

PHOKWANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2007-2011

SECOND PHASE OF A DEVELOPMENTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

IDP: Integrated Development Plan
PMS: Performance Management System
MSM OF 1998: Municipal Structures Act of 1998
MSM OF 2000: Municipal Systems Act of 2000
LED: Local Economic Development
MIG: Municipal Infrastructure Grant
DME: Department of Minerals Energy
DEAT: Department of Environmental Affairs & Tourism
DOA: Department of Agriculture
DLA: Department of Land Affairs
IT: Information Technology

DLG&H: Department of Local Government & Housing
FBDM: Frances Baard District Municipality
DCTEA: Department of Conservation, Tourism, Environmental Affairs

EPWP: Extended Public Works Program
CDW: Community Development Worker
FBS: Free Basic Services
NGO: Non-Governmental Organization
CBO: Community Based Organization
MFMA of 2003: Municipal Finance Management Act of 2003
RSA: Republic of South Africa
WC: Ward Committee
COC: Code of Conduct
LG: Local Government
GIS: Geographic Information Systems
MDG: Millennium Development Goal

FOREWORD BY THE MAYOR: Hon. Vuyisile Khen

It is indeed both a pledge and honour that this sphere of government, which is at the coalface of service delivery, is entering its second phase of developmental local government. We do the latter with acknowledgement of the challenges we still face ahead, the ones we could not deal with in the first term given our limitation in terms of resources.

We are mindful of the millennium goals targets in terms of provision of basic services coupled with the PGDS we need to reach, and we are ready and prepared to deliver with assistance from our sector departments. We further bank on our partnership with private through their investment which aims at creating employment opportunities and growing the local economy. The delivery of efficient, effective and economical services remains our top priority as a developmental local government, and the realization of the latter is dependant upon improved socio-economic situation and vibrant community participation and partnership.

Our communities have communicated their priority needs through the IDP process, it is now incumbent upon us to actualize those needs into reality within our given mandate and resources. It is not going to be an easy task, but we will try our utmost best to deliver on some of the needs as articulated. But with partnership with national and provincial government, I believe we will achieve a lot in ensuring a better life for our people.

I hereby present the **Integrated Development Plan for 2007-2011**, which will be reviewed annually to accommodate changing circumstances with the participation of our communities and other stakeholders. The IDP will guide our programmes and activities in ensuring a better life for all our communities.

I thank you!!! **UNITY CONQUERS**

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- Children Rights Issues

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- Financial Policies: Indigent, Credit Control

PHOKWANE IDP 2007-2011

1.1 Introduction

In accordance with Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 every Local Municipality is required to engage in a process of Integrated Development Planning (IDP).

Integrated Development Plan

Integrated Development Planning is a **process** through which municipalities prepare a strategic development plan for a five-year period and produce a document called the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). This plan will act as principal strategic instrument, which guides and informs all planning, budgeting, management and decision-making in a municipality.

In this instance Phokwane Local Municipality, which makes part of the Frances Baard District Municipality and boarded by Magareng Local Municipality and Greater Taung Local Municipality (forms part of the North West) is involve in a process of IDP compilation.

1.2 WHY IDP?

As the IDP is a legislative requirement it has legal status and it supersedes all other plans that guide development at local government level. Under the new constitution, municipalities have been awarded major developmental responsibilities to ensure that the quality of life for its citizens is improved. The new role for local government includes provision of basic services, creation of jobs, promoting democracy and accountability and eradication of poverty. Preparing and having the IDP therefore enables the municipality to be able to manage the process of fulfilling its developmental responsibilities.

Through the IDP, the municipality is informed about the problems affecting its municipal area and, being guided by information on available resources, is able to develop and implement appropriate strategies and projects to address the problems & service backlog.

Furthermore every municipality should have an IDP in place to deliver the following benefits:

- It will ensure more effective use of scarce resources.
- It will speed up delivery of projects and services.
- It will attract additional external funds.
- It will strenghten democracy and institutional transformation.
- It will promote intergovernmental coordination.
- It will improve planning and implementation

The Integrated Development Plan as a strategic document need to be centered around a clear organisational shared VISION and MISSION supported by values and principles.

1.3 METHODOLOGY AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING METHODOLOGY

In the new dispensation Local Authorities fulfill a very important developmental role as far as the transformation is concerned. The Integrated Development Plan is an important developmental tool to assist the municipality in this regard. The purpose of an IDP is to provide a tool to arrive at sustainable planning and delivery decisions. These decisions refer to municipal budgets, land management, socio-economic development, institutional performance and management as well as environmental issues. Strategies regarding the abovementioned issues and the implementation thereof form the basis hereof.

