



The home of harmony, prosperity and growth

THE IDP 2012-2017



Find Us:

TOWN	ADDRESS	TEL NUMBERS	FAX NUMBERS
1.PARYS (Head Office)	Liebenbergstrek Parys	056 811 2131	056 8176343
2. HEILBRON	Cnr Ringer & Macht Heilbron	058 852 2014	058 852 1764
3. VREDEFORT	Cnr Free & Church	056 931 0012	056 931 0082
4. KOPPIES	Cnr Third & Church	056 777 1819	056 777 2745
5. EDENVILLE	6 Cnr Mentz & Jordaan	056 631 0015	056 631 0019

Website: www.ngwathe.fs.gov.za

Email: jordaanr@ngwathe.co.za



FOREWORD BY THE MAYOR

It affords me a great pleasure to present the third generation IDP, the municipal strategic plan of action that will guide all the planning and the development for the next five years.

It will be imperative for one to start off by conveying a sincerest gratitude to our predecessors under the leadership of Councillor Moeketsi Moshodi, they steered the ship amidst the trial and turbulence especially during the global economic melt down.

Significant inroads were made in advancing the constitutional mandate entrusted upon our institution, some noteworthy initiatives were:

- Ngwathe managing to avoid section 139,

- Operation Hlasela initiated in partnership with Provincial departments lead of course by the honorable Premier of the Province Ntate Sekgobelo Elias Makgashule,
- Creation of more than 300 jobs, the roads paving projects in all our towns.

Significant achievements were made with regard to the relationships we have forged with our stakeholders especially with regard to IDP public participation process which are conducted per ward and thus afford the community members the opportunity of not only engaging but to make significant inputs into the development where they live in. The intention was to bring government closer to its constituency. The clauses of the Freedom Charter which is a fundamental document of

the ruling party, The African National Congress, says

“THE PEOPLE SHALL GOVERN” was indeed brought to being and realized.

The municipality continues to be faced with numerous major challenges as indicated below:

- Water quality and provision in Parys, Vredefort and Edenville;
- Sanitation problems in most of our towns;
- Lack of refuse handling equipment
- Irresponsible and incidents of cable theft in Koppies leading to untimely power and water outages. We are working hard to bring perpetrators of such ill-discipline acts to book;
- Low revenue collected as a result of consumers who are consciously failing to honor their obligations towards municipal accounts;

A comprehensive strategy to fight crime and corruption, to secure Safe and cohesive communities and make our public sector a powerful Vehicle for delivery and clean governance.

It is therefore expected that third generation IDP will clearly articulate the municipal programme of action for the next five years in ensuring that we up the standards of Service Delivery and

- High poverty and unemployment rate amongst our people;

It is our responsibility as a responsive local government to come together with our stakeholders as a collective to ensure that moving forward aforesaid challenges are dealt with in a manner that enables us to respond to the New Political Mandate which gave rise identifies the following five (5) priorities:

- The provision of universal, affordable education which empowers. Our people and promotes development.
- Transformation of economy to create decent work and sustainable livelihoods.
- Implementation of comprehensive rural development and Agrarian Reform.
- The creation of National Health Care System which promotes a Healthy nation.

ultimately uplift the standard of living of our people.

I wish to implore all members of Ngwathe community to familiarize themselves with the IDP and its processes for, the ruling party the ANC has spoken in saying:

“WORKING TOGETHER WE CAN DO MORE”



FOREWORD BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Taking cue from the broad principles of the Constitution, the White Paper on Local Government introduced the notion of developmental local government. Developmental local government is defined as local government that is committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives.

It is against this background that this IDP has been developed, it is therefore incumbent upon us the municipal officials to ensure that the prescripts of Chapter five (5) Municipal Systems Act 32 Of 2000 are fully met especially with Operation Clean Audit 2014 just around the corner.

As commonly known to all that prior, we were faced with countless challenges which made it virtually impossible for some and

most of the projects that were incorporated in the previous IDP not to be met. We are therefore coming up with a plan of identifying such hindrances and subsequently strategizing to combat such ,for, service delivery can never and should never be compromised.

I therefore wish to pledge myself and the entire municipal administrative officials to effective service delivery in ensuring that we realize the output entailed within Outcome 9 which is:

- **“A response and, accountable, effective and efficient local government system”**

The IDP through the five KPA's will give effect to the following outputs:

- Differentiate approach to Municipal financing, Planning and Support
- Improved Access to Basic Services
- Community Work Programme Implemented and Cooperatives Supported
- Actions Supportive of the Human Settlement Outcome
- Democracy deepened through a Refined Ward committee model
- Improve municipal financial administrative capability
- Single window of coordination.

In achieving the following we will be cementing the relationship between MTAS and IDP as well as with the **budget**, this therefore means we will have to move with speed in mobilising resources to be able to meet some of our immediate need

WHO IS WHO IN NGWATHE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY:

OFFICE	INCUMBENT	POSITION	AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY
Mayoral	Cllr Me J Mochela	Mayor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ IDP. ✓ Executive Committee ✓ Portfolio Committees. ✓ Poverty alleviation. ✓ Youth Development. ✓ Gender Promotion. ✓ HIV& AIDS. ✓ Bursaries. ✓ Communications. ✓ Disability. ✓ Pauper Burials.
	Mr Girtz Nketu	Manager in the Mayor's office	
	Mr Steve Naale	Communications Officer	
Speaker	Cllr Phillemon Ndayi	Speaker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Council. ✓ Councillors. ✓ Public Participation. ✓ Ward Committees. ✓ PPO's. ✓ CDW's. ✓ CWP.
	Mr Thabo Jaers	Manager in the Speaker's office	
Municipal Manager	ADV Thabo Mokoena	Municipal Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Employees. ✓ Policies. ✓ Risk & Compliances. ✓ Directorates. ✓ Regions. ✓ Strategic Planning. ✓ PMS. ✓ IGR. ✓ Provision of Services. ✓ Stakeholder Relations. ✓ IDP. ✓ Website. ✓ Reporting.
	Vacant	Internal Auditor	
	Me Monica Dlamini	Acting Risk & Compliance Manager	
	Mr Pule Tsekedi	Strategic Executive Support Manager.	
	Messrs Vincent Khoase: Edenville; Lehlohonolo Mosala: Koppies; Japie Mateis: Parys; Motsileng Moeketsi: Heilbron	Regional managers	
Community Services		Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ LED. ✓ Housing and Development. ✓ Traffic. ✓ Disaster Management. ✓ Fire. ✓ Land. ✓ Commonages.
	Mr Colin Pule	Acting LED Manager	
	Mr Tiisetso Marumo	Acting Manager Parks & Recreation:	
	Mr Abel Legodi	Chief Fire Officer	
	Mr Benney McDermot	Chief Traffic Superintendent	
	Mr Gert Botes	Chief Housing Officer	
	Mr Kibi Rocolo	Manager: Mimosa	

	Me Lilian Lodada	Senior Librarian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Refuse Removal. ✓ Land fill Sites. ✓ Building Plans. ✓ Parks & Recreation. ✓ Mimosa. ✓ Library Services. ✓ Environmental Health. ✓ ECD.
Finance	Mr T Kometsi	Acting Chief Finance Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Budgeting. ✓ Revenue. ✓ Financial Statements. ✓ Supply Chain. ✓ Assets Management. ✓ Accounts & Billing. ✓ Fleet Management. ✓ Metering.
	Me Tseleng Mkhuma	Acting Senior Finance Manager	
	Me Daphney Mtimkulu	Revenue & Debt Collections Manager	
	Mr Richard Malamule	Acting Supply chain Manager	
	Mr Themba Mpindo	Acting Budget & Expenditure Manager	
Technical	Mr Tebogo Malebane	Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Water. ✓ Sanitation. ✓ Storm Water. ✓ PMU. ✓ Roads. ✓ Infrastructure Projects. ✓ Electricity
	Mr Henk Coetzer	Technical Manager	
Corporate	Mr Edwin Martins	Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Human Resource ✓ Admin & Legal ✓ Work Place Skills Plan. ✓ Learnerships &/ Internships. ✓ Council Agenda & Minutes. ✓ Building Maintenance. ✓ Recruitment & Placements. ✓ Labour. ✓ Employment Equity.
	Mr Thabang Kgotlagomang	Legal & Admin Manager	
	Me Phindi Manzi	Learning & Development Manager	
	Mr Zanele Majivolo	Acting Human Resource Manager	

THE MAYORAL COUNCIL COMMITTEES (SEC 80)

COMMITTEE	CHAIR
INFRASTRUCTURE & LED	Cllr TL Vandisi (Parys)
FINANCE & BUDGET	Cllr GP Mandelstam (Parys)
URBAN, RURAL, PLANNING & HOUSING	Cllr N Mopedi (Parys)
CORPORATE SERVICES	Cllr M Serathi (Heilbron)
SOCIAL & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	Cllr S Kruger (Parys)
PUBLIC SAFETY & TRANSPORT	Cllr A Schoonwinkel (Parys)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Topic	Sub Topic	Page No
1.	Executive Summary	1.1. What is an IDP 1.2. Purpose of the IDP 1.3. IDP Process 1.4. Overview of Ngwathe Local Municipality 1.5. Classification 1.6. Ward delimitations 1.7. Key Features 1.8. Major Challenges 1.9. FSGDS Pillars	13
2.	Vision, Mission and Core Values		20
3.	Demographic Profile of the Municipality		23
4	Power and Functions of the Municipality	4.1. Objects of Local Government. 4.2. Adjustment of division of functions and powers between District and Local Municipalities 4.3. Cooperation between local and District. 4.4. Critical services offered by NLM	31
5	Process followed to develop the IDP	5.1. An overview of the planning process 5.2. The process plan 5.3. Institutional arrangements for role players 5.4. Mechanisms and procedures for community and stakeholder participation 5.5. Principles of public participation. 5.6. Structured participation. 5.7. Action programme with time frames & resource requirements. 5.8. Public Participation Notices	34
6	Status Quo Assessment	6.1. Spatial Analysis. 6.1.1. SDF 6.1.2. Land Area 6.1.3. Area Map. Towns making Ngwathe.	42
		6.2. Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Development. 6.2.1 Water 6.2.2. Sanitation. 6.2.3. Electricity. 6.2.4. Waste management. 6.2.5. Roads & Transport 6.2.6. Storm Water.	

		6.2.7. Cemeteries. 6.2.8. Environment.	
		6.3. Social Services 6.3.1. Housing. 6.3.2. Education 6.3.3. Health. 6.3.4. Environmental Health. 6.3.5. CSS: Social Grants 6.3.6. Public amenities. 6.3.7. Safety & Security. 6.3.8. Correctional Services. 6.3.9. Sport, Arts, Culture & Recreation.	
		6.3. Local Economic Development. 6.3.1. Indicators of the district functional area. 6.3.2. number of households by income category. 6.3.3. Unemployment rate. 6.3.4. Current economic drivers. 6.3.5. Regional economic tendencies. 6.3.6 Job creation initiatives. 6.3.7. Long term economic prospects.	
		6.4. Good governance and Public Participation. 6.4.1. List of Councillors, CDW,s and PPO's. 6.4.2. Council Portfolio Committees. 6.4.3. Other Structures.	
		6.5. Financial Viability and Financial Management. 6.5.1. Policies. 6.5.2. Payment of creditors 6.5.3. Financial Service Organogram.	
7.	Sector Plans	7.1. Housing Plan 7.2. Environmental Management Plan 7.3. Transport Plan 7.4. Water Services Sector Plan 7.5. Energy Plan 7.6. Financial Plan 7.7. Disaster Management Plan 7.8. SDF. 7.9. LED Strategy.	154
8.	Objectives & Strategies		155
9.	The Financial Plan		165

10.	Developmental Strategies, Programmes and Projects (CAPEX)		166
11.	Programmes and Projects of other speres		175
12.	Annexure : 1. Multi Year Unfunded Projects .		

FINAL IDP 12/17

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. What is an IDP

In terms of Section 25(1) of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000).

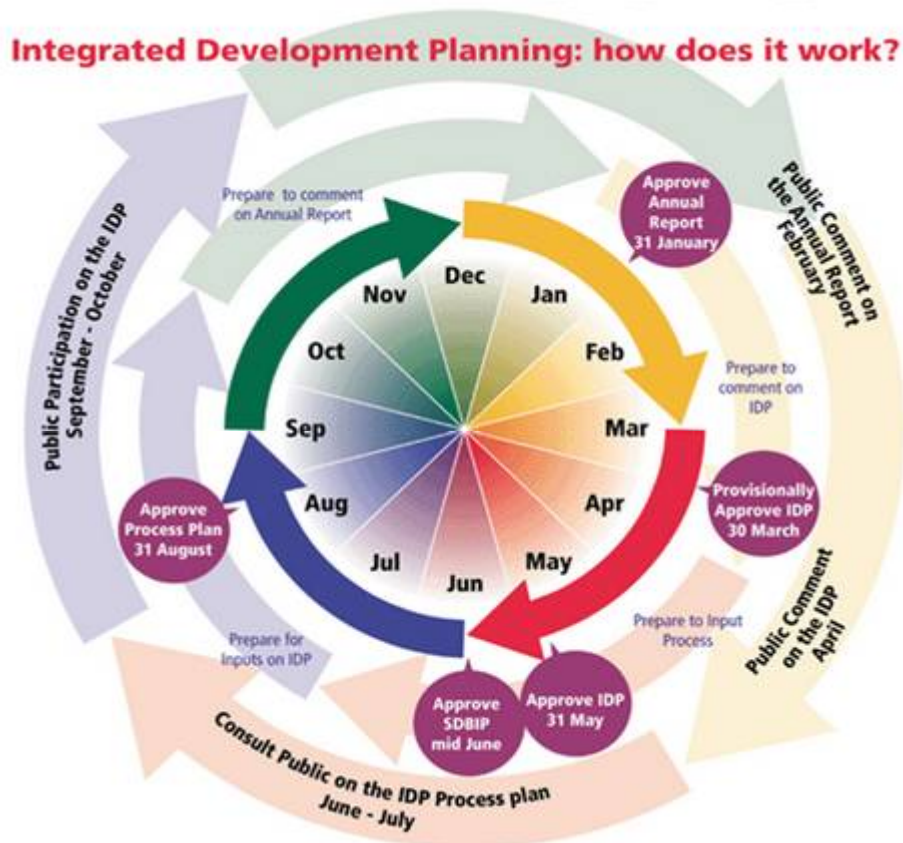
Integrated Development Planning is:

- a process through which Municipalities prepare a strategic development plan, for a five year period.
- a product of the Integrated Development Planning Process (IDP Process).
- a principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning, budgeting, management and decision-making in a Municipality.

1.2. Purpose of the IDP

The IDPs are meant to ensure that departments within national and provincial government, as well as municipalities, function in concert in the execution of their tasks and delivery of services to communities.

1.3. Integrated Development Planning Process



1.4. Overview of Ngwathe Local Municipality

Ngwathe Local Municipality is situated in the northern part of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality previously known as the Northern Free State, it is one of the four Local municipality within the district, the other three (3) being Mqohaka, Metsimaholo and Mafube. The geographical area of the municipality is 7055.0277 square kilometers and It comprises of five towns which are: Parys, Heilbron, Koppies, Vredefort, and Edenville. It is strategically placed in the sense that it neighbors:

1. Moghaka Local Municipality through the towns of Vredefort, Koppies, and Edenville.
2. Metsimaholo Local Municipality through the towns of Parys, Koppies and Heilbron.
3. Mafube Local Municipality through the town of Heilbron.
4. Emfuleni Local Municipality (Gauteng Province) through the town of Parys
5. Nketoana Local municipality through the towns of Heilbron and Edenville
6. Tlokwe Local Municipality (North West) through the town of Parys

1.5. Classification

In accordance with the Municipal Structures Act 117/1998, Ngwathe local Municipality has been classified as a Category B Municipality; a plenary executive system combined with a Ward participatory system. A plenary executive system limits the exercise of executive authority to the Municipal Council itself and a Ward participatory system allows for matters of local concern to be dealt with by Ward Committees. Ngwathe Local Municipality does not qualify for an Executive Mayor and currently only 2 Councillors (Mayor & speaker) are full time 38 other Councillors serve in the part-time capacity.

The MDB code for NLM is FS 203. Emanating from that of the district which is DC 20

1.6. Ward delimitations

The Municipality comprises of 20 wards divided according to the table below.

Town	Ward	Ward Councillor
Heilbron	1	Cllr Bocibo C
	3	Cllr Ndayi P
	4	Cllr Mofokeng M
	5	Cllr Radebe M
	7	Cllr Mvulane S
Koppies	2	Cllr Massoa M
	17	Cllr Choni P
Parys	6	Cllr Ndlovu N
	8	Cllr Vandisi D
	9	Cllr Mbele M
	10	Cllr Mofokeng M
	11	Cllr Molotsane L
	12	Cllr Modiko D
	13	Cllr Spence D

	14	Cllr De Beer V
	18	Cllr Cllr S Kruger
Vredefort	15	Cllr Mehlo R
	16	Cllr Khumalo K
	20	Cllr Ranthako
Edenville	19	Cllr Ramabitsa M

1.7. **Key features**

- ✓ The Vaal River forms the northern boundary of the area, which also serves as the boundary between the Free State and Gauteng and Northwest Province.
- ✓ the Vredefort Dome, a fascinating exposure of ancient granites emerging from the thick cover of the later Karoo sediments. The form of the dome consists of a central cone of granite surrounded by concentric ridges of quartzite belonging to the Witwatersrand System.
- ✓ The Renoster River also drains through the region and is dammed up in the vicinity of Koppies in a series of dams namely Weltevrede, Rooipoort and Koppies Dams. The above rivers together with the respective dams are prominent water sources for agricultural purposes in the region.
- ✓ Municipality has the following National Heritage Sites:
 - ✓ The Parys Museum (Old Magistrate Office)
 - ✓ The Dutch Reformed Church in Parys.
 - ✓ Vredefort Road Concentration Camp Cemetery, Prospect, in Koppies;
 - ✓ Old farmhouse, Leeuwoort; Heilbron
 - ✓ Weilbasch House, Leeuwoort; Heilbron
 - ✓ Railway station Heilbron;
 - ✓ Vegkop battle field; Heilbron
 - ✓ The endangered species (sun gazing lizards) in Edenville.

1.8. **Major Challenges**

The municipality continues to be faced with the following major challenges, these will however be looked at from the Province's perspective so as to establish the similarities and best assist the municipality in planning within the Provincial context and ultimately the national one.

NLM	FS Province
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low Revenue Base; ➤ Continued disclaimer AG Report; ➤ Water quality & provision in Parys, Vrededorf and Edenville; ➤ Sanitation problems in most of our towns; ➤ Untrafficable streets (Aged yellow fleet) ➤ Lack of refuse handling equipment; ➤ High rate of poverty & unemployment esp amongst Youths ➤ Cable theft in Koppies leading to untimely power and water outages. ➤ Housing provision. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Structure of the Economy Limits Job Creation. 2. Rising Unemployment. 3. Poor Growth Performance. 4. Increasing Spatial Concentration of Economic Activity Excludes the Majority. 5 Underutilisation and Declining Infrastructure. 6. Declining Quality Education Skills Shortages and Mismatches 7. The Capacity of Health System is Unable to Deal with the High Burden of Disease 8. High Poverty Levels Income Inequality and Low Income Limit the Impact of Basic Services 9. The Challenge of preserving the Environment. 10. Problems with State Capacity

'The State of Local Government in South Africa' noted that a number of municipalities were in serious distress and were as a result not performing as expected. Such municipalities are in need of assistance to prepare IDP's that focus on an implementable plan to deliver on priority services. Clear revenue plans and critical capacity needs to be addressed as first steps to improved quality of local services. This document therefore is a product of such circumstances.

1.9. Important Strategic plans linked to the IDP

The IDP will also give expression to the following plans

FSGDS Pillars	National Outcomes	Millennium Developmental Goals
Inclusive economic growth and sustainable job creation	Improve the quality of basic education	Eradicate poverty and hunger.
Education, innovation and skills development	Improve health and life expectancy	Achieve universal primary education.
Improved quality of life	All people in South Africa protected and feel safe	Promote gender equality and empower women.
Sustainable rural development	Decent employment through inclusive economic growth	Reduce child mortality
Build social cohesion	A skilled and capable workforce to support inclusive growth	Improve maternal health
Good governance	An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network	Combat HIV or AIDS, Malaria and other diseases.
	Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities and food security	Ensure environmental sustainability

	Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life	Develop a Global Partnership for Development.
	A response and, accountable, effective and efficient local government system	
	Protection and enhancement of environmental assets and natural resources	
	A better South Africa, a better and safer Africa and world	
	A development-orientated public service and inclusive citizenship	

1.10. Outcomes 9

“Problems at municipalities range from issues of poor governance and accountability, weak financial management, high vacancies in critical senior management posts and in a number of instances, an inability to deliver even a core set of critical municipal services efficiently and effectively All these problems combined have shattered the confidence of the majority of our people in our local government system.” In response to the above National outcome 9 talks to Local government.

Linking outputs to Outcome 9

	Outputs	Sub-outputs	Action required
1	Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning and support	1.1 Policy Framework for differentiation developed	Segmentation model
		1.2 Grant the 6 metro's and top 21 municipalities more autonomy in respect of infrastructure and housing delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Accelerate the implementation of the MIG-City programme to the top 21 municipalities; and b. Accelerate the housing accreditation process in the metros and 21 municipalities
		1.3 Design a very focused intervention for clearly defined smaller municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Producing IDP's simplified to focus on planning for the delivery of a set of 10 critical municipal services b. Supported by a simple revenue plan c. Supported by auditing and filling the critical posts of MM & Senior Managers with competent and suitably qualified individuals
2	Improving Access to Basic Services	2.1 Improve universal access to basic services by 2014 as follows:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Water from 92% to 100% b. Sanitation from 69% to 100% c. Refuse removal from 64% to 75% d. Electricity from 81% to 92%

	Outputs	Sub-outputs	Action required
		2.2 Establishment of a Bulk Infrastructure Fund to better align and coordinate municipal infrastructure funding with a view to:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Unlock delivery of reticulation services b. Fund bulk infrastructure, c. Procure well located land d. Align Provincial Infrastructure Grants and MIGs with housing projects and grants e. Upgrade and rehabilitate bulk infrastructure (such as WWTWs)
		2.3 Establishment of a special purpose vehicle (SPV) to provide specialised technical and financial support to municipalities (infrastructure provisioning)	<p>In particular the SPV should support targeted municipalities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Appropriately structure capital funding and mobilise operational funding to strengthen municipal service provision b. Deliver new infrastructure to eradicate backlogs, rehabilitate existing infrastructure and provide for effective operation and maintenance of infrastructure.
3	Implementation of the Community Work Programme	3.1 Create at least 237 000 work opportunities and contribute to the target of 4.5million EPWP job opportunities by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide an employment safety net targeting a social protection gap b. Supplement other livelihood strategies and not to replace or displace them: with no expectation that participants will be able to 'exit' into sustainable jobs any time soon c. Contribute to the development of public assets in poor communities d. Strengthen community Development Approaches e. Strengthen the economic 'agency' of people in marginalised economic areas; providing work experience, enhancing dignity and promoting social and economic inclusion
		3.2 Establish where feasible, functional cooperatives at the local level by 2014.	
4	Actions supportive of the human settlement outcomes	4.1 Initiate actions to increase densities in metros and large towns by 2014;	Specifically support the grading and rezoning of informal settlements by the priority municipalities
		4.2 Initiate actions to release public land for low income and affordable housing to support the delivery of 400 000 housing units on "well located land" with a 30 to 45 minute journey to work and services and using less than 8% of disposable income for transport by 2014;	
		4.1 Support the expansion of the national upgrading support programme in 45 priority municipalities to facilitate the upgrading of informal settlements	

	Outputs	Sub-outputs	Action required
5	Deepen democracy through a refined Ward Committee model	5.1 Review and strengthen the legislative framework for Ward Committees and community participation to:	a. Broaden participation of and better organize various sectors at a local level; and b. Propose revised / new responsibilities and institutional arrangements for Ward Committees and Community Development Workers
		5.2 Put support measures in place to ensure that at least 90% of all Ward Committees are fully functional by 2014	Find a new approach to better resource and fund the work and activities of Ward Committees
6	Administrative and financial capability	6.1 Improved audit outcomes of municipalities; 6.2 Reduced municipal debt; 6.3 Reduced municipal overspending on operational expenditure (OPEX); 6.4 Reduced municipal under spending on capital expenditure (CAPEX); 6.5 Increased municipal spending on repairs and maintenance; and 6.6 Support access to basic services through improved administrative and HR practices	
7	Single Window of Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Single Window of Coordination is a concept and organisational form to bring about greater cohesion in the work of government, particularly, but not exclusively at the national level. an institutional mechanism to lessen the fragmentation within the cooperative governance arrangements impacting on local government provide for a more focused oversight and support role for provinces and provide for a greater knowledge bank on municipal environments cross-departmental committee comprising the departments of Human Settlements, Environment and Water Affairs, Rural Development, Energy and National Treasury under the leadership of the Department of Cooperative Governance 	

2. Vision, Mission and Core Values

TO BE A WORLD CLASS MUNICIPALITY THAT PROMOTES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EXCELLENT SERVICE DELIVERY.

Free State Provincial Vision 2030

“By 2030, the Free State shall have a resilient, thriving and competitive economy that is inclusive, with immense prospects for human development anchored on the principles of unity, dignity, diversity, equality and prosperity for all.”

The mission

To provide quality and sustainable services in an efficient, effective & economic manner to all communities through the promotion of community participation, good governance & improved intergovernmental values.

CORE VALUES

TRANSPERANCY: We practice good corporate governance, openness and strive to understand the needs of our community at all times.

COMMITMENT: We are dedicated to the services we render to the community. We are committed to realize the objective of local government in South Africa.

ACCOUNTABILITY: We respect and value our people and ensure that we are accountable and responsible on all aspects of our work.

INTEGRITY: We perform our work diligently with integrity and courage to ensure that our communities are able to trust and believe in us.

DEMOCRACY: We encourage adherence to the constitution of the country, by allowing everybody to exercise their rights.

3. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

In 1994 South Africa became a signatory to the International Conference on Population & Development that was held in Cairo Egypt, effectively this meant that population issues will be looked at not only from it's own perspective but will consider those of the continent and the world at large. South Africa endorsed the programme of the conference and subsequently developed the Population Policy in 1998. Of paramount importance to this Policy is the achievement of "Sustainable Human Development"

The goal of the population Policy in the main is "To bring about changes in the determinants of the country's population trends, so that these trends are consistent with the achievement of sustainable human development" this section will therefore look into various issues pertaining to the demographics within our municipal area here and there zooming into the district, Province and the country so as to give a clearer picture of where we are.

Total Population:

Sphere	Numbers
Free	2 894 755
Fezile Dabi District Municipality	500 996
Ngwathe Local Municipality	122 099

Population by Race:

Race	Number
African	100 164
White	17 893
Coloured	3 910
Asian	131
Total	122 099

Population by Gender and Age:

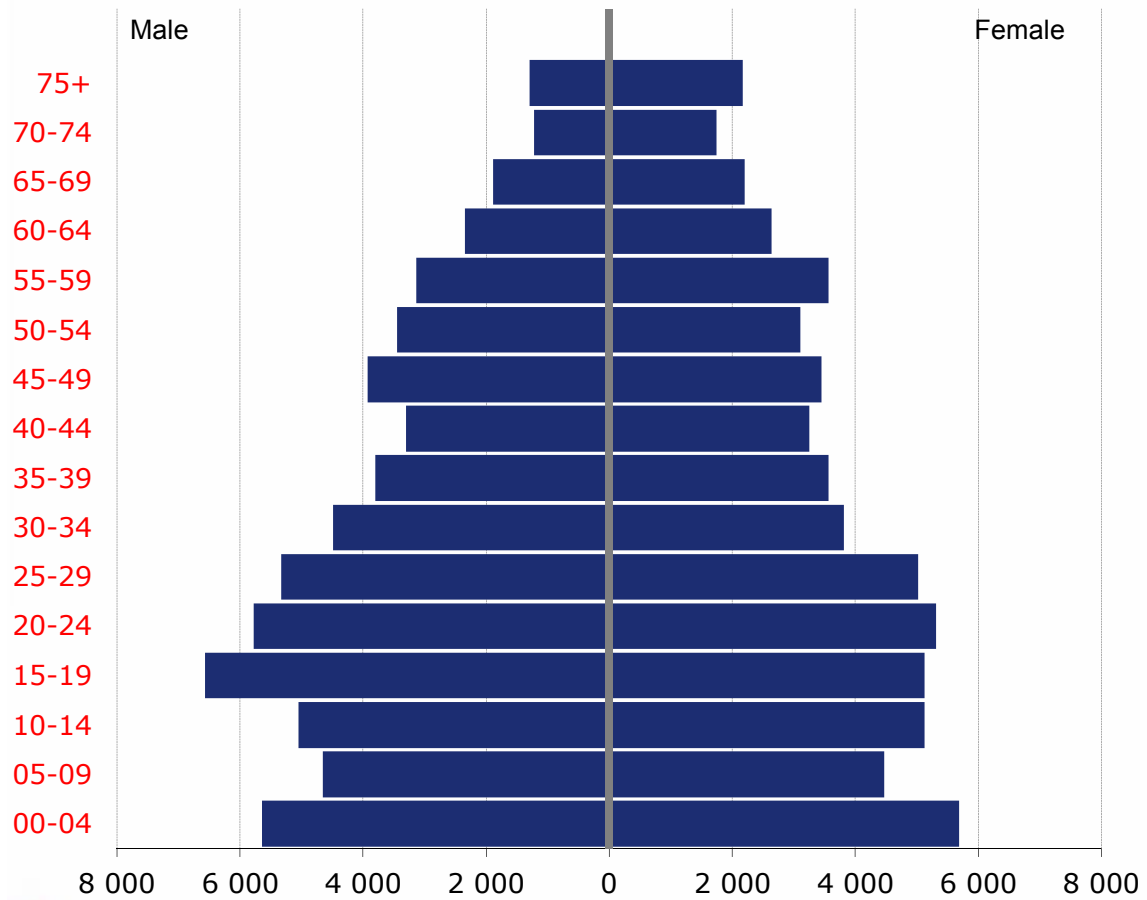
Age Group	Males	Females	TOTAL
00-04	5 638	5 638	11 321
05-09	4 651	4 473	9 124
10-14	5 051	5 124	10 175
15-19	6 569	5 125	11 694
20-24	5 779	5 306	11 085
25-29	5 332	5 021	10 353
30-34	4 488	3 817	8 306
35-39	3 802	3 562	7 364
40-44	3 306	3 253	6 559
44-49	3 925	3 452	7 377
50-54	3 444	3 105	6 549
55-59	3 138	3 562	6 700
60-64	2 349	2 633	4 983
65-69	1 882	2 200	4 983
70-74	1 221	1 748	2 968
75+	1 290	2 170	3 460
TOTAL	61 863	60 236	122 099

Population by Language:

Language	Number
Isindebele	1 078
IsiXhosa	10 314
IsiZulu	7 016
Sepedi	220
Sesotho	80 072
Setswana	1 093
Siswati	267
Tshivenda	13
Afrikaans	20 949
English	940
Other	137

FINAL IDP 12/17

Population Pyramid, Total, 2010 Ngwathe Local Municipality (FS203)

