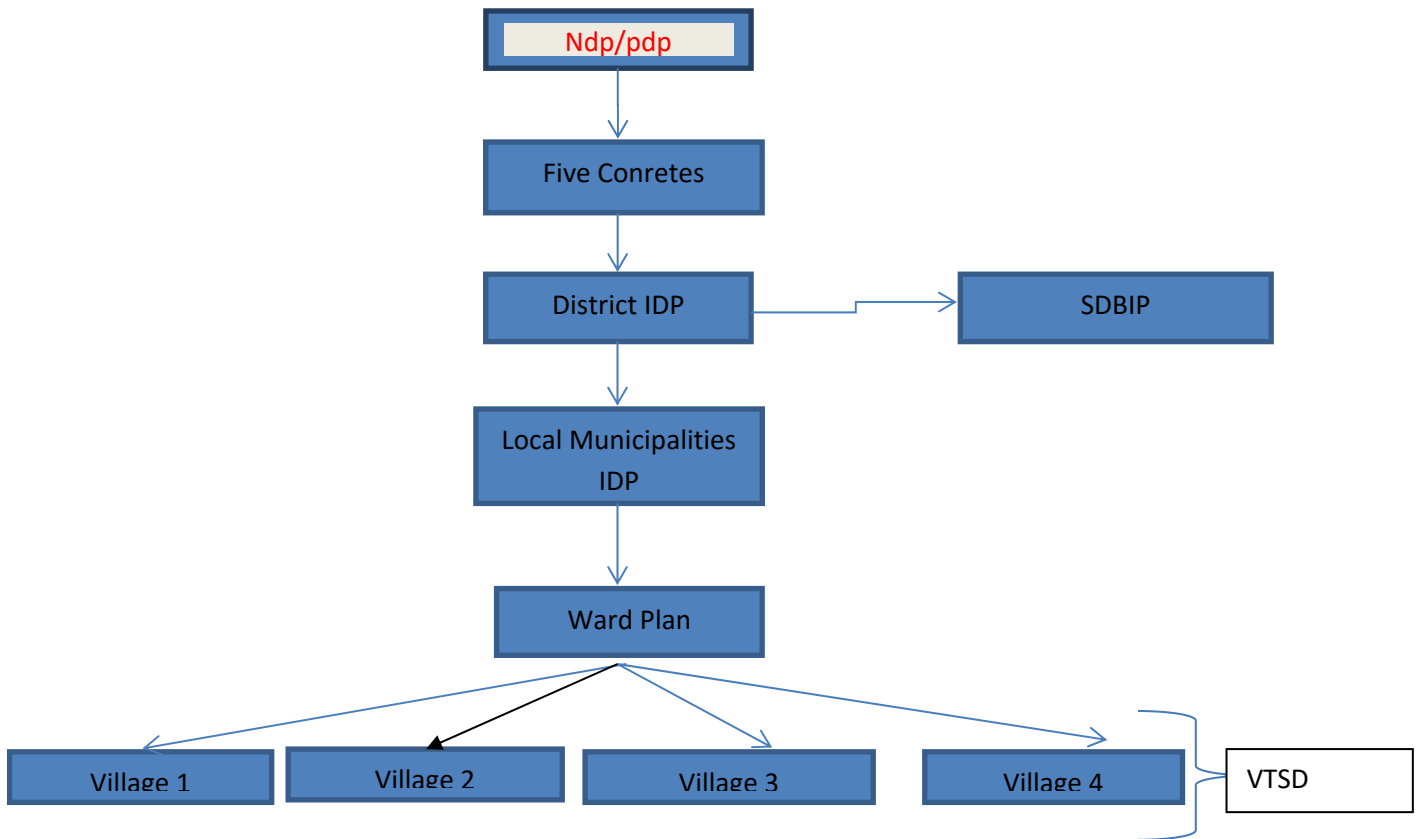
RRR is the policy thrust adopted by the 5th Bokone Bophirima provincial administration to support the realization of the goals and objectives of the NDP to fight poverty reduce unemployment and inequality. RRR is anchored on five (5) developmental concretes.

The Northwest Provincial government (BB) plans to implement the NDP through five concretes, namely, 1.ACT representing agriculture, Culture and Tourism, 2. VTSD standing for village, township and small droppies. 3. RHR which represent Reconciliation, Healing and Renewal. 4.setsokotsane and 5. Saamtrek , saamwerk. helps us to chart a new course. It focuses on putting in place the things that people need to grasp opportunities such as education and public transport and to broaden the opportunities through economic growth and the availability of jobs. Everything in the plan is aimed at reducing poverty and inequality.

Majority of people in the province stay in rural areas and therefore the must be a deliberate effort to focus resources towards development of Rural areas. The view of the provincial government is that government should shift the balance of spending towards programmes that help people improve their own lives and those of their children and the communities they live in. South Africa can become the country we want it to become. It is possible to get rid of poverty and reduce inequality in 20 years. We have the people, the goodwill, the skills, the resources – and now, a plan.



ALIGNMENT OF THE NDP/PDP LOCAL IDP AND VTSD PLANS



Graph; 1

The graph above demonstrate the link between the VTSD plans developed through a process of public participation. Plans are developed per village and often times one ward is constituted by three or more villages. Plans from each village contribute towards the development of ward plan. Ward plan contribute towards development of IDP for local municipalities plans in the local municipalities contribute towards the development of District IDP. District will develop service delivery and budget implementation plan to implement projects and programs and five of the municipality.

Sector plans form part of the VTSD plans, which are part of the District IDP. Implementation of sector plans will be monitored through IDP Rep forum, and none performance by sectors will be discussed at the IGR Forum meeting.

7.3 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The sustainable development goals (SDGs) and its 169 targets seek to build on the Millennium development Goals (MDGs) and complete that which was not achieved by the MDGs. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. It is therefore regarded as the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development wherein all the signatory country under UN are expected to embody and implement.

The SD Goals and targets are cohesive and inseparable, global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. Targets are defined as aspirational and universal, with each Government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances. Each Government decides how these aspirational and global targets should be incorporated into national planning processes, policies and strategies. It is important to

recognize the link between sustainable development and other relevant ongoing processes in the economic, social and environmental fields.

Below is the table that highlight the UN endorsed 17 Sustainable Development goals

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS GLOBAL INDICATORS

SDG	OPPORTUNITIES/FREEDOMS	STRATEGIC AREAS OF INTERVENTION	GLOBAL INDICATORS/TARGETS	CONSTITUTION	THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
Goal. 1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions 	Bill of Rights, FBS with health care, food, and social security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FBS, Community Development Projects, War on Poverty
Goal. 2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.	Agriculture, Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round. By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other 	Health care: food, water, social security sec27, Life sec 11, children sec28	Local AIDS Councils and Primary Health Care (Provincialised)

			<p>disasters and that progressively iBy 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases <p>prove land and soil quality</p>		
Goal 3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births • By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases 	Environment Sec24	Environmental Management Plan
Goal 4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes • By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre- 	Education, sec 9	Access to ECD's& Bursaries

			<p>primary education so that they are ready for primary education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university 		
Goal 5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Politics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere • Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation • Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation 	Equility ,sec 9	Prioritise the need of women and gender mainstreaming
Goal 6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Environment (in particular Water and sanitation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all • By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations 	Health care: food, water, social security sec27, Environment Sec24	Local AIDS Councils, Youth Desks, Municipal Sports
Goal 7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030, ensure universal 		

	modern energy for all		<p>access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix • By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency • By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology 		
Goal 8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Finance and communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries • Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors 		

Goal 9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Public works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all • Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Goal 10	Reduce inequality within and among countries	International relations (politics)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard • Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality • Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such 	Chapter 7 (verify)	Inter-municipal planning, CCP, Learning and exchanged programme

			regulations		
Goal 11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Human settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums • By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons 		•
Goal 12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Environment Health and agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse • Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle • Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities 		•
Goal 13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural 		•

			<p>disasters in all countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning • Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning 		
Goal 14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution • By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans 		•
+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	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with 		•

			<p>obligations under international agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally • By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world 		
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	Safety and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere • End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children • Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all 		•
Goal 17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	International relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity 		•

			for tax and other revenue collection		
--	--	--	--------------------------------------	--	--

7.4 DR RUTH SEGOMOTSI MOMPATI DISTRICT VTSD DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Dr.Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality (previously Bophirima District Municipality) is located in the North West province, and is bordered by Ngaka Modiri Molema and Dr. Kenneth Kaunda in the north. In the south it is bordered by John Taolo Gaetsewe (previously Kgalagadi), which is a cross-boundary within the Northern Cape. It is one of four districts in the North West province, with poor rural areas, formerly situated in the former Bophuthatswana homeland. The district municipality covers the following local municipalities: Naledi, Greater Taung, Kagisano-Molopo, Mamusa, and Lekwa-Teemane.

With the population situated in more than 470 villages and towns dispersed in a 250km radius (approximately 50km north to south and 200km east to west), this district presents unique management and organisational challenges.

The new thinking assert that VTSD is indeed a significant new market, and doing business in this market can yield much greater rewards than simply concentrating on finding new customers.

What the VTSD revolution is actually doing is in line with the NDP as it enables citizens to thrive and encourages the m to work together, and helps them to improve their own lives and those of their children and the communities they live in. doing business with low-income communities address the problems of poverty, inequality and unemployment, and fostering partnerships in VTSD areas creates direct and indirect employment.

The role of private sector in doing business with VTSD people and not selling goods and service to them is a development fundamental. Co-development of solutions is key to facilitate mutual learning. Community development and increasing community value should be essential ingredients of business success.

7.5 Rural Development Plan

TABLE 1: IDENTIFIED PROJECTS

OBJECTIVE	SECTOR	DEVELOPMENTAL ACTION	PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS/ PROJECTS	PROJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION / ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	LEAD ROLE	STAKE HOLDERS	KPI's	LOCALITY
Developing the rural economy	ENERGY	Development of a renewable energy research park	Development of a 'laboratory' for renewable energy research and demonstration	Catalytic – Game Changer	1. Develop a feasibility study for Dr Ruth DM to establish the viability of a renewable energy park to boost the creation of the renewable energy sector 2. Consideration of various forms of renewable energy sources including solar projects, 4. Identify pilot area(s) 5. Market and promote the	Medium to Long term	Dr Ruth DM	National Dept. of Energy/DRDLR /NW Provincial Dept. of Rural, Environmental and Agricultural Development (READ) /Eskom/ Independent Power Producers/ Regional and International Development Agencies/University of the North West/ NW Province Dept. of Finance, Economy & Enterprise	1. R&D investigative activities completed and published 2. Number of renewable energy pilot projects undertaken 3. Funding identified and in place	Dr Ruth DM

OBJECTIVE	SECTOR	DEVELOPMENTAL ACTION	PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS/ PROJECTS	PROJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION / ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	LEAD ROLE	STAKE HOLDERS	KPI's	LOCALITY
					venture 6. identify funding opportunities and potential partnerships			Development/ Dr Ruth DM EDTA		
Developing the rural economy	TECHNOLOGY	Development of a technology park	Development of a technology park to foster innovation and enable its commercial application in the Dr Ruth DM	Catalytic – Game Changer	1. Develop a feasibility study for Dr Ruth DM to establish the viability of a technology park 2.	Long term	Dr Ruth DM	Dept. of Science & Technology/Department of Trade and Industry/Private Sector/Regional and	1. R&D investigative activities completed and published 2. Number of R&D pilot projects	Dr Ruth DM

OBJECTIVE	SECTOR	DEVELOPMENTAL ACTION	PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS/ PROJECTS	PROJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION / ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	LEAD ROLE	STAKE HOLDERS	KPI's	LOCALITY
					Consideration of the infrastructure required 3. Engage local community 4. Identify pilot area(s) 5. Market and promote the venture 6. Identify funding opportunities and potential partnerships			International Development Agencies/University of the North West/ NW Province Dept. of Finance, Economy & Enterprise Development/ Dr Ruth DM EDTA	undertaken 3. Funding identified and in place	
Developing the rural economy	MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRY	Establishment of district industrial hubs	Development of industrial hubs and manufacturing centres to foster small and medium-scale	High priority programme	1. Develop a feasibility study for Dr Ruth DM to establish the viability of industrial hubs 2. Consideration of the infrastructure required	Medium to Long term	Dr Ruth DM	DTI/ / Private Sector/Dr Ruth DM EDTA/ NW Province Dept. of Finance, Economy & Enterprise Development (FEED)/Community	1. R&D investigative activities completed and published 2. Number of pilot projects undertaken 3. Funding identified and in place	Dr Ruth DM

OBJECTIVE	SECTOR	DEVELOPMENTAL ACTION	PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS/ PROJECTS	PROJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION / ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	LEAD ROLE	STAKE HOLDERS	KPI's	LOCALITY
					3. Engage local community 4. Identify pilot area(s) 5. Market and promote the venture 6. identify funding opportunities and potential partnerships					
Developing the rural economy	EDUCATION & SKILLS DEVELOPMENT	Training and skills development	Development of an overall skills development programme in the Dr Ruth DM	Key enabler	1. Develop a feasibility study for Dr Ruth DM to establish the reasons for the low literacy levels in the district municipality 2. Development of training programmes related to taxidermy and tannery	Medium to Long term	Dr Ruth DM	All local municipalities in Dr Ruth/AgriSETA/ NW Provincial Dept. of Education and Sports Development/ Univ. of North West	1. Feasibility Study conducted 2. Tannery and taxidermy skills development programme developed 3. number of youth identified to participate in taxidermy and tannery	Dr Ruth DM

OBJECTIVE	SECTOR	DEVELOPMENTAL ACTION	PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS/ PROJECTS	PROJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION / ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	LEAD ROLE	STAKE HOLDERS	KPI's	LOCALITY
					aimed specifically at youth				skills programmes	
Promoting of small scale mining and mining beneficiation	MINING	Mining beneficiation/value adding	Investigate the mining value chain and identify opportunities for SMME's in mineral beneficiation	High priority programme	1. Put in place support for small scale mining operations 2. Skills training for small scale mining ventures 3. Development of a mineral processing beneficiation hub 4. Enforcement and monitoring of the mining charter	Medium to Long Term	Dr Ruth DM	Department of Minerals/Private Sector/NW Provincial Dept. of Finance, Economy & Enterprise Development (FEED)/Dr Ruth DM EDTA	1. Number of small mining operations/activities created 2. Relevance and number of Training sessions conducted 3. Mineral beneficiation hub developed	Dr Ruth DM/Mamusa/Amalia/Greater Taung
Conserving the natural	ENVIRONMENT	Preservation of the natural	Ensure that the environment	Key Enabler	1. Identify and	short term	Dr Ruth DM	NW Provincial READ/	1. All environment	Dr Ruth DM

OBJECTIVE	SECTOR	DEVELOPMENTAL ACTION	PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS/ PROJECTS	PROJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION / ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	LEAD ROLE	STAKE HOLDERS	KPI's	LOCALITY
environment		environment in the Dr Ruth DM	including biodiversity is considered in DM decisions and projects		document protected areas, conservation areas, environmentally sensitive areas in Dr Ruth 2. Ensure areas with protected status are properly registered as such 3. Ensure all government departments are aware of the environmental analysis and outlook. 4. Ensure the department of environmental affairs is represented			National Dept. of Environmental Affairs/All NW Province sector departments/ Private sector/ traditional leaders/ community forums/ All Local Municipalities in Dr Ruth DM	1. All sensitive areas, conservation areas documented and database created 2. Registrations of all protected areas completed 3. Environmental analysis developed and circulated to all administrative offices 4. NW READ properly represented on Dr Ruth DM committees and decision making	

OBJECTIVE	SECTOR	DEVELOPMENTAL ACTION	PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS/ PROJECTS	PROJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION / ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	LEAD ROLE	STAKE HOLDERS	KPI's	LOCALITY
					in relevant forums and committees 5. Formulate environmental management programmes 6. Develop a Biodiversity Plan for the DM				bodies 5. No. of relevant environmental management programmes formulated 6. Biodiversity Plan completed	
Improving productivity and competitiveness in the agricultural sector	AGRICULTURE	Increase supply of water for agricultural use	Develop projects that address Water shortages that impede the development of agriculture in the district	Catalytic – Game Changer	Provision of irrigation schemes to promote farming and cultivation of land, utilising the available river network	Medium to Long term	DRDLR	NW Province READ/Dr Ruth DM/Department of water/commercial farmers/emerging farmers/community/Farmers Associations in the DM	Plan articulating future water requirements developed	Dr Ruth DM

OBJECTIVE	SECTOR	DEVELOPMENTAL ACTION	PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS/ PROJECTS	PROJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION / ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	LEAD ROLE	STAKE HOLDERS	KPI's	LOCALITY
Improving productivity and competitiveness in the agricultural sector	AGRICULTURE	Optimising the potential of Agri Parks	Continued development of the identified Agri-Hub in Vryburg, in alignment with the Agri-Parks Business Plan	Catalytic - Game Changer	1. Development of Agri-villages around Vryburg. 2. Identification of local farmers to participate in support programmes 3. R & D to seek additional commodities 4. Assist farmers with gaining access to market for their produce 4. Develop a Fresh Produce Market in Vryburg	Immediate	DRDLR	NW READ/Dr Ruth DM/ National DAFF/ NW Dept. of Finance, Economy & Enterprise Development (FEED)/ NW Dept. of Traditional Affairs/Univ. of North West/ community/farmers/ private sector/ farmers Associations	1. Number of Agri-villages developed 2. Number of small Scale farmers supported through the Agri-Hub 2 Relevant R&D in the agricultural sector 3. Number of markets identified and expanded 4. Number of niche commodities identified 5. Fresh Produce Market developed	Vryburg & surrounding villages
Improving productivity and	AGRICULTURE	Farmer Production Support Unit	Development of the FPSU for primary	Catalytic - Game Changer	1. Implement the Agri-Parks business	Immediate	N. West Provincial Dept. of	Dr Ruth DM/ DAFF/ Traditional	1. FPSUs identified and	Dr Ruth DM/Piet Plessis/

OBJECTIVE	SECTOR	DEVELOPMENTAL ACTION	PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS/ PROJECTS	PROJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION / ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	LEAD ROLE	STAKE HOLDERS	KPI's	LOCALITY
competitiveness in the agricultural sector		development in identified areas	collection, storage, processing for the local market, and extension services including mechanization		plans 2. Development of Agri-villages around settlements surrounding identified FPSU sites		Rural Development and Agriculture (READ)	authorities/ NW Provincial Dept. of Finance, Economy and Enterprise Development /community/ all farmers/ private sector/ /All farmers associations	developed 2. Agri-villages developed 3. Agri-parks business plans implemented	Taung/ Ganyesa/ Schweizer Renecke/ Christiania/ Stella
Improving productivity & competitiveness of the agriculture sector	AGRICULTURE	Land Availability and land use for agricultural purposes	Unlocking high potential agricultural areas for production especially within Traditional Authority areas & CPA's	Key enabler	1. Engage traditional authorities on how to make the land more accessible & productive 2. Identify strategically located land with agricultural potential with a special focus on land belonging to CPA's 3.	Short to Medium term	DRDLR	Dr Ruth DM/ Traditional leaders/community members/NW READ Dept./NW Dept. of Local Govt & Human Settlements/ NW Dept. of Traditional Affairs/All local municipalities in Dr Ruth DM	1.No. of meetings held with traditional leaders in the DM 2. Hectares of land made available for farming purposes 3.no. of community members identified to participate in farming	Dr Ruth DM;

OBJECTIVE	SECTOR	DEVELOPMENTAL ACTION	PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS/ PROJECTS	PROJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION / ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	LEAD ROLE	STAKE HOLDERS	KPI's	LOCALITY
					Identify community members who are interested in participating in farming activity 4. Fast track the process of land audits 5. Engage traditional authorities to resolve conflicts over land ownership 6. Embark on a project to integrate all land use schemes in Dr Ruth DM 7. Develop a Land Alienation Policy				projects 4. Land Alienation Policy developed 5. Land Use Schemes published for all LM's in the DM including one for the D 6. Land Audits finalised 7. SDF's for all LM'S updated	
Improving productivity	AGRICULTURE	Building Capability & Skills	Skills Development/Innovation	Key enabler	1. Allocating Agriculture	Medium Term	NW READ Dept.	Dr Ruth DM/ NW Dept. of	1. No. of incubator	Dr Ruth DM