The IDP would, however, not only direct the Local Authority but also align all other role players as far as their roles are concerned. These role players refer to other spheres of government, the private sector, N.G.O's and/or any other development institutions. At the basis of this process lies budget procedures prepared in order to finance certain developmental issues with in certain programme/time by specific agents identified to perform the task.

The participatory approach and process is one of the corner stones of this planning procedure. The IDP process therefore should reflect the priority/needs of the municipality and the residents within the wider municipal area.

The alignment of all the role players and/or sectors present in the process is of utmost importance. Each and every stakeholder should understand his responsibility during the preparation phase of the document and the implementation thereof.

1.4 LEGAL STATUS OF AN IDP

The life span of an IDP is five years, but minor annual amendments are recommended. The following laws and directive have been used as guidelines in preparing this document:

- The Municipal System Act 2000 stipulated that each municipal area has to provide an IDP and certain guidelines in this regard;
- The “IDP Guide Pack” is provided by the Department of Provincial and Local Government that prescribes the process and the establishment of an IDP in detail;
- Any other act and/or legislation regarded any of the sub-sectors/issues such as the environment, health, LED, etc.

2.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES (MANAGEMENT SYSTEM)

The following management system will be put in place.

MANAGER RESPONSIBLE

The Council has decided that the Corporate Services & Development Planning Manager would be tasked as manager during the preparation phase of the process and the implementation phase thereafter.

The Corporate Services & Development Planning Manager would be responsible to ensure the:

- preparation of the Process Plan;
- day to day management of the planning process;

- coordinating the Steering Committee sittings;
- interact with sector departments on commitments made,
- the implementation of the IDP afterwards.
- review on annual basis of the IDP

IDP STEERING COMMITTEE

The Steering Committee is a technical working team consisting of Departmental Heads within the municipality. These individuals would be involved in preparing technical reports and info, formulation of recommendations and to prepare certain documents.

This committee would be chaired by the Mayor, and in his absence Municipal Manager and responsible for the secretariat. will be Corporate Service Manager

The following officials will serve in the steering committee:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| ❖ Municipal Manager | - | Moeketsi Dichaba |
| ❖ Corporate Service & Dev Manager | - | Morgan Motswana (Coordinator) |
| ❖ Technical Services Manager | - | Tshiamo Pitso & Senior Officials |
| ❖ Community Services Manager | - | Vacant & Senior Officials |
| ❖ Finance Manager | - | Gert Swanepoel |

Political Office Bearers

- ❖ Mayor – Clr Vuyisile Khen (Chairperson)
- ❖ Speaker – Clr M Motshabi
- ❖ Chairperson’s of Sub-Committee – All

2.2 RESPONSIBILITIES OF STEERING COMMITTEE

- ❖ Assess the implementation of the IDP
- ❖ Report to Council on the implementation on a quarterly basis
- ❖ Follow-up on departments commitments
- ❖ Solicit funding from government departments & agencies
- ❖ Conduct bilateral with sector department on current & future needs
- ❖ Meet by-monthly to assess IDP
- ❖ Consolidate stakeholders inputs

2.3 VALUES AND PRINCIPLES

As Phokwane Municipality we dedicate and commit ourselves to the “Batho Pele” Principles and the following values:

- To be customer friendly orientated organisation

- Ensure equality in the provision of services
- Promote Teamwork between councillors, officials and the community.
- Instil loyalty and honesty amongst all our employees
- Treat people equally and with respect
- Promote co-operate governance
- Reflect diversity i.e. race, gender, culture and people with disability
- Ensure efficient & effective institution

3. VISION

TO BE A DEVELOPMENTAL MUNICIPALITY IN THE CREATION AND MAINTAINENNCE OF SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENT THAT RESULTS IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR ALL OUR CITIZENS.

MISSION

TO STRIVE WITHIN GIVEN RESOURCES TOWARDS EFFICIENT, EFFECTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE MEASURES TO REDUCE POVERTY AND STIMULATE LOCAL ECONMIC GROWTH.

4.1 RSA CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Chapter 7, Section 152 (1) Objects of Local Government gives local government the following mandate:

- a) To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities,
- b) To ensure 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 organizations in the matters of local government.

(2) A municipality must strive, within its financial and administrative capacity, to achieve the objects set out in subsection (1).

4.2 MUNICIPAL OUTLOOK

Phokwane local municipality is made up of two former TLC's Jan Kempdorp and Hartswater, Pampierstad a former TRC, surrounding farms and a small settlement known as Ganspan previously administered by then Department of Social Welfare. The population estimates of the

area is around 61 321, the municipal area is experiencing 1,4% growth contrary to the provincial trend of 0,4% decline. Youthful population make-up 42,9% under 20. The municipality is dominantly rural in its set-up with very limited developed infrastructure such as recreational facilities, sports, health, social services and educational.