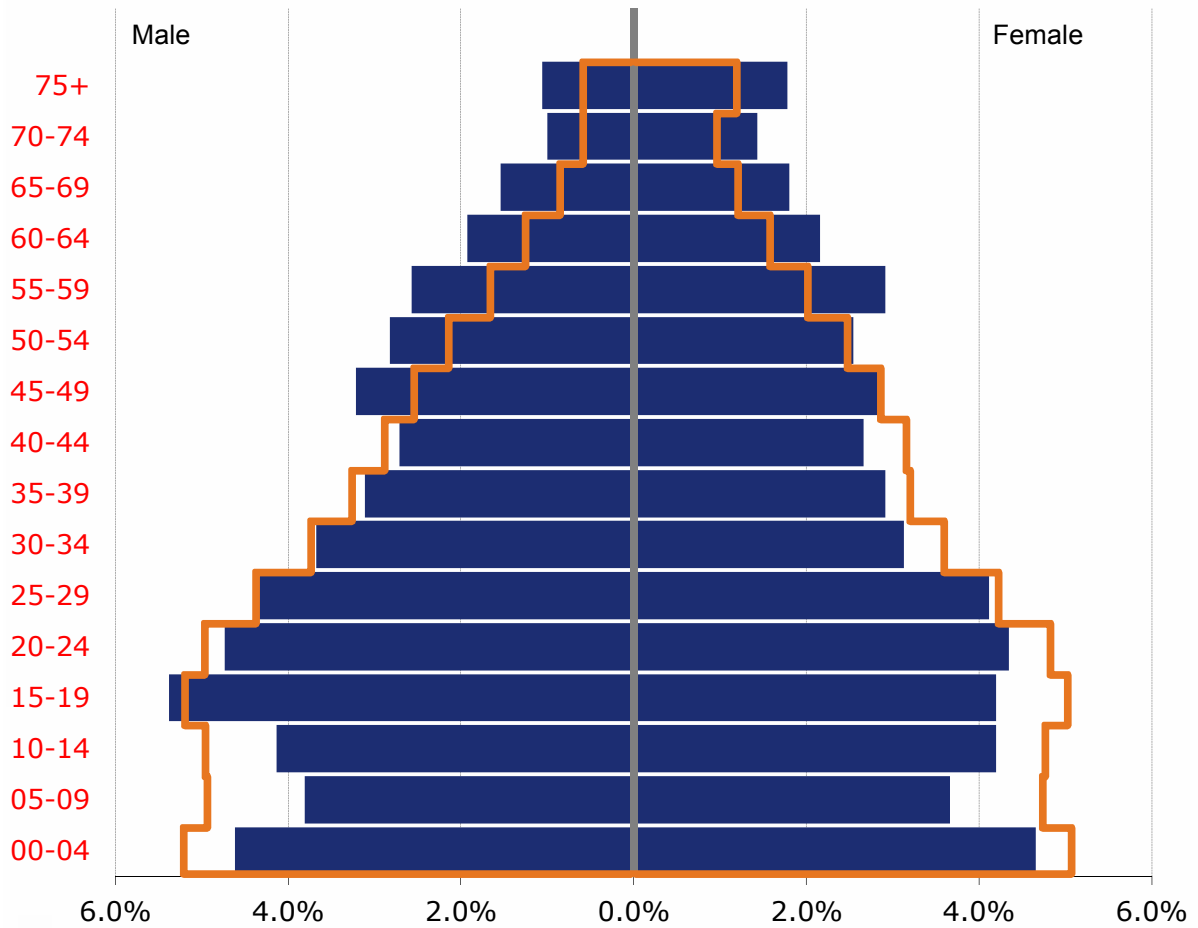


Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 59

Figure:2

Population structure, Total, 2010

Ngwathe Local Municipality (FS203) vs. National

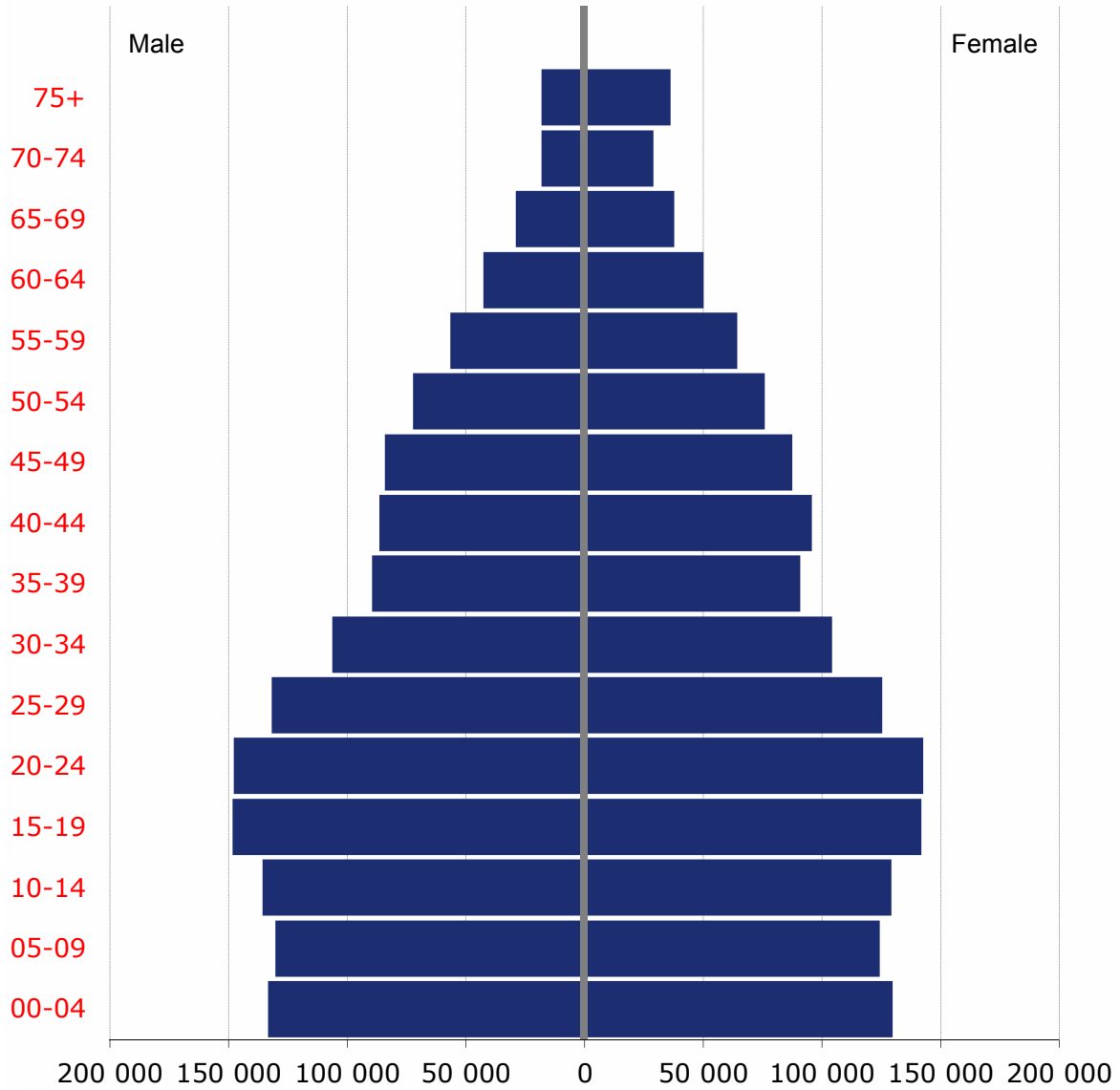


■ Ngwathe...

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 593



Population Pyramid, Total, 2010 Free State



Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version

Population Growth:

Race	Number
African	0,0%
White	0,1%
Coloured	1,1%
Asian	4,1%
Total	0,1%

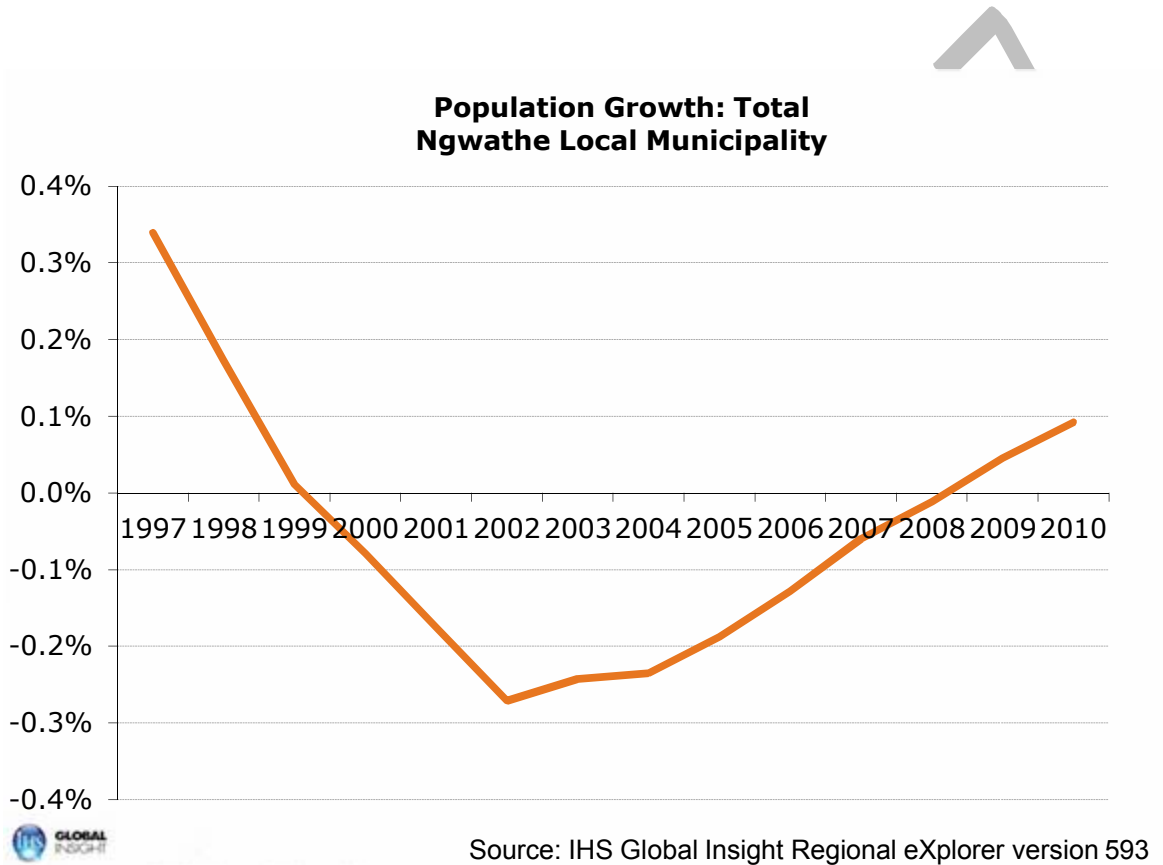


Figure: 5

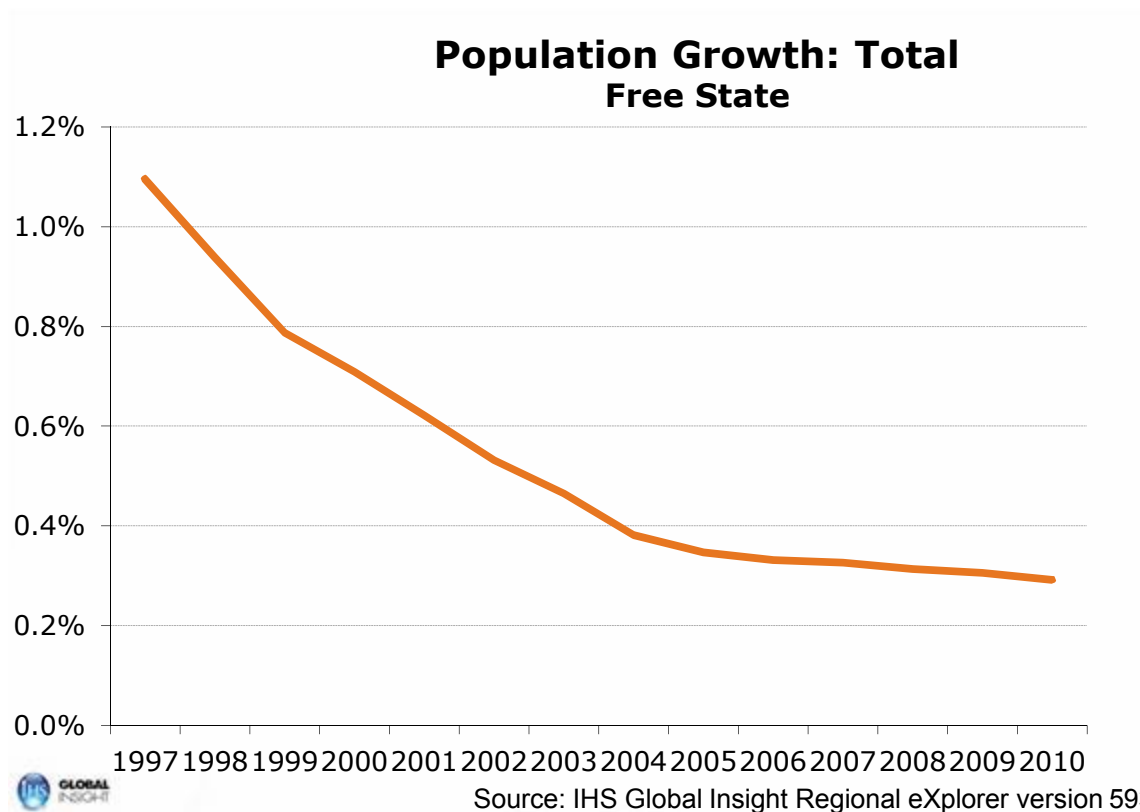


Figure:6

Narrative: From the above it is clear that Fezile Dabi district municipality’s population makes up 17% of the total population of the Free State province. The majority of the population in the district is situated in Moqhaka local municipality (FS201). It is followed by Ngwathe local municipality (FS203), then Metsimaholo local municipality (FS204), Mafube local municipality (FS205) has the smallest population percentage in the district. According to the Community Survey of 2007, FS204 had the highest population growth of 25%, followed by Fezile Dabi District with population growth of 2.9% in the 2001 to 2007 period. FS203 and FS205 had a decrease in population, with FS203 having the highest decrease of 24.9%. Free State Province on the other hand continues to register population decline.

ESTIMATED PROJECTIONS BY TOWN :

2008 – 2030 Edenville Town Area

Description	Population					
	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Low scenario	6632	6882	6948	7007	7059	7110
High scenario	6632	6974	7195	7409	7618	7828

2008 – 2030 Heilbron Town Area

Description	Population					
	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Low scenario	26697	26334	26475	26664	26857	27046
High scenario	26697	26675	27395	28171	28958	29748

2008 – 2030 Koppies Town Area

Description	Population					
	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Low scenario	14805	14246	13479	12780	12118	11491
High scenario	14805	14427	13940	13494	13059	12632

2008 – 2030 Vredefort Town Area

Description	Population					
	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Low scenario	14805	14427	13940	13494	13059	12632
High scenario	17365	17862	18019	18164	18298	18427

2008 – 2030 Parys Town Area

Description	Population					
	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Low scenario	44744	44199	44417	44734	45058	45375
High scenario	44744	44774	45960	47259	48577	49906

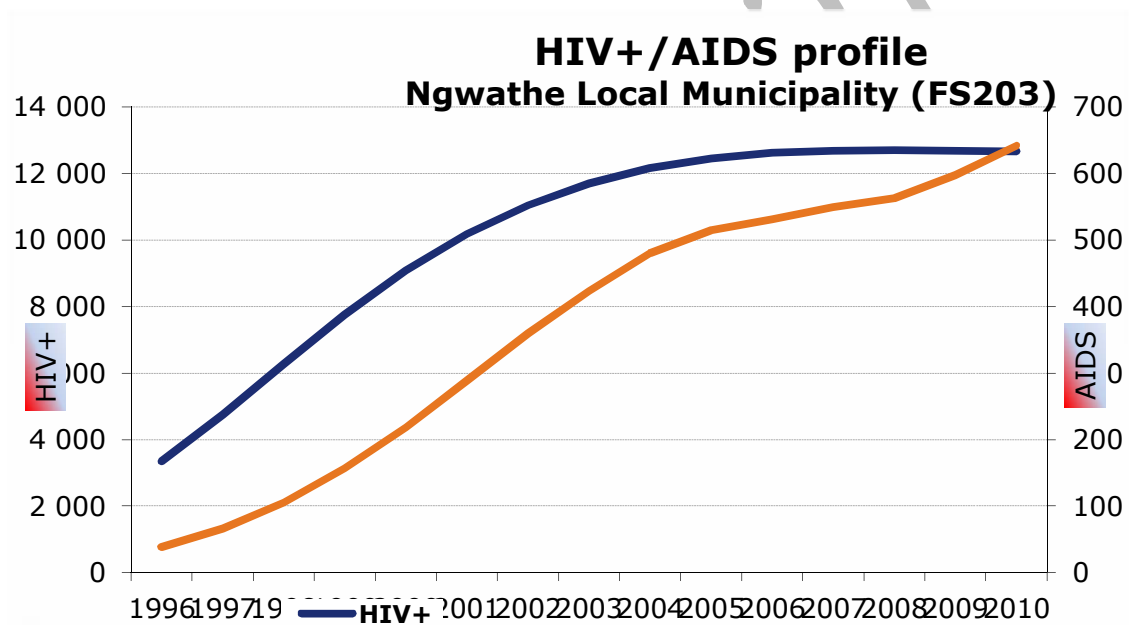
HIV & AIDS PROFILE

HIV + Estimates:

Sector	Numbers
Province	321 173
NLM	12 658

AIDS Estimates:

Sector	Numbers
Province	16 605
NLM	642



Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 5

POVERTY INDICATORS

Number of people living in poverty:

SPHERE	Number of people living in poverty
Province	1 147 941
District	171 508
NLM	46 254
Total	1 365 703

Percentage (%) of people living in poverty

SPHERE	Number of people living in poverty
Province	39,7%
District	34,2%
NLM	37,9%

4. POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MUNICIPALITY

4.1. Objects of Local government

In terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa: Act 108 of 1996, a municipality must within its financial and administrative capacity strive to achieve the following objects as set out in Chapter 7 Section 152 (1):

- (a) To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- (b) To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- (c) To promote social and economic development
- (d) To promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- (e) To encourage the involvement of communities and community organization in the matters of local government.

It is these Objects that subsequently give cue to the powers and functions of the municipalities

In terms of The LOCAL GOVERNMENT MUNICIPAL STRUCTURES ACT; Act No. 117, 1998

(1) A municipality has the functions and powers assigned to it in terms of sections 156 and 229 of the Constitution.

(2) These functions and powers are divided between a district and the local municipalities within the area of the district municipality.

(3) A municipality must seek to achieve the integrated, sustainable and equitable social and economic development of its area as a whole by—

- (a) ensuring integrated development planning for the area;
- (b) promoting bulk infrastructural development and services;
- (c) building the capacity (to perform its functions and exercise its powers) where such is lacking;
- (d) ensuring that the district is promoting equitable distribution of resources amongst its local municipalities to ensure appropriate levels of municipal services within such areas.

4.2. Adjustment of division of functions and powers between District and Local Municipalities

The MEC for local government in a province may, subject to the other provisions of this section, adjust the division of functions and powers between a district and a local municipality as set out in section 84(1) or (2), by allocating, within a prescribed policy framework, any of those functions or powers vested—

- (a) in the local municipality, to the district municipality; or
- (b) in the district municipality (excluding a function or power referred to in section 84(1)(a), (o) or (p)), to the local municipality.

(2) An MEC may allocate a function or power in terms of subsection (1) only if—

- (a) the municipality in which the function or power is vested lacks the capacity to perform that function or exercise that power; and
- (b) the MEC has consulted the Demarcation Board and considered its assessment of the capacity of the municipality concerned.

(3) Subsection (2)(b) does not apply if the Demarcation Board omits to comply with subsection (4) within a reasonable period.

4.3. Co-operation between district and local municipalities

1.	A district municipality and the local municipalities within the area of that district municipality must co-operate with each other by assisting and supporting each other.
2.	A district municipality on request by a local municipality within its area may provide financial, technical and administrative support services to that local municipality to the extent that that district municipality has the capacity to provide those support services.
3.	A local municipality on request of a district municipality in whose area that local municipality falls may provide financial, technical and administrative support services to that district municipality to the extent that that local municipality has the capacity to provide those support services.
4.	The MEC for local government in a province must assist a district municipality to provide support services to a local municipality.

4.4. Eleven (11) Critical services offered by NLM:

Function	Definition of function	MDB Prioritisation
Municipal Roads	Construction, maintenance and control of a road used by members of the public, including streets in built up areas.	1
Electricity reticulation	Bulk supply of electricity, which includes for the purpose of such the supply, the transmission, distribution, and where applicable the generation of electricity. Regulation, control and maintenance of the electricity reticulation network. Provision and maintenance of public lighting which includes street lights, high mast lights, etc. Tariff policies, monitoring of the operation of the facilities for adherence to standards.	1
Water (Potable)	Establishment or procurement, operation, management, and regulation of a potable water system, including the services and infrastructure required for the regulation of water conservation, purification, reticulation and distribution	1
Sanitation	Establishment or procurement, where appropriate, provision, operation, management, maintenance and regulation of a system, including infrastructure for the collection, removal and disposal or purification of human excreta and domestic waste-water.	1
Cemeteries, and crematoria	The establishment, conduct and control of facilities for the purpose of disposing of human and animal remains. This includes cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria.	1

Refuse Removal, refuse dumps and solid Waste	Removal of any household or other waste and the disposal of such waste in an area, space or facility established for such a purpose. It further includes the provision, maintenance and control of any infrastructure or facility to ensure a clean and healthy environment.	1
Storm water	Management of systems to deal with storm water in built-up areas	1
Firefighting	Fighting and extinguishing fires, the rescue and protection of any person, animal or property in emergency situations not covered by other legislations or powers and functions	1
Traffic	Management and regulation of traffic and parking, which includes control over speeding of vehicles on municipal roads.	1
Municipal Planning	Compilation of IDPs, preparation of the SDFs as a sectoral plan, development and implementation of a town planning scheme or land-use management scheme	1
Local Sport and recreation facilities	Provision and maintenance of sports and recreational facilities	3

5. PROCESS FOLLOWED TO DEVELOP THE IDP

5.1. An overview of the process leading to the compilation of the Integrated Development Plan.

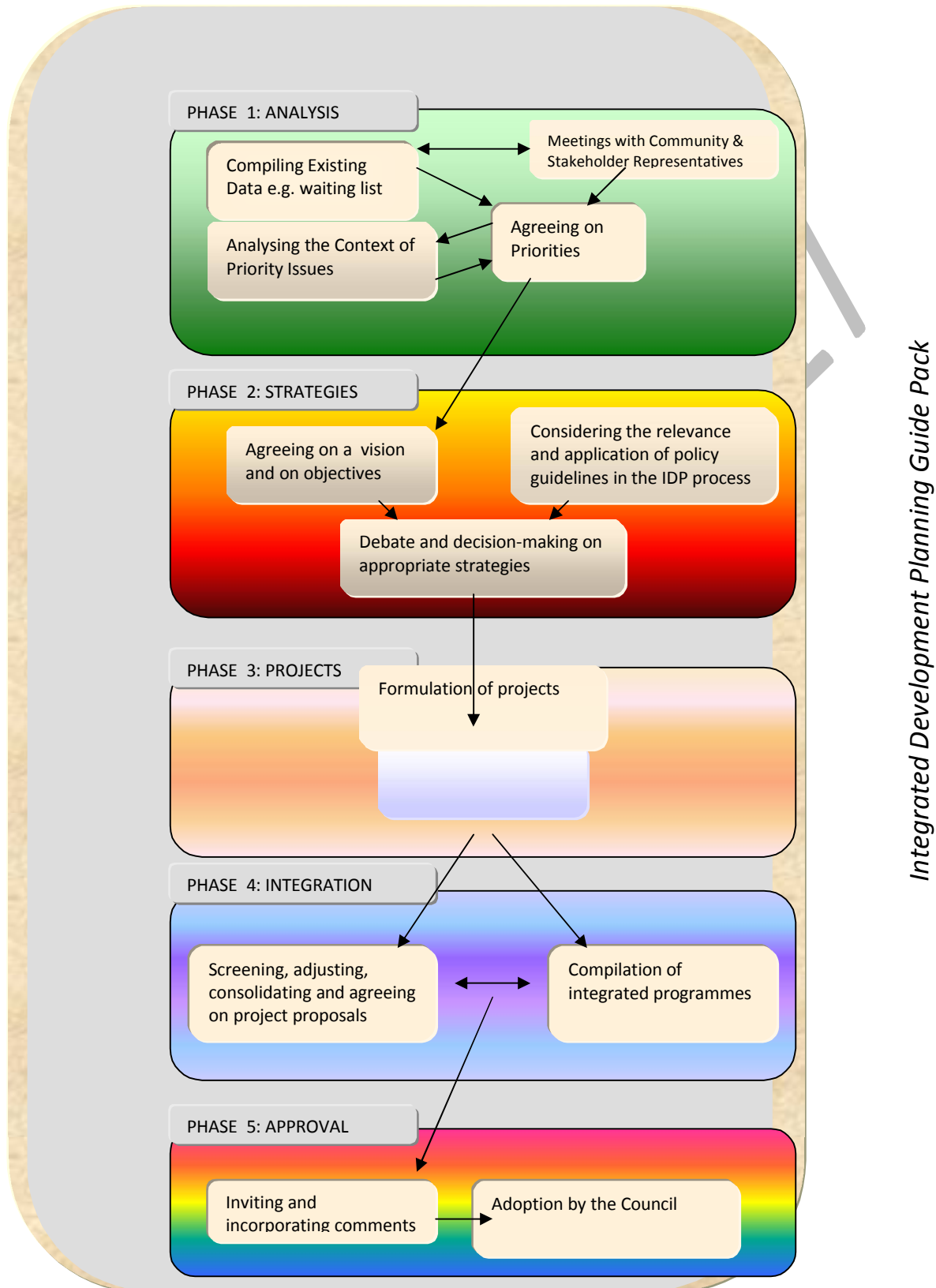


Figure: 8

5.2. The Process Plan

In terms of Section 28 of the Municipal Systems Amendment Act of 2011:

- (1) Each municipal council, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, must adopt a process set out in writing to guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of its Integrated Development Plan.

✓ Adoption of the Process Plan

NLM Process Plan was adopted on 13th April 2012

✓ The Process Plan Committee

The following is a Process Plan Committee that deals with the preparation of the Process Plan ,this structure has subsequently been entirely incorporated as part of the IDP Steering Committee:

✓ Executive Committee:

The Mayor, the Speaker and all Executive Committee Members.

✓ Management:

Municipal Manager, Director: Community Services, CFO, Director : Corporate Services, Director: Technical Services, SESM, Technical Services Manager, Human Resource Manager, Planning and Housing Development Manager, LED Manager, PMU Coordinator, Learning and Development Manager, Senior Financial Manager, Supply Chain Manager, Manager Public safety and recreation, Internal Auditor, Regional managers and CDW's.

Sector Support

District and Provincial IDP Managers/Coordinators.

Community

Twenty One Ward Committee Reps.

5.3. Institutional Arrangements for Role Players

In order to give effect to the implementation of the process plan, the following internal key role players as presented hereunder, were identified and various roles and responsibilities assigned in order to ensure efficient and effective management of the IDP processes.

This table represents the afore mention role players and their roles.

ROLE-PLAYERS	ROLES/RESPONSIBILITIES
Mayor and the Executive Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decide on planning process: nominate persons in charge: monitor implementation of planning process Overall management and co-ordination responsibility (to make sure that all relevant actors are involved)

Ward Councilors, Ward Committees, PPO's, CDW's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizing public participation Linking IDP process to their constituencies Ensure communities understand the processes of IDP, Budget and PMS.
Finance and Budget Portfolio Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist the Mayor and the Executive Committee in their oversight role Summarizing /and processing of inputs from the participation process Commenting on inputs from other specialists
SEMS/ IDP Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Day to day management of the drafting process on behalf of the Municipal Manager To ensure a properly managed and organized review and planning process
Chief Financial Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the municipal budget is linked to the IDP Coordinating budget implementation as per IDP Development of the 5-year Municipal Integrated Financial Plan
IDP Steering Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elaboration/ discussion of contents of the reviewed IDP Providing inputs related to the various planning steps Summarizing / digesting /processing inputs from the participation process Discussion / commenting on inputs from consultant or other specialist Overall leaders of the processes
Municipal Officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical / sector expertise and information Preparing draft project proposal

External Role Players

IDP Representative Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forms the interface for community participation in the affairs of the Council Participates in the annual IDP review process
District Municipality:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and contributing knowledge and ideas
Provincial and National Government Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and contributing knowledge and ideas
Civil Society:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representing interests and contributing knowledge and ideas
Corporate Service Providers:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representing interests and contributing knowledge and ideas

5.4. Mechanisms and procedures for community and stakeholder participation

One of the main features of the IDP planning process is the involvement of community and different stakeholder organizations, such an involvement ensures an IDP that is informed by REAL and

ACTUAL ISSUES DIRECTLY EXPERIENCED BY COMMUNITIES. It is therefore crucial for the Municipality to adopt an appropriate mechanism and also put in place appropriate structures to ensure effective public participation. Such an approach will mainly be influenced by the municipal Public Participation Strategy.

5.5. Principles of Public Participation:

- The elected Council is the ultimate decision-making forum on IDPs.
- The role of participatory democracy is to inform and negotiate with stakeholders and to give the opportunity to provide inputs on the decisions taken by the Council.
- Community and stakeholder groups will be encouraged to get involved.

5.6. Structured Participation:

- A structured public participation process will be followed.
- The Municipality is too big in terms of population size and area, therefore Ward based approach is the key to reach as vast and many members of our communities.
- Existing public participation structures will be used.
- Door to door will also be used to address the principle of inclusivity.
- Nominated participants should at any time provide proof of their mandate.
- The residents and stakeholders will be informed on the Municipality's intention to embark on the IDP Review Process.
- Appropriate forms of media is utilized in order to reach as many people as possible.
- All relevant community and stakeholder organizations are invited to register as members of the IDP Representative Forum.
- The IDP Representative Forum meetings will be scheduled to accommodate the majority of the members.
- Copies of the IDP documents will be accessible for all communities and stakeholders and adequate time provided for comment. Participation costs will be kept at an acceptable level.

Diversity:

- The way public participation is structured provides sufficient room for diversity within the Municipal area in terms of different cultures, gender, language and education levels.
- Participants will therefore be made aware that it is in their own interest to be involved in the planning process and it is not a task they have to be paid/pay for.
- Participants are responsible and expected to give report back to the structures that they represent.

5.7. Action programmes with time frame and resource requirements

STEP	ACTIONS FOR THE IDP REVIEW PROCESS	TARGET DATE	RESPONSIBILITY
Phase 1: Initial Preparations for IDP Process			
	Alignment Session with District Municipality	February 2012	SESM

1	Constituting Process plan / Steering Committee	February 2012	Mayor
2	1 st Process Plan Planning Session	February 2012	Mayor
3	2nd Process Plan Planning Session: Steering Committee approval of Process Plan/ Rep Forum	February 2012	Mayor
4	Adoption of the plan by Council	February 2012	Mayor
5	Submission of Process Plan to Fezile Dabi District Municipality	February 2012	SESM
6	General Notice	March 2012	SESM
District Framework Adopted			
<u>Phase 2: Situational Analysis</u>			
7	Analysis of urban and regional analysis to provide accurate information on Priority Issues	February 2012	Ward Councillors, Ward Committees, CDW's and SESM
8	Development and confirmation of community needs based on a proper Community and Stakeholder Level Analysis		Ward Councillors, Ward Committees, CDW's and SESM
9	Analyze and agree on Priority Issues (detailed analysis of priority issues)		Various Directorates and Councillors
<u>Phase 3: Strategic Planning</u>			
10	1st Formal Steering Committee Session	February 2012	Mayor
11	1st Report Session: IDP Representative Forum	February 2012	Mayor
12	Analyse and agree on Objectives and Strategies (review if required and based on revised Priority Issues)	March 2012	Councillors and Senior Managers
13	2nd Formal Steering Committee Session	March 2012	Mayor
<u>Phase 4 : Project Selection and Budget Alignment</u>			
14	Alignment Session with District Municipality	March 2012	SESM
15	Formulation of Project Proposals	March 2012	Various Directorates
16	Preliminary Budget Allocations per project		CFO

17	Screen, adjust, consolidate and agree on Project Proposals		Various Directorates
18	Completion of detailed year 1 projects and CIP		Various Directorates
19	3rd Formal Steering Committee Session		Mayor
Phase 5: Integration Phase			
20	Alignment Session with District Municipality	March 2012	SESM
21	1 st Draft IDP completed	March 2012	SESM
22	Council approves the Draft IDP/ BUDGET	30 th March 2012	Mayor
23	Draft IDP submitted to COGTA	April 2012	MM
24	Publication of comment on 1 st Draft IDP & Budget & SDBIP.	April 2012	CFO, SESM
25	Opportunity for comment by Government Departments Opportunity for comment by public Incorporating / responding to comments	April 2012	CFO, SESM
26	2nd Report Session: IDP Representative Forum and Public Participation	April 2012	Mayor
Phase 6: Approval			
27	Alignment session with the district municipality	May 2012	SESM
28	Final adoption of IDP and Budget by Municipal Council based on final assessment by Government Departments	31 st May 2012	Mayor
29	Submission of approved IDP to Fezile Dabi District and Provincial Government	June 2012	MM
Implementation Support			
30	SDBIP completed and submitted to the Mayor	Continuous	MM and Directors

5.8. Public participation notice

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 28 (1) (2) (3) and 29 (a), (b), ii, & iii of the Municipal

Systems Act 32 of 2000, that:

- The Mayor of Ngwathe, Councillor Joey Mochela cordially invites all the key stakeholders to the IDP Public Participation meetings to be held according to the following schedule.

Date	Town	Ward	Venue	Time	Ward Councillors
2012/03/02	Koppies	2 & 17	Kwakwatsi hall	10:00	Cllr M Masoa & Cllr P Choni
		2 & 17	Koppies hall	14:00	Cllr M Masoa & Cllr P Choni
2012/03/05	Heilbron	1,3,4,5& 7	Phiritona hall	10:00	Cllr C Bocibo, Cllr P Ndayi, Cllr M Mofokeng, Cllr M Radebe & Cllr S Mvulane
2012/03/20	Heilbron	1 & 3	Heilbron Town Hall	14:00	Cllr C Bocibo & Cllr P Ndayi.
2012/03/08	Vredefort	15, 16 & 20	Vredefort Town Hall	10:00	Cllr L Mehlo, Cllr K Khumalo & Cllr M Ranthako
2012/03/09	Edenville	19	Ngwathe Hall	10:00	Cllr Ramabitsa
2012/03/12	Parys	6,8,9,10,11, 12 & 14	Mosepeli hall	10:00	Cllr N Ndlovu, Cllr D Vandisi, Cllr M Mbele, Cllr m Mofokeng, Cllr L Molotsane, Cllr D Modiko, Cllr D & Cllr V De Beers.
2012/03/	Parys	13 & 18	Parys Town Hall	14:00	Cllr Spence & Cllr S Kruger.

5.9. Steering Committee meetings

Three sessions were held.

No	Date
1st	26 th March 2012
2 nd	10 th April 2012
3rd	23 rd May

5.10. Rep Forum

Two meeting were held.