OBJECTIVE	SECTOR	DEVELOPMENTAL ACTION	PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS/ PROJECTS	PROJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION / ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	LEAD ROLE	STAKE HOLDERS	KPI's	LOCALITY
Productivity & competitiveness of the agriculture sector		Development for small-scale farmers and other interested community members	Incubator Programs/Agricultural colleges in alignment with the economic growth of Dr Ruth DM as well as the Agri-Parks concept skills needs, with a special focus on youth		<p>1. Training of students via SETA to assist on small farms as part of their practical work</p> <p>2. Capacity building programs for small-scale farmers (e.g. Financial management, Basic Bookkeeping, sanitary standards).</p> <p>3. Partnerships with commercial farmers as well as private sector entities</p> <p>4. Feasibility study to be conducted to determine the need for</p>			Education and Sports/ NW DRDLR/Private sector/ Farmers/ Farmers Associations/ Agri SETA/All Local Municipalities in Dr Ruth DM/	<p>1. no. of skills development programs</p> <p>2. No. of beneficiaries of the programs</p> <p>3. content relevance of programs</p> <p>4. No. of Career guidance EXPO's held</p> <p>5. feasibility study conducted</p>	

OBJECTIVE	SECTOR	DEVELOPMENTAL ACTION	PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS/ PROJECTS	PROJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION / ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	LEAD ROLE	STAKE HOLDERS	KPI's	LOCALITY
					the building of more agriculture schools in the province. 5. Career guidance EXPO's at local high schools focusing on agriculture as a career of choice					
Improving productivity and competitiveness in the agriculture sector	Agriculture	addressing the effects of climate change including the impact of drought on agriculture	Put in place plans to address counteracting the effects of climate change in the DM		1. Feasibility study of the development of farm level mitigation methods e.g. avoiding excess nitrogen/fertilisers and crop choices 2. Investigate alternative farming	Medium to Long term	Dr Ruth DM	All local municipalities in Dr Ruth DM/ All Farmer Associations operating in Dr Ruth DM/DAFF/NW READ Dept./ All farmers/Community	1. Feasibility study completed and reviewed 2. Report on alternative farming methods developed	Dr Ruth DM

OBJECTIVE	SECTOR	DEVELOPMENTAL ACTION	PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS/ PROJECTS	PROJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION / ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	LEAD ROLE	STAKE HOLDERS	KPI's	LOCALITY
					methods					
Improving tourism competitiveness in the district	Tourism	Coordinated promotion of the Dr. Ruth S Mompoti region and its attractions	Highlight the major tourist attractions in the area, including but not limited to the Taung heritage site and the Molopo game reserve	Key enabler	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List tourist attractions in the DRSM DM e.g Taung Dam, Spitskop Dam 2. Develop tourism brochures and materials 3. Train local tourist guides 4. Package and promote tourism destinations 5. Support the development of community and local tourism 	short to medium term	Dr Ruth DM	NW Dept. of tourism/ local Communities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of jobs created 2. Percentage increase in tourism in the area 	Dr Ruth DM/Molopo Game Reserve/ Taung heritage Site

OBJECTIVE	SECTOR	DEVELOPMENTAL ACTION	PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS/ PROJECTS	PROJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION / ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	LEAD ROLE	STAKE HOLDERS	KPI's	LOCALITY
Improving tourism competitiveness in the district	Tourism	Harnessing the Taung heritage site	Promotion of the Taung Heritage route as a means of growing the tourism sector in and across the district	Key enabler	1. Effective marketing of the Taung heritage site 2. Training and up skilling of local communities to enable them to take advantage of the tourism opportunities that exist in the district 3. Collaboration and partnerships with existing tourist agencies and establishments in the area	short to medium term	Dr. Ruth S Mompoti DM/Greater Taung Local Municipality	NW Dept. of tourism/ local Communities/ private sector companies in the tourism sector	1. Number of jobs created 2. Percentage increase in tourism in the area	Dr Ruth DM

CHAPTER 7

APPROVAL

Consultation and Public Participation

The Public Participation Process and input received from Communities was captured as needs/issues by respective municipalities, informed by community based planning undertaken by municipalities and from the VTSD plans.

Approval by DR Ruth's Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality

The draft IDP will be tabled during a Special Council Meeting to be held at the end of **March 2018**

The Final IDP will be approved during a Special Council Meeting to be held at the end **of May 2018**

Submission and Publication of the IDP

The Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality will publish this draft IDP through the relevant media and submit the draft IDP for 2017/2022 within 10 days after approval to the following stakeholders:

- λ The MEC – Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs
- λ The Director IDP – Department of Local Government & Traditional Affairs
- λ Provincial Legislature
- λ Provincial Treasury

CONCLUSION

The first review of the fourth Generation draft IDP for 2017/2022 of Dr Ruth S Mompoti Municipality and it is based on the concept of Community Based Planning and Villages, Townships and Small Dorpies (VTSD) philosophy. This IDP contains input from different stakeholders in an effort to ensure that a "Credible" IDP is compiled with special focus on the simplified IDP format.

The content of this IDP was simplified in an effort to have a much more user-friendly IDP. This approach must be seen as planning of the collective effort but due to the much clearer understanding of the sector it actually makes integration of planning much easier. The focus in this reviewed IDP was on having small relevant sections with reference to the comprehensive documents that is available in the office of the Municipal Manager and the organizational website. All these documents can be accessed upon request by individuals or organisations.

Chapter 8 (Annexure A)

Financial Strategy

THE ANNUAL BUDGET OF
DR RUTH SEGOMOTSI MOMPATI DISTRICT
MUNICIPALITY



2018/19 TO 2020/21

MEDIUM TERM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
FORECASTS

SCHEDULE A

ANNUAL BUDGET AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION OF A MUNICIPALITY

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACIP Accelerated Community Infrastructure Programme

BSC Budget Steering Committee

CAPEX Capital Budget/Expenditure

CBD Central Business District

CFO Chief Financial Officer

CPI Consumer Price Index

DBSA Development Bank of South Africa

DoRA Division of Revenue Act

DWA Department of Water Affairs

EDTA Economic Development, Tourism and Agriculture

EE Employment Equity

EEDSM Energy Efficiency Demand Side Management

EM Executive Mayor

FBS Free basic services

GAMAP Generally Accepted Municipal Accounting Practice

GDP Gross domestic product

GFS Government Financial Statistics

GRAP General Recognised Accounting Practice

HR Human Resources

IDP Integrated Development Plan

ICT Information & Communication Technology

KPA Key Performance Area

KPI Key Performance Indicator

LED Local Economic Development

MEC Member of the Executive Committee

MFMA Municipal Finance Management Act

MIG Municipal Infrastructure Grant

MM Municipal Manager

MMC Member of Mayoral Committee

MSA Municipal Systems Act

MTEF Medium-term Expenditure Framework

MTREF Medium-term Revenue and Expenditure Framework

MWIG Municipal Water Infrastructure Grant

NGO Non-Governmental organisations

NKPIs National Key Performance Indicators

NT National Treasury

OHS Occupational Health and Safety

OP Operational Plan

OPEX Operating Budget/Expenditure

DrRSM Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality

PBO Public Benefit Organisations

PMS Performance Management System

PPE Property Plant and Equipment PPP Public Private Partnership

PT Provincial Treasury

RBIG Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant

RRAMS Rural Road Asset Management System

RHIG Rural Household Infrastructure Grant

SALGA South African Local Government Association

SDBIP Service Delivery & Budget Implementation Plan

SMME Small Micro and Medium Enterprises

WSOG Water Services Operating Grant

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>PART 1 – ANNUAL BUDGET</u>	2
<u>1.1 MAYOR’S COMMENTS ON THE BUDGET</u>	2
<u>1.2 COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS</u>	4
<u>1.3 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</u>	5
<u>1.5 OPERATING EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK</u>	10
<u>1.6 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</u>	13
<u>1.7 ANNUAL BUDGET TABLES</u>	14
<u>2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE ANNUAL BUDGET PROCESS</u>	26
<u>2.2 OVERVIEW OF ALIGNMENT OF THE ANNUAL BUDGET WITH THE IDP</u>	27
<u>2.3 MEASURABLE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS</u>	29
<u>2.4 OVERVIEW OF BUDGET RELATED-POLICIES</u>	30
<u>2.5 OVERVIEW OF BUDGET ASSUMPTIONS</u>	31
<u>2.6 OVERVIEW OF BUDGET FUNDING</u>	32
<u>MUNICIPAL MANAGER’S QUALITY CERTIFICATE</u>	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table 1 Consolidated Overview of the 2018/2019 and the MTREF</u>	9
<u>Table 2 Revenue by Source</u>	10
<u>Table 3 Operating Transfers and Grant Receipts per Grant</u>	10
<u>Table 4 Summary Operating Expenditure by standard classification item</u>	11
<u>Table 5 2018/19 Medium-term capital budget per vote</u>	13
<u>Table 6 MBRR Table A1 - Budget Summary</u>	14
<u>Table 7 MBRR Table A2 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by standard classification)</u>	17
<u>Table 8 MBRR Table A3 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)</u>	18
<u>Table 9 MBRR Table A4 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)</u>	19
<u>Table 10 MBRR Table A5 - Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, standard classification and funding source</u>	20
<u>Table 11 MBRR Table A6 - Budgeted Financial Position</u>	21
<u>Table 12 MBRR Table A7 - Budgeted Cash Flow Statement</u>	23
<u>Table 13 MBRR Table A8 - Cash Backed Reserves/Accumulated Surplus Reconciliation</u>	24
<u>Table 14 MBRR Table A9 - Asset Management</u>	25
<u>Table 15 MBRR Table SA2 Financial Performance Budget (revenue and expenditure per source and per type)</u>	33
<u>Table 16 MBRR Table SA4 Reconciliation of the IDP and the Strategic Objectives (Revenue)</u>	34
<u>Table 17 MBRR Table SA5 Reconciliation of the IDP and the Strategic Objectives (Expenditure)</u>	35
<u>Table 18 MBRR SA6 Reconciliation of the IDP and the Strategic Objectives (Capital)</u>	36
<u>Table 19 MBRR SA10 Funding Measurement</u>	37

Part 1 – Annual Budget

1.1 Mayor's Comments on the budget

The Executive Mayor delivered her Budget speech together with the State of the District Address with the tabling of the final budget for approval.

The draft IDP and draft SDBIP was approved during the Council meeting that was held on the 31 May 2018 for final approval.

This is what the Executive Mayor Cllr Boitumelo Mahlangu said on the Draft Budget:

The municipality is going through a difficult time as a district in as far as the economy is concerned. The Equitable Share that is not enough also affects the municipality negatively. However, we need to ensure that the equitable share is received and spent on service delivery.

This budget accommodates the issues that were raised in the previous engagements, as well as the issues that were raised by the Provincial and National Treasuries on the previous assessments of the budget. The budget also needs to address the budget related issues raised by the A/G. The AG in the 2016/2017 Audit report was concerned about the unauthorized expenditure, either by vote or the whole budget of the municipality. Cost containment measures need to be put in place and adhered to. Reference be given to Cost Containment regulations.

For the 2018/2019, the basis of our operating revenue forecasted is mainly from reliance on grant transfer and subsidies, not much from rental of facilities and equipment and interest earned from external investments. I must hasten to mention that the VBS investments of R150 million has caused much stir and uncertainty with unsubstantiated talk doing round that the district might lose the investment, which is a cause for concern, however there is not much clarity that has been forthcoming from the curator of the South African Reserve Bank and National Treasury. This matter shall be dealt later as a separate item in the agenda today.

The capital expenditure is projected to be reduced, this resulted as some slow spending experienced during the financial year as result of work stoppages, community protests, and slack performance by providers. However, we envisage accelerate implementation of funded capital projects as planning is already at advance stage.

The capital and operating budget was compiled taking into consideration the compliance and legislative requirements. During the Budget Steering Committee key budget assumptions were

consider which amongst others focused on the municipality's service delivery priorities which were reviewed through the adjustment budget that took place in February 2018.

The municipality is grant dependent and has embarked on implementing a range of revenue collection strategies to optimize the outstanding Sedibeng account and repayment of the DBSA loan. Furthermore the municipality has undertaken steps to ensure that council adopts cost containment measures as per the National Treasury Circulars.

The employee related costs were increased by R15, 168m and the municipality's payroll is sitting at 40% of the total operating budget. The total cost of the newly approved structure is R174, 300m however, there was a need to budget and fill posts that are critical like in the political offices and the Budget and Treasury Office. The Total employee related costs for 2018/19 is R137, 836m

The main challenges experienced during the compilation of the 2018/2019 MTREF can be summarised as follows:

- The municipality is still having challenge in budgeting adequately for non-cash items e.g. depreciation
- Repairs and maintenance is also one of the items that is not adequately budgeted for
- The municipality has a challenge of implementing capital year plans, currently the municipality is sitting at very low expenditure on capital assets and projects this does not include MIG projects
- Lack of procurement plans from service delivery departments and therefore no aligned with the approved budget
- The municipality is experiencing delays with procurement due to the Supply Chain Management procurement processes
- Non- reconciliation of reports between the finance department and technical departments
- Uncertainty of the investments made with VBS could result in catastrophic results for the municipality, the bulk of the money meant for service delivery

REVENUE

The municipality still needs to develop a revenue strategy which will be built around the following key components:

- National Treasury's guidelines and macroeconomic policy;
- Growth in the Municipality and continued economic development;
- Identification of new possible revenue sources and the sustainability of such sources

- Increased pressure to deliver and maintain services and recover costs;

Departments need to own the budget, even the junior officials need to know what is contained in the budget. It is their budget also, so that they are able to understand what the municipality can and cannot afford. Therefore all staff members need to engage with the budget and the engagements should not only be limited to Senior Management.

The BTO must also continue to consult with the departmental heads where there are changes and anticipated changes on the budget, so that there is a common understanding of where the municipality is in terms of the budget.

Boitumelo Mahlangu

Executive Mayor

Dr Ruth S. Mompoti District Municipality

1.2 Council Resolutions

During a special council meeting which was held on the 31 May 2018 at 10H00 in the Dr Ruth S. District Municipality, the Council adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved:

- a) That Council approves the Draft Operating and Capital Budget for the MTREF 2018/19 to 2020/21.
- b) That the Draft Operating and Capital budget be made public in terms of Section 22 of the MFMA and in accordance with chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act;
- c) That the approved annual budget for 2018/19 to 2020/21 be submitted to the National Treasury, Provincial Treasury and other relevant Stakeholders

Resolution: 189/2017/18

1.3 Executive Summary

The application of sound financial management principles for the compilation of the Municipality's financial plan is essential and critical to ensure that the Municipality remains financially viable and that municipal services are provided sustainable, economically and equitably to all communities.

The Municipality's business and service delivery priorities were reviewed as part of this year's planning and budget process. Where appropriate, funds were transferred from low- to high-priority programmes so as to maintain sound financial stewardship. A critical review was also undertaken of expenditure on non-core and 'nice to have' items.

The publishing of the regulation on the Standard chart of Accounts (SCOA) on 22 April 2014 will have a profound effect on the business of local government. This reform is not limited to a financial reform, but a business reform as a whole. It is the largest reform since the promulgation of the Municipal Finance Management Act in 2003, and municipalities are expected to have implemented this reform for which the target date was 01 July 2017. The mSCOA Regulations aim to ensure a standardised and uniform reporting of financial transactions of municipalities. The following are extracts from the preamble to the regulations:-

“Section 216 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, provides that national legislation must prescribe measures to ensure transparency and expenditure control in each sphere of government by introducing generally recognised accounting practice, uniform expenditure classifications and uniform treasury norms and standards.” “These Regulations propose segments and a classification framework for the standard chart of accounts to be applied in local government in similar form to that implemented for national and provincial government departments. In order to enable the National Treasury to provide consolidated local government information for incorporation in national accounts, national policy and other purposes, it must obtain financial information from individual municipalities.”

The regulations contain amongst others, segment and classification framework for SCOA, minimum business process and system requirements and responsibilities of municipal councils and accounting officers.

The segments classification consists of the following:

Funding segment – This segment relates to the various sources of funding available to municipalities and municipal entities for financing expenditure relating to the operation of the municipality and provides for both capital and operational spending.

Function segment - This segment provides for the classification of the transaction according to the function or service delivery objective and provides for the standardisation of functions and sub functions across local government.

Municipal Standard Classification Segment - This segment provides for the organisational structure and functionality of an individual municipality, which is not prescribed.

Project Segment - This segment provides for the classification of capital and operating projects on the basis of whether it relates to a specific project and if so, the type of project.

Regional Indicator Segment - This segment identifies and assigns government expenditure to the lowest relevant geographical region within which the intended beneficiaries of the service or capital investment are located.

Item Segment - This segment provides for the classification of item detail in the presentation of the financial position, performance and cash flow according to the nature of the transaction either as revenue, expenditure, asset, liability or net asset.

Costing Segment - This segment provides for a classification structure for secondary cost elements with reference to departmental charges, internal billing etc. and acts as a cost collector in determining inter alia total cost of services.

National Treasury's MFMA Circulars No. 78, 79, 82 and 91, was used as guidance for the compilation of the 2018/19 MTREF. Some of the main key challenges experienced during the compilation of the 2018/19 MTREF can be summarised as follows:

- The on-going difficulties in the national and local economy;
- Ever aging water, roads, sewage and electricity infrastructure;
- Lack of revenue sources and grant dependency, Dr Ruth S Mompati District Municipality is heavily dependent on grants for funding for the municipality;
- The need to reprioritise projects and expenditure within the existing resource envelope given the cash flow realities of the municipality;

- Wage increases for municipal staff that have exceeded headline consumer inflation in the past, as well as the need to restructure certain components for operational efficiencies;
- Lack of adequate and sufficient office space or office accommodation for the municipality
- Maintaining a positive cash flow.
- Support to local municipalities.
- The delayed mSCOA implementation process and challenges encountered
- The main concern being audit of the 2017/2018 FY

1.3.2 The Municipality's Budget Structure

The *mSCOA* Regulations applied to all municipalities and municipal entities with effect from 1 July 2017 . The 2018/2019 Ver. 6.2. A Schedule was complied with. The implementation of *mSCOA* must be considered a business reform and it requires a significant change in municipal business processes; and it involves systems conversion and or re-implementation.

Further, *mSCOA* requires organisational change as it is not only a financial reform that is being introduced. The tabled budget or consolidated budget must include an annexure containing the municipality's *mSCOA* project plan and progress to date.

A vote is one of the main segments of a budget. The structure is for reporting requirements and links the accounting performance both to the IDP and responsible officials. The high level budget structure for Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality as included in the budget documentation is shown in the table below:

BUDGET VOTE	VOTE DESCRIPTION
Vote 1	Office of the Executive Mayor
Vote 2	Office of the Speaker
Vote 3	Office of the Municipal Manager
Vote 4	Internal Audit
Vote 5	Budget and Treasury Office
Vote 6	Corporate Services
Vote 7	Planning and Development
Vote 8	Community Services: Environmental Health
Vote 9	Community Services: Fire and Disaster Management
Vote 10	Engineering Services
Vote 11	Project Management Unit
Vote 12	Economic Dev. Tourism and Agriculture

In view of the aforementioned, the following table is a consolidated overview of the proposed 2018/19 Medium-term Revenue and Expenditure Framework:

1.4 Operating Revenue Framework

For Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality to continue improving the quality of services provided to its citizens there is a need for the municipality to generate revenue. In these tough economic times strong revenue management is fundamental to the financial sustainability of the municipality. The reality is that, the district municipality is not selling any services nor does it charge for any services to the communities, meaning that there is no revenue generated internally at all and therefore dependence of conditional grants is still very high.