4.3. Population Per Municipal Area That Constitute Phokwane Municipality

AREA	POPULATION	HOUSEHOLDS
Pampierstad	18 600	4133
Hartswater	5 098	1132
J an Kempdorp	22 497	4999
Rural (includes Ganspan)	16 476	3661

4.4 COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF S.A, NORTHERN CAPE AND PHOKWANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

2001 Stats	South Africa	Northern Cape	Phokwane Mun
Total Population	44 819 778 (up)	822 727 (down)	61 321 (up)
Population Growth per annum	2,1%	-0,4%	1,4%
<u>Population Groups</u>			
African			

Asian	35 416 166(up)	293 976(up)	47 418(up)
Coloured	1 115 467(up)	2 320(up)	35(up)
White	3 994 505(up)	424 389(down)	6851(down)
	4 293 640(down)	102 042(down)	7017(down)
<u>Gender Figures</u>			
Male			
Female	21 434 040(up)	401 168(down)	29 827(up)
<u>Percentage</u>	23 385 737(up)	421 559(down)	31 497(up)
Male			
Female	47,8%	48,8%	48,6%
	52,2%	51,2%	51,4%
Urban	55,0%	71,8%	
Non-urban	45,0%	28,2%	16 257

NB: We give cognizance to the recently conducted Community Survey by STATS SA, and will incorporate their findings should they differ to the information we have.

4.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC MAKE-UP

The municipal main economic sector is agriculture creating mostly seasonal employment and it consists of mainly impoverished communities. The economic make-up is not that diversified, being mostly reliant on the agricultural sector. There's a high rate of unemployment, about 84,

4% of the population under 20 years earn less than R3 200p.m and only 20, 8% of the population under has matric. About 40, 7% population is in elementary occupations.

Tourism is the fourth-largest industry in South Africa, supporting some 6 500 accommodation establishments. Certain factors in South Africa's favor, which are expected to boost tourism growth in the country, include:

- National tourism assets of incomparable quality in certain segments.
- A diversity of tourism products, especially adventure, ecotourism and cultural attractions.
- Exceptional value for money relative to key competitors, partly owing to foreign exchange rates.
- Positive global perceptions of a peaceful political transition in South Africa.

In Phokwane, the tourism sector is regarded as small but developing. There are resources and infrastructure available which contributes to the development potential in this sector. Community tourism is becoming increasingly popular, with tourists wanting to experience South Africa in the many rural villages and townships across the country.

4.6 DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

Opportunities for the future development of tourism could possibly be found in Phokwane, such as bush camps and the future trend of cultural group tours with an educational basis. Development potential within the tourism industry include the increase in arts and craft SMMEs, new tourist routes, attraction development, education and training of tour operators, establishment of travel agents and tour operator training. Key areas of tourism development include:

Locational advantages: The location of Phokwane makes it a convenient stop-over point for tourists traveling to the rest of South Africa. It is situated near Kimberley and provides a unique blend of tourist opportunities.

Eco-tourism. Phokwane is earmarked with green pastures and a river stream abutting the area. The area is ideal for bird watching enthusiasts and hikers. One of the stakeholders suggested that Ganspan-Pan has the potential to be developed into a tourist resort.

Low crime levels. The events of the September 11th bombings in New York (USA) has given the world a whole new awareness on safety, and especially when travelling to well known, condensed travelling destinations. The almost non-existent levels of crime and sparsely populated area make Phokwane a very safe travelling destination.

A lack of packaging and marketing of Phokwane’s tourist products and services, and the lack of a unique identity keep the Study Area off the maps. As part of the Municipal IDP, it is essential to include a strategy focusing solely on the development of tourism in the Study Area. The emphasis should be on the training of people within the tourist industry, marketing the area’s tourist attractions in unique “nowhere else to find” tourist packages and in developing a tourism identity for the area.

The Table below illustrates the development potential of and possible projects in the Tourism sector.

