Integrated Development Plan Draft Review 2024/2025



MATJHABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Table of Contents

| | Executive Mayor's Foreword | |
|-----|----------------------------|--|
| | Municipa | al Manager's Overview3 |
| | 1. | Section A-Executive Summary4 |
| | 1.1. | Introduction4 |
| | 1.2. | Key Performance Areas |
| | 1.3 | Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework5 |
| | 1.4. | Strategic Objectives5 |
| | 1.4.1. | Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act No. 108 of 19966 |
| | 1.4.2. | Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, No. 56 of 2003, and Regulations6 |
| | 1.4.3. | Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000 and Regulations6 |
| | 1.4.4. | Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 20017 |
| | 1.4.5. | Local Government: Municipal Performance Regulations for Municipal Managers and Managers directly accountable to Municipal Managers, 2006 |
| | 1.4.6. | Local Government: Municipal Structures Amended Act, No. 3 of 20217 |
| | 1.4.7. | Intergovernmental Relations Framework, Act No. 13 of 2005 |
| | 1.4.8. | White Paper on Local Government, 1998 |
| 1.4 | <i>1.4.9.</i> .10. | Municipal Property Rates Act 6 of 2004 |
| 1.4 | .11. Spatia | al Planning and Land Use Management Act, 16 of 20138 |
| 1.4 | .12. Clima | te Change Bill (B9-2022)8 |
| 1.4 | .13. | National Climate Change Response White Paper8 |
| 1.4 | .14. | National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy8 |
| | 1.5. | The Integrated Development Plan within Context of Global, Regional, National Provincial and District Planning |
| | 1.5.1 | Global Perspective9 |
| 1.5 | 1.5.1.1. .2. | Sustainable Development Goals 2030 |
| | 1.5.2.1. A | Africa Strategy 20639 |
| | 1.5.3. | National Perspective9 |
| | 1.5.3.1. | State of the Nation Address 20249 |
| | 1.5.3.2. | National Development Plan, Vision 203010 |
| | 1.5.3.3. | Government Priorities |
| | 1.5.4. | National Spatial Development Perspective |
| | 1.5.4.1. | Local Government Back to Basics Principles |
| | 1.5.5. | Provincial Perspective |
| | | |

| 1.5.5.1. State of the Province Address 202411 | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1.5.5.2 | Free State Growth and Development Strategy11 | |
| 2. | Section B-Research, Information Collection and Analysis | |
| 2.2. | Demographics | |
| 2.2.2. | Population, household, household size, area, and population density17 | |
| 2.2.3. | Number of households and average household size in percentages18 | |
| 2.2.4. | Percentage distribution by gender Error! Bookmark not defined. | |
| 2.2.6. | Percentage distribution of population by population group in Matjhabeng20 | |
| 2.2.7. | Dependency ratio and Sex ratio in Matjhabeng20 | |
| 2.2.8. | Distribution of population by 5-year age groups and sex | |
| 2.2.9. | Distribution of population by functional age group and dependency ratio21 | |
| 2.3. | Labour Market22 | |
| 2.3.1. | Percentage distribution of Matjhabeng population by employment status and age groups22 | |
| 2.3.2. | Unemployment rate in Matjhabeng23 | |
| 2.3.3. | Unemployment rate in Matjhabeng per region23 | |
| 2.3.4. | Percentage distribution of employed population by sector and age groups24 | |
| 2.3.5. | Percentage distribution of employed population by sector and age groups per region24 | |
| 2.4. | Levels of Education24 | |
| 2.5. | Levels of Service | |
| 2.5.1. | Potable Water | |
| 2.6. | Sanitation | |
| 2.6.1. | Summary Of Pump Stations / Wastewater Treatment Works Assessed29 | |
| 2.7. | Roads, Stormwater and Transportation34 | |
| 2.8. | Electricity and Energy34 | |
| 2.8.3. Ho | ousehold Energy/ Fuel Sources35 | |
| 2.8.5. Pe | rcentage distribution of households in Matjhabeng local municipality by source of energy for lighting | |
| 2.8.8. | Distribution of households with and without access to electricity in the MLM and Eskom Distribution | |
| 2.0.0. | Areas | |
| 2.9. | Waste Management39 | |
| 2.10. | Refuse Removal 40 | |
| 2.11. | Housing and Human Settlements41 | |
| 2.11.1. | Distribution of households by type of main dwelling in Matjhabeng41 | |
| 2.12. | Recreational Services41 | |
| 2.12.4. | Sport Facilities | |
| 2.12.5. | Arts and Culture | |
| 2.13. | Service Delivery Standards | |
| 2.14. | Economy Structure and Performance | |

| 2.14.1. | Gross Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R)45 |
|------------------------|---|
| 2.14.2. | Economic Growth Forecast |
| <i>2.14.3.</i> 2.14.4. | Gross value added by region (GVA-R)48 Historical economic growth49 |
| 2.14.5. | Primary Sector50 |
| 2.14.6. | Secondary Sector51 |
| 2.14.8. | Sector growth forecast52 |
| 2.14.9 | Tress Index53 |
| 2.14.10 | Location quotient54 |
| 2.15. | Educational facilities55 |
| 2.16. | Disaster Management55 |
| 2.17. | Level of Governance57 |
| 2.17.1. | The Speaker of Council60 |
| 2.17.2. | The Chief Whip of Council60 |
| 2.17.3. | The Executive Mayor61 |
| 2.17.4. | Chairperson of Chairpersons61 |
| 2.17.5. | Chairpersons of Section 80 Portfolio Committees61 |
| 2.17.6. | Multi-party Whipery61 |
| 2.17.7. | Administrative Structure62 |
| 2.17.7.1 | . Powers and Functions62 |
| 2.17.7.2 | . Employment Equity Plans62 |
| 2.17.7.3 | . Skills Development Plan62 |
| 2.17.4. | Stakeholders Consultations |
| 2.17.5. | Consolidated Community Priorities65 |
| 2.17.5.1 | . Community priorities for 2023/2024 financial year per Ward67 |
| <i>3.</i> | Section C-Vision, Objectives and Strategies94 |
| 3.1. Our | Vision94 |
| 3.2. Our | Mission Statement95 |
| <i>3.3.</i> | Mayoral Strategic Priorities96 |
| 3.4. | SWOT Analysis96 |
| 3.5. | Key Developmental Challenges97 |
| <i>3.6.</i> | Back to Basics |
| <i>3.7.</i> | Integrated Development Plan Development Process Plan97 |
| <i>3.8.</i> | Key Performance Areas, Objectives, Strategies and Key Performance Indicators101 |
| <i>3.9.</i> | Organizational design and Re-design119 |
| 4. | Section D-Development of Programmes and Projects123 |
| 4.1. Intro | oduction |

| 4.2. Infrastructure Investment/ Capital 2023-2026 | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| 4.2.1. M | 4.2.1. Municipal Infrastructure Grant Funded Projects | | | |
| 4.2.2. W | 4.2.2. Water Services Infrastructure Grant Funded Projects | | | |
| 4.2.4. In | tegrated National Electrification Programme Grant Funded Projects130 | | | |
| 4.2.5. O | wn Funded Projects | | | |
| 4.2.6. | Projects Implemented by Other Organs of State | | | |
| 4.2.6.1. | National Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development Sector Plan Inputs143 Functional regions, Focus areas, Agri-hub and the FPSU's of the Lejweleputswa RDP143 | | | |
| 4.2.7. | Other | | | |
| 4.2.8.2. | Infrastructure Asset Maintenance Programmes163 | | | |
| 4.2.9. | Mining Houses Projects | | | |
| 4.2.10. | Lejweleputswa District Municipality Projects | | | |
| 5. | Section E-Spatial Development Framework | | | |
| <i>5.1.</i> | Identified Areas of Development in Line with the SDF171 | | | |
| <i>5.2.</i> | Development Corridor | | | |
| 5.3 | Phakisa Raceway Potential175 | | | |
| 6. | Section F-Financial Strategy176 | | | |
| 7. | Section G- Institutional Capacity and Performance Management System184 | | | |
| 7.2. | Legislative Framework for Performance Management184 | | | |
| 7.2.1. | Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000)185 | | | |
| 7.2.2. N | Nunicipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001(MPPMR)185 | | | |
| 7.2.3. | Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003)185 | | | |
| 7.2.4. | Local Government: Municipal Performance Regulations for Municipal Managers and Managers Directly Accountable to Municipal Managers, 2006185 | | | |
| 7.2.5. | Implementation and Reporting on the Organisational Performance Management System | | | |
| | 186 | | | |
| 7.2.6. | Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Framework186 | | | |
| 7.2.7. | National Evaluation Policy Framework: November 2011186 | | | |
| 7.3. | Role Players In the Management Of Performance Management186 | | | |
| 7.3.1. In | 7.3.1. Internal Audit | | | |
| 7.3.2. Pe | 7.3.2. Performance Audit Committee186 | | | |
| 7.3.3. | Evaluation Panel | | | |
| 7.3.4. | Executive Mayor and Members of the Mayoral Committee187 | | | |
| <i>7.3.5.</i> | 7.3.5. Council and Section 79 Committees187 | | | |
| 7.3.7. | Community | | | |
| 7.3.8. | Auditor General | | | |
| 7.4. | Reports | | | |
| <i>7.5.</i> | Conclusion | | | |

| 8. | Section H-Integration and Consolidation | .191 |
|-------------|--|------|
| 8.1. | Integrated Sector Involvement | 191 |
| <i>8.2.</i> | Sector Plans Providing for Overall Development of the Municipality | 191 |
| 8.4. | Current Status of Internal Planning Programmes | 192 |
| 8.4.1. | Current Status of Internal Planning Programmes | 193 |
| 8.5. | External Policy Guidelines requirements | 194 |
| 8.5.1. | Current Status of External Policy Guidelines Programmes | 194 |
| 9.1. | Introduction | .195 |
| 9.2. | Adoption | .195 |
| 9.3. | Invitation for Comments | .195 |
| 9.4. | Approval | .195 |
| ANNEXL | IRES | |
| | | |

Executive Mayor's Foreword

The Integrated Development Plan (hereinafter referred to as the IDP) is Matjhabeng Local Municipality's principal strategic planning document. It ensures co-ordination and integration between projects, programmes, and strategies, both internally between directorates and externally with other spheres of government on district, provincial and national level.

The priorities identified in the IDP, as the key strategic plan of the Municipality, inform all financial planning and budgeting undertaken by the institution. Achieving IDP and budget targets and deliverables are monitored and evaluated on an ongoing basis through service delivery budget implementation plans (SDBIP). However, this requires that targets and deliverables be credible and realistic. Communities cannot be developed in a fragmented manner as was the norm before 1994. The primary objective of the IDP is therefore to also serve as a tool of democracy to enhance integrated service delivery and development and to promote sustainable, integrated communities. Implementing the IDP requires an understanding of IDP recommendations and tools available for putting the plan to work for the Municipality.

Matjhabeng Local Municipality has a 5-year IDP which is reviewed annually. It is therefore important to note that the IDP is not developed annually, but reviewed annually, within a five-year IDP cycle, so that the Municipality can always be confident that it addresses the real and relevant needs and concerns of local communities.

Developmental local governance is driven by three policy objectives, namely political transformation, social transformation, and economic development. Local municipalities, such as Matjhabeng, have been charged with the legislated primary responsibility and mandate to champion development, which is the driving force for poverty alleviation, local economic development, and integrated spatial and physical planning. Central to this is the expectation for municipalities to advance and promote people-centered planning, development, and governance as defined in the Constitution. One of the key features of a developmental state is to ensure that all citizens – especially the poor and other vulnerable groups - have access to basic services. The Constitution of South Africa places the responsibility on government to ensure that such services are progressively expanded to all, within the limits of available resources.

It is known that Matjhabeng Local Municipality is faced with water and sewer challenges, exacerbated by the relentless and deliberate vandalism and sabotage of municipal infrastructure, costing millions of rands to replace or retore. We are a Municipality in transition towards greater accountability and consequence management, embarked upon to achieve better service delivery to the citizens of Matjhabeng through the IDP. We appreciate the commitment made by National Government to assist our municipality with refurbishment of sewer networks and replacement of old asbestos cement and galvanized pipes within the Matjhabeng Local Municipality.

One of the key features of a developmental state is to ensure that all citizens – especially the poor and other vulnerable groups have access to basic services. The Constitution of the country places the responsibility on government to ensure that such services are progressively expanded to all, within the limits of available resources.

An IDP is a constitutional and legal process required of South African municipalities; however, apart from legal compliance, there are many advantages and benefits to undertaking integrated development planning. These include the following:

- a) prioritisation and allocation of scarce resources to areas of greatest need.
- b) achieving sustainable development and growth.
- c) democratising local government by ensuring full public participation in its planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes.
- d) providing access to development funding. (e) encouraging both local and external investment. (f) using the available capacity effectively.

This IDP will help the Municipality to focus on the most important needs of local communities considering the resources available.

Local government operates in an ever-changing environment. The dynamic nature of local, national, and global environments constantly presents local government with new challenges and new demands. Similarly, the needs of the communities of Matjhabeng Local Municipality continuously change.

Through the review of the IDP, the aim is to broaden participation of our communities, different stakeholders, and other spheres of government in identifying community needs and priorities. It will eventually lay the basis for the next five-year Integrated Development Plan.

To this end and driven by our dedication to deliver on our responsibilities as local government and exerting the legislated mayoral responsibility to ascertain the needs of the community, the Office of the Executive Mayor has embarked on robust consultations that has become known as "mayoral imbizos"- with our communities, traditional leaders, the business and other sectors, and community structures. To further strengthen the operational efforts of Administration in service delivery on governance level, a Service Delivery Unit with the objective to expedite service delivery challenges as communicated during the consultation meetings (imbizos) was established in the Office of the Executive Mayor. The current IDP will remain externally focused, driven by community needs.

Our IDP therefore, must first and foremost reflect our commitment to meet the 2021 Local Government Elections Manifesto of the African National Congress, the ruling party in Council, which was adopted as the roadmap for the Municipality for the five years including the period under review in this IDP. We remain committed to the delivery of quality services and improved development while creating a conducive environment for local economic growth for the creation of job centered-business opportunities.

We, therefore, call upon all directorates, communities, stakeholders, and sector departments to play a fundamental role in ensuring that our IDP as well as the implementation, monitoring and reporting thereof, is a success on all fronts.

| Thank you. | |
|------------------|--|
| | |
| | |
| CLLR TD KHALIPHA | |
| EXECUTIVE MAYOR | |

Municipal Manager's Overview

Integrated Development Planning is an approach to planning that finds expression and effect in the Local Government: Systems Act 32 of 2000. Chapter 5 of the same Act amongst others provides for

- i. Section (23) (a-c) Municipal Planning to be developmentally Oriented.
- ii. Section (24) (1-4) Municipal Planning in co-operative government
- iii. Section (25) (1-4) Adoption of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP)

This then mean that the current process and document is the overall five-year strategic plan of the Matjhabeng Local Municipality, reviewable on annual basis. The review of the IDP is not in any way nullifying the existing five-year plan but is a performance driven process that seeks to reflect on progress made and propose changes (addition and alternative programs and plans).

All these has to unfold through a prescribed or predetermined process as per section 29 and 34 of the Local Government, Systems Act. It is a reaffirmation of our commitment to the achievement of the objects of local government as set out in section 152 of the Constitution of South Africa. This is firmly echoed by the clarion call made by the Matjhabeng Local Municipality Council to depoliticize and professionalize this municipality. Which has seen us make progressive stride in building internal capacity to achieve our vision of "Being a benchmark developmental municipality in service delivery excellence".

This is anchored on key Pillars of local government namely:

- 1. Values, Ethics and Purpose
- 2. Share Goals
- 3. Transformational Leadership
- 4. Informed and ethical decision making

This Administration will not faulter in employing all its knowledge, expertise, and energies on the above pillars towards achieving the share vision of this Municipality. The entire workforce (team Matjhabeng) is committed to the process of re-envisioning this municipality towards as a smart City taking advantage of all its pillars and enabler to improve local economic development and the provision of quality service. The strategic plan of the municipality is not only a shared plan for its workforce but as guided by the Municipal Systems Act, is a product of continuous engagements with our communities, strategic stakeholders, and other spheres of government.

We urge communities, businesses, and all social partners to work with us in improving the living condition of the community of Matjhabeng Local Municipality, through strategic partnership, payment of services and investment in the local economy for the creation of decent and permanent Jobs. The Municipality will in the next financial year and subsequent years work tirelessly to build economic nodes to deal with spatial injustices of past by not only creating business opportunities but also achieve integrated urban settlement that will see Matjhabeng a compact city that the entire citizenry can enjoy being close to economic and social amenities.

We will ensure that we use the integrated development Plan as a strategic tool in complimenting the work that both the political and administrative leadership of the municipality is doing to:

- (i) Effectively use the scares resources available to the municipality.
- (ii) Speed up quality service delivery.
- (iii) Lobby and attract external investment into the municipal space.
- (iv) Strengthen democracy through continuous consultation for informed decision making.
- (v) Improve coordination and alignment between local, provincial, and national government and,
- (vi) Redress the spatial injustices of the past through availing land for both residential and business purposes.

Let us work together to build better communities and provide quality Service Delivery.

Adv. LONWABO NGOQO MUNICIPAL MANAGER

1. Section A-Executive Summary

1.1. Introduction

The Local Government: Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 mandates municipalities to undertake developmental oriented planning, to ensure that they achieve their constitutional mandates (see Sections 152 and 153 of the Constitution). To this end, the Matjhabeng Municipality's Integrated Development Plan serves as a strategic framework that guides its five-year planning and budgeting. To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities, the Municipality consulted both internal and external stakeholders in the IDP development process.

The key projects identified for implementation in the Integrated Development Plan were sourced from communities and other stakeholders through various public participation platforms. This Integrated Development Plan is informed by the national and provincial government development's goals and priorities. Inclusive of emerging socio-economic trends, the ever-increasing demand, social cry of the people of Matjhabeng for better services and other related issues that provide a framework in which the Municipality can ensure developmental local government. Municipalities operate in an ever-changing environment, and the Matjhabeng Municipality, too, is not immune to such changes.

The dynamic nature of local, national, and global environments constantly presents local government with new challenges and demands. Similarly, the needs and priorities of the communities within the Matjhabeng municipal area change from year-to-year. To ensure close co-ordination and integration amongst projects, programmes and activities, line function departments within the Municipality seek to work cohesively with external stakeholders (such as the business community and civil society), provincial and national government departments. This cohesion further seeks to promote integrated service delivery to communities.

The Integrated Development Plan seeks to achieve sustainable development within Matjhabeng. To this end, there is a balanced approach to economic, environmental, and social development - the overarching pillars of sustainable development. In pursuit of economic growth and the provision of services to its citizens, the municipality cannot compromise its responsibility for protecting the natural and built environment. It is committed to adhere to good governance principles (participation, efficiency, effectiveness, accountability, transparency, equity, fairness, and the rule of law) and Batho Pele principles (courtesy and peoplefirst, consultation, service excellence, access, information, openness and transparency, redress, and value for money) in the provision of services to residents.

The Integrated Development Plan is implemented through an annual implementation framework-Service Delivery and BudgetImplementation Plan, which links key performance indicators to the annual budget. Section 57 managers conclude annual performance agreements, which serve as a monitoring tool for departmental performance. The Municipality monitors the implementation of its Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan and the performance of its senior managers through a performance management system.

1.2. Key Performance Areas

| Key Performance Area | Predetermined Objective | Supporting Table SA4 Reconciliation of Integrated Development Plan Strategic Objectives and Budget(R'000) |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | | |
| R thousand | | |
| 1. Basic Services | Supporting the delivery of municipal services to the right quality and standard | R2 576 281 |
| 2. Local Economic Development | Creating a conducive environment for economic Development | 396 |
| 3. Institutional Capacity | Building institutional resilience and administrative capability | - |
| 4. Financial Management | Ensuring sound financial management and Accounting | R 1 065 636 |
| 5. Good Governance, Transparency and Accountability | Promoting good governance, transparency, and Accountability | R 400 568,5 |
| 6. Public Participation | Putting people and their concerns first | R 400 568,5 |
| Total | | R 4 443 450 |

Source: Draft IDP 2024/2025-Supporting Table SA4-Reconciliation of Strategic Objectives and Budget-Revenue

| Key Performance Area | Predetermined Objective | Supporting Table SA5 Reconciliation of Integrated Development Plan Strategic Objectives and Budget (R '000) |
|---|---|---|
| Expenditure | | · |
| R thousand | | |
| 1. Basic Services | Supporting the delivery of municipal services to the right quality and standard | R3 450 337 |
| 2. Local Economic Development | Creating a conducive environment for economic Development | R26 594 |
| 3. Institutional Capacity | Building institutional resilience and administrative capability | R212 468 |
| 4. Financial Management | Ensuring sound financial management and Accounting | R341 222 |
| 5. Good Governance, Transparency and Accountability | Promoting good governance, transparency, and Accountability | R101 759.5 |
| 6. Public Participation | Putting people and their concerns first | R101 759.5 |
| Total | | R4 234 140 |

Source: Draft IDP 2024/2025-Supporting Table SA5-Reconciliation of Strategic Objectives and Budget-Expenditure

1.3 Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework

The Plan sets out the resource framework as well as the financial strategies for the municipality and aims to provide guidelines in the formulation of development related strategies in a realistic way. These strategies relate to increasing revenue, managing assets, and improving cost effectiveness of the municipality. The budget of the municipality in the financial year 2024/2025 totals R4 443 450, for 2025/2026 totals R 4 366 447 and for the year 2026/2027 is R4 598 149. This amount is funded through five main funding sources and is allocated to the following seen budgetary votes, namely.

| Source | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 | 2026/2027 |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Property Rates | R494 592 | R514 376 | R518 827 |
| Service Charges | R2 232 668 | R2 332 930 | R2 342 069 |
| Investment Revenue | R5 162 | R5 472 | R5 415 |
| Transfers recognized- Operational | R737 537 | R783 505 | R773 676 |
| Own Revenue | R973 490 | R730 163 | R958 161 |
| Total | R4 443 450 | R4 366 447 | R4 598 149 |

Source: Draft Budget 2024/2025- Table A1 Budget Summary

1.4. Strategic Objectives

Since the release of the 2001 Integrated Development Plan guidelines, there have been significant policy and legislative changes guiding development in South Africa. The primary policy developments are depicted below.

On the international front, important developments include the following:

- The African Union Africa 2063 launched in 2014.
- The Sustainable Development Goals.
- National Urban Agenda; and
- The Paris Accord Addressing Climate Change

On a national, provincial and district levels the following policies are in place:

- The National Development Plan-2012.
- The Back-to-Basics Programme for municipalities-2014.
- The Integrated Urban Development Framework-2016.
- The Development of Built Environment Performance Plans by metropolitan municipalities; and
- The District Development Model.

Some of the important legislative developments include:

- Spatial Planning Land Use Management Act, 16 of 2013.
- National Land Transport Act, 5 of 2009; and
- Department of Planning Monitoring and Evaluation Draft Bill.

In aligning the municipal Integrated Development Plan to the above legislative imperatives, the municipalities are to:

- Develop and implement Integrated Development Plans in the context of the National Development Plan, Integrated Urban Development Framework, and other policy imperatives;
- To develop credible Integrated Development Plan, national and provincial departments must meaningfully engage with local development planning process; and
- Engage other development agents in municipal spaces such as government entities, traditional leadership-where present, mining companies and others to enrich the local development planning.

The Strategic objectives of this Integrated Development plan as outlined in the document derive existence from the following legislative Imperatives:

1.4.1. Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act No. 108 of 1996

South African local government is, in terms of Chapter 7, Section 152(1) of the Constitution Act 108 of 1996, required to be democratic and accountable, ensuring sustained service delivery, promoting socio-economic development and a safe and healthy environment, and encouraging the involvement of all communities and community organizations in its affairs. In terms of Section 152(2), these objectives should be achieved within the financial and administrative capacity of a Municipality, whichimplies that all its planning and performance management processes must be geared towards the achievement of these objectives. Chapter 10, Section 195(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa outlines the basic values and principles governing public administration. The Municipality's IDP is informed by these principles.

1.4.2. Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, No. 56 of 2003, and Regulations

The Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003 seeks to ensure sound and sustainable financial management within SouthAfrican municipalities. Section 21 of the Act makes provision for alignment between the Integrated Development Plan and themunicipal budget. The Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan is an annual contract between the Municipality's administration, Council, and the community, which ensures that the Integrated Development Plan and the Budget are aligned. The Act makes provision for quarterly and annual financial and non-financial performance assessments and reporting by municipalities and the entities under their control.

The Municipal Finance Management Act promotes the application of valid and reliable fiscal norms and standards, to maximize service delivery. To this end, National Treasury established minimum competencies for municipal officials, accounting officers, chief financial officers, senior managers, other financial officers, and supply chain management managers, in line with Section168 of the Municipal Finance Management Act. The Municipal Finance Management Act also provides for the discharge of certain functions and powers by political representatives in municipalities and for contract management and reporting on the performance of external service providers appointed by municipalities.

1.4.3. Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000 and Regulations

The Municipal Systems Act (MSA) requires municipalities to develop an Integrated Development Plan and an integral Performance Management System and to, in this process, set performance indicators and targets, in consultation with the communities they serve. Its further mandates municipalities to monitor and review performance against the set indicators and targets, conduct internal reviews, assessments, and audits, and publish an annual report on their performance over a specific period.

The Municipal Systems Act underpins the notion of developmental government, since it recognizes local government as an integral agent in connecting the three spheres of government with the communities it serves. It strives to bring about the socialand economic upliftment of communities through improved service delivery, by crafting a framework for the establishment ofmechanisms and processes to enhance performance planning and management, resource mobilization and organizational change.

The Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 outlines the duties to be performed by political office-bearers, municipal officials, and the community. It converses on matters of human resources and public administration, whilst prescribing community participation throughout, in support of a system of participatory government. The Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 also provides for the discharge of certain functions and powers by political representatives in municipalities and for the establishment of entities by municipalities to bring about effective and efficient service delivery. In terms of the Act, municipalities must ensure that performance objectives and indicators are set for the municipal entities under their control and that these form part of their multi-year business planning and budgeting, in line with the Municipal Finance ManagementAct.

1.4.4. Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001

The Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations of 2001 seeks to enhance the implementation of performance management obligations imposed by legislation and cultivate uniformity in the application ofperformance management within the sphere of local government. The Regulations outline the details to be contained in municipalities' Integrated Development Plans, as well as the process of amendment.

They also provide for the nature of performance management systems, their adoption, processes for the setting of performance targets, monitoring, measurement, review, and the internal auditing of performance measurements. The Regulations conclude with a section on community participation in respect of integrated development planning and performance management.

1.4.5. Local Government: Municipal Performance Regulations for Municipal Managers and Managers directly accountable to Municipal Managers, 2006

In addition to the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations of 2001, the Local Government: Municipal Performance Regulations for Municipal Managers and Managers Directly Accountable to Municipal Managers of 2006 were promulgated to regulate the performance management of municipal managers and managers directly accountable to municipal managers. The Regulations cover the conclusion of performance agreements, performance evaluation and the management of performance outcomes.

1.4.6. Local Government: Municipal Structures Amended Act, No. 3 of 2021

The Local Government: Municipal Structures Amended Act No.3 of 2021 provides for the establishment of municipalities and defines the various types and categories of municipalities in South Africa. It also regulates the internal systems, structures, and office-bearers of municipalities. Chapter 4 of the Structures Act makes provision for the establishment of council structures and committees to exercise oversight over the performance of municipalities, as well as ensure their accountability.

1.4.7. Intergovernmental Relations Framework, Act No. 13 of 2005

The Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act 13 of 2005 intends to:

- Establish a framework for the national government, provincial governments and local governments to promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations;
- · To provide for mechanisms and procedures to facilitate the settlement of intergovernmental disputes; and
- To provide for matters connected therewith.

1.4.8. White Paper on Local Government, 1998

The Constitution of South Africa Implore on local Government the following object of local government:

- To provide democratic and accountable government for 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 community organisations in the matters of local government.

White Paper on Local Government of 1998 emphasis the need of an improved customer management and service provision at a local space thus advocating for a developmental local government system, committed to working with citizens, communities, and groups in creating sustainable human settlements.

1.4.9. Municipal Property Rates Act 6 of 2004

The Municipal Property Rates Act 6 of 2004 seeks to regulate the powers of municipalities to levy rates on property. Rates represent a critical source of own revenue for municipalities to achieve their constitutional development objectives.

1.4.10.Disaster Management Act, No 57 of 2002

Chapter 3 of the Disaster management Act, section 53(2) provides that a disaster management plan for a municipal area must – (a)form an integral part of the municipality's development plan.

1.4.11. Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 16 of 2013

The Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000, requires municipalities to adopt Integrated Development Plans that contain Spatial Development Frameworks as a core component. These Spatial Development Frameworks must include basic guidelines for land use management system for the municipality. The Spatial Development Frameworks as envisaged in the Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000, are further elaborated in the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 16 of 2013. Section 21(b) and (c) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 16 of 2013, requires municipal spatial development frameworks to include statements that demonstrate the short-term (5 years) plan for spatial form of a municipality as well as more strategically show a longer-term vision statement for the desired spatial growth and development pattern of the municipality for the next 10 to 20 years.

It provides that each municipality be responsible for municipal spatial planning and land use management within its jurisdiction. This requires a municipality to make administrative decisions which are lawful, reasonable, and procedurally fair. The spatial planning and land use management legislative change and reform has brought significant changes. The most notable is the way spatial planning and land use management decisions are to be made in the municipal sphere of government.

1.4.12. Climate Change Bill (B9-2022)

To enable the development of an effective climate change response and a long-term, just translation to low-carbon and climate- resilient economy and society for South Africa in the context of sustainable development; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

1.4.13. National Climate Change Response White Paper

White Paper presents the South African Governments vision for an effective climate change response and long term, just transition to climate -resilient and lower-carbon economy and society.

1.4.14. National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy

The NCCAS outlines a set of objectives, interventions and outcomes to enable the country to give expression to its commitment to the Paris Agreement. This strategy was developed in consultation with all relevant stakeholders and approved by the cabinet. It aims to reduce the vulnerability of society, economy and the environment to the effects of climate change.

1.5. The Integrated Development Plan within Context of Global, Regional, National Provincial and District Planning

The IDP should reflect the integrated planning and development intent of all spheres of government relevant to a municipal geographic space. The effective implementation of the Integrated Development Plan can be attained only if government across all spheres is committed to the common goal of rendering quality services; hence the Inter-Governmental Relations Framework Act seeks to enhance alignment between the spheres of government. This section reflects the alignment of intergovernmental strategic objectives and highlights key priority projects and programmes that will be implemented within the municipal space during the five-year cycle of this Integrated Development Plan.

1.5.1 Global Perspective

1.5.1.1. Sustainable Development Goals 2030

The following are the sustainable development goals, as set by the United Nations (UNDP, 2015):

| Goal Number | Objective |
|----------------|---|
| 1 | End poverty in all its forms everywhere |
| 2 | End hunger achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture |
| 3 | Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| 4 | Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all |
| 5 | Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| 6 | Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all |
| 7 | Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all |
| 8 | Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all |
| 9 | Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation |
| 10 | Reduce inequality within and among countries |
| 11 | Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable |
| 12 | Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns |
| 13 | Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts |
| 14 | Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 17 | Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development |

1.5.2. Regional Perspective

1.5.2.1. Africa Strategy 2063

The Africa Strategy 2063 seeks to achieve a prosperous Africa, based on inclusive growth and sustainable development. It seeks to achieve an integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of an African Renaissance. An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics, and a continent where development is people-driven, unleashing the potential of its women and youth, among others, are the key focus areas of the Africa Strategy 2063.

1.5.3. National Perspective

1.5.3.1. State of the Nation Address 2024

The State of the Nations Address identified bold and decisive actions to address the urgent challenges that our country is faced with. This all being about building a new consensus to take South Africa forward, while leaving no one behind. The following table indicates a summary of the State of the Nation Address action plan:

| SONA 2024 | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| FOCUS AREAS | DELIVERSABLES OR TARGETS | |
| | | |
| CRIME AND CORRUPTION | Introducing legislation to eradicate money laundering and fraud and | |
| | secure the country's removal from the financial Action Task Force | |
| UNEMPLOYMENT | Multiple investments that are to result in job creation. | |
| LOAD SHEDDING AND RENEWABLE | Restructuring of Energy sector in line with many economies. Alternative | |
| ENERGY | energy generation and debts relief for improve maintenance | |
| NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE (NHI) BILL | Signing of NHI bill and incremental implementation in dealing with health | |
| | issues | |
| EXTENSION OF SRD GRANT | Extension and improvement of the SRD grant as a next step towards | |
| | income support for the unemployed | |

1.5.3.2. National Development Plan, Vision 2030

The National Development Plan is a government-initiated plan aimed at eliminating poverty and reducing inequality by 2030. The Plan presents a long-term strategy to increase employment through faster economic growth, improvement in the quality of education, skills development, and innovation, and building the capability of the state to play a developmental and transformative role. The Plan also focuses on upgrading public health facilities and producing more health professionals, as well as infrastructure development, financed through tariffs, public-private partnerships, taxes, and loans, amongst other things.

1.5.3.3. Government Priorities

The Integrated Development Plan is developed in line with the 7 Government Priorities. Each of the Priorities is implemented through a delivery agreement, cutting across the three spheres of government. The achievement of the Priorities depends on concerted efforts from all key stakeholders and spheres of government. The Medium-term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2019 - 2024 is the second five-year Implementation Plan of the NDP. The second period is indicated as follows:

| Priorities Number | Objective | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Building a capable ethical and developmental state | |
| 2 | Economic transformation and job creation | |
| 3 | Education, skills and health | |
| 4 Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services | | |
| 5 | Spatial integration, human settlements and local government | |
| 6 | Social cohesion and safe communities | |
| 7 | A better Africa and World | |

1.5.4. National Spatial Development Perspective

The objective of the National Spatial Development Perspective is to promote informed economic investment profiling to guide regional growth and development planning within a socio-economic framework. It therefore acts as an indicative planning toolfor the three spheres of government. The National Spatial Development Perspective also informs the Spatial Development Framework of the Municipality.

1.5.4.1. Local Government Back to Basics Principles

The Back-to-Basics Strategy is a national initiative aimed at ensuring that municipalities perform their core mandate of delivering basic services to local communities, as enshrined in Chapter 7 of the Constitution. The Back-to-Basics approach is based on six principles, which are:

| Key Performance Area | Predetermined Objective |
|---|---|
| 1. Basic Services | Supporting the delivery of municipal services to the right quality and standard |
| 2. Local Economic Development | Creating a conducive environment for economic Development |
| 3. Institutional Capacity | 3. Building institutional resilience and administrative |
| 4. Financial Management | 4. Ensuring sound financial management and accounting |
| 5.Good Governance, Transparency and Accountancy | 5. Promoting good governance, transparency, and accountability |
| 6. Public Participation | 6. Putting people and their concerns first |

1.5.5. Provincial Perspective

1.5.5.1. State of the Province Address 2024

The Premier of the Free State Provincial government presented his address with the following commitments:

- Improving the living conditions of South Africans and fostering shared economic growth.
- Commitment in fighting the triple challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality.
- Execution of government programmes and projects.
- Build a resilient, dynamic, inclusive and competitive economy with immense prospects for human development.
- Emphasis on economic recovery, job creation, and diversification to inspire the growth of other and new economic sectors.
- Increase investment to support the commercialisation of Black farmers, investment in agro-logistics infrastructure and open new markets.
- Enhancing the capacity of Municipal Planning Tribunals to speed-up land development application decisions.
- Measures to establish an energy-focused Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Matjhabeng to unlock the potential of natural gas have started.
- Investment in good infrastructure to better respond to increasing healthcare demands.
- Addressing the high levels of Gender-Based Violence and Femicide in the province.

1.5.5.2 Free State Growth and Development Strategy

The provincial government of Free State has developed a Free State Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) Free State Vision 2030. The Provincial Growth and Development Strategies is the fundamental policy framework for the Free State Provincial Government. It is the embodiment of the broad strategic policy goals and objectives of the province in line with national policy objectives. The Strategy addresses the key and most fundamental issues of development, spanning the social, economic, and political environment. It constantly considers annual provincial priorities and sets broad targets in terms of provincial economic growth and development, service delivery and public service transformation.

The table below indicates the six priority areas of intervention by the province:

| Pillar 1: Inclusive economic growth and sustainable job creation | Pillar 2: Education, innovation and skills development | Pillar 3: Improved quality of life | Pillar 4: Sustainable rural development | Pillar 5: Build Social Cohesion | Pillar 6: Good governance |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| Driver 1: Diversify and expand agricultural development and food security Driver 2: Minimise the impact of the declining mining sector and ensure that existing mining potential is harnessed. | appropriate skills base for growth and development within the 4IR context. Refocus and reskilling as per new | Driver 7: Curb crime and streamline criminal justice performance Driver 8: Expand and maintain basic and road infrastructure Driver 9: Build sustainable human settlements Driver 10: Provide | Driver 13: Mainstream rural development into growth and development planning and inclusive economic growth | Driver 14: Establish, maintain and strengthen social compacts in support of economic recovery. Maximise arts, culture, sports and recreation opportunities and prospects for all communities | Driver 15: Foster good governance to create a conducive climate for growth and development Key is the harmonising of national and provincial interventions at Local Government level through the District Development Model (DDM) |
| Driver 3: Expand and diversify manufacturing opportunities Driver 4: Capitalise on transport and distribution opportunities | | and improve adequate health care for citizens Driver 11: Ensure social | | | |

| ver 5: Harness and rease tourism ential and portunities | | t and ecurity or all |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| opportainties . | Driver Integrate | 12: |
| | environment concerns growth | into and |
| | development planning | t |

1.5.5.3. Alignment of IDP with SDGs, NDP, FSGDS and MTSF

| Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) | National Development Plan (NDP) | Free State Growth and Development Strategy (FSGDS) | Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) | Key Performance Area | Focus area/ Priority issues | Municipal Strategic Objectives | Municipal Development Strategies |
|---|--|--|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. | Ensure that all people have access to clean, potable water, and that there is enough water for agriculture and industry. | Provide new basic infrastructure at local level (Water, Sanitation and electricity). | Ensuring access to adequate human settlements and quality basic services | Basic Services | Water. | To increase the Number of Households with access to water. | Refurbish and upgrade all identified wastewater treatment works and pump stations as well as bulk sewer networks to ensure that systems are functional in line with Green Drop regulations and MEMA. Develop or review of the Water Services Development Plan |
| Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. | Ensure that all people have access to clean, potable water, and that there is enough water for agriculture and industry. | Provide new basic infrastructure at local level (Water, Sanitation and electricity). | Ensuring access to adequate human settlements and quality basic services | Basic Services | Sanitation. | To Increase the number of Households with access to sanitation. | Refurbish and upgrade all identified wastewater treatment works and pump stations as well as bulk sewer networks to ensure that systems are functional in line with Green Drop regulations and MEMA. |
| Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. | Electricity Grid should rise to at least 90% by 2030, with non-grid options available for the rest. | Provide new basic infrastructure at local level (Water, Sanitation and electricity). | Ensuring access to adequate human settlements and quality basic services. | Basic Services | Energy and electricity. | To Increase the number of Households with access to electricity. | Develop or review electricity master. Provision and Installation of High Mast Lights. Upgrading and provision of streetlights. |

| | ake citie | | Upgrade all informal | Promote and support | Create sustainable | Basic Services | Urban Planning and | Sustainable human settlement | Land and security of tenure. |
|----|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|--|----------------|----------------------|--|---|
| in | ıman Sett clusive, silient | tlements safe, and | settlement on suitable well-located land by 2030. | integrated, inclusive, sustainable human settlements. | Human Settlement and improved quality households. | | Human Settlement. | and improved quality of household life. | Allocation of sites. |
| | stainable. | unu | 27 2000. | | | | | | Verification and approval on files for sites allocated. |
| | | | | | | | | | Title deeds issued. |
| | | | | | | | | | Formalisation of informal settlements. |
| | | | | | | | | | Spatial Planning and Land Use Management. |
| | | | | | | | | | Review of Spatial Development Framework. |
| | | | | | | | | | Development of Economic corridors for economic development and integration of Matjhabeng towns. |
| | | | Environmental | Maintain and upgrade | Implement a waste | Basic Services | Effective Waste | To provide effective Refuse | Refuse removal. |
| | | | sustainability and resilience. | basic infrastructure at local level. | management system that reduces waste going to landfills. | | Management Services. | Removal & Solid Waste Disposal to Households and commercial businesses around MLM. | Waste collection from each household on a weekly basis. |
| | | | | | | | | | Proportion of landfill sites in compliance with the National Environmental Waste Management Act, 59 of 1998. |
| | | | | | | | | | Data collection of disposal waste. |
| | | | | | | | | | Landfill site. Review Integrated Environmental Management Plan and Integrated Waste Management Plan. |

| Industry, innovation, and infrastructure | Transforming Human Settlement | Develop and maintain an efficient road, rail and public transport network | An efficient, competitive, and responsive economic infrastructure. | Basic Services | Roads and Transport. | Supporting the delivery of municipal services to the right quality and standard. | Upgrading of old gravel roads to concrete paving blocks. Identify and construct public transportation facilities to improve and safeguard commuters' usage of public transport. |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|---|--|--|
| | | | | Basic Services | Cemeteries, Sport and Recreational Facilities. | Supporting the delivery of municipal services to the right quality and standard. | Develop a Cemeteries Masterplan. Provision of green public open spaces. Upgrade, maintain existing, and build new municipal sport and recreation facilities. |
| Good jobs and economic growth | Economy and employment | Economic growth, development and employment | Radical economic transformation, rapid economic growth, and job creation | Local Economic Development | Development of local economy. | Creating a conducive environment for economic development | Expansion of business, decline in unemployment and increase in tourism. Promotion and support of SMME's and Cooperatives development. Development of the pre-feasibility studies for priority projects as per LED Strategy. Promote Tourism awareness and education. To ensure that tourism marketing plan is developed. |

| Peace and justice | Fighting corruption | Fighting corruption and crime | Financial Management | Budgeting and Financial reporting. | Ensuring sound financial management and accounting. Ensure improvement in financial | To promote good governance, transparency, accountability and sound financial management and accounting. |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | | management | Prepare a Draft Account Payable Policy to be approved by council. |
| | | | | | | Encourage suppliers to submit relevant documentation on time. |
| | | | | | | Implementation of Revenue Enhancement Strategy. |
| | | | | | | Develop a financial management strategy and a turnaround strategy for transformation. |
| | | | | | | Implement action plans, financial accounting, and internal controls as per professional standards, financial management to form part of strategic communication. |
| | | | | | | Adhere strictly to IDP/ budget timetable, MBR, MFMA, NT Circulars, review of budget related policies. |
| | | | | | | Review budget related policies annually. |

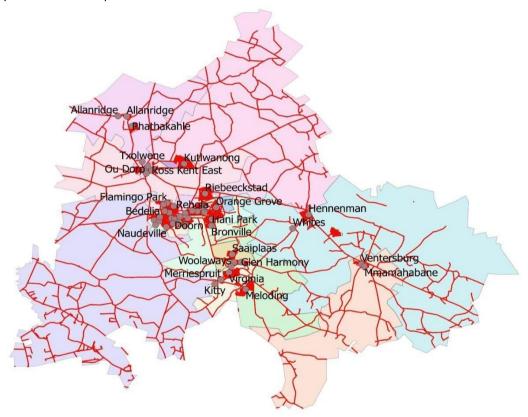
| Partnerships for the goals. | Nation building and social cohesion. | Effective and efficient governance and Administration. | Contributing to a better Africa and a better world. | Good Governance and Public Participation. | Mass participation. | Putting people and their concerns first. | Facilitate Social cohesion activities. Development of a Public Participation Strategy To encourage the involvement of communities in municipal budgeting and planning processes. Ensuring Functionality of ward committees. |
|-----------------------------|--|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Gender Equality | Developing a capable and Development State | Social and Human Development | Building social cohesion | Institutional capacity | Performance Management Systems. | Building institutional resilience and administrative capability. Promoting good governance, transparency, and accountability Effective communication with community & employees | Review the Organizational structure and identify critical positions to capacitate the Local Municipality. Methodology to improve performance management, monitoring, and improvement to achieve overall organizational objectives. Develop Customer Care Relations Management Brochure. Review Document Management Policy Develop a Communications Strategy Review Human Resources Management Policy |

2. Section B-Research, Information Collection and Analysis

Introduction

This chapter presents the *status quo* analysis of the Matjhabeng Local Municipality. The situational analysis and statistics presented in this chapter reveal the developmental challenges (such as poverty, unemployment, and service delivery backlogs) facing the Municipality. This analysis is crucial in providing the Municipality and its social partners with information in respect of local socio-economic trends and patterns.

The programmes and projects captured in the Integrated Development Plan seek to address the developmental challenges identified through the situational analysis. Matjhabeng Local Municipality is situated in the Lejweleputswa District Municipality in the Free State. It is bound by the Nala Local Municipality to the north, Masilonyana Local Municipality to the south, Tswelopele Local Municipality to the east and Moqhaka Local Municipality to the west. Matjhabeng represents the hub of mining activity in the Free State province.



2.1. Environmental Affairs

Situation Analysis

Land Cover

The municipality covers an area of 515546.4 ha of which 59.8 % has remained as natural habitat. There is one biome in the Matjhabeng Municipality covering 515546.5ha, namely Grassland. The landscape is dominated by plains with some scattered, slightly irregular undulating plains and hills.

Climate

The Matjhabeng Local Municipality is a Category B municipality situated in the Lejweleputswa District in the Free State. District Municipal Area has average daily temperatures ranging between 7°C and 26°C, with the western section having higher temperatures than the eastern section (Lejweleputswa District Municipality 2016). The District receives an average annual rainfall of 400mm - 550mm, with the eastern section receiving the most rainfall (Lejweleputswa District Municipality 2016).

Biodiversity and Conservation

There is one formal land-based protected area in the municipality, being the Willem Pretorius Nature Reserve. There are no Ramsar sites. Grassland is the one biome in the Matjhabeng Municipality. Seven vegetation types are found, namely Bloemfontein Karroid Shrubland, Central Free State Grassland, Highveld Alluvial Vegetation, Highveld Salt Pans, Vaal-Vet Sandy Grassland, Western Free State

Clay

Grassland

and

Winburg

Grassy

Shrubland.

There is one endangered ecosystem, covering 11% of the Matjhabeng Municipality. This is the Vaal-Vet Sandy Grassland. This vegetation type occurs in the North-West and Free State Provinces and is situated in the summer rainfall region with a mean annual precipitation of ±530mm. There is only one water management area, namely the Middle Vaal. Five rivers run through the municipality, including the Koolspruit, Sand, Sandspruit and Vet. Wetlands cover 5.5% of the Matjhabeng Municipality.

Air Quality

There are no ambient monitoring station in Matjhabeng LM to measure the quality of air. However, the anthropogenic activities (human) when combined with environmental activities are one of the primary drivers and pressures affecting air quality in the municipality. The main drivers are agriculture, mining, domestic fueling, wastewater treatment, solid waste disposal, livestock and industrial activities. The main pressures on air quality are increased concentrations of particulate matter (PM10 and PM2,5), Sulphur dioxide (SO2), Nitrogen Oxide (NO2) and Ozone. According to the Air Quality Index (AQI), Matjhabeng LM fall in the Moderate to Unhealthy, which has significant health impacts on vulnerable groups.

2.2. Demographics

In this section, information on population size, composition and structure of Matjhabeng Local Municipality will be provided. A caution had to be provided upfront that while the information for Statistics South African 2016 Community Survey estimates is used much focus is still on 2011 Census for well-known reason.

2.2.1. Distribution of population: Census 2011, CS 2016, Census 2022 and population growth rate

| | Total population | Population Growth Rate |
|-------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Census 2011 | 407 020 | -0.04% |
| Census 2016 | 429 113 | 1.2% |
| Census 2022 | 439 034 | 0.7% |

Source: Stats SA: Census 2011, CS 2016 and Census 2022

The table above indicates the total population of Matjhabeng with a constant increase from census 2011 with the total population of 407 020, Community Survey 2016 with the total population of 429 113 and Census 2022 with the total population increase of 439 034. The population growth rate was at -0.04%in 2011, with a decrease in 2022 by 0.7% as compared to 2016 with 1.2% population growth.

2.2.2. Population, household, household size, area, and population density

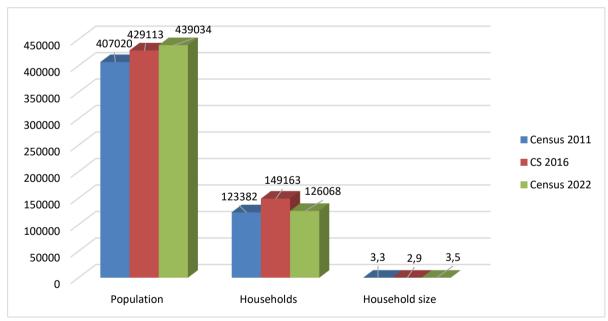
| Ward | Population | Households | Household size | Area in km² | Population density |
|-------------------|------------|------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 41804001: Ward 1 | 12 638 | 3 901 | 3,2 | 1 468,1 | 8,6 |
| 41804002: Ward 2 | 12 591 | 3 434 | 3,7 | 2,1 | 6 077,1 |
| 41804003: Ward 3 | 15 393 | 5 010 | 3,1 | 869,2 | 17,7 |
| 41804004: Ward 4 | 11 602 | 3 495 | 3,3 | 185,2 | 62,6 |
| 41804005: Ward 5 | 8 155 | 2 859 | 2,9 | 8,4 | 975,9 |
| 41804006: Ward 6 | 10 907 | 3 181 | 3,4 | 1,4 | 7 957,9 |
| 41804007: Ward 7 | 13 883 | 4 288 | 3,2 | 2,3 | 6 077,0 |
| 41804008: Ward 8 | 10 292 | 3 608 | 2,9 | 76,5 | 134,5 |
| 41804009: Ward 9 | 12 994 | 3 730 | 3,5 | 162,0 | 80,2 |
| 41804010: Ward 10 | 12 672 | 3 657 | 3,5 | 720,0 | 17,6 |
| 41804011: Ward 11 | 12 630 | 3 603 | 3,5 | 23,4 | 540,3 |

| | | | 1 | 1 | |
|-------------------|--------|-------|-----|-------|---------|
| 41804012: Ward 12 | 9 130 | 2 701 | 3,4 | 2,9 | 3 156,1 |
| 41804013: Ward 13 | 6 541 | 2 268 | 2,9 | 28,1 | 232,5 |
| 41804014: Ward 14 | 12 376 | 3 714 | 3,3 | 1,3 | 9 614,8 |
| 41804015: Ward 15 | 12 693 | 3 930 | 3,2 | 4,8 | 2 647,2 |
| 41804016: Ward 16 | 12 044 | 3 495 | 3,4 | 2,2 | 5 449,6 |
| 41804017: Ward 17 | 14 573 | 4 570 | 3,2 | 2,2 | 6 604,6 |
| 41804018: Ward 18 | 9 695 | 2 894 | 3,4 | 2,7 | 3 556,9 |
| 41804019: Ward 19 | 14 259 | 3 961 | 3,6 | 2,2 | 6 546,9 |
| 41804020: Ward 20 | 11 058 | 3 448 | 3,2 | 1,4 | 8 090,3 |
| 41804021: Ward 21 | 12 823 | 3 499 | 3,7 | 1,5 | 8 811,5 |
| 41804022: Ward 22 | 11 836 | 3 429 | 3,5 | 6,0 | 1 975,8 |
| 41804023: Ward 23 | 15 503 | 5 658 | 2,7 | 3,6 | 4 361,7 |
| 41804024: Ward 24 | 8 260 | 2 640 | 3,1 | 881,8 | 9,4 |
| 41804025: Ward 25 | 13 212 | 4 522 | 2,9 | 10,2 | 1 290,5 |
| 41804026: Ward 26 | 8 875 | 2 646 | 3,4 | 1,3 | 6 878,9 |
| 41804027: Ward 27 | 10 144 | 3 450 | 2,9 | 17,0 | 596,1 |
| 41804028: Ward 28 | 10 038 | 3 350 | 3,0 | 5,0 | 2 009,5 |
| 41804029: Ward 29 | 8 860 | 2 731 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 9 507,0 |
| 41804030: Ward 30 | 6 164 | 2 383 | 2,6 | 1,2 | 5 117,9 |
| 41804031: Ward 31 | 9 207 | 3100 | 3,0 | 1,9 | 4 797,0 |
| 41804032: Ward 32 | 9 963 | 3738 | 2,7 | 17,4 | 572,1 |
| 41804033: Ward 33 | 11 612 | 4072 | 2,9 | 14,0 | 831,8 |
| 41804034: Ward 34 | 12 915 | 4233 | 3,1 | 9,7 | 1 331,1 |
| 41804035: Ward 35 | 11 878 | 2980 | 4,0 | 376,3 | 31,6 |
| 41804036: Ward 36 | 9 604 | 3373 | 2,8 | 308,4 | 31,1 |

Source: Stats SA: Census 2011

The above indicates total population, household, household size, area and population density of Matjhabeng local municipalities' 36 wards as per the census 2011.

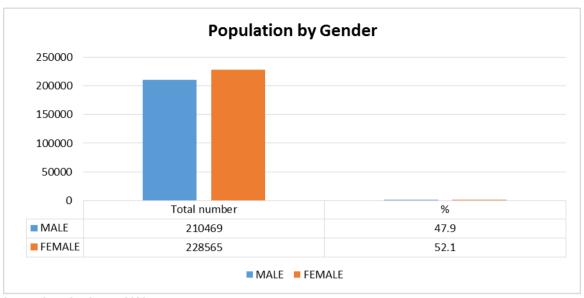
2.2.3. Number of households and average household size in percentages



Source: Stats SA: Census 2011, CS 2016 and Census 2022

The figure above indicates the total population of Matjhabeng with a constant increase from census 2011 with the total population of 407 020, Community Survey 2016 with the total population of 429 113 and Census 2022 with the total population increase of 439 034. In terms of the households, it shows an increase in 2016 by 149 163 and a decrease in 2022 with 126 068. In terms of the household size, there was an increase with 3.5 in 2022 as compared to 2016 and 2011 respectively.

2.2.4. Distribution of population by gender



Source: Stats SA: Census 2022

The figure above indicates Matjhabeng population by gender with female population being more than males with the total population number of 228 565 and males with the total population number of 210 469 respectively.

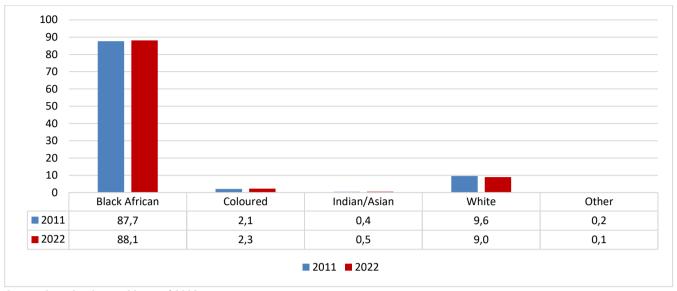
2.2.5. Population by Age Group and Gender

| Age Group | Males | Males (%) | Females | Females (%) |
|-----------|-------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| 85+ | 411 | 0.1 | 1180 | 0.3 |
| 80-84 | 691 | 0.2 | 1619 | 0.4 |
| 75-79 | 1578 | 0.4 | 2690 | 0.6 |
| 70-74 | 2974 | 0.7 | 4411 | 1 |
| 65-69 | 5008 | 1.1 | 7254 | 1.7 |
| 60-64 | 7349 | 1.7 | 9673 | 2.2 |
| 55-59 | 9150 | 2.1 | 11936 | 2.7 |
| 50-54 | 9116 | 2.1 | 11853 | 2.7 |
| 45-49 | 10442 | 2.4 | 12372 | 2.8 |
| 40-44 | 14050 | 3.2 | 14617 | 3.3 |
| 35-39 | 17558 | 4 | 18336 | 4.2 |
| 30-34 | 18775 | 4.3 | 19907 | 4.5 |
| 25-29 | 17974 | 4.1 | 18450 | 4.2 |
| 20-24 | 17908 | 4.1 | 17388 | 4 |
| 15-19 | 18221 | 4.2 | 18259 | 4.2 |
| 10-14 | 20276 | 4.6 | 20415 | 4.7 |
| 5-9 | 18558 | 4.2 | 18739 | 4.3 |
| 0-4 | 20426 | 4.7 | 19463 | 4.4 |

Source: Stats SA: Census 2022

The figure above indicates Matjhabeng population by age group and gender. From the age group of 0-4 years males are more than females and from age group 25-29 females are more than males.

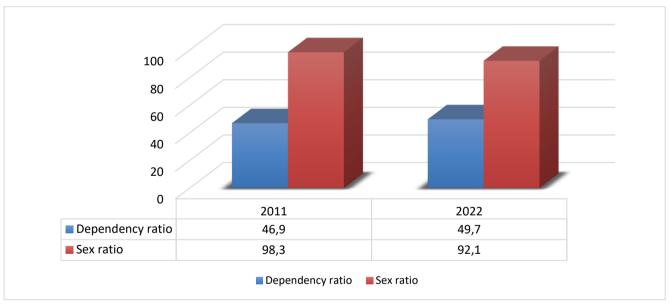
2.2.6. Percentage distribution of population by population group in Matjhabeng



Source: Stats SA: Census 2011 and 2022

The figure above indicates that the black African population group had the largest number with an increase of 88,1 in 2022 as compared to 2011 with 87.7%. Whites contribute with the population of 9,6% in 2011 and a decrease in 2022 with 9.0%. The coloured population makes up 2,1% in 2011 and increase with 2.3% in 2022. Indians/Asians with 0.4% in 2011 and an increase with 0.5% in 2022 respectively.

2.2.7. Dependency ratio and Sex ratio in Matjhabeng



Source: Stats SA: Census 2011 and 2022

The figure above shows distribution of dependency ratio in 2011 with 46.9% with an increase in 2022 with 49.7%. Sex ratio of Matjhabeng shows 98.3% in 2011 with a decrease in 2022 with 92.1% respectively.