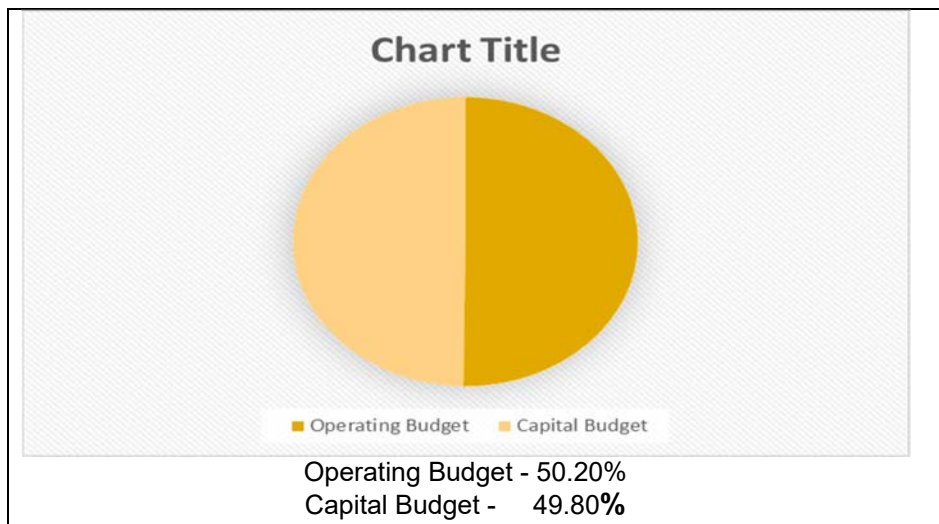
The District Municipality is faced with challenges which include amongst others, an increasing population demand for services as the populations and the demographics of the district are growing, as well as development backlogs and increasing poverty levels. The expenditure required to address these challenges will inevitably always exceed available funding; hence difficult choices have to be made in relation balancing expenditures against available financial resources.

The municipality still needs to develop a revenue strategy which will be built around the following key components:

- National Treasury's guidelines and macroeconomic policy;
- Growth in the Municipality and continued economic development;
- Identification of new possible revenue sources and the sustainability of such sources
- Increased pressure to deliver and maintain services and recover costs;

Table 2 Consolidated Overview of the 2018/2019 and the MTREF

Description	Current Year 2017/18		2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Budget Year	Budget Year +1	Budget Year +2
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
REVENUE					
Operating Revenue	733 044	737 390	738 353	751 414	803 390
EXPENDITURE					
Operating Expenditure	381 513	385 290	396 728	430 349	463 602
Capital Expenditure	393 844	393 844	378 690	363 246	383 487
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	775 357	779 134	775 418	793 596	847 088
NETT BALANCE	(42 313)	(41 744)	(37 066)	(42 181)	(43 698)



The total revenue for the 2018/19 as indicated in the Division of Revenue Act indicates a small percentage decrease. This is due to the reduced EPWP Grant from R4, 842m 2017/2018 to R1, 278m 2018/19. The reduced RBIG from R182, 000m 2017/18 to R149, 150m 2018/19 and lastly MIG from R140, 903 2017/18 to R135, 482m 2018/19

There is a slight indicative increase of 8% and 9% in the Equitable Share for the two outer years of 2019/20 and 2020/21 respectively. The operating expenditure amounts to 50,2% of the total revenue whereas the total capital expenditure amounts to 49,8% of the total revenue.

Table 3 Revenue by Source

The following Table A4 presents the summary classification of Revenue by Source;

Description	Ref	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18				2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
Revenue By Source											
Property rates	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - electricity revenue	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - water revenue	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - sanitation revenue	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - refuse revenue	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - other											
Rental of facilities and equipment		733	797	942	1 077	1 077	1 077	1 077	1 185	1 303	1 407
Interest earned - external investments		5 025	6 643	14 196	13 874	17 874	17 874	17 874	17 253	18 475	19 768
Interest earned - outstanding debtors		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends received		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licences and permits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies		234 374	266 558	285 383	316 979	316 979	316 979	316 979	342 247	364 895	393 677
Other revenue	2	570	947	6 384	225	225	225	225	400	500	423
Gains on disposal of PPE		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)		240 702	274 945	306 906	332 155	336 155	336 155	336 155	361 084	385 173	415 275

Table 4 Operating Transfers and Grant Receipts per Grant

Description	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18			2018/19 Medium Term		
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
Government Grants and Subsidies									
Local Government Equitable Share	223 475	260 500	282 287	308 448	308 448	308 448	337 205	360 521	388 722
Finance Management	1 075	1 250	1 250	1 250	1 250	1 250	1 320	1 785	2 217
Municipal Systems Improvement		930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Services Operating Subsidy	6 666	9 737	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EPWP Incentive	1 668	2 262	2 237	4 842	4 842	4 842	1 278		
Rural Road Asset Management Grant	3 883	2 231	2 290	2 439	2 439	2 439	2 444	2 589	2 738
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	177 217	148 575	230 717	133 858	133 858	133 858	135 482	138 393	146 444
Rural Households Infrastructure	3 947	4 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Bulk Infrastructure	31 819	45 127	103 523	182 000	182 000	182 000	149 150	121 693	129 660
Municipal Water Infrastructure Grant	12 806	30 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Services Infrastructure Grant	-	-	65 793	77 986	77 986	77 986	91 557	105 000	110 775
TOTAL GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	462 556	505 111	688 096	710 823	710 823	710 823	718 436	729 981	780 556

1.5 Operating Expenditure Framework

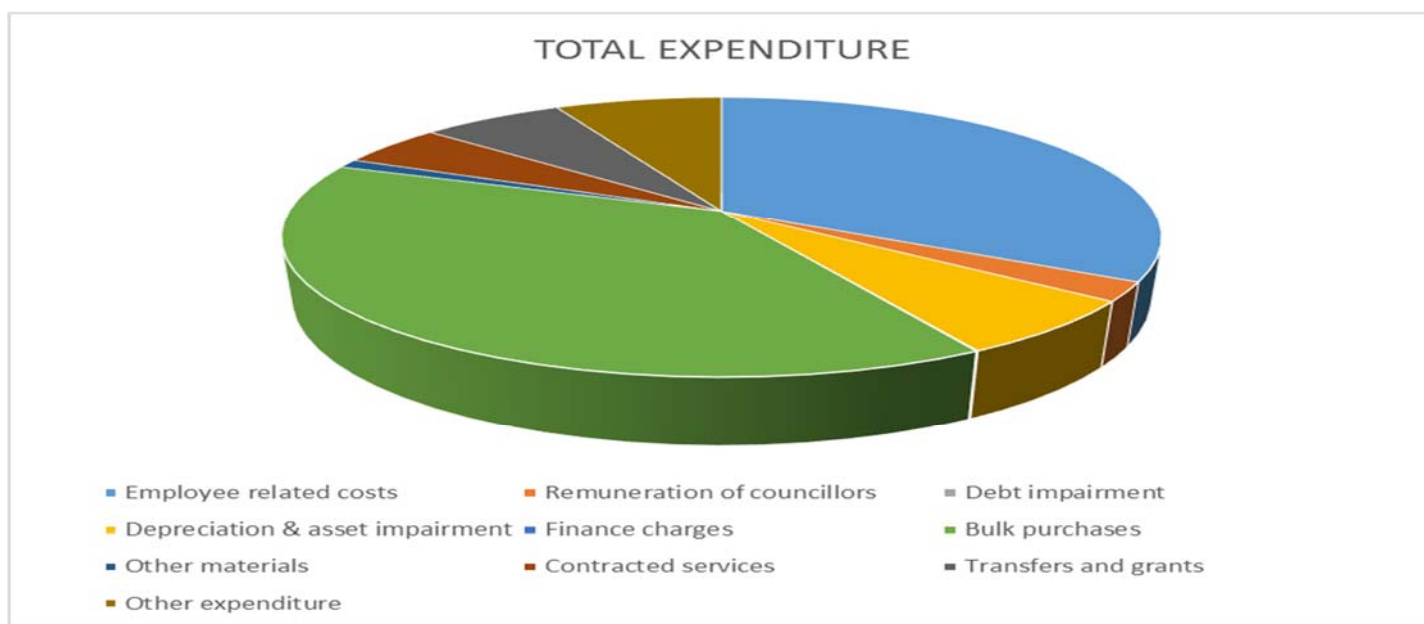
The municipality's expenditure framework for the 2018/19 budget and MTREF is informed by the following:

- Guidance provided by National Treasury in all budget circulars issued by the National Treasury and mostly on Circular 78, 79, 82 and 91
- Balanced budget constraint
- Funding of the budget over the medium-term as informed by Section 18 and 19 of the MFMA
- Operational gains and efficiencies will be directed to funding the capital budget and other core services; and core services; and

The following table is a high level summary of the 2018/19 budget and MTREF (classified per main type of operating expenditure:

Table 5 Summary Operating Expenditure by standard classification item

Description	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18				2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
Employee related costs	96 787	105 969	111 027	131 266	122 668	122 668	122 668	137 836	147 618	158 276
Remuneration of councillors	5 875	6 177	6 400	7 455	8 160	8 160	8 160	8 602	9 006	9 585
Debt impairment	–	(310)	141	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 500	1 600	1 700
Depreciation & asset impairment	35 085	37 668	38 629	47 243	45 732	45 732	45 732	40 828	43 228	44 298
Finance charges	21 200	2 862	3 436	128	128	128	128	130	140	170
Bulk purchases	61 573	134 364	130 061	113 659	113 658	113 658	113 658	115 011	125 044	134 829
Other materials	5 740	1 710	3 141	1 335	2 161	2 161	2 161	1 460	2 235	2 100
Contracted services	20 063	32 420	22 637	20 018	26 342	25 092	25 242	25 934	27 247	30 914
Transfers and subsidies	103 775	53 163	79 055	10 350	14 700	14 700	14 700	12 950	13 560	16 356
Other expenditure	30 153	30 534	25 861	31 256	30 226	30 226	30 226	31 540	36 662	39 218
Loss on disposal of PPE	9 657	1 384	6 726	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Expenditure	389 908	405 941	427 114	363 711	364 776	363 526	363 676	375 791	406 339	437 447



Employee related costs are provided for within the threshold set by the National Treasury of a maximum of 35 – 40%. There is an increase in employee related costs. The organizational structure has been reviewed and approved by Council on the 28 February 2018. The total cost of the newly approved structure is estimated at R174, 300m however, there was a need to budget and fill posts that are critical like in the political offices and the Budget and Treasury Office. The Total employee related costs for 2018/19 is R137,836m

The cost associated with the remuneration of Councilors is determined by the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs in accordance with the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, 1998 (Act 20 of 1998). The proclamation with regard to the 2018/19 increases has not been published to date. For draft budgeting purposes, the same increase of 7 per cent, as for other employees has been factored into the budget.

Depreciation is widely considered a proxy for the measurement of the rate of asset consumption. Budget appropriations in this regard total R40, 828m for the 2018/19 financial year and equates to 11 per cent of the total operating expenditure. Note that the implementation of GRAP 17 accounting standard has meant bringing a range of assets previously not included in the assets register onto the register which brings the total asset value of the municipality to R2.4 bn as audited in June 2017 which means that for the municipality to sufficiently provide for the depreciation, an amount of at least R240m should be included in the budget. However, sufficient provision for depreciation is totally unaffordable due to the lack of sufficient financial resources and is not necessarily in line with the Asset Management Policy of the municipality.

Bulk purchases address the bulk water and bulk sanitation services which the District Municipality is providing through the entire district. The municipality is the Water Services Authority and contracted Sedibeng Water Board to provide the service on their behalf on some of its areas. A portion of the

budgeted amount on the bulk purchases goes to address the old accounts between the district municipality and the water board is directly informed by the purchase water from the water service providers. There has been a difficulty in providing sufficiently for bulk water as due to limited financial resources. The municipality was also instructed by the Minister of Water and Sanitation to take over the Bloemhof Sewer Plant which was initially not in the financial plans of the municipality, and this directive was not followed by the financial resources to support it. The municipality could only provide R115m instead of a total estimate of R228m for the total districtwide service.

Other expenditure comprises of various line items relating to the daily operations of the municipality. The following diagram is a graphical demonstration of how the revenue is divided to cover the expenses of the municipality.

1.6 Capital Expenditure

The following table provides a breakdown of budgeted capital expenditure by vote:

Table 6 2018/19 Medium-term capital budget per vote

Vote Description	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18				2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
<u>R thousand</u>										
Capital expenditure - Municipal Vote										
Vote 1 - OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR		58	787	50	50	50	50	200	50	80
Vote 2 - OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER				700	200	200	200	800	30	30
Vote 3 - OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER				70	70	70	70	50	30	30
Vote 4 - INTERNAL AUDIT				100	100	100	100	150	30	45
Vote 5 - BUDGET AND TREASURY OFFICE		1 416	1 081	400	400	400	400	170	280	350
Vote 6 - COPORATE SERVICES	828	-	892	861	900	900	900	195	170	125
Vote 7 - PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT			15	50	50	50	50	550	420	410
Vote 8 - ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH			14	-	300	300	300	770	100	90
Vote 9 - FIRE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT	724	116	-	-	-	-	-	880	230	180
Vote 10 - ENGINEERING SERVICES	149 427	192 390	356 528	393 844	393 844	393 844	393 844	374 685	361 826	381 997
Vote 11 - PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT				-	-	-	-	160	30	30
Vote 12 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, TOURISM AND AGRICULTURE				100	100	100	100	80	50	120
Total Capital Expenditure	150 979	193 979	359 318	396 175	396 014	396 014	396 014	378 690	363 246	383 487

For 2018/19 an amount of R369, 449m has been appropriated for the development of infrastructure which represents 49.2 per cent of the total revenue. This amount is conditional grants will be allocated for grant funded projects relating to water and sanitation infrastructure. The other R9,275m is for movable assets and will be funded internally.

1.7 Annual Budget Tables

The following pages present the nine main budget tables (Table A1- A9) as required in terms of section 8 of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations. These tables set out the municipality's 2018/19 budget and MTREF as approved by the Council. Each table is accompanied by *explanatory notes (Narration)*.

Table 7 MBRR Table A1 - Budget Summary

Description	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18				2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
R thousands										
Financial Performance										
Property rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment revenue	5 025	6 643	14 196	13 874	17 874	17 874	17 874	17 253	18 475	19 768
Transfers recognised - operational	234 374	266 558	285 383	316 979	316 979	316 979	316 979	342 247	364 895	393 677
Other own revenue	1 303	1 744	7 327	1 302	1 302	1 302	1 302	1 585	1 803	1 830
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	240 702	274 945	306 906	332 155	336 155	336 155	336 155	361 084	385 173	415 275
Employee costs	96 787	105 969	111 027	131 266	122 668	122 668	122 668	137 836	147 618	158 276
Remuneration of councillors	5 875	6 177	6 400	7 455	8 160	8 160	8 160	8 602	9 006	9 585
Depreciation & asset impairment	35 085	37 668	38 629	47 243	45 732	45 732	45 732	40 828	43 228	44 298
Finance charges	21 200	2 862	3 436	128	128	128	128	130	140	170
Materials and bulk purchases	67 313	136 074	133 202	114 994	115 819	115 819	115 819	116 471	127 279	136 929
Transfers and grants	103 775	53 163	79 055	10 350	14 700	14 700	14 700	12 950	13 560	16 356
Other expenditure	59 873	64 027	55 365	52 275	57 567	56 317	56 467	58 974	65 508	71 832
Total Expenditure	389 908	405 941	427 114	363 711	364 776	363 526	363 676	375 791	406 339	437 447
Surplus/(Deficit)	(149 206)	(130 997)	(120 208)	(31 556)	(28 621)	(27 371)	(27 521)	(14 707)	(21 166)	(22 171)
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocation)	240 405	251 291	402 713	400 889	400 889	400 889	400 889	369 415	358 166	379 557
Contributions recognised - capital & contributed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	91 199	120 295	282 505	369 333	372 268	373 518	373 368	354 708	337 001	357 386
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	91 199	120 295	282 505	369 333	372 268	373 518	373 368	354 708	337 001	357 386
Capital expenditure & funds sources										
Capital expenditure	150 979	193 979	359 331	396 175	396 014	396 014	396 014	375 990	363 246	383 487
Transfers recognised - capital	149 427	192 390	356 437	393 844	393 844	393 844	393 844	369 415	358 166	379 557
Public contributions & donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internally generated funds	1 552	1 589	2 894	2 331	2 170	2 170	2 170	6 575	5 080	3 930
Total sources of capital funds	150 979	193 979	359 331	396 175	396 014	396 014	396 014	375 990	363 246	383 487
Financial position										
Total current assets	131 538	117 197	172 631	71 778	71 778	71 778	375 281	78 850	86 623	95 165
Total non current assets	1 824 679	1 969 351	2 232 144	2 782 798	2 782 798	2 782 798	2 246 384	2 608 456	2 972 965	3 357 880
Total current liabilities	143 048	158 575	203 428	151 241	152 240	152 240	217 302	217 857	239 643	263 607
Total non current liabilities	111 992	102 608	92 375	114 432	113 432	113 432	98 531	80 519	82 716	85 032
Community wealth/Equity	1 701 177	1 825 364	2 108 973	2 588 903	2 588 903	2 588 903	2 305 832	2 388 930	2 737 228	3 104 406
Cash flows										
Net cash from (used) operating	193 849	193 102	406 911	385 391	385 392	385 392	223 432	28 389	24 830	25 147
Net cash from (used) investing	(196 953)	(193 961)	(359 238)	(396 025)	(395 864)	(395 864)	(41 995)	(378 690)	(363 246)	(383 487)
Net cash from (used) financing	(1 200)	(7 200)	(10 835)	(10 800)	(10 800)	(10 800)	(4 503)	(11 880)	(13 068)	(14 375)
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	53 692	45 661	82 499	50 972	51 134	51 134	259 433	(343 005)	(694 490)	(1 067 205)
Cash backing/surplus reconciliation										
Cash and investments available	53 692	45 661	82 499	30 510	30 510	30 510	288 171	33 455	36 689	40 237
Application of cash and investments	(1 537 789)	132 156	151 418	92 830	135 097	135 097	206 636	160 582	176 641	194 305
Balance - surplus (shortfall)	1 591 481	(86 495)	(68 919)	(62 320)	(104 587)	(104 587)	81 535	(127 127)	(139 953)	(154 067)
Asset management										
Asset register summary (WDV)	1 824 447	1 969 859	2 233 512	2 401 225	2 394 110	2 394 110	-	2 766 831	3 126 812	3 508 859
Depreciation	(35 097)	(35 591)	(37 243)	(47 243)	(45 732)	(45 732)	-	(40 828)	(43 228)	(44 298)
Renewal of Existing Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repairs and Maintenance	5 377	1 710	3 141	1 928	2 161	2 161	-	1 460	2 235	2 100
Free services										
Cost of Free Basic Services provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue cost of free services provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households below minimum service level										
Water:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitation/sewerage:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refuse:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Explanatory notes to MBRR Table A1 - Budget Summary

- Table A1 is a budget summary and provides a concise overview of the municipality's budget from all of the major financial perspectives (operating, capital expenditure, financial position, cash flow, and MFMA funding compliance).