Figure.1. Tourism Development Potential and possible projects

<u>CRITERIA FOR POTENTIAL IDENTIFICATION</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL</u>	<u>POTENTIAL PROJECTS</u>
Availability of raw materials	Various tourism products and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Package and market products - Development of a local tourism node (PPP)

and/or local resources	Grape, olives and other commercial farms – Tourism potential	- Include these farms in tourist routes and itineraries
Linkages	Potential to link tourism to agriculture, mining and manufacturing industries	- Develop tourism packages for agriculture, mining and manufacturing tours
Market trends	More specialized and high quality products and services	- High standard self catering facilities, etc
Gap analysis / agglomeration advantages	Develop a tourism theme for the Phokwane area	- The Irrigation Scheme (e.g. Group tours and Hiking)
	New tourists products and services	- Eco-tourism - Tourist bicycle route - More specialized tourist orientated cultural activities
Technology change	Put Phokwane and its tourism products and services 'on the map'	- Internet marketing and local website
Policy environment (Most important Programmes and Funds)	Small Medium Enterprise Development Programme (SMEDP) – Tourism	
	DTI: Tourism Development Finance	
	Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology: Crafts and Tourism programme	

4.7 Phokwane Agricultural Overview

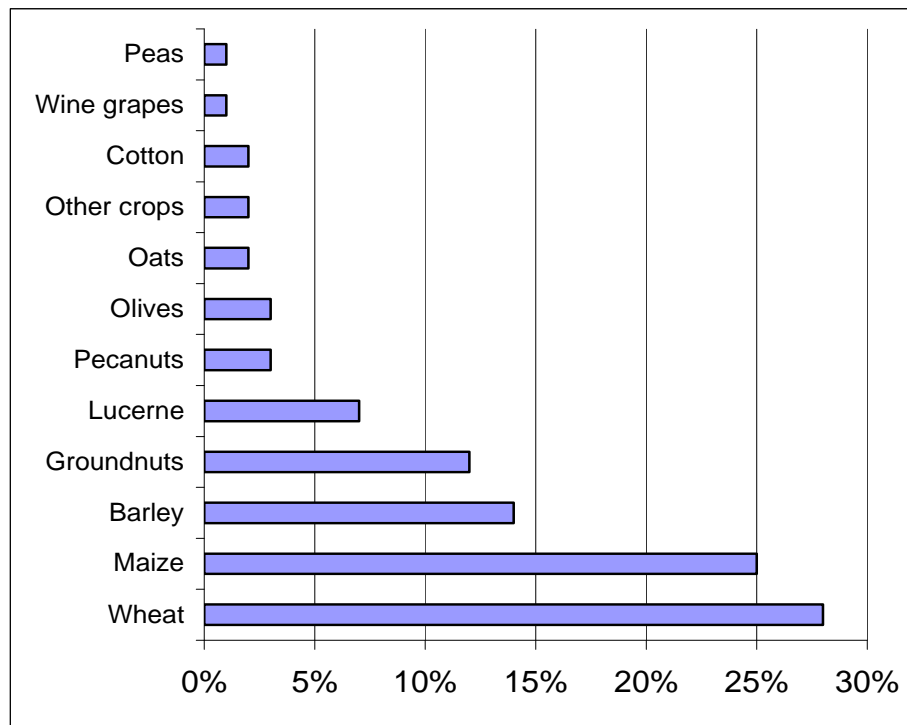
Agriculture in the Study Area occurs within the Vaalharts Irrigation Scheme, which consists of crop and livestock farming practices. Crop production, however, constitute the dominant form of land use. Crop farming in Phokwane is relatively homogenous over the irrigation scheme with variations existing in terms of farm size and the availability of capital. The main products being produced in Phokwane are illustrated by Figure .2.

Other agricultural products produced in the Study Area include milk, vegetables, sheep and cattle, citrus and soft fruit. Figure 6.1 illustrates the relative importance of maize (25%) and wheat (28%) production in the Study Area. These crops are followed by, barley (14%), groundnuts (12%) and lucerne (7%). Although grain is the dominant crop on all the farms there seems to be a tendency for smaller farms to produce

more long-term crops and pastures. Senwes co-op is the major buyer of groundnuts, grain and maize in the Study Area.

The dominant form of irrigation employed is flood irrigation, and accounts for about 74.1% of irrigation in the Study Area. Other types of irrigation found in Phokwane are Pivot (21.5%), Sprinkle (2.3%) and Drip/micro irrigation (2%). Drip irrigation is usually used where long-term crops such as pecanuts and olives are grown.

Agriculture is an essential part of the local economy and contributed 19.9% to the GGVA of the local economy in 2002. This sector experienced a positive average annual growth rate of 1.7% between 1996 and 2002, and could therefore be considered as a potential growth sector. The future growth of agriculture may be hampered if constraints such as unemployment, job cuts as well as the lack of local beneficiation and exports within the sector are not to be addressed.



Agriculture Land Utilization, 2003

Source: Centre for International Agricultural Marketing and Development (CIMD), 2003

5. Revitalisation of the Vaalharts/Taung Irrigation Scheme Project

5.1 Introduction

The Vaalharts irrigation scheme is the largest in South Africa and comprises of approximately 35 302 ha (31 732ha in the Northern Cape & 3 570 in the North West, Taung area). An additional 2854 ha will be available for the farmers at Taung if the north canal is refurbished. The irrigation scheme comprises approximately 1200 farming units that varies in size from 25 to 75ha.