No	Date
1 st with FDDM	23th March 2012 (Vredefort)
2 nd	25 th May 2012 (Parys)

FINAL IDP 12/17

6. STATUS QUO ANALYSIS

This section seeks to give an overview of the status in relation to the Five KPA's:

- Spatial Analysis
- Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development
- Public Participation and Good Governance
- Institutional Development and Transformation
- Financial Viability
- Local economic Development

6.1. Spatial Analysis

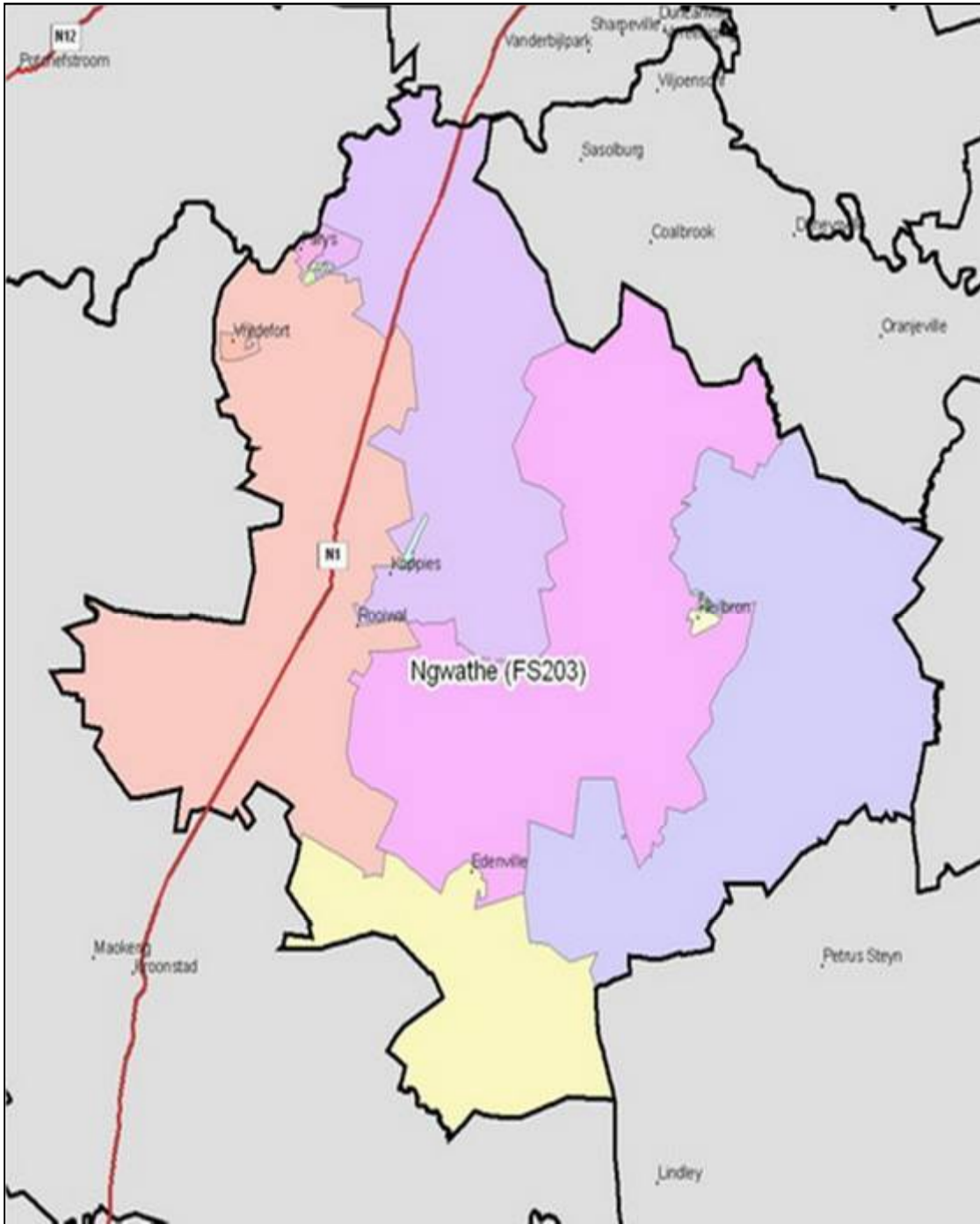
6.1.1. SDF

ISSUE	CHALLENGE	INTERVENTION
Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	The municipality is currently operating on the SDF that was adopted in 2008. This Draft IDP will then rely on the information contained in this SDF	Fezile Dabi has since appointed a service Provider to review the SDF. Steering Committee has been established and two meetings have taken place already

6.1.2. Land Area (in square kilometres [km²])

	Land Area (km ²)
RSA	1 220 813
FREE STATE	129 825
FDDM	21336.13
NLM	7055.0277

6.1.3. Area Map



6.1.4. Towns making Ngwathe

<p>PARYS</p>	<p>The Parys town area is situated approximately 40 km west of Sasolburg and 60 km south of the Gauteng Metropolitan Area. The town was established in 1876 and has been growing from strength to strength since then especially since the discovery of The Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site, it is located next to the Vaal River that serves as the border between the Free State and the North West Province. The unique nature and environmental assets of Parys present an exceptional tourism potential. The ideal location of Parys in a regional context, regarding the close proximity to the Gauteng Metropolitan Area and North West Province, further contributes to this fact. Regarding the population distribution in the Parys town area, 90,18% of the population resides in the urban areas and 9,82 % in the rural areas. The area is thus more urbanised than the average in the Free State (66% urban & 34% rural). From the economic structure of the region, it is evident that more employment opportunities exist in the urban areas of Parys than work opportunities relating to the rural areas such as agriculture.</p>
<p>VREDEFORT</p>	<p>The Vredefort town area is located approximately 50 km west of Sasolburg, 72 km south of the Gauteng Metropolitan Area and 76 km from Kroonstad. The town was established in 1876, the former N1 primary access route between Kroonstad and Parys, extends through Vredefort. Regarding the population distribution in the Vredefort town area, 71,87% of the population resides in the urban areas and 28,13% in the rural areas. The area is thus more urbanised than the average in the Free State (66% urban & 34% rural). This tendency is further aggravated as an increasing number of farming labourers, settle in the urban area</p>
<p>HEILBRON</p>	<p>The Heilbron town area is located approximately 53 km south of Sasolburg and 320 km north-east of Bloemfontein. Heilbron was founded in 1872 from the sale of the farm Rietfontein for 800 pounds, this was done in response to calls for centre for religious, business and cultural activities. It was declared a town in 1873 and proclaimed a municipality in 1890. The name of the town is derived from a very strong fountain, “die bron van heil” (Source of welfare). Other larger centres such as Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark and Kroonstad are all within 100 km radius of Heilbron. The primary access route between Sasolburg and the Eastern Free State stretches adjacent to Heilbron. The town has been identified as carrying an economic growth potential in the manufacturing by the Free State Growth and Development Strategy. Regarding the population distribution in the Heilbron town area, 62,74% of the population resides in the urban areas and 37,26% in the rural areas. The area is thus less urbanised than the average in the Free State (66% urban & 34% rural).</p>

KOPPIES	<p>The Koppies town area situated approximately 70 km south of Sasolburg, 61 km north of Kroonstad and 280 km north of Bloemfontein. Koppies was established in 1924, other larger centres such as Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark are all within 90 km from Koppies. The strategic national railway line from the Cape Provinces to the Gauteng Province stretches through Koppies. A large number of the inhabitants of Koppies are also employed in the Sasolburg area.</p> <p>Koppies can thus be labelled as a satellite residential town to the surrounding industrial areas. Regarding the population distribution in Koppies, 57,41% of the population resides in the urban areas and 42,59% in the rural areas. The area is thus less urbanised than the average in the Free State (66% urban & 34% rural).</p>
EDENVILLE	<p>Edenville town area is situated approximately 42 km north-east of Kroonstad and 40km south west of Heilbron. It was established in 1912, Edenville is within 50km of other towns like Steynsrus, Lindley, Koppies and Petrus Steyn, which form part of Mqohaka Local Municipality. The population figures in Edenville are approximately 3694 for both Edenville and Ngwathe. The town's economic activities are mainly serviced by Kroonstad, whereas in Edenville the agricultural sector is more prominent</p>

6.2. Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development

Strategic Objective:

Eradicate backlogs in order improve access to services and ensure proper operations and maintenance.

Intended Outcome:

Sustainable delivery of improved services to all households.

6.2.1. Water

WATER SERVICE DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR WATER & SANITATION:

The plan was last adopted in 2012, DWA is however reviewing same and progress is 95% complete hopefully it will be available by end of June 2012.

WATER SERVICES AUTHORITY (WSA):

Ngwathe local Municipality and

WATER SERVICES PROVIDER (WSP):

Rand Water Board

National Target:

Improve universal access to basic services by 2014:

Water from 92% to 100%

Area	Total Households	Total Households with access to water	Communal Stand Pipes	Households serviced by communal stand pipes
Parys, Tumahole: Wards 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 & 18	15500	15160	28	340
Heilbron, Phiritona: Wards 1, 3, 4, 5 & 7	7357	5773	52	1356
Koppeis, Kwakwatsi:Wards 2 & 17	4416	4416	0	0
Vredefort, Mokwallo: Wards 15, 16 & 20	5391	4389	21	1002
Edenville, Ngwathe: Ward 19	1876	1681	04	195

Summary

Households with access to water	%	Households below RDP standards	%	Households Without Access	%

Access to water by other Related Facilities

Edenville

Area	Ward	Service Level			Challenges	Intervention required
		Above RDP	Below RDP	No service at all		
Schools			3		Reliance on bore hole water which is rapidly fading & low Blue drop.	Pipeline from main source
Clinics			1			
Police stations			1			
Magistrate Court			1			

Heilbron

Area	Service Level			Challenges	Intervention required
	Above RDP	Below	No service at all		
Schools	11			-	-
Clinics	4				
Police stations	1				
Magistrate Court	1				
Correctional Services	1				

Parys

Area	Service Level			Challenges	Intervention required
	Above RDP	Below	No service at all		
Schools		15		Water Quality issues	Upgrading of the plant
Clinics + Hospital		5			
Police stations		2			

Magistrate Court		1			
Correctional Services		1			

Vredefort

Area	Service Level			Challenges	Intervention required
	Above RDP	Below	No service at all		
Schools		6		Water issues Quality	Upgrading of the plant
Clinics		1			
Police stations		1			
Magistrate court		1			

Koppies

Area	Service Level			Challenges	Intervention required
	Above RDP	Below	No service at all		
Schools	5				
Clinics	1				
Police stations	1				
Magistrate court	1				

Natural Water Resources

Vredefort	Parys	Heilbron	Koppies	Edenville
Direct from Vaal River treated through our purification plant.	Direct from Vaal River treated through our purification plant	Water is bought from Rand water through a pipeline that runs from Sasol.	Direct from Renoster River treated through our purification plant.	Drawn from the Bore holes which are recently running dry out, the municipality is complementing this by transporting 90 000 l of water from Heilbron on daily basis including weekends and public holidays. This exercise is very costly but unavoidable.

Water Quality:

Municipal Blue Drop Rating 2011: 45,37%

Performance Area	Edenville	Heilbron	Koppies	Parys	Vredefort
Water Safety Process & incident Response Management	18	59	18	18	18
Process control, Maintenance & Management Skills	55	95	65	68	68
Monitoring Programme	38	45	38	18	18
Credibility of samples analysis	63	57	65	65	65
Submission of results	0	100	50	50	50
Drinking Water Quality Compliance	10	70	10	50	50
Performance Publication	25	25	25	25	25
Asset Management	0	80	0	0	0
Bonus Scores	3.4	2.3	0	1.7	1.7
Penalties	0	0.3	0	0.3	0.3

BLUE DROP SCORE (2011)	23,89%	68.45	24,11%	39,55%	37,86%
BLUE DROP SCORE (2010)	16,38%	48,16%	20,38%	21,88%	18,38%
System Design Supply Capacity (ml/d)	NI	0,3	NI	NI	NI
System Operational Capacity	NI	NI		NI	NI
Population served by System	6 392	NI	11 741	48 759	12 061
Ave. Daily Consumption per Capita (l)	-	-	-	-	-
Microbiological Compliance (12 months)	No data	98.75%	No data	100.00% (2 months)	100.00% (1 months)
Chemical Compliance (12 months)	100.00% (9 months)	92.80% (11 months)	98.66% (11 months)	98.46% (11 months)	100.00% (11 months)

Overall, the Ngwathe Local Municipality showed improvement in Blue Drop scores for all 5 systems when compared to the 2010 results. Areas of concern in clear view, however, include the failure of the municipality to maintain comprehensive microbiological water quality monitoring in almost all the supply systems (for 12 months)

CHALLENGES AND INTERVENTION REQUIRED

Wards	Settlement	Challenge	Intervention Required
6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 & 18	Parys, Tumahole:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low capacity of the water treatment plant. Backlog: 989 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant extended to 45 m/l by 2020. Appropriate chemicals and funds to acquire such.
1, 3, 4, 5 & 7	Heilbron, Phiritona:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backlog 1658 Leaking reservoir @ plot area (18 mg/l) Water shortage in high areas (Ext 6) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To eradicate backlog. Repairs to the reservoir Constant monitoring and supply through water tanks.

2 & 17	Koppeis, Kwakwatsi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low capacity of water purification Plant and the reservoir. • Backlog: 45 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading water purification Plant and increase the reservoir by 10 ml. • Eradicate backlog.
15, 16 & 20	Vredefort, Mokwallo: Wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low capacity of water purification Plant and the reservoir. • Backlog 1526 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading water purification Plant and increase the reservoir by 10 ml. • Eradicate backlog.
19	Edenville, Ngwathe:	Shortage of water in Edenville, Drying out of boreholes due to multiple drilling of boreholes, low water table,	Construction of a water pipe from Heilbron, Edenville or Petrus Steyn.
All		<u>Water Loss:</u> Massive loss of water due to leaking and flooded meters & reservoir, bursting pipes, exposed water pipes, unmetered water usage, shortage of valves.	Prompt Repairs to broken meters. Bulk metering. Community awareness campaigns.
All		<u>Water Quality</u> Poor Blue Drop rating.	Increased plants capacity

6.2.2. Sanitation:

National Target:

Improve universal access to basic services by 2014

Sanitation from 69% to 100%

Area	Total Households	Waterborne system	VIP's	Buckets	Septic Tanks
Parys, Tumahole: Wards 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 & 18	15500	13528	0	972	0
Heilbron, Phiritona: Wards 1, 3, 4, 5 & 7	7357	5715	58	1584	0
Koppeis, Kwakwatsi:Wards 2 & 17	4416	4410	10	6	0
Vredefort,Mokwallo: Wards 15, 16 & 20	5391	4351	10	1018	12
Edenville, Ngwathe: Ward 19	1876	0	1610	122	266

Summary

Households with access to sanitation	%	Households below RDP standards	%	No service at all	%

Access to Sanitation by other Related Facilities:

Edenville

Area	Service Level			Challenges	Intervention required
	Above RDP	Below	No service at all		
Schools		3		Utilisation of Septic tanks which poses health problems when not emptied regularly.	Provision of bulk water to the area.
Clinics		1			
Police stations		1			
Magistrate Court		1			

Heilbron

Facility	Service Level			Challenges	Intervention required
	Above RDP	Below	No service at all		
Schools	11				
Clinics + Hospital	4				
Police stations	1				
Magistrate Court	1				

Parys

Area	Service Level			Challenges	Intervention required
	Above RDP	Below	No service at all		
Schools	15				
Clinics + Hospital	5				
Police stations	2				
Magistrate Court	1				

Vredefort

Area	Service Level			Challenges	Intervention required
	Above RDP	Below	No service at all		
Schools	5	1		SS Paki reliance on septic tank	Affected parties 9 School, contractor, Edu Department & municipality to meet)
Clinics	1				
Police stations	1				
Magistrate Court	1				

Koppies

Area	Service Level			Challenges	Intervention required
	Above RDP	Below	No service at all		
Schools	5				
Clinics	1				
Police stations	1				
Magistrate Court	1				

Waste Water Quality:

Municipal Green Drop Rating 2011: 44,9%

Performance Area	Parys	Vredefort	Koppies	Heilbron	Edenville
Process control, Maintenance & Management Skills	60	55	55	55	55
Monitoring Programme	60	60	60	60	0
Credibility of samples analysis	10	10	10	10	10
Submission of results	75	25	0	50	0
Waste Water Quality Compliance	28	0	52	80	40
Failure Response Management	62	62	62	62	62
Bylaws	10	10	10	10	10
Treatment & Collector Capacity	15	65	85	85	0
Asset Management	63	63	66	66	66
Bonus Scores	0	0	0	0	0
Penalties	0	0	0	0	0
BLUE DROP SCORE (2011)	42,1%	35,7%	52,5%	63,4%	34,4%
GREEN DROP SCORE (2009)	N/A-0%	N/A-0%	N/A-0%	N/A-0%	N/A-0%
Treatment Capacity (ml/d)	7,4	5,5	3	4,2	NI
Operational % i.t.o capacity	NI (assume>100%)	NI (assume>100%)	NI (assume>100%)	NI (assume>100%)	NI (assume>100%)

Cumulative Risk Rating (CRR)	15	16	9	7	8
% i.t.o Maximum Risk Rating	65,2%	69,6%	50%	38,9%	44,4%

CHALLENGES AND INTERVENTION REQUIRED

Wards	Settlement	Challenge	Intervention Required
6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 & 18	Parys, Tumahole:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewer plants running beyond designed capacity in all towns. Buckets: 912 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase capacity of the sewer plant. Eradication of buckets
1, 3, 4, 5 & 7	Heilbron, Phiritona:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bucket: 1652 Incomplete sewer network connections. Sewer plant operating beyond design capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eradication of buckets Complete project Increased plant capacity.
2 & 17	Koppeis, Kwakwatsi	Sewer plants running beyond designed capacity in all towns.	Increase capacity of the sewer plant
15, 16 & 20	Vredefort, Mokwallo: Wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewer plants running beyond designed capacity in all towns. Buckets: 1562 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase capacity of the sewer plant. Eradication of buckets
19	Edenville, Ngwathe:	VIP toilets that are becoming threat to bore hole water.	Water pipeline to be escalated.
All		4002 buckets	Eradication of buckets



Some of Sanitation challenges

6.2.3. Electricity:

Approved Service Level

ENERGY MASTER PLAN

The municipality does not have a plan, a request has since been sent to various stakeholders for assistance with its development.

National Target:

Improve universal access to basic services by 2014

Electricity from 81% to 92%

Wards & Settlements	Total Households	Households electrified	Convectional meters	Pre-paid meters	Households not electrified
Parys, Tumahole: Wards 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 & 18	15500	14989	200	14589	511
Heilbron, Phiritona: Wards 1, 3, 4, 5 & 7	7357	6677	1444	5233	680
Koppeis, Kwakwatsi:Wards 2 & 17	4416	4403	330	4073	13
Vredefort, Mokwallo: Wards 15, 16 & 20	5391	5267	165	5102	122
Edenville, Ngwathe: Ward 19	1876	1870	51	1819	6

Summary

Households with access to electricity	%	Households below RDP standards	%	No service at all	%

Access to Electricity by other Related Facilities:

Edenville

Area	Service Level			Challenges	Intervention required
	Above RDP	Below	No service at all		
Schools	3				
Clinics	1				
Police stations	1				
Magistrate Court	1				

Heilbron

Facility	Service Level			Challenges	Intervention required
	Above RDP	Below	No service at all		
Schools	11				
Clinics + Hospital	4				
Police stations	1				
Magistrate Court	1				

Parys

Area	Service Level			Challenges	Intervention required
	Above RDP	Below	No service at all		
Schools	15				
Clinics + Hospital	5				
Police stations	2				

Magistrate Court	1				
-------------------------	---	--	--	--	--

Vredefort

Area	Service Level			Challenges	Intervention required
	Above RDP	Below	No service at all		
Schools	6				
Clinics	1				
Police stations	1				
Magistrate Court	1				

Koppies

Area	Service Level			Challenges	Intervention required
	Above RDP	Below	No service at all		
Schools	5				
Clinics	1				
Police stations	1				
Magistrate Court	1				

CHALLENGES AND INTERVENTION REQUIRED

Wards	Settlement	Challenge	Intervention Required
6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 & 18	Parys, Tumahole:		
1, 3, 4, 5 & 7	Heilbron, Phiritona:	Bulk supply Low capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade supply to 10 MVA . Organise transformers on stanby.
2 & 17	Koppeis, Kwakwatsi	Regular Cable theft.	SAPS to act swiftly
15, 16 & 20	Vredefort, Mokwallo: Wards		
19	Edenville, Ngwathe:		

All		High Losses incurred due to tempering & faulty meters.	Meter Auditing and stringent measures.
All		2 000 connection backlogs.	
All		High ESKOM account.	Apply cost reduction measures
All		Ageing electrical network infrastructure	Replace and repair

6.2.4. Waste management

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN:

The plan is available, has been developed DETEA and it is incorporated within that of FDDM.

National Target on Refuse Removal:

Improve universal access to basic services by 2014

Electricity from 64% to 75%

Land Fill Sites

- There are currently 5 landfill sites in the municipality.
- They are not compliant with relevant legislation and regulations.(licensing, fencing, recycling etc)
- Only two sites are permitted namely Parys and Koppies.
- NLM is investigating the possibility of centralizing the landfill sites at Parys and or Koppies through Partnerships.

Service levels:

Refuse is removed once per household per week, and twice per week Per business.

Area	Total Households	Total Households Serviced weekly	Households with no refuse bins	Number of Landfill sites
Parys, Tumahole: Wards 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 & 18	15500	13982	1518	1
Heilbron, Phiritona: Wards 1, 3, 4, 5 & 7	7357	4858	2500	1

Koppeis, Kwakwatsi: Wards 2 & 17	4416	4416	0	1
Vredefort, Mokwallo: Wards 15, 16 & 20	5391	5191	200	1
Edenville, Ngwathe: Ward 19	1876	1876	0	0

Summary

Households with access to refuse removal	%	Households below RDP standards	%	Without access	%

Access to Refuse removal by other Related Facilities:

Edenville

Area	Service Level			Challenges	Intervention required
	Above RDP	Below	No service at all		
Schools	3				
Clinics	1				
Police stations	1				
Magistrate Court	1				

Heilbron

Facility	Service Level			Challenges	Intervention required
	Above RDP	Below	No service at all		
Schools	11				
Clinics + Hospital	4				
Police stations	1				
Magistrate Court	1				

Parys

Area	Service Level			Challenges	Intervention required
	Above RDP	Below	No service at all		
Schools		15		Old refuse handling equipment leading to non removal at times.	Purchasing of the new equipment
Clinics + Hospital		5			
Police stations		2			
Magistrate Court		1			

Vredefort

Area	Service Level			Challenges	Intervention required
	Above RDP	Below	No service at all		
Schools	6				
Clinics	1				
Police stations	1				
Magistrate Court	1				

Koppies

Area	Service Level			Challenges	Intervention required
	Above RDP	Below	No service at all		
Schools	5				
Clinics	1				
Police stations	1				
Magistrate Court	1				

CHALLENGES AND INTERVENTION REQUIRED

Wards	Settlement	Challenge	Intervention Required
6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 & 18	Parys, Tumahole:	<u>Refuse removal:</u> Service not rendered sustainably due to aged refuse handling equipment. (at least once per week per household & twice per week per business) due to ageing refuse removal equipment.	Acquisition of refuse handling equipment.
1, 3, 4, 5 & 7	Heilbron, Phiritona:		
2 & 17	Koppeis, Kwakwatsi		
15, 16 & 20	Vredefort, Mokwallo: Wards		
19	Edenville, Ngwathe:		
All			

6.2.5. Roads and Transport Analysis

INTEGRATED TRANSPORT PLAN:

The plan is unavailable.

PARYS	HEILBRON	KOPPIES	VREDEFORT	EDENVILLE
<p>Major Roads: The old N1 road between Kroonstad and the Gauteng Province stretches through the town (Loop, Water and Breë Streets).</p> <p>The primary road from Potchefstroom links with this road via Van Coller Street.</p> <p>A secondary road to Koppies also links with the old N1 through route via Grens Street.</p>	<p>Major Roads: The primary road between Sasol and Bethlem extends through the Heilbron. Another major road links with Frankfort.. A secondary road to Koppies/ Parys links to the Heilbron road to the South Western side.</p>	<p>Major Roads: The primary road between Edenville and Vredefort stretches adjacent to the town to the west and the primary road between Sasolburg and Kroonstad links to this road to the north of the area. A secondary road to the southwest links Koppies with Heilbron.</p>	<p>Major Roads: The old N1 national road between Kroonstad and the Gauteng Province stretches through the town . The secondary road from Potchefstroom also compasses through the town and links with the Kroonstad/Parys road directly to the south of the Vredefort CBD .</p>	<p>Major Roads: The primary road between Heilbron and Kroonstad extends through the Greater Edenville. A secondary road to Heuningspruit links to the Kroonstad/Heilbr on road to the north of Ngwathe. Secondary roads from Petrus Steyn and Steynsrus, subsequently link directly to Edenville to the east and south respectively.</p>

<p>Access Roads: The Parys CBD and residential areas have proper access from the major road network mentioned above. Tumahole only has direct access from the Koppies road (Grens Street). The only other formal access is via KrUIS Street to Parys CBD and to the provincial road network. Tumahole and the industrial areas are thus inaccessible.</p>	<p>Access Roads Heilbron is strategically placed as Gateway to KZN and the Eastern Free State including Lesotho. Bridge in Steyl street linking bith Heilbron has become disastrous lately. Especially in recent floods.</p>	<p>Access Roads: Two access roads to Koppies exist from the Kroonstad/Sasolburg road (A1 & A2) and one access from the Edenville/Vredefort road (A3). Another access to Koppies exists to the southwest of Koppies from Heilbron (A4). Kwakwatsi is linked to Koppies via one formal access road. No access roads exist that links Kwakwatsi with the major road network.</p>	<p>Access Roads: The Vredefort CBD and industrial areas have proper and direct access from the major road network mentioned above. Mokwallo and Vredeshoop only have one formal access from the main road through the town (A1).</p>	<p>Access Roads: Only one access road exists to Ngwathe from the Kroonstad/Heilbron road (A3). There are two access roads to Edenville (A1 & A2) from the Kroonstad/Heilbron road. One access road is across the Ngwathe access road and the other access across the Heuningspruit road. The above-mentioned secondary roads to Steynsrus and Petrus Steyn, directly link to Edenville.</p>
--	---	---	---	--

<p>Public Transport and Collector Roads</p> <p>All the collector roads in Parys are tarred as well as the collector roads in the old town area of Tumahole. The collector roads in the surrounding extensions are unsurfaced which implicates that a large part of the community does not have access via proper surfaced streets and is consequently not in close proximity of public transport.</p>	<p>Public Transport and Collector Roads</p> <p>An urgent need exists to upgrade main and collector roads in Phiritona, especially in the newly planned areas. Due to the fact that the largest portion of the community utilises public transport, the timely upgrading of main and collector roads is imperative.</p>	<p>Public Transport and Collector Roads</p> <p>The main roads in Koppies and all access roads to Koppies (A1) are tarred. Only the one access road to Kwakwatsi and an extension thereof are tarred (A4). All other collector roads are gravel roads. Collector roads in the most recent extension of Kwakwatsi are un-surfaced and need to be surfaced.</p>	<p>Public Transport and Collector Roads</p> <p>The main roads in Vredefort and all access roads are tarred. Only the one access road to Mokwallo and an extension thereof are tarred. All other collector roads are gravel. Collector roads in the most recent extension of Mokwallo are un-surfaced.</p>	<p>Public Transport and Collector Roads</p> <p>A prominent pick up point is situated at the Ngwathe town entrance to be formalized as a formal taxi rank.</p> <p>An informal long and short distance taxi terminus is situated in Edenville on the corner of Wessels and Haefele Street on a portion of erf 55.</p> <hr/>
--	---	---	--	--

Commuting Nodes	Commuting Nodes	Commuting Nodes	Commuting Nodes	Commuting Nodes
<p>One formal short distance taxi terminal is situated adjacent to the existing business node at the upper end of Brown Street (T3). The site is optimally used and operates beyond capacity.</p> <p>A second formal short and long distance taxi terminal is situated to the west of the Parys CBD (corner of Kruis and Kort Streets) that also functions optimally with limited expansion possibilities.</p>	<p>The Greater Heilbron accommodates two taxi ranks; one located in Heilbron (T1) and one in Phiritona (T2). Pick-up points are located along major collector roads.</p>	<p>The only proper taxi terminus is situated opposite the Paradys Hotel (T1) in Koppies. Presently no provision is made for commuter facilities in Kwakwatsi where a serious need exists for a short distance taxi terminus</p>	<p>An informal, undeveloped taxi embarking point is situated in Vredefort and is inadequate. An area is provided in Mokwallo that is strategically situated for a taxi terminus but is not developed at present (T2).</p>	<p>Presently no provision is made for commuter facilities in Ngwathe. The possibility to utilise the initially provided testing centre, for a taxi rank could be considered should the Department of Public Works agree to waive the site.</p>

Arterial roads/ Internal roads

Area	Total number of streets	Tarred	Graveled
Parys, Tumahole: Wards 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 & 18	417	51	366
Heilbron, Phiritona: Wards 1, 3, 4, 5 & 7	213	92	121
Koppeis, Kwakwatsi: Wards 2 & 17	170	40	121
Vredefort, Mokwallo: Wards 15, 16 & 20	170	23	147
Edenville, Ngwathe: Ward 19	97	2	93

Access to Roads by other Related Facilities:

Edenville

Area	Service Level			Challenges	Intervention required
	Above RDP	Below	No service at all		
Schools	1	2		Roads leading to Mofube and Edenville High are Gravel.	Paving.
Clinics	1				
Police stations		1			
Magistrate Court		1			

Heilbron

Facility	Service Level			Challenges	Intervention required
	Above RDP	Below	No service at all		
Schools	10	1		Bhekilanga is accessed through gravel.	Paving
Clinics + Hospital	4				
Police stations	1				
Magistrate Court	1				

Parys

Facility	Service Level			Challenges	Intervention required
	Above RDP	Below	No service at all		
Schools	8	7		Tumahole station, Boitlamo, Barnad Molokoane, Yakhisizwe, Ntshwephepha, Selogilwe, Botjhabatsatsi, Aha setjhaba and Thusanong clini are	Paving
Clinics + Hospital	4	1			
Police stations	1	1			
Magistrate Court	1				

				accessed through gravel roads.	
--	--	--	--	--------------------------------	--

Vredefort

Facility	Service Level			Challenges	Intervention required
	Above RDP	Below	No service at all		
Schools	4	2		Tataiso & SS Paki are accessed through gravel	Paving
Clinics	1				
Police stations	1				
Magistrate Court	1				

Koppies

Facility	Service Level			Challenges	Intervention required
	Above RDP	Below	No service at all		
Schools	3	2		Ipatleleng & Re batla Thuto are accessed through gravel road.	Paving
Clinics	1				
Police stations	1				
Magistrate Court	1				

Public Transport

The main mode of public transport within Ngwathe L M in all the 5 towns is privately owned minibus taxis with some motor vehicles (4+1) operating in Parys and Koppies. These are represented by 4 taxi associations structured according to this table:

Town	Association	Fleet
Edenville & Koppies	Kwakwatsi/Kopano	Edenville :2x minibus taxis Koppies: 6x minibus taxis long distance 17 motor car taxis (4+1) local
Parys	Kutlwano	43 long distance 40 local taxis
Vredefort	Mokwallo	11 minibus taxis & motor car taxis (4+1) local
Heilbron	Heilbron	46 mini-bus taxis

Licensing departments

Provincial department of Police Roads and Transport is providing these services as per the following table:

Town	Office
Parys	1
Heilbron	1
Koppies	1
Vredefort	1
Edenville	0

Municipal Traffic



The municipality is offering the traffic services in all the five towns, however the offices are based in the following towns:

Town	Office	Services
Parys	1	Implementation of The traffic Management Act
Heilbron	1	
Koppies	1	

<u>Street Signage & Naming</u>	Most of the street especially in the township do not have names and name boards. Signage is virtually amiss in most of the towns.
<u>Operation and Maintenance</u>	Each town has a dedicated team working on the roads.
<u>Challenges:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of the Roads and Transport Master plan & Roads Register. ➤ Untrafficable streets. ➤ Lack of funding to repair/ upgrade the streets. ➤ Incomplete Paving project. ➤ Aged roads repairing equipment. (Yellow Fleet)

6.2.6. Storm Water Analysis:

STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN: Not Available.

SERVICE LEVEL: Provision of a storm water drainage network adjacent existing and new streets.

Wards	Settlement	Challenge and interventions
6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 & 18	Parys, Tumahole:	Upgrading of the storm water network in Parys and to upgrade the irrigation furrow system.
1, 3, 4, 5 & 7	Heilbron, Phiritona:	Provision of a proper storm water drainage network in Phiritona and Sandersville.
2 & 17	Koppeis, Kwakwatsi	Provision of a proper storm water drainage network in Kwakwatsi.
15, 16 & 20	Vredefort, Mokwallo: Wards	Provision of a proper storm water drainage network in Mokwallo and Vredeshoop.
19	Edenville, Ngwathe:	Provision of a proper storm water drainage network in Ngwathe

6.2.7. Cemeteries

AREA	Cemetery sites in use
Parys	2
Tumahole	1
Schonkenville	1
Edenville	1

Ngwathe	1
Vredefort	1
Mokwallo	1
Vredeshoop	1
Heilbron	1 (caters for top on top and reserved sites only)
Phiritona	3
Sandersville	1
Koppies	1
Kwakwatsi	1
Total	17

Realities

Parys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The regional cemetery has been integrated with the Schonkenville. - A number of smaller cemeteries, varying in age, are present in the Tumahole residential areas . Although these sites are fully occupied, they are in an undesirable condition and fencing and proper maintenance thereof should be considered as a high priority.
Heilbron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Old cemeteries in all three communities are fully occupied.. - All cemeteries are water clogged, which poses additional problems and emphasise. - The recently developed cemetery is out of town and a challenge during rainy season.
Koppies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The existing cemeteries in Koppies has an adequate capacity for the medium term and can be extended further. - Kwakwatsi cemetery on the other hand is near capacity, efforts for an alternative site are under way.