2. The table provides an overview of the amounts approved by Council for operating performance, resources deployed to capital expenditure, financial position, cash and funding compliance, as well as the municipality's commitment to eliminating basic service delivery backlogs.
3. Financial management reforms emphasize the importance of the municipal budget being funded. This requires the simultaneous assessment of the Financial Performance, Financial Position and Cash Flow Budgets, along with the Capital Budget. The Budget Summary provides the key information in this regard:
 - a. The operating surplus/deficit (after Total Expenditure) is positive over the MTREF
 - b. Capital expenditure is balanced by capital funding sources, of which
 - i. Transfers recognised is reflected on the Financial Performance Budget;
 - ii. No provision for any borrowing is incorporated in the net cash from financing on the Cash Flow Budget as the municipality anticipates not borrowing over the MTREF;
 - iii. Internally generated funds are financed from a combination of the current operating surplus and accumulated cash-backed surpluses from previous years. The amount is incorporated in the Net cash from investing on the Cash Flow Budget. The fact that the municipality's cash flow remains positive, and is improving indicates that the necessary cash resources are available to fund the Capital Budget.
4. The Cash backing/surplus reconciliation shows that over the MTREF there is significant decline in cash levels

Table 8 MBRR Table A2 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by standard classification)

Functional Classification Description	Ref	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18			2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
Revenue - Functional										
<i>Governance and administration</i>		73 297	84 801	104 082	121 197	121 684	121 684	127 743	135 466	144 761
Executive and council		22 283	23 550	28 128	39 427	39 702	39 702	43 824	46 847	49 975
Finance and administration		39 949	50 584	64 258	66 964	67 588	67 588	68 971	71 623	76 599
Internal audit		11 066	10 667	11 696	14 806	14 393	14 393	14 948	16 997	18 187
<i>Community and public safety</i>		15 993	25 559	31 645	37 021	33 585	33 585	46 776	48 063	51 428
Public safety		7 997	12 779	20 017	24 696	23 005	23 005	30 489	30 637	32 781
Health		7 997	12 779	11 628	12 325	10 580	10 580	16 287	17 427	18 646
<i>Economic and environmental services</i>		10 006	10 440	8 797	12 722	12 449	12 449	20 200	21 259	22 633
Planning and development		10 006	10 440	8 797	12 722	12 449	12 449	20 200	21 259	22 633
<i>Trading services</i>		234 374	264 945	549 855	546 749	553 339	553 339	524 399	526 006	562 506
Water management		234 374	264 945	549 855	546 749	553 339	553 339	524 399	526 006	562 506
<i>Other</i>	4	13 258	16 318	15 240	16 457	16 332	16 332	19 235	20 619	22 063
Total Revenue - Functional	2	346 929	402 062	709 619	734 146	737 389	737 389	738 353	751 414	803 390
Expenditure - Functional										
<i>Governance and administration</i>		88 160	90 778	102 962	117 471	122 905	122 905	127 676	139 255	148 624
Executive and council		26 182	27 747	28 128	38 477	39 352	39 352	42 774	46 737	49 835
Finance and administration		52 168	51 804	62 469	64 288	69 259	69 259	70 105	75 551	80 647
Internal audit		9 810	11 227	12 365	14 706	14 293	14 293	14 798	16 967	18 142
<i>Community and public safety</i>		41 278	34 310	37 185	36 921	33 085	33 085	44 326	47 733	51 158
Public safety		30 417	21 383	25 746	24 646	22 805	22 805	28 809	30 407	32 601
Health		10 861	12 926	11 438	12 275	10 280	10 280	15 517	17 327	18 556
<i>Economic and environmental services</i>		3 608	3 954	9 370	12 592	12 319	12 319	19 489	20 809	22 193
Planning and development		3 608	3 954	9 370	12 592	12 319	12 319	19 489	20 809	22 193
<i>Trading services</i>		192 612	256 127	263 884	198 719	205 153	205 153	186 082	201 983	219 684
Water management		192 612	256 127	263 884	198 719	205 153	205 153	186 082	201 983	219 684
<i>Other</i>	4	12 417	16 218	14 316	16 357	15 798	15 798	19 155	20 569	21 943
Total Expenditure - Functional	3	338 074	401 386	427 716	382 060	389 261	389 261	396 728	430 349	463 602
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		8 855	676	281 903	352 086	348 128	348 128	341 624	321 065	339 789

Explanatory notes to MBRR Table A2 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by standard classification)

1. Table A2 is a view of the budgeted financial performance in relation to revenue and expenditure per standard classification. The modified GFS standard classification divides the municipal services into 15 functional areas. Municipal revenue, operating expenditure and capital expenditure are then classified in terms of each of these functional areas which enables the National Treasury to compile 'whole of government' reports.
2. Note the Total Revenue on this table includes capital revenues (Transfers recognised – capital) and so does not balance to the operating revenue shown on Table A4.

Table 9 MBRR Table A3 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti - Table A3 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)

Vote Description	Ref	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18			2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
Revenue by Vote										
Vote 1 - OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR	1	17 900	18 673	18 543	25 194	24 474	24 474	25 688	27 442	29 358
Vote 2 - OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER		4 382	4 877	4 971	9 388	10 382	10 382	12 061	12 906	13 641
Vote 3 - OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER		3 570	3 443	4 614	4 845	4 845	4 845	6 074	6 499	6 976
Vote 4 - INTERNAL AUDIT		11 066	10 667	11 696	14 806	14 393	14 393	14 948	16 997	18 187
Vote 5 - BUDGET AND TREASURY OFFICE		16 830	23 281	30 778	32 478	31 918	31 918	31 571	31 582	33 874
Vote 6 - COPORATE SERVICES		23 119	27 303	33 480	34 485	35 670	35 670	37 400	40 040	42 725
Vote 7 - PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT		4 725	4 842	2 871	5 676	5 404	5 404	13 426	14 339	15 311
Vote 8 - ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH		7 997	12 779	11 628	12 325	10 580	10 580	16 287	17 427	18 646
Vote 9 - FIRE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT		32 071	20 018	20 017	24 696	23 005	23 005	30 489	30 637	32 781
Vote 10 - ENGINEERING SERVICES		341 132	375 081	549 855	546 749	553 339	553 339	524 399	526 006	562 506
Vote 11 - PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT		5 281	5 598	5 926	7 045	7 045	7 045	6 774	6 920	7 322
Vote 12 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, TOURISM A		13 258	17 358	15 240	16 457	16 332	16 332	19 235	20 619	22 063
Vote 13 - [NAME OF VOTE 13]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 14 - [NAME OF VOTE 14]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 15 - [NAME OF VOTE 15]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue by Vote	2	481 331	523 920	709 619	734 146	737 389	737 389	738 353	751 414	803 390
Expenditure by Vote to be appropriated										
Vote 1 - OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR	1	18 297	18 573	16 422	25 144	24 374	24 374	25 488	27 392	29 278
Vote 2 - OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER		4 398	4 857	8 029	8 538	10 182	10 182	11 261	12 876	13 611
Vote 3 - OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER		3 487	3 393	3 676	4 795	4 795	4 795	6 024	6 469	6 946
Vote 4 - INTERNAL AUDIT		9 810	10 617	12 365	14 706	14 293	14 293	14 798	16 967	18 142
Vote 5 - BUDGET AND TREASURY OFFICE		26 169	25 756	24 985	31 808	34 489	34 489	32 899	35 681	38 047
Vote 6 - COPORATE SERVICES		35 656	26 353	37 484	32 485	34 770	34 770	37 205	39 870	42 600
Vote 7 - PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT		3 608	4 782	3 330	5 626	5 354	5 354	12 876	13 919	14 901
Vote 8 - ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH		10 861	10 559	11 438	12 275	10 280	10 280	15 517	17 327	18 556
Vote 9 - FIRE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT		30 417	19 913	25 746	24 646	22 805	22 805	28 809	30 407	32 601
Vote 10 - ENGINEERING SERVICES		223 784	268 161	263 884	198 719	205 153	205 153	186 082	201 983	219 684
Vote 11 - PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT		11 005	6 736	6 040	6 965	6 995	6 995	6 614	6 890	7 292
Vote 12 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, TOURISM A		12 417	15 190	14 316	16 357	15 798	15 798	19 155	20 569	21 943
Vote 13 - [NAME OF VOTE 13]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 14 - [NAME OF VOTE 14]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 15 - [NAME OF VOTE 15]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure by Vote	2	389 908	414 890	427 716	382 065	389 291	389 291	396 728	430 349	463 602
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	2	91 423	109 030	281 903	352 081	348 098	348 098	341 624	321 065	339 789

Explanatory notes to MBRR Table A3 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)

- Table A3 above, is a view of the budgeted financial performance in relation to the revenue and expenditure per municipal vote. This table facilitates the view of the budgeted operating performance in relation to the organisational structure of the municipality. This means that, it is possible to present a deficit or a surplus in a municipal vote.

Table 10 MBRR Table A4 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti - Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)

Description	Ref	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18				2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
Revenue By Source											
Property rates	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - electricity revenue	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - water revenue	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - sanitation revenue	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - refuse revenue	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - other											
Rental of facilities and equipment		733	797	942	1 077	1 077	1 077	1 077	1 185	1 303	1 407
Interest earned - external investments		5 025	6 643	14 196	13 874	17 874	17 874	17 874	17 253	18 475	19 768
Interest earned - outstanding debtors		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends received		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licences and permits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies		234 374	266 558	285 383	316 979	316 979	316 979	316 979	342 247	364 895	393 677
Other revenue	2	570	947	6 384	225	225	225	225	400	500	423
Gains on disposal of PPE		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)		240 702	274 945	306 906	332 155	336 155	336 155	336 155	361 084	385 173	415 275
Expenditure By Type											
Employee related costs	2	96 787	105 969	111 027	131 266	122 668	122 668	122 668	137 836	147 618	158 276
Remuneration of councillors		5 875	6 177	6 400	7 455	8 160	8 160	8 160	8 602	9 006	9 585
Debt impairment	3	-	(310)	141	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 500	1 600	1 700
Depreciation & asset impairment	2	35 085	37 668	38 629	47 243	45 732	45 732	45 732	40 828	43 228	44 298
Finance charges		21 200	2 862	3 436	128	128	128	128	130	140	170
Bulk purchases	2	61 573	134 364	130 061	113 659	113 658	113 658	113 658	115 011	125 044	134 829
Other materials	8	5 740	1 710	3 141	1 335	2 161	2 161	2 161	1 460	2 235	2 100
Contracted services		20 063	32 420	22 637	20 018	26 342	25 092	25 242	25 934	27 247	30 914
Transfers and subsidies		103 775	53 163	79 055	10 350	14 700	14 700	14 700	12 950	13 560	16 356
Other expenditure	4, 5	30 153	30 534	25 861	31 256	30 226	30 226	30 226	31 540	36 662	39 218
Loss on disposal of PPE		9 657	1 384	6 726	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure		389 908	405 941	427 114	363 711	364 776	363 526	363 676	375 791	406 339	437 447
Surplus/(Deficit)		(149 206)	(130 997)	(120 208)	(31 556)	(28 621)	(27 371)	(27 521)	(14 707)	(21 166)	(22 171)
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial and District)		240 405	251 291	402 713	400 889	400 889	400 889	400 889	369 415	358 166	379 557
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial Departmental Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporations, Higher Educational	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind - all)											
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions		91 199	120 295	282 505	369 333	372 268	373 518	373 368	354 708	337 001	357 386
Taxation											
Surplus/(Deficit) after taxation		91 199	120 295	282 505	369 333	372 268	373 518	373 368	354 708	337 001	357 386
Attributable to minorities											
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to municipality		91 199	120 295	282 505	369 333	372 268	373 518	373 368	354 708	337 001	357 386
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate	7										
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		91 199	120 295	282 505	369 333	372 268	373 518	373 368	354 708	337 001	357 386

References

Explanatory notes to Table A4 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)

1. Total operating revenue for 2018/19 is allocated at R361, 084m and a projected increase to R385, 173m for the 2019/20, a further increase to R415, 275m the 2020/21. This indicates an inconsistent movement in the operating revenue from year to year, the two outer years are just estimated projections and these may change depending on the revised Division of Revenue Act of those relevant financial years.

Table 11 MBRR Table A5 - Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, standard classification and funding source

Vote Description	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18				2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year+1 2019/20	Budget Year+2 2020/21
R thousand										
Capital expenditure - Municipal Vote										
Vote 1 - OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR		58	787	50	50	50	50	200	50	80
Vote 2 - OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER				700	200	200	200	800	30	30
Vote 3 - OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER				70	70	70	70	50	30	30
Vote 4 - INTERNAL AUDIT				100	100	100	100	150	30	45
Vote 5 - BUDGET AND TREASURY OFFICE		1 416	1 081	400	400	400	400	170	280	350
Vote 6 - COPORATE SERVICES	828	-	892	861	900	900	900	195	170	125
Vote 7 - PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT			15	50	50	50	50	550	420	410
Vote 8 - ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH			14	-	300	300	300	770	100	90
Vote 9 - FIRE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT	724	116	-	-	-	-	-	880	230	180
Vote 10 - ENGINEERING SERVICES	149 427	192 390	356 528	393 844	393 844	393 844	393 844	374 685	361 826	381 997
Vote 11 - PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT				-	-	-	-	160	30	30
Vote 12 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, TOURISM AND AGRICULTURE				100	100	100	100	80	50	120
Total Capital Expenditure	150 979	193 979	359 318	396 175	396 014	396 014	396 014	378 690	363 246	383 487

Explanatory notes to Table A5 - Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, standard classification and funding source

1. Table A5 is a breakdown of the capital budget estimates in relation to capital expenditure by municipal vote. The MFMA provides that a municipality may approve multi-year or single-year capital budget appropriations, however, only single year projections are appropriated on this table. The capital expenditure is here presented by vote, standard classification as well as the relevant funding sources that will fund it.
2. The capital expenditure presented in table A5 is 50.20 % of the total revenue. This does not mean that the service delivery requirements are limited or measured at that percentage. However, this percentage is the only amount that could be affordable at this stage given the economic conditions and the available resources. The capital budget is mainly grant funded R 369,449m for infrastructure assets and the difference of R9,275m is internally generated funds.
3. Single-year capital expenditure has been appropriated at R375, 340m for the 2018/19 financial year and declines for 2019/20 to R363, 246m in 2020/21 there is a slight increase to R 383, 487m.
4. Unlike multi-year capital appropriations, single-year appropriations relate to expenditure that will be incurred in the specific budget year. The budget appropriations for the two outer years are indicative allocations based on the departmental estimates as informed by the IDP and will be reviewed on an annual basis to assess the relevance of the expenditure in relation to the strategic objectives and service delivery imperatives of the municipality. For the purpose of funding assessment of the MTREF,

these appropriations have been included but no commitments will be incurred against single-year appropriations for the two outer-years.

5. The capital programme is funded from grants and transfers, and small portion of the operating revenue.

Table 12 MBRR Table A6 - Budgeted Financial Position

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti - Table A6 Budgeted Financial Position

Description	Ref	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18				2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
ASSETS											
Current assets											
Cash		3 541	11 704	594	3 502	3 501	3 501	19 680	3 747	4 009	4 289
Call investment deposits	1	50 151	33 957	81 905	27 008	27 008	27 008	268 491	29 709	32 680	35 948
Consumer debtors	1	77 846	71 535	90 132	41 268	41 268	41 268	3 941	45 395	49 934	54 928
Other debtors											
Current portion of long-term receivables								83 168			
Inventory	2										
Total current assets		131 538	117 197	172 631	71 778	71 778	71 778	375 281	78 850	86 623	95 165
Non current assets											
Long-term receivables											
Investments											
Investment property		3 800	4 554	5 569	4 094	4 094	4 094	3 940	6 126	6 738	7 412
Investment in Associate											
Property, plant and equipment	3	1 819 819	1 963 832	2 225 050	2 777 358	2 777 358	2 777 358	2 240 918	2 600 389	2 963 606	3 347 093
Agricultural											
Biological											
Intangible		1 061	965	1 526	1 346	1 346	1 346	1 526	1 941	2 621	3 376
Other non-current assets											
Total non current assets		1 824 679	1 969 351	2 232 144	2 782 798	2 782 798	2 782 798	2 246 384	2 608 456	2 972 965	3 357 880
TOTAL ASSETS		1 956 217	2 086 548	2 404 776	2 854 576	2 854 576	2 854 576	2 621 665	2 687 306	3 059 588	3 453 045
LIABILITIES											
Current liabilities											
Bank overdraft	1										
Borrowing	4	7 286	11 072	11 037	10 800	10 800	10 800	9 000	11 880	13 068	14 375
Consumer deposits		404			513	513	513	404			
Trade and other payables	4	130 355	142 411	187 252	134 098	135 097	135 097	207 897	205 977	226 575	249 233
Provisions		5 002	5 092	5 140	5 830	5 830	5 830				
Total current liabilities		143 048	158 575	203 428	151 241	152 240	152 240	217 302	217 857	239 643	263 607
Non current liabilities											
Borrowing		76 434	65 634	54 838	69 234	68 234	68 234	53 034	32 158	30 970	29 663
Provisions		35 558	36 974	37 537	45 198	45 198	45 198	45 497	48 362	51 747	55 369
Total non current liabilities		111 992	102 608	92 375	114 432	113 432	113 432	98 531	80 519	82 716	85 032
TOTAL LIABILITIES		255 039	261 183	295 803	265 673	265 672	265 672	315 832	298 377	322 360	348 639
NET ASSETS	5	1 701 177	1 825 364	2 108 973	2 588 903	2 588 904	2 588 904	2 305 832	2 388 930	2 737 228	3 104 406
COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY											
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)		1 693 452	1 816 925	2 099 147	2 579 490	2 579 490	2 579 490	2 298 107	2 378 858	2 726 451	3 092 875
Reserves	4	7 726	8 439	9 826	9 413	9 413	9 413	7 726	10 072	10 777	11 531
TOTAL COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY	5	1 701 177	1 825 364	2 108 973	2 588 903	2 588 903	2 588 903	2 305 832	2 388 930	2 737 228	3 104 406

Explanatory notes to Table A6 - Budgeted Financial Position

1. MBRR Table A6 is consistent with international standards of good financial management practice, and improves understandability for councilors and management of the impact of the budget on the statement of financial position (balance sheet).

2. This format of presenting the statement of financial position is aligned to GRAP1, which is generally aligned to the international version which presents Assets less Liabilities as “accounting”. The order of items within each group illustrates items in the order of liquidity.

3. MBRR Table A6 contains mainly the following items:
 - Consumer debtors - The district municipality does not have any consumer base and therefore there are not consumer debtors. However, the debtors reflected in table A6 is mainly the Department of Water Affairs (DWA) and other sundry debtors.

 - Property, plant and equipment;
 - Trade and other payables;
 - Provisions noncurrent;
 - Changes in net assets,
and
 - Reserves

4. Any movement on the Budgeted Financial Performance or the Capital Budget will inevitable impact on the Budgeted Financial Position. Therefore any budget assumptions are critical as they form a critical link in determining the applicability and relevance of the budget as well as the determination of ratios and financial indicators. In addition, the funding compliance assessment is informed by directly forecasting the statement of financial position.

5. Reserves as presented in the above table are not cash backed. These are indicative amounts by which the movements in assets occurred. The Accumulated surplus is just an accounting figure used to calculate the value of the municipality in line with GRAP 1, it does not have any financial backing attached, therefore there are no monetary cash amounting to the value attached to the accumulated surplus.

Table 13 MBRR Table A7 - Budgeted Cash Flow Statement

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti - Table A7 Budgeted Cash Flows

Description	Ref	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18				2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Property rates								-	-	-	
Service charges								-	-	-	
Other revenue		27 927	250	2 913	1 302	-	-	416	1 585	1 803	1 830
Government - operating	1	234 374	266 558	291 994	316 979	316 979	316 979	158 966	342 247	364 895	393 677
Government - capital	1	287 846	253 261	402 322	400 889	400 889	400 889	147 996	-	-	-
Interest		5 025	6 643	14 196	13 874	13 874	13 874	11 484	18 332	19 630	21 004
Dividends									-	-	-
Payments											
Suppliers and employees		(257 473)	(277 584)	(225 459)	(316 225)	(314 922)	(314 922)	(86 540)	(320 695)	(347 798)	(374 839)
Finance charges		(74)	(2 862)		(10 928)	(10 928)	(10 928)		(130)	(140)	(170)
Transfers and Grants	1	(103 775)	(53 163)	(79 055)	(20 500)	(20 500)	(20 500)	(8 890)	(12 950)	(13 560)	(16 356)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		193 849	193 102	406 911	385 391	385 392	385 392	223 432	28 389	24 830	25 147
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Proceeds on disposal of PPE			17	93					-	-	-
Decrease (increase) in non-current debtors									-	-	-
Decrease (increase) other non-current receivables									-	-	-
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments									-	-	-
Payments											
Capital assets		(196 953)	(193 979)	(359 331)	(396 025)	(395 864)	(395 864)	(41 995)	(378 690)	(363 246)	(383 487)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(196 953)	(193 961)	(359 238)	(396 025)	(395 864)	(395 864)	(41 995)	(378 690)	(363 246)	(383 487)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Short term loans									-	-	-
Borrowing long term/refinancing									-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits									-	-	-
Payments											
Repayment of borrowing		(1 200)	(7 200)	(10 835)	(10 800)	(10 800)	(10 800)	(4 503)	(11 880)	(13 068)	(14 375)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(1 200)	(7 200)	(10 835)	(10 800)	(10 800)	(10 800)	(4 503)	(11 880)	(13 068)	(14 375)
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		(4 304)	(8 059)	36 838	(21 434)	(21 272)	(21 272)	176 934	(362 181)	(351 485)	(372 715)
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:	2	57 996	53 721	45 661	72 406	72 406	72 406	82 499	19 176	(343 005)	(694 490)
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end:	2	53 692	45 661	82 499	50 972	51 134	51 134	259 433	(343 005)	(694 490)	(1 067 205)

Explanatory notes to Table A7 - Budgeted Cash Flow Statement

1. The budgeted cash flow statement is the first measurement in determining if the budget is funded.
2. It shows the expected level of cash in-flow versus cash out-flow that is likely to result from the implementation of the budget.
3. It can be seen that the cash levels of the municipality remain positive over the MTREF period though highly declining as compared to the prior years. The municipality is encountering a serious cash flow problem, which is also evident in the 2018/2019 budget.
4. The 2018/19 MTREF provide for a further break even in cash and cash equivalents for the year and for the two outer years. This means that it is projected that the municipality will have no cash available at the end of the financial years.