2.2.8. Distribution of population by 5-year age groups and sex

| Age Group | Male | Female | Total | Sex ratio |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|
| 0 – 4 | 18 513 | 19 337 | 37 850 | 96 |
| 5 – 9 | 18 609 | 17 371 | 35 980 | 107 |
| 10 – 14 | 16 101 | 17 228 | 33 329 | 93 |

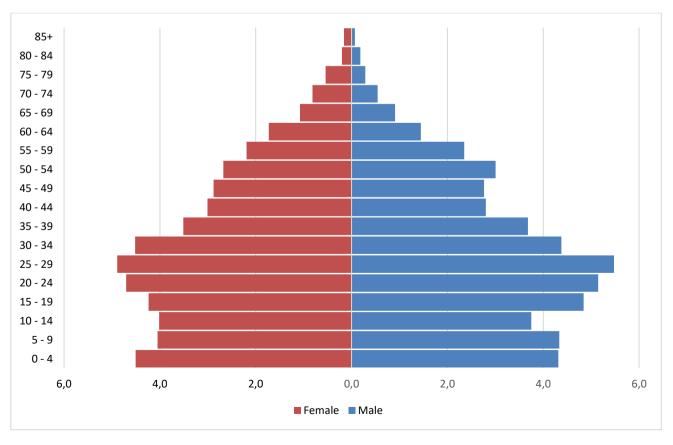
| 15 – 19 | 20 779 | 18 181 | 38 960 | 114 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----|
| 20 – 24 | 22 092 | 20 178 | 42 270 | 109 |
| 25 – 29 | 23 504 | 20 986 | 44 490 | 112 |
| 30 – 34 | 18 790 | 19 387 | 38 177 | 97 |
| 35 – 39 | 15 787 | 15 073 | 30 860 | 105 |
| 40 – 44 | 12 031 | 12 908 | 24 939 | 93 |
| 45 – 49 | 11 873 | 12 362 | 24 235 | 96 |
| 50 – 54 | 12 894 | 11 489 | 24 383 | 112 |
| 55 – 59 | 10 092 | 9 403 | 19 495 | 107 |
| 60 – 64 | 6 201 | 7 414 | 13 615 | 84 |
| 65 – 69 | 3 890 | 4 621 | 8 511 | 84 |
| 70 – 74 | 2 334 | 3 494 | 5 828 | 67 |
| 75 – 79 | 1 234 | 2 327 | 3 561 | 53 |
| 80 – 84 | 792 | 866 | 1 658 | 91 |
| 85+ | 305 | 669 | 974 | 46 |
| Total | 215 821 | 213 294 | 429 115 | 101 |

Source: Stats SA: Community Survey 2016

2.2.9. Distribution of population by functional age group and dependency ratio

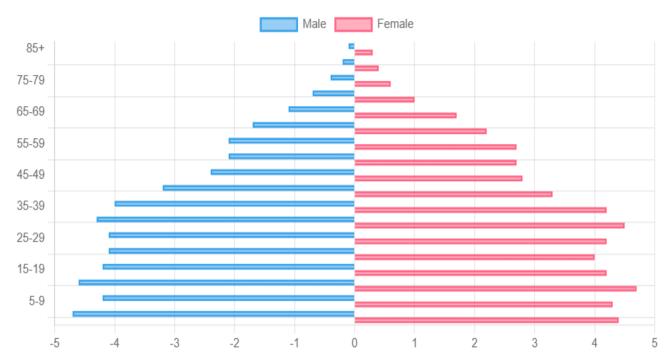
| Age group | Total number |
|------------------|--------------|
| 0-14 | 107 158 |
| 15 - 64 | 301 424 |
| 65+ | 20 532 |
| Dependency ratio | 42,4 |

2.2.10. Sex and Age distribution in Matjhabeng





Sex and Age Distribution (%)

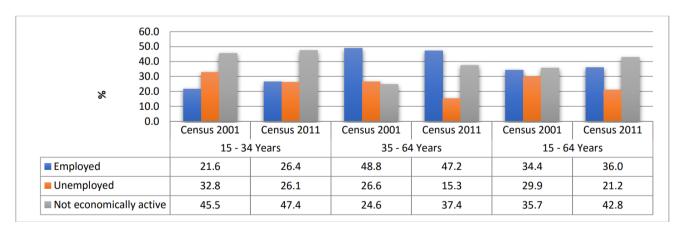


Source: Stats SA: Census 2022

2.3. Labour Market

2.3.1. Percentage distribution of Matjhabeng population by employment status and age groups

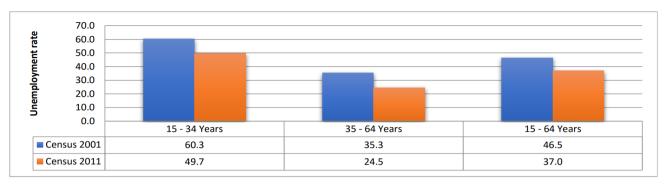
In this section, in-depth analysis of employment status of Matjhabeng local municipality population aged between 15 and 64 years will be highlighted.



Source: Stats SA: Census 2001 and 2011

The figure above, employed youth population increased from 21.6% in 2001 to 26.4% in 2011 whereas the unemployed youth decreased from 32.8% in 2001 to 26.1% in 2011. As for adults (35-64 years) the employed and unemployed population decreased respectively from 48.8% and 26.6% in 2001 to 47.2% and 15.3% in 2011. On average (15-64 years) the employed population increased from 34.4% in 2001 to 36.0% in 2011 whereas the unemployed population decreased from 29.9% to 21.2%. Not economically active population increased in all age groups between 2001 and 2011.

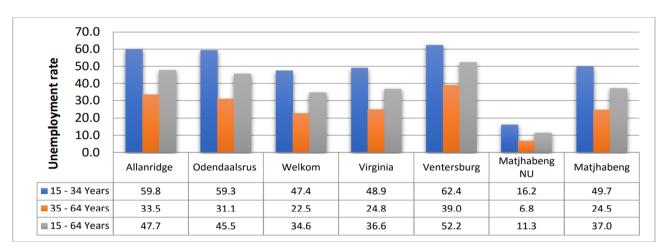
2.3.2. Unemployment rate in Matjhabeng



Source: Census 2001 and 2011

The above shows, on average the unemployment rate in Matjhabeng decreased from 46.5% in 2001 to 37.0% in 2011 whereas for youth and adult's population respectively decreased from 60.3% in 2001 to 49.7% in 2011 and 35.3% in 2001 to 24.5% in 2011.

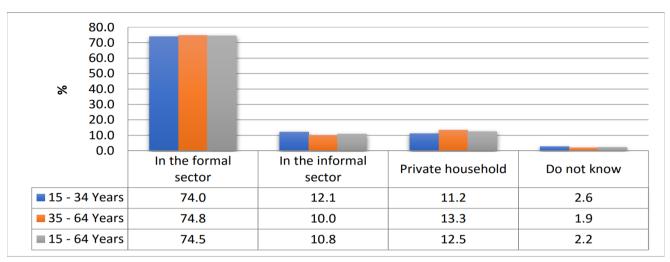
2.3.3. Unemployment rate in Matjhabeng per region



Source: Stats SA: Census 2011

The above indicates municipal unemployment rate per region according to census 2011 results. From the figure above, the region with the highest youth unemployment rate is Ventersburg with 62.4% and the lowest was found to be of Matjhabeng NU with 16.2%. Adult unemployment rate was the highest in Ventersburg at 39.0% followed by Allanridge and Odendaalsrus with 33.5% and 31.1% respectively. On average, Ventersburg had the highest unemployment rate of 52.2% followed by Allanridge with 47.7%. Again, Matjhabeng NU had the lowest unemployment rate of 11.3%.

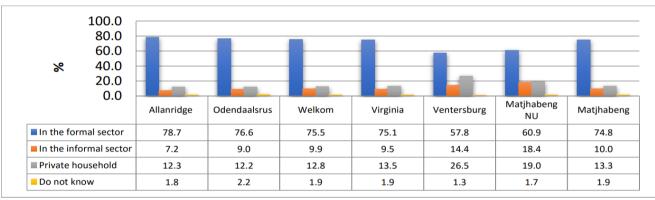
2.3.4. Percentage distribution of employed population by sector and age groups



Source: Stats SA: Community Survey 2016

The above, highest employed population in informal sectors in Matjhabeng is youth with 12.1% and the highest employed population in private households are adults aged between 35 and 64 years with 13.3%.

2.3.5. Percentage distribution of employed population by sector and age groups per region



Source: Stats SA: Censu 2011

The above indicates employed population in Matjhabeng local municipality per region and type of sector. From the figure above, all the regions have more than 50% of employed population in formal sector and Ventersburg has the lowest proportion with 57.8%. Allanridge has the lowest proportion of population working in informal sector and Ventersburg has the highest proportion of population working in private household.

2.4. Levels of Education

Education, unemployment levels, household incomes and the over-reliance of communities on social grants and free government services are among the key indicators used to measure poverty and inequality in the municipality area. Access to education in the Municipality is illustrated in the following table, in terms of education levels and categories. The table below indicates the number per educational levels in the municipality.

2.4.1. Higher Level of Education

| | Total Number |
|---|--------------|
| Grade R/0 | 10215 |
| Grade 1/ Sub A/ Class 1 | 9116 |
| Grade 2/ Sub B/ Class 2 | 10024 |
| Grade 3/ Standard 1/ ABET/ AET 1 | 10702 |
| Grade 4/ Standard 2 | 12218 |
| Grade 5/ Standard 3/ ABET/ AET | 13369 |
| Grade 6/ Standard 4 | 16343 |
| Grade 7/ Standard 5/ ABET/ AET | 20908 |
| Grade 8/ Standard 6/ Form 1 | 24244 |
| Grade 9/ Standard 7/ Form 2/ ABET/ AET 4/ Occupational Certificate NQF Level 2 | 26032 |
| Grade 10/ Standard 8/ Form 3/ NCV Level 2/ Occupational Certificate NQF Level 2 | 40282 |
| Grade 11/ Standard 9/ Form 4/ NCV Level 3/ Occupational Certificate NQF Level 3 | 35202 |
| Grade 12/ Standard 10/ Form 5/ Matric/ NCV Level 4/ Occupational Certificate NQF Level 4 | 104400 |
| NTC I/N1 | 472 |
| NTC II/N2 | 1027 |
| NTC III/N3 | 1241 |
| N4/NTC 4/ Occupational Certificate NQF Level 5 | 1838 |
| N5/NTC 5/ Occupational Certificate NQF Level 5 | 1280 |
| N6/NTC 6/ Occupational Certificate NQF Level 5 | 2560 |
| Certificate with less than Grade 12/ Standard 10 | 419 |
| Diploma with less than Grade 12/ Standard 10 | 1039 |
| Higher/ National/ Advanced Certificate with Grade 12/ Std10/ Occupational Certificate NQF Level 5 | 1660 |
| Diploma with Grade 12/ Standard 10/ Occupational Certificate NQF Level 6 | 7201 |
| Higher Diploma/ Occupational Certificate NQF Level 7 | 2920 |
| Bachelors Degree/ Occupational Certificate NQF Level 8 | 6318 |
| Honours Degree/ Postgraduate Diploma/ Occupational Certificate NQF Level 8 | 2265 |
| Masters/ Professional Masters at NQF Level 9 | 685 |
| PHD (Doctoral Degrees)/ Professional Doctoral Degree at NQF Level 10 | 303 |
| Other | 2518 |
| Do not know | 13930 |
| Not applicable | 42716 |
| No schooling | 12776 |
| Unspecified | 2812 |
| Total | 439034 |

Source: Stats SA: Census 2022

2.4.2. Higher Level of Education

| Higher Education level of education | Total number | % |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------|
| No Schooling | 8900 | 3.3 |
| Some Primary | 22027 | 8.3 |
| Completed Primary | 10690 | 4 |
| Some Secondary | 96123 | 36.1 |
| Grade 12/Std10 | 99462 | 37.3 |
| Higher Education | 26934 | 10.1 |
| Other | 2285 | 0.9 |

Source: Stats SA: Census 2022

2.4.3. Migration in matjhabeng

| Age Group | Males % | Females % |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 0-4 | -5.2 | 5.2 |
| 5-9 | -4.3 | 4.3 |
| 10-14 | -4.2 | 4.1 |
| 15-19 | -4.5 | 4.6 |
| 20-24 | -5.4 | 5.1 |
| 25-29 | -5.0 | 4.5 |
| 30-34 | -3.9 | 3.7 |

| 35-39 | -3.1 | 3.4 |
|-------|-------|------|
| 40-44 | -2.9 | 3.4 |
| 45-49 | -3.2 | 3.2 |
| 50-54 | -2.8 | 2.7 |
| 55-59 | -1.9 | 2.0 |
| 60-64 | -1.2 | 1.4 |
| 65-69 | -0.8 | 1.0 |
| 70-74 | -0.5 | 0.8 |
| 75-79 | -0.3 | 0.6 |
| 80-84 | -0.1 | 0.3 |
| 85+ | -0.1 | 0.2 |
| total | -49.6 | 50.4 |

Source: Stats SA: Census 2011

2.5. Levels of Service

2.5.1. Potable Water

Matjhabeng Local Municipality is a water services authority in terms of Water Services Act, No: 108 of 1997. Bloem Water iste water services provider in terms of the same Act. Matjhabeng has a well-established water infrastructure with 3 reservoirs (Allanridge, Meloding and Ventersburg) and two water pressure towers with pump stations in Allanridge and Riebeeckstad. (Allanridge Reservoir and pressure tower/pump station is not in operation and make use of a bypass, 99 kilometers of bulk pipelines of Sedibeng and 1,701,317 meters of reticulation pipeline. In case of pump stations, the Municipality has 2 pressure tower pumpstations. More than one-third of the reticulation system is more than fourty years old and 36% of water reticulation consists of asbestos cement pipe which is prone to damage.

Bloem Water supplies water mainly to the Goldfields region and the mines. Bloem Water draws water from the Vaal River and treats it at the Balkfontein Water Treatment Plant near Bothaville and also draws from the Allemanskraal Dam and treats the water at the Virginia Water Treatment Plant located in Virginia. The main reservoirs are east of Allanridge, in Welkom, north and south of Virginia. Pump stations are located east of Allanridge and at Virginia. Other water infrastructure resources were constructed by the Department of Water Affairs including dams in Allemanskraal and canals serving the Sand–Vet irrigation scheme.

The Municipality has further installed solar-powered boreholes to augment the potable water supply. 6 out of 36 boreholes have been erected to date. Below are their locations and capacities.

| Ward/ Town Name | Details | Handover Date |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| Ward 03-Hennenman | Depth- 100 M | 23 May 2023 |
| (Next to Phomolong Municipal Office) | Yield- 5040 L/H | |
| | Storage Capacity- 20 000L | |
| Ward 10-Riebeeckstad | Depth- 100 M | 23 May 2023 |
| (Central Park) | Yield- 5760 L/H | |
| | Storage capacity-20 000L | |
| Ward 01-Mmamahabane | Location28.092277, 27.149334 | 07 July 2023 |
| (Stadium) | Depth- 100 M | |
| | Yield- 10 000 L/H | |
| | Storage capacity-20 000L | |
| Ward 02-Phomolong | Location28.008103, 27.079465 | 07 July 2023 |
| (Park Next to Cemetery) | Depth- 100 M | |
| | Yield- 10 000 L/H | |
| | Storage capacity-20 000L | |
| Ward 17 Thabong | Depth- 120 M | 14 July 2023 |
| (Lemotso Primary School) | Yield- 1700 L/H | |
| | Storage capacity-20 000L | |
| Ward 25-Riebeeckstad/Thabong | Depth- 100 M | 14 July 2023 |
| (Koppie Alleen Primary School) | Yield- 4 500 L/H | |
| | Storage capacity-20 000L | |

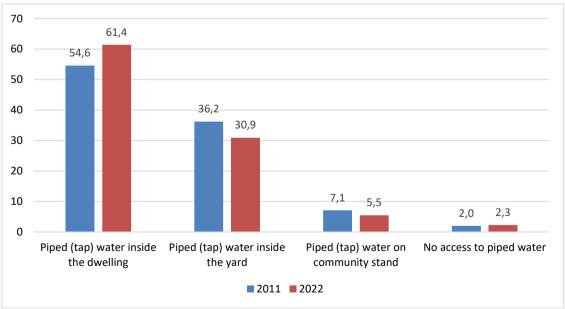
Matjhabeng Local Municipality is confronted by numerous challenges that relate to the provision of portable water services. They range from planning, coordination, financing, execution, and reporting. The absence of a comprehensive Water Services Development Plan in the municipality is disadvantageous. Since the Blue Drop Incentive based program from the Department of Water and Sanitation started, the management of drinking water quality has improved. This is reflected in the Blue Drop report certification ratings. Matjhabeng scored 79.91% in 2011, 94.72% in 2012 with 5 Blue Drops out of 6 Water Supply systems and 93.6% with 3 Blue Drops out of 6 Water supply systems in 2014. The table below is the Municipalities Blu drop performance. The blue drop scares for 2022 are still pending.

| Performance area | Allanridge | Hennenman | Odendaalsrus | Ventersburg | Virginia | Welkom |
|----------------------|--|-----------|--------------|-------------|----------|--------|
| Blue Drop Score 2010 | 47.25 | 47.25 | 47.25 | 47.25 | 47.25 | 47.25 |
| Blue Drop Score 2011 | 78.8 | 80.78 | 80.59 | 80.81 | 79.8 | 79.63 |
| Blue Drop Score 2012 | 95.24 | 95.24 | 92.05 | 95.24 | 95.24 | 95.24 |
| Blue Drop Score 2014 | 92.84 | 95.01 | 92.75 | 95.11 | 97.27 | 92.54 |
| Blue Drop Score 2022 | Only "Watch Report " released Blue drop Scores pending | | | | | |

The table below illustrate that Matjhabeng has over the years incrementally reduced the level of no access to water and at the same time expanded household access to both RDP water standard and higher level of water access (piped tap water inside yard and dwelling).

2.5.2. Percentage distribution by access to piped water in Matjhabeng

| Access to piped water | 2011 | 2022 |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|
| Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling | 54.6 | 61.4 |
| Piped (tap) water inside the yard | 36.2 | 30.9 |
| Piped (tap) water on community stand | 7.1 | 5.5 |
| No access to piped water | 2.0 | 2.3 |

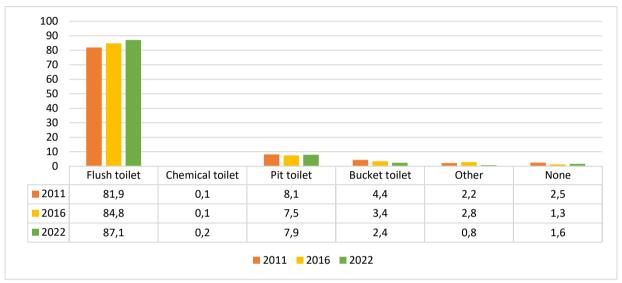


Source: Stats SA: Census 2011 and 2022

The figure above indicates an increase in terms of piped water inside the dwelling by 61.4% in 2022 as compared to 2011 by 54.6%. It shows an increase in terms of no access to piped water by 2.3 in 2022.

2.5.2.1. Percentage distribution of Matjhabeng by main toilet facilities

| Main Toilet Facilities | 2011 | 2016 | 2022 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|
| Flush toilet | 81.9 | 84,8 | 87.1 |
| Chemical toilet | 0.1 | 0,1 | 0.2 |
| Pit toilet | 8.9 | 7.5 | 7.9 |
| Bucket toilet | 4.4 | 3.4 | 2.4 |
| Other | 2.2 | 2,8 | 0.8 |
| None | 2.5 | 1,3 | 1.6 |



Source: Stats SA:Census 2011, CS 2016 and Census 2022

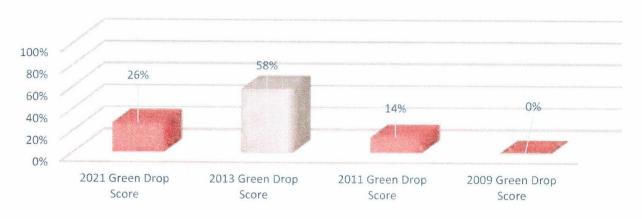
The figure above shows the percentage distribution by type of main toilet in Matjhabeng. There is an increase in terms of flushed toilets by 87.1% in 2022 as compared to census 2011 and community survey 2016. There is a constant decrease in terms of the use of bucket toilets in Matjhabeng by 2.4% as compared to the previous years.

2.6. Sanitation

The second generation of integrated development planning in democratic local government was mandated among others to improve levels of sanitation and eradicate bucket system as form of sanitation. In this regard these mandates were fulfilled. However, challenges were identified, among others were poor project planning, execution, and reporting. This has led to a particular number of households still not able to use proper sanitation thus reverting to old system. Matjhabeng has 12 wastewater treatment works (1 Decommissioned), 49 pump stations (45 Sewer Pump stations, 2 Purified Effluent Pump station and 2 Storm water pump stations) and 1,501,637 meters reticulation infrastructure.

In 2021 the Municipality received a green drop score of 26% which is a steep decline from the 2013 baseline of 58%.

Green Drop History



2.6.1. Summary Of Pump Stations / Wastewater Treatment Works Assessed

| | SUPPLY SYSTEM | PUMP STATIONS | Opera | ational | Status Comment | | |
|---|---------------|-------------------------|-------|---------|---|--|--|
| 1 | Allanrdige | Extension 3 | No | | Not in operation due to theft and vandalism - cable stolen | | |
| | | Managers | No | | Pump station not working due to poor maintenance | | |
| | | Nyakalong 1 | No | 0% | Pump station flooded in the pan | | |
| | | Shopping Centre | No | | Pump station not working due to poor maintenance | | |
| | | Voëlpan | No | 1 | Pump station flooded in the pan | | |
| 2 | Odendaalsrus | Akasia | No | | Under refurbishment | | |
| | | Althea | No | | Out on tender for refurbishment | | |
| | | Ben Regal | Yes | | One pump working | | |
| | | Bothaville | No | | Sump colla | | |
| | | Eldorie | No | 1 | Under refurbishment | | |
| | | Goudrif 1 | No | 1 | Sump collapsed | | |
| | | Goudrif 2 | No | 1 | Cable stolen | | |
| | | Groot Frank | No | 9% | Under refurbishment | | |
| | | Hospital Road | No | 1 | pumps flooded | | |
| | | Klein Frank | No | | Under refurbishment | | |
| | | Mimosa | No | | Vandalized | | |
| | | Workshop | No | | Vandalized | | |
| 3 | Kutlwanong | Kutlwanong Inlet | No | 0% | Under refurbishment | | |
| 4 | Theronia | Reederpark | Yes | | Refurbished | | |
| | | Western Pump Station | No | | Under refurbishment | | |
| | | Major | Yes | | Refurbished by the mine | | |
| | | Phomolong | No | 33% | Three pumps inside but none is working due to electric motor problems | | |
| | | Power Road | No | | Stopped to reduce the load to Theronia for gravity supply to Witpan | | |
| | | Reederpark | Yes | | Refurbished | | |
| 5 | Thabong | VIDA | No | | Under refurbishment | | |
| | | Old Thabong | Yes | | Refurbished | | |

| | SUPPLY SYSTEM | PUMP STATIONS | Opera | ational | Status Comment |
|----|---------------------|--------------------------|-------|---------|---|
| | | Bronville North | Yes | | |
| | | Bronville South | No | 020/ | Under refurbishment |
| | | T8 | Yes | 83% | Refurbished |
| | | T16 | No | | Under refurbishment |
| 6 | Witpan | | | | |
| | | Traffic Pump station | Yes | 33% | Refurbished |
| | | Hanni Park | No | | Not funtoning |
| 7 | Virginia | Duikboot | Yes | | Pump station working without a standby pump |
| | | Gawie Theron | Yes | | Pump station working without a standby pump |
| | | Grysbok | Yes | | |
| | | Hoof Pomp Stasie | No | 70% | Vandalized, we made submissions for refurbishment of the pump station |
| | | Joel Park | No | | |
| | | Argon | Yes | | |
| | | Birchway | Yes | | |
| | | Kitty | No | | |
| | | Meloding | No | | Not working but under upgrade through MIG project |
| | | Northern | Yes | | |
| 8 | Hennenman/Phomolong | Bandediens | No | | |
| | | Hennenman Main | No | 00/ | Not in operation due to collapsed rising line |
| | | Hertzog | No | 0% | |
| | | Sky Range | No | | |
| | | Basil Read | No | | Combined with Sky range |
| 9 | Mmamahabane | Mmamahabane | No | | Upgraded, but problems with construction make use of old P/S |
| 10 | Effluent water | Virginia Old Final | Yes | | |
| | | Virginia Final WWTW | Yes | | |
| | | Harvinia | Yes | | Not in operation due to no irrigation |
| | | Voortrekker | Yes | | Not in operation due to no irrigation |
| | | Government | Yes | 80% | Not in operation due to no irrigation |
| | | Henie Cilliers | Yes | | Not in operation due to no irrigation |
| | | Hentie | Yes | | Not in operation due to no irrigation |
| | | Sportgronde Volkskool | Yes | | Not in operation due to no irrigation |
| | SUPPLY SYSTEM | PUMP STATIONS | | ational | Status Comment |
| | 332. 0.0.2.0 | | JPC. | | |
| 1 | Allanrdige | Extension 3 | No | | Not in operation due to theft and vandalism - cable stolen |
| | | Managers | No | | Pump station not working due to poor maintenance |
| | | Nyakalong 1 | No | 0% | Pump station flooded in the pan |
| | | Shopping Centre | No | | Pump station not working due to poor maintenance |
| | | Voëlpan | No | | Pump station flooded in the pan |
| 2 | Odendaalsrus | Akasia 3 | Yes | | Pump Station working without standby |

| | SUPPLY SYSTEM | PUMP STATIONS | Opera | ational | Status Comment | | |
|---|---------------|----------------------|-------|---------|---|--|--|
| | | | | | pump | | |
| | | Althea | No | | Pumps flooded | | |
| | | Ben Regal | Yes | | | | |
| | | Bothaville | No | | Sump collapsed | | |
| | | Eldorie | No | | Vandalized pump manually | | |
| | | Goudrif 1 | No | | Sump collapsed | | |
| | | Goudrif 2 | No | 17% | Cable stolen | | |
| | | Groot Frank | No | | Pump Station completely vandalized | | |
| | | Hospital Road | No | | pumps flooded | | |
| | | Klein Frank | No | | pump station vandalized | | |
| | | Mimosa | No | | Vandalized | | |
| | | Workshop | No | | Vandalized | | |
| 3 | Kutlwanong | Kutlwanong Inlet | No | 0% | vandalized | | |
| 4 | Theronia | Reederpark | No | | | | |
| | | Western Pump | No | | Pump Station modified from dry | | |
| | | Station | | | application to wet application | | |
| | | Major | No | | Pump station rehabilitated by the mine but screen damaged | | |
| | | Phomolong | No | 20% | Three pumps inside but none is working due to electric motor problems | | |
| | | Power Road | No | | Stopped to reduce the load to Theronia for gravity supply to Witpan | | |
| | | Reederpark | Yes | | Pump station working but no standby | | |
| 5 | Thabong | VIDA | No | | pumps (1/3) working Flooded | | |
| 5 | Thabong | | | _ | | | |
| | | Old Thabong | Yes | _ | Working but no standby pumps | | |
| | | Bronville North | Yes | _ | | | |
| | | Bronville South | Yes | 83% | Pump station working but there is no standby pump | | |
| | | Т8 | Yes | | Working but we have issues with new pump station | | |
| | | T16 | Yes | | Pump station not started due to raising main issues - leak | | |
| 6 | Witpan | Reederpark | No | | Not working due to damaged rotating assembly and motor | | |
| | | Traffic Pump station | No | 25% | Pump station working without any standby pumps | | |
| | | Hanni Park | Yes | | In operation but not in use due to Theronia Upgrade | | |
| 7 | Virginia | Duikboot | Yes | | Pump station working without a standby pump | | |
| | | Gawie Theron | Yes | | Pump station working without a standby pump | | |
| | | Grysbok | Yes | | | | |
| | | Hoof Pomp Stasie | No | 70% | Vandalized, we made submissions for refurbishment of the pump station | | |
| | | Joel Park | No | 1 | | | |
| | | Argon | No | 1 | | | |
| | | Birchway | Yes | - | | | |
| | | Kitty | No | - | | | |
| | | | | - | Not working but under upgrade through | | |
| | | Meloding | No | | Not working but under upgrade through MIG project | | |
| | | 2 | | I | who project | | |

| | SUPPLY SYSTEM | PUMP STATIONS | Opera | ational | Status Comment |
|----|---------------------|------------------------|-------|---------|--|
| | | Northern | No | | |
| 8 | Hennenman/Phomolong | Bandediens | No | | |
| | | Hennenman Main | No | | Not in operation due to collapsed rising line |
| | | Hertzog | No | 0% | |
| | | Sky Range | No | | |
| | | Basil Read | No | | Combined with Sky range |
| 9 | Mmamahabane | Mmamahabane | No | | Upgraded, but problems with construction make use of old P/S |
| 10 | Effluent water | Virginia Old Final | Yes | | |
| | | Virginia Final WWTW | Yes | | |
| | | Harvinia | Yes | | Not in operation due to no irrigation |
| | | Voortrekker | Yes | | Not in operation due to no irrigation |
| | | Government | Yes | 80% | Not in operation due to no irrigation |
| | | Henie Cilliers | Yes | | Not in operation due to no irrigation |
| | | Hentie Sportgronde | Yes | | Not in operation due to no irrigation |
| | | Volkskool | Yes | | Not in operation due to no irrigation |

| Works | Technology | Capacity - | ML/d | Class | Condition | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------|---------------|-------|--|--|--|
| | | Designed | Functionality | | | | |
| Allenridge WWTW | Activated Sludge | 4 | 0% | D | Plant not operations due to stolen cables, contactors and flooded pump statins. On a list of ministerial intervention | | |
| Henneman WWTW | Activated Sludge | 4 | 0% | С | Treatment woks dilapidated and Hennenman main pump station dilapidated. On a list of ministerial intervention | | |
| Kutlwanong WWTW | Activated Sludge | 6 | 0% | С | Contractor appointed under ministerial intervention to refurbish the plant. Contractor currently busy with construction of the works upgrade to 9 M/d. | | |
| Mmamahabane WWTW | Oxidation Ponds | 0,6 | 0% | Е | Wastewater inlet works blocked and spilling into the environment. To be merged with Ventersburg | | |
| Odendaalsrus WWTW | Biofilter System | 6 | 0% | D | Wastewater works completely vandalized and no effluent due to vandalised sewer pump stations. PSP appointed to develop scope of work for refurbishment of the treatment works. | | |
| Phomolong WWTW | Activated Sludge | 4 | 0% | С | Wastewater works completely vandalized. | | |
| Thabong WWTW | Activated Sludge | 12 | 0% | В | Wastewater works completely vandalized. However, contractor is busy with refurbishment of the works. Anther PSP appointed to develop scope of work for the part of the works that is not covered under the current scope | | |
| Theronia WWTW | Activated Sludge | 9 | 100% | С | Treatment works fully operational | | |
| Ventersburg WWTW | Oxidation Ponds | 0,5 | 50% | Е | Treatment works producing poor quality due to high organic loading | | |
| Virginia WWTW | Activated Sludge | 26 | 0% | В | Treatment works not working due to vandalized Hoof pump station and stollen cobbles at the treatment works. | | |
| Witpan WWTW | Activated Sludge | 12 | 100% | С | Treatment works fully functional | | |
| Whites | Biofilter | | 0% | | Under construction | | |

More than one-third of the reticulation system is more than 40 years old. Reticulation consists mostly of vitrified clay pipes (prone to root penetration and joint dislocation), old AC pipes used mainly on rising mains and frequent bursts have been reported. The other challenge that came with the expansion of service has been the capacity of wastewater treatment plantsand pump stations. It is also important to note that one of the major challenges is a general decay of infrastructure due to its age, this led to regular sewage spillage due to blockage and pipe brakeage. The municipality has declared a disaster due to the current level of sewer spillage because of vandalised infrastructure and an aged sewer network.

The Minister of Water and Sanitation has appointed Bloem Water as the implementing agent for the rehabilitation of the entire sewer conveyance system of Matjhabeng. This appointment was informed by the above-mentioned challenges of collapsing sewer lines and sewer spillages due to ageing infrastructure

2.7. Roads, Stormwater and Transportation

The municipality has well established road and transportation infrastructure. The main challenge for over the years has been maintenance of such infrastructure due to escalating cost because of its age. This has major implication to the budget of the municipality as whole. Our Municipality consist of the following types of roads, The breakdown of these roads is as follows:

Central (Welkom Area)

- Tarred roads 684 km
- Brick paved roads 19 km
- Gravel roads 144 km
- Dirt roads i.e. 210 km (no construction or blading) 83km

East (Virginia, Hennenman and Allanridge)

- Tarred roads 333 km
- Gravel roads 73 km
- Dirt roads 83 km i.e. (No construction or blading)

West (Odendaalsrus and Allanridge)

- Tarred roads 201 km
- Gravel roads 76 km
- Dirt roads 49 i.e. (No construction or blading)

Mostly in our town's roads are surfaced and in township roads are dirt and graveled but gradually township roads are now being given attention by upgrading from gravel to surfaced road using internal and external resources (i.e., Municipal Infrastructure Grant and Public Works funds).

The Municipality also has an agreement with local mining using the road infrastructure to upgrade our specific road networks. This process started in the 2021/22 financial year, and we are looking to build on it for future developments. There are those inaccessible roads in townships that must also receive attention from the Municipality.

The Matjhabeng local Municipality's Stormwater System includes 99.249 Km of lined stormwater channels, 9.08Km of unlined channels, 10819 catchpits, 534.5km stormwater pipelines, 3.89 km culverts and 4 ponds natural stormwater ponds. The Municipality has applied for funding from MISA to develop a Storm Water Master Plan to guide the upgrading and critical maintenance needs of the current infrastructure and propose also critical new stormwater infrastructure needs.

The public transport system operating in Matjhabeng is privately owned taxis. The rail network that passes through Hennenman, and Virginia is mainline service linking the Municipality with Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal, Eastern Cape and the Western Cape. However, there is local railway network mainly servicing mines. The local railway network remains property of the municipality. Matjhabeng remains the main route of national bus services, however there are no bus service operating locally in Matjhabeng Municipality except mine workers' dedicated transport. The Municipality has applied for funding from MISA to develop an Integrated Transport Master Plan for the Municipality.

2.8. Electricity and Energy

The bulk electrical network is well established around the Matjhabeng area. Eskom serves all mines and all townships in the municipal area and thus there is sufficient bulk infrastructure available to serve the whole area. Main challenge however remains an aging electrical infrastructure in particular towns where the municipality is provider.

2.8.1. The MLM Electrical infrastructure consist of the following:

| | | Circuit length (KM) [3] | | | | <u>Transformers installed</u> <u>capacity [1]</u> | | <u>d</u> _ | |
|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|------|-----------|--|-----------|------------|-----|
| Category | Category of network | | | ines | Total Cab | les | Number | Total (MV | 'A) |
| LV Supply | Supply voltage < 1kV | Domestic | 117,00 | km | 1560,00 | km | | | MVA |
| | | Commercial/small to medium industrial | Type here | km | Type here | km | 685,00 | 274,50 | MVA |
| MV | ≥ 1kV and ≤ 22kV | Rural overhead up to 22kV | 29,00 | km | 114,00 | km | 9,00 | 3,15 | MVA |
| Supply | Supply voltage > 22 kV | to ≤ 44 kV | Type here | km | Type here | km | Type here | Type here | MVA |
| HV | $>$ 44 kV to \leq 132kV | | Type here | km | 8,00 | km | 5,00 | 100,00 | MVA |
| Supply | > 132 kV | | Type here | km | Type here | km | Type here | Type here | MVA |
| Total | | | 146,00 | km | 1682,00 | km | 699,00 | 377,65 | MVA |

2.8.2. The MLM consumer base can be indicated as follows:

| | Number of consumers |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Actual |
| Consumer classification | 2022/23 |
| Free Basic Electricity | 941 |
| Domestic (pre-paid) | 18 738 |
| Domestic (conventional) | 12 665 |
| Manufacturing / Industrial | 807 |
| Commercial (conventional) | 3 425 |
| Street lighting | 17800 |
| Sold to other municipal departments | 236 |
| Total Consumer | 35 71 |

2.8.3. Household Energy/ Fuel Sources

The MLM alternative energy profile can be indicated as follows:

| Province, District and Local municipality | | Household access to electricity | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|-----------|----------------------|---------|-------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | In-house conventiona I meter | In-house prepaid meter | Connected to other source which household pays for (e.g., con | Connected to other source which household is not paying for | Generator | Solar home system | Battery | Other | No access to electricity | Total |
| FS184: Matjhabeng | 12665 | 18735 | 2 421 | 235 | 30 | 87 | 80 | 388 | 5 726 | 149 021 |

The national electricity crises of 2010 and the resultant effects on South African residents and the economy has highlighted how highly reliant we are on electricity as a source of energy. Government has committed to developing measures to promote energy saving, reduce energy costs to the economy, and reduce the negative impact of energy use on the environment.

The tables below illustrate that as a locality we are overly dependent on electricity as a source of energy for lighting, cooking, and heating. In fact, the statistics reflect an increase of electricity as energy source in that the use electricity for lighting has since increased towards universal coverage.

In part this can be attributed to the fact that with the gradual eradication of electrification backlogs through the householdelectrification program, the number of people in our electricity network has increased. On the other hand, this displays the lack of usage of alternative source of energy to fulfil our energy needs.

2.8.4 The future electrification planning for the MLM electrical distribution area can be indicated as follows:

However, a change in cost recovery and their subsidization policy has made it very expensive to electrify the rural areas, and these include farms and farming communities who need such basic power support. Matjhabeng Local Municipality will develop the Energy Resource Plan to guide and address energy needs and that will be aligned with the national plan. The Municipality is trying level best to decrease its carbon footprint thus moving towards green economy. The municipality will into mixed energy efficient and energy generation technology to boost its capacity.

| NO. | PROJECT NAME | WARD NO. | CURRENT STATUS | COMMENT/ NOTES | ESTIMATED PROJECT VALUE |
|-----|--|-------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| | Hennenman LAND RESTITUTION PROJECT | | Planning 361 Stands to be Electrified | Eskom intake point and NMD needs to be upgraded and increased. Electrical medium voltage networks must be upgraded to an estimated value of 7m | R23 606 000 |
| | Virginia Extension 10 Kitty | | Planning 178 Stands to be Electrified | Eskom intake point and NMD needs to be upgraded and increased.mv and lv infrastructure stolen | R 43 188 000,00 |
| | Virginia Extension 13 Kitty | | Planning 237 Stands to be Electrified | MV and LV infrastructure stolen | R 10 902 000,00 |
| | Virginia Saaiplaas | | Planning 361 Stands to be Electrified | Eskom intake point and NMD needs to be upgraded and increased. Mv and Iv infrastructure stolen | R 16 606 000 |
| | Welkom NAUDEVILLEEXT 2 | | Planning 318 Stands to be Electrified | Eskom intake point and NMD needs to be upgraded and increased. Mv and lv infrastructure stolen and needs to be replaced at an estimated cost | R 19 628 000 |

| ITEM NO. | PROJECT NAME | WARD NO. | CURRENT STATUS | COMMENT/ NOTES | PROJECT VALUE |
|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---|---|--------------------|
| | | | | implication R5m | |
| | Welkom Flamingo (upmarket) | | Planning 351 Stands to be Electrified | Electrical intake substation will be required to be built for the proposed project to an estimated amount of R65M | R 111 146 000 |
| | Welkom Flaming Park X5 | | Planning 14 stands to be Electrified | Electrical intake substation will be required to be built for | R 644 000,00 |
| | Welkom Flaming Park X2 | | Planning 392 stands to be Electrified | the proposed project to an estimated amount OF R95M | R 18 032 000,00 |
| | Welkom Flaming Park X3 | | Planning 52 Stands to beElectrified | | R 2 392 000,00 |

| Welkom Flaming Park X4 | Planning 42 Stands to be Electrified | | R1 932 000,00 |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Riebeeckstad (NormanStreet) | Planning 120 Stands to be Electrified | MV AND LV INFRASTRUCTURE STOLEN | R 17 520 000,00 |
| Riebeeckstad (LusetteStreet) | Planning 78 stands to beElectrified | MV AND LV INFRASTRUCTURE STOLEN | R 3 588 000,00 |
| Riebeeckstad (KoppieAlleen School) | 159 Stands to be Electrified | MV AND LV INFRASTRUCTURE STOLEN | R 7 314 000,00 |

| ITEM | PROJECT NAME | WARDNO. | CURRENT | COMMENT/ NOTES | PROJECT |
|------|--------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---|----------------|
| NO. | | | STATUS | | VALUE |
| | BRONVILLE EXT 15 & 9 | | Planning 500 | Electrical 132kv | R91 000 000,00 |
| | | | Stands to be | Substation Must Be | |
| | | | Electrified | Repaired For R68m | |
| | | | | Before Project Can | |
| | | | | Commence | |
| | RHEEDERSPARK EXT 2 | | Planning 714 | Electrical Intake | R97 844 000,00 |
| | | | Stands to be | Substation Will Be | |
| | | | Electrified | Required To Be Build | |
| | | | | For The Proposed | |
| | | | | Project To An | |
| | | | | Estimated Amount Of | |
| | | | | R65m | |
| | Riebeeckstad 1st | | Planning 28 | Eskom Intake Point | R3 388 000,00 |
| | Phase | | | | |
| | Military Veterans (28 | | Stands to be | And Nmd Needs To Be | |
| | Stands) | | Electrified | Upgraded. Mv And Lv Infrastructure Stolen | |
| | DI I I I I | | DI : 25 | | D4 450 000 00 |
| | Rheederspark 2nd | | Planning 25 | Eskom Intake Point | R1 150 000,00 |
| | Phase Military Veterans (25 | | Stands to be | and Nmd Needs To Be | |
| | Stands) | | Electrified | Upgraded. Mv And Lv | |
| | Statius) | | Liectiffied | Infrastructure Stolen | |
| | Welkom R30 Airport | | Planning 407 Stands | New Eskom Intake | R366 306 000 |
| | Development | | to be Electrified | Point needs to | 11300 300 000 |
| | Bevelopment | | lo be Electrified | provided and installed | |
| | Odendaalsrus Phakisa | | Planning 407 Stands | New Eskom Intake | R113 860 000 |
| | Development | | to be Electrified | Point needs to | |
| | · | | | provided and installed | |
| | ELDORIE X13 | | Stands to be | and Nmd Needs To Be | R 24 376 |
| | | | Electrified | Upgraded. Mv And Lv | 000,00 |
| | | | Electrified | Infrastructure Stolen | |
| | | | | An Estimated Value Of | |
| | | | | R8m | |
| | | | | TOTALS | R1,225,204,000 |

2.8.5. Percentage distribution of households in Matjhabeng local municipality by source of energy for lighting

| Energy for lighting | Total Number | % |
|------------------------|--------------|-----|
| Electricity from mains | 119812 | 95 |
| Gas | 137 | 0.1 |
| Paraffin | 1921 | 1.5 |
| Candles | 3199 | 2.5 |
| Solar | 815 | 0.6 |
| Other | 74 | 0.1 |
| None | 109 | 0.1 |

Source: Stats SA: Census 2022

2.8.6. Percentage distribution of households in Matjhabeng local municipality by source of Energy for Cooking

| Energy for cooking | Total Number | % |
|------------------------|--------------|------|
| Electricity from mains | 97421 | 77.3 |
| Gas | 23402 | 18.6 |
| Paraffin | 4617 | 3.7 |
| Wood | 288 | 0.2 |
| Coal | 17 | 0 |
| Animal dung | 5 | 0 |
| Solar | 98 | 0.1 |
| Other | 39 | 0 |
| None | 180 | 0.1 |

Source: Stats SA: Census 2022

2.8.7. External challenges and risk factors impacting on service delivery:

Theft and vandalism of electrical infrastructure have an adverse effect on the autonomy of the MLM which the multiyear effect which can be illustrated as follows:

| | Theft and Vandalism Multi Year Impact | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Financial | Financial Estimated Cost of | | | | | | | |
| Year | Period | Comments | | | | | | |
| 2021-22 | July 2021 to June 2022 | 240 | R 15 503 002,18 | | | | | |
| 2022-23 | July 2022 to June 2023 | 407 | R 32 409 187,81 | | | | | |
| 2023-24 | July 202 to June 2024 | 67 | R 7 309 047,40 | For this financial year to date. | | | | |

We are expected to ensure that there are no electricity disruptions because of vandalism as much as it is practically impossible. We know as a Municipality that we are targeted by zama-zama activities throughout the Municipal areas. Worst hit areas we know of are Bronville, Rheederspark, Odendaalsrus and Welkom Units. This situation is route cause of the current Sosio Economic Situation of the Gold Fields and the closing of mines in the MLM.

These hotspot units that need attention can be indicated as follows for the 2022/23 financial year:

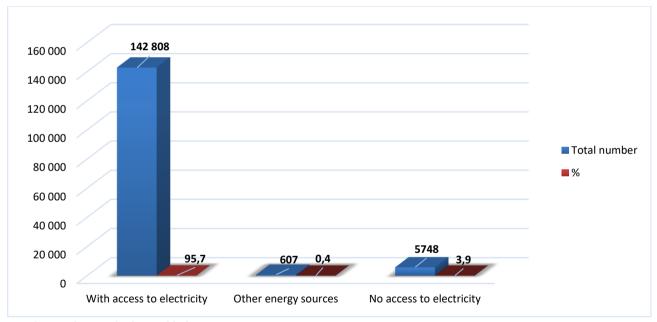
| Row Labels | Count of incident | Sum of Approximate loss | Sum of Cable length (m) |
|------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Allanridge | 26 | R501 359,30 | 318 |
| Bronville | 2 | R11 891 504,23 | 600 |
| Hennenman | 19 | R1 287 140,61 | 4605 |

| Grand Total | 400 | R32 268 671,81 | 18439 |
|--------------------|-----|----------------|-------|
| (blank) | | | |
| Welkom | 176 | R7 815 102,41 | 6299 |
| Virginia | 42 | R2 401 064,02 | 901 |
| Ventersburg | 12 | R610 491,72 | 3066 |
| Thabong | 1 | R10 623,00 | 23 |
| Riebeeckstad | 26 | R732 730,45 | 587 |
| Odendaalsrus | 96 | R7 018 656,07 | 2040 |

In some areas, there are practical overloading of the transformers due to illegal connections and the Municipality is obliged to replace such equipment as and when the problem occurs.

2.8.8. Distribution of households with and without access to electricity in the MLM

| | Total number | % |
|----------------------------|--------------|------|
| With access to electricity | 142 808 | 95,7 |
| Other energy sources | 607 | 0,4 |
| No access to electricity | 5748 | 3,9 |
| Total | 149163 | 100 |



Source: Community Survey 2016

The figure above indicates the distribution of households with and without access to electricity. Matjhabeng has a larger percentage of households with access to electricity by 95,7%. Households without electricity in Matjhabeng is at 3,9% respectively. Other energy sources contribute to less than 1,0% of electricity in Matjhabeng.

29. Waste Management

The estimated population served by the Municipality is approximately 428 843 (2016 Statistic South Africa). Out of an estimated 131 626 households, 126 709 households currently receive refuse removal services, representing 96% of the current population; of these,19 884 households receive Free Basic Refuse Removal Service, representing 15.1 % of households served. All services are coordinated by the Municipal Solid Waste Management Division, with the main office in Welkom and complemented by Eastern and Western regional offices.

The service rendered extends to all the proclaimed townships, un-proclaimed townships and to some extent to the farms as the need arises. Currently there is four permitted municipal landfill sites in the municipal area. In addition to the landfill sites, the Matjhabeng Local Municipality has one transfer station in Virginia. The department is intending to close the current relay station and establish new landfill site that will cater Virginia in entirety.

It should be noted that four additional privately owned landfill sites exist within the municipal boundaries mainly operated by the mines. These are not regulated by the municipality; however, it is required that the municipality, at a minimum, compile a registry of these sites and confirm that Industry Waste Management Plans are in place for all major industries within its area of jurisdiction. We need to investigate the use of waste for energy and gas in line with our adaptation and mitigation strategy to reduce the amount of waste in our landfill sites. It is also planned to use solar energy in replacement of conversional electricity at the Welkom Landfill site.

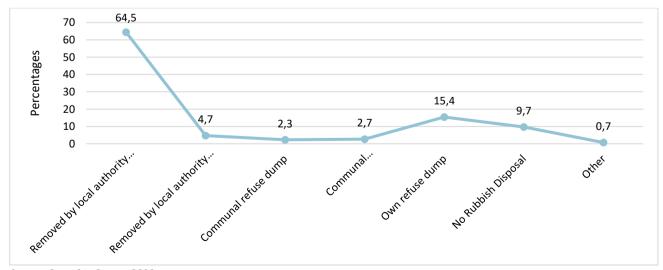
2.9. Refuse Removal

A similar positive trend can also be observed with the provision of refuse removal services to our residents. The number of residents with no basic refuse has significantly reduced and therefore confirming the progressive reduction of refuse removal service backlog. The municipality makes effort to ensure that refuse removal is done at least once a week at everyformalized household and from businesses and this is in-line with the national target. There is a need to implement waste minimization by means of separation at source, involve more community members in recycling initiatives to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills.

There are areas which do not receive the service, and these include farms and informal settlements. The reason for this is that the farms are too far from the main operational area and the quantities of waste produced are not substantial enough to warrant regular removal (cost - benefit analysis). Movement in informal settlements is a challenge in that plant and machinery cannot move freely between the dwellings. Mechanical breakdown of aged fleet often affects the weekly removal of waste.

2.10.1. Percentage distribution of Refuse Disposals in Matjhabeng

| Refuse Disposals | Total Number | % |
|---|--------------|------|
| Removed by local authority at least once a week | 81371 | 64.5 |
| Removed by local authority less often | 5922 | 4.7 |
| Communal refuse dump | 2907 | 2.3 |
| Communal container/central collection point | 3363 | 2.7 |
| Own refuse dump | 19429 | 15.4 |
| No Rubbish Disposal | 12218 | 9.7 |
| Other | 857 | 0.7 |

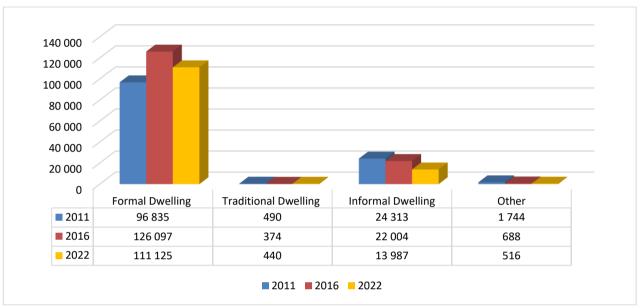


Source: Stats SA: Census 2022

2.10. Housing and Human Settlements

In this section, information on household composition and services will be analyzed to give an overall picture on services delivery in Matjhabeng local municipality. The population size is estimated to be 111 125 majority which are formalized households, and the municipality has more than 13 987 informal households. The main challenge to formalize them is non availability of serviced sites, township establishment processes that must be followed and economic migrations makes it very difficult to eradicate informal settlements around Matjhabeng.

2.11.1. Distribution of households by type of main dwelling in Matjhabeng



Source: Stats SA: Census 2011, CS 2016 and Census 2022

The figure above shows the distribution of households by main type of dwelling. In 2011, the proportion of formal dwellings was 96 835 with an increase of 126 097 in 2016 and a decrease with 111 125 in 2022. In terms of Informal dwellings, there was a decrease in 2022 with 13 987 as compared to 2011. Regarding traditional dwellings there was a decreased from 490 to 440 Between 2011 and 2022.

2.12. Recreational Services

Four types of recreation facilities are established in the municipality, namely:

2.12.1. 29 Developed Parks

2.12.2. Cemeteries

| Facility | Location | Capacity | Status | Fenced | Ablution Facilities |
|------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Phumlani Cemetery | Farm Dankbaarheid 187/4 | Plan not available | Operational | No | No |
| Thuhlwane Cemetery | Farm Thabong 145/RE | | Closed | Yes | No |
| Phakisa Cemetery | Farm Eva 127/8 | Plan not available | Operational | Yes Vandalized | No |
| Phomolong Cemetery | Stand no 2962 Stand no 3531 | Adults: 20 161 Child: 2243 | Operational | Yes | Yes |
| Kutlwanong Cemetery | 1. Farm Kameeldoorns 139/2 | Plan not available | Operational | Yes | Yes Vandalized |

| Facility | Location | Capacity | Status | Fenced | Ablution Facilities |
|---|---|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2. Farm Kameeldoorns139/13. Stand no 5414 | | | | |
| Old Meloding Cemetery (No 1) | Stand no 1 | | Closed | Yes Partially vandalized | No vandalized |
| Old Meloding cemetery (No 2) | Stand no 21532 and 21535 (closed) | | Closed | Yes | No vandalized |
| Old Meloding cemetery (No 3) Eureka | Stand no 1466/9 | | Closed | Yes Partially vandalized | No Vandalized |
| Old Meloding cemetery (No 4) Stilte | Farm Stilte 138/25 Farm Stilte 138/29 | Plan not available | Operational | No | No |
| New Meloding cemetery (No 5) Albany | Stand no 14095 | Adults: 16 808 Child: 2552 | Operational | Yes | No |
| Bronville old cemetery (No 1) | Stand no 2845, Ext 9 Bronville | | Closed | Partially fenced. | No Vandalized |
| Bronville new cemetery | Farm Saaiplaas RE/690 | Adults: 35 504 Child: 4233 | Operational | Yes Partially vandalized | No Vandalized |
| Welkom Cemetery | Farm Meriban 16/2 in Ward 34, | Plan not available | Operational | Yes Vandalized | Yes Vandalized |
| Merriespruit cemetery | Stand no 2180 Merriespruit, Virginia | Plan not available | Operational | Fenced | No Vandalized |
| Ventersburg cemetery (new) | Adjacent to stand no 50 | Plan not available | Operational | Yes | Yes Vandalized |
| Hennenman Cemetery | Farm Eden 492/1 | Plan not available | Operational | No | No |
| Allanridge Cemetery (No 1) | ? | | Closed | Yes | No |
| Allanridge Cemetery (No 2) | Stand no 1871, Allanridge | Plan not available | Operational | Yes | Yes |
| Nyakallong Cemetery | Stand no 1485 | Plan not available | Operational | Yes | No |
| Mmamahabane Cemetery (No 1) | Stand no 79 | Plan not available | Operational | No | No |
| Mmamahabane Cemetery (No 2) | Stand no 2482 | Plan not available | Operational | No | No |
| Mmamahabane Cemetery (No 3) | Stand no 50 | | Closed | No | No |

| Facility | Location | Capacity | Status | Fenced | Ablution Facilities |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------|---------------------|
| Mmamahabane New | 1. Farm Groenpunt 96/RE | Plan not available | Not yet | Yes | Yes |
| Cemetery | 2. Farm Tswelangpele | | operational | | Vandalized |
| (No 4) | 756/RE | | | | |
| Odendaalsrus | Stand no 3743 | | Closed | No | No |
| Cemetery | | | | | |
| (No 1) Eldorie | | | | | |
| Odendaalsrus | Stand no 3468 | | Closed | No | No |
| Cemetery | | | | | |
| (No 2) | | | | | |

2.12.3. Sport / Recreation Facilities

| Qty | Type of facility | Location | Max access distance for immediate community | Population Threshold | Status Operational |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2 | Multi-purpose sport facilities | Virginia / Meloding | 15km | 20 000 – 200 000 | Yes |
| 4 | Multi-purpose sport facilities | Welkom | Less than 15km | 20 000 – 200 000 | Yes |
| 2 | Multi-purpose sport facilities | Thabong | 15 km | 20 000 – 200 000 | Yes |
| 1 | Multi-purpose sport facilities | Hennenman | Less than 15km | Less than 20 000 | Yes |
| 2 | Stadiums | Thabong | Less than 15km | 20 000 – 200 000 | Yes |
| 1 | Stadium | Bronville | Less than 15km | Less than 20 000 | Yes |
| 1 | Stadium | `Welkom | 15 km | 20 000 – 200 000 | Yes |
| 1 | Swimming Pool | Thabong | 15km | 20 000 – 200 000 | No |
| 1 | Swimming Pool | Bronville | Less than 15km | Less than 20 000 | No |
| 1 | Swimming Pool | Riebeeckstad | Less than 15km | Less than 200 000 | No |
| 1` | Swimming Pool | Odendaalsrus | More than 15 km | 20 000 – 200 000 | No |
| 1 | Swimming Pool | Welkom | Less than 15km | 20 000 – 200 000 | No |
| 1 | Recreation facility (Picnic Park) | Odendaalsrus | More than 15km | 20 000 – 200 000 | No |
| 1 | Stadium | Kutlwanong | More than 15km | 20 000 – 200 000 | No |
| 1 | Stadium | Nyakallong | Less than 15km | 20 000 – 200 000 | No |
| 1 | Tennis courts | Odendaalsurs | More than 15km | 20 000 – 200 000 | No |
| 1 | Stadium | Phomolong | Less than 15km | 20 000 – 200 000 | Yes |
| 1 | Stadium | Hennenman | Less than 15km | Less than 20 000 | No |
| 1 | Stadium | Ventersburg | Less than 15km | Less than 20 000 | No |

2.12.4. Sport Facilities

There are nine (9) stadiums in Matjhabeng. Six (6) stadiums are vandalized. Provision must be made in the budget for the refurbishment and maintenance of the vandalized stadiums and partnerships must be formed with the sporting fraternity to enable access to nearby communities and promote the development of sport in previously disadvantaged communities. Partnerships will also increase use and mitigate vandalism which pose the biggest risk to sustainability. North-west stadiums are currently managed and utilized by the Griffons Rugby Union.

2.12.5. Arts and Culture

The Arts and Culture Sector are under-explored in the Matjhabeng Municipality. Municipalities have the responsibility to create an enabling environment for the promotion of the Arts and Culture Sector through the development of the necessary infrastructure. There are activity rooms at multi-purpose recreation facilities which are under-utilized and must be promoted for use by the sector. It is also a way to mitigate vandalism.

The renaming of community facilities is an important component of the heritage landscape of the country and must be implemented to acknowledge the heritage and culture of the communities of Matjhabeng. Processes to ensure alignment are underway.

2.13. Service Delivery Standards

Important Considerations Relating to Household Levels of Service are as outlined below:

Water

- 93.7% of Households had access to piped water inside the dwelling or yard
- 1.3% used communal taps
- 1.5% used neighbor's tap
- Recorded backlogs amounted to 2503 units (2.6 % of Households)

Sanitation

- 15.0% used pits or bucket toilets or had no facility.
- In 2011, most of the bucket toilets where in Virginia, followed by Hennenman and Welkom. Households without toilets occurred mostly in Welkom, as well as toilets without ventilation.

Solid Waste

- 86.3% are serviced at least once a week.
- 6.7% of households had their own refuse dump.
- 4.0% had no rubbish disposal.
- 1.2% used communal refuse dump.
- Most households without Municipal Refuse Services lived in Welkom.

Energy

- About 5000 urban households had no access to electricity or used another source of energy
- Very few households used alternative source of energy.

Free Basic Services

- Free basic Service were delivered to an estimated 19 537 households in 2015/2016
- 20% of household consumers received free basic water, basic electricity, basic sanitation, and solid waste services.

2.14. Economy Structure and Performance

The economic state of Matjhabeng Local Municipality is put in perspective by comparing it on a spatial level with its neighbouring locals, Lejweleputswa District Municipality, Free State Province and South Africa.

The Matjhabeng Local Municipality does not function in isolation from Lejweleputswa, Free State Province, South Africa and the world and now, more than ever, it is crucial to have reliable information on its economy for effective planning. Information is needed that will empower the municipality to plan and implement policies that will encourage the social development and economic growth of the people and industries in the municipality respectively.

2.14.1. Gross Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R)

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP), an important indicator of economic performance, is used to compare economies and economic states.

<u>Definition:</u> Gross Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R) represents the value of all goods and services produced within a region, over a period of one year, plus taxes and minus subsidies.

GDP-R can be measured using either current or constant prices, where the current prices measures the economy in actual Rand, and constant prices measures the economy by removing the effect of inflation, and therefore captures the real growth in volumes, as if prices were fixed in a given base year.

TABLE 1. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) - MATJHABENG, LEJWELEPUTSWA, FREE STATE AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2012-2022 [R BILLIONS, CURRENT PRICES]

| | Matjhabeng | Lejweleputswa | Free State | National Total | Matjhabeng as % of district municipality | Matjhabeng as % of province | Matjhabeng as % of national |
|------|------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2012 | 20.7 | 29.0 | 176.2 | 3,566.4 | 71.4% | 11.8% | 0.58% |
| 2013 | 21.6 | 30.4 | 190.2 | 3,868.6 | 71.1% | 11.4% | 0.56% |
| 2014 | 22.4 | 31.8 | 204.4 | 4,133.9 | 70.5% | 11.0% | 0.54% |
| 2015 | 23.4 | 33.4 | 220.5 | 4,420.8 | 70.1% | 10.6% | 0.53% |
| 2016 | 25.6 | 36.3 | 235.7 | 4,759.6 | 70.5% | 10.9% | 0.54% |
| 2017 | 26.8 | 38.3 | 253.1 | 5,078.2 | 70.1% | 10.6% | 0.53% |
| 2018 | 27.4 | 39.3 | 264.5 | 5,363.2 | 69.8% | 10.4% | 0.51% |
| 2019 | 28.9 | 41.2 | 277.0 | 5,625.2 | 70.2% | 10.4% | 0.51% |
| 2020 | 30.2 | 43.1 | 281.7 | 5,568.0 | 70.1% | 10.7% | 0.54% |
| 2021 | 33.3 | 47.5 | 309.7 | 6,208.8 | 70.3% | 10.8% | 0.54% |
| 2022 | 34.3 | 49.4 | 332.8 | 6,628.6 | 69. 4 % | 10.3% | 0.52% |

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2404.

Data compiled on 10 Jul 2023.