The Vaalharts/Taung revitalization project involves the optimization of agriculture in the area focused on upgrading and development of infrastructure thus ensuring economic feasibility of the scheme. The project is part of the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative (ASGISA) and serves as a pilot project for irrigation development throughout South Africa.

5.1.1 Aims of the Project

The project will include surveying, planning, feasibility, design and rehabilitation of the existing irrigation scheme (**Refer to the System Design**). The canal system will be expanded for the development of additional 2854 ha in Taung. The existing infrastructure and related systems will be assessed and restored. Solutions to minimize the existing problems such as salinity, water loss and water logging will be implemented. The “saved” water will be redistributed to

resource poor farmers. The project will enable irrigation scheme to produce agricultural products in a sustainable manner indefinitely.

The project project will be aligned with the Integrated Development initiatives and the Strategic Plans of the National & Provincial government. And since the project cut across the two provinces Northern Cape & North West, both provinces will engage continuously. The Directorate is also committed to plan projects in accordance with other National Legislation such as the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) and the Engineering Act.

5.1.2 System Design

The Systems Design comprises of the phases required for the successful implementation of the Vaalharts/Taung Project. It should be used in conjunction with the detail planning to reduce the project cost, implementation time and project risks. The Systems Design will provide a foundation for planning, initiating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the project.

6. Spatial Development Framework

The SDF is a management tool to direct the physical development of the municipal area in order to achieve the municipal vision. It also creates a strategic framework for the formulation of an appropriate land use management system, thereby:

- ❖ Informing the decision of the municipality
- ❖ Creating a framework of investment confidence that facilitates both public & private sector investments.

As one of the Sector Plans within the IDP process it should also direct the spatial implications of IDP projects as well as other sector plans such as:

- ❖ Water Services Development Plan
- ❖ Integrated Transport Plan
- ❖ Integrated Environmental Programme
- ❖ Integrated LED Programme
- ❖ Disaster Management Plan

The most important key service that must support the implementation of the SDF is engineering services:

- ❖ Infrastructure should be managed and provided in an integrated manner to support and guide spatial development. Infrastructure should also be augmented and upgraded to ensure sustainability.

- ❖ Upgrading of existing infrastructure that is inadequate or has degenerated through lack of maintenance should be done in a planned and systematic manner.
- ❖ New development should be properly planned to minimize cost of providing bulk, link and internal infrastructure.

Current Actions Undertaken

The District municipality is in a process of developing a broader spatial plan, which incorporates Category B municipalities.

7. SITUATION WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY: SERVICES PROVIDED IN THE MUNICIPAL JURISDICTION

- Electricity: Municipality and ESKOM
- Water & Sanitation: Municipality and Sedibeng Water in Pampierstad
- Solid Waste Removal: Municipality
- Traffic Control
- Parks & Cemeteries

- Sports & Recreation
- Planning Control
- Libraries (agency basis)
- Municipal roads & stormwater
- Primary health care (agency basis)
- Economic development i.e. investment coordination, support to SMMEs & informal traders, ect.

7.1 CHALLENGES IN RELATION TO SERVICE PROVISION

Some issues facing Phokwane municipality in relation to service provision are the disparate in service levels across the municipal area including the needs of rural farming areas. In addition is the uncertainty to the takeover of primary healthcare by the district municipality, of electricity to a Regional Electricity Distributor. These could have changes in powers, functions, staffing and significant financial implications.

There's also a significant challenge in ensuring the sustainability of service provision, maintenance of the infrastructure, dealing with increasing customer arrears and planning for

financial sustainability. Furthermore is the coordination between the SOE ESKOM and the municipality particularly on interrelated services i.e in ESKOM electricity providing areas public lighting is not provided and it becomes the responsibility of the municipality at times there's no infrastructure to provide the service causing a delay in the implementation of municipal infrastructure grant (MIG) allocation on public lighting.

The focus for the past term of five years has been on basic services water, sanitation, ervens and solid waste removal. There rational was that there was a huge backlog on the latter and are basic necessities, whilst we were of cognizance of the some of the social needs such as recreational facilities parks, swimming pools, sports grounds, ect.

7.2 SOCIAL CHALLENGES

- Need for housing by the homeless poor, housing delivery very slow
- Need for recreational and sports facilities which will have positive impact on young people lifestyle
- Health facilities not really up to standard particularly primary health care
- Education facilities not adequate, and accessibility of tertiary education to excelling learners limited by finances
- HIV/AIDS posing a serious threat both social and economical, holistic approach needed
- Need for land for settlement and business purposes

- Rural people i.e. farming areas social needs electricity, water, ect.