Table 14 MBRR Table A8 - Cash Backed Reserves/Accumulated Surplus Reconciliation

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati - Table A8 Cash backed reserves/accumulated surplus reconciliation

Description	Ref	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18				2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
Cash and investments available											
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	1	53 692	45 661	82 499	50 972	51 134	51 134	259 433	(343 005)	(694 490)	(1 067 205)
Other current investments > 90 days		-	-	-	(20 462)	(20 624)	(20 624)	28 739	376 461	731 178	1 107 442
Non current assets - Investments	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and investments available:		53 692	45 661	82 499	30 510	30 510	30 510	288 171	33 455	36 689	40 237
Application of cash and investments											
Unspent conditional transfers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspent borrowing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statutory requirements	2										
Other working capital requirements	3	(1 537 789)	132 156	151 418	92 830	135 097	135 097	206 636	160 582	176 641	194 305
Other provisions											
Long term investments committed	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves to be backed by cash/investments	5										
Total Application of cash and investments:		(1 537 789)	132 156	151 418	92 830	135 097	135 097	206 636	160 582	176 641	194 305
Surplus(shortfall)		1 591 481	(86 495)	(68 919)	(62 320)	(104 587)	(104 587)	81 535	(127 127)	(139 953)	(154 067)

Explanatory notes to Table A8 - Cash Backed Reserves/Accumulated Surplus Reconciliation

1. The cash backed reserves/accumulated surplus reconciliation is aligned to the requirements of MFMA Circular 42 – Funding a Municipal Budget.
2. In essence the table evaluates the funding levels of the budget by firstly forecasting the cash and investments at year end and secondly reconciling the available funding to the liabilities/commitments that exist.
3. The outcome of this exercise would either be a surplus or deficit. A deficit would indicate that the applications exceed the cash and investments available and would be indicative of non-compliance with the MFMA requirements that the municipality's budget must be "funded".
4. Non-compliance with section 18 of the MFMA is assumed because a shortfall would indirectly indicate that the annual budget is not appropriately funded.
5. Considering the requirements of section 18 of the MFMA, it can be concluded that the draft 2018/2019 Budget and MTREF is not funded.

Table 15 MBRR Table A9 - Asset Management

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti - Table A9 Asset Management									
Description	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18			2018/19 Medium Term Revenue &		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE									
Total New Assets									
<i>Roads Infrastructure</i>	149 427	192 390	356 437	393 844	393 844	393 844	369 415	358 166	379 557
Intangible Assets	8	-	803	1 059	1 059	1 059	415	680	755
Computer Equipment	-	-	-	451	640	640	910	410	510
Furniture and Office Equipment	820	1 007	1 406	422	240	240	690	390	265
Machinery and Equipment	724	116	-	-	-	-	600	-	-
Transport Assets	-	466	685	700	650	650	6 660	3 600	2 400
Libraries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - Asset class	150 979	193 979	359 331	396 475	396 433	396 433	378 690	363 246	383 487
ASSET REGISTER SUMMARY - PPE (WDV)									
<i>Electrical Infrastructure</i>									
<i>Water Supply Infrastructure</i>	1 803 586	1 940 591	2 199 722	2 391 521	2 391 521	2 391 521	2 763 506	3 125 332	3 507 329
<i>Sanitation Infrastructure</i>									
<i>Solid Waste Infrastructure</i>									
<i>Rail Infrastructure</i>									
<i>Coastal Infrastructure</i>									
<i>Information and Communication Infrastructure</i>									
Infrastructure	1 803 586	1 940 591	2 199 722	2 391 521	2 391 521	2 391 521	2 763 506	3 125 332	3 507 329
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational Buildings	3 800	4 554	5 569	3 826					
Housing	16 232	23 242	25 327	3 246					
Other Assets	20 032	27 795	30 896	7 072	-	-	-	-	-
Biological or Cultivated Assets									
Servitudes									
Licences and Rights	8	-	803	1 059	1 059	1 059	415	680	755
Intangible Assets	8	-	803	1 059	1 059	1 059	415	680	755
Computer Equipment				451	640	640	820	410	510
Furniture and Office Equipment	820	1 007	1 406	422	240	240	640	390	265
Machinery and Equipment									
Transport Assets		466	685	700	650	650	1 450		
Libraries									
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals									
TOTAL ASSET REGISTER SUMMARY - PPE (WDV)	1 824 447	1 969 859	2 233 512	2 401 225	2 394 110	2 394 110	2 766 831	3 126 812	3 508 859
EXPENDITURE OTHER ITEMS									
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OTHER ITEMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Renewal and upgrading of Existing Assets as % of total ca</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Renewal and upgrading of Existing Assets as % of deprec</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>R&M as a % of PPE</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Renewal and upgrading and R&M as a % of PPE</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Part 2 SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

2.1 Overview of the Annual Budget Process

Section 53 of the MFMA requires the Mayor of the municipality to provide general political guidance in the budget process and the setting of priorities that must guide the preparation of the budget. In addition Chapter 2 of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations states that the Mayor of the municipality must establish a Budget Steering Committee to provide technical assistance to the Mayor in discharging the responsibilities set out in section 53 of the Act.

The Budget Steering Committee consists of the Municipal Manager and senior officials of the municipality meeting under the chairpersonship of the MMC for Finance. The primary aims of the Budget Steering Committee are to ensure:

- that the process followed to compile the budget complies with legislation and good budget practices;
- that there is proper alignment between the policy and service delivery priorities set out in the Municipality's IDP and the budget, taking into account the need to protect the financial sustainability of municipality;
- that the municipality's revenue and tariff setting strategies ensure that the cash resources needed to deliver services are available; and
- that the various spending priorities of the different municipal departments are properly evaluated and prioritised in the allocation of resources.

2.1.1 The Budget Process Overview

In terms of section 21 of the MFMA the Mayor is required to table in Council ten months before the start of the new financial year (i.e. in August 2017) a time schedule that sets out the process to revise the IDP and prepare the budget.

2.1.2 Community Consultation on the Draft Budget

The draft 2018/19 MTREF, was tabled during a Special Council meeting dated 29th March 2018, whereby community members were present. The draft budget document is further made available on the municipal website: www.rsmompatidm.gov.za. Furthermore, a Mayoral Roadshow will be

held in the month of April 2018 to seek the community inputs on the budget. Submissions received during the community consultation process and additional information regarding revenue and expenditure and capital projects will be considered by the Budget Steering Committee meeting to be held after the Mayoral Budget Road Show for the finalisation of the 2018/2019 Budget.

2.1.3 IDP and Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan

The Municipality's IDP is its principal strategic planning instrument, which directly guides and informs its planning, budget, management and development actions. This framework is rolled out into objectives, key performance indicators and targets for implementation which directly inform the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan. The Process Plan applicable to the fourth revision cycle included the following key IDP processes and deliverables:-

- Registration of community needs;
- Compilation of departmental business plans with key performance indicators and targets;
- Financial planning and budgeting process;
- Public participation process;
- Compilation of the SDBIP, and
- The review of the performance management and monitoring processes.

With the compilation of the 2018/19 MTREF, each department/function had to review the business planning process, including the setting of priorities and targets after reviewing the mid-year and third quarter performance against the 2017/2018 Departmental Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan. Business planning links back to priority needs and master planning, and essentially informed the detail operating budget appropriations and three-year capital programme.

2.2 Overview of Alignment of the Annual Budget with the IDP

The Constitution mandates local government with the responsibility to exercise local developmental and cooperative governance. The eradication of imbalances in South African society can only be realised through a credible integrated developmental planning process. Municipalities in South Africa need to utilise integrated development planning as a method to plan

future development in their areas and so find the best solutions to achieve sound long-term development goals.

A municipal IDP provides a five year strategic programme of action aimed at setting short, medium and long term strategic and budget priorities to create a development platform, which correlates with the term of office of the political incumbents. The plan aligns the resources and the capacity of a municipality to its overall development aims and guides the municipal budget. An IDP is therefore a key instrument which municipalities use to provide vision, leadership and direction to all those that have a role to play in the development of a municipal area.

The IDP enables municipalities to make the best use of scarce resources and speed up service delivery. Integrated developmental planning in the South African context is amongst others, an approach to planning aimed at involving the municipality and the community to jointly find the best solutions towards sustainable development. Furthermore, integrated development planning provides a strategic environment for managing and guiding all planning, development and decision making in the municipality. It is important that the IDP developed by municipalities correlate with National and Provincial intent. It must aim to co-ordinate the work of local and other spheres of government in a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living in that area.

Applied to the Municipality, issues of national and provincial importance should be reflected in the IDP of the municipality. A clear understanding of such intent is therefore imperative to ensure that the Municipality strategically complies with the key national and provincial priorities. The aim of this revision cycle was to develop and coordinate a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living in the area, also reflecting issues of national and provincial importance. One of the key objectives is therefore to ensure that there exists alignment between national and provincial priorities, policies and strategies and the Municipality's response to these requirements.

The Constitution requires local government to relate its management, budgeting and planning functions to its objectives. This gives a clear indication of the intended purposes of municipal integrated development planning. Legislation stipulates clearly that a municipality must not only give effect to its IDP, but must also conduct its affairs in a manner which is consistent with its IDP. The following table highlights the IDP's five strategic objectives for the 2018/19 MTREF and further planning refinements that have directly informed the compilation of the budget:

Table 14 – Table 16 below presents the reconciliation of the IDP Strategic Objectives. In order to ensure integrated and focused service delivery between all spheres of government it was important for the Municipality to align its budget priorities with that of national and provincial

government. All spheres of government place a high priority on infrastructure development, economic development and job creation, efficient service delivery, poverty alleviation and building sound institutional arrangements.

In line with the MSA, the IDP constitutes a single, inclusive strategic plan for the Municipality. The five-year programme responds to the development challenges and opportunities faced by the Municipality by identifying the key performance areas to achieve the five the strategic objectives mentioned above. In addition to the five-year IDP, the Municipality undertakes an extensive planning and developmental strategy which primarily focuses on a longer-term horizon; 15 to 20 years for infrastructure planning. This process is aimed at influencing the development path to restructure current patterns of settlement, activity and access to resources in the Municipality so as to promote greater equity and enhanced opportunity. It provides direction to the Municipality's IDP, associated sectorial plans and strategies, and the allocation of resources of the Municipality and other service delivery partners.

The 2018/19 MTREF has therefore been directly informed by the IDP revision process and the following tables MBRR Tables SA4-SA6 as outlined in Table 14 – 16 below provide a reconciliation between the IDP strategic objectives and operating revenue, operating expenditure and capital expenditure.

2.3 Measurable performance objectives and indicators

Performance Management is a system intended to manage and monitor service delivery progress against the identified strategic objectives and priorities. In accordance with legislative requirements and good business practices as informed by the National Framework for Managing Programme Performance Information, the Municipality has developed and implemented a performance management system of which system is constantly refined as the integrated planning process unfolds. The Municipality target, monitors, assesses and reviews organisational performance which in turn is directly linked to individual employee's performance.

At any given time within government, information from multiple years is being considered; plans and budgets for next year; implementation for the current year; and reporting on last year's performance. Although performance information is reported publicly at each quarter, the performance information process begins when policies are being developed, and continues through each of the planning, budgeting, implementation and reporting stages.

2.4 Overview of budget related-policies

The Municipality's budgeting process is guided and governed by relevant legislation, frameworks. Additional to the MFMA and the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, the following policies are used to guide the budget process:-

2.4.1 Asset Management Policy

The Asset Management Policy is considered a strategic guide in ensuring a sustainable approach to asset renewal, repairs and maintenance. In addition the policy prescribes the accounting and administrative policies and procedures relating to property, plant and equipment (fixed assets).

A proxy for asset consumption can be considered the level of depreciation each asset incurs on an annual basis. Preserving the investment in existing infrastructure needs to be considered a significant strategy in ensuring the future sustainability of infrastructure and the revenue base.

2.4.2 Budget Policy

The budget process is governed by various provisions in the MFMA and is aimed at instilling and establishing an increased level of discipline, responsibility and accountability in the financial management practices of municipalities. To ensure that the Municipality continues to deliver on its core mandate and achieves its developmental goals, the mid-year review and adjustment budget process will be utilised to ensure that underperforming functions are identified and funds redirected to performing functions.

2.4.3 Supply Chain Management Policy

The Supply Chain Management Policy was adopted by Council in 2018. The policy is continually revised to incorporate amending legislation.

2.4.4 Investment & Cash Management Policy

The aim of the policy is to ensure that the Municipality's surplus cash and investments are adequately managed, especially the funds set aside for the cash backing of certain reserves.

2.5 Overview of budget assumptions

2.5.1 External factors

The effects of recession are still evident. After a protracted hike in the interest rates, this increased recently. Upwards pressure is also evident in the inflation rate and the Rand continues to weaken against leading currencies. International oil prices are rising after a significant decrease over the previous months.

2.5.2 General inflation outlook and its impact on the municipal activities

There are five key factors that have been taken into consideration in the compilation of the 2018/19 MTREF:

- National Government macro-economic targets;
- The general inflationary outlook and the impact on Municipality's residents and businesses;
- The impact of municipal cost drivers;
- The increase in prices for bulk electricity and fuel; and
- The increase in the cost of remuneration.

2.5.3 Interest rates for borrowing and investment of funds

The MFMA specifies that borrowing can only be utilised to fund capital or refinancing of borrowing in certain conditions. The municipality chiefly engages in amortisation-style loans requiring both regular principal and interest payments. Surplus cash is invested and re-invested at short intervals.

2.5.4 Growth or decline in tax base of the municipality

Lack of revenue collection sources for the district municipality being one critical concerning point. The municipality is 99% grant dependent.

2.5.5 Salary increases

Salary increases were based on the proposed increase as per the MFMA budget circular.

2.5.6 Impact of national, provincial and local policies

Integration of service delivery between national, provincial and local government is critical to ensure focused service delivery and in this regard various measures were implemented to align IDPs, provincial and national strategies around priority spatial interventions. In this regard, the following national priorities form the basis of all integration initiatives:

- Creating jobs;
- Enhancing education and skill development;
- Improving Health services;
- Rural development and agriculture; and
- Fighting crime and corruption.

To achieve these priorities integration mechanisms are in place to ensure integrated planning and execution of various development programs. The focus will be to strengthen the link between policy priorities and expenditure thereby ensuring the achievement of the national, provincial and local objectives.

2.5.7 Ability of the municipality to spend and deliver on the programmes

It is estimated that a spending rate of at 100 per cent is achieved on operating expenditure and 95 per cent on the capital programme for the 2018/19 MTREF.

2.6 Overview of budget funding

2.6.1 Medium-term outlook: operating revenue

Investment revenue contributes marginally to the revenue base. It needs to be noted that these allocations have been conservatively estimated. The actual performance against budget will be carefully monitored. Any variances in this regard will be addressed as part of the mid-year review and adjustments budget.

For the medium-term, the funding strategy has been informed directly by ensuring financial sustainability and continuity. The surplus is intended to partly fund capital expenditure from own sources as well as ensure adequate cash backing of reserves and funds.

2.6.2 Medium-term outlook: capital revenue

The following table is a breakdown of the funding composition of the 2018/19 medium-term capital programme:

Capital grants and receipts equates to 49,2 per cent of the total funding source which represents R369,415 m million for the 2018/19 financial year.

The municipality did not raise new loans, however, the municipality is still servicing old loans from the DBSA, which arose as demarcation liabilities between the Southern and the then Bophirima District Municipalities.

2.6.3 Cash Flow Management

Cash flow management and forecasting is a critical step in determining if the budget is funded over the medium-term. The table below is consistent with international standards of good financial management practice and also improves understanding for councilors and management. Some specific features include:

- Clear separation of receipts and payments within each cash flow category;
- Clear separation of capital and operating receipts from government, which also enables cash from 'Ratepayers and other' to be provided for as cash inflow based on actual performance. In other words the actual collection rate of billed revenue.

2.6.4 Cash Backed Reserves/Accumulated Surplus Reconciliation

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti - Table A8 Cash backed reserves/accumulated surplus reconciliation

Description	Ref	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18				2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
Cash and investments available											
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	1	53 692	45 661	82 499	50 972	51 134	51 134	259 433	(343 005)	(694 490)	(1 067 205)
Other current investments > 90 days		-	-	-	(20 462)	(20 624)	(20 624)	28 739	376 461	731 178	1 107 442
Non current assets - Investments	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and investments available:		53 692	45 661	82 499	30 510	30 510	30 510	288 171	33 455	36 689	40 237
Application of cash and investments											
Unspent conditional transfers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspent borrowing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statutory requirements	2										
Other working capital requirements	3	(1 537 789)	132 156	151 418	92 830	135 097	135 097	206 636	160 582	176 641	194 305
Other provisions											
Long term investments committed	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves to be backed by cash/investments	5										
Total Application of cash and investments:		(1 537 789)	132 156	151 418	92 830	135 097	135 097	206 636	160 582	176 641	194 305
Surplus(shortfall)		1 591 481	(86 495)	(68 919)	(62 320)	(104 587)	(104 587)	81 535	(127 127)	(139 953)	(154 067)

Table 11 above, MBRR Table A8 - Cash Backed Reserves/Accumulated Surplus Reconciliation below meets the requirements of MFMA Circular 42 which deals with the funding of a municipal budget in accordance with sections 18 and 19 of the MFMA. The table seeks to answer three key questions regarding the use and availability of cash:

- What are the predicted cash and investments that are available at the end of the budget year? • How are those funds used?
- What is the net funds available or funding shortfall?

A surplus would indicate the cash-backed accumulated surplus that is available. A shortfall (applications cash and investments) is indicative of non-compliance with section 18 of the MFMA requirement that the municipality's budget must be 'funded' It is also important to analyse trends to understand the

consequences. Small cash surpluses have been realised over the past three years, which is inevitably utilised to finance operations. No meaningful growth in cash has occurred. The working capital has to be optimally managed.

Table 16 MBRR Table SA2 Financial Performance Budget (revenue and expenditure per source and per type)

The following table SA2, presents the financial performance Budget per revenue source and per expenditure type per vote

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti - Supporting Table SA2 Matrix Financial Performance Budget (revenue source/expenditure type and dept.)