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With a GDP of R 34.3 billion in 2022 (up from R 20.7 billion in 2012), the Matjhabeng Local Municipality contributed 69.44% to the Lejweleputswa District Municipality GDP of R 49.4 billion in 2022 increasing in the share of the Lejweleputswa from 71.38% in 2012. The Matjhabeng Local Municipality contributes 10.31% to the GDP of Free State Province and 0.52% the GDP of South Africa which had a total GDP of R 6.63 trillion in 2022 (as measured in nominal or current prices). It's contribution to the national economy stayed similar in importance from 2012 when it contributed 0.58% to South Africa, but it is lower than the peak of 0.58% in 2012.

TABLE 2. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) - MATJHABENG, LEJWELEPUTSWA, FREE STATE AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2012-2022 [ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE, CONSTANT 2010 PRICES]

| TABLE 3. | Matjhabeng | Lejweleputswa | Free State | National Total |
|---------------------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| 2012 | -2.5% | -1.5% | 3.1% | 2.4% |
| 2013 | 1.7% | 1.5% | 1.9% | 2.5% |
| 2014 | 1.1% | 1.1% | 1.5% | 1.4% |
| 2015 | 2.8% | 1.1% | 0.0% | 1.3% |
| 2016 | -0.5% | -1.6% | 0.0% | 0.7% |
| 2017 | 1.9% | 2.5% | 1.1% | 1.2% |
| 2018 | -0.2% | 0.1% | 0.8% | 1.6% |
| 2019 | -6.2% | -4.9% | -0.2% | 0.3% |
| 2020 | -15.0% | -13.4% | -6.2% | -6.0% |
| 2021 | 4.0% | 4.1% | 3.5% | 4.7% |
| 2022 | 0.7% | 0.4% | 1.1% | 1.9% |
| Average Annual growth 2012-2022 | -1.13% | -1.0 2 % | 0.34% | 0.92% |

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2404.

Data compiled on 10 Jul 2023.

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In 2022, the Matjhabeng Local Municipality achieved an annual growth rate of 0.67% which is a slightly lower GDP growth than the Free State Province's 1.09%, but is lower than that of South Africa, where the 2022 GDP growth rate was 1.91%. Similar to the short-term growth rate of 2022, the longer-term average growth rate for Matjhabeng (-1.13%) is also significantly lower than that of South Africa (0.92%). The economic growth in Matjhabeng peaked in 2021 at 4.05%.

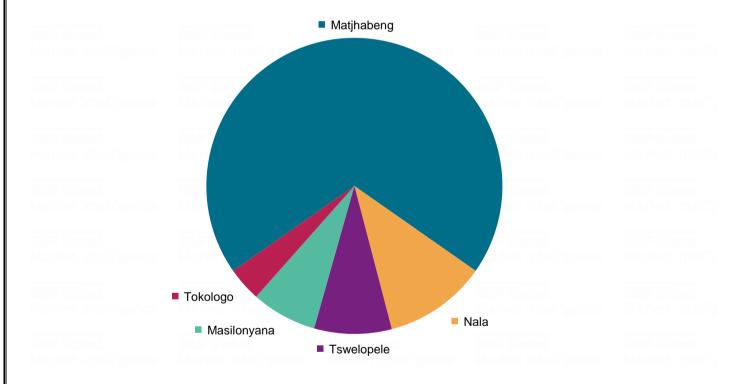


CHART 1. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) - MATJHABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY AND THE REST OF LEJWELEPUTSWA, 2022 [PERCENTAGE]

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2404.
Data compiled on 10 Jul 2023.

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The Matjhabeng Local Municipality had a total GDP of R 34.3 billion and in terms of total contribution towards Lejweleputswa District Municipality the Matjhabeng Local Municipality ranked highest relative to all the regional economies to total Lejweleputswa District Municipality GDP. This ranking in terms of size compared to other regions of Matjhabeng remained the same since 2012. In terms of its share, it was in 2022 (69.4%) significantly smaller compared to what it was in 2012 (71.4%). For the period 2012 to 2022, the average annual growth rate of -1.1% of Matjhabeng was the fourth relative

to its peers in terms of growth in constant 2010 prices.

TABLE 4. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) - REGIONS WITHIN LEJWELEPUTSWA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2012 TO 2022, SHARE AND GROWTH

| | 2022 (Current prices) | Share of district municipality | 2012 (Constant prices) | 2022 (Constant prices) | Average Annual growth |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Matjhabeng | 34.32 | 69.44% | 24.48 | 21.85 | -1.1 3 % |
| Masilonyana | 3.54 | 7.16% | 2.68 | 2.12 | -2.31% |
| Tokologo | 1.84 | 3.73% | 1.15 | 1.12 | - 0.29 % |
| Tswelopele | 4.18 | 8.46% | 2.58 | 2.51 | -0.28% |
| Nala | 5.54 | 11.21% | 3.67 | 3.59 | -0.21% |

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2404.

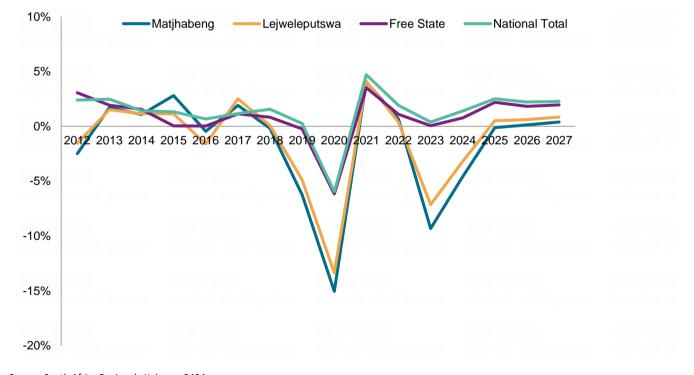
Data compiled on 10 Jul 2023.

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Nala had the highest average annual economic growth, averaging -0.21% between 2012 and 2022, when compared to the rest of the regions within Lejweleputswa District Municipality. The Tswelopele Local Municipality had the second highest average annual growth rate of -0.28%. Masilonyana Local Municipality had the lowest average annual growth rate of -2.31% between 2012 and 2022.

2.14.2. Economic Growth Forecast

It is expected that Matjhabeng Local Municipality will grow at an average annual rate of -2.77% from 2022 to 2027. The average annual growth rate in the GDP of Lejweleputswa District Municipality and Free State Province is expected to be -1.72% and 1.35% respectively. South Africa is forecasted to grow at an average annual growth rate of 1.75%, which is higher than that of the Matjhabeng Local Municipality.



Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2404. Data compiled on 10 Jul 2023. © 2023 S&P Global.

CHART 2. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) - MATJHABENG, LEJWELEPUTSWA, FREE STATE AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2012-2027 [AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE, CONSTANT 2010 PRICES]

In 2027, Matjhabeng's forecasted GDP will be an estimated R 19 billion (constant 2010 prices) or 66.4% of the total GDP of Lejweleputswa District Municipality. The ranking in terms of size of the Matjhabeng Local Municipality will remain the same between 2022 and 2027, with a contribution to the Lejweleputswa District Municipality GDP of 66.4% in 2027 compared to the 70.0% in 2022. At a -2.77% average annual GDP growth rate between 2022 and 2027, Matjhabeng ranked the fourth compared to the other regional economies.

TABLE 5. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) - REGIONS WITHIN LEJWELEPUTSWA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2012 TO 2027, SHARE AND GROWTH

| TABLE 6. | 2027 (Current prices) | Share of district municipality | 2012 (Constant prices) | 2027 (Constant prices) | Average Annual growth |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Matjhabeng | 39.64 | 66.57% | 24.48 | 18.98 | -1.68 % |
| Masilonyana | 3.90 | 6.55% | 2.68 | 1.72 | -2.91% |
| Tokologo | 2.65 | 4.46% | 1.15 | 1.28 | 0.68% |
| Tswelopele | 5.69 | 9.56% | 2.58 | 2.72 | 0.35 % |
| Nala | 7.65 | 12.85% | 3.67 | 3.89 | 0.40% |

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2404.

Data compiled on 10 Jul 2023.

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2.14.3. Gross value added by region (GVA-R)

The Matjhabeng Local Municipality's economy is made up of various industries. The GVA-R variable provides a sector breakdown, where each sector is measured in terms of its *value added* produced in the local economy.

<u>Definition:</u> Gross value added (GVA) is a measure of output (total production) of a region in terms of the value that was created within that region. GVA can be broken down into various production sectors.

The summary table below puts the Gross Value Added (GVA) of all the regions in perspective to that of the Matjhabeng Local Municipality.

TABLE 8: GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY BROAD ECONOMIC SECTOR - MATJHABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, 2022 [R BILLIONS, CURRENT PRICES]

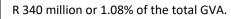
| TABLE 8 | Matjhabeng | Lejweleputswa | Free State | National Total | Matjhabeng as % of district municipality | Matjhabeng as % of province | Matjhabeng as % of national |
|--------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Agriculture | 0.6 | 4.8 | 22.4 | 187.6 | 11.6% | 2.5% | 0.30% |
| Mining | 12.7 | 14.7 | 29.8 | 483.3 | 86.1% | 42.6% | 2.63% |
| Manufacturing | 1.1 | 1.6 | 30.8 | 813.1 | 67.6% | 3.4% | 0.13% |
| Electricity | 1.2 | 1.7 | 10.1 | 192.8 | 73.9% | 12.3% | 0.65% |
| Construction | 0.3 | 0.5 | 4.9 | 146.6 | 68.1% | 7.0% | 0.23% |
| Trade | 3.7 | 5.2 | 37.4 | 807.5 | 70.9% | 9.8% | 0.46% |
| Transport | 1.7 | 2.6 | 24.6 | 451.4 | 67.6% | 7.1% | 0.39% |
| Finance | 5.2 | 6.8 | 59.5 | 1,386.9 | 76.0% | 8.7% | 0.37% |
| Community services | 5.1 | 7.7 | 80.1 | 1,483.6 | 66.2% | 6.4% | 0.34% |
| Total Industries | 31.6 | 45.6 | 299.5 | 5,952.7 | 69.3% | 10.5% | 0.53% |

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2404.

Data compiled on 10 Jul 2023.

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In 2022, the mining sector is the largest within Matjhabeng Local Municipality accounting for R 12.7 billion or 40.2% of the total GVA in the local municipality's economy. The sector that contributes the second most to the GVA of the Matjhabeng Local Municipality is the finance sector at 16.4%, followed by the community services sector with 16.2%. The sector that contributes the least to the economy of Matjhabeng Local Municipality is the construction sector with a contribution of



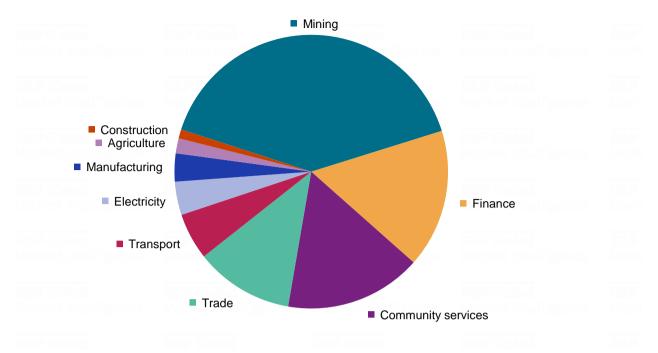


CHART 3. GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY BROAD ECONOMIC SECTOR - MATJHABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, 2022 [PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION]

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2404. Data compiled on 10 Jul 2023. © 2023 S&P Global.

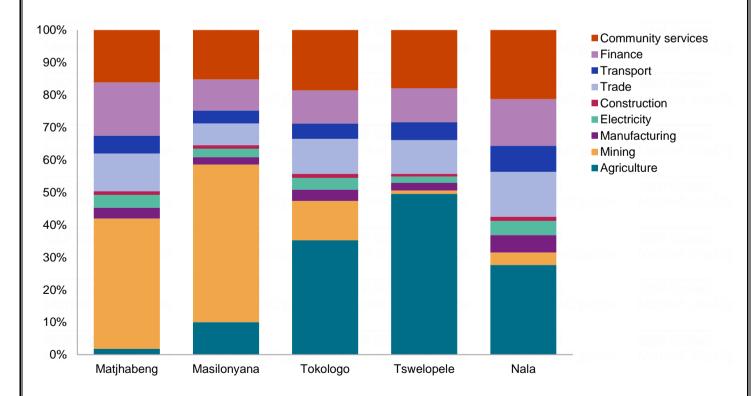


CHART 4. GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY BROAD ECONOMIC SECTOR - MATJHABENG, MASILONYANA, TOKOLOGO, TSWELOPELE AND NALA, 2022 [PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION]

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2404. Data compiled on 10 Jul 2023.

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2.14.4. Historical economic growth

For the period 2022 and 2012, the GVA in the agriculture sector had the highest average annual growth rate in Matjhabeng at 2.50%. The industry with the second highest average annual growth rate is the community services sector averaging at 1.41% per year. The mining sector had an average annual growth rate of -3.32%, while the construction sector had the lowest average annual growth of -3.56%. Overall a positive growth existed for all the industries in 2022 with an annual growth rate of 0.78% since 2021.

TABLE 9: GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY BROAD ECONOMIC SECTOR - MATJHABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, 2012, 2017 AND 2022 [R BILLIONS, 2010 CONSTANT PRICES]

| TABLE 9 | 2012 | 2017 | 2022 | Average Annual growth |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------|
| Agriculture | 0.19 | 0.20 | 0.25 | 2.50% |
| Mining | 9.40 | 9.98 | 6.71 | -3.32 % |
| Manufacturing | 0.81 | 0.84 | 0.71 | -1.36 % |
| Electricity | 0.85 | 0.88 | 0.81 | -0.47 % |
| Construction | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.29 | <i>-3.56</i> % |
| Trade | 3.21 | 3.33 | 2.96 | -0.80 % |
| Transport | 1.20 | 1.30 | 1.23 | 0.24% |
| Finance | 3.03 | 3.24 | 3.31 | 0.86% |
| Community services | 3.33 | 3.71 | 3.83 | 1.41% |
| Total Industries | 22.44 | 23.90 | 20.08 | -1.10% |

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2404.

Data compiled on 10 Jul 2023.

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The tertiary sector contributes the most to the Gross Value Added within the Matjhabeng Local Municipality at 49.7%. This is significantly lower than the national economy (69.4%). The primary sector contributed a total of 41.9% (ranking second), while the secondary sector contributed the least at 8.3%.

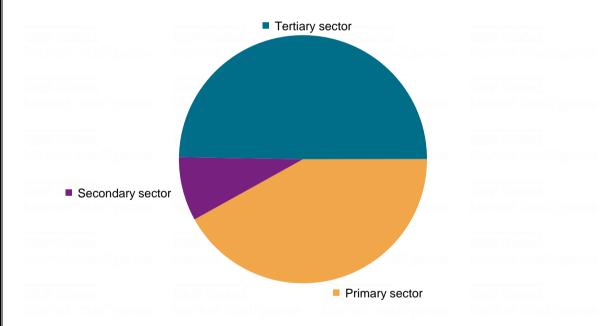


CHART 5. GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY AGGREGATE ECONOMIC SECTOR - MATJHABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, 2022 [PERCENTAGE]

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2404. Data compiled on 10 Jul 2023. © 2023 S&P Global.

2.14.5. Primary Sector

The primary sector consists of two broad economic sectors namely the mining and the agricultural sector. The following chart represents the average growth rate in the GVA for both of these sectors in Matjhabeng Local Municipality from 2012 to 2022.

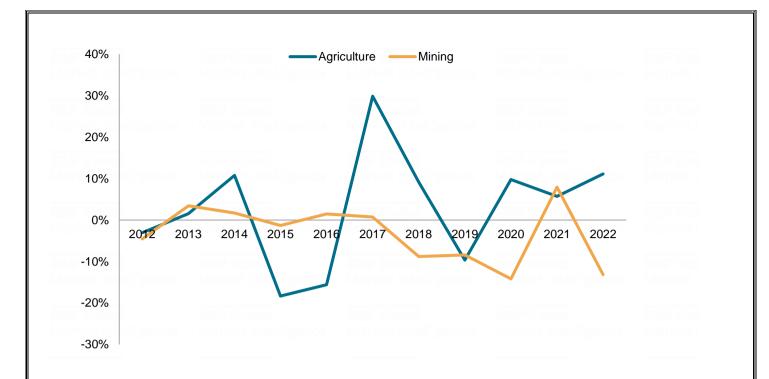


CHART 6. GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY PRIMARY SECTOR - MATJHABENG, 2012-2022 [ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE]

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2404. Data compiled on 10 Jul 2023. © 2023 S&P Global.

Between 2012 and 2022, the agriculture sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2017 with an average growth rate of 29.9%. The mining sector reached its highest point of growth of 7.9% in 2021. The agricultural sector experienced the lowest growth for the period during 2015 at -18.3%, while the mining sector reaching its lowest point of growth in 2020 at -14.2%. Both the agriculture and mining sectors are generally characterised by volatility in growth over the period.

2.14.6. Secondary Sector

The secondary sector consists of three broad economic sectors namely the manufacturing, electricity and the construction sector. The following chart represents the average growth rates in the GVA for these sectors in Matjhabeng Local Municipality from 2012 to 2022.

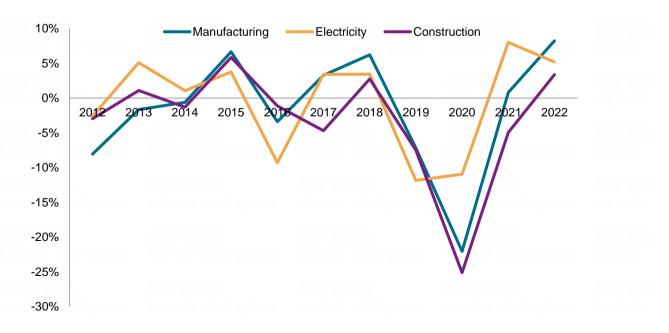


CHART 7. GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY SECONDARY SECTOR - MATJHABENG, 2012-2022 [ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE]

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2404.
Data compiled on 10 Jul 2023.
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Between 2012 and 2022, the manufacturing sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2022 with a growth rate of 8.2%. The construction sector reached its highest growth in 2015 at 5.8%. The manufacturing sector experienced its lowest growth in 2020 of -22.0%, while construction sector also had the lowest growth rate in 2020 and it experiences a negative growth rate of -25.1% which is higher growth rate than that of the manufacturing sector. The electricity sector experienced the highest growth in 2021 at 8.0%, while it recorded the lowest growth of -11.8% in 2019.

2.14.7. Tertiary Sector

The tertiary sector consists of four broad economic sectors namely the trade, transport, finance and the community services sector. The following chart represents the average growth rates in the GVA for these sectors in Matjhabeng Local Municipality from 2012 to 2022.

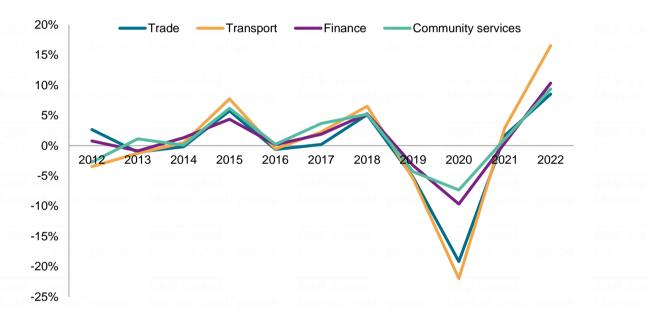


CHART 8. GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY TERTIARY SECTOR - MATJHABENG, 2012-2022 [ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE]

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2404. Data compiled on 10 Jul 2023. © 2023 S&P Global.

The trade sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2022 with a growth rate of 8.5%. It is evident for the transport sector that the highest positive growth rate also existed in 2022 at 16.5% which is higher than that of the manufacturing sector. The finance sector experienced the highest growth rate in 2022 when it grew by 10.3% and recorded the lowest growth rate in 2020 at -9.7%. The Trade sector also had the lowest growth rate in 2020 at -19.2%. The community services sector, which largely consists of government, experienced its highest positive growth in 2022 with 9.4% and the lowest growth rate in 2020 with -7.3%.

2.14.8. Sector growth forecast

The GVA forecasts are based on forecasted growth rates derived from two sources: historical growth rate estimates and national level industry forecasts. The projections are therefore partly based on the notion that regions that have performed well in the recent past are likely to continue performing well (and vice versa) and partly on the notion that those regions that have prominent sectors that are forecast to grow rapidly in the national economy (e.g. finance and telecommunications) are likely to perform well (and vice versa). As the target year moves further from the base year (2010) so the emphasis moves from historical growth rates to national-level industry growth rates.

TABLE 10: GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY BROAD ECONOMIC SECTOR - MATJHABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, 2022-2027 [R BILLIONS, CONSTANT 2010 PRICES]

| TABLE 10 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | Average Annual growth |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------|
| Agriculture | 0.25 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.25 | 0.02% |
| Mining | 6.71 | 6.01 | 4.97 | 4.72 | 4.52 | 4.36 | -8.26 % |
| Manufacturing | 0.71 | 0.60 | 0.58 | 0.58 | 0.58 | 0.57 | -4.05 % |
| Electricity | 0.81 | 0.67 | 0.71 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.73 | -1.96 % |
| Construction | 0.29 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.27 | -1.41% |
| Trade | 2.96 | 2.71 | 2.71 | 2.73 | 2.72 | 2.69 | -1.88 % |
| Transport | 1.23 | 1.13 | 1.14 | 1.16 | 1.19 | 1.23 | 0.03 % |
| Finance | 3.31 | 3.07 | 3.12 | 3.21 | 3.30 | 3.40 | 0.56% |
| Community services | 3.83 | 3.50 | 3.46 | 3.47 | 3.50 | 3.55 | -1.48% |
| Total Industries | 20.08 | 18.18 | 17.18 | 17.09 | 17.04 | 17.06 | -3.21% |

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2404.

Data compiled on 10 Jul 2023.

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The finance sector is expected to grow fastest at an average of 0.56% annually from R 3.31 billion in Matjhabeng Local Municipality to R 3.4 billion in 2027. The mining sector is estimated to be the largest sector within the Matjhabeng Local Municipality in 2027, with a total share of 25.6% of the total GVA (as measured in current prices), growing at an average annual rate of -8.3%. The sector that is estimated to grow the slowest is the mining sector with an average annual growth rate of -8.26%.

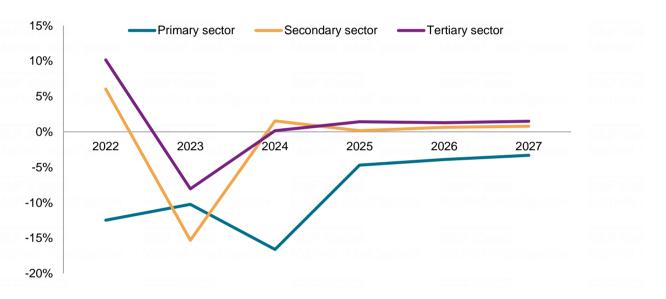


CHART 9. GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY AGGREGATE ECONOMIC SECTOR - MATJHABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, 2022-2027 [ANNUAL GROWTH RATE, CONSTANT 2010 PRICES]

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2404.

Data compiled on 10 Jul 2023.

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The Primary sector is expected to grow at an average annual rate of -7.90% between 2022 and 2027, with the Secondary sector growing at -2.67% on average annually. The Tertiary sector is expected to grow at an average annual rate of -0.80% for the same period.

2.14.9 Tress Index

Definition: The Tress index measures the degree of concentration of an area's economy on a sector basis. A Tress index value of 0 means that all economic sectors in the region contribute equally to GVA, whereas a Tress index of 100 means that only one economic sector makes up the whole GVA of the region.

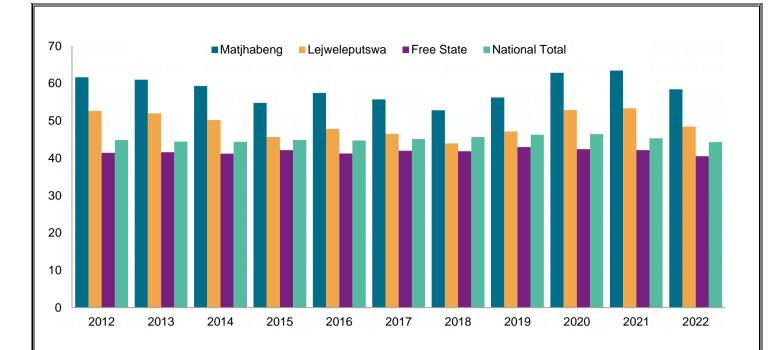


CHART 10. TRESS INDEX - MATJHABENG, LEJWELEPUTSWA, FREE STATE AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2012-2022 [NUMBER]

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2404. Data compiled on 10 Jul 2023. © 2023 S&P Global.

In 2022, Matjhabeng's Tress Index was estimated at 58.4 which are higher than the 48.4 of the district municipality and higher than the 48.4 of the province. This implies that - on average - Matjhabeng Local Municipality is less diversified in terms of its economic activity spread than the province's economy as a whole. The Matjhabeng Local Municipality has a very high concentrated mining sector.

The more diverse an economy is, the more likely it is to create employment opportunities across all skills levels (and not only - for instance - employment opportunities that cater for highly skilled labourers), and maintain a healthy balance between labour-intensive and capital-intensive industries. If both economic growth and the alleviation of unemployment are of concern, clearly there need to be industries that are growing fast and also creating jobs in particular the lower skilled categories. Unfortunately, in practice many industries that are growing fast are not those that create many employment opportunities for unskilled labourers (and alleviate unemployment).

2.14.10 Location quotient

<u>Definition:</u> A specific regional economy has a comparative advantage over other regional economies if it can more efficiently produce the same good. The location quotient is one way of measuring this comparative advantage.

If the location quotient is larger than one for a specified sector within a region, then that region has a comparative advantage in that sector. This is because the share of that sector of the specified regional economy is greater than the same sector in the national economy. The location quotient is usually computed by taking the percentage share of the sector in the regional economy divided by the percentage share of that same sector in the national economy.

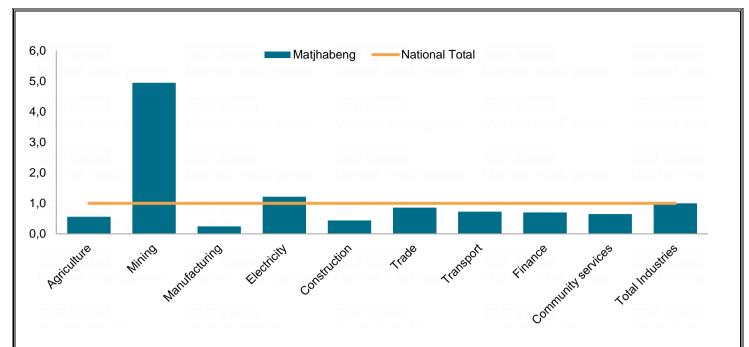


CHART 11. LOCATION QUOTIENT BY BROAD ECONOMIC SECTORS - MATJHABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY AND SOUTH AFRICA, 2022 [NUMBER]

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2404. Data compiled on 10 Jul 2023. © 2023 S&P Global.

For 2022 Matjhabeng Local Municipality has a very large comparative advantage in the mining sector. The electricity sector has a comparative advantage. The Matjhabeng Local Municipality has a comparative disadvantage when it comes to the manufacturing and construction sector which has a very large comparative disadvantage. In general mining is a very concentrated economic sector. The entire Matjhabeng Local Municipality-economy is centred around the mines in the area, with an LQ of 4.95.

2.15. Educational facilities

As reflected in the plan below, there are presently a total of 275 educational facilities in Matjhabeng Local Municipality. These are made up of the following:

- Adult Basic Education and Training Facilities;
- Early Childhood Development Facilities;
- Further Education and Training Facilities;
- Rural / Farm Schools;
- Independent Schools;
- Private School;
- Public Schools.

In terms of the existing provision of educational facilities measured against the proposed standards, the anticipated needis indicated in the table below.

| Urban Area | Population | Required | | Provided | | Vacant | School |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | 1 per 7 000 | 1 per 500 | Primary | Secondary | Sites | |
| Allanridge/Nyakallong | 19 337 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 | |
| Odendaalsrus/Kutloanong | 63 743 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 22 | |
| Welkom/Thabong | 211 011 | 28 | 17 | 31 | 11 | 37 | |
| Virginia/Meloding | 66 208 | 9 | 5 | 15 | 6 | 21 | |
| Hennenman/Phomolong | 24 167 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 12 | |
| Ventersburg/Mmamahabane | 11 260 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | |

Backlog of educational facilities per area according to Council of Scientific and Industrial research quideline

2.16. Disaster Management

This situational analysis will provide a comprehensive overview of the disaster management landscape in Matjhabeng Local Municipality, helping stakeholders to develop and enhance their strategies for mitigating, responding to, and recovering from disasters.

Legislation background:

• Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002

Streamlines and unifies disaster management and promotes a risk reduction approach particularly at provincial and local levels. It eliminates the confusion around disaster declaration and addresses current legislative gaps.

• National Disaster Management Framework (Notice 654 of 2005)

The framework provides guidelines for the development of the provincial and municipal disaster management frameworks.

Status quo analysis

Matjhabeng local municipality has an existing disaster management plan that was reviewed and approved on the 30th of May 2023 as an annexure to the final IDP. The fire management plan is also in place. The municipality has the disaster management focal person who is responsible for disaster management issues and implementation of the plan. The unit needs to be properly capacitated to enable it to function optimally in attending to its obligations.

The Matjhabeng Local Municipality Disaster Management status quo report indicates that the is full coverage of the national coverage Sim Based Radio, thus making sending and receiving communication possible anywhere in South Africa. This is covered by mobile coverage.

Status quo of sector plans

| Sector plan | Status quo | Adopted/approved |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Disaster management plan | Reviewed | 30 May 2023 |
| Fire management plan | Still a draft | Still to be approved |

Disaster management unit proposed the following structure for an effective Disaster Management unit in Matjhabeng:

| Name Position | Number of positions | Job level |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Manager | 1 | 3 |
| Chief Disaster Management Officer | 2 | 5/4 |
| Disaster Management Coordinator | 4 | 7/6 |
| Disaster Management Station Officer | 8 | 12/9 |

List Of Major Hazards

| Hazard | Potential Consequences |
|----------------------|--|
| Animal Disease | Most animal disease emergencies present little direct threat to human health, however the cost in |
| | purely economic terms may be particularly significant. Many rural residents rely on their animals for subsistence, and there are a number of larger animal-based industries in the Province. |
| Fire (Veld/ | Loss of life, (loss of breadwinner), severe injury, loss of homes, loss of crops, stock losses, of grazing |
| Structural) | land, loss of income, disruption of economy. Stretching of the emergency response capability. |
| Flood/Severe Storm, | Loss of life, (loss of breadwinner), severe injury, loss of homes, loss of stock loss of income, increased |
| Rainfall and | risk of disease. |
| Landslides | |
| Hazardous Material | Loss of life, (loss of breadwinner), severe injury, evacuation of large areas, fires, explosions, ground and air pollution. Road and rail transport traveling through the province carrying dangerous chemicals and corrosive substances poses the threat of a significantly dangerous accident. |
| Human Epidemic | Loss of life, (loss of breadwinner), extended illness, loss of employment because of absenteeism, over-taxing of the medical response capability. |
| Major Infrastructure | Loss of electrical power, causing: lack of heating; lack of refrigeration; limited fuel supplies; loss of |
| Failure | employment through closures of industry. |
| | Loss of communications, leading to severe impact on the Provincial disaster co-ordination ability. Loss of telephone, fax, computer (internet), automated teller machines, electronic sales. |
| Major Transportation | Loss of life, (loss of breadwinner), severe injury, loss of income, stretching of response and medical |

| | capability. | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Transport could involve aircraft, trains, tour coaches, school buses, taxis or heavy tra | | | |
| Terrorist Activity | Loss of life, (loss of breadwinner), severe injury, loss of income. Combination of the consequences | | |
| | from all other hazards, dependent upon the type of terrorist activity employed. | | |
| Water | Increased disease, loss of life, loss of stock, pressure on health facilities. | | |
| Contamination | | | |
| Heat wave | Excessive drought, loss of crops, diseases, loss of life | | |
| Extreme cold | Loss of livestock, loss of crops, diseases, | | |
| Hostage/ hijack | Loss of human life, economic loss | | |
| incidents | | | |
| Snow | Economic loss, loss of human life, livestock and infrastructure. | | |

Disaster Management overview on Institutional Arrangements

| Role/Activity/Project | Responsible | Linkage with DM | Budget and | Timelines | Comments |
|---|----------------------------|--|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Department/Unit | Plan | Funding source | | |
| Establishment of Matjhabeng Disaster Management Centre incorporating a Fire satellite station | MIG, Community Services | Preparedness Response Recovery/ rehabilitation Mitigation Relieve | R 21 000 000 | 2024/2025- 2026/2027 | Upon been registered by MIG |
| Procurement of Special Fleet and equipment for Fire and Disaster Management | MIG, Community Services | Preparedness Response Recovery/ rehabilitation Mitigation Relieve | R 17 000 000 | 2024/2025- 2026/2027 | Make application for grant funding |
| Upgrade of the Fire Training Academy | MIG, Community Services | Preparedness Response Recovery/ rehabilitation Mitigation Relieve | R 5 000 000 | 2024/2025- 2026/2027 | Make application for grant funding |

2.17. Level of Governance

The local municipality is made up of 36 wards and its Council consists of 36 directly elected ward Councillors and 36 proportionally elected Councillors. In keeping an efficiently and seamless communication with communities, the ward Councilors chairs ward committees as part of promoting participatory democracy. In the municipality's commitment to ward-based planning, we have completed the process of electing ward committees in all 36 wards in the locality such as to ensure proper consultation cascades even to the basic units in our community. Below is the detailed outline of the party seat allocation that compose council of Matjhabeng Local Municipality as determined by the Independent Electoral Commission and the general votes each party received for inclusion for representation in Council.

| Party Name | Total Valid Votes | Total Valid Votes / Quota | Round 1 Allocation | Remainder | Ranking of Remainder | Round 2 Allocation | Total Party Seats |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| African Christian Democratic Party | 913 | 0,3841 | 0 | 0,3841 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| African Content Movement | 560 | 0,2356 | 0 | 0,2356 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| African Democratic Change | 4 267 | 1,7951 | 1 | 0,7951 | 3 | 1 | 2 |

| Total | 171 134 | | 65 | | | 7 | 72 |
|---|---------|---------|----|--------|----|---|----|
| Vryheid front Plus | 5 334 | 2,2440 | 2 | 0,2440 | 11 | 0 | 2 |
| Power Of Africans Unity | 226 | 0,0951 | 0 | 0,0951 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Patriotic Front Of Azania | 402 | 0,1691 | 0 | 0,1691 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Patriotic Alliance | 937 | 0,3942 | 0 | 0,3942 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Inkatha Freedom Party | 369 | 0,1552 | 0 | 0,1552 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Independent South African National Civic Organisation | 3 571 | 1,5023 | 1 | 0,5023 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| Independent Civic Organisation of South Africa | 291 | 0,1224 | 0 | 0,1224 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Forum 4 Service Delivery | 520 | 0,2188 | 0 | 0,2188 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Economic Freedom Fighters | 19 999 | 8,4135 | 8 | 0,4135 | 7 | 1 | 9 |
| Democratic Alliance | 37 654 | 15,8410 | 15 | 0,8410 | 2 | 1 | 16 |
| Congress Of the People | 1 117 | 0,4699 | 0 | 0,4699 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Agency For New Agenda | 211 | 0,0888 | 0 | 0,0888 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| African Transformation Movement | 1 434 | 0,6033 | 0 | 0,6033 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| African People's Convention | 689 | 0,2899 | 0 | 0,2899 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| African National Congress | 92 640 | 38,9735 | 38 | 0,9735 | 1 | 1 | 39 |

Source: Independent Electoral Commission: Local Government Results 2021

| Party Name | , | Ward | | PR | To (Ward | tal + PR) |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Total Valid Votes | % Total Valid Votes | Total Valid Votes | % Total Valid Votes | Total Valid Votes | % Total Valid Votes |
| AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY | 454 | 0,52% | 459 | 0,53% | 913 | 0,53% |
| AFRICAN CONTENT MOVEMENT | 0 | 0,00% | 560 | 0,65% | 560 | 0,32% |
| AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC CHANGE | 2 113 | 2,44% | 2 154 | 2,49% | 4 267 | 2,46% |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | 46 035 | 53,08% | 46 605 | 53,88% | 92 640 | 53,48% |
| AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONVENTION | 433 | 0,50% | 256 | 0,30% | 689 | 0,40% |
| AFRICAN TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT | 729 | 0,84% | 705 | 0,82% | 1 434 | 0,83% |
| AGENCY FOR NEW AGENDA | 85 | 0,10% | 126 | 0,15% | 211 | 0,12% |
| CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE | 424 | 0,49% | 693 | 0,80% | 1 117 | 0,64% |
| DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE | 18 785 | 21,66% | 18 869 | 21,82% | 37 654 | 21,74% |
| ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS | 9 906 | 11,42% | 10 093 | 11,67% | 19 999 | 11,55% |
| FORUM 4 SERVICE DELIVERY | 249 | 0,29% | 271 | 0,31% | 520 | 0,30% |
| INDEPENDENT | 2 078 | 2,40% | - | - | 2 078 | 1,20% |
| INDEPENDENT CIVIC ORGANISATION OF SOUTH AFRICA | 87 | 0,10% | 204 | 0,24% | 291 | 0,17% |
| INDEPENDENT SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL CIVIC ORGANISATION | 1 801 | 2,08% | 1 770 | 2,05% | 3 571 | 2,06% |
| INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY | 82 | 0,09% | 287 | 0,33% | 369 | 0,21% |
| PATRIOTIC ALLIANCE | 422 | 0,49% | 515 | 0,60% | 937 | 0,54% |
| PATRIOTIC FRONT OF AZANIA | 215 | 0,25% | 187 | 0,22% | 402 | 0,23% |
| POWER OF AFRICANS UNITY | 102 | 0,12% | 124 | 0,14% | 226 | 0,13% |
| TIKWANA YOUTH POWER | 0 | 0,00% | - | - | 0 | - |
| VRYHEIDSFRONT PLUS | 2 720 | 3,14% | 2 614 | 3,02% | 5 334 | 3,08% |
| Total Valid Votes | 86 720 | 100,00% | 86 492 | 100,00% | 173 212 | 100,00% |
| Total Spoilt Votes | 1 259 | 9 | 1 25 | 9 | 2 51 | 8 |
| Total Votes Cast | 87 979 | 9 | 87 75 | 1 | 175 73 | 0 |
| Total Voter Turnout | | | | | 88 38 | 7 |

Source: Independent Electoral Commission: Local Government Results 2021

| PARTY | Ward/list order | SURNAME | FULL NAME | Seat type |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC CHANGE | PR (1) | TSHABANGU | SELLO ENERST | LC PR |
| AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC CHANGE | PR (2) | MAILE | LEBEKO JOHN | LC PR |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | 41804001 | MPHORE | ISAAC PELOKGOPO | LC ward |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | 41804002 | NTHUBA | PHEELLO VICTOR | LC ward |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | 41804004 41804005 | MOHAPI HELEPI | ABRAHM BASSIE | LC ward LC ward |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | 41804006 | KHEPENG | MOUPA ANTHONY | LC ward |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | 41804007 | XABA-MONJOVO | NOMTHANDAZO EVELYN | LC ward |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | 41804008 | SOTENJWA | VERONICA | LC ward |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | 41804010 | RAMALEFANE | SANKANE JIM | LC ward |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | 41804011 | TSUINKE | SIPHO ELIAH | LC ward |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | 41804012 | MOSHOEU | ZACHARIAH SABATA | LC ward |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | 41804013 | THELINGOANE | TSHOKOLO JACOB | LC ward |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | 41804014 | MOOPELA | RATSIE HARINGTON | LC ward |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | 41804015 | MOTLATSI | SECHABA HERBERT | LC ward |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | 41804016 | MOLULA | ITUMELENG PATRICK | LC ward |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | 41804017 | KALIPA | THANDISA | LC ward |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | 41804018 | MARUPING | ITUMELENG ISAAC | LC ward |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | 41804019 | RAMATISA | PASEKA THOMAS | LC ward |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | 41804020 41804021 | MONTOELI NTONI | DROSSY BOTSWANA KHULUKAZI MARTHA | LC ward LC ward |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | 41804021 | MAKALIANE | CHAROL LERATO | LC ward |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | 41804023 | TLAKE | KGORAI RUBBEN | LC ward |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | 41804024 | MPHIKELELI | MANENE ALFRED | LC ward |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | 41804026 | MOKHOTHU | SAMUEL MPHO | LC ward |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | 41804028 | MOSIA | TSUPANE JOSEPH | LC ward |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | 41804029 | NKONE | NTEBALLENG PORTIA | LC ward |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | 41804030 | MOLEFI | MOETI | LC ward |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | 41804031 | MOKHOMO | HLOBOHANG ABEL | LC ward |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | 41804036 | HANISI | CLEMENT | LC ward |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | PR (1) | RADEBE | MATINTE CHRISTINA | LC PR |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | PR (2) | TWALA | MASENTLE JOYCE | LC PR |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | PR (3) | MOIPATLE | KABOTSA SARAH VENOLIA | LC PR |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | PR (4) | MASINA | XOLILE NOMPUMELELO | LC PR LC PR |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | PR (5) PR (6) | RADEBE KHALIPHA | MPOLAILE LYDIA THANDUXOLO DAVID | LC PR |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | PR (7) | SETABELA | MARABANE LILIAN | LC PR |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | PR (8) | STOFILE | BHEKE | LC PR |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | PR (9) | BUTI | MOJALEFA PATRICK | LC PR |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | PR (10) | MANESE | SIPHO DAVID | LC PR |
| AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS | PR (11) | MAILE | PULE EDWIN | LC PR |
| AFRICAN TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT | PR (1) | TAU | RANTJANA DAVID | LC PR |
| CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE | PR (1) | NQEOBO | MOOKHO ELISA | LC PR |
| DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE | 41804003 | BADENHORST | MARGARETHA JOHANNA | LC ward |
| DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE | 41804009 | DU PLESSIS | JOHANNES MARTHINUS | LC ward |
| DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE | 41804025 | VAN ROOYEN | MARIA SOPHIA | LC ward |
| DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE | 41804027 41804032 | BOTHA STEYN | GERHARD PAUL | LC ward |
| DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE | 41804033 | MALHERBE | RENÉ COREEN | LC ward LC ward |
| DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE | 41804034 | JANSE VAN RENSBURG | WERNER HENDRIK | LC ward |
| DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE | 41804035 | SCHEURKOGEL | IGOR STEFAN | LC ward |
| DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE | PR (1) | ВОТНА | PETRUS FRANCOIS | LC PR |
| DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE | PR (2) | MANENYE | ARMY JOSEPH | LC PR |
| DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE | PR (3) | BADENHORST | HERMANUS STEYN | LC PR |
| DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE | PR (4) | LETLHAKE | THABISO WILLIAM | LC PR |
| | | | | |
| DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE | PR (5) | SCHOEMAN | ABIGAIL | LC PR |
| DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE | PR (5) PR (6) | PRESENTE | LUTTIGA NOMBUYISELO | LC PR |
| DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE | PR (5) PR (6) PR (7) | PRESENTE JACOBS | LUTTIGA NOMBUYISELO ELLIS JAQUELINE | LC PR LC PR |
| DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE | PR (5) PR (6) PR (7) PR (8) | PRESENTE JACOBS NEL | LUTTIGA NOMBUYISELO ELLIS JAQUELINE JESSICA | LC PR LC PR LC PR |
| DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS | PR (5) PR (6) PR (7) PR (8) PR (1) | PRESENTE JACOBS NEL KHETSI | LUTTIGA NOMBUYISELO ELLIS JAQUELINE JESSICA LEBOHANG ELLEN | LC PR LC PR LC PR LC PR |
| DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS | PR (5) PR (6) PR (7) PR (8) PR (1) PR (2) | PRESENTE JACOBS NEL KHETSI DYANTYI | LUTTIGA NOMBUYISELO ELLIS JAQUELINE JESSICA LEBOHANG ELLEN AKHONA | LC PR LC PR LC PR LC PR LC PR LC PR |
| DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS | PR (5) PR (6) PR (7) PR (8) PR (1) PR (2) PR (3) | PRESENTE JACOBS NEL KHETSI DYANTYI SITHOLE | LUTTIGA NOMBUYISELO ELLIS JAQUELINE JESSICA LEBOHANG ELLEN AKHONA ANGELINE MPHONYANE | LC PR |
| DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS | PR (5) PR (6) PR (7) PR (8) PR (1) PR (2) | PRESENTE JACOBS NEL KHETSI DYANTYI | LUTTIGA NOMBUYISELO ELLIS JAQUELINE JESSICA LEBOHANG ELLEN AKHONA | LC PR LC PR LC PR LC PR LC PR LC PR |
| DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS | PR (5) PR (6) PR (7) PR (8) PR (1) PR (2) PR (3) PR (4) | PRESENTE JACOBS NEL KHETSI DYANTYI SITHOLE SEANE | LUTTIGA NOMBUYISELO ELLIS JAQUELINE JESSICA LEBOHANG ELLEN AKHONA ANGELINE MPHONYANE LEKGOANYANE ISHMAEL | LC PR |
| DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS | PR (5) PR (6) PR (7) PR (8) PR (1) PR (2) PR (3) PR (4) PR (5) | PRESENTE JACOBS NEL KHETSI DYANTYI SITHOLE SEANE LETSELE-SETLHABI | LUTTIGA NOMBUYISELO ELLIS JAQUELINE JESSICA LEBOHANG ELLEN AKHONA ANGELINE MPHONYANE LEKGOANYANE ISHMAEL SEIPATI VERONICAH | LC PR |
| DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS | PR (5) PR (6) PR (7) PR (8) PR (1) PR (2) PR (3) PR (4) PR (5) PR (6) | PRESENTE JACOBS NEL KHETSI DYANTYI SITHOLE SEANE LETSELE-SETLHABI JAMA | LUTTIGA NOMBUYISELO ELLIS JAQUELINE JESSICA LEBOHANG ELLEN AKHONA ANGELINE MPHONYANE LEKGOANYANE ISHMAEL SEIPATI VERONICAH BONAKELE LUCAS | LC PR |
| DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS | PR (5) PR (6) PR (7) PR (8) PR (1) PR (2) PR (3) PR (4) PR (5) PR (6) PR (7) | PRESENTE JACOBS NEL KHETSI DYANTYI SITHOLE SEANE LETSELE-SETLHABI JAMA HESS | LUTTIGA NOMBUYISELO ELLIS JAQUELINE JESSICA LEBOHANG ELLEN AKHONA ANGELINE MPHONYANE LEKGOANYANE ISHMAEL SEIPATI VERONICAH BONAKELE LUCAS SIBONGILE | LC PR |
| DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS | PR (5) PR (6) PR (7) PR (8) PR (1) PR (2) PR (3) PR (4) PR (5) PR (6) PR (7) PR (8) PR (9) PR (1) | PRESENTE JACOBS NEL KHETSI DYANTYI SITHOLE SEANE LETSELE-SETLHABI JAMA HESS MOALOSI PHIRI RANTSO | LUTTIGA NOMBUYISELO ELLIS JAQUELINE JESSICA LEBOHANG ELLEN AKHONA ANGELINE MPHONYANE LEKGOANYANE ISHMAEL SEIPATI VERONICAH BONAKELE LUCAS SIBONGILE TSEDISO EPHRAIM | LC PR |
| DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS INDEPENDENT SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL CIVIC ORGANISATION | PR (5) PR (6) PR (7) PR (8) PR (1) PR (2) PR (3) PR (4) PR (5) PR (6) PR (7) PR (8) PR (9) PR (1) PR (2) | PRESENTE JACOBS NEL KHETSI DYANTYI SITHOLE SEANE LETSELE-SETLHABI JAMA HESS MOALOSI PHIRI RANTSO MAHLAKU | LUTTIGA NOMBUYISELO ELLIS JAQUELINE JESSICA LEBOHANG ELLEN AKHONA ANGELINE MPHONYANE LEKGOANYANE ISHMAEL SEIPATI VERONICAH BONAKELE LUCAS SIBONGILE TSEDISO EPHRAIM EMILY PEGGY MOLAHLEHI JACOB MANGALI ELISA | LC PR |
| DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS | PR (5) PR (6) PR (7) PR (8) PR (1) PR (2) PR (3) PR (4) PR (5) PR (6) PR (7) PR (8) PR (9) PR (1) | PRESENTE JACOBS NEL KHETSI DYANTYI SITHOLE SEANE LETSELE-SETLHABI JAMA HESS MOALOSI PHIRI RANTSO | LUTTIGA NOMBUYISELO ELLIS JAQUELINE JESSICA LEBOHANG ELLEN AKHONA ANGELINE MPHONYANE LEKGOANYANE ISHMAEL SEIPATI VERONICAH BONAKELE LUCAS SIBONGILE TSEDISO EPHRAIM EMILY PEGGY MOLAHLEHI JACOB | LC PR |

Source: Independent Electoral Commission: Local Government Results 2021

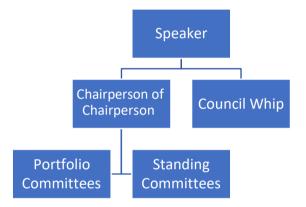
The Ward Councillors as chairpersons of ward committees convene constituency meetings monthly, so as to ensure that communities are well informed about service delivery issues and also to ensure their full participation in providing guidance in so far as their needs and council planning is concerned. The mandate for local government as enshrined in our constitution (section 152) is to among others:

- Promote democratic and accountable government for local communities.
- Ensure the provision of sustainable services to communities.
- · Promote a safe and healthy environment which are climate resilient and
- Encourage community participation in local government.

Keeping in line with the above and promotion of good governance, the council has undertaken separation of power between the legislative and administrative arms of governance. This process has sought to establish sound and independent oversight for expedient response to municipal mandate. It remains this council's commitment to pertinent level of participation, accountability, and broad representation by establishing:

- Clear delimitation of powers between spheres of governance,
- Thorough Executive accountability for expedient service delivery and meaningful development
- Independent and inclusive representative oversight by the legislative arm.

The municipality has the following outline of governance structure.



2.17.1. The Speaker of Council

The Speaker (**ClIr. Bheke Stofile**) is the Head of the Legislative Arm of Council and plays a coordination and management role in relation to the Section 79 Standing Committees. Other responsibilities of the Speaker, as legislated, include:

- Performing the duties and exercising the powers delegated to the Speaker;
- Ensuring that the Council meets at least quarterly;
- Maintaining order during meetings;
- Ensuring compliance with the Code of Conduct by Councillors; and
- Ensuring that Council meetings are conducted in accordance with the rules and orders of the Council.
- Presiding at meetings of the Council

2.17.2. The Chief Whip of Council

The Chief Whip (Cllr. Marabane Setabela) plays a critical role in the overall system of governance to sustain cohesiveness within the governing party and maintain relationships with other political parties. The Chief Whip is required to:

- Ensure proper representation of all political parties in the various committees.
- Maintain sound relations with the various political parties represented in Council.
- Attend to disputes between political parties and build consensus.

2.17.3. The Executive Mayor

The Executive Mayor as elected by Council is (Cllr. Thanduxolo David Khalipa). The functions, power and responsibilities of the Executive Mayor are assigned by legislation, in terms of section 56 of the Municipal Structures Act and Chapter 7 of the MFMA, as well by resolutions of Council passed from time to time to allocate specific responsibilities to the Executive Mayor. Provided that the legislation permits sub-delegation, or Council has authorized the power to sub-delegate in respect of Council delegations of authority made to the Executive Mayor, the Executive Mayor may sub-delegate such functions to the Mayoral Committee members or Standing Committees.

2.17.4. Chairperson of Chairpersons

The Chair of Chairs (Cllr. P Nthoba) is responsible for coordinating the work of all Section 79 Committees and works closely with and supports Chairpersons of Committees.

2.17.5. Chairpersons of Section 80 Portfolio Committees

| Section 80 Committee | Chairperson |
|--|----------------------|
| Finance | Cllr. H A Mokhomo |
| Integrated Development Planning, Performance, Monitoring and Evaluation | Cllr. M L Radebe |
| Local Economic Development, Small Business, Agriculture and Tourism | Cllr. M P Buti |
| Corporate Services and Good Governance | Cllr. Z S Moshoeu |
| Special Programs including women, children, elderly, people living with disability | Cllr. T Monjovo-Xaba |
| Sports, Arts and Culture | Cllr K S V Moipatle |
| Community Services and Public Safety | Cllr K R Tlake |
| Infrastructure and Technical Services | Cllr. X N Masina |
| Human Settlement, Land Use Management and Spatial Planning | Cllr. M C Radebe |
| Fleet, Disaster Management and Service Delivery | Cllr. S J Ramalefane |

Section 79 Portfolio Committees perform an oversight role by monitoring the delivery and outputs of the Executive. These committees do not have any delegated decision-making powers. Functions include:

- Reviewing, monitoring, and evaluating departmental policies;
- Reviewing and monitoring of city plans and budgets;
- Considering quarterly and annual departmental reports;

| Section 79 Committee (Standing) | Chairperson |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Municipal Public Accounts Committee | Cllr. T Thelingoane |
| Dispute Resolutions | Cllr. P Ramatisa |
| Rules and Ethics | Cllr. B Stofile |
| Standing Committee of Chairpersons | Cllr. P Nthuba |
| AD-HOC Naming and Renaming | Cllr. I Maruping |

2.17.6. Multi-party Whipery

The multi-party whipery constitutes of all political parties represented in council. Each party selects among its Councillors a party whip, who are responsible for the management of their individual party representatives, discipline and to ensure that there is efficient cross-party coordination of council political work. This will ensure the smooth and efficient running of political work of council. The current council consists of eight political parties namely, African Christian Democratic Change, African National Congress, African Transformation Movement, Congress of the People, Democratic Alliance, Economic Freedom Fighters, Independent South African National Civic Organisation and Freedom Front Plus.

| No | Full Names | Role and Party Rep |
|----|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | |
| 1 | Cllr. Marabane Setabela | Council Whip and ANC Chief Whip |
| 2 | Cllr. Igor Scheurkogel | DA Chief Whip |
| 3 | Cllr. Mphonyane Sithole | EFF Chief Whip |
| 4 | Cllr. Hermanus Pretorious | VF+ Chief Whip |
| 5 | Cllr. Molahlehi Rantso | ISANCO Chief Whip |
| 6 | Cllr. Sello Tshabangu | ADEC Chief Whip |
| 7. | Cllr. David Tau | ATM Chief Whip |

2.17.7. Administrative Structure

The municipality as guided by the Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000, Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998, and Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003, has been able to complete the restructuring of its top organizational structure.

This is covered in more detail under 3.9 Organizational Design and Redesign.

2.17.7.1. Powers and Functions

The Municipal Manager appointed by Council in terms of Section 82 of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998, and is designated as the Accounting Officer and the Administrative Head. He is also the Chief Information Officer of the municipality and is responsible for managing the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2 of 2000 requirements. The responsibilities of the Municipal Manager include the management of financial affairs and service delivery in the municipality. The Municipal Manager is assisted by the Executive Directors, who are head of seven municipal departments. Municipality has structured its departments in a way that each has an Executive Director appointed under Section 56 of Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000, for its core functions. Alignment of these functions are such that they enable a swift attainment of all our strategic and operational targets.

| Position | Name |
|--|----------------------------|
| Municipal Manager | Adv. Lonwabo Ngoqo |
| Chief Financial Officer | Mr. Thabo Panyani |
| Acting Executive Director-Strategic Support Services | Mr. Sello Naniso |
| Executive Director-Corporate Services | Dr. Vuyo Adonis |
| Executive Director-Infrastructure | Mr. Jonathan Ntsabo |
| Executive Director-Local Economic Development | Dr. Sefako Ramphoma |
| Acting Executive Director Human Settlement | Me Mmase January-Moletsane |
| Acting Executive Director-Community Services | Mr. Themba Mnisi |

2.17.7.2. Employment Equity Plans

Council in an attempt to maximize the capacity of the municipality to serve the community Matjhabeng, has committed to achieve all the employment equity goals and objectives as guided by the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000. All these are clearly articulated in the Employment Equity Plan which is reviewed and reported annually as annexure to this Document.

2.17.7.3. Skills Development Plan

It inter alia states:

The municipality aligns itself with the requirements of the Skills Development Act of 1998, which clearly states that the employer must plan and implement learning programs that will enable employees to acquire skills and qualifications that will enhance their performance at contribute to the organization's optimum functioning. Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) is an annexure to the Integrated Development Plan. In addition, Chapter 5 of the Municipal Staff Regulations (No. 890: September 2012), provides for Skills development Planning, Implementation, review and funding.

"The determination of municipal skills needs, priorities and budgets must be-

- Developed once every five years at the commencement of the Integrated Development Planning process and may be reviewed annually thereafter; and
- Aligned to the strategic planning cycles associated with the- integrated development plan;
 Municipal budget; human resource planning; and performance management cycle."

2.17.4. Stakeholders Consultations

The Office of the executive mayor is embarking on an extensive interaction program with numerous stakeholders with the intention to build social partnerships that will improve on adequate and broad community-based planning. This places all stakeholders and communities the center of our planning for the next five years. This consultation is greatly strengthened by the ongoing election of ward committee which will be included in this document once the Office of the Speaker complete the process. 36 wards have already elected ward committees, a further process of allocation of portfolios as led by ward Councillors will be concluded in finalization of this process. These committee list will be included here once completed and received from the office of the Speaker.

| BUSINESS COMMUNITY | |
|--|---|
| Host LED Summit | Business Opportunities for Women in business |
| Fair Land Distribution and Equal Allocation for all people | Have an Investment Summit |
| Consider Skills Transfer | No More Outsourcing of basis Services |
| Equal Opportunities for business providers andpayments | Pay business providers within reasonable time (30 Days) in event of non-payment, municipality must issue notice |
| Municipality to develop 100 new businesses | Mayor's Office to report back quarterly on new developments and challenges |
| Payment of Sedibeng and Eskom to be prioritized | Businesses must pay for services to help Municipalitydeliver services |
| Inspection to be made before any payment | Input on the economic cluster to revitalize LED |

| TRADITIONAL HEALERS | |
|---|--|
| Water Challenge Due to Rain | Encourage Patients to pay services |
| Road Maintenance | Cleaning Services |
| Refuse Removal | Use of social media to Communicate |
| Repair Sewer Treatment Plant | Deliver Quality Service |
| Job Creation | Implement By-laws |
| Provincial Government to assist with yellow Fleet | Cleaning Campaigns |
| Respect Covid-19 regulations | Humble, respect and work with people |
| Use radio to Invite | ? |

| SPORTS FRAATENITY/FEDERATIONS | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Upgrading and maintaining of facilities | Security at Sports facilities | | |
| Forge unity and maintain Partnership with sportsfraternity | Honour Outstanding Sports Stars, both legends and currentstars | | |
| Revive Sports, Arts and Culture | Promote Sports, Arts and Culture | | |
| Host quarterly Consultations | There are No facilities in Ventersburg and Allanridge | | |
| Venue and Funding for Softball | Utilize open spaces for sports activities | | |
| Organize Annual Sports Summit | Sports Council | | |

| Goldfields TVET and Central University of Technology | |
|---|--|
| Memorandum of understanding between TVET and Municipality | In-service or vocational training |
| Awarding of Assets by harmony | Find Capacity Investors |
| Increased Focus on Skills Development | Link Students with economic opportunities in our space |
| Raise awareness of the Entrepreneur Centre throughoffice Ward Councillors | TVET to Expand to Ventersburg, Hennenman and Odendaalsrus in order to accommodate number of applicants |
| Business Forum | |

| Fixing of Potholes | Reliable refuse collection |
|---|---|
| Correct billing | Sewer Spillage to be attended to and avoid pumping intostormwater drainages |
| Smart City/ Safe City initiative | Adjustment on the Rate and taxes charged |
| Explore the growth in the engineering sector inMatjhabeng | Build Social Partnerships fpr development |
| Tourism attraction to be focal point in LED | Commission a technical report on critical issues for intervention |

| Department of Health | |
|---|--|
| Access Road to Bophelong Road | Fix Stormwater Drainages and canal |
| Access Roads to Farms | Blading and gravelling of roads |
| Signages directing to local Clinics | Approve that we can Setup Signages for Clinics |
| Security at Clinics | All Clinics in our vicinity |
| Minor Plumbing and Electricity Challenges at Clinic | All Clinics e.g. Pipe burst in Riebeeckstad Clinic |
| Site Identification for Clinics | Provide available Sites for Clinics |

| Disabled People of South Africa | |
|--|--|
| Accessible RDP Houses | People with Disability to get houses thataccommodate their disability |
| Self-help Group workshop Premises | Allocate sites or old municipal buildings for such this |
| Employment (EPWP, CWP and Municipality) | Municipality must comply with the 7%recommendation for future employment |
| Accessible Service Delivery and Information to peoplewith Disability | Conduce working environment for people with Disability (Braille for reading and universal access to buildings) |
| Establish Disability Desk for Municipality | Fast track establishment of the Municipal desk |
| Preferential procurement | For persons with disabilities and previouslydisadvantaged |

Welkom United Taxi Associations

1. CONSTRUCTION AD MAINTANANCE OF ROADS

- Constantia needs to be re-constructed from entrance to end of the street
- Road Between Indoor Sports Centre to Setshabelo Primary School needs Maintenance
- Dan Khoabane Street needs Maintenance
- Thedingoane Street needs maintenance for whole street

2. PICK UP POINT AND DROP OFF POINT

- Constatntia Road, Nkoane Road and Mangosuthu Buthelezi Road are not user friendly at all for the taxis to off load and pickup
- Side Parking with Shelters needs to be erected on the above-mentioned roads for the convenience of the Taxi Industry and the commuters as well as other road users

3. Welkom CBD

• The Roads in this area also not user friendly at all for the Taxi Industry and commuters

4. Mothusi Road

• All the Streets along the Mothusi Road need to have Drop Off and Pick up points to be user friendly both for taxi Industry andthe commuters

5. ERECTION OF TAXI RANKS

- Kort Street Rank needs construction to meet the required starndards for the Taxi industry
- Erect Taxi Rank at Bopngani Hospital
- Erect Taxi Rank in Thabong Far East, Corner Nkoane and Mangosuthu Roads.