7.3 INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT WITHIN PHOKWANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Phokwane local municipality comprises of the former Jan Kempdorp TLC, Hartswater TLC, Pampierstad TRC and some staff members from the then social welfare and NW Department of Local Government. The overall staff establishment is about 240 though a large number of these posts are vacant due to affordability. Phokwane municipality operates reasonable effectively, however, there are outstanding amalgamation issues causing tension such as job evaluation for salary adjustment to take place. There's a need to strengthen the strategic capacity, develop creative approaches to service delivery, instill a culture of shared vision, improve internal audit, cost control and efficiency and develop an effective performance management.

There is strong political leadership in place emanating from the March 2006 local government election, though 70% are new councilors to take transformation and the objective of local government as enshrined in the RSA Constitution of 1996, Chapter 7, and Section 152. The

executive management structure is also in place to support the political leadership in carrying out their mandate. There's also a need to strengthening communication internally and with clients.

7.4 INSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGES

- Insufficient Equipments or Machinery to deliver services efficiently & effectively
- Inadequate land to accommodate growth for settlement
- Prevalent culture of non payment by those who afford
- Provision of services to farming areas
- Growing number of indigents vs financial viability
- Alignment of the IDP with Provincial Growth & Dev. Strategy & National. Growth Dev. Strategy

HR POLICIES ADOPTED

1. Recruitment and Selection	10. Employee Assistance Programme
2. Induction	11. Training and Development
3. Conditions of Employment	12. Occupational Health and Safety
4. Leave Policy	13. Internship Programme
5. Code of Conduct	14. Employee/Councilors Funeral Assistance Policy

6. Disciplinary Procedure	15. HR Strategy
7. Grievance Procedure	
8. Study Loans	
9. Sexual Harassment	

7.5 MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL SITUATION

The normal indicators for assessing financial strength is somewhat difficult to apply in measuring trends due the fact that there's no socio-economic reliable database in place, farming areas property ownership details to be process in the database for effective implementation of property rates. The financial position of the municipality is constrained and requires structural response; the latter is due to high rate of indigents caused by high rate of unemployment and poverty. But also the development of new infrastructure requires a strategic alignment of our operation budget in response to newly developed infrastructures.

There are key problem areas that need to be addressed, personnel costs and increasing debtors. In the financial year 2003/04 salaries accounted for 38,7%, 2004/05 33,6% and 2005/06 34,8% of the operating expenditure.

8. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

8.1 ROLE OF COMMUNITY IN DETERMINING PRIORITIES

As part of our compliance with the provision of the Constitution Chapter 7, Section 152(1)(e) which state “local government must encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government”. The consultative meetings with various stakeholders for the IDP was held at a ward basis, which is a deviation from meeting them at IDP Representative Forum. The main objective was to maximize participation at local level. Each ward was asked for the priority issues for their ward and also to do assessment of the past term developments. The issues identified were then grouped and the IDP Rep Forum then agreed on the priority areas of focus. But from the inputs the most consistent priority areas identified are economic development, housing, HIV/AIDS and employment creation.

The municipality has a formal structure known as the IDP Representative Forum in place; this structure aims to engage the community on identifying priority areas. Community structures and individuals are invited annually to register their participation for purposes of better coordination and facilitation. But the IDP Forum is not an end to itself as far as community involvement is concerned it just augment other existing structures of community involvement i.e. ward committees, imbizo’s, budget participation meetings, ect. In an effort to enhance community participation and ensure government services are accessible about 11 Community Development Workers were appointed in the Phokwane municipal area.

8.2 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS

The CDW programme is a presidential programme, which has since been adopted by government in effort to increase accessibility of government services to our communities. Our municipality comprise of nine wards and the following deployment of CDW'S:

Ward 1: 1, cdw: Ward 2: 1, Ward 3:1, Ward 4: 3 cdw's, Ward 4: 1, Ward 5: 1, Ward 6: 1, Ward 7: 1, Ward 8: 1, Ward 9:1 cdw.

The following are issues identified during the IDP ward based consultative forums:

8.3.1 WARD-BASED IDP FORUM: WARD 1 PAMPIERTSAD

- Need for services of water, sanitation, toilets at informal settlement at Sakhile.
- Street names needed at Sakhile and Mountain View, School sports ground needed to be upgraded, Maintenance,
- Need for Early childhood development centers.
- Training & funding need for caregivers,
- Community hall need to be upgraded.