Vredefort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Vredefort cemetery has adequate capacity for the medium term. - The Mokwallo cemetery is optimally utilised and an additional site has been identified and established. - Old cemeteries in Mokwallo and Vredeshoop are fully occupied and continuous maintenance thereof is considered as a priority. - An old cemetery, that could possibly be considered as a heritage site, is located adjacent the Vredefort Parys Road.
Edenville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ngwathe cemetery on the other hand is near capacity, efforts for an alternative site are under way. - Edenville cemetery has an adequate capacity for the medium term and can be extended further.

Challenges and Intervention required

Challenges	Intervention
➤ Lack of ablution facilities in most cemeteries.	Provision, maintenance and security.
➤ Maintenance of the cemeteries.	
➤ Stray animals destroying tombstones.	Access control and fencing

6.2.8. Environmental Analysis

Climate Change, Pollution and other Environmental are becoming common problems which are said to be undermining human rights, many countries including SA signed many international treaties and introduced local laws and regulations on environment protection SOUTH AFRICA subsequently introduced environmental rights the in Constitution of the country in 1996 (Chapter 2 Bill of Rights, Section 24) The National Environmental Management Act(No 107 of 1998) (NEMA) was also adopted in 1998 to give effect to environmental rights enshrined in the constitution SA government further identified environmental management as one of twelve 2010-14 government outcomes (10)

IDP's are required to consider issues related to the environment as they obtain within their municipal areas ,Statutory obligations contained in the National Environmental Management Act expects the municipality to be responsive to issues of nature that will help improve the quality of lives.

The following applies

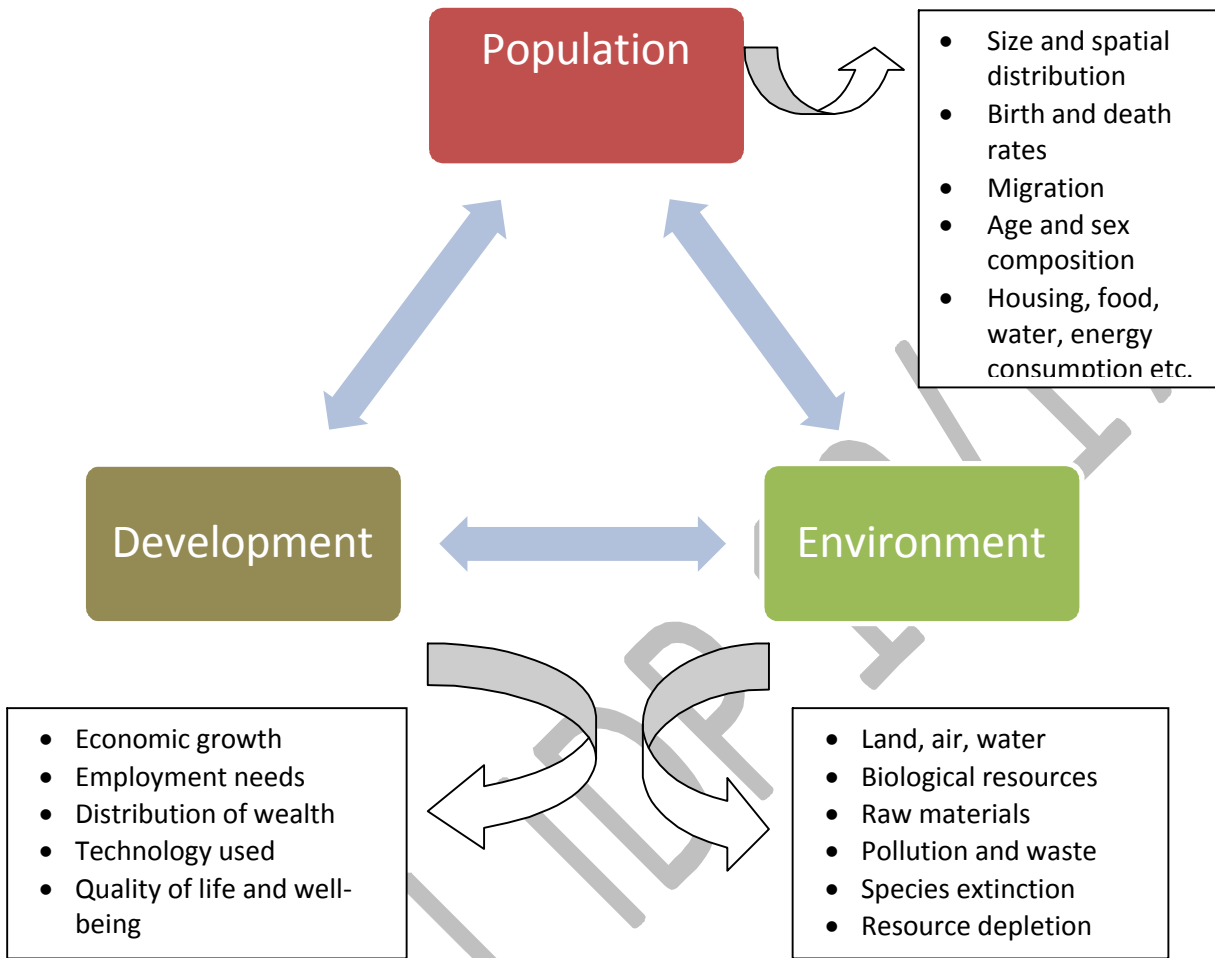
- ❑ **Objective**
 - Ensure that pollution (air, water, and soil) are minimized to acceptable national standards in order to preserve the environment and natural resources.
- ❑ **Strategies**
 - *To Identify and implement measures to reduce existing air, water, soil and noise pollution incidents*
 - *To Engage into discussions with the industries to reduce pollution incidents*
 - *To Monitor the levels of pollution as agreed with the industries.*

The above therefore introduces what is called a PED NEXUS

Defining the PED nexus and concepts

The **PED nexus** refers to the complex, multiple and reciprocal relationships and interface that exist among population, environment and development factors anytime and everywhere. The three factors of population, environment and development are in constant and dynamic interaction and thus impact mutually on one another. At any level of development, human impact on the environment is the compounded function of three interactive processes: the total number of human beings (*population size*), their level of affluence (*per capita consumption*) and the environmental cost or benefit of the *technology* that is used to produce what is consumed.

The PED Nexus



State of the Environment Report (SOER) will focus on the following:

- Natural Water Resources and Water Quality
- Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site
- Land fill Sites
- Conservation
- Mineral resources
- Air quality
- Land
- Endangered species
- Effluents control systems
- Climate

Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site	About 2023 million years ago, an asteroid hit the earth (such is called a meteorite) The meteorite impact happened at a time when there were no people, animals or even plants, it is suspected that the meteorite was about 10 km in size and moving at a speed of more than 10 km per second (36 000 km/h). It is this speed that led to a giant hole (a crater).The Vredefort Dome is a prominent topographical feature of international significance. It is called a DOME because rock layers were bent into the the shape of an upside-bowl across 90 km..
	<u>Location</u> The site is largely situated in the Moqhaka Municipality with portions thereof situated in the Ngwathe Municipality in Parys and Vredefort areas, a significant portion is also found in Tlokwe Municipality in the North West Province
	<u>Declaration</u> Only a small part of the Vredefort Dome along the Vaal River, between the Parys- Potchefstroom roads has been declared a World Heritage Site on the 14 July 2005
	<u>Vredefort Granophyre</u> It is the name given to the black crystallized impact melt-rock that flowed into cracks in the rocks underneath the crater, it contains broken pieces from many different rock types.
	<u>Shatter cones (cone like rocks)</u> Were formed when the rock was cracked by the force of shock waves.
	<u>VDWHS Environmental Management Framework.</u> Centre for Environmental Management CEM from the North West University is working on the EMF for the Dome. Joint meetings of all the stakeholders have been sitting. Ngwathe and Moqhaka are also going to be roped in as part of this team.

Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sand deposits in Parys ➤ An old quarry adjacent to Kwakwatsi (to the southeast) is accommodated in an open space and need to be rehabilitated. ➤ Gravel is presently exploited at a large registered quarry (managed by the Provincial Roads Department) to the north of the railway line and “Leeuw Spruit’. ➤ Bentonite and Ceramic clay deposits are present in the area and are currently exploited. ➤ Although coal deposits are present in the area, exploitation thereof is not envisaged for several years. ➤ Diamond deposits, in the form of volcanic pipes are present in area and being mined by Voorspoed Mine. ➤ Gravel is exploited to the south west of Ngwathe (Edenville)
Air Quality	NLM relies mainly on the FDDM policy in this regard for there are few air polluting elements as compared to highly industrialized areas.
Land	<p><u>Land Use Management</u> The Draft Ngwathe Town Planning Scheme is under way. There are challenges with regard to land scarcity particularly in Koppies and Heilbron.</p>
Endangered species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Another unique plant community appears in the form of riparian bush or “Gallery Bush”, found on riverbanks of the rivers • A red data species, Sun Gazer Lizards in Edenville.

<p>Effluents control systems</p>	<p><u>Effluent (Raw Sewerage) journey to treatment plant and the process train in general</u></p> <p>Treatment processes used at Ngwathe L.M are as follows: Tricking Filter Plant for Parys and this is the process that makes use of bio filters as the heart of the treatment process. Koppies and Heilbron makes use of the process called Activated Sludge Plant and this is distinguished from other treatment processes by the fact that it makes use surface aerators that are used to introduce oxygen in during the anaerobic process and Vredefort uses what we call Sequencing Batch Reactor coupled with the polishing ponds.</p> <p>The trickling filter plant removes about 60-80 % of the total nitrogen and phosphorus whereas the activated sludge plant removes about 40-60 %. The trickling filter plant is as follow: Raw sewerage →Screens→Primary Settling Tanks (PST)→Reaction Basin→Bio filters→Secondary Settling Tanks(SST) or Humus Tanks→Collection Sump→To the River.</p> <p>As the raw sewerage or effluent enters the plant it goes through the screens that removes all the fats, condoms, rags,etc and gravitates into a small reaction basin that splits the effluent into all the primary settling tanks. The PST's removes all the unwanted material that managed to go through the screens and they float on top of the tank and the supernatant (remaining water) goes into the other reaction basin where it is blowed by means of blower pumps on top of the bio filters and gets filtered through the stone media and this is the process where the bacteria grows.</p> <p>Still from the PST's ,at the bottom of it sludge is drawn into the sludge sump and gets pumped into the digesters where it should be kept for a minimum of 2 weeks with proper circulation for sludge digestion and then gets drawn into the drying beds. The filtered water from the bio filters gravitates into another reaction basin that splits the water into the Secondary Settling Tanks (SST) to further remove the accumulated material through the bio filtration process and the at the bottom of the SST's the activated sludge is recirculated back into the reaction basin just in front of the PST's and this is termed as the nitrification process and the supernatant from the SST gravitates into the collection sump where it gets disinfected using chlorine to kill the remaining pathogens before it goes into the river.</p>
---	---

<p>Disaster Management</p>	<p>The Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002) provides clear guidelines to ensure the establishment of a national, provincial and local disaster management system. Section 28(1) determined that each province must establish a framework for disaster management ensuring an integrated and uniform approach to the process. The framework should, amongst other, ensure general representation of governmental, non-governmental and the private sector. It follows naturally that the DMF of the District Municipality will have to be established in context with the Provincial Framework to ensure a uniform and integrated approach to disaster management.</p>
	<p><u>NLM DMP</u> NLM is yet to develop its own for it was relying on that of FDDM.</p>
	<p><u>Focul Person</u> NLM has two disaster officials within its ranks.</p>

<p>Climate Change</p>	<p>Africa is one of the most vulnerable regions in the world to climate change, Ngwathe as part of Africa is also under threat <u>Climate change scenarios indicates the following:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FUTURE WARMING across the continent ranging from 0.2°C (0.36°F) per decade (low scenario) to more than 0.5°C (0.9°F) per decade (high scenario). • BIODIVERSITY LOSS. Biodiversity is an important resource for African people. Uses are consumptive (food, fiber, fuel, shelter, medicine, wildlife trade) and non consumptive (ecosystem services and the economically important tourism industry). Given the heavy dependence on natural resources in Africa, many communities are vulnerable to the biodiversity loss that could result from climate change. • AGRICULTURE. Most of Africa relies on rain-fed agriculture. As a result, it is highly vulnerable to changes in climate variability, seasonal shifts, and precipitation patterns. Any amount of warming will result in increased water stress. • IMPACTS ON GLACIERS AND WATER SUPPLY. The gradual yet dramatic disappearance of glaciers on Mount Kilimanjaro is a result of global warming. An estimated 82 percent of the icecap that crowned the mountain when it was first thoroughly surveyed in 1912 is now gone. • HUMAN MIGRATION. societies that migrate in response to annual and seasonal rainfall variations. • WATER RESOURCES According to the country study, in which were modelled using the ACRU hydrological modelling system, changes in rainfall and temperature patterns will lead to significant shifts in hydrological functioning within South Africa. • TERRESTRIAL VEGETATION. Changes in the terrestrial plant diversity were indicated using bioclimatic modelling techniques, providing spatially-explicit predictions of the future distributions of South African biomes and selected key plant species. The study suggested significant shifts in habitat ranges and species losses. • TOURISM ACTIVITIES in South Africa may be impacted by climate change in three main ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Change in supply due to loss of habitat (e.g. estuaries); ✓ Change in supply & demand due to loss of biodiversity); and ✓ Change in demand due to increase in temperature, humidity and Malaria
	<p><u>To Slow Climate Change. The Following Are Being Advocated:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ reduce emissions of heat-trapping gases; ✓ increase energy efficiency; - Installing (a) solar geysers,(b) Solar street lights, (c) solar high mast lights, 9 one installed in Parys. ✓ Provision of energy saving bulbs. ✓ use of renewable energy sources like wind, solar and biomass; ✓ increase the resilience and resistance of natural systems to the stress of climate change; stresses; ✓ Encourage Greening. ✓ Discourage and work against veld fires.

**Durban Climate Change Adaptation Charter for Local Governments
as adopted on the 4th December 2011 of the occasion of the
Durban Local Convention: adapting to a changing climate
- towards COP17/CMP7 and beyond -**

Preamble

As the local governments of the world gather in Durban, South Africa for COP17-CMP7 at a critical moment in the international climate change negotiations, we recognize the significance of the event by:

Recalling the 1955 Freedom Charter which was the product of South Africans developing their own vision of an alternative society and reaffirming that government is only valid if it follows the will of the people

Recalling that Agenda 21 identifies local government as the level of government closest to the people with a key role in making sustainable development happen

Noting the 2010 Cochabamba Final Declaration of the World People's Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth that acknowledges that the future of humanity is in danger as a result of pursuing a model of limitless growth and that the significant adaptation debt borne by the Global South must be addressed through financial compensation, improved social and environmental justice and an acknowledgement of the importance of ecological integrity

Noting that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has highlighted the need for more extensive and rapid adaptation than is currently occurring to reduce vulnerability to climate change

Welcoming the outcome of Cancun Agreements where local and subnational governments are recognized as "governmental stakeholders" in the global climate regime, as a concrete achievement of two decades of global climate advocacy of local governments

Recognising that the challenges of climate change, poverty, and ecosystem degradation are rapidly widening the gap between the resource demands of growing population and associated economies, on the one hand, and declining natural resource base and carrying capacity on the other, and that given rapid urbanisation, the terrain to address these issues is increasingly urban

Recognising that current sustainable development gains, particularly the food-water-energy nexus, are being undermined by the impacts of climate change

Recognising the disproportionate impact that climate change has on women and the urban and rural poor

Recognising the intergenerational inequity of indecisive mitigation and adaptation action

Acknowledging that the world's urban population is growing rapidly; that cities are centres of economic, political and cultural innovation; significant drivers of national economies; and manage vast public resources, infrastructure, and investments

Acknowledging that globally, local governments play a strategic role in addressing climate change, because of their direct activities in delivering local government functions; their responsibility for laws and regulations that can influence adaptation and mitigation; and their ability to demonstrate leadership and innovative solutions in this area;

Recognising that we need to place adaptation at the core of our future local climate change response plans and urban development strategies and that we need to grasp the economic and social opportunities afforded by sustainable development

*Underlining the value of the efforts that have been built since the Earth Summit of global climate advocacy of local governments, the increased momentum through Local Government Climate Roadmap since 2007 and most recent commitments of local government to advance the adaptation agenda at the local level including **Global Cities Covenant on Climate – the Mexico City Pact, African Mayors' Climate Change Declaration 2011 and 2011 Bonn Declaration of Mayors.***

Supporting the Earth Charter's call for a global partnership to address the multiple ecological, social and economic challenges that face the world.

Clauses

We the signatories to the Durban Climate Change Adaptation Charter, as local governments, call upon local, sub-national and regional governments to commit and upscale action to accelerate their adaptation efforts by committing to the following:

1. Mainstreaming adaptation as a key informant of all local government development planning

We commit to climate change adaptation as a key consideration in all key local government development strategies and spatial development frameworks. Institutionally climate change should be located in a high level integrating office such as the Executive Mayor or Manager's office of the local authority.

2. Understand climate risks through conducting impact and vulnerability assessments

We will undertake local level impact and vulnerability assessments to determine the exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity of the human and natural systems guided by best available science and traditional knowledge

3. Prepare and implement integrated, inclusive and long-term local adaptation strategies designed to reduce vulnerability

We will prepare evidence-based, locally relevant adaptation strategies and will develop and adopt measures to ensure that the objectives of these strategies are implemented, monitored, evaluated and mainstreamed into statutory government planning processes. This planning will guide the development of infrastructure and investments that are climate-smart and environmentally sustainable, and that account for and shape the process of urban growth, to ensure that urban and rural development provide opportunities for adaptive, sustainable development.

4. Ensure that adaptation strategies are aligned with mitigation strategies

We will ensure that adaptation actions taken are in synergy with mitigation actions in order to promote cost-effective and sustainable solutions, and limit increases in the production and release of greenhouse gases. Similarly, we will ensure that mitigation activities do not increase vulnerability or result in mal-adaptation.

5. Promote the use of adaptation that recognises the needs of vulnerable communities and ensures sustainable local economic development

We will ensure that the use of Community Based Adaptation (CBA) is prioritised in order to improve the quality of life in our communities, including the urban and rural poor, who are vulnerable to the harmful impacts of climate change, especially vulnerable groups such as women, children, youth, the elderly, physically and mentally challenged, disadvantaged minority and indigenous populations. We will engage our citizens in our actions to address climate change, and will support proposals from civil society that efficiently and cost-effectively encourage changes in lifestyles that contribute to our local climate actions. We will assess climate adaptation strategies for compatibility with local economic development strategies.

6. Prioritise the role of functioning ecosystems as core municipal green infrastructure

We will ensure that sustainable management, conservation and restoration of ecosystems and the related provision of ecosystem services are used to enable citizens to adapt to the impacts of climate change, which is known as Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EBA). We will strive to maintain and enhance resilience and reduce the vulnerability of ecosystems and people to the adverse impacts of climate change.

7. Seek the creation of direct access to funding opportunities

We will build our climate financing through generating funds both internally and through seeking the development of innovative financing mechanisms that enable direct access to funding for our registered adaptation actions. We support the creation of a local adaptation thematic window in the Green Climate Fund, and in doing so we will seek the support of various national governments and multilateral funding institutions.

8. To develop an acceptable, robust, transparent, measurable, reportable and verifiable (MRV) register

MRV systems should reflect the local context in which adaptation takes place.

9. Promote multi-level and integrated governance and advocate for partnerships with sub-national and national governments on local climate actions

We will ensure cooperation with all levels of government to implement plans and measures at the local level that harness and strengthen approaches to multi-level governance and across departments within governments to incorporate factors reaching beyond local government boundaries, including climate change hazards, trends like urbanisation and migration, and institutional and legal frameworks. In this regard we would support the appropriate representation of local governmental stakeholders, with relevant experience, on the "Climate Change Adaptation Advisory Committee".

10. Promote partnerships at all levels and city-to-city cooperation and knowledge exchange

We agree to seek active partnerships and promote city-to-city cooperation, at regional and global levels including information and knowledge sharing, capacity development and technology transfer in all areas relevant to adaptation and encourage and invite other leaders of local and sub-national governments to join our climate actions.

Presentation

We the signatories of the Durban Adaptation Charter designate the Mayor of Durban to present this Charter to the high level

segment of COP17/CMP7 meeting here in Durban to urge Parties to urbanize the global climate agenda and subsequently to present this Charter to the World mayors Council on Climate Change to consider appropriate implementation mechanisms.

Signed on this day, 4 December 2011 in the City of Durban on the occasion of the 'Durban Local Convention: adapting to a changing climate - towards COP17/CMP7 and beyond' by:

N.B. NLM was also represented in this conference and it is therefore a signatory to this charter

<p>National Heritage Sites:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Parys Museum (Old Magistrate Office) ✓ The Dutch Reformed Church in Parys. ✓ Vredefort Road Concentration Camp Cemetery, Prospect, in Koppies; ✓ Old farmhouse, Leeuwpoot; Heilbron ✓ Weilbasch House, Leeuwpoot; Heilbron ✓ Railway station Heilbron;
<p>Urban Greening</p>	<p>Greening is a comprehensive term used to describe all urban vegetation management (green spaces or urban vegetated areas)including urban agriculture/ Permaculture and Urban Forestry. Urban Forestry is defined as the planning and management trees, forests and related vegetation to create, or add value to, the local community in an urban area.</p> <p>Urban Greening will contribute significantly to making our towns, and settlements more livable and is an essential component for healthy and sustainable areas. In townships and informal settlements, Urban Greening can directly meet basic needs including food, fuel, fodder and timber.</p>

SOCIAL SERVICES

HOUSING ANALYSIS

Status of the Housing Sector Plan:

The plan is unavailable.

National target

Initiate actions to release public land for low income and affordable housing to support the delivery of 400 000 housing units on “well located land” with a 30 to 45 minute journey to work and services and using less than 8% of disposable income for transport by 2014;

RESIDENTIAL AREA	RESIDENTIAL ERVEN OCCUPIED	RESIDENTIAL ERVEN UNOCCUPIED	TOTAL RESIDENTIAL ERVEN	INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS	BACKYARD DWELLERS
Parys	2 376	667	3 043		
Tumahole	9 472	764	10 236	4663	1012
Schonkenville	733	-	733		
TOTAL	12 581	1 431	14 012	4663	1012

RESIDENTIAL AREA	RESIDENTIAL ERVEN OCCUPIED	RESIDENTIAL ERVEN UNOCCUPIED	TOTAL RESIDENTIAL ERVEN	INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS	BACKYARD DWELLERS
Heilbron	806	25	831		
Phiritona	5 503	588 1 037	7 128	127	488
Sandersville	367	-	367		
TOTAL	6 676	1 650	8 326	127	488

RESIDENTIAL AREA	RESIDENTIAL ERVEN OCCUPIED	RESIDENTIAL ERVEN UNOCCUPIED	TOTAL RESIDENTIAL ERVEN	INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS	BACKYARD DWELLERS
Koppies	338	116	454		
Kwakwatsi	3 019	289 135	3 443	1540	926
TOTAL	3 357	540	3 897	1540	926

RESIDENTIAL AREA	RESIDENTIAL ERVEN OCCUPIED	RESIDENTIAL ERVEN UNOCCUPIED	TOTAL RESIDENTIAL ERVEN	INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS	BACKYARD DWELLERS
Vredefort	480	25	505		
Mokwallo	3 400	1 000	4 400	223	370
Vredeshoop	96	-	96		
TOTAL	3 976	1 025	5 001	223	370

RESIDENTIAL AREA	RESIDENTIAL ERVEN OCCUPIED	RESIDENTIAL ERVEN UNOCCUPIED	TOTAL RESIDENTIAL ERVEN	INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS	BACKYARD DWELLERS
Edenville	250	60	310		
Ngwathe	2 026	197	2 223	155	112
TOTAL	2 276	257	2 533	155	112

Number of households by population group:

Population Group	Number of households
African	28 054
Whites	7 172
Coloured	1 005
Asian	41
Total	36 272

Challenges and Interventions required in all the wards:

ITEM	CHALLENGES	INTERVENTION
Residential Erven	Shortage of residential Erven in all high density town areas.	Provide 5350 residential Erven.
Housing Demand Database.	Compilation of the housing demand database was started in 2010, but never completed due to funding	Source funding to complete same.
RDP & PHP	Incomplete houses (PHP & RDP)	completion
Provision	Demand v/s Supply	
Township establishments	Slow progress of township establishments.	Province to expedite the process

Bulk services	Provision of bulk services for new developments.	Proper planning
Informal settlements	Mushrooming of informal settlements	Discourage such practices

EDUCATION ANALYSIS

Existing Schools

Area	Primary	Comprehensive	Intermediate	Combined	Secondary	Agriculture	Farm	Independent	Farm Intermediate
Parys Schonkenville Tumahole	11	1	2		4	1	3		
Vredefort Vredeshoop Mokwallo	3		1		2		1		
Koppies Kwakwatsi	2			1	2		12		
Heilbron Sandersville Phiritona	3		2	2	2		16	1	1
Edenville Ngwathe	1		1		1		5		

(Source: Department of Education Fezile Dabi District , 2012)

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Level & Sphere	FS Province	FDDM	NLM
No Schooling	156 246	23 240	7 166
0- 2	46 767	8 265	2 310
3-6	261 696	45 326	12 025
7-9	531 809	94 206	24 158
10-11	483 133	86 808	20 459
Diploma/ Certificate	13 278	2 217	417
Matric only	455 368	45 326	12 025
Matric & Certificate	115 369	21 828	4 387
Matric & Bachelor	34 488	5 952	1 393
Matric & Post graduate Degree	13 803	2 214	502

ANALYSIS OF 2011 NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR NLM

No.	Name of School/Centre	Entered	Pass	Fail	2 0 1 1		2010	2009	Improve/ Decline
					% Pass	Bachelors	% Pass	% Pass	
1	Heilbron CS	40	40	0	100	23	100	100	0
2	Sarel Cilliers CS	22	22	0	100	11	100	94.44	0
3	Parys SS	73	71	2	97.26	29	94.4	100	3
4	Weiveld ASS	66	62	4	93.94	06	98	92.16	-4
5	Ngwathe SS	33	30	3	90.91	12	63.8	43.84	27
6	Samuel Sebege Paki SS	76	69	7	90.79	19	32.2	39.66	59
7	Barnard Molokoane SS	132	116	16	87.88	31	76	84.25	12
8	Boiphihlelo SS	38	32	6	84.21	12	67.6	42.86	17
9	Kwakwatsi SS	64	45	19	70.31	09	52.3	61.97	18
10	Boitlamo SS	86	58	28	67.44	24	45.5	64.12	22
11	Phiritona SS	107	69	38	64.49	12	74.1	85.71	-12
12	Yakhisizwe SS	91	55	36	60.44	12	62.2	64.44	-2
13	Rebatla-Thuto SS	40	23	17	57.50	04	76.7	50.9	-19
14	Sediba-thuto SS	112	59	53	52.68	10	77.9	66.67	-25
15	Phehellang SS	49	16	33	32.65	01	69.2	47.22	-37
(4)	NGWATHE	1058	727	331	71.3	215	68.7	68.32	5.6
(5)	FEZILE DABI	4184	3087	1097	73.80	1015	68.89	69.62	4.91
	Free State								
	National								

UNDERPERFORMING SCHOOLS

2	Boitlamo SS	86	58	28	67.44	24	45.5	64.12	22
6	Phiritona SS	107	69	38	64.49	12	74.1	85.71	-12
11	Yakhisizwe SS	91	55	36	60.44	12	62.2	64.44	-2
13	Rebatla-Thuto	40	23	17	57.50	04	76.7	50.9	-19
15	Sediba-thuto SS	112	59	53	52.68	10	77.9	66.67	-25
20	Phehellang SS	49	16	33	32.65	01	69.2	47.22	-37

EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTRES (ECD)	<p>According to STASSA about 370 000 children under four (4), this is as a result of the neglect of ECD by various sectors and individual parents alike, this neglect of ECD is rapidly becoming a high risk to the economic development of not only NLM but the entire country.</p> <p>In 2005 the National Integrated Plan for ECD was promulgated but started to be implemented only in 2007.</p> <p>Social Development is the coordinating department for the implementation of this plan in the Free State Province, A provincial Forum was established in order to give effect to the Plan (comprises of reps from various sectors and the district) District coordinators are therefore charged with the responsibility of establishing District ECD forum.</p>
--------------------------------------	--

ECD Centre Registration

Town	Registered	Unregistered
Parys	10	09
Heilbron	05	02
Vredefort	04	14
Edenville	04	
Koppies	06	03

FET

Further Education and Training	<p>Lack of any FET and or Higher education institution any where within the municipality means that our children have to move out of the municipality once they have completed matric, we rely on FET colleges (Flavius Mareka, two branches in Kroonstad and Sasol, Vaal University of Technology in Vanderbijlpark, North West University in Vanderbijlpark, Sebokeng and Potchefstroom. Communities did raise it as a need also. Despite this short coming the municipality is still able to assist learners with registration fee or bursaries to pursue their careers at various Tertiary institutions.</p>
---------------------------------------	--

Challenges

ECD:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of site for centers; • Many children do not attend crèches; • Inability of parents to pay for crèches; • Some crèches are not registered; • Unconducive learning environment; (eg shacks) Inadequate playing fields and equipment.
SCHOOLS:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor street conditions.

FET:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Any FET/ Higher education center within the municipal area. • Inadequate burasaries. • Migration.
------	---

HEALTH ANALYSIS

Vision	Outcome 2: <i>“A Long and Healthy Life for South Africans”</i> is the core business of the Free State Department of Health which is the corner stone of this APP; and has prompted the Executive Management of the FSDOH to revise and align the Vision of the Department to become: <i>“A Long and Healthy Life for Free State Communities”</i> .
Plan	The 2011/12 FSDOH District Health Plan is aligned to the revised 5 year – 2010/11 – 2014/15 FSDOH Strategic Plan and the 2011/12 – FSDOH Outcome – based Plan; and it describes the third year of implementing our 5 year Strategic Plan, and the first year of the 2011/12 – 2013/14 MTEF period. Resources for the implementation are derived from budget allocation for the 2011/12 financial year, as well as the Indicative Budget Figures for the outer two years of Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF 2011/12 – 2013/14). This DHP will be reviewed annually.

Infrastructure

The following table will however focus on health infrastructure as it obtains in Ngwathe municipal area.