Kgatelopele Taxi Associations

1. Erection and Upgrading of Taxi Rank

- Temporary Taxi Rank in Odendaalsrus as the one being used currently is in an unsafe area
- Taxi Rank in Kutlwanong has an are no being used for commuters
- Safety at the Taxi rank in Kutlwanong
- Meter and transformer at the Kutlwanong not working
- No electricity at the rank

2. Rehabilitation of Roads

- Duplesis Street (From R34 K6 to R34 near Tshepong) needs to be rehabilitated
- The roads need to be resealed and potholes closed
- Paving from K7 to K10

3. Shelter for Commuters

• Some Main Streets need shelters for commuters

4. Relocation for temporary use

- Relocation to ERF:
- · Temporary use of the erf formerly used by Greyhound for parking or the stand opposite Dr Makgata

2.17.5. Consolidated Community Priorities

Water

Most fundamental challenges ranged from continuous pipe bursts, water leakages, replacement of water meters, connection to individual dwellings and communal taps for informal settlements. These are as a result of aging water infrastructure and the asbestos pipes in the municipality. The billing system and discrepancies on estimates applied in billing and turnaround time for correction of the same came as sharp concern more especially in suburbs. The municipality is exploring alternative measures to curb the loss of water as a result of these challenges and bypass/illegal connections like prepaid meters and zonal meters with technologies that assist in early detection of leaks and pipe bursts.

Sanitation

The Municipality serves approximately 115 632 households (Census 2011) in its entire area of jurisdiction comprising of six (6) Towns and six (6) Townships. The Sewer network comprises of 1534km with 25 929 manholes, 57 pump stations and 12 WWTW. The Municipality is experiencing various challenges such theft and vandalism, illegal mining activities, misuse of sewer, ageing infrastructure, illegal mining etc.

The main problem as highlighted under sanitation is overall collapse of sewer lines, sewer spillages, sewer pumped into stormwater channels/canals contaminating environment. Eradication of bucket system to avoid further air quality contamination around informal settlements.

Electricity

Under electrical challenges confronting communities in Matjhabeng the following were raised as key challenges. Electrification of newly formalized settlements, fixing of streetlights, erection of high mast lights and maintenance of the existing ones, combating cable theft to reduce the effect on communities. The Municipality needs to increase its electricity capacity by upgrading its substations and get Eskom to increase Notified Maximum Demand(NMD) at substations that are already at a maximum.

Roads and stormwater

Roads in the municipality remain a concern as raised by a consistent number of people. Challenges range from potholes, resealing of roads, need for paving, tarred roads and mostly blading and graveling of streets. Naming and renaming of streets is an issue also needing urgent attention. The main cause of all our road challenges is as a result of water and sewer spillages that affect the quality and durability of our roads. We also are faced with the need for replacement of stolen stormwater lids and the increasing need for stormwater canal/drainages.

Waste management

Inconsistent collection of waste resulting in huge heaps of illegal dumping is a consistent outcry from communities and the need to have necessary specialized trucks for waste management. Communities encouraged that each town must have their own trucks to ensure the backlog on this matter is addressed urgently. Municipality must improve how it manages its landfill sites to ensure compliance with all environmental laws.

Human Settlements

Challenges in this area of priority are formalization of informal settlement, land grabs, connection of service to settlements, tittle deeds and the need for RDP housing. Pressing need for deregistration and registration of sites as well availing sites. Development of gap market housing and mixed development as well as rental stock. Student Accommodation is also one area that the municipality is looking to address, ensure provision of serviced sites, Social housing and attend to all unfinished projects.

LED (Local Economic Development)

The Local economic development challenges as raised previously range from support, training, and funding of SMMEs, need for SLPs (Social Labor Plans), creating an environment for investor confidence, timeous payment for services rendered to the municipality. Need for business sites, food security, food gardens, job creation shopping complexes or centers. Communities also raised the need for operational stalls for small businesses around the CBD and township economy as an area needing attention. Furthermore, they appreciated initiatives to draw more investors to our area and expressed satisfaction with the steady progress of cleaning our CBD. The municipality has identified 3 economic corridor which among others include reviving Phakisa raceway and taking advantage of all LED opportunities that will come with that. We are confronted with increasing unemployment rate as a result of the closure of mines and we need to create new industries for the creation of jobs.

Education

Need for more TVET colleges in our towns, experiential training, bursaries, and continued support with NSFAS funding. Diversifying mechanisms for education by building empowerment centers to provide training, rehabilitation, and skilling of different sectors in our communities. Key to this is the need for CUT to expand its faculties to accommodate all relevant courses to our economic development(Agriculture, engineering etc)

Health

Communities are calling for refurbishment and expansion of the Regional Hospital and access to the 24hrs service Clinics, erection of new health facilities, improved access to health care facilities by expanding service hours for all Clinics and employment of more staff to manage the substantial numbers that make use of the public health System.

Community facilities

Establishment of multipurpose centers, church facilities, sports facilities, community halls which is a key challenge also raised by Councillors as a problem for them when they need to have community meetings. A major concern in this regard is the maintenance of existing facilities. The municipality has taken a decision to renovate all its Community halls and request sister departments to assist in building new ones in areas that do not have them, including sports facilities. We therefore have to appoint more security officers to guard existing and new ones against vandalism and improve on maintenance.

Safety and Security

Visible policing, new Police stations to cater for the growing developments in various towns and the enforcement of Bylaws are major challenges raised. We should also prioritize the guarding of our key infrastructures against vandalism and theft. Cleaning of open spaces and renovations of abandoned buildings to reduce crime as some are used as a haven for thugs and drug syndicates. These buildings can be turned into support facilities for the victims of Gender Based violence

and educational centers to rehabilitate perpetrators. Areas like Nyakallong, Kutlwanong, Meloding, Mmamahabane, Bronville/Hani-Park and Far East of East of Thabong (Sunrise) area need new Police Stations that can accommodate the growth in communities residing there.

2.17.5.1. Community priorities for 2023/2024 financial year per Ward

| WARD 1 | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| PRIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
| 1. Water | Leakages and replacement ofmeters Connection water meters Boreholes not functioning. Groenpunt/Matebetsi project not finished | Entire wardGroenpunt/Matebetsi |
| 2. Sanitation | Collapsed infrastructure.Sewer spillage (manhole) | Entire Ward |
| 3. Electricity | Fix High Mast lights | Entire Ward |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Need for gravelling of streets. Need for gravelling, paving andstorm water. Fix potholes | Groenpunt Old location & Phahameng Entire Ward |
| 5. Waste management | Collapsed sewer network. Need for Dustbin Clean dumping sites | Entire Ward Entire Ward |
| 6. Human settlement | Deregistration of sitesLand redistribution | Build RDP Houses at Groen Punt andremaining Areas For youth in the Ward |
| 7. LED | SMME support, training, andfunding Business Sites Youth development skills programme Job creation, especially for the youth | Entire Ward |
| 8. Education | Learnership programmes Build High School | Entire WardBetween Groenpunt and thola ngwana |
| 9. Health | Maintenance, refurbishment, and erection of new facilities | Expand Mmamahane ClinicBuild new Clinic between Groenpunt |
| 10. Community facilities | Maintenance, refurbishment, and erection of new facilities Reconstruction of Mmamahabane Hall Centre for the disabled | Fencing of Local Stadium Reconstruct Mmamahabane Hal The entire Ward |
| 11. Safety and security | Visible Policing at municipalFacilitiesBuild New Police Station | Entire WardMmamahabane |

| WARD 2 | | |
|------------------------|---|--|
| PRIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
| 1. Water | Fix leakages and replace metersFix Water Pressure Challenge | Entire WardSlahluwe Ext 1 |
| 2. Sanitation | Sewer Spillages | Entire Ward |
| 3. Electricity | Fix and erect new High MastLights | Area of Kheleng High School |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Resealing of tarred Road Graveling of streets Need for paving of access roadswith storm-water drainages | Entrace of PhomolongAll streetsAll streets |
| 5. Waste management | Remove Illegal dumping inconsistent refuse collection Grass Cutting Provide Dustbins | Entire Ward |

| 6. Human settlement | Tittle Deeds Deregistration and registration of Sites RDP Houses Rezoning of site | Entire Ward |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| 7. LED | SMME support, training andfunding | Entire Ward |
| 8. Education | Bursaries, Learnerships andInternships | Entire Ward |
| 9. Health | 2 Mobile ClinicsBuild Clinic | Lesilo and Madichakane area Kheleng next to Royal Stars Ground |
| 10. Community facilities | Build Sports Centre | Next Kweetsa Primary School(TigersGrounds) |
| 11. Safety and security | Visible Policing and By-lawenforcement Build Police Station | Entire WardSkoti Mpate VD |

| WARD 3 | | 1 |
|----------------|--|--|
| PRIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
| 1. Water | Water Leaks Replacement of worn-outmeters Low water pressure resulting inwater cut Correct Billing Installation of water meters | Water infrastructure to be established in MotsekiExtension 5 and 6. Replacement of worn-out pipes and replacement of faulty valves in Hennenman and Whites Installing of water meters in all unmetered areas spoornet |
| 2. Sanitation | Bucket eradication Ablution facilities in town Collapsed Sewer network | Upgrading of sewer outflow station inHennenman Upgrading of sewer network in Phomolong, Whites and Hennenman Sewer infrastructure to be established in Motseki Bucket eradication in Phomolong spoortnet |
| | Building of toilets | |
| 3. Electricity | Need for replacement/maintenance of High mast lights Need for fixing of streets lights | Placement of High mast lights in Motsekiextension 5 and 6 Replacement/maintenance of faulty high mastlights in Phomolong All streetlights in Hennenman and Whites to be maintained and replaced where necessary. Replacement of worn-out and broken electricity poles with new ones and systematic replacement of copper cables with ABC (Arial Bundle Conductor) cables in Hennenman and Whites. Upgrading/replacing/painting of rusted and broken substations and minisubstations and electrical boxes in Hennenman and Whites Whites |
| | Installation of electrical/prepaid meters | |

| 4. Road and stormwater | Need for replacement of roadsigns Need for graveling of streets Need for paving of access roads Need for fixing of potholes Blading and Gravelling of roads Paving of Streets Resealing of main roads | Replacement of road signs in Hennenman andPhomolong and Whites. Placing of speed bumps in Totius, Maryna, Steynand Schlebusch streets. Paving/tarring of streets in Phomolong and fixingof potholes and road infrastructure Fixing of potholes or resealing of streets in residential areas in Hennenman and Whites. Fixing and resealing of access roads to Hennenman, Whites and Tiger Milling withspecific reference to Dr van der Bijl road. Resealing of all main arterial roads in Hennenman, i.e. Steyn, Maryna, Voortrekker andBeyers streets Establishing of a formal road infrastructure in Motseki. |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| 5. Waste management | Clean Illegal dumping Sites inconsistent refuse collection Grass cutting Clean open spaces | Cleaning of all illegal dumping sites inHennenman and Phomolong Attention to regular refuse removal and facilitating a paid service for the removal ofbuilding rubble and garden refuse. Cleaning and maintaining of all open spaces and maintaining sidewalks. Cleaning, at cost, of all privately owned stands or fining of residents who does not adhere to Municipal regulations to keeptheir properties clean. Proper managing of land fill site. Grading ofaccess road to the landfill site. |
| 6. Human settlement | Provision of Sites Provision of RDP Houses Tittle deeds Deregistration and registration of Sites | Allocating of sites in Motseki. Provisioning of sites Whites. Whites, and Redistribution of abandoned sites in Motseki and Phomolong |
| 7. LED | SMME support, training, and funding Business Sites Job creation Opportunities Establishment of commonage and animal pound | Entire WardWhites |
| 8. Education | Bursaries, Learnerships and internshipsSkills Development Programs | Entire Ward |
| 9. Health | Maintenance, refurbishment, and erection of new facilities | Entire Ward |
| 10. Community facilities | Need for community bridge Maintenance, refurbishment, and erection of new facilities Refurbishment of taxi rank Refurbishment of sports facility Refurbishment of community hall Rebuilding of sport fields Establishment of youth golf club | Entire Ward Whites Entire Ward old Fire Station Motseki Taxi-rank inPhomolong Phomolong Phomolong Community Hall. Whites Whites |

| 11. Safety and security | Visible policing By-law enforcement | Working closely with CPF to protect Municipalinfrastructure |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| | Police station Security at power station | Strengthening of Municipal security and By-Law enforcement to ensure proper enforcing of Municipal by-laws. Promulgation of fines in order for fines to be issued by by-law enforcement department Creating a facility to provide safe parking for heavy duty vehicles currently parking in residential and business areas in Hennenman Whites |
| | , . | |

| PRIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| 1. Water | Need for water reticulation | All Rezoned squatter camps |
| 2. Sanitation | Eradication of bucket systems Collapsed sewer lines Sewer spillages | Z Bazaar in Eureka Park White City and lower Calabria Entire Ward |
| 3. Electricity | Need for fixing of all High mastlights Electrification and development of farms | Entire WardCalabria and White cityAll Farms in the Ward up to white |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Need for paving of roadsNeed for speed humps | Makoko Drive and Sampi Street(Humps) Entire Ward |
| 5. Waste management | Illegal dumping and inconsistent refuse removal | All over the Ward especially White cityand lower Calabria |
| 6. Human settlement | Need for registration andderegistration of site Need for reconstruction of dilapidated 2 room houses Rezoning of farm intoresidential area | Calabria White City |
| 7. LED | SMME support, training, andfunding Business sites and Business growth for existing businesses | Entire Ward |
| 8. Education | Need for bursaries, learnerships | Youth of the entire Ward |
| 9. Health | Maintenance, refurbishment, and erection of new facilities | Clinic in Calabria |
| 10. Community facilities | Need for community hall Need for renovation of stadium | Meloding Stadium Parks in Eureka and White City Calabria Blading of Sports Grounds in ward |
| 11. Safety and security | Visible Policing and By-lawenforcement Anti-Drugs and Gang Campaigns | Entire Ward |

| WARD 5 | | |
|------------------------|---|---|
| PRIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
| 1. Water | Water leakages and replacing of metersFix Meters | Melody, Senzela and SlojaNkandla and old hostels |
| 2. Sanitation | Collapsed sewer networks | Merriespruit Complex and old Hostels |
| 3. Electricity | Maintenance of high mast lights and Street lights Fix meters Attend meter Bypassing | Entire Ward Meters at old Merrriespruit Merriespruit and Goldstein Hostel |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Need for resealing of all tarredroads Need to erect speed humps Fix 4 stormwater systems Paving of streets | Entire ward1417 Musa StreetMoshweshwe street |

| 5. Waste management | Clean Illegal dumping Site Attend inconsistent refusecollection Grass Cutting and Tree Cutting Provide dustbins | Entire Ward |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| 6. Human settlement | Need for residential and churchsites Rebuilding of dilapidatedhouses and toilets Tittle deeds Deregistration and Registration of Sites | Next to Meloding taxi rank |
| 7. LED | SMME support, training andfunding Need for shopping mall Need for business sites Refurbish vandalized Municipal Buildings for business complex Monitor Stall at the ranks | Entire Ward |
| 8. Education | Need for skills/Youthdevelopment centre Allocate Bursaries Per Ward Seta Trainings Support for disability School | Gold Stein hostelAllocate Bursaries EquallyYouth in the ward |
| 9. Health 10. Community facilities | Expand Clinic Maintenance, refurbishment, and erection of new facilities (Halls and Library) Grass cutting | Meloding Clinic Entire Ward |
| 11. Safety and security | Visible Policing and By-lawenforcement Security at the Clinic Security at the Library | Entire Ward Meloding Clinic All Municipal Buildings All government Facilities |

| RIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Water | Water leakages and replacingof meters | Marematlou, Dieketseng and Melodinghigh VDs |
| 2. Sanitation | Collapsed sewer networks and spillages | Marematlou and Meloding VD:Connect Dieketseng VD |
| 3. Electricity | Fix and erect high mast lights | Entire WardErect high mast light a Marematlou |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Need for paving and graveling Need for speed humps Fixing of potholes Resealing of Roads Blading and gravelling | Entire Ward |
| 5. Waste management | Illegal dumping and inconsistent refuse removal Grass cutting Provide Dustbins | Entire Ward |
| 6. Human settlement | Residential SitesRDP HousesTittle deeds | Formalize OR Tambo sectionEntire WardEntire Ward |
| 7. LED | SMME support, training andfunding Corporatives Bring NYDA, SEDA offices | Entire Ward |
| 8. Education | Need for skills CentreBursaries, Learnerships and internships | Entire Ward |
| 9. Health | Maintenance, refurbishment ofClinic | OR Tambo Clinic |
| 10. Community facilities | Maintenance, refurbishment, and expansion of MultipurposeIndoor Centre Close unnecessary passages | Phase 2 of the Project |
| 11. Safety and security | Visible Policing and By-lawenforcement Satellite Police Station Close Passages | OR Tambo Entire Ward |

| WARD 7 | DDODLEM CTATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| PRIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
| 1. Water | Need for house connections | Whole of Albany |
| | Replace worn-out meters | Entire |
| 2. Sanitation | Fix sewer spillages | Pump station |
| | Bucket Eradication for 27 sites | Unit 3 and Joe Slovo |
| | Need for sewer network | |
| 3. Electricity | Need 2High mast lights | Joe Slovo and unit 3 |
| | Fix and maintenance of Highmast light | Entire Ward |
| | Reinstall High mast light | Save more area |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Need for sidewalks on existing roads (for disabled | Entire Ward |
| | citizens) | Joe Slovo and Albany area |
| | Fix road (inaccessible) | Urgent attention for |
| | Need for paving and tarring ofroads | Albany and Madukuza |
| | Need for grading of roads | Street 1607 |
| | Cleaning and erection of stormwater canals | Entire Ward |
| | and drainages | |
| 5. Waste management | Illegal dumping and inconsistent refuse removal | Entire Ward |
| _ | Grass cutting | |
| | Provision of Dustbins | |
| 6. Human settlement | • Sites, | Entire Ward |
| | RDP Houses | |
| | Tittle deeds | |
| | Deregistration and registration of sites | |
| 7. LED | SMME support, training andfunding | Entire Ward |
| 7. LED | Skills development programmes | • Entire Ward |
| 8. Education | Need for skills Centre | Old Phamisanang |
| o. Education | Bursaries, Learnerships and internships | For Youth, Elderly and Disabled |
| | Bursailes, Learnerships and internships | For fourti, Elderly and Disabled |
| 9. Health | Build Clinic or 24hrs MedicalCentre | Albany Area |
| 40.0 ". f. !!!! | | 5 w |
| 10. Community facilities | Grading of sports ground Need hall | Entire Wars Space to be Identified |
| 11 Cafaturand accomits | Need hall Niella Ballisia and Balanca favorant | Space to be Identified |
| 11. Safety and security | Visible Policing and By-lawenforcement Nachila Police Station | Around Ward |
| | Mobile Police Station | Albany Area |

| WARD 8 | | |
|------------------------|--|--|
| PRIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
| 1. Water | Fix and replace old meters | Entire Ward |
| 2. Sanitation | Sewer Spillages | Entire Ward |
| 3. Electricity | Need for working High Mast lights | Entire Ward |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Need for fixing of potholes Need for speed humps Need for storm water drainagesystems Resealing of roads Paving of roads Cleaning and Maintenance of Stormwater canals and Drainages | Entire Ward Paving in Saaiplas and Harmony Project Entire Ward |
| 5. Waste management | Illegal Dumping Provide Dustbins Refuse Collection Grass Cutting and trees | Entire ward |
| 6. Human settlement | RDP HousesProvision of sitesTittle deeds | Paving in Saaiplas and Harmon Project Entire ward Entire ward |

| 7. LED | SMME support, training andfunding Corporative Agricultural land Ensure people in Nkandla and Masimong pay for services | Entire Ward Entire Ward Harmony and Saaiplas area |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| 8. Education | Bursaries, Learnerships and internships | Entire ward |
| 9. Health | Security | Secure the Clinic |
| 10. Community facilities | Need for swimming pool Development of youth center Need for library Need for sports facility Office for the ward Councillor Need a Community Hall | Entire Ward |
| 11. Safety and security | Need for satellite police stationVisible policing services | X5 Entire Ward |

| NARD 9 | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| IORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
| 1. Water | Fire Hydrant valve leakagesCorrect billing | All ward 9 |
| 2. Sanitation | Fixing of sewer pumps, onlyhalf working Sewage manhole covers stolen Collapsed sewer networks Sewer Spillages | Merriespruit, old VirginiaWhole of ward 9 |
| 3. Electricity | Need for replacement/maintenance ofrobots Maintenance of High Mast lights Repair Streetlights | CBD and town Entire Ward |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Need for maintenance of storm water drainage systems Need for resealing of roads Fixing of Potholes | Entire Ward |
| 5. Waste management | Inconsistent Refuse collection Grass cutting Cleaning of open spaces Attend to entrance of thedumping area Virginia Refuse Station need tobe fixed | Entire Ward |
| 6. Human settlement | Demolition of siteTitle DeedsDeregistration and registration | Amajuba lodge Entire Ward |
| 7. LED | SMME support, training, andfunding Provision of Business sites Conversion of old municipalbuilding to be used by local business | Entire Ward |
| 8. Education | Bursaries, Learnerships and internships Training or Skills Centre (Use one of municipal site to build of useold building) | Entire Ward |
| 9. Health | Maintenance, refurbishment, and erection of new facilities Clinic at Municipal Building | Entire Ward |
| 10. Community facilities | Refurbishment of municipal buildings Refurbishment and fencing of all sports facilities Cemetery Library needs Maintenance | Entire Ward |

| 11. Safety and security | • | Law enforcement and securityat refuse site | • | All Wards in Virginia |
|-------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------------|
| | • | Law enforcement on all roads | | |

| WARD 10 | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|--|
| PRIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA | |
| 1. Water | Fix leakages and replace worn- out meters | Entire ward | |
| 2. Sanitation | Need for maintenance of the Wastewater Treatment plant Collapsed sewer network | Kutloanong Wastewater treatment plantEntire Ward | |
| 3. Electricity | Need for 2 High mast lights Maintenance and repairs of exiting High mast lights Maintenance and repairs of Streetlights | K9Entire WardRiebeeckstad | |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Need for construction of roads, sidewalks and storm water canals Need for construction of speed humps Need for resealing and fixing of potholes in all streets Blading and gravelling of streets or Paving | Geneva Riebeeckstad All units in Riebeeckstad All Streets in K9 | |
| 5. Waste management | Need for timeous garbage collection Illegal Dumping removal Provision of Dustbins | Entire Ward | |
| 6. Human settlement | Need for business and residential sites Deregistration and Registration of Site Tittle Deeds | Entire Ward | |
| 7. LED | Need for SMMEs Support, training and Funding | Entire ward | |
| 8. Education | Need for Primary schoolBursaries, Learnerships and Internships | K9 Entire Ward | |
| 9. Health | Need to extend working hoursNeed for Building new Clinic | Geneva Clinic Riebeeckstad (Identify Space) | |
| 10. Community facilities | Need for a new community hall Need for refurbishment of thepublic swimming pool Need for public sports facility | Riebeeckstad and K9 Rieebeckstad Multipurpose Sports entre in riebeckstad(Identify space) | |
| 11. Safety and security | Need for grass cutting andpruning of trees Visible Policing and Expansionof existing one Provision of Support for CPF | Entire Ward Rieebeckstad Police Station Entire Ward | |

| WARD 11 | | |
|------------------------|--|---|
| PRIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
| 1. Water | Communal TapsLeakages and Meters | Communal taps for MaQueens Park andDubai Entire Ward |
| 2. Sanitation | Need for Bulk sewer | Ext 15, Dubai and MaQueens Park andRethuseng |
| 3. Electricity | Need for electrical connectionNeed for solar system to backupelectricity | Rethuseng (200 sites), Winnie Park, Dubai and Ma-Queens Park |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Fix potholes Reseal roads Paving Graveling of Roads Clean stormwater canals anddrainages | Entire Ward Reseal Ascension Street, Elite Street Pave Ext 15 and Rainfus Mark and Winnie Park, Dubai and Queens Park Clean Stormwater canals entire ward |
| 5. Waste management | Need for dust binsClean Dumping Sites | Entire Ward Entire Ward |
| 6. Human settlement | Deregistration of SitesAllocation SitesRDP Houses | Ext 15 and Mandela Park Formalize Dubai and Ma-Queens Park Winnie Park, Dubai and Ma-QueensPark |
| 7. LED | SMME support, training, andfunding | Entire Ward |

| 8. Education | Bursaries Build Primary and SecondarySchools | Entire WardExt 15 PrimaryWinnie Park Secondary School |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| 9. Health | Build Clinic | Between Ext 15 and Winnie Park |
| 10. Community facilities | Maintenance of Stadium, Community Hall, Swimming Pool, Taxi Rank and Parks Build New Hall | Entire wardExt 15 |
| 11. Safety and security | Build New Police Security and fencing of Graveyard | Between Ext 15 and Winnie Park Fencing of old Graveyard Security for both Graveyards |

| PRIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Water | Leakages and replacing of worn-out metersWater Connection to sites | Entire WardSandton Informal settlement |
| 2. Sanitation | Collapsed Sewer networkSanitation for sites | Entire ward Sandton Informal Settlement |
| 3. Electricity | Need for streetlights Maintenance and repair of Highmast lights Electrification of Sandton informal Settlement Need for robots and streetlights | Mokoena street, Miltus street, Fixane street, Fonya street and rest of the ward Entire Ward Sandton Informal Settlement Nkoane Road and 2010 four wastop |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Need for tarring of roads Need for resealing of roads Need for graveling of roads Need for Paving of Streets Speed Humps Construction of stormwatercanal | Through the Ward The Eve Street, Mhetwa Street Mattock street, Benoni street and Entire afghanistan as well as Hundred-woman unit Main road Canal next to Mmantshebo and others around the ward |
| 5. Waste management | Illegal dumping and inconsistent refuse removal Provision of Dustbins | Entire Ward |
| 6. Human settlement | Allocation of sites Formalization of Informal settlement Tittle deeds Need for RDP houses | T6 sites Sandton Informal Settlement Phokeng and Afghanistan Sandton Informal Settlement |
| 7. LED | SMME support, training andfunding Business Sites ICT Hub | Entire Ward |
| 8. Education | Bursaries | Entire Ward |
| 9. Health | Build Clinic | Identify Space |
| 10. Community facilities | Build a HallGrass cutting and maintenance | Identify SpaceEntire ward |
| 11. Safety and security | Need for Police Station | Oppenheimer Park |

| WARD 13 | | |
|------------------------|--|---|
| PRIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
| 1. Water | Need taps for 390 Sites2 Communal Taps12 Communal Taps | Freedom SquareNext to Mataereng I/SGugulethu |
| 2. Sanitation | Collapsed sewer network | Freedom Square |
| 3. Electricity | Need 2 High mast Lights Need 1 High Mast Lights Need Street Lights | Gugulethu Far East Multipurpose Centre Constantia, Joe Slovo, Nkoane & Albertina Sisulu Roads |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Need for pavingGravelling of al StreetsNeed Storm water | Tau-Tau Street THB 204, 206, 207, 208 THB 180, 183, 185, 186, 187 THB 189, 190, 191, 192 |

| 5. Waste management | Illegal Dumping and inconsistent refuse collection Grass Cutting | THB 194, 198, & 556 THB 209, 210, 211, 212, 929 THB 1037, 1032, 1033, 1035, 1036 THB 1039, 1040 THB 650, 651, 652 THB 677, 678, 680, 681, 682 THB 635, 636, 637, 638, 643 THB 669, 670, 671, 672, 674 THB 612, 659, 660, 658, 609, 664, 665, 666. Gravel all Streets Constantia & Joe Slovo roads, Tau Street Entire Ward |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| 6. Human settlement | Deregistration of AbandonedSites RDP Houses Sites | All Area All Area Nest to Mataereng, Freedom Square and Those living in backyards |
| 7. LED | SMME support, training andfunding Food Gardening Project Support Jojo tanks and water Establishment of a Food Factory Establish MK Performance Plant | Entire Ward 2 Projects Erf 690 (Bronville Area) Welkom Airport Area |
| 8. Education | Bursaries, Learnerships and Internships | Entire Ward |
| 9. Health | Maintenance, refurbishment, and erection of new facilities | Expand the nearby Clinic or erect a bigger one in the ward that caters for more people |
| 10. Community facilities | Fencing | Fencing of Phumlani Cemetry |
| 11. Safety and security | Visible Policing and By-lawenforcement Mobile Police Station Build new police station in theFar east area of Thabong | Entire Ward |

| WARD 14 PRIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
|------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Water | Water leaks and meter replacement Communal taps Need for boreholes | Entire WardMatthews streetEntire Ward |
| 2. Sanitation | Collapse of sewer lines | Entire Ward |
| 3. Electricity | Maintenance and High mastlightsNeed for Solar Systems | Entire WardAll schools |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Cleaning of Stormwater canals Graveling of Streets Paving of Streets | Entire ward Entire ward Entire Ward Mazibuko street |
| 5. Waste management | Illegal Dumping and inconsistent Refuse removal Grass Cutting Provision of Dustbins | Entire WardMazibuko streetEntire Ward |
| 6. Human settlement | Sites Deregistration and registration sites of sites RDP Houses Tittle Deeds | Entire Ward |
| 7. LED | SMME support, Training, andfunding | All SMMEs in the Ward |

| 8. Education | Bursaries, Learnerships and internships | Students and graduates |
|--------------------------|--|------------------------|
| 9. Health | Maintenance, refurbishment, and erection of new facilities | Clinic Services |
| 10. Community facilities | Need for community hallClean ParksSports Grounds | Entire Ward |
| 11. Safety and security | Visible Policing and MobilePolice station | Entire Ward |

| WARD 15 | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| PRIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
| 1. Water | Leakages and replacement ofmeters | Entire WardMotlatsi Informal Settlement |
| 2. Sanitation | Collapsed sewer network andspillages | Entire Ward |
| 3. Electricity | Maintenance of high mast lightFix Load reduction Problem | • Unit 3 to 5 |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Need for graveling of streets Paving of streets Resealing of Joe Slovo Need for stormwater canal | Entire Ward |
| 5. Waste management | Illegal dumping and inconsistent refuse collection Greening of parks Grass Cutting | Entire Ward |
| 6. Human settlement | Need for rezoning of informalsettlements Need for deregistration of abandoned sites RDP Houses | Entire Ward |
| 7. LED | SMME Support, training, andfunding | Entire Ward |
| 8. Education | Bursaries, Learnerships and Internships | Entire ward |
| 9. Health | Maintenance, refurbishment ofclinic | Bophelong Clinic |
| 10. Community facilities | Maintenance, refurbishment, and erection of new hall | Community hall near Nanabolela |
| 11. Safety and security | Visible Policing,Police stationBy-law enforcement | Four-way stop next Mphatlalatsane Entire Ward |

| WARD 16 | | |
|------------------------|---|--|
| PRIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
| 1. Water | Need for 12 communal taps Fix water leaks Replace worn-out meters | DipudingThandananiCovid 19Entire ward |
| 2. Sanitation | Collapsed Sewer network andsewer spillages | Entire Ward |
| 3. Electricity | Need for high mast light Electrification of 110 houses Maintenance of existing HighMast lights | Ext 7,8,9,10 & 11 Next to house number 29216 Block 6 (Thandanani) Setshabelo and Orange groove |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Need for paving of roads Need for resealing of streets Need for speed humps Cleaning Storm water canalsand Drainages Graveling of streets Contruct Stormwater channels | Entire Ward Reseal Kabi Street, lesiba street, timothyndaki and Tiheli Street Speed humps 29200 and 29157 Setshabelo, orange groove and Mangosuthu canals Cravel all unpaved streets Setshabelo and Block 6 (39398) |
| 5. Waste management | Illegal dumping and inconsistent refuse collection | Entire ward |

| 6. Human settlement | Deregistration of sites and formalization of informal settlements | Formalize Phumla Mqashi, Paneng, Maxhoseng, Thandanani, Covid and waterfall Deregister and registration of sites all affected sites in ward |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| 7. LED | SMME Development, Training, and funding Register Labour intensive Projects | Youth, Women, and elderly in the wardCreate Jobs for the unemployed |
| 8. Education | Skills Development Initiatives Bursaries, Learnerships and Internships | Youth, Women, and elderly persons |
| 9. Health | Build Clinic Employ health workers | • Ext 8 |
| 10. Community facilities | Need for Sports ground andParks Renovate Indoor Sports Centre Build a Arts Centre | Entire WardSports Centre |
| 11. Safety and security | Satellite or Mobile PoliceStation, Visible Policing and By-lawenforcement | Setshabelo Entire ward |

| WARD 17 | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| PRIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
| 1. Water | Water leaks, replacement ofinfrastructureNeed for boreholes | New meters at area of Peter MokabaUnitEntire Ward |
| 2. Sanitation | Collapsed sewer networksNeed for Toilets | Need of replacement of sewerage at thearea of Ndoyisile Xhamfu Mangosuthu road |
| 3. Electricity | Need for high mast light | Mangosuthu next to graveyard |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Need for paving of streets Need for repairing of roads | Tisha Vanga section (7 streets), Peter Mokaba (18 streets), Ndoyisile Xamfu (11 streets), Solomon Mahlangu (11 Street) Between Togo and Buthelez Street, crossroads between Nkoane and Joe Slovo, between Nkoane and Buthelezi Street |
| 5. Waste management | Illegal dumping and inconsistent refuse collection Grass cutting | Entire Ward |
| 6. Human settlement | Sites, RDP Houses and Tittledeeds | Entire Ward |
| 7. LED | SMME support, training, andfunding | Entire Ward |
| 8. Education | Need for Bursaries Need a Library Need for Youth development skills programs | Entire Ward |
| 9. Health | Maintenance, refurbishment, and erection of new facilities | Build new Clinic and refurbish th existing one |
| 10. Community facilities | Maintenance, refurbishment, and erection of new facilities Erection of new facility(shopping) Need Graveyard Fencing | Need a multi-purpose center wit sportsfacilities soccer, netball an rugby. Shoping complex with clinic, etc. Phumlani |
| 11. Safety and security | Need a Police StationVisible Policing (theft and burglary) | In the ward |
| WARD 18 | | |
| PRIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
| 1. Water | Replace water meters (Old/Stolen) Repair Water leaks Water Connections | Entire WardK2 & K5, Block I,2 & 4 AreasCar Washes |

| 2. Sanitation | Sewer network dysfunctional, as a result there are sewerspillages all over ward Dysfunctional outfall sewer line Dysfunctional Wastewater treatment Plant and dysfunctional pumps Unblocking of Manholes Installation of outside toilets | Entire WardK2 & K5 AreasK8 |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| 3. Electricity | Repair High mast lights andstreetlights Install more High mast lights, atleast 5 Register unregistered Meters Create an ESKOM office | Entire Ward |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Repair potholes Reseal tarred roads Upgrade roads to tarred and/ orpaved roads Repair Paving where water doesn't flow when it rains Speedhumps | Entire ward, in particularly in busy areaslike shopping centres, schools and churches Block 2 &7 |
| 5. Waste management | Remove Illegal dumping andinstall warning signs Inconsistent refuse collectionand in some areas, it is not being collected at all Remove High grown Grass / Clump of shrubs Clean Stormwater canals and drainages Clean cemetery yards Allocate Dustbins | ENTIRE WARD Block2, Block7 and K5 |
| 6. Human settlement | Allocate Sites(Residential and Business) Allocate Housing (RDPs, etc), and backlog and outstanding applications Rezone Residential sites where businesses are operational De-registrations and registrations of sites Issue registered tittle deeds and assist residents without deed toobtain such Subsidies residents affected by underground water eg collapsing structures as a result of underground water Allocate land for small scale farming | Entire ward |
| 7. LED | Allocate sites for entrepreneurs (Where an economic activity is envisaged) i.e. Issue Permissionto occupy/Lease of Agreement Provide support to SMMEs i.e. Funding and otherwise buildstall at the taxi rank for hawkers Revive local economy | Entire Ward |
| 8. Education | Provide Bursaries, Learnerships and placement opportunities for graduates Build a Skills Centre Ensure safety access to schools by eliminating bushes around and all over critical institutions Career Exhibitions Improve conditions of ECD centers | Entire Ward |
| 9. Health | Clean cemetery yards Clean zoned parks Improve condition of our Clinic Improve access to the clinic Mobile Clinic visits around theward | Entire Ward |
| 10. Community facilities | Build a new community Hall/ refurbish the existing facility Rebuild the Indoor sport center Refurbish the local stadium Fencing of old graveyard sites Bring back all sporting codes | Entire Ward |
| 11. Safety and security | Ensure security of municipalfacilities to prevent vandalism | Entire Ward |

| DIODITY | 9 | DDODI EM STATEMENT | ACCCOTED ADDA |
|---------|----------------------|---|--|
| RIORIT | | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
| 1. | Water | Fix water leaks and replacewater meters Connection water meters Refurbishment of the waterReservoir Access to water | Entire Ward LA Wesi AME and Dihwai VD for the Reservoir Local library |
| 2. | Sanitation | Collapsed sewer network | Entire Ward |
| 3. | Electricity | Need for 5 High mast lights Maintenance of 10 High mastLights Need for traffic lights atintersections | AME, Dihwai, LA Wesi Sections Entire Ward |
| 4. | Road and stormwater | Fix Potholes, Resealing Roads Paving of streets Blading and Graveling ofStreets Cleaning of Stormwater canals Finish the Stormwater canaland erect two more Speedhumps Fix the dam side | Entire Ward Finish Water canal between AME andCommunity Hall VD Construct two canals at Dihwai and Mokhothu sections 35 Speedhumps throughout the ward Riverside dam disaster |
| 5. | Waste management | Illegal dumping and inconsistent refuse collection Provide Dustbins Grass Cutting | Entire Ward |
| 6. | Human settlement | Need for relocation of residential sites Provision of Sites (Church/Business/NPO) RDP Houses (VulnerableGroups) 2 Unfinished Houses Rebuild Burnt House Tittle deeds Deregistration and registrationof sites Renovation of Elderly Houses FLISP Subsidy Extend the two room houses | SANCO Ville Purchase a Farm (Wesselrust 58/Leclusia 70/ Uitkyk 258) between Odendaal and Allanridge for sites 5000 or more. Rezone unutilized land Intire Ward Sale Family 2192 and Selaocoe Family2465 Nchoko Family 867 Entire Ward Whole Ward Maqhekung Zone (AME VD) For all unfinished houses |
| 7. | LED | Need for piloting small scalemilling SMME Support, training and Funding Hlasela containers Industrial Park Agricultural Learnerships and land for commonages Job creation through EPWPprogram Employment for locals | Nyakallong |
| 8. | Education | Need for learnerships andbursaries Need for technical high school, TVET college or satellite | Nyakallong |
| 9. | Health | Maintenance, refurbishment, and erection of new facilities | Nyakallong |
| 10. | Community facilities | Build Multipurpose SportsCentre Government Complex (Hlasela Centre) (NYDA, SASSA, home Affairs, SEDA and NYDA) Refurbishment of the localStadium Creation and maintenance ofParks Fire Station and Traffic Court | Nyakallong Nyakallong Stadium Entire Ward Station in Nyakallong Allanridge |
| 11. | Safety and security | Visible policing, By-law enforcement and new satellite Police station | Nyakallong |

| WARD 20 | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| PRIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
| 1. Water | Fix leaks and replace infrastructure K1 | Entire Ward |
| 2. Sanitation | Collapsed sewer networkSewer SpillagesProper toilets | Entire WardBlock 7 |
| 3. Electricity | Need for repairing ofstreetlights Need for 2 High mast lights K3 and K4 ElectricityProblem (Constant power off) | Block 1, Baleni street, Dlamini street, DuPlessis High Mast Lights in Block 1 Peake Street, High Mast Lights in Block 6 Madika Street |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Need for speed humps Need for graveling and bladingof streets Need for paving of street Calvert Bridge Storm water canals Bridge from Madika Street | All Main Roads – Thusanong and Icoseng All Streets All streets Storm Water canal from ward 22, 20 and 18 |
| 5. Waste management | Illegal dumping, and inconsistent refuse collection Grass cutting and cleaning ofopen spaces | Entire ward |
| 6. Human settlement | Maintenance of the 3 roomed houses Need for RDP Houses Need for Deregistration andregistration of sites Provision of tittle deeds Residential sites Need toilets for 3 room housesin Block 7 | Block 7Anglo Gold sitesEntire Ward |
| 7. LED | SMME support, training, andfunding SLP Projects and mining house contribution to community Skills development Centre for youth Subcontracting for locals on running projects | Entire ward |
| 8. Education | Bursaries, Internships and learnership Need for technical college | Entire Ward |
| 9. Health | Maintenance, refurbishment, and erection of new facilities | Entire Ward |
| 10. Community facilities | Maintenance, refurbishment, and erection of new facilities Build a hall and a multi-purposeCentre | Entire Ward |
| 11. Safety and security | Need for fencing of municipalofficesVisible PolicingPolice station | Kutlwanong K3 and K4 Cable theft |

| WARD 2 | WARD 21 | | |
|---------|---------------------|---|--|
| PRIORIT | ГҮ | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
| 1. | Water | Fix water leaks andReplace infrastructure and meters | Entire WardK5 and K6 |
| 2. | Sanitation | Collapsed sewer network | K5, K6 and K8 |
| 3. | Electricity | Need for 10 high mast lights Fix Street Lights and High mastlights | K5, K6 ad K8Duplessis5390 K6 |
| 4. | Road and stormwater | Maintenance of water canals Blading and Gravelling of Roads Resealing of Streets Paving of Streets | Entire Ward Entire Ward Clinic Street Old Cemeteries and School Street including K5,6 and 8 |
| 5. | Waste management | Need for dustbins Clean Illegal Dumping Refuse Removal Grass Cutting | Entire WardEntire WardEntire WardEntire Ward |

| 6. Human settlement | Need for rezoning of Erven forresidential sites Tittle Deeds RDP Houses Toilets | Ervin 6271/6272 and Space next to Sqhobong High School Entire Ward Entire Ward K8 and K6 |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| 7. LED | SMME support, training, andfundingYouth Job OpportunitiesTechnical | Entire Ward Identify space in the ward |
| 8. Education | Bursaries, Learnerships and internships | Entire Ward |
| 9. Health | Maintenance, refurbishment, and erection of new facilities | Bophelong Clinic |
| 10. Community facilities | Library | • K6 |
| 11. Safety and security | Visible Policing, By-law enforcement and Police station | • K5 |

| PRIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| 1. Water | Need for JoJo tanks andcommunal taps Connection of water meters | Entire WardK10 phase 2K10 Phase 1 |
| 2. Sanitation | Removal of bucket system Collapsed sewer networks Renovate toilets | Entire WardK9 Bazabaza and K7K7 toilets |
| 3. Electricity | Need for 10 High mast lights | High mast lights K10 phase 1 |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Maintenance of roads and stormwater Need for Gravelling, Blading, Paving and tarred roads Erection of stormwater | K10 and K7 Entire Ward K9 Du plesis, K7 to K4(Stormwater canals) |
| 5. Waste management | Inconsistent refuse removal collection Grass cutting Clean Dumping Site Provide Dustbins Grass cutting | Entire wardEntire wardAll open spaces |
| 6. Human settlement | Need Commonage Formalization of informalsettlement RDP houses Tittle deeds Registration and Deregistration of Sites Allocation of church site and NPO | Entire WardPhase 2Skolong Unit |
| 7. LED | SMME support, training andfunding | Entire Ward |
| 8. Education | Build Primary School Training Centre Bursaries, Learnership and internships Need a centre for the disabled | School in K10K7Entire Ward |
| 9. Health | Need for Clinic | Clinic in K10 |
| 10. Community facilities | Refurbishment of centre Maintenance of community hall Gravelling of soccer field Need for Sporting Grounds | Love Life CentreEntire WardPhase 2 |
| 11. Safety and security | Need for new Police Station | Kutlwanong |

| WARD 2 | WARD 23 | | |
|---------|---------------------|--|---|
| PRIORIT | Υ | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
| 1. | Water | Water connection | • Extension 18,19 and 20 |
| 2. | Sanitation | Need for construction of toilets | Entire ward |
| 3. | Electricity | Need for electrical connectionNeed for 20 High mast lights | Extension 18, 19 and 20Entire Ward |
| 4. | Road and stormwater | Need for paving of roadsNeed for tarring of roadsGravelling of Streets | Entire Ward |
| 5. | Waste management | Remove Illegal dumping andinconsistent refuse collection | Entire ward |
| 6. | Human settlement | Sites, Housing, and title deeds | Entire ward |

| 7. LED | SMME support, training, andfunding | All SMMEs in the ward |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 8. Education | Bursaries, learnerships and internshipsHigh School | • Ext 19 |
| 9. Health | Maintenance, refurbishment, and erection of new facilities | Extend Hani Park Clinic |
| 10. Community facilities | Need for establishment of multipurpose Centre | • Ext 15 |
| 11. Safety and security | Visible policing, by law enforcement and build police station | • Ext 15 |

| WARD 24 | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| PRIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
| 1. Water | Need for communal taps Need for repairing of watermeters Fixing of pipe burst andleakages Drilling of boreholes | Hani Park |
| 2. Sanitation | Need for construction of sewer system/repairing of sewer system Cleaning of Schools Septic tanks | Hani Park and Farm Schools |
| 3. Electricity | Need working High mast light Fixing of 1 vandalized High mastlight Need for electrical connection | Hani Park |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Need for construction of roads - paving & graveling Need for storm water drainages | Hani Park |
| 5. Waste management | Illegal dumping and inconsistent refuse collection Provision of Dustbins Grass and tree cutting | Entire Ward |
| 6. Human settlement | Need for allocation of sites Land commonages Rezoning of the un-utilized school sites for residential sited Build Primary School Tittle Deeds RDP Houses Deregistration and registration of abandoned sites | Informal settlements in Hani Park Entire Ward |
| 7. LED | Need for business site SMMEs support, training, andfunding Small scale mining support for SMMEs Agricultural support, training and funding | Entire Ward |
| 8. Education | Bursaries, Learnerships and internships Proper infrastructure maintenance at school | Entire ward Ouma Tsopo Primary School |
| 9. Health | Maintenance, refurbishment, and erection of new facilities | Hani Park |
| 10. Community facilities | Need for church facilityNeed for sports ground | Hani Park |
| 11. Safety and security | Visible policing and By-lawenforcement Police Station Police Patrols | Hani ParkHani ParkAll Farms |

| WARD 2 | WARD 25 | | |
|----------|----------------------|---|---|
| PRIORITY | Υ | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
| 1. | Water | Fix leaks and replace meters Prepaid meters Need for boreholes | Entire Ward2010 |
| 2. | Sanitation | Collapsed sewer network andspillages Need for toilets | Entire Ward Phokeng and 2010 |
| 3. | Electricity | LED Streetlights Need for maintained and working High mast lights Need for installation of blanketprepaid metering system Need for repairing of streetlights | Entire Ward Entire Ward (Phokeng and 2010 and Riebeeckstad industrial, Blenheim Avenue) Riebeeckstad |
| 4. | Road and stormwater | Resealing of roads Paving gravel roads Need for resealing of potholes Provision for tarred road Speedhumps Roads must cater for the disabled | Entire Ward Blenheim Avenue, Clyde Avenue,Nelson street, Hoffman, Lomia street, Hercules street, Holden Avenue, Berthold street, Camillia street, Craib Avenue, Elma Place, Flora, Gluckman Avenue, Jasonsway and service lanes,Kannaugh street, Lois road, Mclean street, Nathaniel street, Robert street, Ventura street |
| 5. | Waste management | Pruning of trees Cleaning of empty sites Inconsistent refuse collection Cutting of grass and trees | Riebeeckstad Entire Ward |
| 6. | Human settlement | Need for title deeds RDP houses Provision of Sites Need for church sites | Entire Ward |
| 7. | LED | SMME support, training, andfunding Business Sites Investor attraction for jobcreation Establishment of a waste toenergy, food and innovation green space | Entire Ward Riebeeckstad |
| 8. | Education | Bursaries, Learnerships and Internships Need for a multi-purpose skills development center | Youth and graduates in the WardEntire Ward |
| 9. | Health | Maintenance, refurbishment, and erection of new facilities Need for Clinic | · |
| | Community facilities | Need for community hall Ned for Sports ground | Area to be identifiedSolomon Park |
| 11. | Safety and security | Visible Policing and Bylawenforcement Community Policing forum Police Station CCTV Cameras for safety | Entire Ward |

| WARD 26 | | |
|------------------------|--|--|
| PRIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
| 1. Water | Water leaks and old meters | Entire Ward |
| 2. Sanitation | Collapsed Sewer network | Entire Ward |
| 3. Electricity | Need for High mast lights | Entire WardNext to 8225 and between 8183 and 8189 |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Maintenance of roads Need for tarring of roads. Need for resealing of streets. Need for speed humps | South and West StreetEntire Ward |
| 5. Waste management | Painting of street names and humps Illegal Dumping and inconsistent refuse collection Cleaning of dumping area | Entire Ward Near Lehlakeng Apostle Church |

| 6. Human settlement | Need for allocation of sites. Need for allocation of titledeeds. | Entire Ward |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| | Need for rezoning of sites | |
| 7. LED | SMMEs training Mini industrial area | Entire Ward Thuhloane |
| | Need for food security.Need for youth employmentprogrammes | |
| 8. Education | Bursaries, Learnerships and internships | Entire Ward |
| 9. Health | Refurbishment of clinic Maintenance, refurbishment, and erection of new facilities | Mojabeng ClinicEntire Ward |
| 10. Community facilities | Need for Fun-park for children entertainment Refurbishment of stadium Need for sports facility | Losaba – Las Vegas Zuka Baloyi Stadium |
| 11. Safety and security | Visible Policing and By-lawenforcementCleaning of open Spaces | Entire ward |

| /ARD 27 RIORITY PROBLEM STATEMENT AFFECTED AREA | | |
|---|--|---|
| | | |
| 1. Water | Burst Pipe/ Valves – Turnaround time to be quicker. Jojo tanks to be checked and filled | Full WardPaballong |
| 2. Sanitation | Need for repairing of serviceline Paballong sewerage issues | Koppie Allen, Nyala Street, Stateway, Hope Street, Volksweg, harrison Street, Graham Street, Rietbok, Murray Street, Pringle Street, Haarlem Street, De Mist Paballong Sewerage issues |
| 3. Electricity | Need for maintained High mast lights Protection of Sub Stations Replacement of Street Lights | Entire Ward Protection of Sub Stations Replacement of Street Lights |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Need for fixing/cloning of PotholesFixing of burst pipes | Entire Ward Entrance of Paballong |
| 5. Waste management | illegal Dumping Service Delivery – inconsistent refuse collection Tree Trimming and grass cutting | Entire Ward |
| 6. Human settlement | Rezoning of sites | Paballong |
| 7. LED | Revitalizing of Business area To be upgraded with play area for kids/ Community To be cleaned and upgraded with play area for kids/Community | Super Spar Complex Graham Street Park Harrison Street Park |
| 8. Education | Upgrading of School Youth Development skills programmes | Paballong Entire Ward |
| 9. Health | Need for clinic | Dagbreek |
| 10. Community facilities | Need for cleaning and maintaining public facilities. Need for Sports Centre | Entire Ward |
| 11. Safety and security | Need for erection of gates and security at main street entrances. Need for visible Policing and amobile Police Station Guard houses to be put at hot- spots for cable theft | Entire Ward |

| WARD 28 | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| PRIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
| 1. Water | Burst Pipe/ Valves – Turnaround time to be quicker. Replacement of old Meters | Full Ward |
| 2. Sanitation | Need for repairing of serviceline Paballong Sewer issue | Entire Ward |
| 3. Electricity | Need for high mast lights Protection of Substations Replacement of Streetlights Fix High Mast lights | Entire Ward Tisha Vanga By – Pass Near Bongani Circle |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Need for fixing and cloning ofpotholesSpeedhumps in Koppie alleen | |
| 5. Waste management | Illegal dumping Service Delivery Tree Trimming | Sites to be cleared and cut – Will reducedumping Infrequent picking up of black bags, needto stick to schedule. Municipal sidewalk trees to be cut |
| 6. Human settlement | Stands Dilapidate houses that share wall and have foundation problem. Some have one door Renovate State own hose in Mxi | Development of the area next to bongani Build RDP Houses for all elderly people |
| 7. LED | Business Sites Graham Street Park Harrison Street Parks | Not filled to be distributed with plans To be upgraded with play area for kids/Community To be cleaned and upgraded with playarea for kids/Community |
| 8. Education | Upgrading of School | Paballong |
| 9. Health | Clinic in Dagbreek | Identify site and put in motion to buildclinic |
| 10. Community facilities | Need for Cleaning and maintaining public facilities Sports Centre | Ward Identify and build a sports area with sufficient fields and change houses |
| 11. Safety and security | Visible policing and mobilepolice station Guard houses to be put up athot spots for cable theft | DAgbreekDagbreek, Doorn and Flamingo |

| WARD 29 | | |
|------------------------|---|---|
| PRIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
| 1. Water | Replacement of metersFixing of water leaks | Phahameng sectionEntire ward |
| 2. Sanitation | Collapsed Sewer networkAttend to all spillages | Entire ward |
| 3. Electricity | Fix all High mast lightsProvision of Solar SystemExpand sewer pump station | Entire Ward |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Need for paving of streets Need for resealing of streets Need for graveling of streets Cleaning of Stormwater canaland drainages | Entire Ward |
| 5. Waste management | Illegal dumping and inconsistent waste collection Provision of dustbins Grass Cutting Consistent refuse collection | Entire Ward |
| 6. Human settlement | RDP Housing Thokoza(Fixthokoza houses) Tittle deeds Sites especially for Youth Thokoza wetland | ThokozaEntire WardEntire WardEntire Ward |

| 7. LED | Need for a food gardenSMME Support, Training, andfundingWifi for all households | Kotoki ground Entire Ward |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| 8. Education | Bursaries, Learnerships and internshipsJojo tanks for all Schools in Thabong | Entire Ward |
| 9. Health | Maintenance, refurbishmentof new facilities Connect JoJo Tank | Thabong Clinic |
| 10. Community facilities | Build Ward Councillor Office Playing Grounds Prioritize Multi-purpose Project behind Bongani Hospital Renovate Zuka baloi Stadium | Kotoki Entire ward and kotoki Behind Bongani Hospital |
| 11. Safety and security | Mobile Station | Old Thabong Police Station |

| WARD 30 | | |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| PRIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
| 1. Water | Need for replacement ofwater meters. | Entire Ward |
| | Fix all water leaks and burst pipes | |
| 3. Sanitation | Collapsed sewer network | Throughout the Ward |
| | Sewer spillage | 1097 Mokgomo Street |
| 3. Electricity | Cable theft | Entire Ward |
| | Steet lights | |
| | High mast lights | |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Need for repairing of streets | Chalele street, Mmatsa street |
| | Need for blading andgraveling of Streets | Lechekostreet, Morake street |
| | Need for paving of streets | • Ikaneng, Motloi (2km), Mmatsa |
| | | street,Lereko street |
| 5. Waste management | Illegal dumping and inconsistent waste | Entire ward |
| | collection | |
| 6. Human settlement | Need for replacing of asbestos roofing for 192 | Entire Ward |
| | houses | |
| | Tittle Deeds | |
| | Deregistration and Registration of Sites | |
| | Provision of Residential Sites | |
| 7. LED | SMME support, training andfunding | Entire Ward |
| | Youth Development programmes | |
| 8. Education | Bursaries, learnerships and internships | Entire Ward |
| 9. Health | Maintenance, refurbishment, and erection of | Entire Ward |
| | new facilities | |
| 10. Community facilities | Need for office for Ward Councillor | Entire Ward |
| | Maintenance, refurbishment, and erection of | |
| | new facilities | |
| 11. Safety and security | Visible Policing, CPF and By-law enforcement | Entire Ward |

| WARD 3 | WARD 31 | | |
|---------|---------------------|---|---|
| PRIORIT | Υ | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
| 1. | Water | Leakages and ageing metersFix water leakages | Entire Ward |
| 2. | Sanitation | Collapsed Sewer infrastructure | Entire Ward |
| 3. | Electricity | Need for repair of streetlights Need for repairing of highmast lights Need for 10 Highmast lights | Constantia road, Thelingoane road, Thuhloane road and James Ngake Road Moeletsi Rental hostel, Jantoro Rentalhostel and Seutloadi street |
| 4. | Road and stormwater | Need for Paving Streets Need for Tarred Roads Blading and graveling of Streets Resealing of Roads Clean Stormwater canals and drainages | Mosiako street, Thebeko street, Seutloadi street, Church Avenue, Gani street and all entrances to rental units Chume Street Entire Ward |

| 5. Waste management | Illegal DumpingInconsistent Refuse CollectionProvision of Dustbins | Entire Ward |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| 6. Human settlement | SitesHousing and tittle deedsLand next to Hostel be madeResidential Sites | Entire Ward |
| 7. LED | SMME support, training andfunding Attraction of investors for Jobcreation Small Business be givenAgricultural land Business Site | Entire Ward |
| 8. Education | Bursaries, Learnerships andInternships | Youth and Graduates in the Ward |
| 9. Health | 24hrs Operational Clinic | Area between to Dube and TCC |
| 10. Community facilities | Need for upgrading of existing building. Blading of Sports Grounds around the ward | Thabong Community Centre Around the Ward |
| 11. Safety and security | Visible Policing | Around the ward |