ELECTRICIRTY

- Informal settlements need electricity and street lighting,
- Proper housing, quality foundation, Roads paving needed, stop signs and speed bumps needed.
- Refuse collection should be regular or twice per month
- Ambulance not accessible and response time very slow

INFRASTRUCTURE

- Roads and storm needed and disaster management mechanisms (Fire stations)
- Houses needed for houses affected by disaster
- Public telephones and removal of refuse
- Dust bins needed for household and on street corners for communal waste
- Pampierstad taxi rank need to be developed to improve transportation system
- Upgrading of electricity substation
- Proper co-ordination of the Municipality and Sedibeng Water for water pipes maintenance, meter readings and water supply.
- Renovation and Upgrading of old schools buildings,
- Visible road markings for traffic control improvement.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- **EPWP**– Road construction & storm water drainage system,
- Cleaning & Environmental projects eg waste recycling project possibility
- Tourism development–i.e. guests houses, taxi ranks, Skills development and SMME development
- ICT Infrastructure need to be developed and made accessible to communities for better communication,
- Development & support of manufacturing sector on furnitures and Agro- Processing.

SOCIAL ISSUES

- Youth Development lack of funding for education to tertiary
- High rate of unemployment &, poverty, high rate of crime, Women & children abuse,
- Lack of proper housing.
- Lack of sufficient health staff personnel,

- Batho pele Principle no Implemented by civil servants.
- Health equipment shortage at local clinic,
- Shortage of medicines and medical doctors for different diseases
- Lack of sports ground & recreational facilities,
- Parks needed to be upgraded to provide leisure places for the youth,
- Bursary fund needed to assist learners to gain access to tertiary education e.g Mayoral/Municipal Bursary Trust Fund,
- Municipal learnership for youth skills development.
- By-Laws to be implemented to maintain order,
- Housing ownership in terms of title deeds
- Housing provision for 250 houses,
- Fencing and cleaning of the cemetery, and explore possibility of outsourcing of graves maintenance.

SERVICE DELIVERY ASSESSMENT

- Housing development & Toilets constructions
- Renovation of the community hall and stadium
- Access road tarred street and public lighting
- Household water connection
- Learnership provided by Dept of Labour
- Public lighting improvement i.e. streetlights upgrading
- Middle income sites development

8.3.2 WARD-BASED IDP FORUM: WARD 2 PAMPIERSTAD

PRIORITY ISSUES

1. SOCIAL ISSUES

1.1 Health

- Lack of health facilities, medicines & equipments
- Shortage of health personnel
- Shortage of medical emergency vehicles
- Need for more medical doctors

1.2 Sports & Recreation

- Need for more sports facilities
- Need for recreational parks
- Need for swimming pools
- Community hall to be improved

1.3 Education

- Need to establish a mayoral/municipal bursary fund to assist needy learners for access to tertiary education
- Improve & upgrade school facilities to enable conducive learning environment.
- Municipality to facilitate learnerships for the youth
- Improve facilities to accommodate people with disability
- Ensure proper maintenance of schools facilities by public works

1.4 Crime

- High rate of crime caused by lack of recreational facilities
- Youth drugs & alcohol abuse
- High rate of children & women abuse

- Efficiency & effectiveness of Community Policing Forum to be improved

1.5 Housing Ownership

- Houses ownership i.e tenure rights in terms of title deeds
- Poor quality houses to be addressed
- Employ credible contractors to built RDP houses

2. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- 2.1 EPWP funds to be access for roads & streets construction e.g paving, stormwater drainage system
- 2.2 Environmental project e.g waste recycling
- 2.3 Tourism development e.g guesthouses, taxi rank construction, resorts
- 2.4 Skills development of SMME'S
- 2.5 ICT Infrastructure development
- 2.6 Processes & policies to be improved to have speedy response to applicants
- 2.7 Development of manufacturing e.g furniture, welding, ect
- 2.8 Agro-processing
- 2.9 Use of old industrial sites to grow & develop economy
- 2.10 Information dissemination programs on assistance offered by government.

8.3.3 IDP WARD BASED CONSULTATIVE FORUM WARD 3 PAMPIERSTAD

SERVICE DELIVERY ASSESSMET

- Housing development for 900 units,
- Provision of sanitation & water
- Renovation of community hall & Stadium
- Public lighting provided i.e streetlights & highmasts,
- Provision of Access road,
- Provision of learner ship through labour.