AREA	Clinic	Hospital	Community Health Centre (CHC)
Parys	1	1	
Tumahole	2 Thusanong & Tumahole		
Schonkenville	1		
Edenville			
Ngwathe	1 (Kgotso)		
Vredefort	1		
Mokwallo	1		
Vredeshoop			
Heilbron	1 (Sizabantu & Relebohile)	1 (Tokoloho)	1 (under construction)
Phiritona	2		
Sandersville			
Koppies			
Kwakwatsi			1 (Kganya)
TOTAL	10	2	2

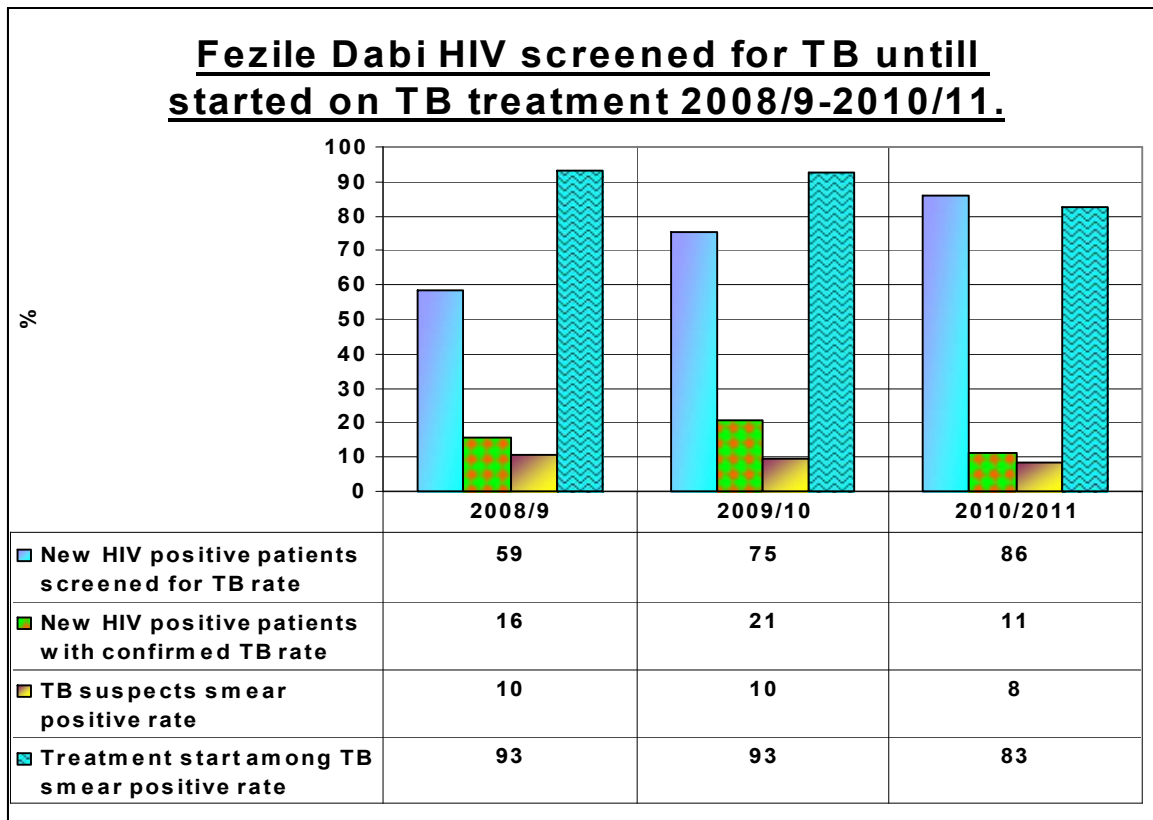
HUMAN RESOURCES

	TOTAL POSTS FILLED	Audited/ Actual performance			Estimate 1 st Quarter	MTEF Projection		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Sub-District Ngwath e	PHC facilities							
	Medical officers	0	0	1	1	2	2	2
	Professional nurses	43	41	37	37	50	55	55
	Pharmacists	0	0	1	1	2	2	2
	District hospitals							
	Medical officers	1	4	8	8	4	4	4

DISTRICT HOSPITAL POPULATION

Name of District Hospital	2011		2010	
	Parys DH	Tokollo DH	Parys DH	Tokollo DH
Catchment Population of DH	86,496	42,822	85,920	42,246
% Uninsured	85%	85%	85	85
Uninsured Catchment Population of DH	73,521	36,398	106,081	35,909

Source: DHIS



DISTRICT HOSPITAL ACTIVITIES

District Hospitals Activity											
	2010/11						2009/2010				
Name District Hospital	Mafube DH	Metsi maholo DH	Parys DH	Tokollo DH	District	Norms	Mafube DH	Metsimaholo DH	Parys DH	Tokollo DH	District
Separations	3,340	8,087	4,625	2,961	19,013	Na	3,395	7,934	4,200	2,651	18,180

IPD	8,490	29,348	11,001	8,564	57,403	Na	9245	30066	9483	8796	57,590
Day Patient	191	537	380	333	1,441	Na	646	720	244	662	2,272
OPD General + spes	4,144	20,013	1,850	3,813	29,820	Na	13943	17256	14,587	13480	59,266
OPD Specialised	10,084	20,227	14,139	12,449	56,899	Na	13943	17256	14,587	13480	59,266
Emergency Headcounts	2,850	3,960	4,023	2,129	12,962	Na	3428	4845	3285	2255	13,813
Total Ambulatory (OPDs+ Emergency)	17,078	44,200	20,012	18,391	99,681	Na	17,371	22,101	17,872	15,735	73,079
PDEs	14,278	44,350	17,862	14,861	91,351	Na	15,358	37,793	15,562	14,372	83,086
Caesarean Section Rate	19%	23%	12%	21%	19%	11	21.1	20.5	10.9	21.5	Na
Usable Beds (DHIS)	29	89	50	40	208	Na	35	83	50	40	208
ALOS	2.6	3.7	2.4	2.9	3.1	3.5	2.7	3.8	2.3	3.3	3.2
Bed Utilisation Rate	81%	91%	61%	60%	77%	75	73	100	53	54	75
Emergency Hdcts as % Ambulatory	17%	9%	20%	12%	13%	Na	20	22	18	14	19
Ratio Ambulatory to IPD	2.0	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.7	1	1.9	0.7	1.9	1.8	1.3

Usable Beds/ 1,000 Uninsured Population	0.46	0.71	0.58	0.93	0.65	0.67	0.50	0.49	0.53	0.71	0.53

Narrative:

- The Caesarian section rate is 19% high compared to a target of 15%. The situation is lower at Parys Hospital, because too few doctors for anaesthesia, patients are therefore referred to Metsimaholo Hospital after hours.
- Ambulatory visits (OPD and Casualty).
- Parys Hosp seem to have reported a high load of emergencies
- There is a higher ambulatory ratio in all towns with poor PHC utilisation rate.

Implications for recommendations:

- There is a need for Hospital doctors to outreach PHC

There is a need to have a 24hrs PHC facility because of the growing population and the possibility of a Gateway clinic need to be looked into.

DISTRICT PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MDG'S

REVIEW OF PROGRESS TOWARDS THE HEALTH-RELATED MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs) and required progress by 2014

MDG GOAL	TARGET	INDICATOR	Provincial Progress 2009	SOURCE OF DATA	District Progress 2009	District Progress 2010	District Targeted Progress 2014
Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty And Hunger	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer	Prevalence of underweight in children (under 5 years of age)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.10 per 1000 population children < 5yrs 	DHIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facility not gaining weight rate: 2.4 % • Under weight for age rate < 5years : 0.9 % 	Not gaining weight rate under 5 years: 2% Underweight for age rate under 5 years: 1%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.9 UWA rate < 5yrs

MDG GOAL	TARGET	INDICATOR	Provincial Progress 2009	SOURCE OF DATA	District Progress 2009	District Progress 2010	District Targeted Progress 2014
	from hunger	Incidence of severe malnutrition in children (under 5 years of age)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.2 per 1000 population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DHS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe malnutrition < 5years: 0.3/1000 population 	Severe malnutrition under 5years incidence (Annualised): 2/1000 target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.3 per 1000 population
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	Under-five mortality rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 68.2 per 1000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DHS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facility mortality rate < 5years: 203/100,000 	Facility mortality under 5 years rate: 6%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 per 1000
		Infant mortality rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 48.1 per 1000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DHS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facility mortality rate < 1year: 740/100,000 (72/9722) 	Facility mortality under 1year rate: 9%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 per 1000
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	Proportion of one-year-old children immunised against measles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 96.3% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DHS 	Measles < 1 year coverage (annualised): 95.2%	Immunisation coverage under 1 year (annualised): 85%	95.5%

MDG GOAL	TARGET	INDICATOR	Provincial Progress 2009	SOURCE OF DATA	District Progress 2009	District Progress 2010	District Targeted Progress 2014
Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health	Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality rate	Maternal mortality ratio	288 : 100 000 38/100,000 national	DHIS	Facility Maternal mortality rate: 1.6:1000	Maternal mortality rate in facility : 148:100,000	288/100 000 prov. 38 /100,000 nat.
		Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (Use delivery in facility as proxy indicator)	90%	DHIS	Delivery in facility rate: 60.3% (Annualised) – only PHC facilities Still birth rate : 6.5%	Delivery in facility rate: 82%, (RH, DH, CHC) Still birth in facility rate: 3%	90%
Goal 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other disease	Have halted by 2015, and begin to reverse the spread of HIV	HIV prevalence among 15- to 24-year-old pregnant women	31.5%	Annual Antenatal Survey 2008	33.2% all pregnant women	2008 Antenatal Sentinel HIV & Syphilis Prevalence Survey: 34.5%	30%

MDG GOAL	TARGET	INDICATOR	Provincial Progress 2009	SOURCE OF DATA	District Progress 2009	District Progress 2010	District Targeted Progress 2014
5	and AIDS	Contraceptive prevalence rate (use Couple year protection rate as proxy)	11 condoms per male	DHIS	Women year protection rate (WYPR):32.1% Couple year protection rate annualised (CYPR ann)= 33.1%	Couple Year Protection rate (annualised) : 34% Male condom distribution rate in Health facilities: 11/1000 target population	15 condoms Contraceptive prevalence rate 75%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce child mortality due to HIV. ** 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of children on ART. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ART register 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No baseline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not gaining weight rate under 5 years: 2% Underweight for age rate under 5 years:1% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Babies born of HIV positive mothers with PCR positive.

MDG GOAL	TARGET	INDICATOR	Provincial Progress 2009	SOURCE OF DATA	District Progress 2009	District Progress 2010	District Targeted Progress 2014
		Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment, short-course (DOTS)	71.3%	ETR.net	92.4%	Severe malnutrition under 5years incidence (Annualised) :2/1000 target population	95%

HIV & AIDS & TB CONTROL (HAST)

Programme Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor condom distribution ➤ Poor uptake of IPT for HIV positive clients ➤ Low ART initiation among children and pregnant women ➤ Slow progress on ART expansion (New sites) ➤ ART defaulters not followed in time. ➤ Poor data management(Registers not implemented fully) ➤ Lack of focal persons dealing with TB in facilities. ➤ Low Bacteriological coverage along with sputum taken late
--------------------	---

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS INDICATORS FOR HIV & AIDS, STIs AND TB CONTROL

Indicators	Type	Mafube 2010/11	Metsimaholo 2010/11	Moqhaka 2010/11	Ngwathe 2010/11	District Average 2010/11

Indicators	Type	Mafube 2010/11	Metsimaholo 2010/11	Moqhaka 2010/11	Ngwathe 2010/11	District Average 2010/11
1. Total number of patients (Children and Adults) on ART	No	1132	4653	7643	3066	16494
2. Male condom distribution rate	No	16	15	10	9	12
3. New smear positive PTB defaulter rate	%	2.3	3.0	3.5	2.9	3.1
4. PTB two month smear conversion rate	%	697	70.7	65.1	64.3	66.9
5. Percentage of HIV-TB Co-infected patients placed on ART	%	40.8	48.9	60.7	62.1	58.5
6. HCT testing rate	%	85	96	87	92	90
7. New smear positive PTB cure rate	%	54.5	64.2	59.4	50.1	57.9

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR HIV & AIDS AND TB CONTROL

Indicator	Type	Audited/ Actual performance			Estimate 1 st Quarter	MTEF Projection			Provincial target
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
1. Total number of patients (Children and Adults) on ART	No	6077	8985	16494	500	5000	5000	4000	3000

Indicator	Type	Audited/ Actual performance			Estimate 1 st Quarter	MTEF Projection			Provincial target
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2014/15
2. Male condom distribution rate	No	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	
3. New smear positive PTB defaulter rate	%	4.1%	3.7%	2.4%	2.5%	2%	1.5%	1%	
4. PTB two month smear conversion rate	%	66.4%	67.8%	69.1%	70%	75%	80%	82%	75%
5. Percentage of HIV-TB Co-infected patients placed on ART	%	17.7	66.9	58.8	62.8	75%	90%	100%	100%
6. HCT testing rate	%	86	84	90	100	100	100	100	100
7. New smear positive PTB cure rate	%	70%	69.4%	68.9%	75%	78%	80%	85%	85%

MCWH & N 1: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS INDICATORS FOR MCNWH & N

Indicators	Type	Mafube 2010/11	Mestimaholo 2010/11	Moqhaka 2010/11	Ngwathe 2010/11	District Average 2010/11
1. <u>Immunisation coverage under 1 year</u>	%	<u>75</u>	97	74(4% at Kroon Hosp)	93	85
2. <u>Vitamin A coverage 12 – 59 months</u>	%	<u>42</u>	55	43	47	47
3. <u>Measles 1st dose under 1 year coverage</u>	%	<u>84</u>	108	75(4%Kroon Hosp)	93	89
4. <u>Pneumococcal Vaccine (PCV) 3rd Dose Coverage</u>	%	<u>60</u>	86	62(3% at Kroon Hosp)	74	71
5. <u>Rota Virus (RV) 2nd Dose Coverage</u>	%	<u>63</u>	113	75(4%Kroon Hosp)	82	84
6. Cervical cancer screening coverage	%	80	55	44	41	50
7. Antenatal visits before 20 weeks rate	%	47	41	41	53	45
8. Baby tested PCR Positive six weeks after birth as a proportion of babies tested at six weeks	%	13	4	4	4	5
9. Couple year protection rate	%	43	40	27	32	34
10. Facility Maternal mortality rate	%100K	98	215	0	158	148
11. Delivery rate for women under 18 years	%	8	8	1	6	7
12. Facility Infant mortality (under 1) rate	%	7	8	-	25	9
13. Facility Child mortality (under 5) rate	%	7	4	-	20	6

SUB-DISTRICT / TOWN	NAME OF CLINIC	GRADE & Present size	Package of service	Is package fully implemented	Challenges	Planned Intervention or Remarks	Does the clinic renovations (maintenance)? if YES provide details on what need to done	Does need upgrading (Extension or rebuild)? if YES provide details on what need to done	Is shelter/ waiting area available? If NO provide details on what need to be done
Parys	Parys	2	Full package	Yes	The counseling of clients remain a challenge due to size of facilities.	-	The clinic building is attached to the Municipal building.	Building was painted in 2009. The pharmacy store needs shelves and new flooring - carpet to be removed.	Yes.

Parys	Tumahole	2	Full package	Yes	The counseling of clients remain a challenge due to size of facilities.	-	According to STP of 2008, the clinic must move to a more central place as the clinic is situated at the extreme end of the community. The waiting room is too small and the admission office too small for the files. Need outside storage area for the medical waste and the garden equipment.	The outside building where the rehabilitation team sees patients needs upgrading. It was a garage - ceilings, basin, windows, partitions are needed. The plumbing is very old and need to be replaced as it was damaged in the winter of 2010. Need new fence. Need paving around the facility and designated parking. Need outside storage area for the medical waste and the garden equipment.	Yes.
-------	----------	---	--------------	-----	---	---	---	--	------

Parys	Thusanong	1	Partially	No	Facility too small to do Ante- and Post Natal services. The counseling of clients remain a challenge due to size of facilities.	Refer accordingly. Facility to be extended	Clinic very small - full package of services cannot be rendered due to size of facility. Need a new fence.	Clinic to be extended through the Chinese fund project. Need paving around the facility and designated parking. Need outside storage area for the medical waste and the garden equipment	Yes
Parys	Schonkenville	1	Full package	Yes	The counseling of clients remain a challenge due to size of facilities.	-	According to STP of 2008, the clinic must move to a more central place as the clinic is situated at the extreme end of the community.	Need outside storage area for the medical waste. Need fence, designated parking and paving.	Yes
Vredefort	Relebohile - Vredefort	1	Full package	Yes	The counseling of clients remain a challenge due to	-	Clinic is too small. According to STP of 2008,	Need outside storage area for the medical	Yes

					size of facilities.		the clinic must merge with Kananelo CHC and moved to a central place. No dedicated parking.	waste. Has septic tank that need to be phased out. Need new fence. No designated parking.	
Vredefort	Kananelo CHC	2	Full package	Yes	The counseling of clients remain a challenge due to size of facilities.	Only functions 8 hours.	According to STP of 2008, the clinic must merge with Relebohile in Mokwalla and moved to a central place.	Need outside storage area for the medical waste.	Yes
Edenville	Kgotso	2	Full package	Yes	The counseling of clients remain a challenge due to size of facilities.	-	Minor maintenance needed.	Need to be painted.	Yes
Heilbron	Heilbron	2	Full package	Yes	The counseling of clients remain a challenge due to size of	-	Need fence as clinic is not fenced at all.	Waiting area is very small. Need outside storage area for the	Yes

					facilities.			medical waste.	
Heilbron	Sandersville	2	Full package	Yes	The counseling of clients remain a challenge due to size of facilities.	-	The clinic is very small and need new fence. There is no dedicated parking. Clients park in the street.	Need outside storage area for the medical waste. Waiting room is small.	Yes
Heilbron	Sizabantu	2	Full package	Yes	The counseling of clients remain a challenge due to size of facilities.	-	Clinic too small. The STP of 2008 proposed merging with Relebohile especially not with new clinic that is being built. Need new fence.	Clinic is too small.	Yes
Heilbron	Relebohile	2	Full package	Yes	The counseling of clients remain a challenge	-	New clinic in progress	New clinic in progress.	

					due to size of facilities.				
Koppies	Kganya CHC	2	Full package	Yes	Need more staff to function as a 24 CHC, only does extended hours.	-	Clinic needs to be painted including minor maintenance. The facility does not have a proper EMS station. Needs emergency generator - have long periods without power.	Need a EMS station for 16 personnel: • 2 Offices • 2 Stores • Linen room • Restroom: male and female toilet, 1 shower • Kitchen • Lounge • Boardroom : 20 people • Wash bay for two vehicles • 6 Carports • Air conditioners	Yes

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (EMS)

Indicator:	Type	Audited/ Actual performance				Estimate 1 st Quarter	MTEF Projection			Provincial Target
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
Rostered Ambulances per 10,000 of Population (Inclusive of LG)										

Indicator: Rostered Ambulances per 10,000 of Population (Inclusive of LG)	Type	Audited/ Actual performance			Estimate 1 st Quarter	MTEF Projection			Provincial Target
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
Ngwathe:		38.9	38.9	38.9	29.17	52.01	56.3	27.07	1 Ambulance / 10,000 Population
District Average		38.12	43.3	40.71	30.53	53.1	56.9	27.50	1 Ambulance / 10,000 Population

Indicator : Ambulance Response Time: Rural (Inclusive of LG)	Type	Audited/ Actual performance			Estimate 1 st Quarter	MTEF Projection			Provincial Target
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
Ngwathe:		5.4	2.43	3.91	2.93	11.5	13.6	6.27	40 MIN
District Average		0.09	0.07	0.08	0.06	2.39	2.62	1.25	40 MIN

Indicator Ambulance Response	Type	Audited/ Actual performance	Estimate 1 st Quarter	MTEF Projection	Provincial Target
------------------------------	------	-----------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------	-------------------

Time: Urban (Inclusive of LG)		2008/0 9	2009/1 0	2010/1 1	2011/12	2012/1 3	2013/1 4	2014/1 5	2014/15
Ngwathe:		84.1	94.3	89.20	66.90	157.6	176.6	83.55	15MIN
District Average		0.774	0.91	0.842	0.631	64.8	70.9	33.92	15MIN

Health Challenges:

Staffing	➤ Shortage of Health Professionals
Transport	➤ Shortage of transport
Medicines	➤ Interrupted supply of medicines, vaccines, and medical consumables
Bed	➤ Bed utilization rate at hospitals
Information	➤ Health information system
Attention	➤ Long queues from the morning in Parys clinics
Parys clinic	➤ Parys clinic occupying municipal building (poor health standatds)
EMS	➤ Poor EMS services in Vredefort, Edenville and Heilbron (long wait for the ambulance)
Call Centre	➤ Decentralized Call Centre

Environmental Health

Environmental Health is a District Municipality function and co-ordinated from the Sasolburg Head Office. The Fezile Dabi District Municipality has entered into a Service Level Agreement with the Provincial Department of Health to assist with rendering of Municipal Health Services in the entire District. Although Environmental Health is managed and co-ordinated from Sasolburg, environmental health officers are geographically spread, as indicated below, to render service in all the towns in the District. Environmental health deals greatly with ensuring a safe and healthy environment in the whole district (both urban and rural areas).

The environmental health department only focuses on the provision of municipal health services as defined in the National Health Act, 2003 (Act 61 of 2003) which include: water quality monitoring; food control; waste management; health surveillance of premises; surveillance and prevention of communicable diseases, excluding immunizations; vector control; environmental pollution control; disposal of the dead; and chemical safety. Control over the sustainable delivery and maintenance of infrastructure services for all rural developments is also the responsibility of the department. In this regard, high density and other developments adjacent the Vaal River that is becoming more popular, need to adhere to specific health standards set by the Department.

Community Social Services Analysis

Internationally, there are a growing number of vulnerable people who need a variety of human services. This has necessitated the expansion of service provision for vulnerable groups. Along with health care and income support programmes, the process of establishing, consolidating and integrating the delivery of social assistance programmes in South Africa began in 2005.ⁱ South Africa's old age pension programme was introduced in 1928 for Whites and Coloureds and was only extended to all South Africans in 1944.ⁱⁱ However, it was racially and discriminatorily based. While the Social Assistance Act of 1992 provided the steps and measures to deracialise access to state grants,ⁱⁱⁱ pension parity was only achieved in 1993. In 1994, the newly elected democratic government amalgamated the 14 separate social security into one.

Services:

Area	Social Worker	Social Development	Post Office	Labour	Home Affairs	Public Works	Agriculture
Parys			1	1			1
Tumahole					1		
Schonkenville							
Edenville			1				
Ngwathe							
Vredefort			1				
Mokwallo							
Vredeshoop							
Heilbron			1		1	1	10
Phiritona		Services rendered on Monday only	1	Services rendered Fortnightly			
Sandersville							
Koppies			1				
Kwakwatsi							

Challenges and interventions required

Issue	Challenges	Interventions
SOCIAL WORKER	Few Social workers within the municipality.	Mayor to engage the MEC
Social Development	Offices operating once a week in some towns.	
SASSA	Long queues on pay out days. Crime. Rapidly increasing number of beneficiaries.	New payment system
Labour	Inaccessibility of such offices in Koppies, Vredefort and Edenville.	
Home Affairs	Inaccessibility of such offices in Koppies, Vredefort and Edenville.	

Social Grants

TYPE & AREA	0 - Old Age	3 - Disability Grant	5 - Foster Care	9 - Care Dependency	C - Child Support	6 - Care Combination	Total
Parys	1 953	1 072	284	34	4 238	03	7 584
Edenville	477	215	83	04	937		1 796
Vredefort	897	494	130	11	1 728	01	3 261
Phiritona	1 401	654	306	29	3 243	03	5 636
Koppies	949	420	106	20	1667		3 162
Total	5 675	2 955	909	98	11 902	07	22 439

Public Amenities

Area	Community hall	Thusong Centre	Libraries
Parys	1		1
Tumahole	1		1
Schonkenville	1		1
Edenville			
Ngwathe	1		1
Vredefort	1		1
Mokwallo			
Vredeshoop	1		
Heilbron	1		1
Phiritona	1	1	1
Sandersville	1		
Koppies	1		1
Kwakwatsi	1		1
Total	11	1	9

SAFETY & SECURITY ANALYSIS



A Long and Healthy Life for All

In line with the international focus on sustainable human development, a central objective of the South African Government is to improve the quality of life of all South Africans, especially that of the poorest and most marginalised sectors of society. In this regard, the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) provide important targets to be reached both nationally and provincially.

The vision of the Free State department of Police, Roads and Transport states to “contribute toward the creation of a prosperous Free State through the facilitation of the provision of sustainable community safety

Metric		Current value	Target 2010/11	Target value	Rationale
Cases and incidents of violence and vandalism by schools	Number of reported cases and incidents	42	34	8	20% reduction in the number of reported cases and incidents in schools. Contribute to a secure and safe environment that supports effective teaching and learning.
	Violence	31	25	7	
	Sexual misconduct	0	0	0	
	Vandalism	9	7	0	

Backlog in respect of fencing of	Theft	9	5	2	Elimination of schools without fencing for a secure environment conducive for teaching and learning.
	Substance abuse	308	266	0	

Action points for the Department of Police, Roads and Transport:

Roads

Police

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of access roads to facilities • Provision of bicycles for farm and rural learners • Implement random search and seizure procedures • Monitor with taverns close to schools • Investigate with acts of violence and sexual harassment. • All People in South Africa are and feel Safe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee the functionality of CPFs at 109 stations • Implement crime prevention programmes for children and youth • Development of responsive secure care mode • Implement a diversion regulatory framework and accredited system • Provide prevention, early intervention, pre-statutory and statutory services to children in need of care and protection • Provide residential care to children in need of care and protection • Provide place of safety to children in need of care and protection • Invest and mobilize support for organisations that addresses gender based violence • Implement human trafficking strategy • Facilitate the implementation of substance abuse awareness and treatment programmes
---	--

Current Realities:

AREA	Police station	CPF	Personnel	Fleet	Crime tendencies	Magistrate Court
Parys	1	Y	87	23 vehicles; 2 motor bikes	Motor vehicle theft; stock theft; burglaries; Assault	1: High ; 1: Regional; 1: District
Tumahole	1	Y	27	25	House breaking; Burglary; Rape of elderly; Mugging; Common assault; Domestic violence	

Edenville	1	Y	27	7	Common assault; Assault GBH; Stock theft; Theft general; House brake	1: Periodical court
Vredefort	1	Y	31	7	House breaking; Stock theft; Theft general; Assault GBH	1
Koppies	1	Y	44	16		1
Heilbron	1	Y	72		Assault GBH; Common Assault, House break(residence); Common robbery; Stock theft	1: Regional 1: District

Correctional Services :

Town	Correctional Services Facilities	Type/ Category	Personnel
Edenville	-		
Heilbron	1	Housing (Adult males only)	30
Koppies	-		
Parys	1	Housing (males only)	42
Vredefort	-		
Total	2		72

Sport, Art ,Culture, Recreation Analysis

1.Resorts

NLM has and administers the following resorts.

Resort	Town	Challenges	Intervention
Mimosa Resorts	Parys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Old chalets ✓ State of utensils ✓ Reservations ✓ Swimming pool and Super Tube. ✓ Washing Machines. ✓ Budget.f 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Renovations ✓ Procuring & strict control. ✓ New IT system for bookings & recording. ✓ Repairs to swimming pool & tube. ✓ Procuring. ✓ Ring Fencing.
Eufees Dam	Heilbron		
Koppies dam	Koppies	Controlled by the Province	

2. Sport

Phakisa Power Boat Race



Phakisa power boat Team



Training session

In 2010 NLM in conjunction with The Department of the Premier, FDDM, Phakisa and ZIM entertainment initiated power bower boat racing amongst the children within our municipal space, the competition has grown to include children from all FDDM municipalities. Competitions are held once a every year.

The intention behind this initiative in the main is to unleash talent and expose the disadvantaged communities to this kind of sport.



Competition in progress

Tour de Free State



Ngwathe has signed an MOU with the event organisers to become a host of the event as an when the route is in our favour.

Event	Staus
Easter Games	The municipality has embarked on a drive to unleash talent in Soccer, Netball and Volleyball through the Easter games, Each is allowed the latitude to choose a code of its choice. In Heilbron these games are held in Memorium to honor the Late Cllr Nteo hence the name: “ Armon Nteo Games.”

Thabang Society Under 17 Soccer Competition.

NGO dealing with HIV/AIDS issues in Parys has clubbed with nLM in developing Youths through Sport by annually hosting these competitions. The aim is to 1. Remove Youths from streets, 2. Fight Teenage pregnancy. 3. Fight the scourge of HIV/AIDS. 4. Talent Search. 5. War against crime.



Major J Mochela, Former Soccer Star Linda Buthelezi and the champions of Thabang Society Competition.

Chess Development	The Executive Mayor of FDDM has embarked on a drive to rescucitate Chess within Fezile Dabi
Employee Wellness Programme	Encouraging NLM employees to keep fit through sport.
OR Tambo Games	Municipality participates in these games in honor of the Late Ntate Oliver Tambo at Local, District & Provincial levels.
Proudly Youth Games	Aimed at school teams during school recess.

3. Art

Vredefort Dome World Celebration Art Celebration	Display of various forms of art held annually at the Vredefort Dome.
Pump Station Art Exhibition	Multi racial display of Art works

4. Culture

Issue	Status	Challenges
Initiation schools Workshop	As a precautionary measure NLM host this annual workshop in conjunction with Health department, SAPS, Environmental Health and Traditional Healers.	Cliques. Sickness. Lack of proper intake of initiates.

6.3. LOCAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

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

Intended Outcome: Improved municipal economic viability.

LED STRATEGY

The LED strategy of Ngwathe local municipality was adopted in 2009 and will be reviewed in due course.

National Target:

- Create at least 237 000 work opportunities and contribute to the target of 4.5million EPWP job opportunities by 2014
- Establish where feasible, functional cooperatives at the local level by 2014.

6.3.1. Indicators of the District Functional Area

Municipality	Surface(Sq r Km)	Populatio n	Empley d	Unemploye d	Not economicall y Active	GDP ⁹ R million	GDP per capita
Fezile Dabi	21336.13	474 089	131,939	68.746	111.728	1115280 4	2352 5
Moqhaka	7912.73	170 522	59.707	19.170	36.581	3565541	2091 0
Ngwathe	7090.82	95 187	22.446	13.786	24.867	1328585	1395 8
Metsimahol o	1727.13	154 658	38.384	29.174	35.122	5862936	3790 9
Mafube	4605.44	53 722	11.392	6.617	15.159	395743	7366

Source: Quantec 2008 and Statssa Community Survey 2007

6.3.2. Number of households by income category:

	0- 2400	2400- 6000	30000- 42000	42000- 54000	54000- 72000	360000- 600000	600000- 1200000	1200000- 2400000	Total
Province	1 289	592	108 559	77 931	70 568	37 810	21 337	5 661	820 884
FDDM	146	63	16 474	12 480	11 863	8 216	4 746	1 310	139 046
NLM	44	27	4 788	3 450	3 156	1 377	609	117	36 272

(Source global Insight

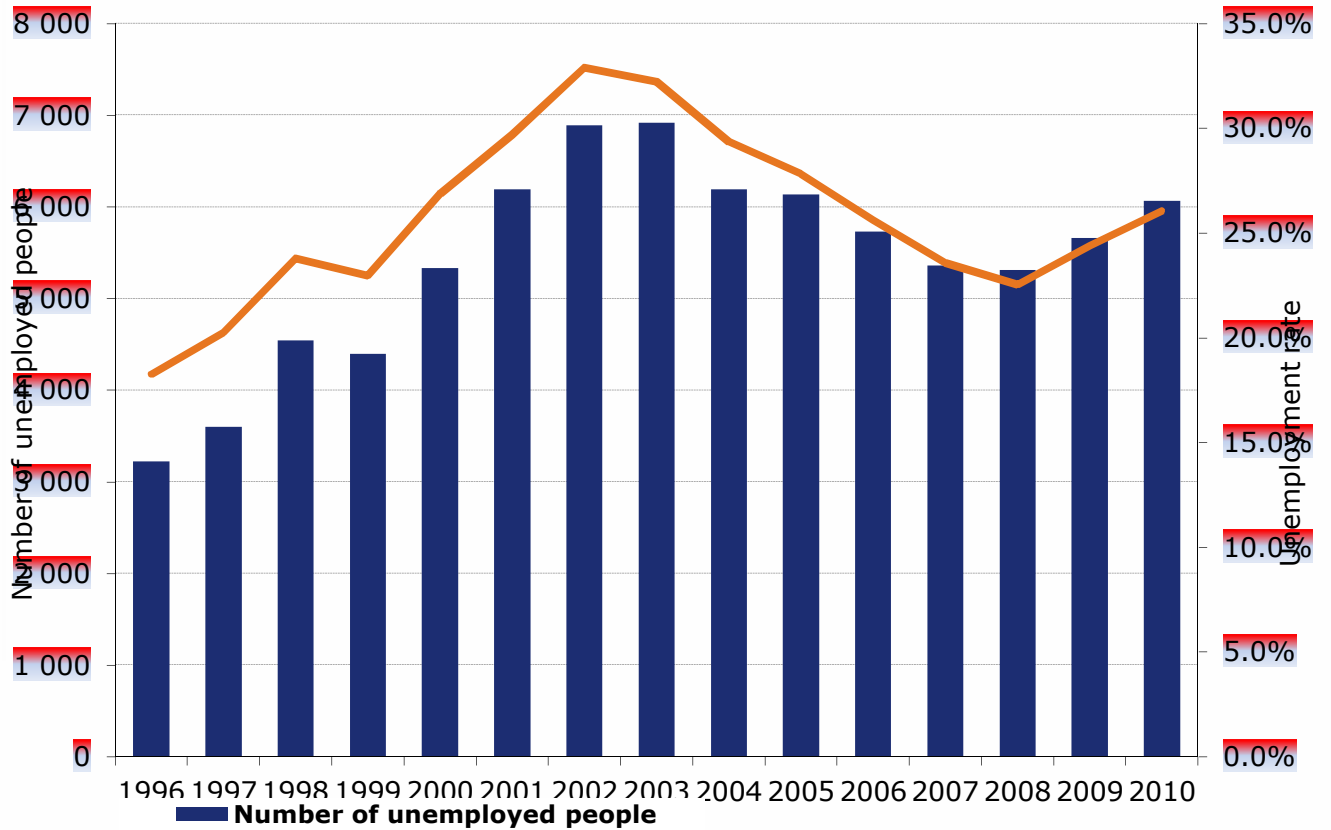
6.3.3. Unemployment Rate

GROUP	MALE		FEMALES	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
AFRICAN	5 914		6 574	
WHITE	105		148	
COLOUREDS	45		149	
ASIANS	03		01	
TOTALS	6 067	26%	6 874	39.9%

Total Unemployed:	12 939
% Unemployed:	31.9%

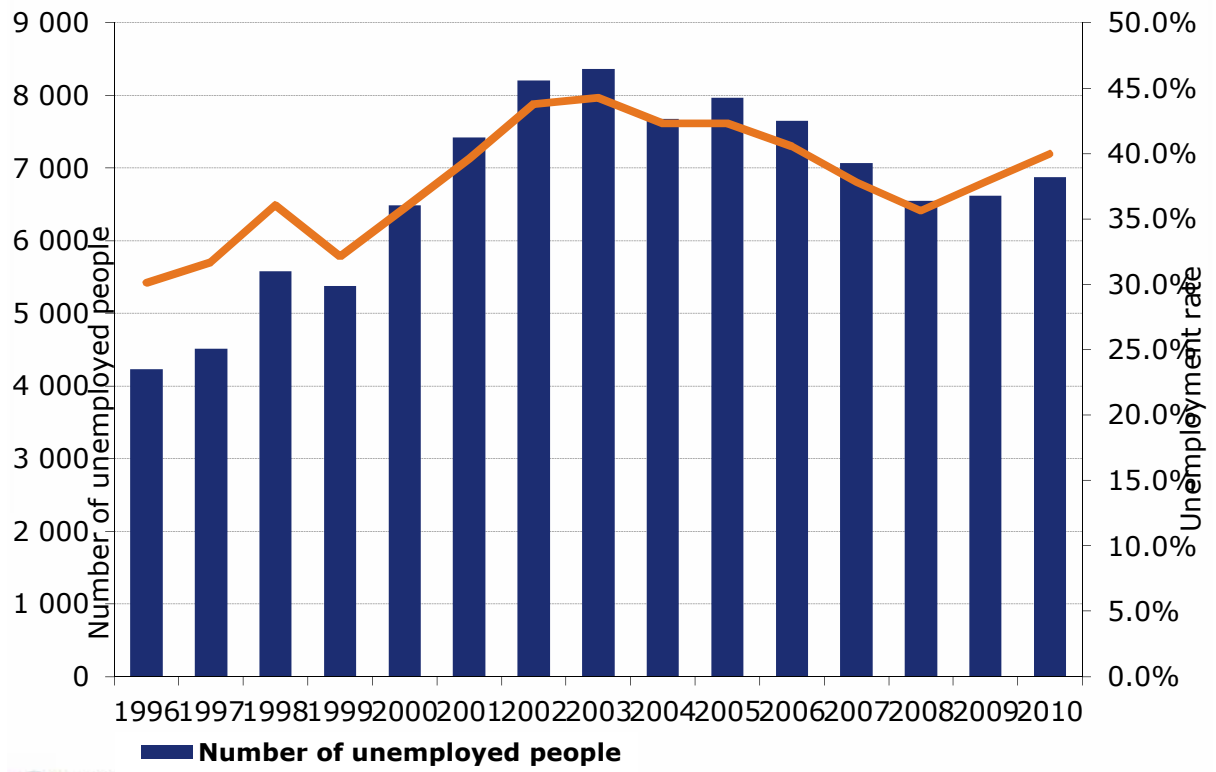
The following graphs represents the unemployed in terms of total males, females and grand total.