Description	Ref	Vote 1 - OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR	Vote 2 - OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER	Vote 3 - OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER	Vote 4 - INTERNAL AUDIT	Vote 5 - BUDGET AND TREASURY OFFICE	Vote 6 - CORPORATE SERVICES	Vote 7 - PLANNING AND DEVELOPME NT	Vote 8 - ENVIRONME NTAL HEALTH	Vote 9 - FIRE AND DISASTER MANAGEME NT	Vote 10 - ENGINEERIN G SERVICES	Vote 11 - PROJECT MANAGEME NT UNIT	Vote 12 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, TOURISM AND AGRICULTURE	Vote 13 - [NAME OF VOTE 13]	Vote 14 - [NAME OF VOTE 14]	Vote 15 - [NAME OF VOTE 15]	Total
R thousand																	
Revenue By Source																	
Rental of facilities and equipment							1 185										1 185
Interest earned - external investments						18 332											18 332
Other revenue						200	200										400
Transfers and subsidies		25 688	12 061	6 074	14 948	13 039	36 016	13 426	16 287	30 489	154 984	6 774	19 235				349 021
Gains on disposal of PPE																	-
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)		25 688	12 061	6 074	14 948	31 571	37 400	13 426	16 287	30 489	154 984	6 774	19 235	-	-	-	368 938
Expenditure By Type																	
Employee related costs		15 105	4 711	5 689	12 343	16 385	20 017	6 222	14 597	25 861	5 703	6 299	11 205				137 836
Remuneration of councillors		3 846	4 756	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				8 602
Debt impairment		-	-	-	-	1 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				1 500
Depreciation & asset impairment		70	10	-	-	3 000	-	-	-	-	37 748	-	-				40 828
Finance charges		-	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				130
Bulk purchases		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115 011	-	-				115 011
Other materials		70	30	-	-	-	760	-	-	600	-	-	-				1 460
Contracted services		-	-	-	-	4 650	2 830	5 754	350	150	12 200	-	-				25 934
Transfers and subsidies		2 750	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	3 000	-	6 100				12 950
Other expenditure		3 646	1 152	335	2 455	7 085	13 039	900	570	1 121	12 420	315	1 850				44 887
Loss on disposal of PPE																	-
Total Expenditure		25 487	11 260	6 024	14 798	32 749	36 646	12 876	15 517	28 231	186 082	6 614	19 155	-	-	-	389 139
Surplus/(Deficit)		201	802	50	150	(1 178)	755	550	770	2 258	(31 098)	160	80	-	-	-	(20 201)
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial and District)											369 415						369 415
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial Departmental Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporations, Higher Educational Institutions)																	-
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind - all)																	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions		201	802	50	150	(1 178)	755	550	770	2 258	338 317	160	80	-	-	-	349 214

Table 17 MBRR Table SA4 Reconciliation of the IDP and the Strategic Objectives (Revenue)

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati - Supporting Table SA4 Reconciliation of IDP strategic objectives and budget (revenue)

Strategic Objective	Goal	Goal Code	Ref	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18			2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
				Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
R thousand												
Service Delivery and Infrastructure development	To eradicate backlogs in order to improve access to services and ensure proper operations and maintenance			234 374	264 945	549 855	546 749	553 339	553 339	524 399	526 006	562 506
Public participation and good governance	To promote a culture of participatory and good governance.			38 630	39 814	45 948	61 279	61 141	61 141	41 663	44 180	46 986
Institutional development and transformation	To improve organisational cohesion and effectiveness			27 844	32 145	36 351	40 162	41 074	41 074	58 423	63 536	67 888
Financial Viability	To improve overall financial management in the municipalities by developing and implementing appropriate financial management policies, procedures and systems			16 830	23 281	30 778	32 478	31 918	31 918	31 571	31 582	33 874
Local Economic Development, Tourism and Agriculture	Create an environment that promotes the development of the local economy and facilitate job creation			13 258	16 318	15 240	16 457	16 332	16 332	19 235	20 619	22 063
Community Services and Development	Environmental Health Fire and Disaster Management Solid waste management systems			15 993	25 559	31 645	37 021	33 585	33 585	63 062	65 490	70 074
Allocations to other priorities			2									
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)			1	346 929	402 062	709 817	734 146	737 389	737 389	738 353	751 414	803 390

Table 18 MBRR Table SA5 Reconciliation of the IDP and the Strategic Objectives (Expenditure)

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati - Supporting Table SA5 Reconciliation of IDP strategic objectives and budget (operating expenditure)

Strategic Objective	Goal	Goal Code	Ref	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18			2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			
				Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21	
R thousand													
Service Delivery and Infrastructure development	To eradicate backlogs in order to improve access to services and ensure proper operations and maintenance			192 612	256 127	263 884	198 719	205 153	205 153	186 082	201 983	219 684	
Public participation and good governance (Internal Audit, Office of the Mayor, Office of the Speaker)	To promote a culture of participatory and good governance.			35 656	29 598	25 601	31 449	21 426	20 176	49 548	54 235	56 031	
Institutional development and transformation (Corporate Services, PMS and IDP)	To improve organisational cohesion and effectiveness			3 608	3 954	4 958	38 111	40 124	40 124	48 081	52 789	55 500	
Financial Viability	To improve overall financial management in the municipalities by developing and implementing appropriate			16 513	22 206	20 027	31 803	34 489	34 489	31 699	34 681	38 047	
Local Economic Development, Tourism and Agriculture	Create an environment that promotes the development of the local economy and facilitates business			12 417	16 218	14 316	16 357	15 798	15 798	18 155	19 917	21 943	
Community Services and Development	Environmental Health Fire and Disaster Management Solid waste management			25 328	24 676	19 274	36 921	33 085	33 085	42 227	42 733	46 241	
Allocations to other priorities													
Total Expenditure				1	286 132	352 778	348 059	353 361	350 076	348 826	375 792	406 339	437 446

Table 19 MBRR SA6 Reconciliation of the IDP and the Strategic Objectives (Capital)

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti - Supporting Table SA6 Reconciliation of IDP strategic objectives and budget (capital expenditure)

Strategic Objective	Goal	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18			2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
R thousand										
Service Delivery and Infrastructure development	To eradicate backlogs in order to improve access to services and ensure proper operations and maintenance	149 427	192 390	356 528	393 844	393 844	393 844	374 845	361 856	382 027
Public participation and good governance (Internal Audit, Office of the Mayor, Office of the Speaker, Planning and Dev)	To promote a culture of participatory and good governance.		58	787	670	470	470	1 750	560	595
Institutional development and transformation (Corporate Services)	To improve organisational cohesion and effectiveness	828	-	892	861	900	900	195	170	125
Financial Viability	To improve overall financial management in the municipalities by developing and implementing appropriate systems		1 416	1 081	400	400	400	170	280	350
Local Economic Development, Tourism and Agriculture	Create an environment that promotes the development of the local economy and facilitate job creation	-	-	15	100	100	100	80	50	120
Community Services and Development	Environmental Health Fire and Disaster Management Solid waste management	724	116	14	300	300	300	1 650	330	270
Allocations to other priorities										
Total Capital Expenditure		150 979	193 979	359 318	396 175	396 014	396 014	378 690	363 246	383 487

Table 20 MBRR SA10 Funding Measurement

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti Supporting Table SA10 Funding measurement

Description	MFMA section	Ref	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18				2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
			Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
Funding measures												
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end - R'000	18(1)b	1	53 692	45 661	82 499	50 972	51 134	51 134	259 433	(343 005)	(694 490)	(1 067 205)
Cash + investments at the yr end less applications - R'000	18(1)b	2	1 591 481	(86 495)	(68 919)	(62 320)	(104 587)	(104 587)	81 535	(127 127)	(139 953)	(154 067)
Cash year end/monthly employee/supplier payments	18(1)b	3	2.9	1.9	3.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	11.1	(14.2)	(26.6)	(37.9)
Surplus/(Deficit) excluding depreciation offsets: R'000	18(1)	4	91 199	120 295	282 505	369 333	372 268	373 518	373 368	354 708	337 001	357 386
Service charge rev % change - macro CPIX target exclusive	18(1)a,(2)	5	N.A.	(6.0%)	(6.0%)	(6.0%)	(6.0%)	(6.0%)	(6.0%)	(6.0%)	(6.0%)	(6.0%)
Cash receipts % of Ratepayer & Other revenue	18(1)a,(2)	6	2142.9%	14.3%	39.8%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	32.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Debt impairment expense as a % of total billable revenue	18(1)a,(2)	7	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Capital payments % of capital expenditure	18(1)c;19	8	130.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	10.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Borrowing receipts % of capital expenditure (excl. transfers)	18(1)c	9	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grants % of Govt. legislated/gazetted allocations	18(1)a	10								0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Current consumer debtors % change - incr(decr)	18(1)a	11	N.A.	(8.1%)	26.0%	(54.2%)	0.0%	0.0%	111.1%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Long term receivables % change - incr(decr)	18(1)a	12	N.A.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
R&M % of Property Plant & Equipment	20(1)(vi)	13	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Asset renewal % of capital budget	20(1)(vi)	14	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 20 MBRR SA16 – Detail Investment Information

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti - Supporting Table SA16 Investment particulars by maturity									
Investments by Maturity	Period of Investment	Type of Investment	Capital Guarantee (Yes/ No)	Variable or Fixed interest rate	Opening balance	Interest to be realised	Partial / Premature Withdrawal (4)	Investment Top Up	Closing Balance
Name of institution & investment ID	Yrs/Months								
Parent municipality									
503 - FNB - 6 Months Fixed Account	12 months	Call Accounts	No	Variable	4 500	6 434	-	-	6 434
504 - MIG	12 months	Call Accounts	No	Variable	11 894	1 980	(99 416)	167 990	1 980
505 - DWAF	12 months	Call Accounts	No	Variable	20 003	3 183	(43 468)	82 295	3 183
506 - Department of Sport Grant	12 months	Call Accounts	No	Variable	1 002	53	-	-	53
508 - MSIG	12 months	Call Accounts	No	Variable	0	-	-	-	-
509 - FMG	12 months	Call Accounts	No	Variable	1	59	-	1 250	59
510 - Rural Sanitation Program (DDLG&H)	12 months	Call Accounts	No	Variable	-	-	-	-	-
511 - Municipal Building Fund	12 months	Call Accounts	No	Variable	16 639	844	(64 305)	47 814	844
512 - Guarantees	12 months	Call Accounts	No	Variable	432	23	-	-	23
513 - Leave Provision	12 months	Call Accounts	No	Variable	2 429	129	-	-	129
517 - LGSETA Grant	12 months	Call Accounts	No	Variable	30	2	-	-	2
518 - National Department Public Works	12 months	Call Accounts	No	Variable	33	77	(2 000)	4 842	77
519 - Provincial Infrastructure Grant (MAMUSA MIG)	12 months	Call Accounts	No	Variable	2 889	87	(9 210)	6 266	87
520 - Rural Transport Service and Infrastructure Grant	12 months	Call Accounts	No	Variable	4	44	(1 389)	2 439	44
521 - Rural Households Infrastructure Grant	12 months	Call Accounts	No	Variable	11	1	-	-	1
523 - Equitable Share	12 months	Call Accounts	No	Variable	-	1 250	(193 330)	-	1 250
524 - WSOG	12 months	Call Accounts	No	Variable	22 031	1 073	(87 049)	-	1 073
525 - Nedbank - 6 Months Fixed Deposit Account	12 months	Call Accounts	No	Variable	20 000	767	(20 767)	-	767
526 - VBS Mutual Bank - 3 Months Fixed Deposit Account	6 months	Call Accounts	No	Variable	60 000	1 248	(61 248)	150 000	1 248
TOTAL INVESTMENTS AND INTEREST					161 898	17 253	(582 182)	462 896	17 253

Table 21 MBRR SA18 Transfers and Grants Receipt

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti - Supporting Table SA18 Transfers and grant receipts									
Description	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18			2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
RECEIPTS:									
Operating Transfers and Grants									
National Government:	236 767	276 910	288 064	316 979	316 979	316 979	342 247	364 895	393 677
Local Government Equitable Share	223 475	260 500	282 287	308 448	308 448	308 448	337 205	360 521	388 722
Finance Management	1 075	1 250	1 250	1 250	1 250	1 250	1 320	1 785	2 217
Municipal Systems Improvement		930	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Services Operating Subsidy	6 666	9 737	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EPWP Incentive	1 668	2 262	2 237	4 842	4 842	4 842	1 278	–	–
		–	–						
Rural Road Asset Management Grant	3 883	2 231	2 290	2 439	2 439	2 439	2 444	2 589	2 738
Provincial Government:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Operating Transfers and Grants	236 767	276 910	288 064	316 979	316 979	316 979	342 247	364 895	393 677
Capital Transfers and Grants									
National Government:	225 789	228 201	400 032	393 844	393 844	393 844	376 189	365 086	386 879
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	177 217	148 575	230 717	133 858	133 858	133 858	135 482	138 393	146 444
Rural Households Infrastructure	3 947	4 500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional Bulk Infrastructure	31 819	45 127	103 523	182 000	182 000	182 000	149 150	121 693	129 660
Municipal Water Infrastructure Grant	12 806	30 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Services Infrastructure Grant	–	–	65 793	77 986	77 986	77 986	91 557	105 000	110 775
Total Capital Transfers and Grants	225 789	228 201	400 032	393 844	393 844	393 844	376 189	365 086	386 879
TOTAL RECEIPTS OF TRANSFERS & GRANTS	462 556	505 111	688 096	710 823	710 823	710 823	718 436	729 981	780 556

Table 22 MBRR Table SA19 Transfers and Grants Expenditure

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti - Supporting Table SA19 Expenditure on transfers and grant programme									
Description	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18			2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure		
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
R thousand									
EXPENDITURE:									
Operating expenditure of Transfers and Grants									
Water Services Infrastructure Grant									
Local Government Equitable Share	223 475	260 500	282 287	308 448	308 448	308 448	337 205	360 521	388 722
Finance Management	1 075	1 250	1 250	1 250	1 250	1 250	1 320	1 785	2 217
Municipal Systems Improvement		930	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Services Operating Subsidy	6 666	9 737	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EPWP Incentive	1 668	2 262	2 237	4 842	4 842	4 842	1 278	–	–
		–	–						
Rural Road Asset Management Grant	3 883	2 231	2 290	2 439	2 439	2 439	2 444	2 589	2 738
Total operating expenditure of Transfers and Grants:	236 767	276 910	288 064	316 979	316 979	316 979	342 247	364 895	393 677
Capital expenditure of Transfers and Grants									
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	177 217	148 575	230 717	133 858	133 858	133 858	135 482	138 393	146 444
Rural Households Infrastructure	3 947	4 500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional Bulk Infrastructure	31 819	45 127	103 523	182 000	182 000	182 000	149 150	121 693	129 660
Municipal Water Infrastructure Grant	12 806	30 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Services Infrastructure Grant	–	–	65 793	77 986	77 986	77 986	91 557	105 000	110 775
Total capital expenditure of Transfers and Grants	225 789	228 201	400 032	393 844	393 844	393 844	376 189	365 086	386 879
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF TRANSFERS AND GRANTS	462 556	505 111	688 096	710 823	710 823	710 823	718 436	729 981	780 556

Table 23 MBRR Table SA22 Summary of Staff Benefit

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati - Supporting Table SA22 Summary councillor and staff benefits

Summary of Employee and Councillor remuneration R thousand	Ref	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18			2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Councillors (Political Office Bearers plus Other)	1									
Basic Salaries and Wages		3 340	3 503	3 573	4 103	4 256	4 256	4 390	4 697	5 026
Pension and UIF Contributions		571	569	173	177	189	189	189	202	216
Medical Aid Contributions		121	134	39	35	82	82	82	87	93
Motor Vehicle Allowance		820	860	839	1 026	798	798	1 098	1 174	1 194
Cellphone Allowance		117	163	402	343	577	577	577	618	661
Housing Allowances		675	760	1 199	1 498	1 606	1 606	1 606	1 520	1 638
Other benefits and allowances		231	187	175	255	653	653	661	707	757
Sub Total - Councillors		5 875	6 177	6 400	7 436	8 160	8 160	8 602	9 006	9 586
% increase	4		5.1%	3.6%	16.2%	9.7%	-	5.4%	4.7%	6.4%
Senior Managers of the Municipality	2									
Basic Salaries and Wages		5 970	6 125	6 235	7 018	5 356	4 356	5 189	6 138	7 638
Pension and UIF Contributions		996	964	1 001	1 256	660	314	946	1 146	1 226
Medical Aid Contributions		136	123	137	177	101	44	101	157	168
Overtime		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Performance Bonus		-	-	-	1 783	1 783	1 783	956	1 783	1 783
Motor Vehicle Allowance	3	1 061	1 161	1 246	1 292	1 157	323	903	1 426	1 526
Cellphone Allowance	3	7	7	7	28	14	7	7	8	9
Housing Allowances	3	1 695	1 790	1 795	1 978	1 295	495	895	1 150	1 400
Other benefits and allowances	3	201	325	423	1 348	1 348	-	453	484	518
Payments in lieu of leave		359	379	456	335	295	84	488	522	559
Long service awards		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-retirement benefit obligations	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total - Senior Managers of Municipality		10 425	10 874	11 299	15 214	12 008	7 405	9 939	12 814	14 826
% increase	4		4.3%	3.9%	34.6%	(21.1%)	(38.3%)	34.2%	28.9%	15.7%
Other Municipal Staff										
Basic Salaries and Wages		49 308	48 115	49 335	51 880	56 589	56 589	61 250	65 030	69 558
Pension and UIF Contributions		8 235	8 811	8 924	9 249	9 897	9 897	15 105	15 553	16 020
Medical Aid Contributions		9 419	9 078	10 078	2 965	3 007	3 007	5 767	6 116	6 548
Overtime		2 140	1 884	2 720	1 192	1 366	1 366	1 380	1 470	1 573
Performance Bonus		-	-	-	-	-	-	1 601	1 710	1 831
Motor Vehicle Allowance	3	11 260	10 049	13 013	11 854	13 854	13 854	13 818	14 265	15 001
Cellphone Allowance	3	236	253	263	170	235	235	688	729	781
Housing Allowances	3	484	518	518	154	568	568	2 083	2 218	2 375
Other benefits and allowances	3	5 038	4 391	5 391	11 728	14 590	14 590	14 876	15 726	16 993
Payments in lieu of leave		2 885	1 087	3 087	1 514	2 158	2 158	2 645	2 784	2 980
Long service awards		-	-	-	174	236	236	181	195	205
Post-retirement benefit obligations	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total - Other Municipal Staff		89 005	84 185	93 328	90 881	102 500	102 500	119 395	125 797	133 864
% increase	4		(5.4%)	10.9%	(2.6%)	12.8%	-	16.5%	5.4%	6.4%
Total Parent Municipality		105 304	101 235	111 027	113 532	122 668	118 064	137 936	147 617	158 276

SA23 Salaries, Allowances, & Benefits (Political office bearers/Councillors

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati - Supporting Table SA23 Salaries, allowances & benefits (political office bearers/councillors/senior managers)

Disclosure of Salaries, Allowances & Benefits 1.	Ref	No.	Salary	Contributions	Allowances	Performance Bonuses	In-kind benefits	Total Package
Rand per annum				1.				2.
Councillors	3							
Speaker	4	1	476 928	17 280	345 072			839 280
Chief Whip								-
Executive Mayor		1	520 709	468 639	174 557			1 163 904
Deputy Executive Mayor								-
Executive Committee		6	1 690 271	757 765	855 660			3 303 696
Total for all other councillors								-
Total Councillors	8	8	2 687 907	1 243 683	1 375 289			5 306 880
Senior Managers of the Municipality	5							
Municipal Manager (MM)		1	562 579	183 439	279 286	139 407		1 164 711
Chief Finance Officer		1	562 579	234 217	298 277	139 407		1 234 480
								-
								-
								-
<i>List of each official with packages >= senior manager</i>								
Senior Manager: Internal Audit		1	562 579	136 598	440 077	139 407		1 278 661
Senior Manager: Corporate Services		1	562 579	136 598	440 077	139 407		1 278 661
Senior Manager: Community Services		1	562 579	131 809	312 664	139 407		1 146 459
Senior Manager: Engineering and Technical Services		1	562 579	136 598	440 077	139 407		1 278 661
Senior Manager: EDTA		1	562 579	136 598	440 077	139 407		1 278 661
Senior Manager Planning and Development		1	562 579	136 598	440 077	139 407		1 278 661
								-
								-
								-
								-
								-
Total Senior Managers of the Municipality	8,10	8	4 500 634	1 232 455	3 090 612	1 115 257		9 938 958