| WARD 32 | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|
| PRIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA | |
| 1. Water | Inconsistent water cuts Need for installation for new water meters Need to repair water leakages Allowance of Non-payment ofrates on a vacant site for 3months Backfilling after fixing a burst pipe | Entire Ward | |
| 2. Sanitation | Collapsed sewer lines andspillages | Entire Ward | |
| 3. Electricity | Need for repairing ofstreetlights. Upgrade and conversion of the streetlights to modern LED all lamp poles be replaced with taller poles (as some currently are only 3 meters tall) & fitted with LED lighting, which will be more effective and consume less energy. | Entire Ward | |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Fixing of potholes The edges of the roads be cleared and repaired, and where curb stones are deficient, be replaced with new ones. Restoration and upgrading of storm water drains and some need upgrading /redesign to make them more efficient. Speed bumps be installed at strategic points on this long stretch of road. | Entire Ward Koppie Aleen road, between Mikro Ave and Badenhorst street | |
| 5. Waste management | Inconsistent waste collectionschedule The grass properly cut and maintained. Vacant lots be cleared of such debris and rubbish | Entire Ward | |
| 6. Human settlement | Provision of Sites Illegal occupation of flats Illegal conversion of houses to student accommodation | Entire Ward | |
| 7. LED | SMME support and funding Illegal Flats and turning of residential houses to Studentaccommodation SMMEs to be given opportunity through tenders | Entire Ward | |
| 8. Education | Youth DevelopmentPrograms | Entire Ward | |
| 9. Health | Need for maintenance ofclinic Build new Clinic | Reitz Park | |
| 10. Community facilities | Need for maintenance ofparks and open spaces. Sports and Recreational Centre with soccer and netball fields/courts Youth Development Programs Restoration of the play park | Entire WardReitzparkNear Opperman, Elizabeth | |

| | Restoration of Peter Pan Park Restoring the former parks by planting proper grass and building a children's play park Demolition of the dilapidated municipal structure next to Welkom Clinic in York Street. | Eybers, Packer street in Jan Cilliers Park Doorn Jan Cilliers Park and Doorn Doorn |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| 11. Safety and security | Road markings and road signs be restored to the original (or updated) design. Assistance of stray dogs Proper pruning and trimming of existing trees on sidewalks and common areas Damaged trees be restored by planting new trees Fencing | The intersection of Langenhoven Street and Elizabeth Eybers street and a stop at Bulpin street. Entire Ward Extension 19 next to the railway tracks. |

| WARD 33 | | |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| PRIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
| 1. Water | Correct billing, water leaks and interruptions (water schedule) | Entire ward |
| 2. Sanitation | Collapsed sewer lines andspillages | Entire ward |
| 3. Electricity | Fix Streetlighting lights andgive total number of streetlights in the wards | Entire Ward |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Fixing PotholesResealing of Roads | Entire Ward |
| 5. Waste management | Consistent and timeous Refuse Collection Tree cutting and pruning | Entire Ward |
| 6. Human settlement | Provision of 500 residential sites | Entire Ward |
| 7. LED | Skills Training ProgramsSMME support, training and funding | Entire Ward |
| 8. Education | Training For youth and Elderly | Entire Ward |
| 9. Health | Upgrading, refurbishment of clinics | To be identified |
| 10. Community facilities | Youth sports facility Maintenance of Parks Build a hall Build Empowerment Centre | Entire Ward Lake view |
| 11. Safety and security | Need for pruning of trees and grass cutting Visible Policing Drug and Substance Abuse Campaigns Fence the lake Turn abandoned buildings to skills Centre e.g. Old BP garage building | Entire Ward |

| WARD 34 | | | |
|------------------------|--|---------------|--|
| PRIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA | |
| 1. Water | Leakage and meterreplacements Correct Billing | Entire Ward | |
| 2. Sanitation | Collapsed sewer | Entire Ward | |
| 3. Electricity | Repairing of streetlights High Mast lights | Entire Ward | |
| 4. Road and stormwater | PotholesResealing of roadsClean stormwater canals anddrainages | Entire Ward | |
| 5. Waste management | Grass cutting and maintenance | Entire Ward | |
| 6. Human settlement | Allocation of residential sites and business sites | Entire Ward | |
| 7. LED | SMME support, training, andfunding Ward Based Information Sessions | Entire Ward | |

| 8. Education | BursariesRefurbishment of SchoolsTraining Centers | Entire Ward |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 9. Health | Refurbishment of the clinic | Entire Ward |
| 10. Community facilities | Need for public library Expand the Hall into a multi-purpose Sports facility Refurbishment of hall | Entire Ward Flamingo hall |
| 11. Safety and security | Visible policing | Entire Ward |

| WARD 35 | | |
|----------------|---|--|
| PRIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
| 1. Water | Need for water connectionNeed for water metersStolen Water meters | 745 sites – Phomolong village Reahola complex Odendaalsrus |
| 2. Sanitation | Need for replacement of sewer line Finalization of procurements for sewage stations (already in administration but not approved) Cleaning of manholes | Der Vyver Street, Bridger Street and Reahola Althea Way, Akacia Lane, Hospital Park x 2 (ward 36), Rheederspark (Lindsay Street) Whole ward |
| 3. Electricity | Repairing of streetlights Repair High mast lights | • ELDORIE • Mari Cronje Street • Vermaak Street • Conroy • Nieuwoudsway • CBD (OU DORP) • Kalkkuil Avenue 33,43,47,100 • Waterkant Street • Corner of Ross Street and WaterkantStreet • Erleigh Boulevard 6-86 • Church Street • President Street • Market Street • Van Der Vyver Street • Cooke Boulevard 35 • Jan Ferreira 25,33 • Hauptfleisch • Josias Street 100,111 • Voortrekker 57 • Ann Street BLOCK C (MIMOSA) • Odendaal Street • Finlay Street 3 • Morgan Street 8 • Oirk Street 1 • RESIDENSIA • Altheaway • Iris Way 53,81,99 • Jasmyn Street 8 • Orgidie Street 9 • Erica 9 • Kiaat Street 8.10.12 • Olienhout Street • BLOCK A (MEULE) • Marilyn Street 2, 4,6,8,10,12,14 • Beatrice 7,9,15 • Douglas Street 27,29 |

| | | Basil Street 4,6,8,10,20 Charles Street 21/23 Elsa Avenue 7 |
|------------------------|---|--|
| | | Goudrif 32,36,77 Van Der Vyfer Street from Taxi rank up toThusanong Hospital |
| | | Iridium Avenue 8Kobalt Street 10Mercurium Street |
| | | BLOCK C (ODENSIA) • Van Der Walt Street 9,11 |
| | | Erasmus Street 13, 24Bettie Avenue 17Barnard Street 201 in Kalkkuil |
| | | 1 in Anthony street 1 in Brain street 4 in Erleigh Boulevard Next to taxi Rank |
| | | 4 in ReaholaExtention 2Jabulani |
| | | Phomolong village informal settlementsSkomplaas |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Need for gravel road Fixing of potholes Need for resealing of tarred road Traffic Management Speedhump and pedestrian Crossing | Phomolong and Jabulani Village Phomolong Village and Reahola Stateway to Reahola and Odendaalsrus to Correctional prison R34 Place a traffic officer to control traffic for Kids going toschool For kids crossing State Way to school and include a traffic officer to assist managing traffic |
| 5. Waste management | Grass cutting Illegal dumping and non- collection of waste Clean illegal Dumping along R30 | Entire Ward Odendaalsrus, Phomolong & Reahola |
| 6. Human settlement | Formalizing informal settlement Transferring property from Harmony Relocation of Reahola Residents De-Politising the issuing of sites and township establishment Selling and buying of vacant sites that are between houses | Skomplaas & Ext 2 Reahola so that each unit can have their own municipal account Skomplaas plotting site and giving people title deeds Reahola Complex Residents |
| 7. LED | SMME support to be decentralized Issuing informal trading permit and creating by-laws Brings Trainings to ward | Offices in Odendaalsrus Different transportation hubs |
| 8. Education | Bursaries Safe access to school Better school facilities (bathrooms, sport grounds) Installing water tanks for continual school operations | Paved walkway from residential areas to all school especially Eldoret that passed the landfill site. T.S Matlatletsa &Western Holding Primary (open space next to school to be developed as sport ground) |
| | Solar panelsRebuilding of School | T.S Matlaletsa, Western Holdings Primary, Reahola Creche |

| | | Odensia, T.S Matlaletsa, Western Holdings Primary, Reahola Creche Western Holdings |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| 9. Health | Expansion of clinics—Container clinics (mobile) Accessibility of health care practitioners | Jabulani, Western Holding, Reahola On site temporary visits by government health practitioners. |
| 10. Community facilities | Maintenance and refurbishment of facilities Blading of Soccer and Netball Grounds Establishment of a family park Cleaning of Sidewalks Refurbishment – Building of Stadium | Reahola community center Western Holding Stadium Old Freddie's Mines sporting ground (Odendaalsrus) Per every VD |
| 11. Safety and security | Visible Policing and By-law enforcement Joint CPF Committee establishment by ward based not SAPS sector based. Repairing of streetlights | Entire Ward |

| RIORITY | PROBLEM STATEMENT | AFFECTED AREA |
|------------------------|--|--|
| 1. Water | Need for replacement of galvanized water pipes Provision of drinking water at new sites(300sites) | Throughout the wardSkomplaas, Allanridge |
| 2. Sanitation | Collapsed sewer network Provision of sanitation and sewer network at new sites | Throughout the wardAllanridge |
| 3. Electricity | Need for High mast lightsProvision of electricity | Allanridge town, Odendaalsru (HospitalPark, Eldorie)Kalkuil Village |
| 4. Road and stormwater | Need for speed humps Need for paving of streets Need for resealing for streets Reconstruction of Paving Road Reconstruction Need for graveling of roads | Reuben Mokgosi street, Moshan Street, Macheka Street and Ntsep Street Slahluwe(katlehong main street) 12 and 13 Taole Street, Selahluwe entrance Eldorie Main Street, Moshan Street, Kalkuil Village an Odendaalsrus cbd. Comick Ramatisa street Moshane Street, Odendaalsrus cbd main entrance Nyakallong |
| 5. Waste management | Illegal dumping and inconsistent refuse collections Procurement of dustbins Grass cutting and cleaning of Parks | Entire Ward |
| 6. Human settlement | Need to complete allocation of sites and building of RDP houses Need to start allocation of sites next to Nyakallong Police Station (100 sites) Complete building of RDPhouses | Allanridge Kalkuil Nyakallong |
| 7. LED | SMME support Need of commonage Release Municipal Agricultural land to local corporative, farmers and livestock owners | Entire Ward |

| 8. Education | Bursaries, Establish TVET college Need of school Need of crèche Need of community Centre | Throughout the ward Nyakallong Kalkuil Village Kalkuil Village and Nyakallong Nyakallong |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| 9. Health | Maintenance and refurbishment of facilities Need Clinic | NyakallongSelahluwe |
| 10. Community facilities | Maintenance and refurbishment of facilities Need of SASSA offices Old age and orphanage centre Need of community hall Need of indoor sports and arts centre Need of playgrounds Need of church sites Maintenance of parks Refurbishment and fencing of Municipal offices and community hall | Municipal Offices throughout the ward Nyakallong Kalkuil Skoomplaas Nyakallong Throughout the ward Allanridge |
| 11. Safety and security | Visible policing and By-law enforcement Upgrading of police satellite and increasing of staff Fencing of Municipal offices and associated gates to improve security and control access of Municipal facilities | Nyakallong Allanridge |

3. Section C-Vision, Objectives and Strategies

3.1. Our Vision

Focusing on the identified needs, development issues, priorities and predetermined objectives that are aligned to the National Development Plan and climate change policy framework, the common aspirations and local identity of all concerned parties which gives a form of a picture of the "preferred future", a statement that describes how the future will look like if the municipality achieves its ultimate aims and is reflected in the following shared vision statement that drives us towards a compelling future:

It must be worth noting that the Matjhabeng Local Municipality is embarking on the process of envisioning a smart Matjhabeng Local Municipality towards 2050. This is a Process that is taking strategic considerations on

| TECHNOLOGY 4.0 | Smart technological innovation, scientific advancement and digitally enabled engineering | |
|--------------------|--|--|
| PEOPLE 4.0 | Smart digitally inclined human capital | |
| INFRUSTRUCTURE 4.0 | Smart Integrated, digitally connected social and economic infrastructure | |
| ECONOMY 4.0 | Shared, sustainable and inclusive digital economy | |
| GOVERNANCE 4.0 | Smart Governance and Institutional capacity for implementing 4IR | |
| INDUSTRY 4.0 | Production and commercialization of smart digital technologies, intellectual property and innovation | |

The following repositioning and transformation strategic Pillars are the firm drivers of the considerations above.

- Sound Leadership development
- Service delivery Factors
- Sound financial Management
- Local Economic Development

- Good Governance
- Institutional Capacity
- Human Capital development and
- Property Development

The Planning on the Strategic foresight for the Municipality will through this envisioning process will explore a plethora of possibilities for Matjhabeng towards 2050. It is to be anticipated that a significant paradigm shifts in the planning outlook and the delivery of excellent an uninterrupted service in Matjhabeng Local Municipality will be the thrust of this journey. The Municipality will in the next review explore these opportunities, create a firm foundation, harness strategic partnerships to build resilient future for its citizenry. These will amongst others be achieved through the development of a Municipal turnaround strategy, economic growth and plan towards 2030 and the actioning of numerous sector plans to better inform the Municipal five-year strategic plan.

The municipality will within this time focus on the following high priority sectors to spearhead the desired outcome.

- Heritage and Tourism
- Sustainable Energy
- Rural development
- Agriculture

- Manufacturing
- Enterprise Development and
- Mining

These can be possible through set enablers within the context of smart economy which presents the Municipality with possibilities and opportunities to diversify and improve beneficiation. The Municipality with fully explore the below enablers and open up to any other smart investment in future to acclimatize with global trends for smart cities.

- Renewable Energy
- Smart Water Management
- New Age Agriculture
- Smart resilient and Green Infrastructure
- Land Use and Rezoning
- Smart New Technology for Fast, Reliable Railway Services
- Smart Waste to Energy
- Entrepreneurship Development

- SMME and Innovation Hubs
- Modernization of Electricity Grid
- Geospatial Data
- Public Participation
- Community-Centered Art, Heritage and Culture
- Smart Skills Creation

[&]quot;By being a benchmark developmental municipality in service delivery excellence."

All these endeavors are to find smart solutions to the challenges the municipality and its communities are confronted with, such as poverty, unemployment, and economic inclusion. Matjhabeng is committed to work with its citizenry towards a smart city in 2050.



3.2. Our Mission Statement

A variety of activities and services to the residents of the municipality on a continuous basis. What is shared amongst us is a strong sense of mission that brings approximately two thousand three hundred employees together. A statement of the overall purpose of the municipality, it describes **what** municipality, for **whom** the municipality do it, and the **benefit** they **derive**, and is reflected in the following shared mission:

- By being a united, non-racial, non-sexist, transparent, responsible municipality.
- By providing municipal services in an economic, efficient, and effective way.
- By promoting a self-reliant community through the promotion of a culture of entrepreneurship.
- By creating a conducive environment for growth and development.
- Climate Resilient Municipality

These are firmly confirmed by our commitment to the actualization of the basic Values and Principles of public service as enshrined in the Constitution of our country, Chapter 10 Section 195(a)-(i)

- A high standard of professional ethics must be promoted and maintained.
- Efficient, economic and effective use of resources must be promoted.
- Public administration must be development oriented.
- Services must be provided impartially, fairly, equitably and without bias.
- People's needs must be responded to, and the public must be encouraged to participate in policymaking.
- Public administration must be accountable.
- Transparency must be fostered by providing the public with timely, accessible and accurate information.
- Good human-resource management and career-development practices, to maximise human potential, must be cultivated.
- Public administration must be broadly representative of the South African people, with employment and personnel management practices based on ability, objectivity, fairness, and the need to redress the imbalances of the past to achieve broad representation.

3.3. Mayoral Strategic Priorities

The Executive Mayor in his inaugural address to council made strategic commitments to improve service delivery and expedite developments, key to the address what the outline of the below Mayoral priorities. Significant progress has been made in the pursuit of these priorities anchored on the need to build internal capacity as well as the procurement of necessary equipment (tools of trade) as enablers for the achievement of the rest of the priorities.

- Road maintenance.
- Local economic Development.
- Replacement of Ageing Infrastructure (Water and Sanitation).
- Achieve housing accreditation.
- Build internal Capacity and Professionalize the municipality.
- Develop Climate change Strategy, adaptation, and mitigation.
- Improve Private-Public Partnerships for growth and development.
- · Economic Corridors linking six towns.
- Economic Infrastructure and Investment.

The Municipality is committed to attaining all its set priorities, objective and targets while gathering all wisdom from global trends that present us with the opportunities of improved growth and development. This has been seen in the sterling work of the Executive Mayor on advocacy and resource mobilization for council to meet its obligation and primary responsibility.

3.4. SWOT Analysis

| STRENGTHS | WEAKNESSES |
|---|---|
| Skilled professionals. All governance structures have been established. Adequately staffed units. Adhering to critical compliance timelines (approval of the IDP and the Budget, submission of the draft AFS). | Working in silos Lack of records management Inadequate planning Lack of consequence management No corporate identity No communication protocols. Lack of supervision Failure to collect revenue. Under spending MIG |
| OPPORTUNITIES | THREATS |
| Support of National and provincial departments Mining town Newly established Hulqiminum plant along R30 National and Provincial support and interventions | Manual systems Ghost or unaccounted employees Duplication of functions Lack of succession planning Poor implementation of skills development (No skills audits) Crime and vandalism of municipal infrastructure Increase of population that requires services that are not paying for. Closing of mines creating high unemployment |

3.5. Key Developmental Challenges

- Ageing road infrastructure
- Decaying water infrastructure resulting in high water loss.
- Ageing and vandalism of street lighting infrastructure
- Availability of residential sites for low- and high-income housing
- Low economic growth and High unemployment rate particularly amongst youth
- Ageing service delivery vehicles
- High levels of crime
- Climate change effects (Storms, Flooding, and droughts)

3.6. Back to Basics

Municipalities are mandated to provide effective and efficient quality services to the residents and stakeholders in the city. Whilst tremendous progress has been made there are areas that would require additional effort to ensure that acceptable service delivery standards are reached. To assist municipalities to achieve acceptable levels of services, the Department of Corporative Governance has implemented a Back-to-Basics program which all municipalities have to subscribe to. The program is directed at servicing the people and is built on four priorities. The Back-to-Basics program identifies 4 priority areas of intervention as immediate priorities for transformation, to encourage all municipalities to be functional centers of good governance as listed below:

- **Priority 1**: Get all municipalities out of a dysfunctional state and at the very least be able to perform the basic functions of local government.
- Priority 2: Support municipalities that are at a minimum basic level of performance to progress to a higher path.
- Priority 3: Supporting and incentivizing municipalities that are performing well to remain there.
- **Priority 4**: Targeted and vigorous response to corruption and fraud, and a zero-tolerance approach to ensure that these practices are rooted out.

The institutionalization of the Back to Basics would be via a performance management system to recognize and reward goodgovernance based on performance measures, such as:

- Basic Services.
- Local Economic Development.
- Institutional Capacity.
- Financial Management.
- Good Governance, Transparency, and Accountability; and
- Public Participation

All three spheres of government have an important role to play in ensuring well-functioning municipalities. Back to basics is the framework for government collective action.

3.7. Integrated Development Plan Development Process Plan

This process plan is based on the unique character and circumstances of Matjhabeng Local Municipality, taking due cognizance of the process plan requirements as outlined in the Municipal Systems Act (Section 34) and guidelines for Integrated Development Planning provided by National Department of Cooperative Governance. In order to ensure certain minimum quality standards of the Integrated Development Plan and a proper coordination between and within spheres of government, the preparation of the Process Plan has been regulated in the Municipal Systems Act (no. 32 of 2000). The preparation of a Process Plan, which is in essence the IDP Process sets out in writing, requires adoption by the Council. This plan must include the following, amongst others:

- A programme specifying the time frames for the different planning steps.
- Appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures for consultation and participation of local communities, organs of state, civil society, and other role players in the Integrated Development Plan Drafting Process.
- An indication of the organizational arrangements for the Integrated Development Plan Process.
- Binding Process and planning requirements, i.e., policy and legislation; and
- Mechanisms and procedures for vertical and horizontal alignment

3.7.1. Integrated Development Plan and Budget Timetable 2024/2025

| ITEM NO. | STAGES IN THE IDP/BUDGET AND PMS PROCESS | PROCESS | RESPONSIBILITY | TIMEFRAME |
|-------------|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | 1. PLANNING/ PREPARATORY PHASE | Establish organisational structures (Planning Team, IDP/Budget Steering Committee, Technical Committee & IDP Rep Forum) | Executive Mayor | July 2023 to August 2023 |
| | | Development of Draft IDP, Budget, and PMS: assessment of previous IDP, Budget process plan activities and performance issues to ensure legislative compliance | Municipal Manger and Executive Committee, Executive Mayor and Mayoral Committee, Council | July 2023 to August 2023 |
| | | Tabling of the final IDP, Budget and PMS Process Plan before Council for approval | Executive Mayor | End August 2023 |
| | | Advertisement of the approved IDP, Budget & PMS Process Plan in local newspapers and municipal website | Municipal Manager, Executive Director Strategic Support Service/IDP Manager | Beginning of September 2023 |
| 2. | RESEARCH, | IDP AND BU | DGET PROCESSES | |
| | INFORMATION COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS | Assessment: Assessment of the existing level of development, backlogs; Institutional analysis; Key development priorities | IDP/Budget Steering Committee | September 2023 to October 2023 |
| | | Consultation: Community meetings; Stakeholders consultation meetings per municipal regions and zones; meeting with key stakeholders, Traditional Authorities, other municipalities, provincial and national departments. | Municipal Manager and Executive Committee, Executive Mayor and Mayoral Committee | September 2023 to October 2023 |
| | | PERFORMANCE MANA | AGEMENT (PMS) PROCESS | |
| | | Submit 1 st Quarter Performance Report to Council | Executive Mayor | End of October 2023 |
| 3. | VISION, OBJECTIVES | IDP AND BU | JDGET PROCESS | |
| | AND STRATEGIES | Review of municipal strategies, objectives, goals/targets | All Departments | December 2023 to January 2024 |
| 4. | DEVELOPMENT OF | IDP | PROCESS | |
| | PROGRAMMES & PROJECTS AND INTEGRATION AND | Designs of project proposals, setting of projectobjectives, targets, and indicators. | All Departments | January 2024 to February 2024 |
| | CONSOLIDATION | Integration of sector plans into the IDP to address community basic service needs e.g.,water, roads, electricity etc. | All Departments | January 2024 to February 2024 |
| | | BUDGE | T PROCESS | |
| | | Revision of the 2023/2024 approved MTREF (operating and capital budget) for adjustments. | Chief Financial Officer | December 2023 to January 2024 |
| | | Consolidation, integration and prioritization of projects submitted in accordance with the IDPpriorities | Chief Financial Officer | February 2024 to March 2024 |
| | | Prepare draft budget for the ensuing year 2025/2027 and the projections for the two outeryears (MTREF). | All Departments | February 2024 to March 2024 |

| | | Review budget related policies, e.g. Tariff; Credit & Debtors control management, Rates, Indigent. | Chief Financial Officer | February 2024 |
|----|--------------------------|--|---|---------------------------|
| | | Review of the five-year financial strategy –modelling and forecasts | Chief Financial Officer | March 2024 |
| | | Development of capital programme and projects prioritisation/rationing model in line with council key priorities | Chief Financial Officer | March 2024 |
| | | PERFORMANCE MANA | AGEMENT (PMS) PROCESS | |
| | | Table 2022/2023 Draft Annual Report beforeCouncil | Executive Mayor | January 2024 |
| | | Submit Section 72 (Mid-year) Report to Executive Mayor | Municipal Manager | January 2024 |
| | | Table the section 72 (Mid-year) report to Council | Municipal Manager | January 2024 |
| 5. | APPROVAL, | IDP AND BU | JDGET PROCESS | |
| | ADOPTION AND PUBLICATION | Tabling of 2023/2024 adjustment budget beforeCouncil | Executive Mayor | February 2024 |
| | | Tabling of the draft IDP and Budget to IDP/Budget Steering Committee | Municipal Manager | March 2024 |
| | | Tabling of the draft IDP before Council | Executive Mayor | March 2024 |
| | | Tabling of the draft operating and capital budget. Sec 16 (2) MFMA together with draft resolution and related policies before Council. | Executive Mayor | March 2024 |
| | | Make public the draft IDP and Budget in local newspapers, libraries, municipal offices and invite public representations. | Strategic Support Services; Finance Directorates | April 2024 |
| | | 2 nd community participation meetings on draftIDP and Budget at ward level and per 5 municipal regions; meeting with key stakeholders, Traditional Authorities, other municipalities, provincial and national departments | Municipal Manager and Executive Committee, Executive Mayor and Mayoral Committee | April 2024 to May 2024 |
| | | IDP Representative Forum | Municipal Manager and Executive Committee, Executive Mayor and Mayoral Committee | May 2024 |
| | | MPAC OVE | RSIGHT REPORT | |
| | | Table oversight report to Council after consideration of the 2022/2023 Annual Report. | MPAC | March 2024 |
| | | Make public the oversight report within seven (7) days of the adoption of the annual report. | Municipal Manager | April 2024 |
| | | | AGEMENT (PMS) PROCESS | |
| | | Tabling of the 2023/2024 3 rd Quarter Performance report before Council | Executive Mayor | April 2025 |

| IDP AND BUDGET PROCESS | | |
|--|---|--|
| Consolidation of feedback from public participation process and incorporation thereoninto the final IDP and Budget. | Strategic SupportServices; FinanceDirectorates | May 2024 |
| Table the final IDP before Council for approval | Executive Mayor | May 2024 |
| Council to consider approval of the operating and capital budget for the 2024/2025 – 2025/2026 financial years (MTREF) in terms of section 24 of the MFMA with council resolution. | Executive Mayor | May 2024 |
| Submit the approved IDP to the MEC of Local Government within 10 days, after approval | Municipal Manager Strategic Support Services/IDP Unit | June 2024 |
| Submit the approved operating and capital to National and Provincial Treasuries in both printed and electronic copies and publish the documents on the website of the municipality | Municipal Manager, Chief Financial Officer | June 2024 |
| Make public the approved IDP and Budget in local newspapers, libraries, municipal offices | Strategic SupportServices/ Finance Directorates | June 2024 |
| PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT (PMS) PROCESS | | |
| Municipal Manager to submit the 2024/2025 draft SDBIP to the Executive Mayor. | Municipal Manager | 14 days after the approval of Budget |
| Executive Mayor approves the 2024/2025 SDBIP | Executive Mayor | 28 days after the approval of Budget |
| Approval of 2024/2025 performance agreements | Executive Mayor/ Municipal Manager | 28 days after the approval of Budget |
| Submit 2024/2025 performance agreements to MEC co-operative governance and traditional affairs. | Executive Mayor | 14 after the approval ofthe SDBIP |

3.8. Key Performance Areas, Objectives, Strategies and Key Performance Indicators

| Key Performance Area | Focus Area | Objective | Strategy | Key Performance Indicator | Baseline | Annual Target |
|------------------------|---|--|---|---|----------|---------------|
| Basic Services | Sewer networks and Wastewater Treatment Works developmental and | Supporting the delivery of municipalservices to the right quality and standard | Refurbish and upgrade all identified WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS and pump-stations as well as bulk sewer | Percentage of refurbishment work completed at Kutlwanong Wastewater Treatment Works (Vaal Central) | 6.5% | 100% |
| | maintenance programs | | networks to ensure that systems are functional in line with Green Drop regulations and MEMA | Percentage of refurbishment work completed at Kutlwanong Wastewater Treatment Works (MIG) | 66% | 100% |
| | | | | Percentage of refurbishment work completed at Thabong Wastewater Treatment Works (Vaal Central) | 10.67% | 100% |
| | | | | Percentage of refurbishment work completed at Virginia Wastewater Treatment Plant Sludge Management | 5% | 100% |
| | | | Percentage of upgrades and refurbishments completed at Klippan Pump Station and ancillary works, including upgrading of Mostert/ Sand River canal | 5% | 100% | |
| | | | Sumps cleaned at pump stations to reduce risk of flooding and extend life of mechanical equipment | Number of sumps cleaned around all six towns | 4 | 6 |
| | | | Identify and replace 300 damaged or stolen manhole covers without resale value to cover open manholes and reduce risk of damage to public and equipment. | Number of manholes covers replaced around all six towns. | 65 | 70 |
| | | | Refurbishment of Phomolong Sewer pump station | Percentage of refurbishments completed at Phomolong Pump Station. | 5% | 100% |
| Wastewater Treatment W | Wastewater Treatment Works developmental and | Supporting the delivery of municipalservices to the right quality and standard | Refurbish maintenance and upgrade all identified pump-stations and ancillary works to ensure that systems are functional in line with Green Drop regulations and MEMA as well as toaddress new developments | Percentage refurbishment works completed at Pump Station, and outfall sewer pipeline in Virginia, Meloding. | 5% | 100% |
| | | | Construct and refurbish 2500m of Kutlwanong and 1.3km of Odendaalsrus outfall sewer lines respectively from the | Percentage upgrades and refurbishments completed in Kutlwanong outfall sewer. | 57% | 100% |
| | | | next financial year. | Percentage refurbishments completed in Odendaalsrus outfall sewer lines | 0% | 100% |
| | | | Deliver new infrastructure for new Greenfield developments in collaboration with Human Settlement Department and MIG | Percentage of formalized stands completed in Kutlwanong Leeubosh (K10) area and Bopa Lesedi | 0% | 100% |

| | | | | Percentage of formalized stands completed in Thabong (Freedom Square) | 100% | 100% |
|----------------|--|---|---|---|------|-------|
| | | | | Percentage of formalized stands completed in Thabong (Phokeng) | 70% | 100% |
| | | | | Percentage of formalized stands completed in Thabong (Extension 25 in Homestead) | 0% | 100% |
| | | | | Number of stands supplied with waterand sewer in Phomolong-Phase 2 | 0 | 20 |
| | | | | Percentage of stands serviced in HaniPark (Thabong Ext 18) | 0% | 100% |
| | | | | Number of Sewer Master Plans developed and upgraded to ensure that construction and maintenance are cost effective. | 0 | 1 |
| Basic Services | maintenance programs municipal ser | Supporting the delivery of municipal services to the | Refurbishment of aging infrastructure | Number of hydrants and valves refurbished and repaired. | 1 | 5 |
| | | right quality and standard | | Number of dysfunctional water meters replaced. | 750 | 2000 |
| | | | | Number of house connections, meters and extension of networks provided. | 0 | 20 |
| | | | | Percentage of existing water meters not in the finance system reported, investigated and registered. | 0% | 100% |
| | | | | Number of zonal meters and valves crated in water reticulation network. | 0 | 6 |
| | | | | Number of reports compiled on water conservation demand management. | 0 | 1 |
| Basic services | Roads and ancillaries developmental and maintenance programs | Supporting the delivery of municipal services to the right quality and standard | Rebuild portion of Constantia Road that has been damaged by sewer between road 200 and Moshoeshoe road in Thabong to improve traffic flow. | Kilometers portion of Constantia Road rebuilt between road 200 and Moshoeshoe road in Thabong to improve traffic flow. | 0km | 1.2km |
| | | | Rebuild portion of Constantia Road that has been damaged by sewer between Moshoeshoe road and Dr A Phakathi road in Thabong to improve traffic flow. | Kilometers portion of Constantia Road rebuilt between Moshoeshoe road and Dr A Phakathi road in Thabong to improve traffic flow. | 0km | 0.6km |
| | | | Rebuild portion of Ndaki road that has been damaged by stormwater in Thandanani (2010) Thabong and provide the necessarystormwater drainage system to improve traffic flow. | Kilometers portion of Ndaki road rebuilt in Thandanani (2010) Thabong and Kilometers of stormwater drainage system built to improve traffic flow. | 0km | 0.9km |

| | | | Reseal portion of Ndaki road next to Tosa College in Thabong | Kilometers portion of Ndaki road next to Tosa College in Thabong | 0km | 1km |
|----------------|--|---|---|--|----------|------------------------------|
| | | | Rehabilitate portion of Macheka street in | Kilometers portion of Macheka street in | 0km | 0.5km |
| | | | Nyakallong | Nyakallong rehabilitated | OKIII | 0.5Km |
| | | | Rehabilitate portion of Du Plessis Street in Kutlwanong | Kilometers portion of Du Plessis Street rehabilitated | 0km | 3.2km |
| | | | Rehabilitate portions of Frans du Toit and Dr. van de Bijl streets in Hennenman | Kilometers portions of Frans du Toit and Dr van der Bijl streets | 0km | 1km |
| | | | Resurface 25km of all streets every year according to PMS or Municipal priority list such that the useful life of roads is extended and are operationally safe. | Kilometers of streets resurfaced in all wards of Matjhabeng such that the roads useful life are extended and are operationally safe. | 0km | 25km |
| | | | Patch 15 800 m2 of potholes in formal roads toreduce deterioration and ensure safe usage thereof (m2). | Square meters of potholes in formal roads patched to reduce deterioration and ensure safe usage thereof. | 3206 m2 | 15 800 m2 |
| | | | Blade and re-gravel 60km of gravel and dirt roads to enhance driving comfort. | Kilometres of gravelled and dirt roads bladed and re-gravelled to enhance driving comfort | 69,518km | 60km |
| Basic Services | asic Services Roads and ancillaries developmental and maintenance programs | Supporting the delivery of municipal services to the right quality and standard | Upgrading of Old Thabong gravel roads toconcrete paving blocks Ward 28. | Percentage upgrade of gravel roads atOld Thabong to concrete paving blocks in Ward 28. | 0% | 100% |
| | | | Upgrading of Old Thabong gravel roads toconcrete paving blocks Ward 29. | Percentage upgrade of gravel roads atOld Thabong to concrete paving blocks in Ward 29. | 0% | 100% |
| | | | Upgrading of Old Thabong gravel roads toconcrete paving blocks Ward 30. | Percentage upgrade of gravel roads atOld Thabong to concrete paving blocks in Ward 30. | 0% | 100% |
| | | | Upgrading of Old Thabong gravel roads toconcrete paving blocks Ward 31. | Percentage upgrade of gravel roads atOld Thabong to concrete paving blocks in Ward 31. | 0% | 1km 25km 15 800 m2 60km 100% |
| | | | Construction of 3km paved roads and storm water drainage | Construction of 3km paved roads and storm water drainage in ward 2 | 0 | 3km |
| | | | | Construction of 3km paved roads and storm water drainage in ward 13 | | |
| | | | | Construction of 3km paved roads and storm water drainage in ward 12 | 0 | 3km |
| | | | | Construction of 3km paved roads and storm water drainage in ward 10 | 0 | |
| | | | Thabong: Formalise 2.25 km of roads (THB272, THB280, THB278, THB290, THB294, THB246). | Kilometers of roads and stormwater in Thabong THB272, THB280, THB290, THB294 and THB246 formalized. | 0km | 2.25km |
| Basic Services | Roads and ancillaries developmentaland maintenance programs | Supporting the delivery of municipal services to the right quality and standard | Identify and construct public transportation facilities to improve and safeguard commuters' usage of public transport (MIG) | Percentage of completion on the construction of Welkom Regional Taxi Centers | 0% | 100% |
| | | | / | Move to unfunded | | |

| Key Performance Area Focus Area | Objective | Strategy | Key Performance Indicator | Baseline | Annual Target |
|---------------------------------|-----------|--|--|----------|---------------|
| | | Development of a Pavement Management System (PMS) master plan to ensure that resealing and refurbishing of roads are priorities for cost effective implementation. | development of a Pavement | 0% | 100% |
| | | Upgrade 2km of main storm water system in Nyakallong (MIG) | Kilometers of stormwater system constructed in Nyakallong. | 0km | 2km |
| | | Clean 7.1km of lined storm water channels in Matjhabeng. | Kilometers of stormwater lined channels cleaned in Matjhabeng. | 6,182km | 7.1km |
| | | Clean 5.6km of unlined storm water channels in Matjhabeng. | Kilometers of unlined stormwater channels cleaned in Matjhabeng. | 1.239km | 5.6km |
| | | Clean and maintain 13km of existing stormwater drainage pipes. | Kilometer of existing stormwater drainage pipes cleaned and maintained. | 4m | 13km |
| | | Refurbish Stormwater pump station and ancillary works to ensure no or minimal disruption of traffic during rainstorms. (Meloding subway) | S . | 0% | 100% |
| | | Development and upgrading of existing stormwater master plans to ensure that construction and maintenance are implemented cost effective. | Percentage development and upgrades of existing stormwater Master Plans completed. | 0% | 100% |
| | | Upgrading of Sandriver canal to address the stormwater from Thabong and Bronville and constant flow from Wastewater Treatment Works and Witpan level reduction. | Percentage of upgrades completed on Sandriver canal. | 0% | 100% |
| | | Renovate Airport buildings and infrastructure. | Percentage renovations on airport buildings and infrastructure completed. | 0% | 100% |
| | | Refurbish Virginia Municipal Offices. | Percentage refurbishments on Virginia Office completed | 0% | 100% |
| | | Refurbish the Kutlwanong Municipal Offices. | Percentage refurbishments on Kutlwanong Office completed | 0% | 100% |
| | | Refurbish the Allanridge Municipal Offices. | Percentage of refurbishments on Allanridge Office completed | 0% | 100% |
| | | Refurbishment of Nyakallong Stadium. | Percentage of refurbishments on Nyakallong Stadium completed. | 0% | 100% |
| | | Refurbish Thabong Municipal Offices. | Percentage refurbishments on Thabong Municipal Office completed | 0% | 100% |
| | | Refurbish the Phomolong Community Hall. | Percentage refurbishments on Phomolong Community Hall completed | 0% | 100% |
| | | Refurbish the Mmamahabane Community Hall. | Percentage of refurbishments on Mmamahabane Community Hall completed | 0% | 100% |

| | | | Refurbishment of Toronto Recreation Hall. | Percentage of refurbishments on Toronto Recreation Hall completed. | 0% | 100% |
|----------------|---|--|---|--|-----|--------|
| | | | Refurbish the Nyalakallong Community Hall in Allanridge. | Percentage of refurbishments on Nyakallong Community Hall completed | 0% | 100% |
| | | | Refurbish the Kutlwanong Community Hall. | Percentage refurbishments on Kutlwanong Community Hall completed | 0% | 100% |
| | | | Refurbish the Ventersburg Community Hall. | Percentage of refurbishments on Ventersburg Community Hall completed | 0% | 100% |
| | | | Refurbishment of Old Far East Community Hall in Thabong Ward 15. | Percentage of refurbishments on Toronto Recreation Hall completed | 0% | 100% |
| | | | Refurbish the Flamingo Recreation Hall in Welkom. | Percentage of refurbishments on Flamingo Recreation Hall completed | 0% | 100% |
| | | | Refurbishment of Ferdi Meyer/TS Du Plessis/ Ballroom halls. | Percentage of refurbishments on Ferdi Meyer/TS Du Plessis/ Ballroom halls completed | 0% | 100% |
| | | | Refurbish the Meloding Community Hall. | Percentage of refurbishments on Meloding Community Hall completed. | 0% | 100% |
| | | To enable municipality to have big storage area for keeping materials & equipment in larger quantities to have them readily available for service delivery purposes. | Refurbish 4 th Street municipal Stores and office block. | Percentage of refurbishment at 4 th Street Stores completed. | 0% | 100% |
| | | Supporting the delivery of municipal mechanical services to the right quality and standard. | Refurbishment of Welkom mechanical workshop at 4 th Street Industrial area. | Percentage of refurbishment at Welkom Mechanical workshop completed. | 0% | 100% |
| Basic Services | Roads and ancillaries developmental and | Supporting the delivery of municipal services to the | Rehabilitation of a 0.8km long section of Stateway road. | Kilometers of Stateway road rehabilitated. | 0km | 0.8km |
| | maintenance programs | right quality and standard. | Rehabilitation of a 6.5km service lane within 4 years period. | Kilometers of rehabilitate stateway service lane. | 0km | 1.5km |
| | | | Repair portion of James Moroka Road that has been damaged by sewer in Thabong to improve traffic flow | Kilometers portion of James Moroka Road repaired in Thabong to improve traffic flow completed. | 0km | 0.5km |
| | | | Lifting of Fiskaal street and associated stormwater drainage. | Kilometers portion of Fiskaal street repaired to improve traffic flow and drain stormwater. | 0km | 0.15km |
| | | | Construction of stormwater drainage pipes in Ward 16 at Setshabelo School in Thabong. | Kilometers of stormwater drainage constructed in Ward 16 at Setshabelo School Thabong. | 0km | 0.25km |

| | Construction of stormwater drainage at the entrance of Thabong in Ward 30. | Kilometers of stormwater drainage constructed at entrance of Thabong. | 0km | 0.08km |
|--|--|---|------|--------|
| | Repair stormwater drainage at Mxi retention dam in Ward 29. | Kilometers of stormwater drainage constructed at Mxi retention dam Thabong. | 0km | 0.35km |
| | Construction of stormwater drainage with block paving at THAB07 in Thabong Ward 26. | Kilometers of stormwater drainage constructed at THAB07 Thabong. | 0km | 0.15km |
| | Repair a collapsed Municipal stormwater channel at a Church premises at 166 Long road. | Kilometers of collapsed Municipal stormwater channel repaired | 0km | 0.15km |
| Stormwater developmental andmaintenance programs | Construction of new Municipal Cattle Pound | Percentage of construction on new municipal cattle pound completed. | 0% | 100% |
| Electricity Distribution | Welkom-Provide and install 20MVA 132KV transformer at Urania Substation. (multiyear project) | Percentage of work completed for the provision and installation of substation (Phase 3) | 0% | 70% |
| | Welkom- Install thirteen (13) High mast lights: | Number of high mast lights installed in Welkom. | 0 | 13 |
| | Provision of new high mast lights in Meloding, Hani Park and Bronville. | Number of high mast lights installed in Meloding, Hani Park and Bronville. | 0 | 10 |
| | Provision and Installation of Street lights alongConstantia Road. | Number of streetlights installed in Constantia Road. | 0 | 10 |
| | Upgrading and provision of streetlights along Mothusi road. | Number of streetlights upgraded in Mothusi Road. | 0 | 10 |
| | Repair and maintenance of streetlights to fullfunctionality | Number of streetlights repaired and maintained. | 1537 | 1300 |
| | Repair and maintenance of high mast lights tofull functionality | Number of high mast lights repaired and maintained. | 141 | 170 |
| Master Plans | Develop Service Master plan and planning designs where applicable for storm water, sewer and water services by analysing existing networks and do planning | Number of Stormwater Master Plans developed and approved. | 0 | 1 |
| | designs for future projects subject to availability of budget. | | | |

| Key Performance Area | Focus Area | Objective | Strategy | Key Performance Indicator | Baseline | Annual Target | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|--|--|---|----------|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Basic Services | Master Plans | Supporting the delivery of municipal | Develop Service Master plan and planning designs where | Number of Sewerage Master Plans developed and approved. | 0 | 1 | | |
| | | services to the right quality and standard | applicable for storm water, sewer and water services by analyzing | Number of Water Reticulation Master Plans developed and approved. | 0 | 1 | | |
| | | | existing networks and do planning designs for future projects subject to availability of budget. | Number of Transportation Master Plans developed and approved. | 0 | 1 | | |
| | | | to availability of budget. | Number of Purified Effluent Master Plans developed and approved. | 0 | 1 | | |
| | | | | Number of developed Electrical Master Plan that is based on the Sectoral Plans and NRS069 compliant | 0 | 1 | | |
| | | | | Number of Pavement Management Systems Master Plans developed and approved. | 0 | 1 | | |
| | | | Develop and approve a Security Master Plan | Number of Security Master Plans developed and approved. | 0 | 1 | | |
| | | | | | | Review of Disaster Management Plan | Number of Disaster Management Plan reviewed and approved. | 1 |
| | | | Develop Fire Management Plan | Number of Fire Management Plans developed and approved. | 0 | 1 | | |
| | | | Develop a Cemeteries Masterplan | Number of approved Cemeteries Masterplans. | 0 | 1 | | |
| | | | Develop a Sport & Recreation Facilities Master Plan | Number of approved Sport & Recreation Facilities Master Plan. | 0 | 1 | | |
| | | | Develop Parks Master Plan | Number of approved Parks Master Plan. | 0 | 1 | | |
| | | | Develop Fleet Management Master Plan | Number of approved Fleet Management Master Plan | 0 | 1 | | |
| | Community Services | | Maintain existing community | Number of stadiums maintained | 0 | 1 | | |
| | | | facilities. | Number of swimming pools maintained. | 0 | 2 | | |
| | | | | Number of recreation facilities maintained. | 0 | 1 | | |
| | | | | Percentage repair and maintenance of Parks Sport and Recreation office completed. | 0% | 50% | | |
| | | | Fencing of municipal cemeteries | Number of cemeteries fenced. | 0 | 2 | | |
| | | | Provision of Ablution Facilities for Municipal Cemetries | Number of ablution facilities provided for municipal cemeteries | 0 | 2 | | |

| | | | Maintenance of Public Park and | Number of Public Park maintained | 0 | 2 |
|----------------|---|--|---|---|-------------|-------------|
| | | | Green Open Spaces | Number of green public open spaces maintained | 0 | 2 |
| | | | | Number of trees cared for | | 2000 |
| | | | | Number of green public open spaces maintained | 0 | 2 |
| | | | Repair and maintenance of municipal nursery | Percentage of repair and maintenance a municipal nursery | 0% | 50% |
| Basic Services | Waste Management | Supporting the delivery of | Households serviced per month | Percentage of household serviced. | 0 | 100% |
| | | municipal services to the right quality | Waste collection from each household and Business on a | Number of households provided with refuse removal at least twice a week. | 126 709 000 | 126 709 500 |
| | | and standard | weekly basis | Number of Businesses provided with refuse removal at least thrice a week. | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 |
| | | | Solid Waste collection from each household on a weekly basis. | Percentage of households with access to basic level solid waste removal | 0% | 100% |
| | | | Procurement and Installation of Street Bins in all Town's CBDs | Number of street bins procured | 0 | 1000 |
| | | | Continue with Phase 2 of the roll out of National project on the upgrading of Odendaalsrus Landfill site. | Percentage of upgrades of the landfill site in Phase 2 | 0% | 100% |
| | | | Development of Hennenman landfill site to minimum requirements | Percentage of upgrade of the Hennenman landfill site | 0% | 100% |
| | | | Establishment of 5 Transfer Stations in Welkom, Thabong, Virginia | Percentage of Development Phases completed on establishment of transfer stations | 0% | 100% |
| | | | Establishment of 5 Community Compost Centers in Welkom | Number of compost sites established | 0 | 5 |
| | | | Development of the Environmental Management Plan | Number of plans developed and reviewed | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Development of the Integrated Waste Management Plan | Number of plans developed and reviewed | 1 | 1 |
| Ma | Disaster Management and Fire Services | Management and | Upgrading of existing control rooms | Number of existing control rooms upgraded. Replacement of console to digital control room, replacement of 1x door and replacement of an Air conditioner., and replacement of the ceiling | 0 | |
| | | | Renovation of existing fire stations | Number of existing fire stations refurbished. Painting of walls, Replacement of 10x Machine bays Class doors and replacement of 10x roller shutter doors in machine bays and replacement of old and damaged electrical wire ring Repairs of Fencing and Gates | 0 | 1 |

| | | Т | | | | Ι. |
|----------------|---|--|--|--|------|----------------|
| | | | Upgrade of the Fire Training Academy | Number of phases completed in the upgrading of Fire Training Academy Development of smoke room, covert able routs structure and heat chamber. Replacement of 20x broken doors and installation of 20x security doors in the single quarters for fire Learners. | 0 | 1 |
| | Fleet Management | | Advise and facilitate the conversion of mechanical workshops into state-of-the-art facilities. | Number of mechanical workshops converted. | 0 | 1 |
| | | | Establishment of a Fleet Control Room with a Comprehensive Fleet | Number of functional and equipped control rooms with qualified personnel | 0 | 1 |
| | | | Management System Ensure effective Fleet Management operations within the municipality | Develop a Fleet Management Policy and have it approved | 0 | 1 |
| | | | Develop a Fleet Management Committee | Number of Meetings held with committee per quarter | 0 | 4 |
| | | | Ensure sufficient provision of fuel products (Diesel/ Petrol) for all municipal fleet at all necessary times | Percentage of availability of product | 100% | 100% |
| | Traffic Management and | ent and | Road safety awareness campaigns. | Number of awareness campaigns hosted. | 0 | 4 |
| | SecurityServices | | Upgrading and maintenance of a vehicle pound | Number of established vehicle pound. | 0 | 1 |
| | | | Upgrading of Back Office System | Number of traffic report and reconciliation submitted to finance department | 0 | 4 |
| | | | Compliance with the National Road Traffic Act Conduct k78 roadblocks | Number of roadblocks conducted. | 0 | 20 |
| | | | Painting of road markings & | Number of streets/roads painted | 0 | 100 kilometers |
| | | | erecting or replacing of road traffic signs | Number of road traffic signs identified and installed | 0 | 1070 |
| | | | Screening of all employees and service providers | Number of screened employees and service providers. | 500 | 1000 |
| | | | Guarding and protection of municipal buildings and infrastructure. | Number of electronic systems installed at municipal infrastructure | 67 | 100 |
| Basic Services | Traffic Management and SecurityServices | Supporting the delivery of municipal services to the right quality and standard. | Provide training on the current FETC: Road Traffic Law Enforcement qualification NQF Level 4 | Number of students trained capacity 103 | 63 | 97 |

| Key Performance Area | Focus Area | Objective Strategy | | Key Performance Indicator | Baseline | Annual Target |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---|--|--|----------|---------------|
| Basic Service (Human settlements) | Development Planning | Creating a conducive | Review of the SDF 2022/2023- 2027/2028. | Number of Spatial Development Plans reviewed and approved by Council. | 1 | 1 |
| | | environment for economic | Land audit for municipal and privately owned land | Number of land audit reports on municipal and privately owned land | 0 | 1 |
| | | development | Formalisation of informal settlements by means of land development applications (Insitu upgrading, subdivision, rezoning, amendment of general plan and/or township establishment) | Number of approved land development applications | 0 | 2 |
| | | | Registrations of all townships where the township registers were not yet opened | Number of townships registered | 0 | 3 |
| | | | Land audit for municipal and privately owned land | Number of land audit reports on municipal and privately owned land | 0 | 1 |
| Development Contro | Development Control | | Issuing of contravention notices | Number of reports on contravention notices issued | 4 | 4 |
| | | | Municipal Planning Tribunal Meetings | Number of MPT Meetings attended | 4 | 4 |
| | | | Land use development applications | Number of reports on land use development applications approved | 0 | 4 |
| | Building Control | | Issuing of contravention notices | Number of reports on contravention notices issued | 4 | 4 |
| | | | Approval of building plans applications | Number of reports on building plans applications approved | 4 | 4 |
| | | | Conducting building inspections | Number of reports on building inspections conducted | 4 | 4 |
| | | | Approval of outdoor advertising applications | Number of reports on the Approval of outdoor advertising applications | 0 | 4 |
| Basic Services | Human Settlement | Supporting the delivery of | Implementation of the social compact guide | Number of social compact reports completed | 0 | 2 |
| | | municipalservices to the right quality and standard | Monitoring of incomplete subsidy houses in all 6 Matjhabeng towns | Number of progress reports on incomplete subsidy houses | 0 | 2 |
| | | | Rectification of wrongly registered title deeds | Number of lists on wrongly registered title deeds submitted to conveyancer | 0 | 4 |
| | | | Capacitation on affordable housing projects | Number of provincial tribunal meetings attended | 2 | 4 |
| | | | Disposal of 3 000 sites | Number of sites disposed | 968 | 3 000 |
| | | | Review of the Human Settlements Sector Plan 2020/2021 – 2025/2026 | Number of HSSPs reviewed and approved by Council | 1 | 1 |

| Key Performance Area | Focus Area | Objective | Strategy | Key Performance Indicator | Baseline | Annual Target |
|----------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|---------------|
| Local Economic Development | Trade and Investment | Creating a conducive environment for economic development | Enhance the investment and marketing in the Municipality | Number of Investment Summit held to enhance the investment and marketing in the Municipality | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Improve private sector stakeholder relation and confidence | Number of Indabas held to improve the stakeholder relations | 2 | 1 |
| | | | Facilitate Foreign Direct Investment in Municipality | Number of foreign investment pledge facilitated | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Enhance public private partnerships on development programmes | Number forums established to enhance public private partnerships on development programmes | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Scale up catalytic project implementation | Number catalytic projects facilitated | 0 | 1 |
| | | | LED Strategy review | Number of LED Strategy reviewed | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | Number of Businesses assisted with Investment incentives | 0 | 1 |
| | | | Facilitate the development of Special Economic Zone (SEZ) for industrialization of Gas energy | Number of phases completed SEZ establishment | neld to enhance eting in the improve the i | 2 |
| | Small Medium, Micro Enterprise Development | | Development of small, medium and micro enterprise (SMME) | Number of SMMEs funding support facilitated | 4 | 2 |
| | | | Facilitate capacity development of | Number of training workshops facilitated | 8 | 8 |
| | | | SMMEs | Number of exhibitions held | 2 | 2 |
| | | | Informal Trading policy | Number of Informal Trading policy developed | 0 | 1 |
| | Agriculture and Rural Development | | Improve access to market for emerging farmers | Number of emerging farmers assisted with access to markets | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Facilitation of agricultural education programs | Number of programs facilitated for Beneficiaries | 2 | 2 |
| | | | Farmers supported program for agro-processing | Number of farmers supported for agro- processing | 0 | 1 |
| | | | Council owned farm maintenance | Number of farms maintained | 0 | 2 |
| | | | Allocation of agricultural land to farmers | Number of Beneficiaries allocated farms | 5 | 5 |
| | | | Commonage Policy review | Number of Policy developed | 0 | 1 |
| | | | Agricultural Development Strategy | Number of strategies developed | | |
| | Minerals and Energy | | Optimize the utilization of Social | Number of SLP projects facilitated | 2 | 2 |
| | | | Labour Plan (SLP) and Corporate Social Responsibility funding for economic diversification programmes | Number of Corporate Social Responsibility projects facilitated | 2 | 2 |
| | | | Small scale mining | Number Small scale mining facilitated | 1 | 1 |
| | Tourism | | Enhance the implementation of the Tourism Strategy | Number of tourism events facilitated | 3 | 2 |
| | | | Tourism Marketing Strategy Development | Number Tourism Marketing Strategies developed | 0 | 1 |
| | | | Tourism development | Number of tourism awareness campaigns conducted | 2 | 1 |
| | LED Facility Management | | Refurbishment of Municipal Commercial facilities | Number of facilities refurbished | 0 | 1 |

| Institutional Capacity | Organizational Planning | Building institutional resilience and administrative capability | Review the Organizational structure and identify critical positions to capacitate the Local Municipality | Number of approved organizational structure | 1 | 1 |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|------|------|
| | Human Resources Planning | | Review the current Human Resources Plan | Number of Human Resources Plan reviewed and approved | 0 | 1 |
| | | | Review Human Resource Policies | Number of HR policy manual Reviewed and Approved | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Review job descriptions | Number of job descriptions reviewed | 8 | 300 |
| | | | | Percentage of job descriptions signed off | 100% | 100% |
| | | | Cascading of individual performance management system | Number of performance agreements developed for incumbents in positions from level 1 to level 7/6 | 0 | 0 |
| | Recruitment, selection, and placement | | Recruit and select in line with the approvedOrganizational Structure and Budget | Percentage of advertised positions filled | 100% | 100% |
| | Employment Equity | | Design and implementation of EmploymentEquity Plan | Number of Employment Equity Plans reviewed and approved | 1 | 1 |
| | Training and development | | Implementation of Training Interventions in line with the Workplace Skills Plan | Number of beneficiaries trained | 70 | 160 |
| | | | Workplace Integrated Learning (interns/apprentices) | Number of learners placed in the municipality. | 50 | 60 |
| | Employee Wellness | | Develop a revised Health and Wellness Plan | Number of Health and Wellness Plan revised | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Conduct 24 Life Skill Awareness Programme sessions/campaigns | Number of awareness sessions or campaigns conducted | 24 | 24 |
| | | | Provision of counselling services to distressed employees and pauper applicants | Percentage of counselling sessions conducted for employees | 100% | 100% |
| | | | Provide at least pauper burial services to destitute people and unknown corpses | Number of reports on destitute people and unknown corpses provided with pauper Burials, quarterly | 4 | 4 |
| | Legal Services Management | | Dispose litigation cases in the Litigation Register | Percentage of cases disposed of and finalized | 45% | 50% |
| | | | Facilitate the review of all municipal policies | Number of reviewed or amended policies | 0 | 2 |
| | | | Facilitate the process of promulgation and review of all municipal By-Laws | Number of Promulgated and reviewed By-laws | 11 | 21 |
| | Labour Relations | | Utilize the Local Labour Forum as a consultative/negotiations forum to facilitate and sustain effective relations, ultimately enhancing service delivery | Number of approved schedule of meetings per year | 1 | 1 |

| | | | Attend arbitrations and implement all arbitration awards | Percentage of arbitration awards resolution implemented and finalized | 100% | 100% |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|------|------|
| | Occupational Health and Safety | | Conduct safety awareness programmes | Number of safety awareness programmes conducted | 12 | 16 |
| | | | Conduct safety inspections | Number of safety inspections conducted | 98 | 160 |
| | | | | Percentage of incidents reported to department of Labour | 0% | |
| Institutional Capacity | Customer Care Services | Building institutional resilience and administrative | Develop electronic Customer Care Management System | Number of Electronic Customer Care Management System developed, installed and functional | 0 | 1 |
| | Document Management | capability | Review Document Management Policy | Number of Reviewed Document Management Policy | 1 | 1 |
| | Secretarial Services | | Develop a plan to refurbish all corporateservices facilities | Number of plans to refurbish corporate service facilities | 0 | 1 |
| Financial Management | Assets Management | Ensuring sound financia | To ensure that the Asset register is Generally Recognized | Number of GRAP- compliant asset register | 1 | 1 |
| | | Imanagement and accounting | Accounting Practices compliant and reconcile with the General | Number of verifications conducted on the asset register | 1 | 1 |
| | | | tl ti | Number of reconciliations completed between the fixed asset register and the general ledger | 1 | 1 |
| | Accounting Services | | Submit draft AFS for audit | Number of Draft annual financial statements submitted to auditor general for audit by 31 August | 1 | 1 |
| | | | To ensure promote good governance, transparency, | Number of mSCOA compliant draft budget submitted to provincial Treasury | 1 | 1 |
| | | | management and accounting | Number of Draft Budget related policiesreviewed and approved | 11 | 11 |
| | | | | Number of mSCOA compliant final budget submitted to provincial Treasury | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | Number of Final Budget related policiesreviewed and approved | 11 | 11 |
| | | | | Number of mSCOA compliant adjustment budget submitted to provincial Treasury | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | Number of section 71 reports submitted to provincial Treasury | 12 | 12 |
| | | | | Number of Section 52 (d) reports submitted to provincial Treasury | 4 | 4 |
| | | | | Number of Mid-year Budget and Performance Assessment reports submitted to provincial Treasury | 1 | 1 |
| Financial Management | Supply Chain Management | Ensuring sound financial management and | To ensure that all procurement processes are done in | Number of reviewed Supply Chain Management policy submitted for approval | 1 | 1 |
| | | accounting | accordance with legislation | Number of quarterly updates of supplier database | 4 | 4 |
| | | | | Number of supply chain management deviation reports submitted | 4 | 4 |

| | 1 | 1 | | Number of Supply Chain | 4 | 4 |
|----------------------|---|---|--|--|-----|-----|
| | | | | Management contracts registers updated | 4 | 4 |
| | | | | Number of procurement plan developed and approved | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | Number of reports on the implementation of the procurement plan | 0 | 4 |
| | | | | Number of irregular Expenditure register updated | 1 | 4 |
| | Revenue / Credit Control Management | | To ensure that all revenue due to the municipality is collected, well managed and accounted for. | Percentage of monthly collection rate | 55% | 75% |
| | | | managea and accounted to: | Number of monthly billing reports compiled | 12 | 12 |
| | | | | Number of Indigent registers updated | 12 | 12 |
| | | | | Number of supplementary valuationroll implemented | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | Number of Revenue Related policies reviewed | 8 | 8 |
| | Expenditure Management | | To ensure that municipal expenditure is wellmanaged | Number of Updated, Reviewed and Approved Expenditure Policy by Council | 1 | 1 |
| Public Participation | Office of the Mayor | Putting people and their concerns first | Facilitate Social cohesion Activities | Number of National Days' activities hosted (Mandela Day, Human Rights Day, Women's Day Heritage Day, Reconciliation Day, World Aids Day etc.) | 6 | 5 |
| | | | | Number of Youth Programmes held (Including Youth Month Celebrations) | 8 | 8 |
| | | | | Number of Executive Mayor's Imbizos | 12 | 12 |
| | | | | Number of Moral Regeneration campaigns held | 6 | 4 |
| | | | | Number of HIV/Aids campaigns held | 4 | 4 |
| | | | | Number of activities for Women & Children held | 2 | 2 |
| | | | | Number of activities for elderly people and men held | 2 | 2 |
| Public Participation | Integrated Development Plan | Putting people and their concerns first | To encourage the involvement of communities in municipal | Number of draft Integrated Development Plans developed, reviewed and adopted | 1 | 1 |
| | | | budgeting and planning processes | Number of final Integrated Development Plan developed, reviewed, and approved | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | Number of Integrated Development Process Plan developed and adopted. | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | Number of IDP risk registers updated and submitted to risk unit. | 0 | 4 |
| | | | Functionality of ward | Number of ward plans produced | 0 | 36 |

| Public Participation | Office of the Speaker | Putting people and their concerns first | committees | Number of reports from ward committees produced and submitted | 104 | 108 |
|--|---------------------------|---|---|--|-----|------|
| | | | | Number of performancemanagement reports submitted to office of the Speaker quarterly | 0 | 4 |
| | | | | Number of reports on skills audit program conducted | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | Number of reports on Council resolutions communicated to ward committee | 0 | 4 |
| | | | | Percentage of appraisals awarded to ward committees (on the cleanliness, reporting, etc.) | 0 | 100% |
| | | | | Number of reports on community meetings held by a ward councillor to address community programmes and developmental matters | 159 | 144 |
| | | | Convene council meetings at least four times as per the approved schedule four times per year | Number of approved Council meetings convened | 4 | 4 |
| | | | oversight report for 2022/2023 | Number of oversight reports submitted to Council | 1 | 1 |
| | financial year | financial year | Number of special oversight reports submitted to Council | 2 | 2 | |
| | | | Community Participation | Number of Community Participation programs held | 2 | 4 |
| | | | Establishment of Council | Number of section 79 committees meetings held | 5 | 12 |
| | | | Committees | Number of ward committees established | 36 | 36 |
| | | | Capacity Building | Number of ward committees trainings conducted | 2 | 2 |
| | | | | Number of councillors training conducted | 0 | 2 |
| Good Gover Accountability Transparency | rnance, Communication and | Promoting transparency, and accountability good | Review the Municipal Communication strategy annually. | Number of Communications Strategy approved by Council. | 1 | 1 |
| , | | governance, | | Number of Municipal Branding completed (All Municipal buildings in all six units, Municipal Fleet Main entry/exit points of all six units) | 0 | 6 |
| | | | | Number of outdoor adverts publicized. (Outdoor Advertising: Screens and billboards, bridges, traffic circles, street poles | 0 | 6 |
| | | | | Number of reports on printed and digital media distributed (Posters, flyers, newspaper articles and notices) | 4 | 4 |

| | | | | | T- |
|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------|---|-----|-----|
| | | | Number of reports on Publications sent/shared/ released in Local, provincial, and national media | 4 | 4 |
| | | | internal newsletter, quarterly | | |
| | | | Number of Social media communication shared | 98 | 200 |
| | | | | 98 | 200 |
| | | | via Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, Instagram | | |
| | | | and municipal website. | _ | |
| | | | Number of established Matjhabeng external and internal newsletter (Matjhabeng News) | 0 | 1 |
| | | | Number of quarterly reports on crisis and | 1 | 4 |
| | | | emergency communicated (Disasters and unforeseen circumstances) | | |
| | | | Number of Radio and television interviews and | 11 | 6 |
| | | | running advertisements conducted. | | |
| | | | Number of Community awareness conducted | 15 | 7 |
| | | | (Taxi branding, drawing on public walls, stadiums, bridges and municipal buildings, loud | | |
| | | | hailing on strategic dates, roadshows, and blitz, | | |
| | | | tv screens, information boards at strategic | | |
| | | | points). | | |
| | | | Number of corporate identities | 0 | 45 |
| | | | printed/procured and distributed to the | | |
| | | | officials (name tags and uniforms) | | |
| | 1 | | (All artwork on messages to be the same to | | |
| | | | boost brand awareness). | | |
| Risk Management | To ensure | effective ris | Number of Risk Management policy approved. | 1 | 1 |
| | management municipality | withing the | Number of Risk Management Strategyapproved. | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Number of Risk Management Implementation | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Plan Approved. | | |
| | | | Number of Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Policy approved. | . 4 | 1 |
| | | | Number of Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruptio Strategy approved. | n 1 | 1 |
| | | | Number of Fraud Prevention Plan approved. | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Number of Whistle-Blowing Policy approved. | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Number of Risk Assessments conducted. | 2 | 2 |
| | 1 | | Number of Risk Management Charter approved. | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Number of Risk Management Committee meetings held. | 4 | 4 |
| | | | Number of risk awareness campaign conducted. | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Number of Risk Registers developed and | 5 | 5 |
| | | | updated (Strategic, Operational, Fraud, ICT and Projects). | | |
| | | | Number of progress reports against the Risk Management plan prepared. | 4 | 4 |

| | | | | 5 | | 1 4 | 1.4 |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|-----|-----|
| | | Internal Audit | | Review the efficiency and effectiveness of municipal | Number of Developed of Risk Based Internal Audit plan. | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | systems of internal control | Number of internal audit reports compiled. | 4 | 4 |
| | | | | | Number of developed internal audit methodology. | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | Number of Audit Committee meetings held. | 4 | 4 |
| | | | | | Number of Internal Audit Charter developed and approved. | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | Number of progress reports on implementation of the coverage plan. | 4 | 4 |
| | | | | | Number of developed internal audit procedural manual. | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | Number of reviewed quality assurance and improvement program. | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | Number of follow up audits conducted. | 1 | 4 |
| | | | | | Number of Developed of Risk Based Internal Audit plan. | 1 | 1 |
| Good Accountability Transparency | Governance, and | Information Technology | Information Technology enables and drives the municipality to reach its | Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Solution Implementation | Number of Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Solution implementation on the CLOUD | 0 | 1 |
| | | | objectives | Enterprise Financial System Upgrade | Number of system upgrades conducted on the Financial System (Cashdrawer System Upgrade, SolarApp System Upgrade and Budget Management Module Upgrade) | | 3 |
| | | | | LAN Optimization | Number of LAN optimization implemented (LAN Switches and Re-cabling and Cabling Upgrade from CAT 5 to CAT 7) | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | DIGITAL Transformation sub- projects | Number of digital transformation sub-projects implemented (Automated Internal Audit System, Automated Performance Management System and Risk Management System) | 0 | 3 |
| | | | | Information Security Management | Number of Security Awareness and Training conducted and Implementation of an Information Security Architecture | 1 | 4 |
| | | | | Audit Compliance | Number of reports on audit recommendations implemented. (Mitigate Audit Finding in accordance with Auditor General Recommendation). | 2 | 4 |
| Good Transparency | Governance, and | Performance Management Systems | Promoting good governance, | Methodology to improve performance management, | Number of SDBIP developed and approved by the Executive Mayor. | 1 | 1 |
| Accountability | | | transparency, and accountability | monitoring, andimprovement to achieve overall organizational | Number of adjusted SDBIP developed and approved by Council. | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | objectives | Number of performance agreements for Section 56/57 managers coordinated and signed. | 8 | 8 |
| | | | | | Number of performance assessments conducted for Section 56/57 managers. | 2 | 2 |

| | | | Number of annual reports developed, submitted to AGSA, and tabled to council for approval. | 1 | 1 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--|--|---|---|
| | | | Number of PMS risk registers updated and submitted to risk unit. | 4 | 4 |
| | | | Number of reports on external audit queries responded to and addressed within the required time frame. | 2 | 2 |
| | | | Number of quarterly reports on internal audit queries responded to and addressed within the required time frame. | 4 | 4 |
| | | | Number of quarterly section 52 non-financial performance reports developed and submitted to council | 4 | 4 |
| | | | Number of Mid-year Budget and Performance Reports developedand submitted to council | 1 | 1 |
| Good Governance, Transparency and | Council whip | | Number of troika meetings held | 2 | 4 |
| Accountability | | | Number of Multi-Party Whippery meetings held | 2 | 4 |

3.9. Organizational design and Re-design

Matjhabeng Local Municipality's Constitutional mandate provides essential services to the community in its jurisdiction. The organization is structured into Directorates, each with its own specific responsibilities. Here is a brief overview of each Directorate and its functions:

Office of the Municipal Manager: This Office is responsible for overseeing the overall operations of the Municipality and ensuring that all Directorates are functioning effectively. The Municipal Manager is the highest-ranking official in the organization and reports directly to the council.