Unemployment rate, official definition (%) Ngwathe Local Municipality (FS203), Total - Male



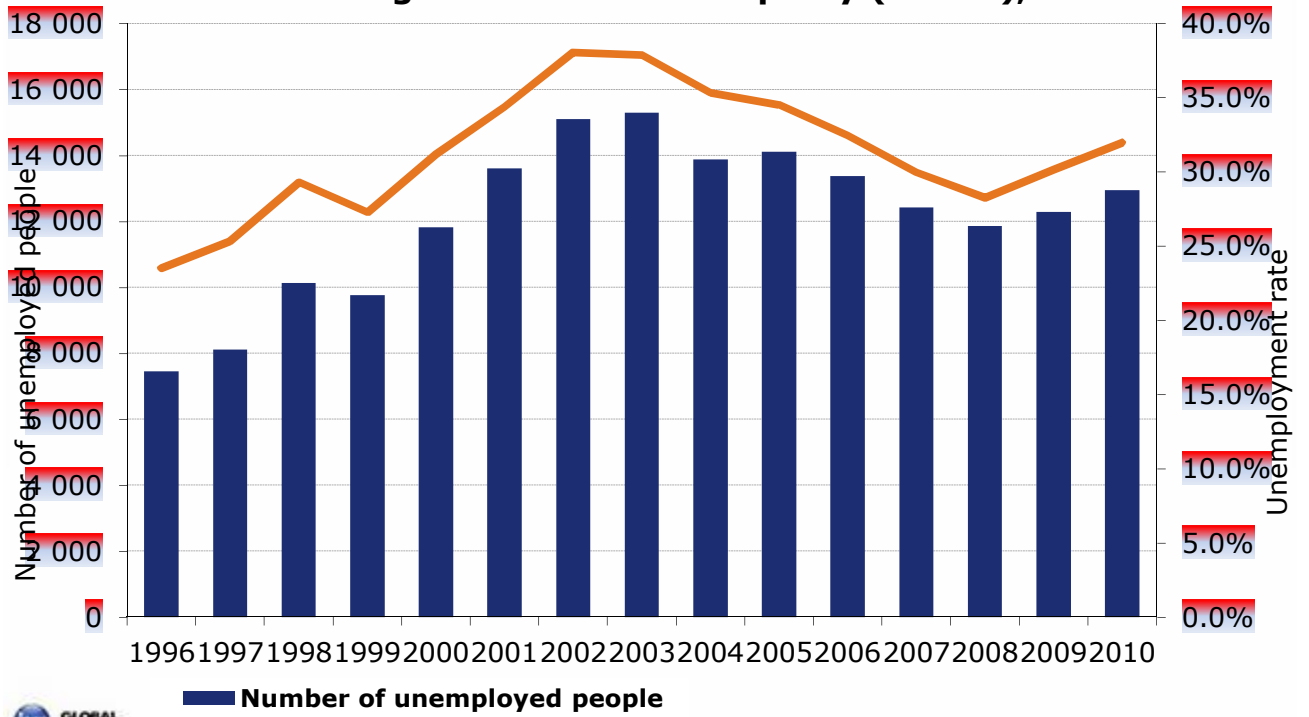
Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version

Unemployment rate, official definition (%) Ngwathe Local Municipality (FS203), Total - Female



Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer vers

Unemployment rate, official definition (%) Ngwathe Local Municipality (FS203), Total - Total



Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer versio

6.3.4. Current Economic Drivers

The following economic areas are identified as key economic drivers for;

DISTRICT, NLM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mining ○ Construction ○ Tourism ○ Agriculture ○ SMME Development ○ Manufacturing
NEW ECONOMIC GROWTH PATH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Substantial public investment in infrastructure so as both to create employment <i>directly</i>– in construction, operation and maintenance and in the production of inputs – and <i>indirectly</i>– by improving efficiency across the economy. ● Targeting more labour-absorbing activities across the main economic sectors – the agricultural and mining value chains, manufacturing and services. ● Taking advantage of new opportunities in the knowledge and the green economies. ● Leveraging social capital in the social economy and in the public services. ● Fostering rural development and regional integration.

6.3.5. Regional Economic Tendencies

PARYS	<p>Parys has a strong commercial component and provide a wide range of services regarding health, education and professional services to the district. The contribution of these sectors is therefore substantial. The areas of Parys have unique nature and environmental assets like the Vaal River with several islands in the proximity of Parys and the Vredefort Dome that present exceptional tourism potential. Parys has a well-developed airfield that supports commercial and tourism development in the area.</p>
VREDEFORT	<p>The most prominent economic sector in Vredefort is the agricultural sector. Commercial activities in the town contributes minimally to the Gross Geographical Product (GGP) of the Municipality, especially when being compared to the contribution in the entire Fezile Dabi District Municipality. Because the agricultural sector is the most prominent economic sector, there are very limited work opportunities in town with the consequent high unemployment rate. This is aggravated by the population growth in specifically the Mokwallo residential area. However, the growing tourism potential of the town due to the world heritage site and its links to the Bothaville agricultural sector, brings hope to the economic development of Vredefort.</p>

HEILBRON	<p>Heilbron is predominantly an agricultural area although major manufacturing industries contribute largely to the Gross Geographic Product of the area. The agriculture and manufacturing industries have a direct influence on the per capita expenditure and employment opportunities of the urban area concerned. A vast range of products are being manufactured from Clover S.A., Simba, , Peter's Knitwear, Tudor and Flexi Fleet. These industries are significant employment sectors in the community. The study area is also in close proximity of the coal mining and coal-related industries of Sasolburg. Furthermore, the town also links the Fezile Dabi district to the eastern Free State tourism hub and an international link to Lesotho as well as an alternative link to KwaZulu Natal.</p>
KOPPIES	<p>As previously mentioned, Koppies is located in an area of agricultural significance and mainly provides services in this regard to the surrounding rural areas. The three well-established and developed irrigation schemes subsequently enhance the agricultural character of the area and provide water resources to the De Beers mine development initiative. Koppies is strategically located between the larger centres of Kroonstad and Sasolburg, and the location mainly influence growth and development within the community. These factors contribute to the relatively low level of economic activity in the area. The current bentonite exploitation near Koppies and the current initiative for coal mining in the vicinity of Koppies provide significant future growth potential. Koppies is becoming well familiar for its tourist attractions. Specific reference is made to the R82 Battlefield Route that consists of several historical battlefields that are envisaged to be further developed as well as the Koppies Dam Nature Reserve. National annual angling competitions are held at the Koppies Dam.</p>
EDENVILLE	<p>Edenville is located in an area of agricultural significance and mainly provides basic services in this regard to the surrounding rural areas. The main road linking Kroonstad and Heilbron, stretches adjacent to the area. The area is influenced to a great extent by Kroonstad as a large service centre in close proximity. The most prominent economic sectors contributing to the Gross Geographical Product of the town, include the public sector, finance and real estate and transport. This is ascribed to the influence of Kroonstad, as a large service centre in the concerned town. The large contribution by the public sector is attributed to the prominent function of several Government and Para-Statal institutions in Kroonstad. The prominence of these sectors is due to the large turnover in the real estate sector, specifically as a result of the above-mentioned. Future development of Edenville is not foreseen. Edenville will remain functioning as service town to the surrounding agricultural community. However, the existing wine route and agro- processing initiatives can boost the economic development of the area</p>

6.3.6. Job Creation Initiatives

The municipality has with various key stakeholders initiated the following projects:

Project	Beneficiaries	Location	Partner
Community Works Programme (CWP)	1500 + 850	Koppies and Edenville respectively.	COGTA
EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME (EPWP)	45 (Storm water cleansing)	Parys	FDDM



Cleaning Campaign Support

6.3.7. Long Term Economic Prospects

PARYS	Various sectors in the Parys contribute to the GGP of the study area. This is primarily attributed to the Parys urban area, as a prominent services centre in the district. Parys has a strong commercial component and provides a wide range of services regarding health, education and professional services to the district. The contribution of these sectors is therefore substantial.
	It has a unique nature and environmental assets like the Vaal River with several islands in the proximity of Parys. The Vredefort Dome World Heritage site in Vredefort and Parys has of late become a potential source of exceptional tourism value.
Heilbron	has good industrial development potential and at the same time, serves as a service centre for the surrounding agricultural community. The area has a predominantly agricultural centered economy with agriculture related activities dominating the area.
	comprises a proper tarred runway to accommodate larger aircrafts. The airfield is a direct consequence of the area being a former “growth point” seeing industries such as Simba and Clover SA operating in the industrial area. The Heilbron case is an applicable example of the importance of air traffic facilities to enhance industrial development

Koppies	The agricultural sector of Koppies is also prominent in the area. The Koppies area is therefore a predominant agricultural area. The three well-established and developed irrigation schemes subsequently enhance the agricultural prominence of the area and provide water resources to the new De Beers mine development
	Plans to upgrade the Koppies Dam Nature Reserve by the Department of Tourism, Environment and Economic Affairs, the newly established private nature resort at Rooipoort Dam and the further development of the R82 Battlefield Route by the Fezile Dabi District Municipality, will enhance the tourism potential of Koppies
	The possible long term future mining opportunities of coal in the Koppies vicinity will significantly contribute to large scale economic growth and creation of employment opportunities. The existing mining activities of bentonite at Koppies are prominent in a local context that also have future economic growth potential.
Edenville	A need subsequently has been identified for the development and marketing of the old limestone mine in the proximity of Edenville, for tourism purposes
Vredefort	Considering the tourism potential of the Parys and Vredefort towns due to the Vredefort Dome as a world heritage site and the objective of the Council to forcefully exploit this potential will have a direct influence on the economic growth and development in the area
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opening of the De Beers Voorspoed diamond mine in the vicinity of Vredefort, is anticipated to provide numerous economic opportunities in the Municipal area.

CHALLENGES & INTERVENTION REQUIRED

AREA	Existing	Non existing	CHALLENGES/RISK	INTERVENTION REQUIRED
Unemployment			31,9%	Job creation initiatives.
Funding for LED Projects	30%	70%	Lack of Funding for most LED projects.	Source funding from relevant department/ stakeholders.
Organisation of LED in the institution	1X Acting LED manager & 1 LED Officer		Inadequately staffed LED Unit in the institution	Build internal institutional capacity to drive economic development programs;
Local Economy	10%	90%	Declining economy within municipal space.	Arresting decline in critical sectors, diversifying the economy and stimulating emerging sectors. & Introducing LEAK PLUGGING, SEZ etc.

				Building investor confidence by providing an attractive and conducive environment for business
.Unemployed Youths	70%	30%	High rate of unemployed Youths	Creating jobs through infrastructure development initiatives; Contributing to capacity building and skills development; and Promoting the emerging and small business sector.
Unifees Park in Heilbron.	20%	80%	Park operating below standards.	Upgrading Unifees Park in Heilbron.
Sites for cooperatives	5%	95%	Lack of sites.	Availing sites for cooperatives.
Parys Airfield.	Yes			Upgrading Parys Airfield.
Car Wash	Parys, Heilbron & Vredefort	Edenville & Koppies.	Lack of funding to complete the remaining two (2).	Source funding from relevant department/ stakeholders.
Brick Making Project		100%	Site identification.	Identify site and get the project off the ground.
Phehellang Bakery		100%	Incomplete wall structures.	Acquire funds to complete the project.
Waste Recycling project in Parys		100%	Site Allocation.	Allocation of a site by Council.(Chemcity a Partner)
Mimosa Resort			Total Upgrade	
Sorghum Farming	In process		Land availability	Avail Weldehonderkop to beneficiaries by council
Kwakwatsi Pty (Sunflower Oil Factory)	In process		Availability of land	Land be made available by Council (next to Sentral wes)

Lincon Commonage	Yes		Over-grazing	Beneficiaries be advised to put enough live stock for the size of the farm
Welderhonderkop	Yes		Over-grazing and renewal of lease agreement	Beneficiaries be advised to put enough live stock for the size of the farm, lease agreement be leased to them
Printing plants (Parys and Edenville)	Yes		Marketing	Ngwathe should assist in marketing and also use them for municipality projects e.g.calenders
Green-house (Koppies)	In process		None	FDDM and NLM should give enough support and locality map be finalized
Ngwathe youth tourism culture and development and other projects	In process		No space to start the project	Be allowed to used old swimming pool found on the road to graveyard fro old location
Ngwathe nursery	Yes		Identified space has been leased by Fezile Dabi in Vaal Parys. It is used as an office	Approach Fezile Dabi district to grand permission to used the available land for nursery purpose.
Upholstery and Carpentry	In process		Skilled people to be encouraged to open a corporate and space to be identified for them	Establish corporative for all towns within Ngwathe municipality and assist them to establish a corporative and also funding
Canned food and bakery	Proposed		Skilled people to be encouraged to open a cooperative and space to be identified for them.	Assistance to be rendered for funding and municipality make space next to epilepsy available for rental to the corp

Recycling	yes		Training the intended beneficiaries on how to operate this type of a business	Approach companies such as SAB and NAMPACK to allow them to be their supplier. Assist them with funding mac
Sewing project	Yes		No space to operate from and identification of skilled people to and assist them to open corps in all Ngwathe towns	Identify space that will be available and assist them with funding mechanisms
Cleaning of cemeteries and renovation of toilets	proposed		Lack of funding	Assist in seeking for funding for these projects
Cleaning of cemeteries and renovation of toilets	proposed		Lack of funding	Assist in seeking for funding for these projects
Sunbeam Honey Project	Proposed		Funding to increase number of hives and bees	A farm is available for the project to kick start
Hydroponics in Parys	Yes		Market (Spinach	They should be assisted to find marked
Grazing land	Yes		Follow-ups on leave agreements and tariffs and over-grazing	LED office should investigate

6.4. GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION



Engagements with communities

Strategic Objective: Promote a culture of participatory and good governance.

Intended Outcome: Entrenched culture of accountability and clean governance.

Allocation of seats:

Party	No's in Gender		Total
	Females	Males	
ANC	13	16	29
DA	03	05	08
VF		01	1
Cope		01	1
TOTAL	16	23	39

6.4.1. List of Councillors, CDW's and PPO's

NAME & SURNAME	PARTY	WARD	CDW	PPO
PARYS				
Cllr Ntswaki Ndlovu (Me)	ANC	06 42003006	Thabo Mabitile	Stan Maloisane
Cllr Dolly Vandisi (Mr)	ANC	08 42003008	Malebo Magashule	
Cllr A. Mohlopheki Mbele (Mr)	ANC	9 42003019	Lala Ndwendwa	
Cllr Mannese Lenah Mofokeng (Me)	ANC	10 42003010	Portia Mbele	
Cllr Rantreki Jacob Molotsane (Mr)	ANC	11 42003011	Kedibone Kobue	

Cllr Ditjhaba Victor Modiko (Mr)	ANC	12 42003012	Seanokeng Setho	
Cllr David Lain Spence (Mr)	DA	13 42003013	Liefde Wassenaar	
Cllr Victoria Elisa De Beers (Me)	ANC	14 420030014	Ompie Kgang	
Cllr Sanet Kruger (Me)	DA	18 420030018	Jowie Radebe	
HEILBRON				
Cllr Cecilia Bocibo (Me)	ANC	1 42003001	Sylvia Motsoeneng	Monki Masedi
Cllr Phelemon Reuben Ndayi (Mr)	ANC	3 42003003	Mawendy Molebatsi	
Cllr Mosiuwa David Mofokeng (Mr)	ANC	4 42003004	Zandile Mngomezulu	
Cllr Motlalepule Radebe (Mr)	NEW ANC	5 42003005	Pulane Motsiri	
Cllr Sonti Lisbet Mvulane (Me)	ANC	7 42003007	Mondi Nthakha	
VREDEFORT				
Cllr Mehlo Lebohang Rebecca (Me)	ANC	15 42003015	Kulase Mokgethi	Mothetsi Morabe
Cllr Kau Jacob Khumalo (Mr)	ANC	16 42003016	Manana Phetho	
Cllr Mangadi Ranthako (Mr)	ANC	20 42003020	VACANT	
KOPPIES				
Cllr Motlalepule Johannes Massoa (Mr)	ANC	2 42003017	Lefu Moletsane	Sochiva Leponesa
Cllr Panku Samson Choni (Mr)	ANC	17 Rural	Tina Skhosana	
EDENVILLE				
Cllr Isaac Mafatshe Ramabitsa (Mr)	ANC	19 42003019	Vacant	Skhova Khambule

PR Councilors

PARYS
Cllr Joey Mochela
Cllr Aumix Oliphant
Cllr Nneheng Mopedi
Cllr Gideon Mandelstam
Cllr E Sothoane
Cllr Mabiza Magashule
Cllr Arnold Schoonwinkel
Cllr Shelly Vermaak
Cllr Pieter La cock
HEILBRON
Cllr M Serathi
Cllr Cllr Philip van Der Merwe
Cllr Alwyn Swart
KOPPIES
Cllr Lucy Hlapane
Cllr John Mafuma
Cllr Carina Serfontein
Cllr L Mareletse
VREDEFORT
Cllr Maria Mofokeng
Cllr Lerata Tladi
Cllr Shadrack Mankoe

6.4.2. Council Portfolio Committees

COMMITTEE	CHAIR	MEMBERS
INFRASTRUCTURE & LED	Cllr TL Vandisi (Parys)	Cllr DV Modiko(Parys) Cllr PJ La Cock (Koppies) Cllr M D Mofokeng (Heilbron) Cllr K J Khumalo (Vredefort) Cllr P Ndayi (Heilbron)
FINANCE & BUDGET	Cllr G P Mandelstam (Parys)	Cllr P P Van der Merwe (Heilbron) Cllr V E De Beer(Parys) Cllr M C Ranthako (Vredefort) Cllr S Kruger(Parys)
URBAN, RURAL, PLANNING & HOUSING	Cllr N Mopedi (Parys)	Cllr M M Mofokeng (Vredefort) Cllr M J Mafume (Koppies) Cllr L Z Mareletse (Koppies) Cllr N Ndlovu (Parys) Cllr M J Masooa (Koppies)
CORPORATE SERVICES	Cllr M Serathi (Heilbron)	Cllr S M Vermaak(Parys) Cllr D I Spence (Parys) Cllr R J Molotsane (Parys) Cllr L L Tlali (Vredefort) Cllr D M Radebe (Heilbron) Cllr I M Ramabitsa (Edenville)

SOCIAL & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	Cllr S Kruger (Parys)	Cllr M L Mofokeng (Parys) Cllr L R Mehlo(Vredefort) Cllr M L Hlapanne(Koppies)
PUBLIC SAFETY & TRANSPORT	Cllr A Schoonwinkel (Parys)	Cllr (Vredefort) Cllr LS Mvulane (Heilbron) Cllr AP Swart (Heilbron) Cllr PS Choni (Koppies) Cllr AM Mbele (Parys)

6.4.3. Other Structures

Structure	Status	Challenge
Internal Audit Function	The area is functional with one staff member, the Internal Auditor has gone on early retirement due to ill health, the post has since been advertised.	Interviews were held on the 22 May 2012 and the expectation is for the incumbent to assume duties by 1 st July 2012.
Audit Committee	Advertisement was issued out and closed, applications have been received and interviews are expected soon.	
Oversight Committee	Has been established.	
Supply Chain Committees	The municipality has established three functional SCM committees: Specifications, Evaluations and Adjudication Committees. These committees are functional.	

Systems

System	Status	Challenges
BURSARY POLICY	The municipality has developed the above mentioned policy to offer assistance to matriculants who performed best in matric and wish to pursue their studies with various tertiary institutions, partners in this regard are FDDM and De Beers Voorspoed Mine	-
HIV/AIDS & COUNCIL	Non-existent	No Coordinator responsible for the function.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION	Provision of food parcels. Assistance with Births & ID registrations. Food Parcels to household. Vegetable gardens to household. Establishment with partnerships with various stakeholders on such programmes.	-
SPECIAL GROUPS ➤ Youths development ➤ Gender Equity ➤ People with disabilities	Non existent	No Coordinator responsible for the function.



Blankets provision to ECD centers

6.4.4. Management and Operational Systems

System	Status	Challenges
Complaints Management System.	Unavailable	No Policy
Fraud prevention Strategy	Awaiting Adoption by Council	-

Communication Strategy	Pending	Awaiting draft framework, developed by Provincial Communications unit in consultation with GCIS & District municipalities, to filter down to local municipalities.
Public Participation Strategy	Awaiting Adoption by Council	
HIV/AIDS Policy	Unavailable	Not yet developed

6.4.5. Community Needs Analysis

Legislation requires that communities must be consulted annually during the IDP reviews and be afforded the opportunity to make inputs according to the priorities in their respective wards; all the 19 wards were consulted and accordingly afforded such an opportunity. The following is therefore a product of such engagements.

N.B Prioritization was done by the communities in their respective wards:

WARD 1 PRIORITIES	
KPA	PRIORITIES
HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 Houses for Sandersville • Incomplete RDP houses • Open spaces converted into Sites
SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buckets eradication • Incomplete toilets within the houses.
SSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrible conditions of streets • Need for bridge between S section & Sandersville • Dangerous bridge in Steyl street • Upgrading connection from R 57 into S section (Sasolburg road)
ELECTRICITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion to Pre paid system • High Mast lights • Cable transfer • Maintenance of street lights
SPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading & Maintenance of Sandersville stadium
POVERTY ALLIATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects
ACCOUNTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change of ownership
Social Grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sandersville hall to be utilized for its people (• thusong centre trips costly)
PARKS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dirty open space converted to parks

WARD 2 PRIORITIES	
KPA	PRIORITIES
HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incomplete RDP Houses • House & Sites needed

WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of Water • Poor provision of water
SSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor conditions of streets • Storm Water Drainage System (Old Location) • Speed humps needed
WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of water • Urgent repairs to the reservoir
PARKS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport facilities needed • Upgrading of the cemetery
ELECTRICITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faulty electric meter and upgrade of electricity from 6,6KV to 11KV • Cable transfers.
ACCOUNTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change of ownership

WARD 3 PRIORITIES	
KPA	PROJECTS
SSW	Classify the streets into 3 categories namely <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category 1: irreparable (needs rebuilding), • Category 2: repair potholes and reseal, • Category 3: repair bad spots and flodder. • Repair to Long market street. • Dangerous bridge in Steyl street • Reconstruction of new and better speed humps. • Compiling the street register. • Erection of road signs • Maintenance of drainage system. • Completion of paving project.
HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old houses need revitalizing • Incomplete RDP • Issuing of title deeds
SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade sewer plant & sewer line next to old purification plant.
DISASTER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need more fire fighting equipment • Establish a Disaster Management Centre
ELECTRICITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the availability of a spare transformer at all times • Conversion of conventional meters to prepaid. • Maintenance of street & high mast lights. • Cable transfers. • Building a substation.
ACCOUNTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change of ownership
LED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings for projects such as Bakery, Brick making etc (abandoned municipal properties) • Building of Arts & Culture center. • Completion Car Wash.
REFUSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land fill site to be upgraded
WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaking reservoir be fixed. • Old Park wall

GOVERNANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decentralisation of municipal services e.g Housing plans
By Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stray animals
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation program be considered.

WARD 4 PRIORITIES	
KPA	PRIORITIES
HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low quality RDP's Incomplete PHP
EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need schools, FET's and Colleges in the ward
SSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All streets to be paved Humps must be lowered Strom water to be monitored at least once a month All streets to be named to make it convenient for the ambulances and Police etc Bridges must be constructed
CSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old age home Agric projects
ELECTRICITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cable transfer Need household connections Vending station High mast lights
CEMETERY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance
SPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need sport facilities and at least one sport ground
SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phahameng Sewer System

WARD 5 PRIORITIES	
KPA	PRIORITIES
ELECTRICITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of high mast lights More transformers are needed Electricity poles needs to be changed Cable transfers
HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incomplete RDP Houses to be completed
REFUSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal Dumping
ACCOUNTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change of ownership

SSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of road and storm water
SPORTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports facilities needs to be maintained
WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meter reading • Leaking meters

WARD 7 PRIORITIES	
KPA	PRIOROTIES
WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenfield and Airport needs more communal and house hold taps • Ext 6 needs water pressure from reservoir
SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenfield , Airport and Ext 6 needs toilets
ELECTRICITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High mast lights • Dangerously low posts
ACOUNTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change of ownership
SAFETY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police station in the ward
HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need clinic
LED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business site application (Speed up process)
SSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved streets of all Extensions • Maintenance of Storm water drainage
ID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth certificate and ID

WARD 6 & 8 PRIORITIES	
KPA	PRIORITIES
1.HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need RDP houses • Incomplete RDP houses • Sites

2. SSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading Mandela bridge • Maintenance of small bridges next to Catholic church, Lusaka & Mandela sections • Tokolloho & Tambo bridge needed. • Connection to R59
3. HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading of Thusanong clinic • Ambulance
4. ACCOUNTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change of ownership
5. WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of water. • Wet lands. (stands 11065- 11075) • Challenges in T Section.
6. ELECTRICITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household connection • High mast lights • Faulty meter box • Vending station
7. PROJECTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needed
8. DOCUMENTATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need ID document • Need birth certificates
9. RECREATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need a hall in the hall
10. POVERTY ALLEVIATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master NakediBasadiKopanang Project • Coffin making project • Cleaning of open space
11. REFUSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal dumping

WARD 9 PRIORITIES	
KPA	PRIORITIES
HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of Thusanong clinic
SSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request for speed humps • Gravel for slippery roads • Removal of rocks
PROJECTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects for Youths
HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RPD houses needed • Cracking RDP • House numbers
ACCOUNTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change of ownership
SPORT & RECREATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport ground needed • Development of parks

ELECTRICITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High mast lights • Electricity and connection
WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of water/ low pressure in Vuka • Wet lands : Metampelong & Lusaka • House hold tap connections • Sharing of water meters by neighbours

WARD 10 PRIORITIES	
KPA	PRIORITIES
1. WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More taps needed (Winnie & Zuma) • Meter reading 9w/a) not done properly)
2. HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need houses
3. SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buckets eradication
4. ELECTRICITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • household connections • High mast lights • Faulty meter boxes.
5. ROADS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads construction
6. ACCOUNTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change of ownership • Indigent register Update • Zuma & Winnie accounts delivery.
7. CEMETERY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tokoloho site needs cleaning
8. PROJECTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need more jobs

WARD 1 PRIORITIES	
KPA	PRIORITIES
1. WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of water
2. HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abazimeli (informal settlement) • Need RDP houses • Incomplete poorly built houses • Abandoned sites to be sold
2. SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bucket eradication
3. ACCOUNTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change of ownership.

4. SSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graveling • Schools need road signs
5. PARKS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance
6. ELECTRICITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of street lights.
7. EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tertiary institution for post matric
8. COMMONAGES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fencing for animals
8. HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMS services to be accessible
8. SPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need sport facilities
9. COMMUNITY SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information centers

WARD 12 PRIORITIES	
KPA	PRIORITIES
1. HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RDP cracked • Need RDP houses
2. SSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water logged areas (Mochologi, Tladi, Tale) • Drainage system (Khumalo to Rampa) • Roads in terrible state
3. Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage in Vuka & Phiri sections
4. SPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grading sport ground
5. ACCOUNTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change of ownership • Clarity needed on Indigent application process
6. DOCUMENTATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs ID Document •
7. ELECTRICITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House hold connection • High mast lights • Faulty meter boxes • Vending machines
8. RECREATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need a hall
9. PROJECTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needed

WARD 14 PRIORITIES	
KPA	PRIORITIES
1. WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of water • Provision of clean water be prioritised
2. SSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streets conditions to improve • Street humps • Wet areas • Taxi route from zone 6 • Removal of rocks
3. SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bucket eradication
4. SPORT & RECREATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading of Schonckenville stadium & local hall
5. HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need houses
6. ELECTRICITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fencing for their electric power. • Cable reconnection • Replacement of broken meters • Broken Street lights
7. PROJECT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needed
8. HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved service at the clinic
9. REFUSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal dumping to be removed • Stop renting & buy refuse removing equipment • Refuse bins
10. POVERTY ALLEVIATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be planned according to different wards (ward based planning)
11. FINANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad debt be written off by 50% to encourage payment of services • Customer Care improve on their conduct
12. ECD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More Child Care Centers are needed
13. PARKS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for Parks
14. SAFETY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police station between Schonckenville and Sisulu
15. LED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shopping complex

WARD 15 PRIORITIES	
KPA	PRIORITIES
1.HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Houses needed • Extensions without approval • Title deeds inaccessible • Vacant sites to put to good use (occupation/ECD centers/ playgrounds) • Provision of gravel to yards on clay.
2.ELECTRICITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of electric box • High mast light not working • Household connection • Street lights not working
3. WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More communal taps • Shortage of water supply
4. SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need decent toilets (buckets eradication.
5. SSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untrafficable streets • Blocked storm water system
6. SPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need sports facilities
7. CEMETERY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of cemetery
8. REFUSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal dumping sites removal • Waste running into people's yard
9. EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creches to be built

WARD 16 PRIORITIES	
KPA	PRIORITIES
1. HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need RDP houses • Incomplete houses theft of window frames • Provision of gravel to yards on clay.
2. ELECTRICITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household connection • Faulty meter box • Cable transfer • Faulty high mast light • Half the amount power provided yet no evidence of the whereabouts of the other half
3. SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradication of buckets

4. WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of water
5. HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need a clinic • Need an ambulance
6. ROADS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graveling of roads
7. YOUTH EMPOWERMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs projects
8. RECREATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community hall
9. EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • library in Mokwallo
10. SPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need sport fields
11. Customer care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad attitude from staff
12. Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrible living conditions in Mapetla
13. Accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some non indigents benefitting unlawfully
14. Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime rate high

WARD 17 PRIORITIES

KPA	PRIORITIES
1. SSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storm water • Renaming of street
2. HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need RDP houses & sites
3. ELECTRICITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of electric box
4. WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Quality • Continuous shortage
5. SOCIAL ISSUES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stray animals
6. SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading of sewer pipe lines
7. HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites/houses for residential purposes
8. ACCOUNTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change of ownership

WARD 19 PRIORITIES

KPA	PRIORITIES
1. WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major shortage
2. HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need houses & sites • Incomplete PHP
3. SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradication of Bucket • Regular servicing of VIP toilets
4. EMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinic operating 24hrs & ambulance in Edenville • Waiting area for patients in the morning
5. SSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor conditions of roads • Storm water drainage next to the Sitholes(four way stop)

6. PUBLIC TRANSPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taxi Rank
7. SPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport fields needed
8. ECONOMICS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank needed

WARD 13 & 18 PRIORITIES	
KPA	PRIORITIES
1. SSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality engineering works on potholes • Establishment of a weigh bridge in Parys Town
2. WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve water quality • Replace old asbestos pipes
3. SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading sewer plant
4. ELECTRICITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade electrical power • Maintenance of street lights
5. Basa Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of houses
6. SPORTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of sport field
7. REFUSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular refuse removal • Upgrade the land fill site and its road
8. HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading the clinic
9. INFRASTRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate dilapidated structures
10. ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Telephone system & etiquette to improve
11. POVERTY ALLEVIATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget to increase

WARD 20 PRIORITIES	
KPA	PRIORITIES
ELECTRICITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High mast and street lights
SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewer network line to be upgraded • Bucket eradication
SSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gravelling of streets
PROJECTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth empowerment projects
SPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of sport facilities

ELECTRICITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Street lights
ACCOUNTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Change of ownership.