Table 24 MBRR Table SA 24 Summary of Personnel Numbers

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti - Supporting Table SA24 Summary of personnel numbers									
Summary of Personnel Numbers	2016/17			Current Year 2017/18			Budget Year 2018/19		
Number	Positions	Permanent employees	Contract employees	Positions	Permanent employees	Contract employees	Positions	Permanent employees	Contract employees
Municipal Council and Boards of Municipal Entities									
Councillors (Political Office Bearers plus Other Council Members)	32	7	20	28	-	28	32	-	32
Board Members of municipal entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal employees									
Municipal Manager and Senior Managers	10	-	10	10	-	10	9	-	9
Other Managers									
Professionals	139	132	11	220	220	-	232	219	18
<i>Finance</i>	20	17	4	20	20	-	25	19	6
<i>Information Technology</i>	1	1	-	1	1	-			
<i>Water</i>	7	7	-	7	7	-	10	10	-
<i>Other</i>	111	107	7	192	192	-	197	190	12
Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks (Clerical and administrative)	12	12		12	12	-	12	12	-
TOTAL PERSONNEL NUMBERS	193	151	41	270	232	38	285	231	59
% increase				39.9%	53.6%	(7.3%)	5.6%	(0.4%)	55.3%
Total municipal employees headcount									
Total municipal employees headcount	213	174	39	227	-	-	26		
Finance personnel headcount	23	19	4	21	-	-	25	19	6
Human Resources personnel headcount	41	38	3	51	-	-	39	39	-

Table 25 MBRR Table SA 25 Budgeted Monthly Revenue and Expenditure per Source and Per Type

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti - Supporting Table SA25 Budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure													Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure		
Description	Budget Year 2018/19												Budget Year	Budget Year	Budget Year
	July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	2018/19	+1 2019/20	+2 2020/21
Revenue By Source															
Rental of facilities and equipment	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	1 185	1 303	1 407
Interest earned - external investments	1 438	1 438	1 438	1 438	1 438	1 438	1 438	1 438	1 438	1 438	1 438	1 438	17 253	18 475	19 768
Transfers and subsidies	171 124				85 562				85 562			(0)	342 247	364 895	393 677
Other revenue	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	400	500	423
Gains on disposal of PPE												-	-	-	-
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and cont	172 693	1 570	1 570	1 570	87 132	1 570	1 570	1 570	87 132	1 570	1 570	1 570	361 084	385 173	415 275
Expenditure By Type															
Employee related costs	12 073	12 073	12 073	12 073	15 073	12 073	12 073	12 073	11 073	11 073	12 073	4 028	137 836	147 618	158 276
Remuneration of councillors	717	717	717	717	717	717	717	717	717	717	717	717	8 602	9 006	9 585
Debt impairment	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	1 381	1 500	1 600	1 700
Depreciation & asset impairment												40 828	40 828	43 228	44 298
Finance charges	8 809	8 809	8 809	8 809	8 809	8 809	8 809	8 809	8 809	8 809	8 809	(96 768)	130	140	170
Bulk purchases	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	113 123	115 011	125 044	134 829
Other materials	2 257	2 257	2 257	2 257	2 257	2 257	2 257	2 257	2 257	2 257	2 257	(23 367)	1 460	2 235	2 100
Contracted services												25 934	25 934	27 247	30 914
Transfers and subsidies												12 950	12 950	13 560	16 356
Other expenditure	2 628	2 628	2 628	2 628	2 628	2 628	2 628	2 628	2 628	2 628	2 628	2 628	31 540	36 662	39 218
Loss on disposal of PPE												-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure	26 667	26 667	26 667	26 667	29 667	26 667	26 667	26 667	25 667	25 667	26 667	81 454	375 791	406 339	437 447
Surplus/(Deficit)	146 026	(25 097)	(25 097)	(25 097)	57 464	(25 097)	(25 097)	(25 097)	61 465	(24 097)	(25 097)	(79 884)	(14 707)	(21 166)	(22 171)
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial and District)	38 456	10 100	55	11 900	53 000	122 000	2 500	23 082	23 082	23 082	23 082	39 075	369 415	358 166	379 557
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial Departmental Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporations, Higher Educational Institutions)												-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit)	184 482	(14 997)	(25 042)	(13 197)	110 464	96 903	(22 597)	(2 015)	84 547	(1 015)	(2 015)	(40 810)	354 708	337 001	357 386

Table 26 MBRR Table SA26 Budgeted Monthly Revenue and Expenditure per Vote

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti - Supporting Table SA26 Budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure (municipal vote)

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2018/19												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
		July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
Revenue by Vote																
Vote 1 - OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR		2 244	2 244	2 244	2 244	2 244	2 244	2 244	2 244	2 244	2 244	2 244	1 008	25 688	27 442	29 358
Vote 2 - OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER		1 005	1 005	1 005	1 005	1 005	1 005	1 005	1 005	1 005	1 005	1 005	1 007	12 061	12 906	13 641
Vote 3 - OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER		506	506	506	506	506	506	506	506	506	506	506	506	6 074	6 499	6 976
Vote 4 - INTERNAL AUDIT		1 307	1 307	1 307	1 307	1 307	1 307	1 307	1 307	1 307	1 307	1 307	567	14 948	16 997	18 187
Vote 5 - BUDGET AND TREASURY OFFICE		2 440	2 440	2 440	2 440	2 440	2 440	2 440	2 440	2 440	2 440	2 440	4 735	31 571	31 582	33 874
Vote 6 - COPORATE SERVICES		3 129	3 129	3 129	3 129	3 129	3 129	3 129	3 129	3 129	3 129	3 129	2 982	37 400	40 040	42 725
Vote 7 - PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT		1 181	1 181	1 181	1 181	1 181	1 181	1 181	1 181	1 181	1 181	1 181	431	13 426	14 339	15 311
Vote 8 - ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH		1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111	4 061	16 287	17 427	18 646
Vote 9 - FIRE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT		2 335	2 335	2 335	2 335	2 335	2 335	2 335	2 335	2 335	2 335	2 335	4 799	30 489	30 637	32 781
Vote 10 - ENGINEERING SERVICES		43 819	43 819	43 819	43 819	43 819	43 819	43 819	43 819	43 819	43 819	43 819	42 385	524 399	526 006	562 506
Vote 11 - PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT		565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	6 774	6 920	7 322
Vote 12 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, TOURISM A		1 797	1 797	1 797	1 797	1 797	1 797	1 797	1 797	1 797	1 797	1 797	(527)	19 235	20 619	22 063
Vote 13 - [NAME OF VOTE 13]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 14 - [NAME OF VOTE 14]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 15 - [NAME OF VOTE 15]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue by Vote		61 439	61 439	61 439	61 439	61 439	61 439	61 439	61 439	61 439	61 439	61 439	62 519	738 353	751 414	803 390
Expenditure by Vote to be appropriated																
Vote 1 - OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR		2 227	2 227	2 227	2 227	2 227	2 227	2 227	2 227	2 227	2 227	2 227	991	25 488	27 392	29 278
Vote 2 - OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER		938	938	938	938	938	938	938	938	938	938	938	940	11 261	12 876	13 611
Vote 3 - OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER		502	502	502	502	502	502	502	502	502	502	502	502	6 024	6 469	6 946
Vote 4 - INTERNAL AUDIT		1 299	1 299	1 299	1 299	1 299	1 299	1 299	1 299	1 299	1 299	1 299	509	14 798	16 967	18 142
Vote 5 - BUDGET AND TREASURY OFFICE		2 425	2 425	2 425	2 425	2 425	2 425	2 425	2 425	2 425	2 425	2 425	6 219	32 899	35 681	38 047
Vote 6 - COPORATE SERVICES		3 113	3 113	3 113	3 113	3 113	3 113	3 113	3 113	3 113	3 113	3 113	2 966	37 205	39 870	42 600
Vote 7 - PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT		1 135	1 135	1 135	1 135	1 135	1 135	1 135	1 135	1 135	1 135	1 135	385	12 876	13 919	14 901
Vote 8 - ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH		1 097	1 097	1 097	1 097	1 097	1 097	1 097	1 097	1 097	1 097	1 097	3 446	15 517	17 327	18 556
Vote 9 - FIRE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT		2 262	2 262	2 262	2 262	2 262	2 262	2 262	2 262	2 262	2 262	2 262	3 926	28 809	30 407	32 601
Vote 10 - ENGINEERING SERVICES		12 821	12 821	12 821	12 821	12 821	12 821	12 821	12 821	12 821	12 821	12 821	45 054	186 082	201 983	219 684
Vote 11 - PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT		551	551	551	551	551	551	551	551	551	551	551	551	6 614	6 890	7 292
Vote 12 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, TOURISM A		1 790	1 790	1 790	1 790	1 790	1 790	1 790	1 790	1 790	1 790	1 790	(534)	19 155	20 569	21 943
Vote 13 - [NAME OF VOTE 13]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 14 - [NAME OF VOTE 14]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 15 - [NAME OF VOTE 15]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure by Vote		30 161	30 161	30 161	30 161	30 161	30 161	30 161	30 161	30 161	30 161	30 161	64 956	396 728	430 349	463 602
Surplus/(Deficit) before assoc.		31 278	31 278	31 278	31 278	31 278	31 278	31 278	31 278	31 278	31 278	31 278	(2 437)	341 624	321 065	339 789
Tax ation													-	-	-	-
Attributable to minorities													-	-	-	-
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate													-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit)	1	31 278	31 278	31 278	31 278	31 278	31 278	31 278	31 278	31 278	31 278	31 278	(2 437)	341 624	321 065	339 789

Table 27 MBRR Table SA 27 Budgeted Monthly Revenue and Expenditure Per Standard Classification

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati - Supporting Table SA27 Budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure (functional classification)																
Description	Budget Year 2018/19												Medium Term Revenue and			
	R thousand	July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
Revenue - Functional																
<i>Governance and administration</i>	10 631	10 631	10 631	10 631	10 631	10 631	10 631	10 631	10 631	10 631	10 631	10 806	127 743	135 466	144 761	
Executive and council	3 755	3 755	3 755	3 755	3 755	3 755	3 755	3 755	3 755	3 755	3 755	2 521	43 824	46 847	49 975	
Finance and administration	5 569	5 569	5 569	5 569	5 569	5 569	5 569	5 569	5 569	5 569	5 569	7 717	68 971	71 623	76 599	
Internal audit	1 307	1 307	1 307	1 307	1 307	1 307	1 307	1 307	1 307	1 307	1 307	567	14 948	16 997	18 187	
<i>Community and public safety</i>	3 447	3 447	3 447	3 447	3 447	3 447	3 447	3 447	3 447	3 447	3 447	8 860	46 776	48 063	51 428	
Public safety	2 335	2 335	2 335	2 335	2 335	2 335	2 335	2 335	2 335	2 335	2 335	4 799	30 489	30 637	32 781	
Health	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111	4 061	16 287	17 427	18 646	
<i>Economic and environmental services</i>	1 746	1 746	1 746	1 746	1 746	1 746	1 746	1 746	1 746	1 746	1 746	996	20 200	21 259	22 633	
Planning and development	1 746	1 746	1 746	1 746	1 746	1 746	1 746	1 746	1 746	1 746	1 746	996	20 200	21 259	22 633	
<i>Trading services</i>	43 819	43 819	43 819	43 819	43 819	43 819	43 819	43 819	43 819	43 819	43 819	42 385	524 399	526 006	562 506	
Water management	43 819	43 819	43 819	43 819	43 819	43 819	43 819	43 819	43 819	43 819	43 819	42 385	524 399	526 006	562 506	
<i>Other</i>	1 797	1 797	1 797	1 797	1 797	1 797	1 797	1 797	1 797	1 797	1 797	(527)	19 235	20 619	22 063	
Total Revenue - Functional	61 439	61 439	61 439	61 439	61 439	61 439	61 439	61 439	61 439	61 439	61 439	62 519	738 353	751 414	803 390	
		66 940	66 940	66 940	66 940	66 940	66 940	66 940	66 940	66 940	66 940					
Expenditure - Functional																
<i>Governance and administration</i>	10 504	10 504	10 504	10 504	10 504	10 504	10 504	10 504	10 504	10 504	10 504	12 128	127 676	139 255	148 624	
Executive and council	3 667	3 667	3 667	3 667	3 667	3 667	3 667	3 667	3 667	3 667	3 667	2 433	42 774	46 737	49 835	
Finance and administration	5 538	5 538	5 538	5 538	5 538	5 538	5 538	5 538	5 538	5 538	5 538	9 185	70 105	75 551	80 647	
Internal audit	1 299	1 299	1 299	1 299	1 299	1 299	1 299	1 299	1 299	1 299	1 299	509	14 798	16 967	18 142	
<i>Community and public safety</i>	3 359	3 359	3 359	3 359	3 359	3 359	3 359	3 359	3 359	3 359	3 359	7 373	44 326	47 733	51 158	
Public safety	2 262	2 262	2 262	2 262	2 262	2 262	2 262	2 262	2 262	2 262	2 262	3 926	28 809	30 407	32 601	
Health	1 097	1 097	1 097	1 097	1 097	1 097	1 097	1 097	1 097	1 097	1 097	3 446	15 517	17 327	18 556	
<i>Economic and environmental services</i>	1 687	1 687	1 687	1 687	1 687	1 687	1 687	1 687	1 687	1 687	1 687	936	19 489	20 809	22 193	
Planning and development	1 687	1 687	1 687	1 687	1 687	1 687	1 687	1 687	1 687	1 687	1 687	936	19 489	20 809	22 193	
<i>Trading services</i>	12 821	12 821	12 821	12 821	12 821	12 821	12 821	12 821	12 821	12 821	12 821	45 054	186 082	201 983	219 684	
Water management	12 821	12 821	12 821	12 821	12 821	12 821	12 821	12 821	12 821	12 821	12 821	45 054	186 082	201 983	219 684	
<i>Other</i>	1 790	1 790	1 790	1 790	1 790	1 790	1 790	1 790	1 790	1 790	1 790	(534)	19 155	20 569	21 943	
Total Expenditure - Functional	30 161	30 161	30 161	30 161	30 161	30 161	30 161	30 161	30 161	30 161	30 161	64 956	396 728	430 349	463 602	
Surplus/(Deficit)	31 278	31 278	31 278	31 278	31 278	31 278	31 278	31 278	31 278	31 278	31 278	(2 437)	341 624	321 065	339 789	

Table 28 MBRR Table SA28 Budgeted Monthly Capital Expenditure per Municipal Vote

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati - Supporting Table SA28 Budgeted monthly capital expenditure (municipal vote)

Description R thousand	Budget Year 2018/19												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	January	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
<i>Single-year expenditure to be appropriated</i>															
Vote 1 - OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR		200										-	200	50	80
Vote 2 - OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER			800									-	800	30	30
Vote 3 - OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER		50										-	50	30	30
Vote 4 - INTERNAL AUDIT		100	50									-	150	30	45
Vote 5 - BUDGET AND TREASURY OFFICE		170										-	170	280	350
Vote 6 - COPORATE SERVICES		195										-	195	170	125
Vote 7 - PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT		100	450									-	550	420	410
Vote 8 - ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH		170	600									-	770	100	90
Vote 9 - FIRE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT		80	-	800								-	880	230	180
Vote 10 - ENGINEERING SERVICES	44 032			41 332	41 332	41 332	41 332	41 332	41 332	41 332	41 332	-	374 685	361 826	381 997
Vote 11 - PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT			160									(0)	160	30	30
Vote 12 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, TOURISM AND AGRICULTURE			80									-	80	50	120
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total	44 032	1 065	2 140	42 132	41 332	41 332	41 332	41 332	41 332	41 332	41 332	(0)	378 690	363 246	383 487
Total Capital Expenditure	44 032	1 065	2 140	42 132	41 332	41 332	41 332	41 332	41 332	41 332	41 332	(0)	378 690	363 246	383 487

Table 29 MBRR Table SA30 Budgeted Monthly Cash Flow

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati - Supporting Table SA30 Budgeted monthly cash flow

MONTHLY CASH FLOWS	Budget Year 2018/19												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework			
	R thousand	July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
Cash Receipts By Source																
Rental of facilities and equipment	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	1 185	1 303	1 407	
Interest earned - external investments	1 438	1 438	1 438	1 438	1 438	1 438	1 438	1 438	1 438	1 438	1 438	2 517	18 332	19 630	21 004	
Transfer receipts - operational	171 124								85 562			(0)	342 247	364 895	393 677	
Other revenue	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	400	500	423	
Cash Receipts by Source	172 693	1 570	1 570	1 570	87 132	1 570	1 570	1 570	87 132	1 570	1 570	2 649				
Cash Payments by Type																
Employee related costs	12 073	12 073	12 073	12 073	15 073	12 073	12 073	12 073	11 073	11 073	12 073	4 028	137 836	147 618	158 276	
Remuneration of councillors	717	717	717	717	717	717	717	717	717	717	717	717	8 602	9 006	9 586	
Finance charges	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	130	140	170	
Bulk purchases - Electricity												-	-	-	-	
Bulk purchases - Water & Sewer	8 809	8 809	8 809	8 809	8 809	8 809	8 809	8 809	8 809	8 809	8 809	18 113	115 011	125 044	134 829	
Other materials	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	1 460	2 235	2 100	
Contracted services	2 257	2 257	2 257	2 257	2 257	2 257	2 257	2 257	2 257	2 257	2 257	1 107	25 934	27 247	30 914	
Transfers and grants - other municipalities												-	-	-	-	
Transfers and grants - other	1 079	1 079	1 079	1 079	1 079	1 079	1 079	1 079	1 079	1 079	1 079	1 079	12 950	13 560	16 356	
Other expenditure	2 628	2 628	2 628	2 628	2 628	2 628	2 628	2 628	2 628	2 628	2 628	2 940	31 852	36 649	39 134	
Cash Payments by Type	27 696	27 696	27 696	27 696	30 696	27 696	27 696	27 696	26 696	26 696	27 696	28 117	333 775	361 498	391 365	
Other Cash Flows/Payments by Type																
Capital assets	38 456	10 100	55	11 900	53 000	122 000	2 500	23 082	23 082	23 082	23 082	48 350	378 690	363 246	383 487	
Repayment of borrowing	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	11 880	13 068	14 375	
Other Cash Flows/Payments												-				
Total Cash Payments by Type	67 142	38 786	28 741	40 586	84 686	150 686	31 186	51 768	50 768	50 768	51 768	77 457	724 345	737 813	789 226	
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD	105 551	(37 216)	(27 171)	(39 016)	2 445	(149 116)	(29 616)	(50 199)	36 363	(49 199)	(50 199)	(74 808)	(724 345)	(737 813)	(789 226)	
Cash/cash equivalents at the month/year begin:	19 176	124 727	87 511	60 339	21 323	23 768	(125 348)	(154 965)	(205 163)	(168 800)	(217 999)	(268 198)	19 176	(705 169)	(1 442 982)	
Cash/cash equivalents at the month/year end:	124 727	87 511	60 339	21 323	23 768	(125 348)	(154 965)	(205 163)	(168 800)	(217 999)	(268 198)	(343 005)	(705 169)	(1 442 982)	(2 232 208)	

Table 30 MBRR SA34c Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure by Asset Class

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti - Supporting Table SA34c Repairs and maintenance expenditure by asset class									
Description	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18			2018/19 Medium Term		
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
R thousand									
Repairs and maintenance expenditure by Asset Class/Sub-class									
Infrastructure									
Water Supply Infrastructure									
Computer Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Equipment									
Furniture and Office Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Office Equipment									
Machinery and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and Equipment									
Transport Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport Assets	5 377	1 710	3 141	1 928	2 161	2 161	1 460	2 235	2 100
Total Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure	5 377	1 710	3 141	1 928	2 161	2 161	1 460	2 235	2 100

The Municipality might be seen to not budget enough as prescribed for repairs and maintenance of infrastructure assets. This is mainly due to the fact that for Bulk Water, there is a portion for repairs and maintenance that the municipality pays for. Part of Water Services Infrastructure Grant is used for repairs and Maintenance, hence the municipality only budget for Repairs and maintenance of movable assets.