Directorate Infrastructure: This Directorate is responsible for the planning, design, construction, and maintenance of all the Municipality's infrastructure, including roads, stormwater, water and sewage systems, and other public facilities.

Directorate Corporate Services and Good Governance: This Directorate is responsible for providing support services to other Directorates within the Municipality, including Council administration, halls, legal services, and human resources management.

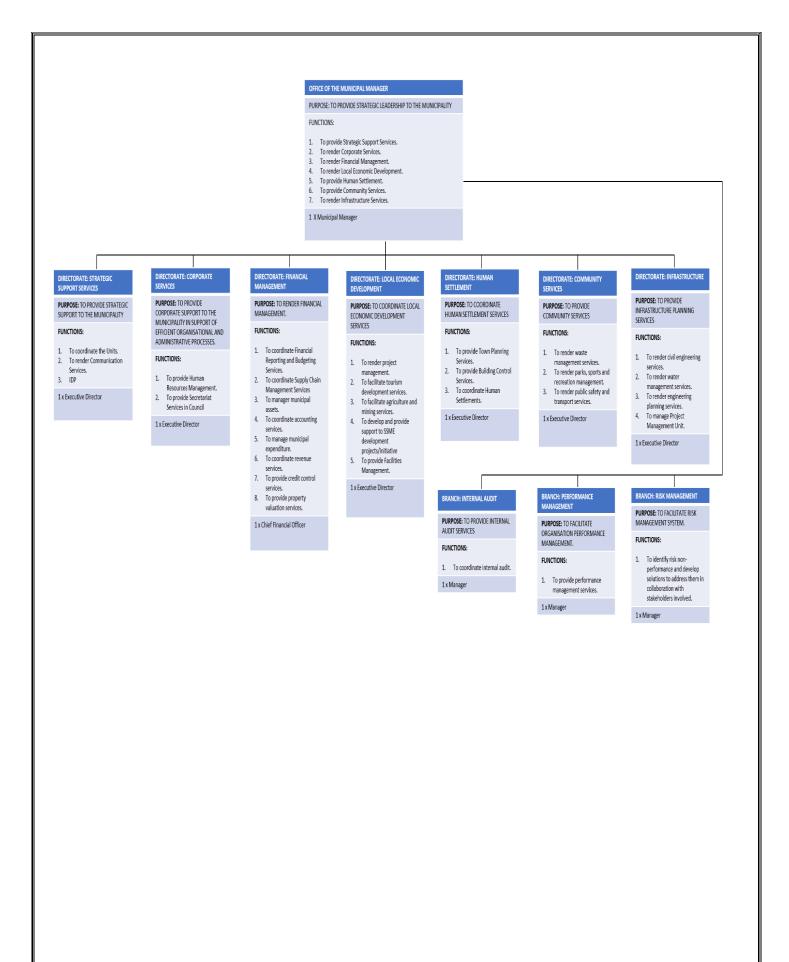
Directorate Finance: This Directorate is responsible for the financial management of the Municipality, including budget preparation, revenue collection, and financial reporting.

Directorate Local Economic Development: This Directorate is responsible for promoting economic growth and development within the Municipality, including attracting new businesses and supporting existing ones.

Directorate Human Settlement: This Directorate is responsible for addressing the housing needs of the community, including the planning and construction of new housing developments and the rehabilitation of existing ones.

Directorate Community Services: This Directorate is responsible for providing essential services to the community, such sports and parks care, social services, solid waste management and recreation.

In conclusion, each Directorate plays an important role to ensure that the Municipality is able to deliver essential services to the community and meet its obligations to its residents. The Matjhabeng Local Municipality is currently in the process of reviewing its micro-organizational structure to align it with the Municipal Systems Act's Staff Regulations. The National Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs is aiding the Municipality in developing a credible organizational structure that will be in line with the Municipality's Integrated Development Plan. This IDP review process will input into this project that is expected to be completed during the year 2024. The objective of this review is to ensure that the Municipality has the necessary resources, processes, and systems in place to deliver efficient and effective services to its residents. This review is expected to result in a more streamlined and optimized organizational structure that will better serve the needs of the community.



3.9.1. In terms of the current organizational structure the municipality has 4 006 positions of which 1 952 are vacant. Number of employees as at end of February 2024 is as follows:

| MATJHABENG TOTAL: | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| | TOTA | AL STAFF COMPLEMEN | IT |
| | approved | filled | vacancies |
| TOTAL COMPLEMENT: | 4 006 | 2 054 | 1 952 |
| PERCENTAGE UTILISATION | 100 | 51 | 49 |
| TOTAL MANAGEMENT POSTS | 93 | 67 | 26 |
| | | | |
| TOTAL COMPLEMENT - POLITICAL ST | | N. CTAFE CONADUENAEN | |
| | approved | AL STAFF COMPLEMEN filled | vacancies |
| TOTAL COMPLEMENT: | 53 | 73 | 20 |
| PERCENTAGE UTILISATION | 100 | 72 | 38 |
| TOTAL MANAGEMENT POSTS | 10 | 9 | 1 |
| | | - | |
| TOTAL COMPLEMENT - OFFICE OF TH | E MUNICIPAL MANAGER: | | |
| | TOTA | AL STAFF COMPLEMEN | ΙΤ |
| | approved | filled | vacancies |
| TOTAL COMPLEMENT: | 38 | 24 | 14 |
| PERCENTAGE UTILISATION | 100 | 63 | 37 |
| TOTAL CHECK | 100 | 72 | 37 |
| TOTAL MANAGEMENT POSTS | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| | | | |
| TOTAL COMPLEMENT - DIRECTORATI | | | |
| | | AL STAFF COMPLEMEN | |
| TOTAL 001401514514 | approved | filled | vacancies |
| TOTAL COMPLEMENT: | 46 | 19 | 27 |
| PERCENTAGE UTILISATION | 100 | 41 | 59 |
| TOTAL MANAGEMENT POSTS | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| TOTAL COMPLEMENT - DIRECTORAT | | | |
| TOTAL COMPLEMENT - DIRECTORATI | | AL STAFF COMPLEMEN | IT |
| | approved | filled | vacancies |
| TOTAL COMPLEMENT: | 274 | 138 | 137 |
| PERCENTAGE UTILISATION | 100 | 50 | 50 |
| TOTAL MANAGEMENT POSTS | 14 | 12 | 2 |
| TOTAL COMPLEMENT - DIRECTORAT | :: FINANCIAL SERVICES: | | |
| | TOTA | AL STAFF COMPLEMEN | IT |
| | approved | filled | vacancies |
| TOTAL COMPLEMENT: | 279 | 176 | 103 |
| PERCENTAGE UTILISATION | 100 | 63 | 37 |
| TOTAL MANAGEMENT POSTS | 16 | 12 | 4 |
| | | | |
| | E: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | |
| TOTAL COMPLEMENT - DIRECTORATI | | | |
| TOTAL COMPLEMENT - DIRECTORATI | | AL STAFF COMPLEMEN | |
| | approved | filled | vacancies |
| TOTAL COMPLEMENT: | approved 22 | filled 17 | vacancies 5 |
| | approved | filled | vacancies |

| TOTAL MANAGEMENT POSTS | 12 | 9 | 3 | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------|--|--|
| PERCENTAGE UTILISATION | 100 | 43 | 57 | | |
| TOTAL COMPLEMENT: | 1 314 | 570 | 744 | | |
| | approved | filled | vacancies | | |
| | TOTA | L STAFF COMPLEMENT | | | |
| TOTAL COMPLEMENT - DIRECTORATE IN | NFRASTRUCTURE: | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL MANAGEMENT POSTS | 10 | 10 | 2 | | |
| PERCENTAGE UTILISATION | 100 | 53 | 47 | | |
| TOTAL COMPLEMENT: | 1 863 | 991 | 872 | | |
| | approved | filled | vacancies | | |
| | TOTA | TOTAL STAFF COMPLEMENT | | | |
| TOTAL COMPLEMENT - DIRECTORATE: C | COMMUNITY SERVICES: | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL MANAGEMENT POSTS | 10 | 7 | 3 | | |
| PERCENTAGE UTILISATION | 100 | 40 | 60 | | |
| TOTAL COMPLEMENT: | 117 | 47 | 70 | | |
| | approved | filled | vacancies | | |
| | TOTA | L STAFF COMPLEMENT | • | | |
| TOTAL COMPLEMENT - DIRECTORATE: H | HUMAN SETTLEMENT | | | | |
| | | | | | |

4. Section D-Development of Programmes and Projects

4.1. Introduction

The Capital Infrastructure Investment Framework is a response to ensure that capital budget and related operational funds are structured according to the strategic objectives and related outputs as discussed above. Secondly that its funding allocation responds to national and provincial directives within the context of the Municipal developmental realities. The Capital Infrastructure Investment Framework is the means through which capital projects are identified and prioritized for implementation in the following financial year and medium-term period (3 years). The objectives of the CIIF are to:

- Contribute towards the eradication of service delivery backlogs, especially in poor and marginalized areas by prioritizing projects in these locations.
- Ensure the improved management of the existing infrastructure, with more attention given to road and streetlighting maintenance.
- Improve service delivery through infrastructure and services that are planned, delivered, and managed in an objective and structured manner.
- Direct future public and private investment, by aligning capital budget requirements of departments as defined in the Integrated Development Plan's Sector Plans.
- Make a positive impact towards improving the local economy. To this extent, the municipality intends to spend70% of the capital budget here below to and among local businesses.

4.2. Infrastructure Investment/ Capital 2023-2026

4.2.1. Municipal Infrastructure Grant Funded Projects

| ITEM | PROJECT NAME | WARD | CURRENT STATUS | COMMENTS/NOTES | PROJECT VALUE | BUDGET | BUDGET | BUDGET |
|-------|--|------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| NO. | | NO. | | | | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 | 2026/2027 |
| | | | | ROADS AND STORMWATER | | | | |
| MIG 1 | Construction of 3 km Paved roads in Ward 2: Phomolong | 2 | Tender documentation & procurement | Construction of internal paved roads, pedestrianwalkways, and storm water Management. Project to be implemented 23/24 if frontloading is approved. Project was advertised in February and currently on evaluation stage. | 31 460 707,78 | 31 460 707,78 | 31 460 707,78 | - |
| MIG 2 | Construction of 3 km paved roads in Ward 13: Thabong | 13 | Tender documentation & procurement | Construction of internal paved roads, pedestrianwalkways, and storm water Management. Project to be implemented 23/24 if frontloading is approved. Project was advertised in February and currently on evaluation stage. | 30 187 834,06 | 30 187 834,06 | 30 187 834,06 | - |
| MIG 3 | Construction of 3 km paved roads in Ward 12: Hanipark | 12 | Tender documentation & procurement | Construction of internal paved roads, pedestrianwalkways, and storm water Management. Project to be implemented 23/24 if frontloading is approved. Project was advertised in February and currently on evaluation stage. | 29 882 033,21 | - | 29 882 033,21 | - |
| MIG 4 | Construction of 3 km paved roads in Ward 10: Kutlwanong | 10 | Tender documentation & procurement | Construction of internal paved roads, pedestrianwalkways, and storm water Management. Project to be implemented 23/24 if frontloading is approved. Project was advertised in February and currently on evaluation stage. | 31 673 211.45 | | 31 673 211.45 | |
| MIG 5 | Construction of 3 km paved roads in Ward 15: Thabong | 15 | Tender documentation & procurement | Construction of internal paved roads, pedestrianwalkways, and storm water Management. Project to be implemented 23/24 if frontloading is approved. Project was advertised in February and currently on evaluation stage. | 32 742 954,10 | - | 283 902 64.23 | 4 352 689.87 |

| ITEM NO. | PROJECT NAME | WARD NO. | CURRENT STATUS | COMMENTS/NOTES | PROJECT VALUE | BUDGET 2024/2025 | BUDGET 2025/2026 | BUDGET 2026/2027 |
|-------------|---|-------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| MIG 6 | Construction of 3 km paved roads in Ward 17: Thabong | 17 | Tender documentation & procurement | Construction of internal paved roads, pedestrianwalkways, and storm water Management. Project to be implemented 23/24 if frontloading is approved. Project was advertised in February and currently on evaluation stage. | 29 832 847,30 | - | 19 204 017.33 | 10 628 829.87 |
| | | | | SANITATION | | | | |
| MIG 7 | Kutlwanong: Upgrading of Outfall sewer | 18 | Construction | Project is on hold and is incomplete. The scope was not constructed properly, only 57% of the scope was completed, matter to be forwarded to legal. Vaal Central is intending to construct a new line. | 25 810 203,01 | - | - | 3 983 453,73 |
| | | | | RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND SPO | ORTS | | | |
| MIG 8 | Multipurpose Community centre in Thabong (Hanipark) (Ward 23) | 23 | Tender documentation & procurement | Project was advertised in March | 78 531 955,57 | _ | 20 528 409,66 | 58 003 545,91 |

4.2.2. Water Services Infrastructure Grant Funded Projects

| ITEM | PROJECT NAME | WARD | CURRENT STATUS | COMMENTS/NOTES | PROJECT VALUE | BUDGET | BUDGET | BUDGET |
|--------|----------------------------|------|----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| NO. | | NO. | | | | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 | 2026/2027 |
| WSIG 1 | Refurbishment of Theronia | 33 | Planning | Awaiting signed agreements between | R 88 000 000 | R 25 800 000,00 - | R 55 000 000.00 | R 33 000 000 |
| | WWTW and Purified Effluent | | | landowners and municipality. Project | | 23/24 | | |
| | System- Theronia WWTW- | | | plan is ready. There were outstanding | | | | |
| | Effluent outfall | | | professional fees that were paid in | | | | |
| | | | | March to the consultant. | | | | |

4.2.3. Infrastructure South Africa

| NO. | PROJECT NAME | WARD NO. | CURRENT STATUS | COMMENTS/NOTES | PROJECT VALUE | BUDGET 2024/2025 | BUDGET 2025/2026 | BUDGET 2026/2027 |
|-------|--|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| ISA 1 | Replacement of Asbestos and worn-out galvanised steel water pipelines in Matjhabeng towns | 7111 | Planning | Reduce water loss | R1 500 000 000 | - | - | - |

4.2.4. Ministerial Interventions – Sanitation Projects – Sewer Networks

| ITEM NO. | PROJECT NAME | WARD NO. | CURRENT STATUS | TIME FRAM | IES | COMMENT/ NOTES | PROJECT VALUE | BUDGET 2023/2024 | BUDGET 2024/2025 | BUDGET 2025/2026 |
|----------|--|--------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| MI 1 | Repair and unblocking of sewer network and dilapidated or collapsed network in Thabong | 12, 14, 15. 16, 17 | Construction | 18-Nov-25 | 18-Nov-25 | Contractor has yet to source new bedding material supplier. New samples must be sent for testing to ensure compliance with the specifications. It is also suspected that the Contractor is stalling pending the outcome of the rates negotiations. | R 140 821 542,82 | - | · | · |
| MI 2 | Repair and unblocking of sewer network and dilapidated or collapsed network in Thabong | 17 & 13 | Construction | 06-12-23 | 29-01-25 | | R 27 742 075.48 | - | - | - |
| MI 3 | Repair and unblocking of sewer network and dilapidated or collapsed network in Welkom | 27,32,33 & 34 | Construction | 03-04-23 | 18-05-26 | _ | R 143 800 834.35 | - | - | - |
| MI 4 | Repair and unblocking of sewer network and dilapidated or collapsed network in Henneman | 3 | Construction | 06-12-23 | 30-01-25 | | R 75 550 699.15 | - | - | - |
| MI 5 | Repair and unblocking of sewer network and dilapidated or collapsed network in Bronville & Hani Park | 11,23 & 24 | Construction | 03-04-23 | 26-11-25 | Slow progress. Contractor has undergone a change in site personnel. This has affected progress but positive signs of improvement is evident. Contractor still to submit an updated recovery | R 100 973 145.37 | - | - | - |

| | | | | | | | plan. | | | | |
|------|-------|---|------------------|--------------|----------|----------|---|-----------------|-----------------|---|---|
| MI 6 | 5 Rer | pair and unblocking of | 26 28 29 30 &31 | Construction | 11-12-23 | TBC | Newly appointed contractor, | R 73 146 730.58 | _ | _ | _ |
| | sev | wer network and | 20,20,20, 00 001 | construction | | | Contractor still to submit | | | | |
| | | apidated or collapsed etwork in Thabong | | | | | appointment documentation of site personnel & contractual | | | | |
| | | ū | | | | | documentation. | | | | |
| MI 7 | | epair and unblocking of wer network and | 18,20,21, & 22 | Construction | 03-04-23 | 18-05-26 | Delays experienced by the Contractor include delivery of pipes, | R134 616 671.48 | - | - | - |
| | | apidated or collapsed | | | | | delivery of testing plugs and the | | | | |
| | net | etwork in Kutlwanong | | | | | rejection of bedding material not according to specification. | | | | |
| | | | | T | OTALS | 1 | according to specification. | <u> </u> | R696 651 699.23 | | |

4.2.4.1. Ministerial Interventions – Sanitation Projects – Sewer pump stations

| ITEM NO. | PROJECT NAME | WARD NO. | CURRENT STATUS | TIMEFRAMES | | COMMENT/ NOTES | PROJECT VALUE | BUDGET 2023/2024 | BUDGET 2024/2025 | BUDGET 2025/2026 |
|----------|---|----------|----------------|------------|----------|--|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| MI 7 | Refurbishment of Bronville sewer pump station | 11 | Construction | 30-04-23 | 29-02-24 | Project is on hold, due to community issues | R 12 067 581.07 | - | - | - |
| MI 8 | Refurbishment of Western sewer pump station | 33 | Construction | 30-05-23 | 29-02-24 | Project due for completion | R 9 828 793.25 | - | - | - |
| MI 9 | Refurbishment of T16 sewer pump station | 13 | Construction | 30-04-23 | 29-03-24 | Slow progress & risk of completing project on time | R 5 817 783.30 | - | - | - |
| MI 10 | Refurbishment of Vida sewer pump station | 28 | Construction | 30-04-23 | 15-02-24 | Project running well and due for completion | R 6 241 001.12 | - | - | - |
| MI 11 | Refurbishment of Akasia sewer pump station | 35 | Construction | 30-04-23 | 29-02-24 | Slow progress & risk of completing project on time | R 7 983 113.00 | - | - | - |
| MI 12 | Refurbishment of Big Frank sewer pump station | 36 | Construction | 30-04-23 | 29-03-24 | Slow progress & risk of completing project on time | R12 275 473.98 | - | - | - |
| MI 13 | Refurbishment of Eldorie sewer pump station | 36 | Construction | 30-05-23 | 29-02-24 | Project running well and due for completion | R12 003 833,84 | - | - | - |
| MI 14 | Refurbishment of Small Frank sewer pump station | 36 | Construction | 30-05-23 | 29-02-24 | Slow progress & risk of completing project on time | R 5 414 775.00 | - | - | - |
| | | | TOTALS | | | | R71,632,354.56 | R | R- | |

4.2.4.2. Ministerial Interventions – Sanitation Projects – Sewer pump stations

New appointments for Sewer pump stations

Sewer pump stations: 18 pumpstations (8 Odendaalsrus, 6 Welkom, 4 Henneman)

| ITEM NO. | PROJECT NAME | WARD NO. | CURRENT STATUS | TIMEF | RAMES | COMMENT/ NOTES | PROJECT VALUE | BUDGET 2023/2024 | BUDGET 2024/2025 | BUDGET 2025/2026 |
|---|--|--|--------------------|----------|-------|--|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Althea | Refurbishemnt of the sewer pump station | 35 | Site establishment | 24-11-23 | ТВС | Blocked rising main pipeline at Akacia PS prohibited contractor to manage sewer but MLM managed to assist in unblocking the rising main. | R 7 372 762.85 | - | - | - |
| Ben regal | Refurbishemnt of the sewer pump station | 36 | Site establishment | 22-11-23 | TBC | Contractor busy with site establishment | R 9 511 317.51 | - | - | - |
| Bothville Goudrif 1 Goudrif 2 Hospital Way Mimosa Workshop Major PS Rheeder | Refurbishemnt of the sewer pump stations | 36 36 36 35 36 33 33 | Site establishment | 22-11-23 | TBC | Site handover was concluded in December 2023. Contractor has Completed site establishment and commenced with minor works on site. Site handover concluded, Contractor | R 37 862 952.03 | - | - | - |
| Park 01 Rheeder Park 02 Power PS Bronville South PS Traffic PS | Refurbishment of the sewer pump stations | 34 32 11 27 | Site establishment | | | has Completed site establishment. Works to commence. | | | | |
| The Bandediens, Hertzog, Hennenman Main Whites Dunbare | sewer pump station | 3 3 3 3 | Site establishment | ТВС | ТВС | Contractor Appointed 19 February 2024. Site handover to be scheduled by PSP. | R12 136 410.00 | - | - | - |

4.2.4.3. Ministerial Interventions – Sanitation projects -Waste water Treatment Works

| ITEM NO. | PROJECT NAME | WARD NO. | CURRENT STATUS | TIMEFRAMES | | COMMENT/ NOTES | PROJECT VALUE | BUDGET 2023/2024 | BUDGET 2024/2025 | BUDGET 2025/2026 |
|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|----------------|------------|----------|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| MI 15 | Refurbishment of Kutlwanong WWTW | 10 | Construction | 18-09-23 | 30-06-25 | Contractor busy with Cleaning & stripping of mechanical equipment, desludging and setting out of ponds. | R 112 264 913.44 | - | - | - |
| MI 16 | Thabong Phase 1B – Refurbishment | 31 | Construction | 18-09-23 | 18-10-24 | Contractor busy with desludging at the primary sludge pump station, Asbestos removal on all buildings, Grass Cutting & House keeping | R 128 448 901.09 | - | - | - |

4.2.4. Integrated National Electrification Programme Grant Funded Projects

| ITEM | PROJECT NAME | WARD | CURRENT STATUS | COMMENTS/NOTES | PROJECT VALUE | BUDGET | BUDGET | BUDGET |
|------------|---|-----------|-----------------|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| NO. INEP 1 | WELKOM Reinstatement of the 20MVA 132KV/11kV/6.6kV vandalised Urania Substation at Bronville Town Area | NO. 32 | Under Execution | To ensure an effective and safe 132kV Distribution network. The appointment of the employers representative on site was not concluded in order to obtain the construction certificate as required by the OHS Act Construction Regulation. Cognizance must be taken of the following: - It did not for part of the appointed consultant/contractor scope of works It is the responsibility of the employer/ MLM to appoint the employers representative in terms of the OHS Act Construction regulation. | R148,000,000 | R 37 000 000,00 | 2025/2026 R 37 000 000,00 | R 74 000 000,00 |
| INEP 2 | Rheederspark X2 (Phomolong Village): 12MVA Sub-station and Electrification of 869 Households WELKOM Provision and | 35 | Planning | Upgrade Eskom Main Intake points, MV and LV networks and provide electrical connections to each of the proposed development To ensure the effectiveness of the | R27 000 000 | R10 000000 | R 9,000,000 | R8 000 000 |
| INEP 4 | Installation of a Bulk supply Overhead Line Bronville and Extension 15 Thabong BRONVILLE EXT 15 & 9 | 11/12 | Planning | medium voltage distribution networks Electrical 132kvsubstation must | R 3 507 397,96 | R 1 753 698,98 | R 1 753 698,98 | - |
| | Electrification of 500 households | | _ | be repaired for R126m before project can commence | R 7 316 719,96 | R 5 563 020,98 | R 1 753 698,98 | |

4.2.4.1. Eskom Capital Project 2023 to 2025 financial years

| Project Name | Budget Year | Funding | Project Type | Pla | IRE TOTAL nned CAPEX Excl 6 VAT | Plai | RE TOTAL nned CAPEX Incl 6 VAT | TOTAL Planned Connections | Beneficiaries |
|--|----------------|---------|------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Phomolong Ext 6 Electrification phase 2 | 2023-2024 | DMRE | Households | R | 9 900 000,00 | R | 11 385 000,00 | 299 | Phomolong |
| Thabong Ext. 19 | 2023-2024 | DMRE | Pre-engineering | R | 130 000,00 | R | 149 500,00 | 0 | Thabong |
| Thabong Ext. 20 | 2023-2024 | | Pre-engineering | R | 147 725,00 | R | 169 883,75 | 0 | Thabong |
| Thabong Unit Thandanani | 2023-2024 | DMRE | Pre-engineering | R | 115 500,00 | R | 132 825,00 | 0 | Thabong Unit Thandanani |
| Hennenman Rural SS 20MVA Transformator (Electrification | 2023-2024 | DMRE | Infrastructure-Sub | R | _ | R | _ | 0 | Phomolong |
| Matjhabeng Infills | 2023-2024 | DMRE | Infills | R | 299 000,00 | R | 343 850,00 | 2 | Matjhabeng |
| TOTAL | | | | R | 10 592 225,00 | R | 12 181 058,75 | 301 | |
| | | | | 2023- | 24 ROLL-OVER | | | | |
| xcKutlwanong Ext 13 | | | | R | 609 155,49 | R | 700 528,81 | | Kutlwanong |
| Homestead Development East Ext 15 | 2022-2023 | | Household | R | 1 325 253,18 | R | 1 524 041,16 | 0 | Homestead Development East Ext 15 |
| Phomolong Ext.6 Phase 2 | 2022-2023 | | Household | R | - | R | - | 0 | Phomolong |
| Phomolong Ext.6 Phase 1 Electrification | 2022-2023 | | Household | R | 824 336,52 | R | 947 987,00 | 0 | Phomolong |
| Infills | 2022-2023 | | Infills | R | 130 585,03 | R | 150 172,78 | 0 | Matjhabeng |
| Hennenman Rural SS 20MVA Transformer | 2022-2023 | | Pre-engineering | R | - | R | - | | Matjhabeng |
| Thabong North New Substation | 2022-2023 | DMRE | Infrastructure - | R | 180 678,16 | R | 207 779,88 | 0 | Thabong |
| Thabong North Thabong 132kV line | 2022-2023 | DMRE | Substation | R | 902 143,38 | R | 1 037 464,89 | 0 | Thabong |
| Hennenman Rural 11kV Phomolong Ext 5 Feeder bay | 2022-2023 | DMRE | Infrastructure - Line | R | - | R | - | 0 | Matjhabeng |
| Phomolong Ext 5 | 2022-2023 | DMRE | Infrastructure - Line | R | - | R | - | 0 | Phomolong |
| Phomolong Ext 5 L | 2022-2023 | DMRE | Infrastructure - Line | R | - | R | - | 0 | Phomolong |
| Phomolong Ext 5 Phase 2 | 2022-2023 | | Infrastructure - Line | R | - | R | - | 0 | Phomolong |
| Thabong North Kholo | 2022-2023 | | Infrastructure - Line | R | 40 506,96 | R | 46 583,00 | 0 | Thabong |
| Leander Thabong | 2022-2023 | | Infrastructure - Line | | | R | - | 0 | Thabong |
| Leander Thabong Bulk Deviation | 2022-2023 | | Infrastructure - Line | R | 50 000,00 | R | 57 500,00 | 0 | Thabong |
| Thabong North Noka 11kV FDR | 2022-2023 | | Infrastr ucture - Line | R | 50 000,00 | R | 57 500,00 | 0 | Thabong |
| Thabong Bulk 2x132 | 2022-2023 | | Infrastructure - Line | R | - | R | - | 0 | Thabong |
| Infills | 2022-2023 | | Infills | R | - | R | - | 0 | Thabong |

| | | | | DMRE TOTAL | DMRE TOTAL | TOTAL | |
|--------------|--------|---------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Budget | | | Planned CAPEX Excl | Planned CAPEX Incl | Planned | |
| Project Name | Year | Funding | Project Type | 15% VAT | 15% VAT | Connections | Beneficiaries |
| TOTAL | | | | R 4 112 658,72 | R 4 729 557,53 | | |

Eskom 2024-25 Financial Year Capital Project

| Project Name | Budget Year | Funding | Project Type | | IRE TOTAL Planned PEX Excl 15% VAT | | RE TOTAL Planned PEX Incl 15% VAT | TOTAL Planned Connections | Beneficiaries |
|--|-------------|---------|--------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| Thabong Ext 19 | 2024-2025 | DMRE | Households | R | 2 181 019,43 | R | 2 508 172,34 | 110 | Thabong |
| Thabong Ext 20 | 2024-2025 | DMRE | Households | R | 2 862 883,80 | R | 3 292 316,37 | 126 | Thabong |
| Thabong Unit Thandanani | 2024-2025 | DMRE | Households | R | 2 181 019,43 | R | 2 508 172,34 | 110 | Thabong |
| Hennenman Rural SS 20MVA Transformer Phase 2 Electrical work | 2024-2025 | DMRE | Infrastructure-Sub | R | 4 361 923,01 | R | 5 016 211,46 | 0 | Phomolong |
| Matjhabeng Infills | 2024-2025 | DMRE | Infills | R | 108 000,00 | R | 124 200,00 | 8 | Matjhabeng |

R 11 694 845,67

R 13 449 072,52

354

4.2.5. Own Funded Projects

TOTAL

| ITEM NO. | PROJECT NAME | WARD NO. | CURRENT STATUS | COMMENTS/NOTES | PROJECT VALUE | BUDGET 2024/2025 | BUDGET 2025/2026 | BUDGET 2026/2027 |
|----------|---|----------|---|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| OF 1 | Rehabilitation of Vanderstel Road (virginia) | 8 | Planning | Move to unfunded | R 6 000 000.00 | - | - | - |
| OF 2 | Rehabilitation of Queensway Road. (Virginia) | 8 | Planning | - | R 6 000 000.00 | - | - | - |
| OF 3 | Rehabilitate portion of Constantia Road that has been damaged by sewer between road 200 and Moshoeshoe road in Thabong to improve traffic flow. | 13 | Tender Adjudication stage | Project has been advertised | R 7 1750 00.00 | - | , | - |
| OF 4 | Repair portion of James Moroka Road that has been damaged by sewer in Thabong to improve traffic flow | 14 | Contract dispute: order of the contractor has been cancelled. Contractor to be appointed from the resealing tender. | - | R 1 434 707.74 | - | | - |

| ITEM NO. | PROJECT NAME | WARD NO. | CURRENT STATUS | COMMENTS/NOTES | PROJECT | BUDGET | BUDGET | BUDGET |
|----------|---|-----------|--|--|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | | VALUE | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 | 2026/2027 |
| OF 5 | Lifting of Fiskaal street and associated stormwater drainage | 33 | Tender period elapsed. Tender to be re- advertised | - | R 1 300 000.00 | - | - | - |
| OF 6 | Repair portion of Constantia Road that has been damaged by sewer between Moshoeshoe road and Dr A Phakathi road in Thabong to improve traffic flow. | 12 | Contract dispute: order of the contractor has been cancelled. Contractor to be appointed from the resealing tender. | Project has been advertised | R2 509 276.77 | - | - | - |
| OF 7 | Repair portion of Ndaki road that has been damaged by stormwater in Thandanani (2010) Thabong and provide the necessary stormwater drainage system to improve traffic flow. | 25 | Contract dispute: order of the contractor has been cancelled. Contractor to be appointed from the resealing tender. | Project has been advertised | R3 339 373.05 | - | - | - |
| OF 8 | Construct 10km of un- designed Gravel are safe per annum to enhance accessibility and driving safety, especially during raining periods | All Wards | Project on hold; Municipality to surface all Municipal Road with tar or paving with the assistance of ISA funds. | Consultants have been appointed at risk to compile technical report and business plans | R10 000 000.00 | - | - | - |
| OF 9 | Construction of stormwater drainage pipes in Ward 16 at Setshabelo School in Thabong | 16 | To commence immediately supplier delivers material | Will be done under maintenance | R1 400 000.00 | - | - | - |
| OF 10 | Construction of stormwater drainage at the entrance of Thabong in Ward 30 | 30 | Project in construction | Will be done under maintenance | R1 000 000.00 | - | - | - |
| OF 11 | Repair stormwater drainage at Mxi retention dam in Ward 29 | 29 | To commence immediately supplier delivers material | Will be done under maintenance | R2 000 000.00 | - | - | - |
| OF 12 | Construction of stormwater drainage with block paving at THAB07 in Thabong Ward 26 | 26 | Project on hold; Municipality to surface all Municipal Road with tar or paving with the assistance of ISA funds. | Will be done under maintenance | R13 00 000.00 | - | - | - |

| ITEM NO. | PROJECT NAME | WARD NO. | CURRENT STATUS | COMMENTS/NOTES | PROJECT | BUDGET | BUDGET | BUDGET |
|----------|---|----------|---|--|----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | | VALUE | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 | 2026/2027 |
| OF 13 | Rehabilitation of Du Plessis Street in Kutlwanong | - | Sent Bill of Quantities to Supply Chain Management for appointment of a service provider from a panel of contractors | Project has been advertised | R 7 900 000.00 | - | - | - |
| OF 14 | Construction of 150m long collapsed Municipal Stormwater channel on the Church premises at 166 Long Road, Welkom. | 33 | Sent Bill of Quantities to Supply Chain Management for appointment of a service provider from a panel of contractors | Will be done under maintenance | R2 500 000.00 | - | - | - |
| OF 15 | Resealing of Tarred roads in Matjhabeng | All | Tender adjudication stage | Project has been advertised | R62 500 000.00 | - | - | - |
| OF 16 | Rehabilitation of Frans du Toit and Dr. van Der Bijl streets in Hennenman | 3 | Sent Bill of Quantities to Supply Chain Management for appointment of a service provider from a panel of contractors | - | R5 000 000,00 | - | - | - |
| OF 17 | Refurbishment of Welkom Airport | 24 | Design Stage | Replacement of run- way lights and resealing and refurbish facilities. | R50 000 000 | - | R12 000 000 | R12 000 000 |
| OF 18 | Refurbishment of Virginia Municipal Offices | 9 | Planning | Requisitions were submitted for the appointment of a service provider. | R4 000 000 | - | - | R 4 000 000 |
| OF 19 | Refurbishment of the Kutlwanong Municipal Offices | 5 | Planning | Requisitions were submitted for the appointment of a service provider. | R3 000 000 | - | R 3 000 000 | - |
| OF 20 | Refurbishment of the Allanridge Municipal Offices | 36 | Planning | Requisitions were submitted for the appointment of a service provider. | R2 000 000 | - | R 2 000 000 | - |
| OF 21 | Refurbishment of the municipal buildings/offices at Thabong Community Centre | 31 | Planning | Requisitions were submitted for the appointment of a service provider. | R2 000 000 | - | R 2 000 000 | - |
| OF 22 | Refurbishment of Odenndaalsrus municipal office/buildings, | 36 | Planning | Requisitions were submitted for the appointment of a service provider. | R6 000 000 | - | R 3 000 000 | - |
| OF 23 | Refurbishment of Municipal Stores in 4 th Street Welkom | 32 | Planning | Requisitions were submitted for the appointment of a service provider. | R3 000 000 | - | R 3 000 000 | - |

| ITEM NO. | PROJECT NAME | WARD NO. | CURRENT STATUS | COMMENTS/NOTES | PROJECT | BUDGET | BUDGET | BUDGET |
|----------|---|----------|---|--|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| | | | | | VALUE | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 | 2026/2027 |
| OF 24 | Refurbishment of all Municipal facilities | All | To commence immediately supplier delivers material | Nyakallong community hall, Allanridge Community Hall, Kutlwanong Community Hall, Odendaalsrus Community Hall, Thabong Community Centre, Thabong indoor sports Centre, Bronville Community Hall, Flamingo Hall, Ferdie Meyer Hall, Meloding Community Hall, Virginia Town Hall, Ventersburg Town hall, Mmamahabane Hall, Toronto Hall, Welkom Club, Rovers Club, Ernest Oppenheimer Theatre. Old Far East Hall, Hennenman community hall, Phomolong community hall. | | - | - | - |
| OF 25 | Construction of new Municipal Cattle Pound | 32 | Planning | - | R10 000 000 | R5 000 000 | R5 000 000 | - |
| OF 26 | Reinstatement of 6.5 KM | 32,28 | Contractor | - | R16 000 000 | R16 000 000 | - | - |
| OF 27 | Repair of water leak on the bulk line from Riebeeckstad to Odendaalsrus | 35 | Construction | Estimated 13 major leaks on the line that supply water to Odendaalsrus. This contributes to shortage of water as they continue to discharge high volume of water to the field. | R 9 000 000 | - | - | - |
| OF 28 | Development of Water Conservation and Water Demand Management Plan for Matjhabeng LM | All | Planning: metering and other methods of water reservation is underway | Water conservation and water demand management (WC/WDM) simply refers to the minimization of loss or waste of water through efficient and effective control of the supply and demand for water. | R 12 000 000 | - | - | - |
| OF 29 | Drilling of Boreholes in all 36 Wards of Matjhabeng Local Municipality | All | 6 Boreholes are in construction. 30 are out on tender. | SCM has issued orders to contractors to commence | R 24 000 000 | R 24 000 000 | - | - |
| OF 30 | Installation of Diesel Generator at Riebeeckstad Water Tower | 10 | Procurement is in place. The tower is exempted from loadshedding. | There is no supply of water to the community of Riebeeckstad whenever there is electricity outage at the tower. | R790 000 | R790 000 | - | - |
| OF31 | Building of 4ML Reservoir at Venter | 1 | Planning | There is no supply of water to the community of Riebeeckstad | - | - | - | - |

| OF 32 Rheederspark 2nd Phase Military Veterans (25 Stands) OF 33 Nyakallong disaster(flooding) | Planning 25 Stands to be Electrified Construction | whenever there is electricity outage at the tower. Eskom Intake Point and Nmd Needs To Be Upgraded. Mv And Lv Infrastructure Stolen Ongoing | VALUE R1 150 000 | 2024/2025 R1 150 000 | 2025/2026 | 2026/2027 |
|---|--|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Military Veterans (25 Stands) OF 33 Nyakallong 19&3 | to be Electrified | Eskom Intake Point and Nmd Needs To Be Upgraded. Mv And Lv Infrastructure Stolen | | R1 150 000 | - | - |
| Military Veterans (25 Stands) OF 33 Nyakallong 19&3 | to be Electrified | Needs To Be Upgraded. Mv And Lv Infrastructure Stolen | | R1 150 000 | - | - |
| OF 33 Nyakallong 19&3 | | Infrastructure Stolen | | | | |
| OF 33 Nyakallong 19&3 | 6 Construction | | | | | |
| Nyukunong | 6 Construction | Ongoing | | | | |
| disaster/flooding) | | | R3 000 000 | R1 000 000 | - | - |
| disaster(illoodilig) | | | | | | |
| | | ELECTRICITY | | | | |
| OF 34 Hennenman LAND - | Planning 361Stands to | Eskom intake point and NMD | R23 606 000 | R7,000,000 | R6,606,000 | R10,000,000 |
| RESTITUTION PROJECT | beElectrified | needs to be upgraded and increased. Electrical medium | | | | |
| | | voltage networks must be | | | | |
| | | upgraded to an estimated value of | | | | |
| OF 35 Virginia Extension 10Kitty - | Diaming 1795tands to | 7m Eskom intake point and NMD | D 42 199 000 00 | P3E 000 000 | R8,188,000 | _ |
| OF 35 Virginia Extension 10Kitty - | Planning 178Stands to beElectrified | needs to be upgraded and | R 43 188 000,00 | R35,000,000 | 110,100,000 | |
| | beliettimed | increased.mv and lv infrastructure | | | | |
| OF 36 Virginia Extension 13Kitty - | Planning 237Stands to | stolen MV and LV infrastructure stolen | R 10 902 000,00 | | +- | R10,902,000 |
| Viiginia extension 15kitty | beElectrified | IVIV and LV minastructure stolem | K 10 902 000,00 | - | | 20,502,600 |
| OF 37 Virginia Saaiplaas - | Planning 361Stands to | Eskom intakes point and NMD R | R 16 606 000 | - | R10,000,000 | R6,606,000 |
| | beElectrified | needs to be upgraded and increased. Mv and lv | | | | |
| | | infrastructure stolen | | | | |
| OF 38 Welkom NAUDEVILLEEXT 2 - | Planning 318Stands to | Eskom intakes point and NMD | R 19 628 000 | R5,000,000 | R10,000,000 | R4,628,000 |
| | beElectrified | needs to be upgraded and increased. My and ly | | | | |
| | | infrastructure stolen and needs to | | | | |
| | | be replaced at an | | | | |
| | | estimated cost | | | | |
| OF 39 Welkom Flamingo (up - | Planning 351Stands to | Electrical intake substation will be required to be built for the | R 111 146 000 | R95,000,000 | R16,146,000 | - |
| market) | beElectrified | proposed project to an estimated | | | | |
| | | amount of R65M | | | | |
| OF 40 Welkom Flaming Park X5 | Planning 14 Stands to be Electrified | Electrical intake substation will be | R 644 000,00 | R0,664,000 | - | - |
| | De Liectiffied | required to be built for the | | | | |
| | | proposed project to an estimated | | | | |
| OF 41 Welkom Flaming Park X2 - | Planning 392 Stands to | amount OF R95M | R 18 032 | | R18,032,000 | - |
| vveikoiii Fidilliilg Fdik AZ | be Electrified | - | 000,00 | - | ,, | |

| ITEM NO. | PROJECT NAME | WARD NO. | CURRENT STATUS | COMMENTS/NOTES | PROJECT | BUDGET | BUDGET | BUDGET |
|----------|--|-----------|--|--|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | | VALUE | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 | 2026/2027 |
| OF 42 | Welkom Flaming Park X3 | - | Planning 52 Stands to be Electrified | - | R 2 392 000,00 | - | - | R2,392,000 |
| OF 43 | Welkom Flaming Park X4 | - | Planning 42 Stands to be Electrified | - | R1 932 000,00 | - | R1,932,000 | - |
| OF 44 | Riebeeckstad (Norman Street) | - | Planning 120 Stands to be Electrified | MV AND LV INFRASTRUCTURE STOLEN | R 17 520 000,00 | R12,000,000 | R5,520,000 | - |
| OF 45 | Riebeeckstad (Lusette Street) | - | Planning 78 Stands to be Electrified | MV AND LV INFRASTRUCTURE STOLEN | R 3 588 000,00 | - | - | R3,588,000 |
| OF 46 | Riebeeckstad (KoppieAlleen School) | - | Planning 159 Stands to be Electrified | MV AND LV INFRASTRUCTURE STOLEN | R 7 314 000,00 | R7,314,000 | - | - |
| OF 47 | BRONVILLE EXT 15 & 9 | - | Planning 500 Stands to be Electrified | Electrical 132kv Substation Must Be Repaired For R68m Before Project Can Commence | R91 000 000,00 | R68,000,000 | R13,000,000 | R10,000,000 |
| OF 48 | RHEEDERSPARK EXT 2 | - | Planning 714 Stands to be Electrified | Electrical Intake Substation Will Be Required To Be Built for The Proposed Project To An Estimated Amount Of R65m | R97 844 000,00 | R65,000,000 | R20,000,00 | R12,844,00 |
| OF 49 | Riebeeckstad 1st Phase Military Veterans (28 Stands) | - | Planning 28 Stands to be Electrified | Eskom Intake Point and Nmd Needs to Be Upgraded. Mv And Lv Infrastructure Stolen | R3 388 000,00 | R2,100,000 | R1,288,00 | - |
| OF 50 | Rheederspark 2nd Phase Military Veterans (25 Stands) | - | Planning 25 Stands to be Electrified | Eskom Intake Point and Nmd Needs to Be Upgraded. Mv And Lv Infrastructure Stolen | R1 150 000,00 | R1,150,000 | - | - |
| OF 51 | Welkom R30 Airport Development | - | Planning 407 Stands to be Electrified | New Eskom Intake Point needs to be provided and installed | R366 306 000 | R136 306 000 | R100 000 000 | R100 000 000 |
| OF 52 | Odendaalsrus Phakisa Development | - | Planning 407 Stands to be Electrified | New Eskom Intake Point needs to be provided and installed and Nmd Needs to Be Upgraded. | R113 860 000 | R50 000 000 | R50 000 000 | R13 860 000 |
| OF 53 | ELDORIE X13 | - | Stands to be Electrified. | Mv And Lv Infrastructure Stolen an Estimated Value of R8m | R 24 376 000,00 | R8,000,00 | R10,000,000 | R6,376,000 |
| OF 54 | Matjhabeng Newsletter (print and digital) | All wards | Planning | - | R 2 000 000,00 | R 2 000 000,000 | - | - |
| | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | | WASTE MANAGEMENT | | | • | |
| OF 55 | Solid Waste Removal | All Wards | Planning | - | R 10 000 000 | - | - | - |

| ITEM NO. | PROJECT NAME | WARD NO. | CURRENT STATUS | COMMENTS/NOTES | PROJECT | BUDGET | BUDGET | BUDGET |
|----------|--|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | | | | VALUE | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 | 2026/2027 |
| OF 56 | Establishment of a new land | 8,10 | Planning | - | R 15 000 000 | R 5 000 000 | R 10 000 000 | - |
| | fill site in Virginia Town | | | | | | | |
| OF 57 | Procurement and | 9, 32, 36 | Planning | - | R 2 500 000 | R 2 500 000 | - | - |
| | Installation of Street Bins in | | | | | | | |
| | all Town's CBDs | | | | | | | |
| OF 58 | Procurement and | 9, 32, 36 | Planning | - | R 2 000 000 | R 2 000 000 | - | - |
| | Installation of Awareness | | | | | | | |
| | Campaign Boards in all | | | | | | | |
| | Towns and Townships | | | | | | | |
| OF 59 | Development of Allanridge, | 36 | Planning | - | R 9 000 000 | R 3 000 000 | R 3 000 000 | R 3 000 000 |
| | Odendaalsrus and | | | | | | | |
| | Henneman landfill sites to | | | | | | | |
| | minimum requirements | | | | | | | |
| OF 60 | Establishment of 5 Transfer | 16, 25, 32, 33, 34 | Planning | - | R 10 000 000 | R 2 000 000 | R 3 500 000 | R 4 500 000 |
| | Stations in Welkom, Thabong, Virginia | | | | | | | |
| | mabong, viiginia | | | | | | | |
| OF 61 | Establishment of 5 | 16, 25, 32, 33, 34 | Planning | - | R 5 000 000 | R 2 100 000 | R 1 400 000 | - |
| | Community Compost | | - | | | | | |
| | Centers in Welkom | | | | | | | |
| | | | ı | PARKS, SPORTS & RECREATION | | | · | |
| OF 62 | Greening of Central Park | 32, 9 | Planning: | To promote greening of public | R1 600 000 | R500 000 | R500 000 | R600 000 |
| | and Virginia Gardens | | Development of | open spaces | | | | |
| | | | scope and project | | | | | |
| | | | plan | | | | | |
| OF 63 | Supply and delivery of a | All wards | Planning | To ensure effective administration | R1 500 000 | R1 500 000 | - | - |
| | Cemetery Information | | | and recordkeeping of burials as | | | | |
| | Management System | | | mandated by the Births and Deaths | | | | |
| | | | | Registration Act 1992 as amended. | | | | |
| OF 64 | Repair and maintenance of | 11 | Procurement of | To create an enabling environment | R500 000 | R400 000 | R100 000 | - |
| | Bronville Swimming Pool | | materials | for the promotion of sport by | | | | |
| | | | | developing and maintaining | | | | |
| | | | | community facilities | | | | |
| OF 65 | Repair and maintenance of | 34 | Planning: | To create an enabling environment | R10 000 000 | R5 000 000 | R3 000 000 | R2 000 000 |
| | Welkom Swimming Pool | | Development of | for the promotion of sport by | | | | |
| | | | scope and project | developing and maintaining | | | | |
| | | | plan | community facilities | | | | |

| ITEM NO. | PROJECT NAME | WARD NO. | CURRENT STATUS | COMMENTS/NOTES | PROJECT VALUE | BUDGET 2024/2025 | BUDGET 2025/2026 | BUDGET 2026/2027 |
|----------|--|-----------|--|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| OF 66 | Appointment of a service provider to supply and erect a concrete palisade fence at Phumlani Cemetery | 17 | Procurement | To enable an effective cemetery management service. | R6 000 000 | R3 000 000 | - | - |
| OF 67 | Appointment of a service provider to supply and erect a concrete palisade fence at Hennenman Cemetery | 2 | Planning: Development of scope and project plan | To enable an effective cemetery management service. | R3 000 000 | R3 000 000 | - | - |
| OF 68 | Appointment of a service provider for the repair and maintenance of the municipal nursery in Virginia | 9 | Planning: Development of scope and project plan | To promote the greening of public open spaces | R10 000 000 | R5 000 000 | - | - |
| OF 69 | Repair and maintenance of Bronville Stadium | 11 | Planning: Development of scope and project plan | To create an enabling environment for the promotion of sport by developing and maintaining community facilities | R500 000 | R200 000 | R200 000 | R100 000 |
| OF 70 | Painting of outside walls of Far-East Multi-purpose sport facility | 13 | Planning: Development of scope and project plan | To create an enabling environment for the promotion of sport by developing and maintaining community facilities | R350 000 | R350 000 | - | - |
| OF 71 | Repair and maintenance of Parks Sport and Recreation offices | 32 | Planning: Development of scope and project plan | To create an enabling environment for the rendering of a service to the community | R500 000 | R500 000 | - | - |
| | | | | FLEET MANAGEMENT | | | · | <u>.</u> |
| OF 72 | Facilitate and advise on the construction, refurbishment and upgrading of the Welkom, Odendaalsrus and Virginia Work Shop facilities | 9, 32, 36 | Planning and part execution | Market Analysis in progress | R 45 000 000 | R 25 000 000 | R 13 000 000 | R 7 000 000 |
| | | | | TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT | | | | |
| OF 73 | Upgrading of Back Office System | All Wards | Planning | - | R 2 000 000 | R 1 000 000 | R 1 000 000 | - |

| ITEM NO. | PROJECT NAME | WARD NO. | CURRENT STATUS | COMMENTS/NOTES | PROJECT VALUE | BUDGET 2024/2025 | BUDGET 2025/2026 | BUDGET 2026/2027 |
|----------|---|-----------|---|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| OF 74 | Upgrade of the Traffic Training Academy | All Wards | Planning | - | R 5 000 000 | R 2 000 000 | R 3 000 000 | - |
| OF 75 | Installation of security systems | All wards | Tender out, closing date was 5 January 2024 | - | R 50 000 000 | R 25 000 000 | 25 000 000 | - |
| | | | FIR | RE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT | | | | |
| OF 76 | Establishment of the Matjhabeng Disaster Management Centre incorporating a Fire satellite station | All wards | Planning | - | R 21 000 000 | R21 000 000 (MIG) | - | - |
| OF 77 | Upgrade of the Fire Training Academy | All wards | Planning | - | R 8 000 000 | R 4 000 000 | R 4 000 000 | - |
| OF 78 | Procurement of Special Fleet and equipment for Fire and Disaster Management | All wards | Planning | - | R 20 000 000 | R 10 000 000 | R 10 000 000 | - |

Local Economic Development Projects

| | | | | | YEAR 1 | (2023/2024) | YEAR 2 | (2024/2025) | YEAR | 3 (2025/26) |
|--|---|-------------|----------------|------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| PROJECT DESCRIPTION | КРІ | BUDGET | FUNDING SOURCE | WARD | TARGET | BUDGET | TARGET | BUDGET | TARGET | BUDGET |
| Refurbishment of Municipal Commercial Facilities | Number of facilities refurbished | R 45M | DTIC /MLM | N/A | 1 | R 45M (DTIC)/R 5M (MLM) | 1 | R 5M | 1 | R 5M |
| Social Labour Plan Projects | Number of SLP projects facilitated | - | SLP funding | N/A | | SLP | | | | |
| Business stalls | | R5 000 000 | | | 2 | | 2 | SLP | 2 | SLP |
| Dev. of impound facility | | R2 500 00 | | | 1 | | 1 | SLP | 1 | SLP |
| Commercial Agric | | R9 000 000 | | | 1 | | 1 | SLP | 0 | SLP |
| projectMaintenance of | | R16 521 000 | | | 1 | | | | | SLP |
| waste infrastructure | | R34 521 00 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Sports academy | | R1 000 000 | | | | | | SLP | | |
| Commonage boreholes | | | | | 0 | | 5 | | 5 | SLP |
| Corporate Social Responsibility | Number of Corporate Social Responsibility Projects Facilitated | - | CSI Funding | N/A | 1 | CSI | 1 | CSI | 1 | CSI |
| Council Owned Farm maintenance | Number of Farms maintained | R 2 000 000 | MLM | ТВС | 2 | R 400 000 | 2 | R 600 000 | 2 | R 1000 000 |
| Allocation of agricultural land to farmers | Number of Beneficiaries allocated farms | - | MLM | TBC | 5 | N/A | 5 | N/A | 5 | N/A |
| Facilitation of agricultural educational programmes | Number of programmes facilitated for Beneficiaries | - | External | ТВС | 2 | N/A | 2 | N/A | 2 | N/A |
| Farmers support programme for agro- | Numbers of famers supported for agro- | - | External | ТВС | 1 | N/A | 1 | N/A | 1 | N/A |

| processing | processing | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|----------|-------------|---|--|---|-------------|----|-------------|
| Agricultural Development Strategy | Number of Strategies developed | R 500 000 | MLM | N/A | 1 | N/A | - | N/A | - | N/A |
| Special Economic Zone development | Number of phases completed | R 100 000 000 | MLM/PPP | 26,27,34,35 | 2 | R 100 000 000 (MLM)/Exter nal | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| Sand River Route Development | Number of Business Plan developed for Sand River Project | R 8 000 000 | External | TBC | 1 | N/A | 1 | N/A | 1 | N/A |
| Tourism Marketing Strategy Development | Number of Strategies developed | R 1 000 000 | MLM | N/A | 1 | R 1 000 000 | - | N/A | -1 | N/A |
| TOTALS | TOTALS | | | | | | | R 6 900 000 | | R 7 300 000 |

4.2.6. Projects Implemented by Other Organs of State

4.2.6.1. National Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development Sector Plan Inputs

The Lejweleputswa District Rural Development plan has been endorsed and signed by the District Executive Mayor on 31/10/2017. This portion of the document is the Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development's Sector plan to the Integrated Development Plan of the Lejweleputswa District Municipality. This DRDP fulfil the requirements vested in DALRRD by SPLUMA sec 7(e)(ii) and sec 12(2)(a) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 16 of 2013 (see below) where it is required that we support Municipal Planning:

"Sec 12 (2) (a) The national government, a provincial government and a municipality must participate in the spatial planning and land use management processes that impact on each other to ensure that the plans and programmes are coordinated, consistent and in harmony with each other."