FINAL IDP 12/17

6.5. FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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

Intended outcome: Improved financial management and accountability

National Target: Operation Clean Audit 2014

6.5.1. Indigent

Indigent Policy

The following categories shall apply in terms of the policy;

Category	Amounts	Rebates
A	R0 – R1 240:	full Subsidy.
B	R1 241 - R2040	Partial Subsidy
	R2041	No Subsidy

NGWATHE MUNICIPALITY INDIGENTS REGISTER PERCENTAGE CHANGES PER TOWN/AREA (WARDS)

Town	Total Recieved	Total Approved	Total Declined	% Approved	% Declined
Parys	6 792	6 602	190	97,2%	2,8%
Heilbron	3 993	3 963	30	99,25%	0,75%
Koppies	2 166	2 157	9	99,58%	0,42
Vredefort	2 715	2 702	13	99,52%	0,48%
Edenville	1 077	1 072	5	99,54%	0,46%
TOTAL	16 743	16 496	247		
TOTAL PENDING: 575					

6.5.2. Free Basic Services

Issue	Status	Challenge
-------	--------	-----------

Electricity	First 50kwh of electricity is provided for free to 21 466 indigents households	15kwh of electricity to non-indigents: 14 128 households (Proving difficult to sustain)
Water	The first 6kl of water is being provided for free to both the indigent and non-indigent	
Sanitation	15 790 households have access to FBS	

Arrangements

Issue	Status	Challenges	Intervention
Finance Policies: <u>Three main policies</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tariff Policy • Rates & Taxes Policy • <u>SCM Policy</u> <u>Others</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigent Policy • Bad Debt Policy • Cellphone Policy • Investment Policy • Veriment Policy 	The above policies will be reviewed and tabled before council on the 31 st May 2012. SCM	Lack of By laws to give effect to the Policies	Putting by laws into effect phasing them in group of five, starting with: (Credit Control & Debt Collection By Law, Electricity supply By Law, Informal settlement by law, Street, Vendors, Peddlers or Hawkers by law & Fire And Emergency Services by law.)
Staffing	Reliance on Acting Personnel	the biggest challenge in the SCM unit is that of acting personnel, thorough training needs to be provided for all staff.	Business Connexion is in a process of ensuring that the staff is capacitated when it comes to utilising the Municipality's financial system N.B. (See attached finance organogram).
AG		Disclaimer	Refer to attached AG Action Plan

<p>Payments of Creditors</p>	<p>Section 65.1, 2(e) MFMA no.56 of 2003, The accounting officer of a municipality is responsible for the management of the expenditure of the municipality and must take all reasonable steps to ensure— that all money owing by the municipality be paid within 30 days of receiving the relevant invoice or statement, unless prescribed otherwise for certain categories of expenditure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ngwathe Municipality has been faced with many challenges in the 2011-12 financial year resulting to the Municipality being left behind with critical issues such as compliance and cash flow. ○ The Municipality has not been able to honour its commitments to the creditors, ○ Arrears to Eskom account has not been settled and current account has not been maintained. 	
-------------------------------------	---	---	--

Payments to Creditors under Banking and Investment Policy

The Chief Financial Officer shall ensure that all tenders and quotations invited by and contracts entered into by the municipality stipulate payment terms favourable to the municipality, that is, payment to fall due not sooner than the conclusion of the month following the month in which a particular service is rendered to or goods are received by the municipality. This rule shall be departed from only where there are financial incentives for the municipality to effect earlier payment, and any such departure shall be approved by the Chief Financial Officer before any payment is made.

In the case of small, micro and medium enterprises, where such a policy may cause financial hardship to the contractor, payment may be effected at the conclusion of the month during which the service is rendered or within fourteen days of the date of such service being rendered, whichever is the later. Any such early payment shall be approved by the Chief Financial Officer before any payment is made.

Notwithstanding the foregoing policy directives, the Chief Financial Officer shall make full use of any extended terms of payment offered by suppliers and not settle any accounts earlier than such extended due date, except if the Chief Financial Officer determines that there are financial incentives for the municipality to do so.

The Chief Financial Officer shall not ordinarily process payments, for accounts received, more than once in each calendar month, such processing to take place on or about the end of the month concerned. Wherever possible, payments shall be effected by means of electronic transfers rather than by cheques.

Special payments to creditors shall only be made with the express approval of the Chief Financial Officer, who shall be satisfied that there are compelling reasons for making such payments prior to the normal month end processing.

NB: *the Municipality is unable to honour the policy due to the dented image of the municipality with regard to not being able to pay supplier as and when their invoice become due, therefore it results to payments being made haphazardly.*

APRIL 2012 TOP CREDITORS

NAME OF CREDITOR	DESCRIPTION	CURRENT	30 DAYS	60 DAYS	90 DAYS	120 DAYS	+150 DAYS	TOTAL
ELECTRICITY ACCOUNT		35 176 342	18 084 666	11 406 584	-	-	-	64 667 592
RAND WATER	WATER SERVICES			-		-	-	-
AUDITOR GENERAL								
AUDITOR GENERAL	AUDIT FEES	3 008 630	-	-	-	-	-	3 008 630
OTHER CREDITORS	OTHER	1 100 972	-	-	-	-	-	1 100 972
		39	18 084	11 406				68
		285 945	666	584	-	-	-	777 195

Financial Management Systems

SYSTEM	STATUS	CHALLENGES	INTERVENTIONS
Financial Management -Financial systems, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAYDAY • E-VENUS • CASHFOCUS 	a) Financial policy and regulations in place and implemented. b) Financial delegations in place. c) Supply Chain Management Policy in place and implemented. d) All internal controls and procedures applied and implemented e) Financial Management System purchased and implemented f) Insurable assets insured. g) Asset register in place inventory lists and asset register updated. h) Compliance to GRAP and GAMAP standards	Board system introduced and implemented but no server in place. Training of staff needed. Filling of the vacant position. Policies are not fully adhered to due to poor planning. Daily monitoring of checklists and other controls are not effectively done. Lack of skill Short payments to supplier resulting to claims not been concluded. Infrastructure asset register not in place due to lack of information	CFO to fast track the procurement and installation of a server Training conducted by the service provider. Enforcement of SCM policy. SCM /Asst. manager to enforce internal controls. Perform reconciliation on claims submitted. Service provider to be appointed. Perform reconciliation of claims submitted.

Financial reporting	<p>a) Financial reports compiled and submitted as per requirements of MFMA. Audit opinion received favourable/ unqualified •Annual Financial Statements are compiled on time and in line with specified legislative and policy requirements</p>	<p>Lack of monitoring and complex transactions</p> <p>Lack of monitoring Policy.</p>	<p>Service provider to be on site in February 2012. to assist in clearing the suspense accounts</p> <p>Request to be submitted to the Human Resource Manager for advert.</p> <p>Improve on planning</p> <p>SCM policies to be reviewed</p> <p>Service provider to be appointed for the 2011/12 AFS.</p>
Expenditure management	<p>a) Bank reconciliation review done on a monthly basis.</p> <p>b) % reduction in unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure (%)</p> <p>c) % of creditors paid within 30 days A decrease in reported fraudulent activities (%) Cost cutting measures introduced</p> <p>f) Measures introduced to minimize over/under expenditure</p> <p>g) Bank reconciliation review done on a monthly basis.</p>	<p>Unknown deposit</p> <p>Proper planning to avoid cash on delivery payments or transactions</p> <p>Identifying mis-allocation not performed on monthly basis,</p> <p>Unavoidable expenditure not presented to council.</p> <p>Lack of supplier / creditors statement, Difficulties maintain Eskom current account, Control of submission of invoices.</p>	<p>Absa to introduce new digits to be used.</p> <p>Instill discipline, Management monitoring</p> <p>Appointment of the reconciliation officer to be done. Increase revenue collection. Negotiate payment terms with suppliers</p>
		<p>Lack of supporting documentation or incomplete documents</p> <p>Over-commitment of the municipality which results to cash flow challenges</p>	<p>Enforcement of the policy. Payments should be processed twice a week only, unless in case of an emergency or as per request approved by the Municipal manager of CFO</p>
		<p>Proper filing of documents.</p> <p>Loss of documents.</p>	<p>Filing to be done daily</p>
		<p>No register is kept.</p> <p>Lack of monitoring</p>	<p>A register to be compiled and reviewed by a senior manager</p>

	<p>g) % reduction in unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure (%)</p> <p>h) % of creditors paid within 30 days</p> <p>A decrease in reported fraudulent activities (%)</p> <p>Cost cutting measures introduced</p> <p>Measures introduced to minimize over/under expenditure</p>	<p>Improve on planning.</p> <p>Continuous enforcement of policies and internal control procedures</p>	
--	---	---	--

6.5.3. Financial Services Organogram

N.B Refer to the attached institutional Organogram

6.6. MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Strategic Objective: Improve organizational cohesion and effectiveness

Intended Outcome: Improved organizational stability and sustainability.

Total Staff Component: 957

SYSTEM	STATUS	CHALLENGE	Intervention Required
Human Resource Strategy	The strategy is being reviewed	–	
Organisational Structure	The current Organogram was adopted by Council in 2007	Organogram unable to fully meet the current organizational demands	Review of the Organogram.
Vacancy rate	The following critical vacancies exist: <u>Sec 56</u> CFO, Director Community. <u>Mid Management</u> LED Manager, Manager Town Planning, Senior finance Manager, Regional Managers; Koppies, Heilbron, Vredefort, Safety and Recreation Manager, IT Manager, Safety & recreation manager, HIV/AIDS, Traffic Officers. Risk & Compliance Manager.	1.High Wage bill. IT	Filling of critical posts.
Employment Equity Plan:	Available	–	
Workplace Skill Plan:	Available	–	
Recruitment, Training and Retention Strategy for Scarce Skills (Succession Plan)	Available	–	
Local Labour Forum (LLF)	Functional		
IT	The municipality has the IT Policy and the following staff: Parys: 2 IT Officers; Heilbron 1 IT Officer Vredefort: 1 IT Officer Edenville; 1 IT officer	1.The post of the IT Manager was advertised but is nit filled as yet. 2. Dysfunctional Website.(awaiting the Provincial initiative)	1.Appointment of the manager. 2.Province to expedite centralization of the Websites

Organisational Performance Management Systems (OPMS)	Council adopted the Performance Management Framework for 2012-13 and it incorporates issues of M & E.	Lack of personnel and a relevant system are inhibiting efficient implementation of the PMS however the performance Framework is in place and Sec 56/7 managers did sign the contracts and agreement. Individual PMS remain a challenge.	Appointment of the staff and the acquisition of the system.
IGR	The municipality adopted the IGR protocol and subsequently participates in various IGR structures such as: District Technical IGR, (Municipal Manager and Other Senior Managers); District Coordinating Forum (DCF) (Mayor, Speaker EXCO members MM and other Senior Officials; District MTAS (LGTAS) Forum (MTAS Coordinator & Risk & Compliance, Finance, Technical Internal Auditor); Blue/ green Drop Task Team (Technical (water & sanitation personnel, district & province & national) Provincial Coordinating Forum (PCF); MIG intervention Team.	-	
Audit Action Plan	The Plan has been developed and housed in the Risk & Compliance Office.	Lack of effective implementation of the plan.	effective implementation of the plan.
Monitoring & Evaluation	Province working together with University of the Free state to implement m & E in the province. Strategic Services & Risk are currently the custodians of municipal M & E	Ngwathe still one of the few municipalities which have not appointed the M & E manager.	Appointed of the manager.

7. SECTOR PLANS

The section will look at both the legislated and service oriented,

The simplified IDP will consist of the following sector plans –

- Housing Plan
- Environmental Management Plan
- Transport Plan
- Water Services Sector Plan
- Energy Plan
- Financial Plan
- Disaster Management Plan

N.B The section will however touch base with some of the operational plans.

The following table represents the position that obtains in NLM

SECTOR PLAN	STATUS	Challenge	Intervention
LEGISLATED			
Spatial Development Framework	Being developed by a service provider appointed by Fezile Dabi.	-	-
Financial Plan	Available		
Disaster Management Plan	Available	The Municipality does not have a Disaster Management Plan specifically for the Ngwathe Local Municipality and has been using the Fezile Dabi District DMP	COGTA has been roped in for assistance.
SERVICE ORIENTED			
Transport Plan	Unavailable	Funding & technical Capacity	MISA requested to assist
Energy Plan	Unavailable		
Housing Plan	Unavailable		
Water Services Sector Plan	To be completed by end of May 2012.		
Integrated Waste Management Plan	Available through that of FDDM		
LED Strategy	Last reviewed 2008 and being reviewed through FDDM intervention.		

8. OBJECTIVES & STRATEGIES FOR 2012 - 2017

Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development		
Strategic Objectives: Eradicate backlogs in order to improve access to services and ensure proper operations and maintenance		
Intended outcome: Sustainable delivery of improved services to all households		
FOCUS AREA	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Water	To ensure the sustainable bulk provision of adequate safe and potable drinking water to all communities at all times.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To acquire development funding for capital projects 2. To complete the multi year project of upgrading the Parys Water Purification plant. 3. To urgently upgrade the bulk water provision at Edenville as the current borehole system is inadequate to provide and distribute sustainable water. 4. To improve the raw water supply at Koppies by improving the water withdrawal system and upgrading of the water purification works. An additional reservoir is also required to improve the storage capacity.
	To implement measures to minimize water losses with at least 10 % per year to be in line with acceptable national standards.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure that all consumers have operational water meters and to install water meters in all the areas were meters are lacking. 2. The community, through ward committees, to take responsibility by means of awareness programs. 3. To ensure that all personnel are skilled to effectively address complaints of leakages, breakages etc. and ensure complaints are addressed to the responsible person.
	To improve on Blue Drop rating	Acquisition of proper treatment agents
Sanitation	To eradicate all unacceptable sanitation systems and ensure that all households are provided with an acceptable sanitation system	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To obtain funding to replace systems need.

	To ensure the effective handling and transportation of all bulk sewer systems and its functional operation at all times.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To implement a proper maintenance plan for all waste water treatment operations. 2. Urgent upgraded of the sewer plant that are operating beyond design capacity.
Waste Management & Refuse Removal	To provide effective and regular refuse removal service to all households in urban areas.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure that a door-to-door refuse removal system is instituted in all urban areas and that all household refuse is removed on a weekly basis. 2. Encourage waste recycling projects with communities. 3. To ensure that all existing equipment is used productively and replace old ones.
	To engage and involve the community to maintain a clean environment and healthy sustainable environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure that all illegal dumping areas are cleaned on an ongoing basis from street corners and open spaces to create a clean environment and therefore discourage communities to dump refuse and waste randomly. 2. to implement community awareness program regarding refuse dumping to promote a clean and healthy environment
	To maintain all landfill and waste dumping sites according to legal and health requirements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure that all waste dumping sites are properly legalized by the Department of Water Affairs and operated within specified conditions and requirements. 2. To outsource maintenance of Land fill and dumping sites. 3. To erect information boards and signs to indicate site locations and procedures and to conduct proper education in respect of cleanliness to the community.

Electricity	To ensure sustainable provision of bulk electricity through an effective internal network that will be able to supply quality electricity according to consumer demand.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To formulate and implement an electricity master plan for all rural and urban areas in Ngwathe Municipality. 2. To investigate and implement the program on ring fencing of electricity supply according to the Electricity Distribution Industry Act.
	To ensure that all households and businesses are provided with sufficient electricity at all times.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To obtain funding (internal and external) from all relevant sources for the supply of electricity connections such as Eskom, NER, MIG and District Municipality 2. To supply electricity connection to house hold in all newly planned and areas with backlogs.
Roads & Storm Water	To provide continuous maintenance and upgrading of all tar, gravel and unsurfaced roads and storm water networks to keep them in a trafficable condition and to accommodate heavy vehicle transport where required in all urban and rural areas.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To draft a master plan for the resealing and rebuilding of roads and maintenance of storm water on the short to medium and long term. 2. To ensure the availability of sufficient personnel and adequate and operational equipment to conduct and maintain all roads according to the master plan. 3. To investigate alternative and cost effective methods to construct and maintain roads.
	To provide road signs, street names, marking and route allocation to all urban and rural streets in the region.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide traffic calming measures in main roads, high accident areas and at hospitals, schools, churches etc. 2. To provide pedestrian crossing points at high traffic points. 3. To ensure that all streets and traffic points are provided with proper visible road signs. 4. To ensure that all streets are named and marked on every corner. 5. To erect boards at the entrances of towns with a map with street names and tourist attractions. 6. To devise mechanisms and measures to curb the vandalism and theft of street names, traffic signs and poles.

Cemeteries	To ensure the availability of adequate burial sites at all times to keep pace with the escalating death rate.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify, purchase and/or avail suitable land for the establishment of accessible cemeteries, according legal and other regulatory requirements. 2. To establish new cemeteries or extend cemeteries according to the SDF. 3. To ensure that the location of cemeteries should be above any flooding lines to prevent the flooding of graveyards and subsequent exposure of debris form graves.
	To upgrade and maintain cemeteries to be aesthetically attractive and to provide proper infrastructure.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure that all cemeteries are fenced with proper fencing to prevent theft and vandalism. 2. Greening and landscaping of cemetery sites. 3. To ensure the regular maintenance of all cemeteries and its facilities. 4. To provide and maintain ablution facilities at cemeteries.
Housing	<i>Provide individual subsidies and housing opportunities to beneficiaries in accordance with housing programmes: Credit -linked subsidies, Enhanced People's Housing Process, Individual subsidies, Community residential units, Social housing, Farm worker residence, Pre 1994 housing stock</i>	<i>Ensure that municipalities, councillors, officials, the community at large and private sector role</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>players are capacitated to accelerate sustainable human settlement development</i>
	To ensure the accessibility of land for future residential development and to facilitate land redistribution to the landless.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify and purchase land for future residential extension adjacent to Koppies and when required at Heilbron. All other town areas have adequate land for extension purposes.

<p>Infrastructure</p>	<p>Expand and maintain basic and road infrastructure</p>	<p><i>Maintain and upgrade basic infrastructure at local level</i> <i>Provide new basic infrastructure at local level (water, sanitation and electricity)</i> <i>Provide and upgrade bulk services</i> <i>Implement alternative sanitation, water and electricity infrastructure</i> <i>Improve the technical capacity of local municipalities for sustainable local infrastructure</i></p>
	<p>Maintain and upgrade basic infrastructure at local level</p>	<p>Develop water, sanitation and electricity master plans for municipalities Ring fence water and electricity income so as to ensure accountability Dedicate funding for maintenance of current infrastructure Establish partnerships in selective municipalities for service delivery with regard to yellow fleet, waste management and water service delivery Establish partnerships in all municipalities for electricity</p>
	<p>Provide new basic infrastructure at local level (water, sanitation and electricity)</p>	<p>Identify and facilitate the implementation of infrastructure by municipalities for development in the recognised growing municipal areas. Develop policies for private developers which will include incentives to encourage development</p>
	<p>Provide and upgrade Bulk Services</p>	<p>Ensure compliance of waste water treatment (new and upgraded) with the Green Drop standards in all towns and new developments Address electricity bulk infrastructure backlog Ensure compliance of water treatment works and water storage, including bulk in towns with blue drop standards for new development areas</p>
	<p>Implement alternative sanitation, water and electricity infrastructure</p>	<p>Promote and facilitate solar water heating and arial / street lighting for energy saving Promote and facilitate alternative sanitation and water infrastructure</p>

	<p>Improve technical capacity of local municipalities for sustainable local infrastructure</p>	<p>Provide training on compliance, operations and maintenance in line with the terms of the relevant Act. Train management and administrative levels to ensure an understanding of the technical processes of service delivery Roll out laboratories and consolidate capacity in existing laboratories to assist with water quality programme Recruit, employ and retain qualified technical staff Implement mentorship programmes</p>
	<p>Develop and maintain an efficient road, rail and public transport network</p>	<p>Develop a provincial road network plan which defines an inter-regional Strategic Public Transport Network indicating primary and/or feeder/district routes, linking primary and secondary nodes Improve road infrastructure Expand the pothole repair programme substantially Identify and address road safety hotspots Provide fully operational weighbridges in strategic locations Improve the Public Transport Facilities Develop a railway feed plan Improve rural transport services Optimise the potential of existing regional airfields</p>
<p>Sports, Recreation, Arts and Culture</p>	<p>To upgrade and maintain all existing sport and recreational facilities to be accessible to all users and to be utilized optimally.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To source funds from all government departments and agencies for the development of sport facilities and the promotion of sport codes and also to identify all other possible donors. 2. To fence and maintain all existing sport facilities and community halls. 3. To establish functional sports councils in all areas to monitor sports development and to determine community needs.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

Strategic Objective: Promote a culture of participatory and Good Governance.

Intended outcome: Entrenched culture of accountability and clean governance

FOCUS AREA	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
Free State Growth and Development Strategy (FSGDS)	<p>To provide strategic leadership in ensuring integrated approach in the implementation of the FSGDS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create a conducive and supportive environment for the implementation of the FSGDS. • To establish integrated institutional mechanisms for the implementation of the FSGDS. • To ensure multi-sectoral engagement in relation to the implementation of the FSGDS. • To develop incentives and the necessary capacity for the implementation of the FSGDS. • To ensure and marshal sufficient resources for the implementation of the FSGDS. • To monitor and evaluate performance and impact in relation to the implementation of the FSGDS. 	<p>1.To internalize the FSGDS within municipal programmes.</p> <p>2.</p>
Audit Committee	To strengthen the institutional capacity of the Municipality	<p>1. To appoint the members of the committee.</p> <p>2.To compile the necessary reports.</p>
Oversight Functions	To provide oversight on the affairs of the municipality.	<p>1.To appoint the members of the committee.</p> <p>Overall performance of the oversight role.</p> <p>2.Consideration of the annual Report.</p> <p>Compilation of the Oversight report.</p>
Ward Committees	To support and capacitate Councillors, Ward Committees, PPO's and CDW's in municipal performance.	Promote integration in wards establishment & operations.
Complaints Management System.	To strengthen the institutional capacity of the Municipality	To receive & provide feedback to communities and be wary of responsive time.

Poverty Alleviation	To identify and implement poverty alleviation projects and programs that will contribute to a significant reduction in the current poverty levels.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify and provide support to all organizations conducting poverty alleviation programs and projects. 2. Ensure the success and sustainability of current government job creation programs and projects. 3. To encourage food security programs in all towns 4. To encourage the formation of NPO's and NGO's by the local community in support of dealing with social problems faced by communities, e.g. HIV and AIDS, crime prevention, teenage pregnancy and assistance to the home less.
Fraud Prevention	To strengthen the institutional capacity of the Municipality	To develop and maintain Fraud Prevention strategy.
Communication	To strengthen the institutional capacity of the Municipality	Development of Communication Strategy.
Stakeholder Mobilization Strategy / Public Participation	To strengthen the institutional capacity of the Municipality	Formulate and implement a system to promote and support community participation in all affairs of the Municipality.
HIV/AIDS	To implement ongoing awareness programs to prevent HIV and AIDS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation, monitoring and evaluation of a comprehensive HIV and Aids Policy. 2. Establishment of an HIV/AIDS forum. 3. Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS within the district.

Youths	To establish a local youth unit that will promote youth development in creating a vision for the future.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To promote youth development programs through schools, churches and other community organisations and to assist in the upliftment of the youth. 2. To provide for proper policy framework on Youth Development in the Municipality. 3. To develop and promote Youth entrepreneurs programmes 4. To ensure full assistance from the Government Departments for funds allocated for youth programs.
Gender	To implement measures to ensure that institutions and businesses achieve demonstrable gender equity and accommodate the disabled.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To do an analysis and assessment of current employment equity conditions. 2. To ensure that all required institutions, organizations and businesses submit and comply with their Employment Equity Plan. 3. To ensure that adequate women are represented in the Council. To promote skills development to women in all communities. 4. To ensure active gender mainstreaming in all council policies.
People with disability	To improve accessibility of municipal buildings to accommodate the disabled	To ensure that ramps are constructed to allow for wheelchair entry.
Days of historical Significance	To celebrate our historical Heritage and commemorate our days of significance (Youth, Tumahole, Women, AIDS, Heritage)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To determine an appropriate annual theme. 2. To establishment a task team with all relevant stakeholders. 3. To ensure effective mobilisation programme

Inter Governmental Relations (IGR)	To promote & facilitate & participate in Intergovernmental Relations amongst stakeholders within our space	1.Participation in Intergovernmental Relation Forums (PCF, DCF, MM's Forum, LED Forum, CFO Forum, MTAS Forum, IDP Manager's Forum Communications Forum, Technical Managers Forum, CSS forum and Disaster forum, District Environmental Health forum, Security managers forum)
---	--	--

FINANCIAL VIABILITY		
Strategic Objective: To improve overall financial management in the municipalities by developing and implementing appropriate financial management policies, procedures and systems		
Intended Outcome: Improved financial management and accountability		
FOCUS AREA	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY
Tariff Policy	To provide financial management that enhance viability and compliance with the requirements of MFMA and other relevant legislation	Review and implementation of the policy.
SCM		Timely procurement of quality goods and services.
Rates & Taxes		Effective collection of rates & taxes
Staffing		Payment of creditors within acceptable time frames
Creditors		Creditors are paid within stipulated time frames
Asset Management	To account, safeguard, maintain and repair assets of the municipality.	Compile a comprehensive asset register linked to the financial system.
Fleet		1.Investigate the implementation of a Fleet management and maintenance system. 2.Substitution and replacement of obsolete and non-reliable Municipal assets.

MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT		
Strategic Objectives: Improve organizational cohesion and effectiveness		
Intended Outcome: Improved organizational stability and sustainability		
FOCUS AREA	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY

Information Technology (IT)	To render effective and efficient IT Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.To develop the municipal ICT Policy 2.To upgrade the internal telecommunication systems. 3.To develop adequate IT infrastructure to service all towns. 4.Operationalise the municipal website
Organizational Structure	To strengthen the institutional capacity of the Municipality.	Conduct an organizational re-engineering program and compile a new organizational structure.
Skills development	To create skills development opportunities for employees and communities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify scarce skills 2. create data base of possible recipients.
Human Resource	To enhance human capacity & productivity within the municipality	Compile a comprehensive Human Resource Policy.
Individual Performance and Organisational Management Systems	To strengthen the institutional capacity of the Municipality.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop or review PMS Framework 2.Develop performance plans for Sec56 managers. 3. Monitoring & reporting on performance information. 4.Auditing of reported performance information.
Municipal By Laws	To strengthen the institutional capacity of the Municipality.	Development and enforcement of all relevant By- Laws.

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		
Strategic Objective: Create an environment that promotes the development of the local economy and facilitate job creation		
Intended Outcome: Improved municipal economic viability.		
FOCUS AREA	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY
Job Creation	Ensure the success and sustainability of current government job creation programs and projects.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To initiate and implement Extended Public Works Programs, CWP.

Economic Activities	To create an enabling environment that stimulates economic growth.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. To identify the needs of existing self-help projects and source funding for their training. 3. To liaise with relevant government departments for funding and training of self help projects. 4. To identify unutilized council properties for economic development purposes. 5. To ensure that a LED Forum and Fund are established. 6. Encourage and participate in FDDM Development Agency, LEAK PLUGGING, SEZ etc.
	To develop emerging farmers into mainstream farming	To create administrative capacity to deal with financing and the support of emerging entrepreneurs
Co operatives/ SMME	To stimulate the spirit of relevant entrepreneurship amongst our communities on an ongoing basis.	To create administrative capacity to deal with financing and the support of emerging entrepreneurs
Tourism	To maximize the tourism potential of the area to its fullest.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To do a feasibility study to identify existing tourism potential in all towns. 2. To prepare and implement a marketing plan for all tourist attractions with specific reference to the battle fields, Ghoya Africa and Francolin Creek conservancies including wine routes, the Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site, water resources of Parys, Parys Museum (Old Magistrate Office) The Dutch Reformed Church in Parys. Vredefort Road Concentration Camp Cemetery, Prospect, in Koppies; Old farmhouse, Leeuwpoort; HeilbronWeilbasch House, Leeuwpoort; Heilbron Railway station Heilbron;

LED Projects	To engage with relevant or interested stakeholders on LED programs on an ongoing basis.	To liaise with relevant government departments and other stakeholders for funding and training of self help projects.
---------------------	---	---

	Accelerate and streamline township establishment processes and procedures to ensure sustainable settlement	<p>Improve the quality of SDFs to include, master planning in areas of interest, town planning schemes, availability of services</p> <p>Establish private-public sector planning structures and processes to improve the quality of planning services and community communication</p> <p>Identify and acquire land parcels for integrated inclusive settlement development in close proximity to employment opportunities</p> <p>Release surplus government land for human settlements</p> <p>Ensure law enforcement in the planning and property environment</p> <p>Curb and manage informal land invasion</p>	
--	--	---	--

	<p>Ensure that municipalities, councillors, officials, the community at large and private sector role players are capacitated to accelerate sustainable human settlement development</p>	<p>Ensure that the selected municipalities are accredited according to the Housing Act Increase awareness amongst officials, councillors and other social partners on the New Comprehensive Plan for Sustainable Human Settlements Improve basic town planning / engineering services capacity at provincial level Educate communities with regard to housing rights, market values of their properties and planning and regulation information, Establish a province-wide housing construction agency to drive the provision of decent housing in local communities to optimise job-creation and local provincial procurement Improve the quality of contractors through effective training programmes (including women contractors), grading and ranking of contractor performance and contractor registration with the NHBC Enhance opportunities for capacity building in town planning, project management, engineering, urban design and property management</p>	
	<p>Provide individual subsidies and housing opportunities to beneficiaries in accordance with housing programmes: Credit link subsidies Enhanced People's Housing Process Individual subsidies Community residential units Social housing Farm worker residence Pre 1994 housing stock</p>		

	Promote and support integrated, inclusive, sustainable human settlement development	<p>Improve access to the Integrated, Residential Development Programme for basic infrastructure</p> <p>Promote socially integrated human settlements in order to support social cohesion and to break with apartheid residential patterns</p> <p>Put emphasis on densification of new developments, to improve overall settlement efficiency and resource utilization.</p> <p>Improve access to the Basic Social and Economic Amenities Programme</p> <p>Facilitate the implementation of the Communal land right programme</p> <p>Intensify the informal settlements upgrading programme</p> <p>Research and promote alternative building methods and material for ecofriendly environments (also low maintenance)</p>	
	Strengthen health care programmes to address the burden of critical diseases	<p>Improve and expand the CCMT (HIV/AIDS) programme to reduce HIV and AIDS related deaths</p> <p>Improve and expand TB Management Programmes</p> <p>Improve maternal and child health programmes</p> <p>Improve and expand non-communicable disease programmes in the four main critical areas of mental health, cancer, diabetes, and heart disease</p> <p>Intensify general health promotion and lifestyle programmes</p>	
	Re-engineer primary health care system	<p>Employ, train and retain community health workers for PHC teams</p> <p>Ensure adequate funding for PHC</p> <p>Conduct monitoring and research</p>	

	<p>Expand, improve and maintain health care infrastructure</p> <p>Build new health care facilities, children's hospital (chronic dispensing unit, community health centres, nursing colleges, laundries, accommodation for health professionals)</p> <p>Maintain and upgrade hospitals</p> <p>Equip and maintain clinics (including mobile clinics)</p>		
	<p>Strengthen, build, retain and develop human resources for effective health services</p>	<p>Develop an inclusive, long-term provincial health recruitment and retention strategy to ensure adequate health care capacity</p> <p>Increase the intake of dentists, pharmacists, community health workers, nurses, medical practitioners, and medical specialists</p> <p>Develop and implement an appropriate incentive scheme for health workers in rural areas</p> <p>Expand capacity of existing tertiary training institutions to deliver medical professionals</p> <p>Establish private sector partnerships to increase training opportunities</p> <p>Strengthen hospital management capacity</p>	
	<p>Strengthen health governance and information systems</p>	<p>Expand and improve the comprehensive district health information system (incorporating public, private, community indicators)</p> <p>Implement a strong multilevel monitoring and evaluation system</p> <p>Invest in district-focused health research</p>	

<p>EDUCATION</p>	<p>Improve educator performance</p>	<p>1.Intensify and expand school management and performance programmes to ensure effective and efficient teaching ethics and environment 2.Improve qualifications and performance of existing educators through bursaries, continuous professional development, mentoring and coaching focusing on mathematics and physical science 3.Implement a focused recruitment programme to attract suitable candidates for the education profession. 4.Ensure that universities produce demand-driven qualified educators 5.Intensify early childhood hub of service programme</p>	
	<p>Promote an enabling environment to increase educational performance</p>	<p>Expand and intensify: • School infrastructure programme (new schools and schools related facilities) • Comprehensive school maintenance programme • Rural/farm school development programme • School nutrition programme • Transport services • Comprehensive wellness programme • Libraries / mobile libraries • No-school fee schools</p>	
		<p>Ensure provision of adequate and timeous learning materials and equipment Capacitate school governing bodies of targeted schools to play integral role in improving education Revitalise extramural activity programmes in targeted schools.</p>	

<p>SAPS</p>	<p>Curb crime and streamline criminal justice</p>	<p><i>Prevent and reduce contact crime, property and other serious crimes through more efficient police</i> <i>Enhance relationships between the SAPS and communities</i> <i>Improve the performance of the SAPS</i> <i>Improve prosecutorial efficiency and the overall criminal justice processes</i> <i>Ensure a safe and efficient road traffic system by providing high quality, proactive road traffic training, education and law enforcement</i></p>	
	<p>Prevent and reduce contact crime, property and other serious crimes through more efficient police action</p>	<p>Extend the implementation of the anti-rape strategy Expand youth crime prevention and capacity building programmes Enforce the Domestic Violence Act Intensify and roll out victim empowerment programmes to all municipalities Ensure sector policing at high contact crime police stations Provide property-related protection.</p>	
	<p>Enhance relationships between the SAPS and communities</p>	<p>Intensify and expand the community policing forum programme Improve consultation, communication and information services between communities and SAPS</p>	

	<p>Improve the performance of the SAPS</p>	<p>Improve administration and management through training, capacity building and performance management systems Improve information and communication systems through the expansion of IS/ICT to end-users Enhance capacity by providing adequate human resources and equipment Expand visible policing to enhance crime prevention Improve detective services through improved forensic evidence, criminal record centres and crime intelligence Improve and expand borderline security including the management thereof in collaboration with social partners Establish specialised units in line with provincial needs Expand the utilisation of reservists.</p>	
	<p>Improve prosecutorial efficiency and the overall criminal justice processes</p>	<p>Intensify programmes to improve court performance, court and case flow management, case backlogs and priority crime litigations Prioritise and strengthen the operations of the National Prosecuting Authority Improve whistle-blowing and witness protection programmes Implement innovative and alternative ways of delivering justice through technology, witness preparation, specialised prosecution, community justice and public awareness Seize criminal assets that are proceeds of crime or have been involved in the committing of an offence</p>	