PART 3 - APPENDICES

Appendix A

3.1. Capital Projects: Allocation per Municipality

3.1.1. Capital Projects for Greater Taung Local Municipality

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti - Supporting Table SA36 Detailed capital budget

R thousand	Municipal Vote/Capital project	Source Of Funding	Total Project Estimate	Prior year outcomes			2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
				Audited Outcome 2016/17	Current Year 2017/18 Full Year	Adjustment 2017/18	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
Parent municipality:									
<i>List all capital projects grouped by Municipal Vote</i>									
	Greater Taung: Bulk Water Supply Upgrading Taung Phase 2C: Raw Water Pipeline (Moedi/Mosegedi JV & DWS-CU)	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	64 866 008	-	-	7 650	-	-	-
	Greater Taung: Bulk Water Supply Upgrading Taung Phase 2D: New Treatment Works (Bigen Africa & DWS-CU)	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	205 000 000	-	9 259	24 850	-	-	-
	Greater Taung: Bulk Water Supply Upgrading Taung Phase 2E-1: BulkWater Supply: Bulk pump line from new WTW in Taung to new Rese	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	74 850 000	-	20 741	31 250	20 000	15 600	-
	Greater Taung: Bulk Water Supply Upgrading Taung Phase 2E-1: BulkWater Supply: New pump Stations at the new WTW in Taung and N	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	28 400 000	-	-	-	15 450	12 950	-
	Greater Taung: Bulk Water Supply Upgrading Taung Phase 2E-1: BulkWater Supply: New Reservoir and Elevated Tower at Morokweng	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	29 850 000	-	-	-	11 100	15 000	-
	Greater Taung: Bulk water supply upgrading Taung: Phase 2E-2 - Bulk distribution Southern Portion (Moedi & Uncle Paul & Jorian Contr	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	29 650 000	-	25 000	19 300	13 450	75	-
	Greater Taung: Bulk water supply upgrading Taung: Phase 2E-2 - Bulk distribution Eastern Portion (Moedi & Lesedi Contractors)	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	33 050 000	-	-	-	10 000	16 375	-
	Greater Taung: Bulk water supply upgrading Taung: Phase 2E-2 - Bulk distribution Northern Portion (Moedi & Contractor)	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	32 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	15 000
	Greater Taung: Bulk water supply upgrading Taung: Phase 2E-2 - Bulk distribution Western Portion (Moedi & Contractor)	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	23 750 000	-	-	-	-	-	18 000
	Greater Taung: Bulk water supply upgrading Taung: Phase 2E-2 - Bulk distribution Central Portion (Moedi & Contractor)	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	28 600 000	-	-	-	-	-	17 000
	Greater Taung: Bulk water supply to Madipelesa (BVI/OJ JV & Isiphethu/Amanzi JV)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	7 093 100	-	-	1 384	-	-	-
	Greater Taung: Bulk water supply to Shaleng (BVI/OJ JV & Isiphethu/Amanzi JV)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	8 900 000	-	-	-	8 000	-	-
	Greater Taung: Bulk water supply to Reivilo: Phase 1 (BVI/OJ JV & Isiphethu/Amanzi JV)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	12 100 000	-	986	8 308	-	-	-
	Greater Taung: Bulk water supply to Reivilo: Phase 2 (BVI/OJ JV & Isiphethu/Amanzi JV)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	13 200 000	-	-	-	5 000	8 200	-
	Greater Taung: Bulk & internal water supply to Lykso Phase 1 (BVI/OJ JV & Isiphethu/Amanzi JV)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	5 449 460	-	2 100	4 834	-	-	-
	Greater Taung: Bophirima Rural Water Supply Program 2016/19: Pcong (BVI/OJ JV & Isiphethu/Amanzi JV)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	2 850 000	-	-	-	2 850	-	-
	Greater Taung: Bophirima Rural Water Supply Program 2016/19: Matlhako 1 & 2 (BVI/OJ JV & Isiphethu/Amanzi JV)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	14 600 000	-	-	-	-	6 600	7 000
	Greater Taung: Bophirima Rural Water Supply Program 2016/19: Molelema (BVI/OJ JV & Isiphethu/Amanzi JV)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	7 200 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Greater Taung: Upgrading of Diplankeng oxidation ponds	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	9 000 000	-	1 000	-	-	-	-
	Greater Taung: Upgrading of Taung Station oxidation ponds	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	9 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Greater Taung: Upgrading of Diplankeng Oxidation ponds	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	10 000 000	-	-	-	8 200	9 000	500
	Greater Taung: Upgrading of Pudimoe Oxidation ponds	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	10 000 000	-	1 000	-	-	9 000	500
	Greater Taung: Upgrading of Reivilo Oxidation ponds	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	15 000 000	-	-	-	-	500	11 200
	Greater Taung: Bophirima Rural Sanitation Programme 2016/2019 - WSIG Funding (Izwelethu Cemforce)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	35 000 000	-	15 000	15 000	-	-	-
	Greater Taung: Bophirima Rural Sanitation Programme 2019/2022 - WSIG Funding	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	20 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	5 000
	Greater Taung: Bophirima Rural Water Supply Program 2016/19: Kameelputs (BVI/OJ JV & Isiphethu/Amanzi JV)	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	2 750 000	-	-	2 318	-	-	-
	Greater Taung: Bophirima Rural Water Supply Program 2016/19: Karelstad (BVI/OJ JV & Isiphethu/Amanzi JV)	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	5 600 000	-	-	-	5 600	-	-
	Greater Taung: Bophirima Rural Sanitation Programme 2016/2019 - MIG Funding (Izwelethu Cemforce)	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	86 000 000	-	15 000	15 000	10 000	-	-
	Greater Taung: Bophirima Rural Sanitation Programme 2019/2022 - MIG Funding	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	20 000 000	-	-	-	-	7 000	20 000
	TOTAL CAPITAL PROJECTS FOR GREATER TAUNG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY		843 758 568	-	90 086	129 894	109 650	100 300	94 200

3.1.2 Capital Projects for to Kagisano Molopo Local Municipality

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti - Supporting Table SA36 Detailed capital budget

R thousand	Municipal Vote/Capital project	Source Of Funding	Total Project Estimate	Prior year outcomes			2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
				Audited Outcome 2016/17	Current Year 2017/18 Full Year	Adjustment 2017/18	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
Parent municipality:									
<i>List all capital projects grouped by Municipal Vote</i>									
	Kagisano Molopo: Bulk Water Implementation: Tlapeng to Eksdale Cluster (Moedi waBatho)	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	290 000 000	-	6 000	-	5 000	21 693	29 660
	Kagisano Molopo: Bulk Water Implementation: Bona Bona to Tseoge Cluster (Moedi waBatho)	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	55 000 000	-	20 000	26 000	29 150	-	-
	Kagisano Molopo: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti Rural Sanitation Programme 2016/2019 - WSIG Funding: (Izwelethu Cemforce)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	50 000 000	-	15 000	15 000	-	-	-
	Kagisano Molopo: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti Rural Sanitation Programme 2019/2022 - WSIG Funding:	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	20 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kagisano Molopo: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti Rural Water Programme 2016/2019 - WSIG Funding: Piet Plessis (Tsela Tsweu & HT Pelatona/LepoLetsa JV)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	8 815 400	-	-	5 550	-	-	-
	Kagisano Molopo: Upgrading Bulk water to Pomfret: Phase 3	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	3 500 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kagisano Molopo: Bophirima Rural Water Programme 2016/2019 - WSIG Funding: Louwna (Tsela Tsweu & HT Pelatona/LepoLetsa JV)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	5 800 000	-	-	-	5 800	-	-
	Kagisano Molopo: Bophirima Rural Water Programme 2016/2019 - WSIG Funding: Maheng (Tsela Tsweu & HT Pelatona/LepoLetsa JV)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	21 400 000	-	-	-	9 007	11 400	-
	Kagisano Molopo: Bophirima Rural Water Programme 2016/2019 - WSIG Funding: Mabone (Tsela Tsweu & HT Pelatona/LepoLetsa JV)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	15 800 000	-	-	-	5 750	10 000	-
	Kagisano Molopo: Bophirima Rural Sanitation Programme 2016/2019 - MIG Funding (Izwelethu Cemforce)	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	120 000 000	-	15 000	30 864	10 000	-	-
	Kagisano Molopo: Bophirima Rural Sanitation Programme 2019/2022 - MIG Funding	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	120 000 000	-	-	-	-	7 000	20 000
	Kagisano Molopo: Bophirima Rural Water Supply Program 2016/19: Konke Phase 2 (Tsela Tsweu & HT Pelatona/LepoLetsa JV)	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	19 250 000	-	-	18 000	-	-	-
	Kagisano Molopo: Bophirima Rural Water Supply Program 2016/19: Konke Phase 3	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	30 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	30 000
	Kagisano Molopo: Construction of Oxidation Ponds: Bray	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	12 750 000	-	-	-	12 750	-	-
	Kagisano Molopo: Construction of Oxidation Ponds: Ganyesa	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	12 000 000	-	-	700	3 400	-	-
	Kagisano Molopo: Construction of Oxidation Ponds: Morokweng	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	12 000 000	-	-	550	4 000	-	-
	Kagisano Molopo: Construction of Oxidation Ponds: Tlaskgameng	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	10 050 000	-	-	550	6 800	-	-
	Kagisano Molopo: Construction of Oxidation Ponds: Piet Plessis	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	6 350 000	-	-	-	-	-	6 350
	Kagisano Molopo: Construction of Oxidation Ponds: Tosca	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	12 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	12 000
	TOTAL CAPITAL PROJECTS FOR KAGISANO MOLOPO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY		824 715 400	-	56 000	97 214	91 657	50 093	98 010

3.1.3 Capital Projects for Lekwa Teemane Local Municipality

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti - Supporting Table SA36 Detailed capital budget

R thousand	Municipal Vote/Capital project	Source Of Funding	Total Project Estimate	Prior year outcomes			2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
				Audited Outcome 2016/17	Current Year 2017/18 Full Year	Adjustment 2017/18	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
Parent municipality:									
<i>List all capital projects grouped by Municipal Vote</i>									
	Lekwa Teemane: Bulk Water Supply: New Raw Water Abstraction Works in Bloemhof (Lidwala & DWS-CU)	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	45 790 000	-	-	8 350	-	-	-
	Lekwa Teemane: Upgrading of Sewer Treatment works in Bloemhof (Vandalized Portion): Phase 4	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	6 200 000	-	8 500	6 200	-	-	-
	Lekwa Teemane: Upgrading of the WTW in Christiana	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	85 000 000	-	3 000	-	8 250	28 300	40 025
	Lekwa Teemane: Replacement of AC pipes in Christiana & Utlwanang & Geluksoord Ext 1	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	5 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	2 000
	Lekwa Teemane: Water conservation and demand management (WCDM) and sewer network investigation: Bloemhof & Boitumelong Phase 1	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	5 100 000	-	-	-	-	3 100	2 000
	Lekwa Teemane: Replacement of AC pipes in Bloemhof and Boitumelong	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	5 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lekwa Teemane: Refurbishment of Boitumelong Sewer Pumpstation	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	2 500 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lekwa Teemane: Refurbishment of Hoopstad road Sewer Pumpstation	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	5 250 000	-	-	-	5 250	-	-
	Lekwa Teemane: Boitumelong Outfall Sewer and Pumpstation	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	750 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lekwa-Teemane: Bulk Water Services for Geluksoord Ext 2 and 3 & 4- Phase 2 (Infra Buro & Selenane)	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	58 165 553	-	27 000	27 000	11 158	-	-
	Lekwa Teemane: Bulk Water and Sanitation Services Bloemhof Ext 11	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	13 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	8 022
	Lekwa Teemane: Bulk Water and Sanitation Services Bloemhof Ext 12	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	15 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lekwa Teemane: Bophirima Rural Sanitation Programme 2016/2019 - Bloemhof Ext 12	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	9 000 000	-	-	-	-	9 000	-
	Lekwa Teemane: Bophirima Rural Sanitation Programme 2016/2019 - Geluksoord Ext 5	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	2 500 000	-	-	-	-	2 500	-
	Lekwa Teemane: Bophirima Rural Water Supply Program 2016/19: Bloemhof Ext. 12	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	30 900 000	-	-	-	10 000	10 000	20 900
	Lekwa Teemane: Bophirima Rural Water Supply Program 2016/19: Geluksoord Ext5	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	13 850 000	-	-	-	-	6 000	7 850
	Lekwa Teemane: Bulk water upgrading to Utlwanang Ext5	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	5 000 000	-	-	-	-	5 000	-
	TOTAL CAPITAL PROJECTS FOR LEKWA-TEEMANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY		308 005 553	-	38 500	41 550	34 658	63 900	80 797

3.1.4 Capital Projects for Mamusa Local Municipality

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti - Supporting Table SA36 Detailed capital budget

Municipal Vote/Capital project	Source Of Funding	Total Project Estimate	Prior year outcomes			2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
			Audited Outcome 2016/17	Current Year 2017/18 Full Year	Adjustment 2017/18	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
Parent municipality:								
<i>List all capital projects grouped by Municipal Vote</i>								
Mamusa: Bulk Water Supply to the Greater Mamusa Area: New 12ML/Day Module at Water Purification Works & Storage facilities in Bloemhof (Lidwala & DWS-CU)	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	164 372 000	-	64 200	30 000	15 000	-	-
Mamusa LM: Bulk Water Supply to the Greater Mamusa Area: New bulk water supply from Bloemhof to Schweizer Reneke: Pump Main from Bloemhof to Reservoir at Olievenfontein (IX Consultants & Contractor)	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	57 500 000	-	36 800	20 000	18 400	19 100	-
Mamusa LM: Bulk Water Supply to the Greater Mamusa Area: New bulk water supply from Bloemhof to Schweizer Reneke: Pump Main from Olievenfontein Reservoir to Vaalkop Reservoir (IX Consultants & Contractor)	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	30 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	30 000
Mamusa LM: Bulk Water Supply to the Greater Mamusa Area: New bulk water supply from Bloemhof to Schweizer Reneke: Gravity pipe line from Vaalkop Reservoir to Schweizer Reneke Reservoir: (IX Consultants & Contractor)	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	30 300 000	-	-	10 000	5 000	20 900	-
Mamusa LM: Bulk Water Supply to the Greater Mamusa Area: New bulk water supply from Bloemhof to Schweizer Reneke: Pipejacking (IX Consultants & ICON Contractors (Pty) Ltd.)	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	6 600 000	-	-	-	6 600	-	-
Mamusa LM: Bulk Water Supply to the Greater Mamusa Area: New Reservoir at Schweizer Reneke	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	25 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mamusa LM: Bulk Water Supply to the Greater Mamusa Area: New bulk water supply from Bloemhof to Schweizer Reneke: New 7.5 ML reservoir at Schweizer Reneke (IX Consultants & Contractor)	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	20 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	20 000
Mamusa: Upgrading of Ground Water supply system in Schweizer Reneke & Ipelegeng: Phase 2 (Tsela Tsweu & HT Pelatona/LepoLetsa JV)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	6 100 000	-	9 000	4 900	-	-	-
Mamusa: Upgrading of sewer pump station in Schweizer Reneke & Ipelegeng	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	6 650 000	-	1 700	-	-	-	-
Mamusa: Refurbishment of Waste Water Treatment Works in Schweizer Reneke: Phase 2 (Moedi & KD Civils)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	2 000 000	-	-	-	2 000	-	-
Mamusa: Refurbishment of Water Treatment Works in Schweizer Reneke: Phase 2 (Moedi & Pro Care)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	4 000 000	-	-	-	4 000	-	-
Mamusa: WCDM in Schweizer Reneke & Ipelegeng Phase 1	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	4 000 000	-	-	-	3 500	500	-
Mamusa: WCDM in Schweizer Reneke & Ipelegeng Phase 2	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	10 500 000	-	-	-	-	5 045	5 500
Mamusa: Bulk water & Sewer upgrading to Mareesin Farm	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	5 555 000	-	2 000	-	-	5 555	-
Mamusa: Upgrading of Water supply to Gaudina (Tsela Tsweu & HT Pelatona/LepoLetsa JV)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	5 000 000	-	5 000	-	-	-	5 000
Mamusa: Upgrading of Water supply to Migdol (Tsela Tsweu & HT Pelatona/LepoLetsa JV)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	5 000 000	-	5 000	-	-	500	5 000
Mamusa: Upgrading of Water supply to Nooightgedagt (Tsela Tsweu & HT Pelatona/LepoLetsa JV)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	2 500 000	-	2 500	-	-	500	2 000
Mamusa: Upgrading of Water supply to Amalia (Tsela Tsweu & HT Pelatona/LepoLetsa JV)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	4 000 000	-	1 000	-	-	-	-
Mamusa: Upgrading of Water supply to Aandster (Tsela Tsweu & HT Pelatona/LepoLetsa JV)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	2 500 000	-	-	-	-	500	2 000
Mamusa: Replacement of AC pipes in Schweizer Reneke and Ipelegeng	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	4 300 000	-	-	-	-	-	4 300
Mamusa LM: Construction of Oxidation Ponds: Gaudina (Aseda &	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	4 203 021	-	500	3 306	-	-	-
Mamusa LM: Construction of Oxidation Ponds: Migdol (Aseda & Isiphethu/Amanzi JV)	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	4 203 021	-	500	1 174	-	-	-
TOTAL CAPITAL PROJECTS FOR MAMUSA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY		404 283 042	-	128 200	69 380	54 500	52 600	73 800

3.1.5. Capital Projects for Naledi Local Municipality

DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti - Supporting Table SA36 Detailed capital budget

R thousand	Municipal Vote/Capital project	Source Of Funding	Total Project Estimate	Prior year outcomes			2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
				Audited Outcome 2016/17	Current Year 2017/18 Full Year	Adjustment 2017/18	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
Parent municipality: <i>List all capital projects grouped by Municipal Vote</i>									
	Naledi: Upgrading of Pudumong and Vryburg Water Purification Works - Phase 2A (MDCC & Botjheng)	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	54 976 234	-	-	2 500	-	-	-
	Naledi: Bulk Water Supply: Upgrading to Vryburg and Huhudi - Phase 2B (Nep & Various Contractors)	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	407 045 975	-	-	2 100	-	-	-
	Naledi: Water conservation and demand management (WCDM) in Stella Phase 2 (Additional funding) (Moedi)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	1 150 000	-	-	1 150	-	-	-
	Naledi: Refurbishment of Stella Sewer pump station and Rising main (Moedi)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	1 600 000		1 600	-	1 600	-	-
	Naledi: Water conservation and demand management (WCDM) and sewer network investigation: Phase 2 (Additional funding) Moedi)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	9 560 000		-	9 560	-	-	-
	Naledi: Water conservation and demand management (WCDM) and sewer network investigation: Phase 3 (Moedi)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	12 800 000		-	-	5 000	6 300	1 000
	Naledi: Water supply to Broedersput Phase 1 (Tsela Tsweu & Isiphethu/Amanzi JV)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	8 750 000		-	3 000	-	-	-
	Naledi: Replacement of small bore Sewer pipes (Moedi)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	3 100 000		3 100	3 100	4 000	-	-
	Naledi: Replacement of AC pipes in Vryburg and Huhudi	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	8 350 000		-	-	-	-	-
	Naledi: Water supply upgrading to Geduldspan (Tsela Tsweu & HT Pelatona/Lepolletsa JV)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	9 550 000		500	-	9 550	-	-
	Naledi: Water supply upgrading to Dithakwaneng	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	10 000 000		-	-	-	-	-
	Naledi: Upgrading of Water supply to informal settlements in Huhudi & Colridge (1900HH) (Tsela Tsweu & HT Pelatona/Lepolletsa JV)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	14 250 000	-	-	-	-	-	14 250
	Naledi: Upgrading of Water supply to informal settlements in Rekgarathile (700HH) (Tsela Tsweu & HT Pelatona/Lepolletsa JV)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	4 000 000	-	-	-	3 800	-	-
	Naledi: Bophirima Rural Sanitation Programme 2016/2019 - Informal settlement (Monoto Motshweu (700), Monoto Motshella (800) & Phola park (500) (1XVIP for every 4x Households) (Izweleto Cemforce)	Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	7 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	3 500
	Naledi: Vryburg - New Waste Water Treatment Plant: Phase 1	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	119 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Naledi: Vryburg - New Waste Water Treatment Plant: Phase 2	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	236 000 000	-	66 000	92 170	50 000	69 973	-
	Naledi: Building of New Oxidation ponds outfall Sewer for Stella and Rekgarathile	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	44 000 000	-	9 000	-	5 000	15 000	14 000
	TOTAL CAPITAL PROJECTS FOR NALEDI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY		951 132 209	-	80 200	113 580	78 950	91 273	32 750



Dr Ruth S Mompoti

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Dr Ruth S Mompoti
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Dr Ruth Segomotsi District Municipality
50 Market Street Vryburg
P.O.BOX 21 VRYBURG, 8601
Tel: +27 (0) 53 98 6400
Fax: +27 (0) 53 927 2401