This document forms part of the current Integrated Development Plan cycle for the 2023/2024 financial year and serves as a sector plan for both the Integrated Development Plan as well as the Spatial Development Framework as approved by the Council of Lejweleputswa District Municipality.

The "District Rural Development Plan" and the "District Rural Development Implementation Plan" as developed by the National Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development and the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development has been considered and serves this IDP as a separate Rural Development sector plan for our municipality.

Functional regions, Focus areas, Agri-hub and the FPSU's of the Leiweleputswa RDP

The following key projects are proposed within the Matjhabeng Local Municipality to unlock the economic potential of the rural areas as well as creating better linkages between urban and rural areas. Through some of the key projects, poverty will be alleviated and access to markets will be more accessible for the rural poor.

FOCUS REGIONS

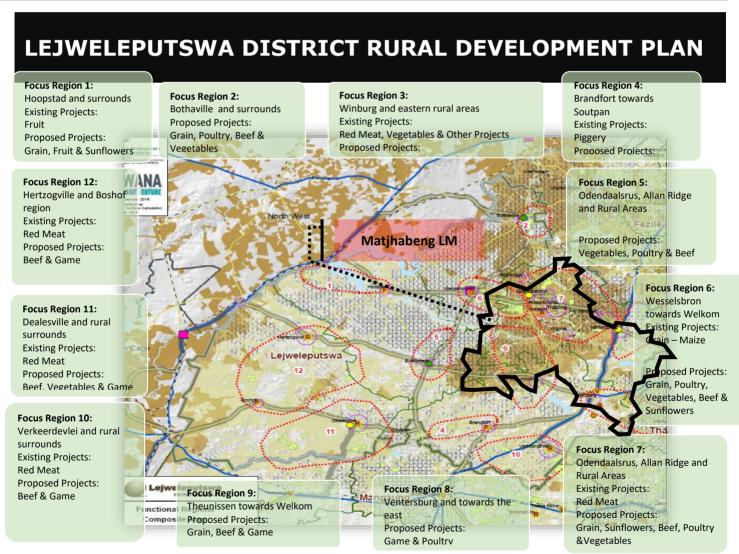
The proposed projects have been clustered into the functional region groups and each focus area identified has particular projects linked to it which combines with the main commodities of that particular Functional Region.

There are twelve (12) main focus regions within the Lejweleputswa District (7, 8, and 9 of which are in Matjhabeng LM) which are located around the following important towns or nodes in the district in terms of the Lejweleputswa District Rural Development Plan:

Table 1: Proposed Projects

| FOCUS REGION | EXISTING PROJECTS | PROPOSED PROJECTS | FUNCTIONAL REGION - EVIDENT | TOWNS |
|----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Focus Region 1 | Fruit | Grain, Fruit & Sunflowers | Mixed (Across all regions) | Hoopstad and |
| | | | | surrounds |
| Focus Region 2 | N/a | Grain, Poultry, Beef & | Mixed (Across all regions, | Bothaville and |
| | | Vegetables | excluding fruits and oils) | surrounds |
| Focus Region 3 | Red Meat, Vegetables & | Beef & Game | Meats (Beef, Mutton, Game) | Winburg and eastern |
| | Other Projects | | | rural areas |
| Focus Region 4 | Piggery | Beef & Vegetables | Meats (Beef, Mutton, Game) | Brandfort towards |
| | | | | Soutpan |
| Focus Region 5 | N/a | Vegetables, Poultry & | Mixed (Across all regions, | Bultfontein |
| | | Beef | excluding fruits) | |
| Focus Region 6 | Grain – Maize | Grain, Poultry, | Mixed (Across all regions, | Wesselsbron |
| | | Vegetables, Beef & | excluding fruits) | towards Welkom |
| | | Sunflowers | | |

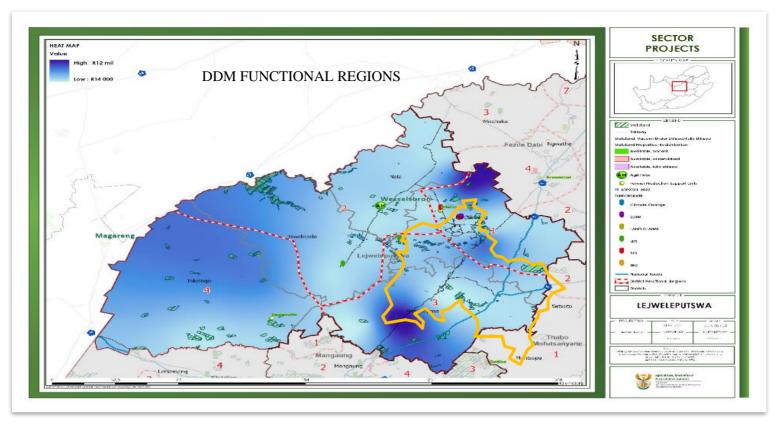
| FOCUS REGION | EXISTING PROJECTS | PROPOSED PROJECTS | FUNCTIONAL REGION - EVIDENT | TOWNS |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Focus Region 7 | Red Meat | Grain, Sunflowers, Beef, | Mixed (Across all regions) | Odendaalsrus, Allan |
| | | Poultry & Vegetables | | Ridge and Rural |
| | | | | Areas |
| Focus Region 8 | N/a | Game & Poultry | Mixed (Across all regions, | Ventersburg and |
| | | | excluding fruits and oils) | towards the east |
| Focus Region 9 | N/a | Grain, Beef & Game | Mixed (Across all regions, | Theunissen towards |
| | | | excluding fruits and oils) | Welkom |
| Focus Region 10 | Red Meat | Beef & Game | Meats (Beef, Mutton, Game) | Verkeerdevlei and |
| | | | | rural surrounds |
| Focus Region 11 | Red Meat | Beef, Vegetables & | Mixed (Across all regions, | Dealesville and rural |
| | | Game | excluding fruits and oils) | surrounds; and |
| Focus Region 12 | Red Meat | Beef & Game | Meats (Beef, Mutton, Game) | Hertzogville and |
| | | | | Boshoff region |



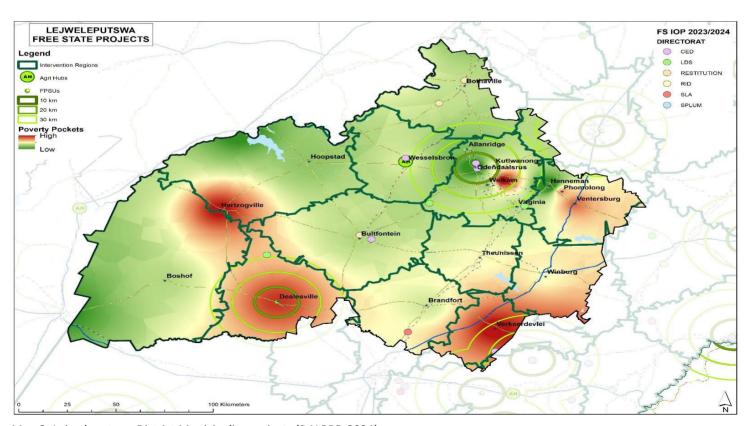
The Lejweleputswa District has Six commodity functional regions (protein, game, cereal, fats and oils, fruit and vegetables and poultry) identified as economic and sustainable enablers toward the vision, strategy and drivers.

In terms of the District Development Model (DDM) 2021, the district has four functional regions as illustrated on the Sector Projects map below.

There is an Agri-hub located at Wesselsbron and an FPSU in Odendaalsrus. Other proposed FPSU's as per DRDP are to be situated in Bothaville, Virginia and Dealesville.



Map 2: Expenditure Heatmap- Sector projects for Matjhabeng 2023/24



Map 3: Lejweleputswa District Municipality projects (DALRRD,2024)

| Project Name | Area | | Coordinates / Property Description | Timefra | Timeframes | | | | |
|---|---------------------|------|--|------------|------------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Location | Ward | | Start date | End date | | 2023/2024 | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 |
| Land Development support: Nooit Gedacht No.74 | Matjhabeng Local | ТВС | ТВС | 2023/07/28 | ТВС | Planning | 6590212,86 | ТВС | TBC |
| Land Development support: Mooiuitsig | Matjhabeng Local | ТВС | ТВС | 2023/07/28 | ТВС | Planning | 7005882,00 | ТВС | ТВС |

NOTE:

Not all projects have been submitted and an updated list will be submitted once all branches in the Department submit their finalized project lists for 2024/2025.

4.2.6.2. Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (Project Management Unit)

| Project name | Area | | Coordinates/ property | | Timeframes | | | Actual budget | |
|---|----------|------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Location | Ward | description | Start date | End date | Progress\ Milestone | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 | 2026/2027 |
| Welkom: Riebeeckstad (Thandanani) New Clinic | Welkom | | New Clinic | 09 July 2021 | 04 Dec 2023 | 68% | Client Department | Client Department | Client Department |
| Welkom: Rheederpark New Clinic | Welkom | | New Clinic | 06 Dec 2021 | 11 Feb 2024 | 75% | Client Department | Client Department | Client Department |
| Welkom: Leboneng Special School: Hostel | Welkom | | New Hostel | 28 Feb 19 | 13 Dec 2023 | 95% | Client Department | Client Department | Client Department |

4.2.6.3. Department of Water and Sanitation

| Project name | | Timeframes | | Progress/Milestone | A | ctual budget (R`000) | 2025/2026 2026/2027 | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|----------|--------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| | Location | Start date | End date | | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 | 2026/2027 | | |
| Matjhabeng Bulk Sewer (Welkom) | Welkom | | | | 0 | 70 000 | 100 000 | | |

4.2.6.4. Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment

| | | | | LEJWELEPUTSW | A DM | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|--|
| Project name | | Area | Coordinates/ property description | Time | frames | | | Actual budget | t | |
| | Location | Ward | | Start date | End date | Progress/Milestone | 2023/2024 | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 | |
| Greening and Cleaning Programme | Matjhabeng LM Masilonyana LM Nala LM Tswelopele LM | - | Greening and Cleaning. Employment of 120 participants in all 5 local municipalities | August 2023 | August 2024 | Under implementation. | EPWP Stipend | - | - | |
| Employment of Youth Environmental Coordinator | All five (5) local municipalities | All five (5) local municipalities | - | April 2024 | April 2026 | Under planning. | - | - | - | |
| Operation of a Buy-Back Centre | Matjhabeng LM | Odendaalsrus Waste Disposal Site | Odendaalsrus Waste Disposal Site | July 2023 | July 2024 | Under implementation. | R 2 932 371.15 | - | - | |

4.2.6.5. Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development

| Project name | Area | | Coordinates/ property | Timef | rames | | | Actual budget | |
|---|------------------|------|--------------------------|------------|----------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-----------|
| | Location | Ward | description | Start date | End date | Progress/Milestone | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 | 2026/2027 |
| Land Development support:Nooit Gedacht No.74 | Matjhabeng Local | TBC | TBC | 2023/07/28 | TBC | Planning | 6590212,86 | TBC | TBC |
| Land Development support: Mooiuitsig | Matjhabeng Local | TBC | TBC | 2023/07/28 | TBC | Planning | 7005882,00 | TBC | TBC |

4.2.6.6. Department of Education, Physical Resource Management

| Project name | Are | а | Coordinates/property description | Timeframes | | Progress/ Milestone | | Actual budget | |
|--------------------|----------|------|----------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|
| | Location | Ward | | Start date | End date | | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 | 2026/2027 |
| Adelaide Tambo S/S | Welkom | 17 | Building & Electrical Repairs | 1/10/2024 | 31/7/2025 | Procurement | 800 000,00 | 200 000,00 | - |
| Bedelia P/S | Welkom | 33 | Renovations & Repairs | 1/10/2024 | 31/7/2025 | Procurement | 8 500 000,00 | 2 500 000,00 | - |
| Boase P/S | Virginia | 5 | Renovations & Repairs | 1/10/2024 | 31/7/2025 | Procurement | 2 000 000,00 | 1 000 000,00 | - |

4.2.7. Other

| Item No | Project Name | Implementing Agent | Project Value | Current status | Comments |
|------------|--|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 0 1 | Refurbishment of the Virginia way from Virginia to Meloding (6.6km) | Provincial Department of Roads and Transport | R60 000 000 | Planning | To be verified if Province will support |
| 0 2 | Upgrade of R730 ThabongInterchange | SANRAL | R800 000 000 | Design Stage | Project has been suspended untilfunds are available |
| O 3 | Matjhabeng Municipality: Provide and install an Energy Efficient Street, High Mast and Building lighting Infrastructure for the Matjhabeng Municipal Area. | GIZ/ EEDSM | R18,000,000 And R5,000,000 | Implementation Stage | Under execution |
| O 4 | Sunelex 500 MVA PV Plant Project | MLM DMRE National Treasury | R9 billion | TR 1 Stage and feasibility | TR 1 Stage and feasibility |

4.2.8. Unfunded projects

| ITEM | PROJECT NAME | WARD NO. | CURRENT STATUS | COMMENTS/NOTES | PROJECT VALUE | BUDGET | BUDGET | BUDGET |
|------|---|----------|----------------|--|--------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| NO. | | | | | | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 | 2026/2027 |
| | T | <u> </u> | | MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS | T | | T | T |
| UP 1 | Extension of the mainMunicipal Building and construction of new Council chambers | 32 | Planning | Current chambers and offices DMREs not address requirements of councilors and officials. | R50 000 000 | - | R25 000 000 | R25 000 000 |
| | | | MUN | IICIPAL SERVICES (WATER, SEWER AND EL | ECTRICITY) | | · | |
| UP 2 | Service 10 business stands | 32 | Planning | | R 1 000 000 | - | - | - |
| | 9520, Welkom | | | | | | | |
| UP 3 | Service 11 light industrial | 32 | Planning | Sewer and water tobe constructed to | R 3 000 000 | - | | - |
| | stands inX39, Welkom | | | enable development of the stands. | | | - | |
| UP 4 | 7 ^{de} -laan incorporation (Odendaalsrus) | 36 | Planning | Old Mine infrastructure. | | - | - | |
| UP 5 | Service 23 light industrial area in Thabong Constantia Road | 30 | Planning | Stands needed by SMME's for businesses. | R 6 000 000 | - | - | - |
| UP 6 | Procure Water Pressure Reduction System (PRV) to reduce the occurrence of burst pipes | All | Planning | No PRV's in Welkom and Thabong to regulate water pressure on old water networks. | R 9 000 000 | - | - | - |
| UP7 | Data logging of bulk water meters to monitor consumption trends, trigger alarms and calculate losses due to pipe bursts | All | Planning | Procurement of 5Data Loggers as part of Demand Management Water | R 1 500 000 | - | - | - |
| | | | | COMMUNITY AND RECREATIONAL FACIL | ITIES | | | |
| UP8 | Refurbishment of Mmamahabane Stadium | 18 | Planning | The establishment of sport facilities is a national priority | R10 000 000 (est.) | - | - | - |
| UP9 | Refurbishment of Nyakallong Stadium | 19,36 | Planning | The establishment of sport facilities to promote sport is a national priority | R10 000 000 (est.) | - | - | - |
| UP10 | Refurbishment of Phomolong Stadium | 2,2 | Planning | The establishment of sport facilities to promote sport is a national priority | R20 000 000 (est.) | - | - | - |
| UP11 | Refurbishment of Uni-park Stadium | 3 | Planning | The establishment of sport facilities to promote sport is a national priority | R25 000 000 (est.) | - | - | - |
| UP12 | Construction of Riebeeckstad Swimming Pool Complex | 10 | Planning | The establishment of sport facilities to promote sport is a national priority | R50 000 000 (est.) | - | - | - |

| ITEM | PROJECT NAME | WARD | CURRENT STATUS | COMMENTS/NOTES | PROJECT VALUE | BUDGET | BUDGET | BUDGET |
|------|--|-----------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| NO. | | NO. | | | | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 | 2026/2027 |
| UP13 | Renaming of recreation and sport facilities | All wards | Planning | The preservation of the heritage of community | R5 000 000 (est.) | - | - | - |
| UP14 | Construction of a municipal nursery | 9 | Planning | Greening of public open spaces is a national priority | R10 000 000 (est.) | - | - | - |
| UP15 | Development and fencing of Parks | TBC | Planning | Greening of public open spaces is a national priority | R50 000 000 (est.) | - | - | - |
| UP16 | Upgrading / Refurbishment of multi – purpose courts | 18, 28 | Planning | The establishment of sport facilities to promote sport is a national priority | R20 000 000 (est.) | - | - | - |
| UP17 | Refurbishment of vandalized ablution facilities and site offices at cemeteries | TBC | Planning | - | R80 000 000 (est.) | - | - | - |
| UP18 | Fencing of existing recreation facilities | TBC | Planning | The protection of infrastructure is a priority | R50 000 000 (est.) | - | - | - |
| UP19 | Construction of swimming pools | TBC | Planning | The establishment of recreation facilities to promote sport is a national priority | R50 000 000 (est.) | - | - | - |
| UP20 | Build an outdoor community gym | 11 | Planning | - | R10 000 00 | - | - | - |
| UP21 | Build a cricket pitch | 11, 36, 7 | Planning | - | R15 000 000 | - | - | - |
| UP22 | Construction of a Multi- purpose Sport/Community Centre in Thabong, Allanridge, Kutlwanong, Nyakallong, Mmamahabane, Ventersburg and Bronville/Hani Park area | Ward 1-36 | Not Registered | - | Estimated cost R 78 000 000.00 per center | - | R 78 000 000.00 | - |
| UP23 | Refurbishment of all Municipal Halls | All | Not Registered | - | - | - | - | - |
| UP24 | Matjhabeng: Upgrading of Sports facility - Merriespruit Virginia | | Not registered | - | - | - | - | - |
| UP25 | Refurbish and Upgrade Odendaalsrus WWTW by addressing chlorination, drying beds, maturation ponds and humus tank to comply with green drop standards. | 36 | Planning | Needs refurbishment and upgrade to ensurethat effluent conform to Green Drop Standards. | R 5 000 000 | - | - | - |

| ITEM NO. | PROJECT NAME | WARD NO. | CURRENT STATUS | COMMENTS/NOTES | PROJECT VALUE | BUDGET 2024/2025 | BUDGET 2025/2026 | BUDGET 2026/2027 |
|-------------|---|-------------|-------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| UP26 | Refurbish and upgrade the following pumpstations: Extension Nr 3, | - | Planning | Pumpstations in poor condition and spillages occur. health and safety hazard. | R22 000 000 | - | - | - |
| UP26 | Goudrif Nr 2, Akasia,Goudrif Nr 1, Althea, Meloding, Northern, Ben Regal, Eldorie, Kitty, Gawie Theron and Henneman | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UP27 | Replace 450mm rising main line between Major pump station and Theronia sewerage works and enlarge sump of Major pump station. | 33 | Planning | Infrastructure old. If breakage occur major spillage of raw sewerage into Toronto pan. | R 7 000 000 | - | - | - |
| UP28 | Upgrading of the Klippan Pump station(Including upgrading of the Mostert/ Sandriver canal) | 32 | Planning | Pump station not effective on management of water level of Witpan. | R40 000 000 | - | - | - |
| UP29 | Construct and upgrade security and alarm systems at pump stations and sewerage works to reduce theft and damage to infrastructure | All | Planning | Regular dysfunctional pump stations and WWTW due to theft and vandalism. Expensive to repair. | R15 000 000 | - | - | - |
| | | | | WATER | | | | |
| UP30 | Replacement of worn-out galvanized steel pipes in Matjhabeng towns | All | Planning | Reduce water loss | R50 000 000 | - | - | - |
| UP31 | Replacement of Asbestos water pipelines in Matjhabeng towns | All | Planning | Reduce water loss | R50 000 000 | - | - | - |
| UP32 | Installation of 1200 bulk and domestic water meters on areas without any/ or and replacement of all dysfunctional water meters | All | Planning | Reduce water loss | R 13 000 000 | - | - | - |
| | | | HOUSI | NG DEVELOPMENT (ROADS, WATER AND | SANITATION) | | | |
| UP33 | T6 Thabong, Jerusalem Park | 12 | Planning | Upgrading of roads and provision of water borne sanitation | - | - | - | - |
| UP34 | Allanridge Extension 2 and 3 | 19,36 | Planning | Upgrading of roads and provision of water borne sanitation | - | - | - | - |
| UP35 | Hennenman Phomolong | 3 | Planning | Upgrading of roads and provision of water borne sanitation | - | - | - | - |
| UP36 | Las vegas | 14 | Planning | Upgrading of roads and provision of water borne sanitation | - | - | - | - |

| ITEM | PROJECT NAME | WARD | CURRENT STATUS | COMMENTS/NOTES | PROJECT VALUE | BUDGET | BUDGET | BUDGET |
|------|---|---------|----------------|---|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| NO. | | NO. | | | | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 | 2026/2027 |
| UP37 | Eldorie | 36 | Planning | Upgrading of roads and provision of water borne sanitation | 180 000 000.00 | - | - | - |
| UP38 | 390 sites, | Various | Planning | Upgrading of roads and provision of water borne sanitation | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | ROADS AND ANCILARRIES | | | | |
| UP39 | Thabong: Formalise 10 busy intersectionswith traffic lights (Traffic Impact Study to be compiled) | All | Planning | Intersections operate on substandard levelsduring peak times which causing unsafe conditions. | R6 000 000 | - | - | - |
| UP40 | Thabong: Formalise 1.7 km of roads (THB272, THB280, THB118, THB278, THB290, THB294, THB 246) | 17 | Planning | - | R12 000 000 | - | - | - |
| UP41 | Thabong: Construct Dr. MnyanduCrescent | 15 | Planning | - | R 4 000 000 | - | - | - |
| UP42 | Thabong: Construct 3.6 km of roads (Mosunkutu, Molope, Dr. Makhelemele, South/West, Mofubetsoana, James Ngake, Mmatsa and Modikeng Street | 26 | Planning | - | R22 000 000 | - | - | - |
| UP43 | Thabong: Upgrading of old gravel roads to concrete paving blocks | 26 | Planning | - | R 28 000 000 | - | - | - |
| UP44 | Thabong: Construct 2km of roads Mmolai Street, George Mooi Street, Lebogang Street, Motshei Street, Tsotetsi Street, Bakodi Street, Mokgomo Street, Ndaki Street. | 29 | Planning | - | R 12 000 000 | - | - | - |
| UP45 | Phomolong: Formalise Radebe Road & Basil Read | 2 | Planning | - | R 9 000 000 | - | - | - |
| UP46 | Thabong: Pave Moshoeshoe Street, Mike Selloane Street,n N.J Ntolo Street, Mlangeni Street,Morolong Street,Mathe Street | 14 | Planning | - | R15 000 000 | - | - | - |

ELECTRICITY

| ITEM NO. | PROJECT NAME | WARD NO. | CURRENT STATUS | COMMENTS/NOTES | PROJECT VALUE | BUDGET 2024/2025 | BUDGET 2025/2026 | BUDGET 2026/2027 |
|-------------|---|-------------|----------------|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | 1 | <u> </u> | 132KV DISTRIBUTION | | 101 1, 1015 | 1013/ 1010 | 1010/101/ |
| UP 47 | WELKOM Upgrade of SCADA system | 32 | Planning | Ensure control overremote substations | R10,722,536 | R3,668,236 | R2.821,720 | R4,232,580 |
| | , | | | ADMINISTRATION AND STRATEGIC PLAN | NING | | _ | |
| UP 48 | Matjhabeng Energy Efficiency residential load | All | Planning | Council benefiting from the time of use tariffs | R 5,819,726. | R 5,819,726. | - | - |
| UP 49 | Energy Master Plan | All | Planning | Compilation of Electrical Master Plan in accordance with SDF (that needs to be completed) and NRS 069 regulations | R8,000,000.00 | R8,000,000.00 | | - |
| UP 50 | MLM TID role over | All | Tender Stage | Installation and upgrading of existing prepaid meters in all towns as required by the NRS 047 & 048 and to TID Compiant | R 8 000 000,00 | R 8 000 000,00 | | - |
| UPB 51 | AMR Bulk Consumer Meter conversion and upgrading | All | Plannninf | Installation and upgrading of Bulk AMR for bulk consumers meters in all towns as required by the NRS 047 & 048 | R 50 000 000,00 | R 50 000 000,00 | | - |
| UP 52 | Implementation of Smart Metering System | All | Tender Stage | Installation and upgrading of Smart prepaid meters in all towns as required by the NRS 047 & 048 | R 150 000 000,00 | R 100 000 000,00 | R 50 000 000,00 | - |
| UP 53 | MATJHABENG Ring fencing and Asset Evaluation of the Matjhabeng Electrical Engineering Services Department - All 6 Towns | All | Planning | To ensure effective and efficient electrical service delivery to the community of the Matjhabeng Municipality that comply to the NERSA licensing requirements. | R 5,344,337 | R 5,344,337 | - | |
| UP 54 | WELKOM Quality of supply | All | Planning | To ensure that a good quality of supply is provided to the community | R 4,384,247 | R2,630,548 | R1,227,589 | R526,109 |
| | | | DISTRIBUT | ON LOW AND MEDIUM VOLTAGE | | | | |
| UP 55 | VENTERSBURG Electrification 75 stands X1 | 1 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage Distribution networks | R12,884,038 | R12,884,038 | - | |
| UP 56 | HENNENMAN Electrification 11 Stands X12 | 3 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage distribution networks | R12,666,804 | R12,104,295 | R562,508 | |
| UP 57 | Welkom Re Electrification of Phomolong Rheeders Park X2 583 stands | 35 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage Distribution networks | R 11,169,976 | R 11,169,976 | | |

| ITEM NO. | PROJECT NAME | WARD NO. | CURRENT STATUS | COMMENT/ NOTES | PROJECT VALUE | BUDGET 2024/2025 | BUDGET 2025/2026 | BUDGET 2026/2027 |
|-------------|---|-------------|-------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| UP 58 | Welkom Re Electrification of Naude Ville X2 330 stands | 32 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage distribution networks | R18,341,180 | R9,170,590 | R9,170,590 | |
| UP 59 | WELKOM Alma development | 27,10 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage distribution networks | R19,131261 | R6,377,087 | R6,377,087 | - |
| UP 60 | HENNENMAN Ring electrical supply 11kV Atlas Street | 3 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage distribution networks | R562,508 | R562,508 | | |
| UP 61 | HENNENMAN Ring electrical supply 11kV Goud Street | 3 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage distribution networks | R669,753 | R669,753 | | - |
| UP 62 | ODENDAALSRUS Provision and installation of a 11Kv electrical main electrical supply to Hospitalpark from Sub 1A (1.7km) | 35 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage distribution networks | R 4,047,610 | R 4,047,610 | - | |
| UP 63 | ODENDAALSRUS Provision and installation of a 11kV electrical ring and interconnector feeders between Hospital Park | 36 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage distribution networks | R2,638,308 | R2,638,308 | - | - |
| UP 64 | ODENDAALSRUS Upgrade electrical supply to Du Plessis Single | 36 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage Distribution networks | R 210,443 | R 210,443 | | |
| UP 65 | ODENDAALSRUS Complete 11kV electrical ring feed in CBD Area (Odendaal Street) | 36 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage distribution networks | R 236,749 | R 236,749 | - | - |
| UP 66 | ODENDAALSRUS Replace stolen 11kV Medium Voltage Supply cable between Sub 8 and Mini Substation MS 17B Industrial Area | 35 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage distribution networks | R 1,203,675 | R 1,203,675 | - | |

| ITEM NO. | PROJECT NAME | WARD NO. | CURRENT STATUS | COMMENT/ NOTES | PROJECT VALUE | BUDGET 2024/2025 | BUDGET 2025/2026 | BUDGET 2026/2027 |
|-------------|--|-------------|-------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| UP 67 | ODENDAALSRUS Replace stolen 11kV Medium Voltage Supply cable between Sub 1A and Mini Substation MSS | 36 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage distribution networks | R 717,422 | R 717,422 | | |
| UP 68 | ODENDAALSRUS Replace 11kV Medium Voltage Supply ring feeder cable between Sub 18 MS 18A and MS18 Eldorie | 36 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage Distribution networks | R2,539,548 | R2,539,548 | | |
| UP 69 | ODENDAALSRUS Upgrading of overhead electricalnetworks that was damaged due theft and vandalism | 35,36 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage distribution networks | R19,075,277 | R6,358,425 | R6,358,425 | R6,358,425 |
| UP 70 | WELKOM Ring feed Vista & Bongani Hospital | 28 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage distribution networks | R 3,395,161 | - | R 3,395,161 | |
| UP 71 | WELKOM ST Helena upgradingof cable distributionnetwork | 32 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage distribution networks | R2,805,918 | R1,052,219 | R1,052,219 | R701,479 |
| UP 72 | VIRGINIA Upgrading of electrical ring feed 11kV to Fauna Park | 9 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage distribution networks | R 2,200,892 | R1,052,219 | R1,149,672 | |
| UP 73 | VIRGINIA Upgrading of electrical ring feed 11kV to Baobab Str | 9 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage distribution networks | R 350,739 | R35,073 | R315,665 | - |
| UP 74 | VIRGINIA Upgrading of electrical ring feed 11kV to Virginia and Harmony | 8 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage distribution networks | R 1,094,308 | R526,109 | R568,198 | |
| UP 75 | WELKOM Upgrading of the St Helena Electrical distribution network | 32 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage distribution networks | R 8,618,943 | R6,865,244 | R1,052,219 | R701,479 |

| ITEM | PROJECT NAME | WARD | CURRENT | COMMENT/ NOTES | PROJECT | BUDGET | BUDGET | BUDGET |
|-------|--|-------|----------|---|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| NO. | | NO. | STATUS | | VALUE | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 | 2026/2027 |
| UP 76 | WELKOM DMRE Electrification Extension X15 X9 Thabong Bronville Phase 6 | 12 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage distribution networks | R 7,316,719 | R5,563,020 | R1,753,698 | - |
| UP 77 | WELKOM Provision and Installation of a Bulk supply Overhead Line Bronville and Extension 15 Thabong | 12 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage distribution networks | R 3,507,397 | R1,753,698 | R1,753,698 | |
| UP 78 | WELKOM Upgrading medium voltage network Flamingo Park | 34 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage distribution networks | R 2,104,438 | R1,052,219 | R1,052,219 | - |
| UP 79 | WELKOM Upgrading medium voltage network Stateway new Businesses | 32,33 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage distribution networks | R 11,478,756 | R5,579,951 | R3,985,679 | R1,913,126 |
| UP 80 | WELKOM Upgrading medium voltage network EXT9 &15 | 12 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of themedium voltage distribution | R 2,104,438 | | R1,052,219 | R1,052,219 |
| UP 81 | WELKOM Upgrading medium voltage network CivicCentre | 32 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage distribution networks | R 7,683,203 | R 7,683,203 | - | - |
| UP 82 | WELKOM Upgrading medium voltage network Industrial Area | 27 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of themedium voltage Distribution networks | R5,101,669 | R5,101,669 | - | - |
| UP 83 | HENNENMAN Replace overhead transmission lines inFabriek street | 3 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage distribution networks | R385,813 | | R385,813 | - |
| UP 84 | WELKOM Rehabilitation of low voltage reticulation Phase 1 Bedelia | 33 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage distribution networks | R 2,893,603 | R1,139,904 | R1,753,698 | - |
| UP 85 | WELKOM Ext 19 LT electrical reticulation upgrade | 12 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage distribution networks | R1,155,658 | R526,109 | R629,549 | |
| UP 86 | WELKOM Flamingo Park LT Electrical distribution upgrade | 34 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage distribution networks | R 1,728,485 | R876,849 | R851,636 | - |

| ITEM NO. | PROJECT NAME | WARD NO. | CURRENT STATUS | COMMENT/ NOTES | PROJECT VALUE | BUDGET 2024/2025 | BUDGET 2025/2026 | BUDGET 2026/2027 |
|-------------|---|--------------------|-------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| UP 87 | WELKOM Upgrade of SCADA system and the Control Room at CBDSubstation | 27,32,33 ,34,35 | Planning | Ensure control overremote substations | R 18,341,180 | R9,876,020 | R2,821,720 | R5,643,440 |
| | | | | STREETLIGHTS | | | | |
| UP 88 | PHOMOLONG Provision and installation of StreetLighting for main entrance road 6013.29 meters | 2,3 | Planning | To ensure an effective service and adhere to road ordinances as well SANS regulations | R 1,963,163 | R654,387 | R654,387 | R654,387 |
| UP 89 | NYAKALONG Provision and installation of StreetLighting for main entrance road 1416.16 meters | 36,19 | Planning | To ensure an effective service and adhere to road ordinances as well SANS regulations | R482,335 | R482,335 | - | - |
| UP 90 | MMAMAHABANE Provision and installation of Street Lighting for main entrance road 4089.42 meters | 1 | Planning | To ensure an effective service and adhere to road ordinances as well SANS regulations | R 1,335,079 | R445,026 | R445,026 | |
| UP 91 | MELODING Provision and installation of StreetLighting for main entrance road 5882.04 meters | 4,5,6,7,9 | Planning | To ensure an effective service and adhere to road ordinances as well SANS regulations | R 1,758,359 | R586,119 | R586,119 | |
| UP 92 | KUTLWANONG Provision and installation of Street Lighting for main entrance road 1128.54 meters | 18,20,22 ,10 | Planning | To ensure an effective service and adhere to road ordinances as well SANS regulations | R 368,436 | | | R 368,436 |
| UP 93 | KUTLWANONG Provision and installation of 118 Solar Street Lightingin Kutlwanong | 18,20,22 ,11 | Planning | To ensure an effective service and adhere to road ordinances as well SANS regulations | R 4,655,838 | R 4,655,838 | | |
| UP 94 | THABONG: NKOANE ROAD Provision and installation of Street Lighting for main entrance road 6294.79 meters | 16,17,26 ,29 | Planning | To ensure an effective service and adhere to road ordinances as well SANS regulations | R 2,055,072 | | R 2,055,072 | - |
| UP 95 | THABONG: MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI ROAD Provision and installation of Street Lighting for main entrance road 1936.4 meters | 14 | Planning | To ensure an effective service and adhere to road ordinances as well SANS regulations. | R 632,179 | | R 632,179 | |

| ITEM | PROJECT NAME | WARD | CURRENT | COMMENT/ NOTES | PROJECT | BUDGET | BUDGET | BUDGET |
|--------|---|-----------------|----------|---|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| NO. | | NO. | STATUS | | VALUE | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 | 2026/2027 |
| UP 96 | THABONG: PHAKATI ROAD Provision and installation of Street Lighting for main entrance road 1959.05 meters | 28 | Planning | To ensure an effective service and adhere to road ordinances as well SANS regulations | R 639,574 | - | R 639,574 | |
| UP 97 | THABONG: NDAKIROAD Provision and installation of Street Lighting for main entrance road 7225.81 meters | 26 | Planning | To ensure an effective service and adhere to road ordinances as well SANS regulations | R 2,359,042 | | R 2,359,042 | |
| UP 98 | THABONG: MOTHUSI ROAD Provision and installation of Street Lighting for main entrance road 2124.26 meters | 29,31 | Planning | To ensure an effective service and adhere to road ordinances as well SANS regulations | R 693,511 | R 693,511 | - | - |
| UP 99 | THABONG: CONSTANTIA ROAD Provision and installation of StreetLighting for main entrance road 2124.26 meters | 30,12,14 ,31 | Planning | To ensure an effective service and adhere to road ordinances as well SANS regulations | R1,875,627 | R1,875,627 | - | |
| UP 100 | HENNENMAN Provision and installation of two (2) high mast lights for Phomolong | 2,3 | Planning | To ensure a safe living environmentin the previous disadvantage areas | R1,269,774 | R634,887 | R634,887 | |
| UP 101 | VIRGINIA Provisioning and installation of Two(2) high mast lights in Saaiplaas | 8 | Planning | To ensure a safe living environmentin the previous disadvantage areas | R1,269,774 | R634,887 | R634,887 | - |
| UP 102 | VIRGINIA Provision and installation of High mast and streetlightsin Virginia | 4,8,9 | Planning | To ensure a safe living environmentin the previous disadvantage areas | R1,202,160 | | R526,109 | R676,050 |
| UP 103 | VIRGINIA Provisioning and installation of Two (2) high mast lightsMeloding | 4,5,6,7,9 | Planning | To ensure a safe living environmentin the previous disadvantage areas | R1,269,774 | R634,887 | R634,887 | |
| UP 104 | VIRGINIA Provisioning and installation of Tenhigh mast lights Meloding Albany | 7 | Planning | To ensure a safe living environment in the previous disadvantage areas | R6,348,870 | R1,587,217 | R1,587,217 | R3,174,414 |

| ITEM | PROJECT NAME | WARD | CURRENT | COMMENT/ NOTES | PROJECT | BUDGET | BUDGET | BUDGET |
|--------|--|--|----------|---|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| NO. | | NO. | STATUS | | VALUE | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 | 2026/2027 |
| UP 105 | ODENDAALSRUS Provision and installation of Ten (10) high mast lights in Odendaalsrus Ward 35 | 35 | Planning | To ensure a safe living environmentin the previous disadvantage areas | R6,348,870 | R1,587,217 | R1,587,217 | R3,174,414 |
| UP 106 | ODENDAALSRUS Provision and installation of Thirteen (13) highmast lights in Kutlwanong | 10,18,20 ,21,22 | Planning | To ensure a safe living environmentin the previous disadvantage areas | R8,253,531 | R2,063,382 | R2,063,382 | R4,126,764 |
| UP 107 | ALLANRIDGE Provision and installation of Six (6)high mast lights in Nayakalong | 36 | Planning | To ensure a safe living environmentin the previous disadvantage areas | R3,809,322 | R952,330 | R952,330 | R1904660 |
| UP 108 | WELKOM Five (5) High mast lights Hani Park, Bronville | 11,12,23 | Planning | To ensure a safe living environmentin the previous disadvantage areas | R3,174,435 | R793,608 | R793,608 | R1,587,216 |
| UP 109 | WELKOM One (1) High mast lights Phomolong Ext2 | 35 | Planning | To ensure a safe living environmentin the previous disadvantage areas | R634,887 | | R634,887 | - |
| UP 110 | WELKOM Seven (7) High mast lights Welkom Reitz Park Ward 27 | 27 | Planning | To ensure a safe living environmentin the previous disadvantage areas | R4,444,209 | R1,111,052 | R1,111,052 | R2,222,104 |
| UP 111 | WELKOM 26 High mast lights Thabong | 11,13,12 ,14,15,16,17, 23, 25,26,29 ,30,31,27 | Planning | To ensure a safe living environmentin the previous disadvantage areas | R16,507,062 | R4,126,765 | R4,126,765 | R8,253,530 |
| UP 112 | VENTERSBURG Three (3) High MastLights in Mmamahabane | 1 | Planning | To ensure a safe living environment in the previous disadvantage areas | R1,904,661 | R476,165 | R476,165 | R952,330 |
| UP 113 | VENTERSBURG Upgrading of streetlights | 1 | Planning | To ensure an effective service and adhere to road ordinances as well SANS regulations | R212,197 | | R212,197 | |
| UP 114 | HENNENMAN Upgrading of streetlights in Hennenman Town | 3 | Planning | To ensure an effective service and adhere to road ordinances as well SANS regulations | R231,458 | | R231,458 | |
| UP 115 | ODENDAALSRUS Provision and installation of streetlights MimosaWay | 36 | Planning | To ensure an effective service and adhere to road ordinances as well SANS regulations | R350,739 | R350,739 | | |
| UP 116 | WELKOM Central Park lighting | 32 | Planning | To ensure an effective service and adhere to road ordinances as well SANS regulations | R210,443 | R210,443 | - | |

| ITEM | PROJECT NAME | WARD | CURRENT | COMMENT/ NOTES | PROJECT | BUDGET | BUDGET | BUDGET |
|--------|--|--------------|----------|---|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| NO. | | NO. | STATUS | | VALUE | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 | 2026/2027 |
| UP 117 | WELKOM Koppie Alleen Street replacement stolen andvandalized streetlight infrastructure and the reinstallation thereof so to minimize the theft of the electrical cable installations. | 33 | Planning | To ensure an effective service and adhere to road ordinances as well SANS regulations | R 3,950,408 | R 3,950,408 | | |
| UP 118 | MatjhabengMunicipality Provide and install astreetlight management systemfor the Matjhabeng Municipal Area. | All wards | Planning | To ensure an effective service and adhere to road ordinances as well SANS regulations | R16,930,320 | R4,232,580 | R4,232,580 | R8,465,160 |
| UP 119 | Matjhabeng Municipality Provide and install an Energy efficientstreetlight and building project system for the Matjhabeng Municipal Area. | All wards | Planning | To ensure an effective service and adhere to road ordinances as well SANS regulations | R21,162,900 | R5,643,440 | R5,643,440 | R11,286,880 |
| | | | | Electrical workshop | | | | |
| UP 120 | WELKOM Mini-Substation Replacement | 12,32 | Planning | Ensure sustainable infrastructure | R 1,915,565 | R638,521 | R638,521 | R638,521 |

| ITEM | PROJECT NAME | WARD | CURRENT | COMMENT/ NOTES | PROJECT | BUDGET | BUDGET | BUDGET |
|--------|---|--|---------------|---|------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| NO. | | NO. | STATUS | | VALUE | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 | 2026/2027 |
| | | | Emergency Rei | nstatement of Stollen and Va | ndalized Infrastructur | e | | |
| UP 121 | Reinstate stolen vandalized electrical Substation in the Odendaalrus Unit | 36 | Planning | Ensure sustainable infrastructure and reinstatement of stolen and vandalised infrastructure | R 85 185 169,00 | R 28 395 056,33 | R 28 395 056,33 | R 28 395 056,33 |
| UP 122 | Reinstate stolen vandalized electrical Substation in the Allanridge Unit | 36 | Planning | To safeguard Council from theft and vandalism of property | R 65 888 508,00 | R 21 962 836,00 | R 21 962 836,00 | R 21 962 836,00 |
| UP 123 | Reinstate stolen vandalized electrical Substation in the Welkom Unit | 34,33,2 7,28,32, 29,26,3 0,31 | Planning | To safeguard Council from theft and vandalism of property | R 914 324 271,87 | R 304 774 757,29 | R 304 774 757,29 | R 304 774 757,29 |
| UP 124 | Reinstate stolen vandalised electrical Substation in the Bronville Unit | 11 | Planning | To safeguard Council from theft and vandalism of property | R 22 466 319,50 | R 7 488 773,17 | R 7 488 773,17 | R 7 488 773,17 |
| UP 125 | Reinstate stolen vandalized electrical Substation in the Riebeeckstad Unit Unit | 25 | Planning | To safeguard Council from theft and vandalism of property | R 44 890 290,25 | R 14 963 430,08 | R 14 963 430,08 | R 14 963 430,08 |
| UP 126 | Reinstate stolen vandalized electrical Substation in the Virginia Unit | 5,9,8 | Planning | To safeguard Council from theft and vandalism of property | R 269 155 235,50 | R 89 718 411,83 | R 89 718 411,83 | R 89 718 411,83 |
| UP 127 | Reinstate stolen vandalised electrical Substation in the Hennenman Unit | 3 | Planning | To safeguard Council from theft and vandalism of property | R 70 310 160,50 | R 23 436 720,17 | R 23 436 720,17 | R 23 436 720,17 |
| UP 128 | Reinstate stolen vandalized electrical Substation in the Ventersburg Unit | 1 | Planning | To safeguard Council from theft and vandalism of property | R 13 083 481,30 | R 4 361 160,43 | R 4 361 160,43 | R 4 361 160,43 |
| | | | | Development Planning | ł | | | |
| UP178 | Township Establishment on the farm Christiana 452, | | Planning | Pre-liminary layout done | R 3 250 000 | R 2 000 000 | R 1 000 000 | R 250 000 |
| UP179 | Ventersburg Township Establishment on Portion 1 of the farm Homestead 668, Ventersburg | | Planning | Pre-liminary layout done | R 2 500 000 | R 1 750 000 | R 750 000 | - |

| UP 180 | Partial Amendment of General Plan SG No. 739/1992 (Erven 2568 – 2597 & 2599 – 2660 Bronville Extension 9) | Planning | Controlled densification and formalization. Pre-liminary layout done. Precinct Plan for are done. | R 500 000 | R 500 000 | - | - |
|--------|---|----------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| UP178 | Township Establishment on the farm Christiana 452, Ventersburg | Planning | Pre-liminary layout done | R 3 250 000 | R 2 000 000 | R 1 000 000 | R 250 000 |

4.2.8.2. Infrastructure Asset Maintenance Programmes

| ITEM NO. | PROJECT NAME | WARD NO. | CURRENT STATUS | COMMENT/ NOTES | PROJECT VALUE | BUDGET 2024/2025 | BUDGET 2025/2026 | BUDGET 2026/2027 |
|-------------|--|-------------|-------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | l. | | | ELECTRICITY | | | | |
| IAMP 1 | WELKOM Upgrading breakers and isolators 132KVreticulation | 32 | Planning | To ensure an effectiveand safe 132kV Distribution network | R1,480,840 | R878,849 | R583,991 | - |
| IAMP 2 | WELKOM Main intake test, upgrade and repairs to 132KV | 32 | Planning | To ensure an effectiveand safe 132kV Distribution network | R1,006,879 | R637,708 | R369,171 | - |
| | | | | ADMINISTRATION AND STRATEGIC | C PLANNING | | | |
| IAMP 3 | HENNENMAN Upgrading of loadcontrol | 3 | Planning | Council benefiting from the time of use tariffs | R1,315,274 | R1,315,274 | - | - |
| IAMP 4 | ODENDAALSRUS Upgrading of load control | 1 | Planning | Council benefiting from the time of use tariffs | R175,369 | R175,369 | _ | - |
| IAMP 5 | VIRGINIA Upgrading of load control system Virginia | 9 | Planning | Council benefiting from the time of usetariffs | R360,739 | R360,739 | | - |
| IAMP 6 | WELKOM Upgrading load control Welkom | 32,33, | Planning | Council benefiting from the time of use tariffs | R701,479 | R701,479 | | - |
| IAMP 7 | MATJHABENG Upgrading of remote meter reading software for the Matjhabeng Electrical Engineering Services Dep | All | Planning | Ensuring that use is made of the saving that will be obtained with the implementation of thetime of use tariffs thatwas approved by the NERSA | R31,885 | R31,885 | - | |
| IAMP 8 | MATJHABENG Conduct a Risk assessment for the Electrical Engineering Services in terms of the OHS Act 85/1993 | All | Planning | To ensure a safe working environment for the Electrical Engineering Services Department | R263,054 | R263,054 | - | |
| IAMP 9 | WELKOM Quality of supply | All | Planning | To ensure that a goodquality of supply is provided to the community | R 4,384,247 | R2,630,548 | R1,277,589 | R525,109 |
| IAMP 10 | Matjhabeng Installation of Smart meters | All | Not Registered | Improve revenue collection and dealwith bypass connection | - | | - | - |
| IAMP 11 | Matjhabeng installation of Zonal meters | All | Not Registered | Early detection of burst pipes and usage patterns | - | | - | |

| ITEM NO. | PROJECT NAME | WARD NO. | CURRENT STATUS | COMMENT/ NOTES | PROJECT VALUE | BUDGET 2024/2025 | BUDGET 2025/2026 | BUDGET 2026/2027 |
|-------------|---|--------------------|-------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | DISTRIBUTION LOW AND MEDIU | M VOLTAGE | | | |
| IAMP 12 | ODENDAALSRUS Upgrade electrical distribution boxes | 35,36 | Planning | To ensure the effectiveness of the medium voltage distribution networks | R 158 110 | R 105 406 | R 52 703 | |
| IAMP 13 | VENTERSBURG Provision and installation protection relays | 1 | Planning | Insuring a safe working environment | R131,527 | R131,527 | - | _ |
| IAMP 14 | HENNENMAN Provision and installation protection relays | 3 | Planning | Insuring a safe working environment | R424,395 | - | R175,369 | R249,025 |
| IAMP 15 | VIRGINIA Upgrading of protection relays | 4,8,9 | Planning | Insuring a safe working environment | R852,297 | R150,818 | R350,739 | R350,739 |
| IAMP 16 | ODENDAALSRUS Upgrading of protection relays | 35,36 | Planning | Insuring a safe working environment | R850,544 | R526,109 | R324,434 | - |
| IAMP 17 | WELKOM Upgrading of protection relays | 27,32,3 3,34,35 | Planning | Insuring a safe working environment | R1,867,187 | R622,395 | R622,395 | R622,395 |
| IAMP 18 | VIRGINIA Provision and installation of remote Electrical metering systems | 8,9 | Planning | Ensuring that use is made of the saving that will be obtained with the implementation of thetime of use tariffs thatwas approved by NERSA | R315,655 | R52,610 | R263,054 | - |
| IAMP 19 | ODENDAALSRUS Provision and installation of remote Electrical metering systems | 35,36 | Planning | Ensuring that use is made of the saving that will be obtained with the implementation of thetime of use tariffs thatwas approved by NERSA | R 1510,817 | R1324,083 | R 186,733 | - |
| IAMP 20 | WELKOM Provision and installation of remote Electrical metering systems | 27,32,3 3,34,35 | Planning | Ensuring that use is made of the saving that will be obtained with the implementation of the time of use tariffs that was approved by NERSA | R 3,332,024 | R1,110,674 | R1,110,674 | R1,110,674 |

| ITEM | PROJECT NAME | WARD | CURRENT | COMMENT/ NOTES | PROJECT | BUDGET | BUDGET | BUDGET |
|---------|--|--------------------|----------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| NO. | | NO. | STATUS | | VALUE | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 | 2026/2027 |
| IAMP 21 | MATJHABENG Testing and verification of all large electrical consumer connections to the NRS 058 regulations in all towns by a SANAS approved authority | | Planning | Ensuring that use is made of the saving that will be obtained with the implementation of the time of use tariffs that was approved by NERSA | R 6,563,218 | R 2,187,739 | R 2,187,739 | R 2,187,739 |
| | | | | REVENUE PROTECTION | I | | | |
| IAMP 22 | VENTERSBURG Provision and installation of Smart pre-paid electrical meters | 1 | Planning | To ensure that an effective and efficientservice is rendered | R192,906 | R192,906 | - | - |
| IAMP 23 | HENNENMAN Provision and installation of Smart pre-paid electrical meters | 3 | Planning | To ensure that an effective and efficientservice is rendered | R192,906 | R192,906 | - | - |
| IAMP 24 | VIRGINIA Upgrading of Smart-paid electrical metering system | 4,8,9 | Planning | To ensure that an effective and efficientservice is rendered | R210,443 | R210,443 | - | |
| IAMP 25 | ODENDAALSRUS Upgrading of Smart-paid electrical metering system | 35,36 | Planning | To ensure that an effective and efficientservice is rendered | R368,276 | R157,832 | R210,443 | - |
| IAMP 26 | ALLANRIDGE Provision and installation of Smart | 36 | Planning | To ensure that an effective and efficient service is rendered | R192,906 | R149,064 | R43,842 | - |
| IAMP 27 | WELKOM Pre-paid metering upgrade | 27,32,3 3,34,35 | Planning | To ensure that an effective and efficient service is rendered | R2,327,240 | R2,327,240 | - | - |
| | | | | HIGHMAST LIGHTS AND STREE | T LIGHTS | | | |
| IAMP 28 | MATJHABENG Upgrading lightingOthello Road | 32 | Planning | To ensure an effectiveservice and adhere to road ordinances as well SANS regulations | R87,684 | R87,684 | - | - |
| IAMP 29 | MATJHABENG Maintenance of Street Lights | - | O&M | To ensure an effectiveservice and adhere to road ordinances as well SANS regulations | R5 000 000 | R5 000 000 | - | - |
| IAMP 30 | MATJHABENG Maintenance of High Mast Lights | - | O&M | To ensure an effectiveservice and adhere to road ordinances as well SANS regulations | R8 000 000 | R8 000 000 | | |

| ITEM | PROJECT NAME | WARD | CURRENT | COMMENT/ NOTES | PROJECT | BUDGET | BUDGET | BUDGET |
|---------|--|--------------------|----------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| NO. | | NO. | STATUS | | VALUE | 2024/2025 | 2025/2026 | 2026/2027 |
| | | | | ELECTRICAL WORKSHO | Р | | | |
| IAMP 31 | MATJHABENG Testing and repair all Electrical Installation that is property of the Matjhabeng in terms of the SANS10142-1 regulations | - | Planning | To ensure that electrical installation of Council buildings adhere to the SANS 10142 regulations | R2,227,589 | R1526,109 | R350,739 | R350,739 |
| IAMP 32 | HENNENMAN Provision and installation of security systems at electricalSubstations | 3 | Planning | To safeguard Council from theft and vandalism of property | R 87,684 | R 87,684 | - | - |
| IAMP 33 | VENTERSBURG Provision and installation of security systems at electrical Substations | 1 | Planning | To safeguard Council from theft and vandalism of property | R1,178,916 | R1,178,916 | - | - |
| IAMP 34 | ALLANRIDGE Provision and installation of security systems at electrical Substations | 36 | Planning | To safeguard Council from theft and vandalism of property | R 187,684 | R 187,684 | | - |
| IAMP 35 | VIRGINIA Provision and installation of security systems at electrical Substations | 4,8,9 | Planning | To safeguard Council from theft and vandalism of property | R1,178,877 | R1,140,295 | R38,581 | - |
| IAMP 36 | ODENDAALSRUS Provision and installation of security systems at electrical Substations | 35,36 | Planning | To safeguard Council from theft and vandalism of property | R1,185,751 | R 1,117,848 | R67,903 | - |
| IAMP 37 | WELKOM Substation security and remote-control system | 27,32,3 3,34,35 | Planning | To safeguard Council from theft and vandalism of property | R15,081,804 | R5,027,268 | R 5,027,268 | R 5,027,268 |
| IAMP 38 | HENNENMAN Upgrading of substationbuildings | 3 | Planning | Ensure sustainable infrastructure | R 1,438,424 | R87,684 | R1,350,739 | |

| ITEM NO. | PROJECT NAME | WARD NO. | CURRENT STATUS | COMMENT/ NOTES | PROJECT VALUE | BUDGET 2024/2025 | BUDGET 2025/2026 | BUDGET 2026/2027 |
|-------------|--|-------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| IAMP 39 | VIRGINIA Upgrading of substation buildings | 4,8,9 | Planning | Ensure sustainableinfrastructure | R1,315,274 | R 263,054 | R526,109 | R526,109 |
| IAMP 40 | ODENDAALSRUS Upgrading Mainsubstation | 36 | Planning | Ensure sustainableinfrastructure | R1,175,369 | R1,175,369 | | - |
| IAMP 41 | ALLANRIDGE Upgrading Mainsubstation | 36 | Planning | Ensure sustainableinfrastructure | R 1,9752,043 | R 1,9752,043 | - | - |
| IAMP 42 | ALLANRIDGE Emergency work to be done on allsubstation in Allanridge | 36 | Planning | Ensure sustainableinfrastructure | R 1,350,739 | R 1,350,739 | 0 | 0 |
| IAMP 43 | WELKOM Revamp main sub- structures | 32 | Planning | Ensure sustainableinfrastructure | R 2263,054 | R 1,131,527 | R 1,131,527 | - |

4.2.9. Mining Houses Projects

Mining Houses Programmes

The purpose of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002, Act No 28 of 2002, is amongst others to transform the mining and production industries. In order to ensure effective transformation in this regard, the Act requires the submission of the Social and Labour Plan as a pre-requisite for the granting of mining or production rights. The Social and Labour Plan is a concerted effort to address the promotion of economic growth and the development of minerals and petroleum, thereby enhancing the platform for the creation of jobs, which will result in strengthening the social and economic welfare of all South Africans.

According to Sections 23, 24 and 25 of the Act, mining companies must submit a Social and Labour Plan when applying for mining rights, and the local economic development (LED) of the SLP must be aligned with the local and district municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The alignment between the Social Labour Plan and Integrated Development Plan's local economic development initiatives provides a platform for investment opportunity, economic growth, poverty reduction and infrastructure development The Social and Labour Plan requires all mining companies to develop the Human Resource Development Plan, a Mine Community Development Plan, Housing and Living Conditions Plan, Employment Equity Plan the implementation of processes to manage downscaling and retrenchments and financial provisions for the implementation of the social and labour plan.