	Ensure a safe and efficient road traffic system by providing high quality, proactive road traffic training, education and law enforcement	Ensure traffic law enforcement and compliance by road users Ensure efficient transport administration and licensing services and systems Provide road safety education to law enforcers and the public	
Roads	Expand and maintain road infrastructure.	<i>Maintain and upgrade basic infrastructure at local level Provide new basic infrastructure at local level (water, sanitation and electricity) Provide and upgrade bulk services Implement alternative sanitation, water and electricity infrastructure Improve the technical capacity of local municipalities for sustainable local infrastructure</i>	

9. The Financial Plan

Please Refer to the attached budget

10. Development Strategies, Programmes & Projects

110.1. MIG

Project Description	EPWP Y/N	Planned MIG Expenditure for 2012/2013	Planned MIG Expenditure for 2013/2014
Ngwathe PMU: 2011/2012	N	2 528 000.00	2 660 500.00
Heilbron (Phiritona): Bucket Eradication for 1528 erven	Y	2 000 000.00	-
Heilbron: Upgrading of sewer treatment works (ID-158007)	N	8 000 000.00	15 000 000.00
Parys: Upgrading of sewer treatment works	N	25 000 000.00	-
Water and sewer connection in Mokwallo section, Vredefort 400 houses	Y	-	7 600 000.00
Water and sewer connection in EXT 9, Heilbron 400 houses	Y	-	7 600 000.00
Upgrade of gravel roads in Koppies 1 km	Y	-	3 500 000.00
Upgrade of gravel roads in Edenville 1 km	Y	-	3 500 000.00
Upgrade of low level bridge in Mandela Section, Tumahole	N	-	2 500 000.00
Installation of bulk water meters in Heilbron	Y	-	1 849 500.00
Parys: Refurbishment and upgrading of Water Treatment Works Phase 3 (MIS:171059)	N	12 000 000.00	9 000 000.00
Parys: Sewer connection including structures	Y	913 000.00	-
		-	
Total		50 441 000.00	53 210 000.00

10.2. Project

SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT									
Strategic Objectives: Eradicate backlogs in order to improve access to services and ensure proper operations and maintenance									
Status quo (challenges arising from status quo analysis)	Objective	Indicator	Baseline	Total Value	5 Year Targets				
					Year 1 2012/13	Year 2 2013/14	Year 3 2014/15	Year 4 2015/16	Year 5 2016/17
WATER									
Low capacity of the water treatment plant.	To ensure the sustainable bulk provision of adequate safe and quality drinking water to all communities at all times.	Sustainable water provision	Upgrade the Parys Water treatment Plant	R29m	R12 m (Phase 3)	-	-	-	-
1526 without connection to water & sanitation.		Provision of water supply to Mapetla section, Vredefort.	Water & sewer connections to 400 sites in Mokwallo	R30.4m	-	R7.6 m	-	-	-
1658 without connection to water & sanitation.		Provision of water supply to Mapetla section, Vredefort	Water & sewer connections to 400 sites in EXT 9 Heilbron	R30,4m	-	R7.6 m	-	-	-
High cost of water (Rand Water Board Bill)	To implement measures to minimize water losses with at least 10 % per year to be in line with acceptable national standards.	Reconciling payment and consumption	Installation of bulk water meters in Heilbron	R1.9m	-	R1.9 m	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL				R					
SANITATION									
Upgrading sewer treatment works.	To ensure the effective handling and transportation of all bulk sewer systems and its	Functional system	Refurbishment of sewer treatment in Parys	R85,5m	R25m	-			
Upgrading sewer treatment works.		Functional system	Refurbishment of sewer treatment in Heilbron	R56,4m	R8m				

	functional operation at all times.								
Buckets Eradication	To eradicate all unacceptable sanitation systems and ensure that all households are provided with an acceptable sanitation system	Eradication of buckets	Bucket eradication for 1528 erven Heilbron.	R2m	R2m				
Parys sewer connections including structures			Bucket eradication for 760 erven in Tumahole.	R913k	R913k	-	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL				R					
ELECTRICITY									
Bulk electricity Upgrade	To ensure sustainable provision of bulk electricity through an effective internal network that will be able to supply quality electricity according to consumer demand.	Upgraded bulk supply	Phiritona Bulk Electricity Upgrade: PHASE 1	R12,5m	R12,5m				
ROADS									
Roads Rehabilitation.	To provide continuous maintenance and upgrading of all tar, gravel and un-surfaced roads and storm water networks to keep them in a trafficable condition and to accommodate heavy	Trafficable roads	Rehabilitation of the tarred roads in Parys	R3,5m	R3,5m				
Incomplete Paving project			Upgrade of 1 km gravel road to pave in Koppies	R3,5m	-	R3,5m	-	-	-
			Upgrade of 1 km gravel road to pave in Edenville	R3,5m	-	R3,5m	-	-	-

	vehicle transport where required in all urban and rural areas.								
Low level bridge		Trafficable & safe bridge	Upgrade low level bridge in Mandela Section	R2.5m	-	R2.5m	-	-	-
Disaster Management	To ensure effective disaster management for the region	Effective Fire and safety management	Development of Ngwathe Disaster management Plan.	R	-	R	-	-	-
Traffic Management	To regulate and control traffic for the Parys, Heilbron and Vrede, N1 Koppies	Traffic control	Purchasing of permanent site speed trapping machine on strategic points.	R1,9m	R450 000	R450 000	R450 000	R450 000	-
Housing	To promote sustainable human settlements	SDF in place and implementable.	Development of the SDF by Indaba Professionals	FDDM Budget					
		Provision of housing	Plan, Peg and Open Town Registers for 5350 erven. Development of 2300 Ervin in /Koppies Development of 860 Ervin (ext10) Phiritona /Heilbron Development of 1000 Ervin (ext Tumahole/Parys Vredefort /Mokwallo 500 Er(ext4): Application to be lodged for	DHS controlled budget					

			Greenfield approach.						
Recreation		Connected swimming pool	Tumahole swimming pool connection	R 0.2m	R 0.2m				
SUB TOTAL									

FINAL IDP 12/17

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Strategic objective: Promote a culture of participatory and good governance									
Status quo (challenges arising from status quo analysis)	Objective	Indicator	Baseline	Total value	5 Year Targets				
					Year 1 2012/13	Year 2 2013/14	Year 3 2014/15	Year 4 2015/16	Year 5 2016/17
Audit Committee	To strengthen the institutional capacity of the Municipality	Appointment of the Audit committee.	Committee meetings held	R300k	R300k	-	-	-	-
Municipal by-laws		Enforcement of all Municipal By Laws.	Development & enforcement of all relevant by-laws	R300k	R300k	-	-	-	-
Oversight Functions	To provide oversight on the affairs of the municipality.	To appoint the members of the committee 2.Consideration of the Annual Report. Compilation of the Oversight report.	Establishment of the Oversight committee.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward Committees	To support and capacitate Councillors, Ward Committees, PPO's and CDW's in municipal performance.	Promote integration in wards establishment & operations.	Establishment of outstanding ward committees. & Training there of	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL				R2,2m					

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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

Status quo (challenges arising from status quo analysis)	Objective	Indicator	Baseline	Total Value	5 Year Targets				
					Year 1 2012/13	Year 2 2013/14	Year 3 2014 /15	Year 4 2015 /16	Year 5 2016 /17
LED Strategy	To create an enabling environment that stimulates economic growth	Strategy in place and implementable	Development of the LED strategy	FDDM Budget	-	-	-	-	-
LED projects.	To develop emerging farmers into mainstream farming	Delivery of sorghum esp to Tiger Brands	Sorghum Growing Project (Soya beans to be planted in the meantime) Lease agreement to be signed			-	-	-	-
			Koppies Greenhouse Vegetable Production Project	R550k	R550k	-	-	-	-
EPWP	Ensure the success and sustainability of current government job creation programs and projects.	Implementation of government initiatives	Storm water drainage workers in Parys.	R3m	R3m	-	-	-	-
CWP			Job opportunities created: 1400 (Koppies) 1000 (Edenville)	R22.3m	R22,3m	-	-	-	-

No space to start the project.		Promote cultural groups and erection of monument of heroes. Building shale's and establishment of park and swimming pool.	Ngwathe youth tourism ,culture and development.	-	Provision of site.	-	-	-	-
Identified space has been leased by Fezile Dabi in Vaal Parys. it is used as an office		Production of flowers and vegetable seedlings	District land to be availed Ngwathe nursery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upholstery and carpentry Not being conducted optimally		Skilled people to be encouraged to open a corporative and space to be identified for them.	Site for upholstery and carpentry work.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Un official waste reclaiming		Training the intended beneficiaries on how to operate this type of a business.	Provision of site for reclaimers and registration as a Cooperative.	-	-	-	-	-	-
No space to operate for the sewing project from		Sewing project in operation in all towns	Identify space that will be available and assist them with funding mechanisms.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lack of funding for Car wash projects		Attend to incomplete car washes in other areas except Parys and Vredefort.	Complete & Operalise the car washes in kopppies, Heilbron and Edenville	-	-	-	-	-	-
No space to start the tar manufacturin		Production of tar.	Provision of site for tar project	-	-	-	-	-	-

g factory.									
SUB TOTAL				R3,55m					

FINAL IDP 12/17

MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT



Strategic Objectives: Improve organizational cohesion and effectiveness									
Status quo (challenges arising from status quo analysis)	Objective	Indicator	Baseline	Total Value	5 Year Targets				
					Year 1 2012/13	Year 2 2013/14	Year 3 2014 /15	Year 4 2015 /16	Year 5 2016 /17
Organizational Structure	To strengthen the institutional capacity of the Municipality	Reviewed structure	Review , adopt and implement new structure		-	-	-	-	-
Dysfunctional Individual Performance and Organizational Management Systems	To strengthen the institutional capacity of the Municipality	Functional OPMS	Develop and implement PMS.		-	-	-	-	-
Vacancies	To enhance human capacity & productivity within the municipality	Reduced number of key personnel leaving the municipality for better benefits elsewhere	Review & Implementation of Recruitment, Placement & Retention Strategy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee Wellness		Health and productive employee	Development and implementation of a program.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protective Clothing		Increased number of safe employee	Provision of protective clothing for all categories of employees.	R2.4m	R2.4m	-	-	-	-
ICT	To render effective and efficient ICT Services	Effective ICT system in place	Upgrading & development of ICT telephone operation system & website	R2m	R2m	-	-	-	-
Telephone & faxes	To improve communications	Improved communications	Upgrading and maintenance of communication system	R500 000	R500 000	-	-	-	-
Repairs &	To ensure	Acceptabl	Painting and	R900k	R900k	-	-	-	-

Maintenance	effective and efficient administration	standards of offices	improvement to buildings.						
Publicity Marketing		Credible & Respected institution	Enhancing the image of the institution.	R300k	R300k	-	-	-	-
Skills Development	To create skills development opportunities for employees and Councillors	Identify scarce skills and provide training	Create data base of possible recipients	R1.6m	R1.6m	-	-	-	-
Learnership	To create skills development opportunities for employees and communities	Skills development.	End User Computing	R1. 250m	R1. 250m				
			Plumbing	R2m	R2m				
			Fire & Rescue	R80 000	R80 000				
			Local Government Accounting Certificate (LGAC) for employees						
			Local Government Advance Accounting Certificate for non employed	R80 000	R80 000				
			Electricity						
Apprenticeship									
Internship			1.Finance 2.Wastewater						
SUB TOTAL				R					

FINANCIAL VIABILITY

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

Status quo (challenges arising from status quo analysis)	Objective	Indicator	Baseline	Total Value	5 Year Targets				
					Year 1 2012/13	Year 2 2013/14	Year 3 2014/15	Year 4 2015/16	Year 5 2016/17
Data purification	To clean data base	Use of Reliable data	Data cleansing	R1,5m	R500k	R500k	R500k	-	-
Metering system	Uniform system and consistent reporting	Improved readings.	Replacing 7000 faulty electricity meters	R2,7m	R2,7m	-	-	-	-
Valuation Roll	Municipal rate and properties	Implementation of the roll	Control of municipal assets	R370k	R370k				
Implementation of revenue Enhancement Strategy	Improved revenue		Low revenue						
Fixed Assets Register	To maintain and regular upgrade the Fixed Assets Register	Updated fixed assets register	Development of the fixed assets register	R300k	R300k				
Operation & Maintenance	To maintain and upgrade basic infrastructure	Regular maintenance on as and when basis.	Repairs & maintenance of	R20m	R20m				
SUB TOTAL									

11. PROGRAMMS AND PROJECTS OF OTHER SPHERES

Department	Project	Location	Budget	Implications to the municipality
Department of Health (DH)	Construction of new clinic	Mandela Section: Parys	R5m (2014)	Improved Access to health
	Completion work on construction of new Relebohile Community health Center.	Ward 3 Heilbron		
	Community health care worker training [600]		R5,5m	
	Internships: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency Medical Services [100] Information Technology [4] Internal Audit [5] Environmental Health [5] 		R5,8m	
	Data Capturer [81]		R1,92m	
	Social Auxiliary Work [25]		R750k	
	Child and Youth Care [100]		R5,5m	
	PCV ³ Drive (Vaccination campaign)		R16.5m	
Department of Police Roads & transport (DPRT)	VREDEFORT DOME Upgrade	Vredefort	R	Enhancing Tourism
	Rehabilitation of R57 (Heilbron – Petrus steyn)	Heilbron	R140m	Trafficable & safety road
	Rehabilitation of R57 (Heilbron – Frankfort)	Heilbron	R1m	
	Rehabilitation of R59 (Vredefort- Parys)	Vredefort & Parys	R1m	
	Rehabilitation of R121 (Vredefort- Kroonstad)	Vredefort	R34m	
	Support with roads building equipment (Blading)	All		
	Establishment of CSF's (Community Safety Forums)	All		
Department of Public Works (DPW)	Rates & Taxes	All	R 8,598m	Improved cash flow
	Upgrade of Heilbron Community Hall	Phiritona	R4,248m	
	Cemetery Maintenance			

Department of Sport, Arts, Culture & Recreation (DSACR)	People with disabilities Games		R3m (May-June 2012)	Access to Sports by all.
	Completion of Fezile dabi stadium	Tumahole	R20m	
	New Library	Tumahole	R20m (2014)	
	Indigenous Games		R4m	
	OR Tambo Games		R4.5m	
	Women in Sport		R1m	
	Provincial Youth Camp		R2m	
	National Arts Festival		R200k	
	End of year Concert		R135k	
	Mangaung String Project		R500k	
	Heritage/Cultural/Craft Dialogues		R120k (June-Sep 2012)	
COGTA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitation of a possible solution to abattoir effluent problems. RRU technician stationed in Ngwathe for technical support. Project management of ACIP water services refurbishment. Assistance with resolution of sewer problems. Assessment of WTW. 	Parys, Vredefort, Heilbron & Koppies.		Technical support
Department of Agriculture (DoA)	Poultry Hub	Heilbron (Cornelia & Deneysville)		Job creation
	Grow Together (Layer Project)	Heilbron	R14k	
	Vredefort Resource Management	Vredefort	R400k	
Department of Economic Development, tourism and Environmental Affairs	Upgrading of Koppiesdam Resort	Koppies	R1m	Promotion of Tourism
Department of Education	Completion of Bopa Setjhaba Primary School	Parys	R9,3m	Access to education

FINAL IDP 12/17

ANNEXURE 1:

MULTI YEAR PROJECT PLANNING /CIP (UNFUNDED PROJECTS)

The section indicates the challenges faced by the municipality in terms of the projects that have to be completed in the outer years

KPA .1.BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT

PROJECT NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	COST ESTIMATES	POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE
WA1	Construction of a water pipeline from Heilbron.	EDENVILLE	R 120 m	DWA MIG NLM
WA3	Upgrading of the water purification works.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PARYS • KOPPIES • VREDEFORT 	R 40m R 20m R 20 m	DWA & NLM
WA4	Upgrading of the pump equipment and pipe lines between the reservoirs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parys 	R24 m	MIG
WA5	Upgrading the pump stations and equipments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parys • Vredefort • Heilbron • Koppies • Edenville 	R 500k R 400k R 500k R 400k R 200k	MIG
WA 6	Water Supply to new area	Heilbron: Ward 7	R5.4m	MIG
WA8	Implement audit system to monitor water usage and losses (including bulk water meters)Scada& telemetry systems)	All towns	R 1, 5m	NLM, FDDM
WA9	Implementation of maintenance plan for bulk and network water infrastructure	All towns	R 2m	NLM
WA10	To provide house connections for the following erven :	Mokwallo: 1000 Phiritona: lines & connections 1100 Kwakwatsi: 300 Tumahole: 1100 Ngwathe: 100	R 2m R 2,1m R 600k R 2 ,1m R 200k	MIG; NLM

WA11	Installation of a water reticulation network for envisaged extensions.	All towns	R5.6m	MIG & NLM
WA12	Proper needs assessment of networks to be upgraded.	All towns	R500k	NLM
WA13	Upgrading of pipelines according to assessment	All towns	R50m	DWA ,FDDM
WA14	Replacement of old reticulation systems and networks. (old asbestos pipes, meters etc)	All towns	R200 m	NLM
WA15	Implement comprehensive awareness campaign on water conservation.	All towns	R 1m	NLM
FINAL DRAFT				
PROJECT No.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	COST ETIMATES	POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE
SAN1	Installation of water borne sewer systems with a toilet structure. (bucket eradication)	Tumahole: 1100 Phiritona: 1200 Mokwallo: 1000	R 5 m R6 m R6 m	MIG, NLM FDDM
SAN2	Provision of toilet structures as per need (rural sanitation)	Rural areas	R 3 m	MIG, NLM FDDM
SAN3	Maintenance of sewerage works and equipping each sewer pump station with a generator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parys ▪ Heilbron ▪ Koppies ▪ Edenville: (oxidation pond.) 	R5 m R2 ,5m R 2 m R 500k	MIG, NLM FDDM

SAN4	The upgrading of internal and bulk networks:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vredefort : upgrading of the Green street pipeline and Water Street pipeline ▪ Mokwallo: Installation of bulk sewerage line and pump station ▪ Heilbron: upgrading of the network along Langmark, President and EerwaardeKok Streets ▪ Phiritona : upgrading of existing system ▪ Sandersville : upgrade the network and pipeline due to continuous blockages ▪ General: Lifting of sewerage manholes ▪ Koppies: Upgrading of the system 	R 1, 5 m R 300k R 3 m R 300k R 3 m R15m R500m	MIG, FDDM & NLM
SAN8	Provision of public toilet facilities.	All towns in Ngwathe (high traffic public areas)	R 1 5m	NLM, FDDM
SAN9	Upgrade current toilet facilities within municipal facilities	All municipal facilities	R 500k	FDDM, NLM

SAN11	Upgrading/ Rehabilitation of Sewerage purification plants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parys ▪ Heilbron ▪ Koppies 	R85 m R 54 m R 5 m	FDDM, (National Sanitation Strategy)
SAN 12	Construction collapsed sewer pipeline.	Vredefort	R 855k	NLM, MIG
SAN13	Upgrading waste water treatment works	Koppies	R 2,6 m	NLM, MIG
San 14	Procuring a suction tanker	All towns	R3m	

Project No	Project Description	LOCATION	COSTS ESTIMATES	POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE
H1	. Complete PHP houses	All towns	DHS Budget	FDDM NLM
	.Annual review of the Housing Sector Plan			
H2	Formulate and adopt Land Use Management Scheme	All towns	R 100k	NLM

H5	Township revitalisation (massification)	Reconstruction of 100 houses in Tumahole	R6.4 m	Cogta& HS
H6	Conduct Land use Audit	All Towns	R 500k	FDDM, NLM
H7	Conduct a survey of municipal properties and related occupations for formulation of a property register & maintenance plan thereof	All towns	R 500k	NLM, FSP

Project No.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	COST ESTIMATES	FUNDING SOURCE
SSW1	Upgrading of all trafficable gravel to paved with storm water drainage roads in and to all areas on a prioritized basis according to master plan:	All Towns	R80 m	NLM
SSW2	Development and Implementation of roads master plan.	All towns	R 2 m	NLM, FDDM
SSW3	To establish mobile weighbridges in identified areas by Provincial Government)	Parys & Heilbron	R5m	DRP&T

SSW4	Provision of street names(plates), traffic signs to all streets, road markings and parking meters	All towns	R 2m	NLM
SSW5	Provision of traffic lights and other traffic control measures and calming measures such as Street Humps where necessary	All towns	R12 m	FDDM, NLM, DPRT
SSW6	To provide trafficable streets and storm water drainage networks including the following bridges and acquire heavy equipment according to the master plan Roads Resealing Pot holes repairs	Mandela & Lusaka Steil Street , between Phiritona& Heilbron Sandersville, Mandela bridge Noorder street	R 225 m	MIG/ De beers
SSW7	Provision and upgrading of adequate taxi ranks strategically situated in all town areas according to Business Plan	All towns (Parys phase 1 done)	R 20 m	NLM Sasol

Project No.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION,	LOCATION	COST ESTIMATES	FUNDING SOURCE
Elec1	Upgrading of the bulk supply and network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parys – the upgrading of the bulk electricity network including the building of 11kV switching station ▪ Vredefort – upgrading of the bulk supply to the town and the upgrading of the network to Mokwallo including a ring feed system and building of 11kV switching station ▪ Heilbron – Upgrading of the existing sub-station and Medium Voltage ring feed system and building of 6,6kV switching station ▪ Edenville – according to existing master plan including upgrading of electrical feeder lines ▪ Koppies – upgrading of bulk electricity network 	R 20m R 10m R18m R 5m R 5m	NLM,DME
Elec 2	Replacement of conventional meters with pre-paid meters (yearly):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parys/Tumahole ▪ Vredefort/Mokwallo ▪ Heilbron/Phiritona& Sandersville ▪ Koppies/Kwakwatsi ▪ Edenville/Ngwathe 	R 6m	FDDM
Elec7	Development of electricity Maintenance and Master plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All towns 	R 4m	DoE
Elec3	Replacement of faulty meters	All towns	R1.9m (shortfall of R4,1m)	MIG FDDM
ELEC 4	Additional vending points	All towns per need	R120k	FDDM NLM
Elec 5	Maintenance of high Mast Lights and street lights & faulty transformers	All towns	R5 m	NLM
Elec 6	Electrification: house connections & cable transfers	All towns	R 7 m	DoE
Elec 7	Bulk rural feeder line	Koppies	R50m	DoE

Elec 8	Supply bulk ring line	Koppies	R3m	DoE
--------	-----------------------	---------	-----	-----

Ref1	Implement the household recycling system	All towns	R 180k	NLM
Ref2	Implementation of a community awareness program regarding refuse dumping to promote a clean and healthy environment.	All towns	R1m	FDDM, NLM
Ref3	Legalize new landfill site	Edenville and Vredefort	R1m	NLM
Ref4	Rehabilitation of old landfill sites and quarries	All towns	R5m	FDDM, COGTAHS

PROJECT No.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	COST ESTIMATES	POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE
Ref 5	Provision of refuse bins	All towns	R 2m	NLM
Ref 6	Formulate a waste management policy.	All towns	R 200k	NLM
Ref 7	Acquire waste handling equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All towns • Heilbron and Vredefort (e.g. Compact trucks, Refutips etc) 	R 7m	NLM

Project No.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	COST ESTIMATES	FUNDING SOURCE
CEM 1	Establishment of new cemeteries according to the SDF	All towns	R10m	NLM, FDDM
CEM 2	Sytemic upgrading that includes, greening, fencing walkways ,ablution blocks, water provision. Number plates.	All towns	R12m	NLM

PARK 1	Greening: Nurseries, Land scaping, Cleansing of parks, Food gardens, Fisheries	All towns	R5m	NLM, FDDM, Other sponsors
Project No.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	COST ESTIMATES	FUNDING SOURCE
SPORT1	To upgrade and maintain all current sport facilities)	Sckonckenville, Sandersville Edenville & Vredefort Stadiums	R50m	NLM/ Lottery,
SPORT2	Development and promotion of other sporting codes(CYCLING ,NETBALL,SWIMMING,CRICKET etc)	ALL TOWNS	R 250k	NLM DSAC
SPORT3	Rehabilitation of sports facilities; swimming pool,	All towns	R 20 m	NLM DSAC

KPA 2. FINANCIAL VIABILITY & FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Project No.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION,	LOCATION	COST ESTIMATES	FUNDING SOURCE
FV1	Data purification on consumer accounts	All towns	R 680k	MSIG FDDM
FV2	Key changes on pre-paid meters	All towns	R 1m	NLM
FV3	Implementation of municipal property rates act	All towns	R 8 m	MSIG FDDM NLM
FV4	Submission of GRAP complaint Annual financial statement	All towns	R 800k	MSIG FDDM NLM
FV5	Submission of annual report and progress made on implementation of auditor general findings PROPAC queries	All towns	R 400k	MSIG FDDM NLM
FV6	Development updating of movable assets register	All towns	R 500k	MSIG FDDM NLM

KPA 3. LED

PROJECT NO	DESCRIPTION PROJECT	LOCATION	COST ESTIMATES	FUNDING SOURCE
LED1	Provide incentives for industrial - business development	All towns	R 3 m	NLM
LED2	Initiation and implementation of LED Expanded Public Works Programs	All towns	R 5 m	, DPRT, NLM
LED3	Facilitate the establishment of Business Service Centers and tender advice centre.	All towns	R 1 m	FDDM, DTEEA, NLM
LED4	Identification of unutilized council properties for economic development purposes	All towns	R 250k	NLM
LED5	Investigation of utilization of efficient of the air field	Parys	R 300k	NLM
LED7	Mayoral LED Fund	All towns	R 400k	NLM
LED8	Reviewing the LED strategy	All towns	R500k	NLM
LED9	Marketing and promotion of local business	All towns	R 750k	NLM
LED10	September Tourism Month project	All towns	R 500k	NLM
LED 11	Provision of car washes	All towns	R 1 m	NLM, FSP
LED12	Brick making plant	Designated town	R 3m	NLM
LED14	LED tourist forums: zero baseline	Ngwathe	R 400k	MLED,
LED 15	Upgrading Koppies dam resort	Koppies	R120k	
LED 16	Upgrading of Vredefort info centre	Vredefort	R90k	FDDM

KPA 4: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT KPA .

PROJECT NO	DESCRIPTION PROJECT	LOCATION	COST ESTIMATES	FUNDING SOURCE
MTID1	Appointment and acquisition of suitable (electronic) security system for buildings & entrance control system for the municipal offices /& cashier points	All towns	R 1,6 m	NLM
MTID2	Development and enforcement of relevant by laws	All towns	R 1 m	NLM FDDM
MTID3	Upgrading and development of ICT, telephone operation system and website	All towns	R 2m	NLM FDDM
MTID4	Development of GIS system civil engineering software (maintenance plans, etc)	All towns	R 1.3 m	NLM FDDM
MTID5	Implementation of language policy	All towns	R 2 m	NLM
MTID8	Formulate and implementation of a system to promote and support community participation in all affairs of the Municipality (Community-Based Planning CBP)	All towns	R 2 m	NLM
MTID9	Develop and Implement the Performance Management System (PMS), including the PMS Software	All towns	R 1 5m	COGTAHS, NLM
MTID10	Implementation, monitoring and evaluation of a comprehensive HIV and AIDS policy	All towns	R 1, 5m	NLM
MTID12	Investigate the implementation of a fleet management system as well as preventative maintenance programme	All towns	R 500k	NLM
MTID13	Provide an additional and sufficient two-way radios, in order to enable and improve effective functional communication within and between departments	All towns	R 1 m	FDDM, NLM
MTID14	Improve the general status and quality of the Municipality's vehicle and heavy equipment	All towns	R 5 m	NLM

MTID 15	Improve accessibility of public buildings to accommodate the disabled in all towns	All towns	R 12m	NLM
MTID 16	Implementation of an indigent policy for qualifying ratepayers and upgrading of the register	All towns	R 1 m	NLM
MTID 17	Investigate outsourcing some Municipal functions	All towns	R 500k	NLM
MTID 18	Development of a Communication Strategy	All towns	R m	NLM
MTID 19	Establishment & sustenance of Project Management Unit	All towns	R 3 m	DPLG, NLM
MTID 20	Investigation and provision of transport and offices for councillors, ward committee and CDW's	All towns	R 1 m	DPLG, Municipal Budget
MTID 21	Investigate and implement the upgrading and optimization of office space in all towns	All towns	R 1 m	NLM
MTID 22	Development and Implementation of Organisation Development and conduct municipal compliance audit with applicable legislations	All towns	R 1,5m	NLM
MTID24	Upgrading and improving the efficiency of an integrated 24 hours 7 days a week service call center	All towns	R 1 m	NLM
MTID25	Building the Council Chamber	Parys	R12m	NLM
MTID 26	Fencing of all municipal buildings	All towns	R20m	NLM
MTID27	Establishment of Thusong centers	All towns	R15 m	DSACR , DoP
MTID28	Implementation of the electronic clocking system	All towns		

KPA 5. GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PATICIPATION

Project No.	Project Description	LOCATION	COSTS ETIMATES	Funding Source
-------------	---------------------	----------	----------------	----------------

COM1	Relaunching of Ngwathe news letter and quarterly publications	ALL TOWNS	R200k	NLM
COM2	Marketing and branding of Ngwathe Local Municipality	All towns	R3m	NLM
CSS2	Assist indigents & child headed families with change of ownership	All towns	R500 000	NLM
CSS3	Reclaiming abandoned sites	All towns	R1m	NLM
CSS4	Assist communities with the acquisition of Birth certificates & ID's	All towns		NLM

Project No.	Project Description	LOCATION	COSTS ETIMATES	Funding Source
POV1	Support to organizations conducting poverty alleviation projects	All towns	R 1m	NLM
POV2	Investigate for an establishment of a regional career centre	All towns	R 500 000	NLM
POV3	Provide support for emerging farmers	All towns	R 2.5m	DoA
POV4	Establish food security projects (food gardens) for needy communities	All towns	R 750 000	NLM
POV5	Completion of Phehellang Bakery	Edenville	R300k	DSD, FDDM, NLM
POV 6	Homes for the elderly & homeless children	All towns	R	NLM

Project No.	Project Description	LOCATION	COSTS ETIMATES	Funding Source
YOUTH1	Development of Ngwathe Youth Development Policy	All towns	R 125 000	NLM
YOUTH 2	Establishment of Ngwathe Youth Council	All towns	R 1 m	Premier's Office, FYC ,DPLG

YOUTH 3	Youth awareness campaigns (Arts and Culture Done) (Youth in Business Done) (HIV and AIDS campaigns)	All towns	R 2 m	NLM, FDDM
YOUTH 4	Development and promotion of youth entrepreneurial programs.	All towns	R 1 m	FDDM, FYC, DTEEA
YOUTH 5	Support & Promotion of Yaron Kwanda	Koppies	R	NLM Social development, Absa

Project No	Project Description	LOCATION	COST ESTIMATES	Funding Source
GND1	Implement skills development programs benefiting women and people with disabilities (SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS NOT YET IMPLEMENTED)	All towns	R 3 m	
GND2	Facilitation of gender development programs and workshops	All towns	R 5 m	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learnership for motor mechanics • Mageu making project • Assistance with events management skills • Providing security services to the municipality • Provision for commonage land for agricultural projects • Establishment of a plant for building material • Sewing and embroidery centre • Cemetery cleaning and maintenance • Establishment of a laundry • Establishment of a sports complex • Increase a number of sports fields • Establishment of a cultural village • Computer training centre • Assistance with broadcasting skills (Hlalele) • Provision of an ambulance for youth to volunteer • Control centre for after hours calls for municipal services 	EDENVILLE	R 2 m	FDDM, LGSETA, NLM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cemetery cleaning and maintenance • Facilitate for the bentonite mine plant to be established locally • Learnership for motor mechanics • Provision of industrial sites • Disposable nappies project • Establishment of the art centre • Improvement of the existing sports facilities in town • Learnerships and internships • Meetings with unemployed graduates 	KOPPIES	R 2m	FDDM, LGSETA, NLM

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learnership for electricity • Establishment of a brick making plant • Provision for commonage land for agricultural projects • Cemetery cleaning and maintenance • Provision of bottle making machine • Educate local residents about the Dome • Establishment of a sports complex • Skills transfer on electricity • Provision of motivational speakers for Love Life projects • Provision of information on different skills 	VREDEFORT	R 2 m	FDDM, LGSETA, NLM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coffins making project • Brick making plant • Cemetery cleaning and maintenance • Provision for commonage land for agricultural projects • Bakery • Streets naming project • Building of a mall • Establishment of arts and culture centre • Establishment of the stadium • Establishment and upgrading of existing swimming pools • Assistance of emerging companies to prepare business plans • Establishment of parks • Assistance of Let Live Together project on gardening and chicken abattoir project 	HEILBRON	R 2 m	FDDM, LGSETA, NLM

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning of cemeteries • Purchase unutilized farms within Ngwathe Local Municipality for farming projects • Cleaning of ward • Technical Training • Computer Training Centre • Safety and Security Project • Cooperatives • Job placement agency • Career guidance • Sports development centre • Brick laying project • Sewing projects • Hydroponics` • Ngwathe youth rejuvenation programme • Upgrade graduate database • Ngwathe youth commission • Revival 	<p>PARYS</p>	<p>R 2m</p>	<p>FDDM, LGSETA, NLM</p>
--	--	---------------------	-------------	--------------------------