The above programmes are aimed at promoting employment and advancement of the social and economic welfare of all South Africans whilst ensuring economic growth andsocio-economic development. The management of downscaling and/or closure is aimed at minimizing the impact of commodity cyclical volatility, economic turbulence, and physical depletion of the mineral or production resources on individuals, regions or local economies. This chapter in the IDP is meant specifically to respond to this requirement of the above-mentioned legislation in making sure that all player in the Mining and Quarry Extraction Industry are compliant and their Social and Labour Plans, in particular Community Development Project are geared toward Local Economic Development. This plan is five (5) year renewable based on the negotiations with a mining house, the municipality, and the Department of Mineral Resources. Other small mining and quarrying operations Social Labour Plans projects will be included in the Integrated Development Plan as and when they make applications to Department

of Mineral Resources and when the Integrated Development Plan is reviewed annually.

| IDP Reference Number | Company Name | Area of Operation | Project Name | Type of Project | Budget/Estimate Budget |
|----------------------|---|--|--|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| | OMV Crushers Virginia (Pty) Ltd 10032 MR | Virginia and Welkom (Bronville) | Community bursaries (Local Economic Development) | Educational | R 200 000 |
| | Seboho Trading (PTY) LTD | The remainder of the farm Petrus Hennenman 596 in the magisterial districtof Hennenman in the free state | Identification of Project in process | TBC | R 250 000 |
| | Fiona Mining Enterprise | The farms Ventersburg Dorpsgronden 354,Hmaburg 473, Wonder Heuvel 250, Pietersrust 91, and Groenpunt 96, in the administrative district of Ventersburg, Free State Province | Identification of projects in process | TBC | R 150 000 |
| | TETRA 4. Virginia Gas Project Tetra4 (Renenrgen) | Meloding/Virginia Virginia/Meloding | Renovation of the Meloding community hall including refurbishment of the community gym | LED/Community Development | R 592 321,58 |
| | Sibanye Stillwater | Welkom, Odendaalsrus | Refurbishment of Welkom Taxi Rank with Market Stalls | Infrastructure Development | R 7 000 000 |
| | | | Refurbishment of Market Stalls in Welkom and Odendaalsrus CBD | Infrastructure Development | R 7 000 000 |
| | | | Development of Enterprise Development Hub | Infrastructure Development | R 30 000 000 |
| | | | Procurement and installation of Portable Mobile Market Stalls | LED/Infrastructure Development | R 8 000 000 |
| | Harmony Mine | Welkom, Odendaalsrus, Virginia, Ventersburg | Development of Sand River Route | LED/Infrastructure Development | TBC |
| | | | Development of Market Stalls in Ventersburg | LED/Infrastructure Development | TBC |
| | | | Development of Impound facility in Odendaalsrus | LED/Infrastructure Development | TBC |
| | | | Development of Science Park | LED/Infrastructure | TBC |
| • | Taung Gold | Odendaalsrus | Development of Enterprise Development Centre | LED/Infrastructure Development | TBC |
| | | New SLP Cycle to be developed for the 2022 to 2023 | | · | |
| | Samada Diamond Mine | Not operational (New SLP to be compiled when company | becomes operational again) | | |

Other small mining and quarrying operations' SLP projects will be included in the IDP as and when they make applications to Department of Mineral Resources and when IDP is reviewed annually.

4.2.10. Lejweleputswa District Municipality Projects

| REF | IDP Strategic Objective | Strategies | Project Name | Location |
|-------|--|---|--|--------------|
| LDM1 | To provide students from outside the Matjhabeng area with accommodation to enable them to further their studies at institutions of higher learning | Engage Matjhabeng local Municipality and partner with the private sector | Student Accommodation PPP/Student Residence at CUT | Welkom |
| LDM2 | Build International Convention Centre in Matjhabeng to enable the district to host international events and attract tourists | Use donated land in Matjhabeng local municipality | Convention Centre & Hotel (ICC) | Welkom |
| LDM3 | Establish a Techno-Park in Welkom to attract. Investors | By constructing and setting up Techno-Park | Welkom Techno-Park | Welkom |
| LDM4 | Refurbishment of the airport to approved ACSA standards | Rework the tarmac, upgrade the tower, put lights, and fence the perimeter | Welkom Airport and Aviation School | Welkom |
| LDM5 | Create an Industrial Park in Thabong | Turn the informal manufacturing site into a formal industrialpark | Thabong Industrial Park | Thabong |
| LDM6 | WWTW & pump stations to be fitted with solar panels | Get a buy-in from all local municipalities to install solar panels to save electricity | Solar PV to Power WWTW & Pump station | All Locals |
| LDM7 | Install solar panels at all municipal buildings | Save local municipalities electricity | Rooftops and Car pots PV System | All Locals |
| LDM8 | To generate energy from the decomposition of organic material | Decompose solid waste from wastewater treatment plants at LMs to generate electricity | Biogas to Energy from WWTP | All Locals |
| LDM9 | Remove harmful bacteria from water from sewer plants | Set up recycling plants at all local municipalities | Wastewater Recycling | All |
| LDM10 | To attract tourists in the region | Upgrade Phakisa Freeway to international standards to enable it to attract international competitions | Phakisa Freeway | Odendaalsrus |
| LDM11 | Promote Arts, science and culture | Partner with Private sector to create film industry in | Film Studio | Welkom |
| | | Matjhabeng local municipality | Willem Pretorius | Ventersburg |
| | | | Farmer Production Support Unit | Odendaalsrus |
| LDM12 | Ensure effective management of waste recycle | Introduce buy back centres at the regional landfill site | Waste Management and Recycling | Welkom |
| LDM13 | To develop mixed housing | Provide mixed housing in 5 local municipalities to address housing backlog in our district | Mixed Housing Development | All |

5. Section E-Spatial Development Framework

Spatial Planning within the municipal sphere of government can be regarded as the identification, formulation and implementation practices and policies, associated with the natural and built environments, the economy and society, that will assist in guiding and coordinating the development vision of the municipality.

The primary spatial planning tool, which sets out the spatial strategy of the municipality is the Spatial Development Framework (SDF). The SDF is a 5-year plan that outline the current status quo of the municipality as well as determines the spatial direction and objectives that the municipality want to achieve in the next 5 years spatially. The SDF identifies key development principles, interventions that articulates the various municipal sectoral plans. Furthermore, the SDF identifies local areas that require detailed analysis and planning in order to focus on spatial targeted interventions. Targeted areas for integration and open spaces are outlined in the SDF and the SDF also clearly outline the characteristics of this municipality.

Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) 27 (1), outlines that the SDF ought to be annually revised simultaneously with the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). In addition, the Local Government Municipal Systems Act (MSA), 32 of 2000, introduced the concept of the Municipal SDF (MSDF) as a compulsory component of the IDP that every municipality has to adopt.

The provisions of the MSA that deal with Municipal SDF have to be read closely with the relevant provisions, of Part E of SPLUMA, whilst the MSA establishes the core features of the MSDF, SPLUMA adds detailed provisions which these guidelines cover. Two elements of the MSA's treatment of MSDFs should be noted:

Chapter 5 of the MSA provides the legislative framework for the compilation and adoption of IDPs by municipalities. Within the Chapter, Section 26(e) requires an SDF as a mandatory component of the municipal IDP. The rest of the chapter's provisions on IDPs also apply to SDFs. In 2001 the Minister for Provincial and Local Government issued the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations. Within these regulations Regulation 2(4) prescribes the minimum requirements for a municipal SDF.

Chapter 4, Clause 21 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA) have the following requirements with respect to the content of Municipal SDF's:

- 1) Give effect to the development principles and applicable norms and standards set out in Chapter 2 of SPLUMA;
- 2) Include a written and spatial representation of a five-year spatial development plan for the spatial form of the municipality;
- 3) Include a longer-term spatial development vision statement for the municipal area which indicates a desired spatial growth and development pattern for the next 10 to 20 years;
- 4) Identify current and future significant structuring and restructuring elements of the spatial form of the municipality, including development corridors, activity spines and economic nodes where public and private investment will be prioritised and facilitated;
- 5) Include population growth estimates for the next five years;
- 6) Include estimates of the demand for housing units across different socio-economic categories and the planned location and density of future housing developments;
- 7) Include estimates of economic activity and employment trends and locations in the municipal area for the next five years;
- 8) Identify, quantify and provide location requirements of engineering infra- structure and services provision for existing and future development needs for the next five years;
- 9) Identify the designated areas where a national or provincial inclusionary housing policy may be applicable;
- 10) Include a strategic assessment of the environmental pressures and opportunities within the municipal area, including the spatial location of environmental sensitivities, high potential agricultural land and coastal access strips, where applicable;
- 11) Identify the designation of areas in the municipality where incremental upgrading approaches to development and regulation will be applicable;
- 12) Identify the designation of areas in which—
 - (i) More detailed local plans must be developed; and
 - (ii) Shortened land use development procedures may be applicable and land use schemes may be so amended;
- 13) Provide the spatial expression of the coordination, alignment and integration of sectoral policies of all municipal departments;
- 14) Determine a capital expenditure framework for the municipality's development programmes, depicted spatially;
- 15) Determine the purpose, desired impact and structure of the land use management scheme to apply in that municipal area; and
- 16) Include an implementation plan comprising of—

- (i) Sectoral requirements, including budgets and resources for implementation;
- (ii) Necessary amendments to a land use scheme;
- (iii) Specification of institutional arrangements necessary for implementation;
- (iv) Specification of implementation targets, including dates and monitoring indicators; and
- (v) Specification, where necessary, of any arrangements for partnerships in the implementation process.

A reviewed version of the 2013 Matjhabeng SDF, namely the Matjhabeng Local Municipality SDF (2022/2023 – 2027/2028) was adopted on 30 May 2023 as a sector plan under the 2023/24 IDP of the Municipality.

Development in Municipalities are complex and dynamic and thus respond to the ever-changing environment and growth, therefore the Municipal Land Use Scheme then becomes the implementing tool that compliments the development movements of the SDF, and this is achieved through processes of subdivision, township establishment, rezoning, consent use, removal of title deed conditions, amendment of general plans etc. The process of the SDF will therefore play an important role in guiding land development by providing appropriate future changes and assisting to guide motivation as to the need and desirability of proposed land use changes.

It is of outmost importance that the IDP and the SDF be aligned to provide strategic guidance in Municipal developments in order to impact meaningfully on future planned development patterns. In addition, the SDF impact other various departments in different line departments such as Human Settlement, Finance, Infrastructure and Community Services as development affects all other line departments.

5.1. Identified Areas of Development in Line with the SDF

The Municipality acquired six (6) Farms (as indicated below) with the assistance of the Department of Human Settlements for purposes of human settlements and mixed development to address the housing backlog within the Municipality to address socio-economic issues that affects the local economy of the Municipality.

| DESCRIPTION OF THE FARM | EXTENT | LOCATION | TITLE DEED NO |
|---|-------------|---|---------------|
| Remaining Extent of the Farm Christiana 452, | 608,0325 Ha | South of Meloding, Virginia | T14345/2021 |
| The Farm Dora 287 | 297,2166 Ha | South of Meloding, Virginia | |
| Remaining Extent of the Farm Mooi Uitzig 352 | 300,7481 | South of Meloding, Virginia | |
| The Farm Doornpan 772 | 510,1261 | East of Thabong (Gugulethu N1 – existing informal settlement) | T14345/2021 |
| Remainder of Portion 1 of Farm Helderwater 494 | 351,7818 | East of Thabong | |
| Portion 2 (Portion of Portion 1) of Farm Helderwater 494 | 351,8345 | East of Thabong | |

(Doornpan 772, Helderwater 1/494 – 1/494)



(Doornpan 772, Helderwater 1/494 – 1/494)



(Mooi Uitzig Re/352, Dora 287, Christiana 452)

The Farm acquired are currently vacant with no occupancy except for the Farm Helderwater where Municipal infrastructure is guarded by a security company on site.

The urban edge on the SDF has been extended in order to address future areas of development and to accommodate proposed development. Prior to any development/township establishment on the acquired farms the following main planning studies must be undertaken.

- Contour Survey
- Geotechnical report
- Environment Impact Assessment
- Geohydrological report
- Civil Services report
- Electrical report
- Traffic Impact Assessment report

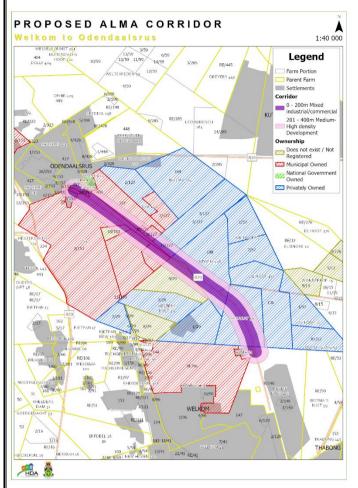
The above-mentioned studies will require funding from the Provincial Department of Human Settlement, and the Municipality is pro-active as it has written a letter of request for the above-mentioned portions of land to be included in the business plan of the Provincial Department of Human Settlements for 2023-24 Financial year. In addition, in terms of Matjhabeng Human Settlement Sector Plan the municipality has housing backlog in Meloding and the acquisition of land in Meloding will address the human settlement backlog as well address the challenge of land in general.

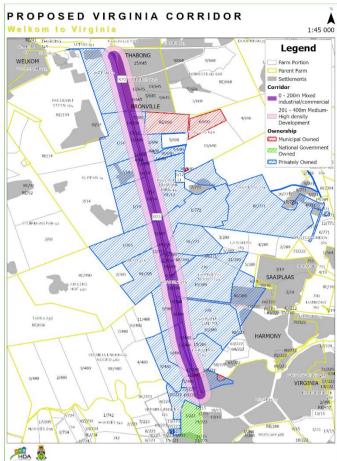
5.2. Development Corridor

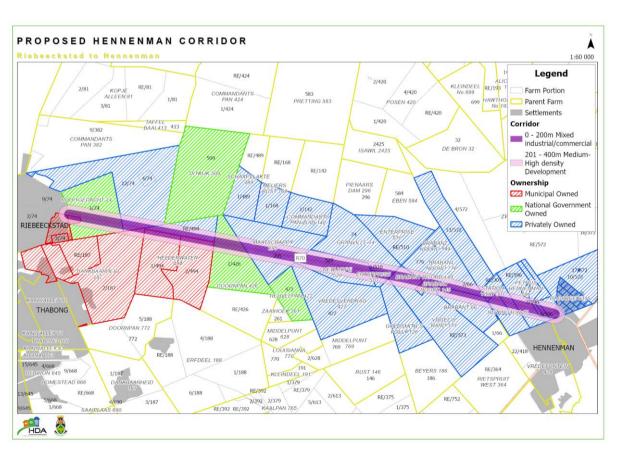
Within the SDF, the Municipality has identified various corridors for development with the intention to create investment opportunities to contribute to the integration of towns in the Municipality, with Welkom located at the center.

These corridors will be located along the main routes connecting in Matjhabeng Local Municipality. The identified corridors are as follows:

- 1. Alma corridor connecting Welkom and Odendaalsrus
- 2. Hennenman Corridor connecting Riebeeckstad and Hennenman
- 3. Virginia Corridor connecting Welkom Virginia







The envisioned development alongside these routes is to be mixed uses of nature with commercial and industrial land uses directly next to the road, on both sides, and medium to high density residential development on the perimeter of these corridors. The following zonings in terms of the Matjhabeng Land Use Scheme 2022 will primarily feature alongside the corridors:

- Business 1 & 2
- General Industrial
- Residential 2
- General Residential

5.3 Phakisa Raceway Potential

The SDF also identified development potential around the Phakisa Raceway. The development is envisaged to be a long-term development involving multiple public and private stakeholders and has long lasting impacts on the economy, the environment and society. It should in return stimulate social and economic viability to create sustainable human settlements.

The concept is based on the principle of creating sustainable human settlements which promotes the achievement of a non-racial, integrated society, delivers quality housing, and ensures a green economy. It will ideally consist of:

- Subsidized Housing, Community Residential Units, Social Housing, FLISP and Bonded Housing.
- Business and Light industry
- Community Amenities [Church, Clinics, Schools, etc.)
- Recreational Areas
- Sustainable Green infrastructure

6. Section F-Financial Strategy

6.1. Introduction

This chapter reflects the three-year financial plan for Matjhabeng Local Municipality as per the requirements of section 26(h) of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 read with Regulation 2(3) of the Local Government: Planning and Performance Regulations, 2001.

The Financial Plan will reflect the budget projection for the MTREF, financial resources available for capital project developments and operational expenditure, a financial strategy that defines sound financial management and expenditure control, as well as ways and means of increasing revenues and external funding for the municipality and its development priorities and objectives. The aforementioned plan and strategies will contribute and ensure the achievement of financial viability.

6.2. Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF)

The budget is prepared and compiled within the MTREF. MTREF sets out the economic context and assumptions that inform the compilation of the budget for the next three years. However, it is reviewed annually to ensure that each year's budget is affordable and sustainable over at least the medium term.

The National Treasury Circulars states that municipal revenues and cash flows are expected to remain under pressure in 2022/23 (MTREF) and so municipalities must adopt a conservative approach when projecting their expected revenues and cash receipts. During the tariff setting process we carefully considered affordability of tariff increases especially as it relates to domestic consumers while considering the level of services versus the associated cost, we aimed at balancing the affordability to poorer households and other customers.

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

- The ongoing difficulties in the national and local economy;
- Aging and poorly maintained water, roads and electricity infrastructure;
- The need to reprioritise projects and expenditure within the existing resource envelope given the cash flow realities and declining cash position of the municipality;
- The increased cost of bulk water and electricity (due to tariff increases from Sedibeng Water and Eskom), which is placing upward pressure on service tariffs to residents. Continuous high tariff increases are not sustainable as there will be point where services will no-longer be affordable;
- The facilities of the municipality are not properly maintained due to the low revenue collected on the rental of these facilities this can largely be attributed to the tariffs not being cost reflective.
- Wage increases for municipal staff that continue to exceed consumer inflation, as well as the need to fill critical vacancies;
- Producing a funded budget.
- Affordability of capital projects from own funding.
- Availability of affordable capital/borrowing.

6.3. Budget Assumptions

The following assumptions and parameters were considered in setting out the MTREF:

- Consumer Price Index (CPIX) of approximately 6%
- The CPIX inflation is forecasted to be within the upper limit of the 3 to 6 per cent target band. (Source: Reserve Bank and National Treasury, MFMA Circular 122 & 123)
- Increase in Bloem Water tariffs by 8%
- Electricity tariff increase of 15.1%
- Eskom Tariff increase of 18.7%.
- Salary and Wages increase by 5.4%
- National Treasury MFMA Budget Circular No. 122 & 123 (including previous guiding circulars from NT)
- Impact of loadshedding and alternative energy sources on municipal electricity revenue.
- Historical data in terms of municipal budgets and audited annual financial statements.

The average pay rate of 70% has been informed by the following factors: -

- Historical consumers pay rate.
- Improving the effectiveness of revenue management processes and procedures to ensure that all revenues owed is collected.
- Implementing tariffs that reasonably reflect the cost associated with rendering the service, cost-reflective tariffs.
- Implementation of municipal policies and by-laws.

These levels are within the South African Reserve bank inflation target range of 3% - 6%. The municipality should justify all increases more than the upper boundary of the South African Reserve Bank's inflation target.

6.4. Operating Revenue Framework

For the municipality to achieve the set targets in terms of service delivery it needs to generate sufficient revenue. The financial state of affairs of the municipality necessitates difficult decisions to be made in terms of tariff increases, cost containment measures and balancing expenditure against planned realistic revenues. Efficient and effective revenue management is thus crucial.

The municipality's revenue strategy is built around the following key components:

- National Treasury's guidelines and macroeconomic policy;
- Growth and continued economic development;
- Efficient revenue management, which aims to ensure 90% annual collection rate for property rates, 95% collection rate for electricity and an average of 70% per cent for other key service charges;
- Electricity tariff increases as approved by the National Electricity Regulator of South Africa (NERSA);
- Achievement of full cost recovery of specific user charges especially in relation to trading services;
- Determining the tariff escalation rate by establishing/calculating the revenue requirement of each service;
- The municipality's Property Rates Policy approved in terms of the Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act 6 of 2004) (MPRA);
- Implementation of and roll-out of a smart prepaid metering system for electricity and water.
- Increase ability to extend new services and recover costs;
- The municipality's Indigent Policy and rendering of free basic services; and
- Tariff policies of Matjhabeng Local Municipality.
- Municipal By-laws

The following table is a summary of the 2023/24 MTREF (classified by main revenue source):

FS184 Matihabeng - Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expendit 2020/21 202102 Current Year 202203 2019/20 change Revenue Survive changes - Earthigh 654 193 122 Service charges - Waste Water Manag 149 646 509 164 794 341 164 663 890 189 348 767 189 348 767 189 348 767 157 242 342 208 283 644 220 780 662 234 027 503 Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services -7 177 319 19 018 331 21 017 533 51 086 802 51086 802 51 086 802 16 646 216 33 907 468 35 941 917 38 098 431 Interest earned from Requivables 203 130 784 186 227 195 224 402 097 224 402 097 21446 22 848 33 570 25 633 25 633 25 633 11 373 37681 39 942 42 338 License and permits 193 58 183 22 21751 11.276 915 461521 n-Exchange Revenue 401 961 704 424 353 316 514 376 1 440 185 48 Fines, penalties and briefs 4 265 607 5 639 146 8 224 28 26 683 06 26 683 060 26 683 06 1 195 88 28 284 044 29 981 087 31 779 9 Transfer and subsidies - Operational 26 010 696 24 320 88 30 736 25 18 356 721 18 356 321 18 356 72 19458124 20 625 611 21.863.14 Discrimund Operations Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions) 2 498 014 191 2 699 447 484 2 671 474 120 3 677 906 842 3 677 906 842 3 677 906 842 4 403 946 778 4 668 183 58 2 502 331 166 4 158 412 041 30 274 20 Bulk curchises - electricity 528 574 545 544 880 22 643 907 45 565 971 743 548 545 58 548 545 50 171 369 06 667 846 65 Debt impairment 457 797 790 281 932 415 173 475 3 108 812 1 Contracted services 415 820 503 533 701 6 306 122 61 211 540 513 257 515 414 257 515 41 124 281 614 97 256 114 103 091 482 109 276 9 rrecoverable debts writer of 684 012 154 814 216 64 815 642 91 544 010 123 544 010 123 544 010 12 5 666 63 218 852 93 611 249 771 647 924 71 283 532 219 3 178 474 467 3 677 445 860 3 659 412 33 3 659 412 331 -680 460 276 18 494 511 18 494 51 1218 510 63 45 361 204 109.084 140 157 742 04 99 263 53 166 810 000 Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-land 44 551 883 -640 731 36 -571 376 137 -552 260 376 167 270 982 301250 511 urplus/(Deficit) after capital tem afera & contributions -640 731 36 Share of Surplus/Delicitatinbulable to Joint Venture -571 376 197 -552 260 376 -640 731 367 167 270 982 301250 511 301250 511 arplus/(Deficit) attributable to municipality Intercompany Parent subsidiary transactors -571376 t57 -552260 376 -640 731367 167270 982 301250 511 301250 511 1349 264 531 377 107 140 315 570 044 334 504 23

Table 2 (Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance – revenue and expenditure) reflects the operating revenue which excludes the capital transfers and contributions which is in line with the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations. The inclusion of these revenue sources will distort the calculation of the operating surplus/ (deficit).

The main sources of revenue are property rates, service charges and transfers recognized as operational.

6.4.1 Property Rates

The estimated revenue from Property Rates for 2023/24 is R466 596 611, which represents a 6% increase from the 2022/23 financial year. Property Rates represent 11% of the estimated revenue budget.

6.4.2 Service charges

The service charges for the 2023/24 budget are R 2 076 387 321, 49.9% of the revenue budget is funded by service charges. Service Charges consist of revenue resulting from the sale of electricity, water, sanitation, and refuse. Electricity revenue increase is informed by the Cost of Supply Study (CoS), NERSA guidelines and National Treasury. In addition, electricity tariffs are subject to approval by NERSA based on the municipal cost of supply study. The approval process from NERSA.

The estimated revenue from electricity is R1 101 360 638, 26.5% of the revenue budget. The estimated revenue from Water is 627 451 257, 17% of the revenue budget. The estimated revenue from Sanitation and Refuse service charges are R 208 686 778 and R139 291 782, which represents 5% and 3% respectively.

6.4.3 Operational Transfers and Grant receipts

Transfers recognized as operational receipts are the second largest revenue source, representing 18% of the revenue and amount to R692 171 000 for the 2023/24 financial year as per the draft Division of Revenue (DoRA) Bill 2023. The Equitable share allocation is a grant which supplement the municipality's own revenue for the provision of the necessary basic level of services to each poor household within their jurisdiction.

| Grants | 2023/2024 Allocation |
|--|----------------------|
| Equitable Share Grant (EQS) | R685 410 000 |
| Finance Management Grant (FMG) | R3 100 000 |
| Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) | R3 661 000 |

6.4.4 Other Revenue Sources

The total amount for other revenue sources is R813 463 242 and consist of:

| Rental of facilities and equipment | R28 183 031 |
|--|--------------|
| Interest earned - external investments | R4 870 174 |
| Interest earned - outstanding debtors | R249 086 328 |
| Dividends received | R37 681 |
| Fines, penalties, and forfeits | R28 284 044 |
| Licenses and permits | R217 510 |
| Other revenue | R533 120 217 |

6.4.5 Gains on disposal of PPE

The municipality intends to finalize the disposal of assets during the 2023/24 financial year. The projected revenue from the disposal of assets is R60 000 000. This projected revenue will be utilized to invest in capital projects and local economic development.



6.5. Proposed Tariff Increases.

Tariff setting is a pivotal and strategic part of the compilation of the budget. During the revision of the tariffs the local economic conditions, input costs, the macro-economic forecasts as prescribed by MFMA circulars and the affordability of services were taken into account to ensure financial sustainability. The municipality also participated in a tariff setting workshop which was presented by the National and Provincial Treasury.

MFMA Circular No. 98 bears reference. The setting of cost-reflective tariffs is a requirement of Section 74(2) of the Municipal Systems Act which means to ensure that the municipalities set tariffs that enable them to recover the full cost of rendering the service.

A credible expenditure budget reflects the cost necessary to provide a service efficiently and effectively, namely:

- A budget adequate to deliver a service of the necessary quality on a sustainable basis; and
- A budget that deliver services at the lowest possible cost.

The table below provides information on the proposed tariff increases for the service charges. The average tariff increase for rates will be 6%. The estimated tariff increase for water will be 15% and electricity will be increased with an overall average 15.1%. The tariff increases for sewerage and refuse will be at 10%.

Tariff increases - Revenue 2023/24

| Revenue category | Average tariff increases |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| Rates | 6% |
| Water | 15 % |
| Electricity | 15.1% |
| Sewerage | 10% |
| Refuse | 10% |

The general tariffs will be increased with 6%.

The municipality commenced with the implementation of the winter and summer tariffs for electricity in the 2014/15 financial year. A comprehensive tariff study was performed on the electricity tariff to ensure full cost recovery. The proposed overall average tariff increase for electricity will be at 15.1%. The municipality will continue implementing the winter, summer tariff as well as Inclining Block Tariffs (IBT) during the 2023/24 financial year as well as the outer years.

The municipality however still experience challenges in performing a fully cost reflective study on other tariffs. Therefore, in considering the drafting of the budget in the 2023/24 financial year our tariffs must be cost reflective notwithstanding the CPIX and regulations by National Treasury. This is in consideration of improving revenue collection of these facilities as well as the quality of services to be provided by the municipality. To this extent all departments of the municipality will be required to evaluate their tariffs so that they are cost reflective and market related. The cost reflective tariffs will be phased in.

6.6 Operating Expenditure Framework

The Municipality therefore has a great challenge of providing basic services to its population with limited resources. F\$184 Wallhabeng - Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)

| Description | 2019/20 | 2020.21 | 2021/22 | | Current Ye | ar 2022/23 | | | Abdium Term Re anditure Frame | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Rithousand | Audited Outcome | Audited Outcome | Audited Outcome | Original Budget | Adjusted Budget | Full Year Forecast | Pre-audit outcome | | Budget Year +1 202425 | - 1 |
| Expanditure | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employee related costs | 699 826 895 | 883 733 638 | 879 248 167 | 906 572 359 | 906 572 359 | 906 572 359 | 750 888 130 | 952 980 245 | 1010 159 062 | 1 070 768 605 |
| Remuneration of councilors | 30 274 209 | 28 671 496 | 16 349 313 | 39 971 641 | 39 971 641 | 39 971 641 | 7 941 680 | 39362 111 | 41 723 836 | 44 227 270 |
| Bulk purchases - electricity | 528 574 945 | 544 880 225 | 643 907 451 | 565 971 742 | 548 545 539 | 548 545 539 | 171 369 060 | 667 846 656 | 707 917 455 | 750 392 503 |
| Inventory consumed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 897108633 | 897 108 633 | 897108633 | 0 | 856 890 609 | 1154 996 846 | 1 224 296 656 |
| Debt impairment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 457 797 792 | 0 | 0 |
| Depreciation and arrorisation | 253 022 920 | 283 600 606 | 241 822 258 | 100 000 000 | 73 499 399 | 73 499 399 | 0 | 248 647 800 | 263 566 667 | 279 380 670 |
| Interest | 281 932 415 | 108 812 105 | 173475 381 | 109 578 924 | 70 302 298 | 70 302 298 | 973 332 | 183883 904 | 194 916 938 | 206 611 955 |
| Contracted services | 415 820 503 | 583 701 677 | 306 122 611 | 211 540 513 | 257 515 414 | 257 515 414 | 124 281 614 | 97 256 114 | 103 091 482 | 109 276 970 |
| Transiers and subsidies | 1478 207 | 1 527 801 | 1194 325 | 827 754 | 896 860 | 896 860 | 887109 | 1 330 000 | 1 409 800 | 1 494 388 |
| Irrecoverable debts written of | 684 012 154 | 814 216 642 | 815 642 914 | 544 010 123 | 544 010 123 | 544 010 123 | 5 666 634 | 218 852 939 | 611 249776 | 647 924 761 |
| Operational costs | 283 532 219 | 310 305711 | 394776 300 | 301 864 171 | 320 990 065 | 320 990 065 | 221 812 977 | 249 370 731 | 269 553712 | 285 726 940 |
| Losses on disposal of Assets | 0 | 0 | 25 810 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Losses | 0 | 0 | -16 544 624 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Expenditure | 3178474 467 | 3409 449 902 | 3 456 020 906 | 3 677 445 860 | 3659 412 331 | 3 659 412 331 | 1283 820 535 | 3 974218 901 | 4358 585 574 | 4 620 100 718 |

6.6.1 Employee Related Cost & Councillor Remuneration

The budgeted employee related cost is R952 980 245 which is 25% of the total expenditure budget. Councillor Remuneration is budgeted at R39 362 111.

6.6.2 Bulk Purchases - Electricity

The budgeted amount for bulk purchases for electricity is R667 846 656 which is 16% of the total expenditure budget. Eskom is increasing the bulk municipal tariff by 18.7%.

6.6.3 Water Inventory

As from 2021/22 financial year municipalities are advised to budget and account for bulk water purchases as inventory as per GRAP 12. Municipalities must budget for water as inventory from the 2021/22 MTREF, hence water will no longer form part of bulk purchases.

The budgeted amount for water inventory is R656 722 153 for the 2023/24 financial year and is 17% of the expenditure budget.

6.6.4 Contracted Services

Contracted services consist of outsourced services, consultants and professions, and contractors. Included in the contractors is a portion relating to repair and maintenance. The total budget for contracted services is R97 256 114.

6.6.5 Other Expenditure

Other General Expenditure relate to operational costs of the municipality. The budgeted amount is R250 700 731.

6.6.6 Debt Impairment, Irrecoverable Debt and Depreciation

The budget for Debt Impairment is R457 797 792, Irrecoverable debts written off is R218 852 939 and Depreciation is R248 647 800 for the 2023/24 financial year.

6.6.7 Repairs and Maintenance

Repairs and Maintenance expenditure is budgeted for under inventory and contractors. The total budget is 231 504 563.

FS 184 Matjh abeng - Supporting Table SA1 Supportinging detail to 'Budgeted Financial Performance'

| TO 104 magnabong - oupporting To | DIO ONI OU | op or unig mig | documento De | a gotou i iii | arolar rollo | milan oo | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Description | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | | Current Year 2022/23 | | | 2023/24 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework | | | |
| | Audited Outcome | Audited Outcome | Audited Outcome | Original Budnet | Adjusted Budget | Full Year Forecast | Pre-audit | Budget Year 2023/24 | Budget Year +1 2024/25 | Budget Year +2 2025/26 | |
| Rthousand | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Repairs and Maintenance by Expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Item | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employee related costs | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inventory Consumed (Project Maintenance) | 29 977 | 53022 | 232 345 | 163 623 337 | 126 815 067 | 126815067 | 17 124 953 | 186 563 408 | 312609096 | 331 365 643 | |
| Contracted Services | 22704 306 | 31 309 250 | 32 178 590 | 136 071 846 | 97 143 127 | 97 143 127 | 19 097 044 | 40 425 940 | 42851 497 | 45 422 586 | |
| Operational Costs | 0 | 0 | 234924 | 2 998 588 | 2 253 169 | 2253169 | 509 329 | 4515 215 | 4786 128 | 5073295 | |
| Total Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure | 22734 283 | 31 362 272 | 32 645 859 | 302 693 771 | 225 211 353 | 226 211 363 | 36731 327 | 231 504 563 | 360 245 721 | 381 861 524 | |

The Municipality therefore has a great challenge of providing basic services to its population with limited resources.

6.7 Capital Budget

The Capital Budget for the 2023/24 financial year is R202 914 000 and is funded by grants and own funding. The sources of funds for the capital budget are as follow:

Municipal Infrastructure GrantR 142 914 000Water Services Infrastructure GrantR 20 000 000Integrated National Electrification ProgrammeR 30 000 000Own fundingR 10 000 000

6.8 Financial Resources for Capital Projects and Operating Expenditure

Section 18 (1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 states that an annual budget may only be funded from realistically anticipated revenues to be collected; cash-backed accumulated funds from previous years' surpluses not committed for other purposes; borrowed funds, but only for the capital budget.

The capital projects are funded from grants. The main source of funding are grants such as the Municipal Infrastructure grant. The capital budget is funded by grants and own funding. The municipality's capital replacement reserve must reflect the accumulated provision of internally generated funds designated to replace aging assets.

The operating expenditure is funded form operating income which consist of assessment rates, trading services, grant income and other income e.g. rental income and fines.

6.9. Financial Strategy

The revenue collection rate of the municipality for the past financial years varied between 55% and 60% which resulted in a negative cash flow position. The current ratio of the municipality is presently at 0.32:1, which indicates that the current assets of the municipality are insufficient to cover its current liabilities. A current ratio in the excess of 2:1 is considered healthy.

During the 2016/2017 financial year the municipality received an unqualified audit opinion. The municipality developed an audit query action plan to address the issues raised in the audit report and to also ensure that the issues do not re-occur in the future.

The following strategies have been employed to improve the financial management efficiency and the financial position of the municipality.

6.10. Budget Funding Plan

The principle objective of the BFP is to ensure financial viability and sustainability of the municipality, a funded budget and to subsequently ensure its ability to meet its obligations in terms of the SDBIP and IDP.

- Implementation of the Revenue Enhancement Strategy by increasing the revenue base of the municipality.
- Implementation of Cost-Reflective Tariffs.
- Rejuvenate disconnection project (Operation Patala and Operation Kwala) with a revenue protection unit in place to monitor reconnections and disconnections.
- Revenue Collection Campaign and Mayoral Imbizo's.
- Installation of new meters in unmetered areas and replacement of faulty meters.
- Implementation and roll-out of smart prepaid metering system for water and electricity.
- Review budget related policies
- Implementation of municipal by-laws.
- Implementation of the Valuation Roll
- Reconciliation between the billing system and the valuation roll.
- Encouraging investment in the municipality and region.

6.11 Revenue Raising Strategy

In order for Matjhabeng Local Municipality to improve the quality of the services provided it will have to generate the required revenue. The municipality's anticipated revenue is based on a collection rate of 70%. The municipality aspires to improve their collection rate to 90% - 95%. A revenue strategy has been developed to ensure the improved collection rate is achieved. The municipality's revenue strategy is built around the following key components of Revenue Raising Strategy:

- Implementation of the Revenue Enhancement Strategy by increasing the revenue base of the municipality.
- Rejuvenate disconnection project (Operation Patala and Operation Kwala) with a revenue protection unit in place to monitor reconnections and disconnections.
- Installation of new meters in unmetered areas and replacement of faulty meters.
- Implementation and installation of smart prepaid metering for solution for electricity and water.
- Review budget related policies and implementation of municipal by-laws.
- Implementation of the Supplementary Valuation Roll
- Reconciliation between the billing system and the valuation roll.
- Review the tariffs for services rendered to ensure that tariffs are cost reflective.

6.12. Asset Management Strategy

An asset management strategy was identified to maintain the audit. The strategy will involve the identification and verification of all assets, capturing of all the assets onto an integrated asset management system, maintenance of the system and the production of an asset register which is GRAP compliant.

6.13. Financial Management Strategy

The following are more of the significant programmes identified to address the financial management strategy.

- Develop and implement budget as per legislative framework
- Review finance policies
- Review of finance structure
- Training and development of finance staff as well as the rest of the municipality
- Unqualified audit report
- Improve debt collection
- Data purification
- Accurate billing

6.14. Financial Management Systems

- Solar
- Syntell
- Cash draw
- Pay day

6.15. Financial Management policies with dates on which it was reviewed and adopted.

| Name of the policies | Date adopted | date reviewed |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Tariff policy | 2023 - May - 30 | 2023 - May - 30 |
| Rates policy | 2023 - May - 30 | 2023 - May - 30 |
| Credit control and debt collection policy | 2023 - May - 30 | 2023 - May - 30 |
| Debt write off policy policy | 2023 - May - 30 | 2023 - May - 30 |
| Indigent policy | 2023 - May - 30 | 2023 - May - 30 |
| SCM policy | 2023 - May - 30 | 2023 - May - 30 |
| Budget policy | 2023 - May - 30 | 2023 - May - 30 |
| Cost containment policy | 2023 - May - 30 | 2023 - May - 30 |
| Investment policy | 2023 - May - 30 | 2023 - May - 30 |
| Asset management policy | 2023 - May - 30 | 2023 - May - 30 |
| Unallocated receipts policy | 2023 - May - 30 | 2023 - May - 30 |

7. Section G-Institutional Capacity and Performance Management System

7.1. Introduction

Performance Monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) provides decision makers with the ability to draw on causal linkages between the choice of policy priorities, resourcing, programmes, the services actually delivered and the ultimate impact on communities. PM&E provides answers to the "so what" question, thus addressing the accountability concerns of stakeholders and give unit or sectional managers information on progress toward achieving stated targets and goals. It also provides substantial evidence as the basis for any necessary corrections in policies, programmes, or projects. Its main aim is to help improve performance and achieve the desired results, by measuring and assessing performance to effectively manage the outcomes and associated outputs known as development results.

Section 19 (1) of the Municipal Structures Act states that a municipal council must strive within its capacity to achieve the objectives set out in Section 152 of the Constitution. Section 19 (2) of the same Act stipulates that a municipal council must annually review its overall performance in achieving the objectives referred to in subsection 19(1). The Performance Management System (PMS) is one of the mechanisms through which Matjhabeng Local Municipality aims to improve organisational and individual performance to enhance service delivery. The performance management framework for Matjhabeng Local Municipality comprises of two components, namely:

- Organisational Performance Management and
- Individual Performance Management for Section 57 employees

The Organisational PMS is a tool used to measure the performance of the municipality with regard to development priorities and objectives outlined in the IDP. Once the municipality starts to implement its IDP, it is important to monitor that:

- the delivery is happening as planned in the SDBIP;
- the municipality is using its resources most efficiently;
- it is producing the quality of delivery envisaged;

The PMS Framework is currently being developed and the municipality's Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (*PMS will be part of the Framework*) will be produced to ensure that the following areas are addressed through monitoring:

- Early warning reports are produced;
- Quarterly analysis reports are produced;
- Municipal Evaluations plan is developed;
- Evaluations are conducted;
- Projects verification is conducted;
- Excellence Awards are bestowed to the best performing Department/ section.

7.2. Legislative Framework for Performance Management

Legislation that governs performance management in local government includes Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000), Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001, Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act 53 of 2003 and Local Government: Municipal Performance Regulations for Municipal Managers and Managers Directly Accountable to Municipal Managers, 2006, Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Framework 2009, National Evaluation Policy 2011.

7.2.1. Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000)

Chapter 6 of the MSA requires all municipalities to promote a culture of performance through the following:

- Developing a performance management system;
- Setting targets, monitor and review performance based on indicators linked to the IDP;
- Publish an annual report on performance management for the Councilors, staff, the public and other spheres of government;
- Incorporate and report on a set of general indicators prescribed nationally by the Minister responsible for Local Government;
- Conduct an internal audit on performance before tabling the report;
- Have the annual performance report audited by the Auditor-General;
- Involve the community in setting indicators and targets and reviewing municipal performance.

7.2.2. Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001(MPPMR)

The MPPMR, published by the then Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG), which requires a municipality to ensure that its PMS complies with the requirements of the MSA, demonstrate the operation and management of the PMS; clarify financial year roles and responsibilities, as well as ensure alignment with employee performance management and the IDP processes.

7.2.3. Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003)

The MFMA requires a municipality to develop a Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) based on specific targets and performance indicators derived from the IDP, thus linking the IDP, the performance management system and the budget. Section 67 of the MSA regards the monitoring, measuring, and evaluating of performance of staff as a platform to develop human resources and to develop an efficient and effective culture. The MFMA further requires the Executive Mayor to ensure that the performance agreements of Section 57 employees comply with the requirements of the MSA to promote sound financial management and are linked to measurable performance objectives, approved with the budget and included in the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP).

7.2.4. Local Government: Municipal Performance Regulations for Municipal Managers and Managers Directly Accountable to Municipal Managers, 2006

The then DPLG now Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, in August 2006, promulgated Regulations for Section 57 Managers on how the performance of municipal managers, should prepare reports, review, improve and reward performance. The regulations provide for the conclusion of performance agreements and personal development plans.

7.2.5. Implementation and Reporting on the Organisational Performance Management System

Performance Management System (PMS) is a tool that reflects the level of the implementation of IDP and the role played by individual staff members in the process. It involves the translation of the IDP and sector plans, into the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP). The SDBIP further translate the IDP into the municipal or corporate score cards with quarterly targets. The Municipal Manager is the custodian of the SDBIP Score Cards and agrees with the Executive Mayor, as representative of the Employer, on the delivery aspects of the scorecard.

7.2.6. Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The Provincial M&E Framework is a guiding document to ensure that all public institutions in the province develop M&E Framework and establish M&E Units that will monitor the performance of the institution and produce early warning reports.

Monitoring and Evaluation involves collecting, analysing, and reporting data on inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts as well as external factors, in a way that supports effective management. Monitoring aims to provide managers, decision makers and other stakeholders with regular feedback on progress in implementation and results and early indicators of problems that need to be corrected. It usually reports on actual performance against what was planned or expected.

7.2.7. National Evaluation Policy Framework: November 2011

The Policy Framework seeks to:

- Foreground the importance of Evaluation;
- Provide for an institutionalized system across government linking to planning and budget;
- Provide common language and conceptual base for evaluation in government;
- Indicate clear roles and responsibilities related to evaluations;
- Improve the quality of evaluations;
- Ensure the utilization of evaluation findings to improve performance.

The purpose underlying is:

- Improving policy programme performance, providing feedback to managers;
- Improving accountability for where public spending is going and the difference it make;
- Improving decision-making, e.g., on what is working or not working;
- Increasing **knowledge** about what works and what does not with regards to a public policy, plan,programme, or project.

7.3. Role Players In the Management Of Performance Management

The roles players that manage the performance management system of the municipality include the following:

7.3.1. Internal Audit

The Internal Audit Services plays an internal performance auditing role, which includes monitoring the functioning of the PMS and compliance to legislative requirements. Its role is also to assist the municipality in validating the evidence provided by the Executive Directors in support of their performance achievements.

7.3.2. Performance Audit Committee

The committee monitors the quality and integrity of the Performance Management System, to ensure equity and consistency

in the application of evaluating norms and standards. The committee further provides impartial recommendations on performance ratings to the Mayoral Committee, following the completion of objective appraisals.

7.3.3. Evaluation Panel

The Evaluation Panel evaluates the performance of Section 57 employees, including the Municipal Manager's performance, through approval of their final performance ratings.

7.3.4. Executive Mayor and Members of the Mayoral Committee

The Executive Mayor and the Members of the Mayoral Committee manage the development of the municipal PMS and oversee the performance of the Municipal Manager and the Executive Directors.

7.3.5. Council and Section 79 Committees

Section 79 Committees play an oversight role and consider reports from Council on the functioning of different portfolios and the impact on the overall objectives and performance of the municipality.

7.3.6. Supply Chain Management

Manage the performance monitoring process of service providers. Its role is also to enhances service delivery and performance.

7.3.7. Community

The community plays a role in the PMS through the annual IDP consultation processes, which are managed by the Office of the Speaker, working in close collaboration with the IDP and Public Participation Unit.

7.3.8. Auditor General

The Auditor General audit legal compliance and performance processes. Its role is also to provides warning signals of under- performance which can provide pro-active and timely interventions.

7.4. Reports

The legislative framework requires that the municipality should develop reports at particular intervals that must be submitted to various institutions for validation and monitoring. The table below outlines a summary of the reports that should be developed in the municipality.

| Report Type | Description | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Monthly reports | Section 71 of the MFMA requires that reports be prepared. A financial report is prepared based on | | | | | | | |
| | municipal programmes and projects. | | | | | | | |
| Quarterly SDBIP | The SDBIP is a key management, implementation, and monitoring tool, which provides operational | | | | | | | |
| reporting | content to the end-of-year service delivery targets, set in the budget and IDP. It determines the performance agreements for the municipal Manager, Top Managers and other levels of staff, whose performance can then be monitored through Section 71 monthly reports and evaluated through the annual report process. | | | | | | | |
| | The SDBIP information on revenue will be monitored and reported monthly by the Municipal Manager in terms of Section 71(1) (a) and (e). For example, if there is lower than anticipated revenue and an overall cashshortage in a particular month the municipality may have to revise its spending downwards to ensure that it does not borrow more than anticipated. More importantly, such information requires the municipality to take urgent remedial steps to ensure it improves on its revenue collection capacity if the municipality wants to maintain its levels of service delivery and expenditure. | | | | | | | |
| | Section 1 of the MFMA states that the SDBIPs is a detailed plan approved by the Executive Mayor of a municipality in terms of service delivery and should make projections for each month revenue to be collected, by source, as well as the operational and capital expenditure, by vote. The service delivery targets, and performance indicators need to be reported on quarterly (MFMA, 2003). | | | | | | | |
| Mid-year budget | Section 72 of the MFMA requires the Accounting Officer to prepare and submit a report on the performance | | | | | | | |
| and | of the municipality during the first half of the financial year. The report must be submitted to the Executive | | | | | | | |
| Performance | Mayor, National Treasury as well as the relevant Provincial Treasury and COGTA. As with all other reports | | | | | | | |
| report | this is a crucial report for the Council to consider mid-year performance and what adjustments should be made, if necessary. | | | | | | | |
| Annual | Section 46 of the MSA states that a municipality must prepare for each financial year, a performance report | | | | | | | |
| Performance | that reflects the following: | | | | | | | |
| report(Section 46) | | | | | | | | |
| | The performance of the municipality and each external service provided during that financial year; | | | | | | | |
| | A comparison of the performances referred to in the above paragraph with targets set for and performances in the previous financial year; and | | | | | | | |
| | Measures to be taken to improve on the performance. | | | | | | | |
| | The performance report must be submitted at the end of the financial year and will be made public as partof the annual report in terms of Chapter 12 of the MFMA. | | | | | | | |
| | The publication thereof will also afford the public an opportunity to judge the performance of the municipality against the targets set in the various planning instruments. | | | | | | | |

Annual report

Every municipality and every municipal entity under the municipality's control is required by Section 121 to prepare an annual report for each financial year, which must include:

- the annual financial statements of the municipality or municipal entity as submitted to the Auditor-General for audit (and, if applicable, consolidated annual financialstatements);
- the Auditor-General's audit report on the financial statements;
- an assessment by the Accounting Officer of any arrears on municipal taxes and service charges;
- particulars of any corrective action taken or to be taken in response to issues raised in the audit reports;
- any explanations that may be necessary to clarify financial year issues in connection withthe financial statements;
- any information as determined by the municipality, or, in the case of a municipal entity, the entity or its parent municipality;
- any recommendations of the municipality's audit committee, or, in the case of a municipal entity, the audit committee of the entity or of its parent municipality;
- an assessment by the Accounting Officer of the municipality's performance against the
 measurable performance objectives for revenue collection and foreach vote in the municipality's
 approved budget for the relevant financial year;
- an assessment by the Accounting Officer of the municipality's performance against any
 measurable performance objectives set in terms the service delivery agreement or other
 agreement between the entity and its parent municipality;
- the annual performance report prepared by a municipality;
- Any other information as may be prescribed.

Section 127 prescribes the submission and tabling of annual reports. This section also gives provision for the following:

- 1. The Accounting Officer of a municipal entity must, within six months after the end of a financial year, submit the entity's annual report for that financial year to the Municipal Manager of its parent municipality;
- 2. The Executive Mayor of a municipality must, within seven months after the end of a financial year, table in the municipal council the annual report of the municipality and of any municipal entity under the municipality's sole or shared control;
- 3. If the Executive Mayor, for whatever reason, is unable to table in the council the annual report of the municipality, or the annual report of any municipal entity under the municipality's sole or shared control, within seven months after the end of the financial year to which the report relates, the mayor must:
- a. submit to the Council a written explanation setting out the reasons for the delay, together with any components of the annual report that are ready;
- b. submit to the Council the outstanding annual report or the outstanding components of the annual report as soon as may be possible.

Oversight report

The Council of a municipality must consider the municipality's annual report (and that of any municipal entity under the municipality's control), and in terms of Section 129, within two months from the date of tabling of the annual report, must adopt an oversight report containing the Council's comments, which must include a statement whether the Council:

- a) has approved the annual report with or without reservations.
- b) has rejected the annual report; or
- c) has referred the annual report back for revision of those components that can be revised.

In terms of Section 132, the following documents must be submitted by the Accounting Officer to the provincial legislature within seven days after the municipal council has adopted the relevant oversight report:

- a) the annual report (or any components thereof) of each municipality and each municipal entity in the province; and
- b) all oversight reports adopted on those annual reports. It is important to note that the Oversight Committee working with these reports should be chaired by the opposition party.

7.5. Conclusion

The performance management system links both the organisational and individual performance management to ensure that there is seamless integration with the performance of the municipality and performance of section 57 Managers.

8. Section H-Integration and Consolidation

8.1. Integrated Sector Involvement

One of the challenges identified during the assessment of the Integrated Development Plans was a lack of integration of various programmes in the Integrated Development Plan. This lack of integrating could be attributed to many factors-one of them is an inability to identify and demonstrate relationships among various sector plans. This is because in most instances sector plans are normally developed as a standalone plan independent from one another. This results to fragmented programmes and projects that are not aligned or contributing to the vision of a municipality.

At the core of the system of local government is the ability of a municipality to coordinate and integrate programmes of othergovernment spheres and sectors implemented in their space. This role is very critical given that all government programmes and services are delivered in municipal space. In this regard, the integrated development planning process becomes a vehicle to facilitate integrated development and ensure that local government outcomes contained in the White Paper on Local Government are attained.

The approaches and plans to achieve these outcomes are contained in various national and provincial legislations and policy frameworks. National departments, through legislation and policies, express government priorities, strategies, plans and programmes. The legislation and policies also require municipalities to develop sector-specific plans to guide the rendering of certain services. For the purpose of this framework these sector plans are grouped into two main categories, namely sector plans providing overall development vision of the municipality and sector plans that are service oriented.

8.2. Sector Plans Providing for Overall Development of the Municipality

Most of these sector plans provide socio-economic vision and transformation vision of the municipality-they are mandatory asrequired by the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000. In terms of the Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000 the following sector plans must be part of the Integrated Development Plan:

- Spatial Development Framework.
- Local Economic Development Plan.
- Disaster Management Plan.
- Institutional Plan; and
- Financial Plan.

Although the Municipal systems act, 32 of 2000 mandates the inclusion of these plans in the Integrated Development Plan, one of the challenges is that the relationship among these plans is not clearly defined. This has resulted to some municipalities viewing them as attachments to the Integrated Development Plans as opposed to being an integral component of the Integrated Development Plans.

8.3. Sector Plans Provided for And Regulated by Sector Specific Legislation and Policies

Various national legislations and policies provide for the development of service delivery related sector plans to regulate and guide the delivery of certain services in municipalities. These plans include amongst others:

- Water Services Development Plan;
- Spatial Development Framework;
- Land Use Scheme;
- Precinct Plan;
- Integrated Waste Management Plan;
- Integrated Transport Plan;
- Integrated Human Settlement Plan;
- Integrated Energy Plan;
- Sport and Recreation Plan;
- Integrated HIV/AIDS Plan;
- Integrated Gender Equity Plan;
- Migration Integrated Development Plan; and
- Covid-19 Impact Management Plan

- Environmental Management Plan
- Sport & Recreation Facilities Management Plan
- Tree Management Policy
- Air Quality Management Plan
- Disaster Management Plan
- Security Master Plan

During this phase of the Integrated Development Plan formulation, true meaning is given to the process of integrated development planning. With the designed projects for implementation in mind, the integration phase aims to align these different project proposals firstly with specific deliverables from the Integrated Development Plan formulation and secondly with certain legal requirements. More specifically, the projects must be aligned with the agreed objectives and strategies to ensure transparency as well as with the available financial and institutional resources to ensure implementation.

Furthermore, the projects also need to be aligned with national and provincial legal requirements to ensure uniformity and compatibility with government strategies and programmes. The National and Provincial Planning and Development Fora playeda crucial role in aligning the IDP's and the National and Provincial development plans and strategies

Instead of arriving at a simplified "to do" list for the next financial year, the aim is to formulate a set of consolidated and integrated programmes for implementation, specifically focusing on contents, location, timing, and responsibilities of key activities. The integration requirements are divided into three broad categories namely:

- Integrated sector programmes;
- Internal planning programmes; and
- External policy guideline requirements

Integrated sector programmes form the basis for preparing of budgets and future sectoral business plans. From the project planning and design sheets it was possible to compile a list of sector specific projects from the multi-sectoral Integrated Development Plan projects. The sectoral programmes to projects representing both sector components as well as the following directorates are within the municipality:

- Office of the Office of the Municipal
- Directorate Strategic Support Services
- Directorate Infrastructure
- Directorate Corporate Services
- Directorate Local Economic Development and Support Services
- Directorate Finance Services
- Directorate Community Services

It is important to note that these programmes do not only make provision for Integrated Development Plan related projects but also other project costs and activities to create a comprehensive picture for budgeting purposes.

8.4. Current Status of Internal Planning Programmes

To set up close links between planning and budgeting as well as between planning and implementation, several internal planning programmes are required. These plans, however, do not only serve as a framework for managing finances, but it also sets the groundwork for regular management information in respect of monitoring progress and performance. Finally, it also demonstrates compliance of the Integrated Development Plan with spatial principles and strategies, and which serves as a basisfor spatial coordination of activities and for land use management decisions. The status and annexure numbers of the relevantinternal planning programmes is indicated in the table below:

8.4.1. Current Status of Internal Planning Programmes

Below is the status of all the sector plans in the municipality:

| Sector Plans | Current Status |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Long-Term Planning | |
| Water and Sanitation Master Plan | Last reviewed in 2012. Engaging with Dep. of Water and Sanitation for assistance in developing and reviewing of WSDP |
| Energy and Electricity Master Plan | Draft in place |
| Roads and Transport Master Plan | Not in place |
| Land Use Scheme | Up to date |
| Climate Change Adaptation Plan | Not in place |
| Stormwater Master Plan | Not in place |
| Open Space Master Plan | Not in place |
| Environmental Management Plan | Draft in Place not yet approved by council. Draft submitted to DESTEA and |
| | DFFE awaiting comments. |
| Solid Waste Master Plan | Need to be developed |
| Facility Master Plan | Not in place |

| Coston Dione | Commands Chadona |
|---|---|
| Sector Plans | Current Status |
| Infrastructure Asset Management Plan | Not in place |
| Air Quality Management Plan | Not in Place. Matjhabeng LM must request assistance from DESTEA and DFFE. |
| Medium-Term Planning | |
| Spatial Development Framework | Currently under review to be SPLUMA compliant. Working with Had to finalize |
| Rural Development Plan | In Place. To be taken to Council for noting and inclusion in the IDP |
| Local Economic Development | Strategy adopted by Council in 2020. Strategy still up to date. |
| Tourism Plan | Is in place. Adopted in 2017 and is to be reviewed in the current financial year |
| Water Services Development Plan | Last reviewed in 2012. Engaging with Dep. of Water and Sanitation for assistance in developing and reviewing of WSDP. |
| Disaster Management Plan | Draft in Place. Currently undergoing review with the assistance of both the district and the provincial disaster management unit |
| Integrated Waste Management Plan | Draft in place but not adopted by Council. Subject to review and DESTEA and DFFE committed to assist. Draft submitted to DESTEA for comments, awaiting feedback |
| Integrated Human Settlement Plan | Plan in place, approved by Council |
| Public Participation Strategy | A policy is being used as guideline. A strategy needs to be developed as a requirement. Engage with CoGTA-Good Governance Unit in assisting with the development of the Strategy. |
| Human Resource Strategy | No Plan in place, All HR policies are outdated. |
| Energy Conservation Strategy | Not in place |
| Water Demand Strategy | Not in place |
| Workplace Skills Plan | Updated copy annexed to IDP |
| Employment Equity Plan | Not in place |
| Financial Plan | Up to date, reviewed annually. |
| Capital Investment Plan | Integrated onto the document |
| Pavement Management Plan | Not in place |
| Rural Roads Assets Management Systems | Draft Developed by district |
| Operational Plan | Being developed |
| Procurement Plans | Not in place |
| Precinct Plans | Available for Masimong/Bronville area, Merrriespruit hostel area and Virginia core area |
| HIV/Aids Plan | Not in place |
| Performance Management System Framework | Up to date |
| Fleet Management Plan | Needs to be developed |
| Fraud Response Plan | Needs to be developed |

8.5. External Policy Guidelines requirements

To complete the integration phase of the Integrated Development Plan, it is necessary to check consistency with policy guidelines of certain cross-cutting dimensions. This requires the formulation of several programmes which assess the effect or impact of project proposals in relation to poverty reduction and gender equity, environmental practices, economic development, and employment generation, the prevention of the spreading of HIV / AIDS as well as the prevention of the scourge of the COVID-19 Pandemic

8.5.1. Current Status of External Policy Guidelines Programmes

| External Policy Guideline Requirements | Current Status |
|---|----------------|
| Not in place, need to be developed and approved | by council |

9. Section I-Approval, Adoption and Publication

9.1. Introduction

This document contains the draft Integrated Development Plan 2024/2025 of the municipality and was formulated over a period of nine months, taking into consideration the views and aspirations of the entire community. The draft Integrated Development Plan provides the foundation for development and will form the basis of the planning process for the next financial year.

9.2. Adoption

The draft Integrated Development Plan must by law be adopted by a municipal council within ninety days before the start of the new financial year. The adoption must be resolved by a full council in a meeting which is open for the public and the media.

9.3. Invitation for Comments

To ensure transparency of the integrated development plan process everybody is given the chance to raise concerns regardingthe contents of the draft Integrated Development Plan 2024/2025 for a period of twenty-one days. All national and provincial departments are firstly given a chance to assess the viability and feasibility of project proposals from a technical perspective. More specifically, the spheres of government are responsible for checking the compliance of the draft Integrated Development Plan in relation to legal and policy requirements, as well as to ensure vertical coordination and different sector participation.

Since the operational activities of the local municipality will have a certain effect and possible impact on surrounding areas, adjacent local and district municipalities are also given the opportunity to raise any concerns in respect of possible contradicting types of development and to ensure the alignment of Integrated Development Plans. This exercise will be conducted through the district IDP forum.

Finally, all residents and stakeholders will also be given the opportunity to comment on the contents of the draft Integrated Development Plan 2024/2025, as they are directly affected. The approved draft IDP 2024/2025 will be advertised in local newspapers and all concerned parties will be given a period of 21 days in which inputs can be made and integrated into the document.

9.4. Approval

After all the comments are incorporated in the final Integrated Development Plan 2024/2025 document, the Council would approve (Adopt) the document. The approved(adopted) document will be submitted to the Member of the Executive Council: Corporate Governance and Traditional Affairs in the Free State, as required by the Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000. The final Integrated Development Plan 2023/2024, together with all the appendices, annexures, and the Budget 2024/2025-2025/2026, as required by legislation will be adopted by Council on the 31/05/2024.

ANNEXURES

Local Economic Development Strategy
Spatial Development Framework
Land Use Management Scheme
Human Settlement Plan
Work Skills Plan
Human Resources Management Plan
Electrical Master Plan
Rural Road Asset Management System
Communication and Media Policy
Communication Strategy
Water and Sanitation Infrastructure Master Plan
Integrated Waste Management Plan
Environmental Management Plan
Disaster Management Plan
Draft Fire Management Act

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