SOCIAL ISSUE

- Shortage of health personnel at the local clinic, Mobile clinic needed particularly in the informal settlement,
- Tenure rights i.e houses ownership, title deeds
- Shortage of medicines & medical equipment,
- Need efficiency of personnel at the clinic.
- Spread of HIV/Aids and abuse of social grants.
- Non-compliance with liquor board regulations by taverns and other liquor selling places.
- Need for more public lighting to reduce crime occurrence,
- More police visibility and do away with some dark spaces which are used by criminals.
- There's need for sports & recreational facilities, Caretaker of sports ground needed

INFRASTRUCTURE/BASIC SERVICES

- Improvement of sanitary system, Provision of storm water maintenance.
- Provision of access road,
- Proper maintenance of school buildings and need for sanitary facilities at primary schools.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Tourism development needed, Rehabilitation of old industrial buildings.
- Skills development
- Improvement on BBBEE

8.3.4 IDP WARD BASED CONSULTATIVE FORUM WARD 4 (MOTSWEDITHUTO FARMING AREAS)

SERVICE DELIVERY ASSESSMENT

- Provision of schools and transportation of learners
- Feeding scheme to alleviate poverty and social grants
- Pension grants for sick and old pensions, need for close-by offices to process applications
- Job creation through EPWP and poverty alleviation programmes to assist HIV/AIDS victims.
- ID, Birth & Marriage certificates awareness programs.
- Effective community police forums and visible policing,
- Crime prevention programmes promotion in schools.
- Health services in schools, financial support for SMME.
- Fair labour regulations formulated,

BASIC SERVICES & INFRASTRUCTURE

- Need land for housing development
- Tenure security i.e land ownership, burial rights
- Electricity need for farm dwellers

- Clean water and sanitation
- Access roads maintenance and need for transportation services
- Upgrading of rail transport to benefit farm dwellers as means of transport

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Small & emerging farmers need support services i.e equipments, funding
- Skills development for small farmers
- Employment creation through EPWP
- Cat fish project opportunities identified crucial for empowerment of HDI & employment creation
- Tourism Development: Ganspan–Pan Development– Eco– Tourism spin-offs– Conference facilities, Area outdoor festivities, Accommodation, guest houses, &BB

SOCIAL ISSUES

- Need for early childhood development centre
- Overcrowding learners at Motswedithuto primary school
- Labour inspectors not effective in dealing with labor complains
- Health facility ie mobile clinic quality and consistence of mobile clinic
- Need for library services, police services mobile services.
- Prevalent of alcohol abuse, Recreational facilities to be part of the schools.
- Women and child abuse, abuse of social grants, Farm workers abuse and evictions
- Denial of residential rights and access to social grants
- Housing provision for 250 houses, Fencing and cleaning of the cemetery, Outsourcing of digging of graves.

SERVICE DELIVERY ASSESSMENT

- Housing development, Toilets constructions
- Renovation of the community hall and stadium
- Access road tarred street and public lighting
- Water house hold connection
- Learner ship provided by Dept of Lab our

8.3.5 WARD BASED IDP FORUM FOR WARD 5 HARTSWATER, 25TH JANUARY 2007

The ward based forum focuses on Assessment of current delivery, Infrastructure/Basic Services, Economic and Social Issues needs of the ward.

SERVICE DELIVERY ASSESSMENT

- Housing development, Establishment of Bonita park sports stadium
- Upgrading of electricity substation
- Building of toilets, Water purified, Job creation
- Tarred access road construction, Early learning centre establishment
- Improvement on credit control mechanism
- Improvement on safety and security, Accessibility of water, electricity subsidy
- Establishment of hawker's facility,
- Poverty alleviation fund from Social development for community soup kitchen, NGO- Care givers.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Hartswater drive-in to be resuscitated

- Bonitapark quarry to be converted into guest house
- Tarring of Hartswater/Christiana road through EPWP programme for job creation
- Need paving project for community development funding needed.
- Ganspan- Pan development to be speeded up for Phokwane development.

SOCIAL ISSUES

- Youth centre needed, Swimming pool
- Mobile clinic, mobile police station needed.
- Old age home needed.
- Need further learning centre, Community hall establishment
- Recreational parks needed and the sports facilities for other sports codes e.g basketball, volleyball, cricket,ect.
- Mayoral bursary trust needed, Primary school needed.
- Land needed for town housing development
- Additional refuse truck needed
- Emergency/ambulances services slow services
- Upgrading of hospital to be completed
- Future fencing/cleaning of graveyard to be considered,
- More land needed & quarry to be fenced.
- Early childhood centre a serious need.

INFRASTRUCTURE/ BASIC SERVICES

- Concrete slap to cover the Bonitapark canal to avoid further loss of life
- Internal roads to be paved, Proper road signs and street names.
- Upgrade of sewerage/Storm water, Need for proper housing quality development and to be completed.
- Street lights for informal settlement and new housing development.

8.3.6 IDP WARD BASED CONSULTATIVE FORUM FOR WARD 6 JAN KEMPDORP

INFRASTRUCTURE & BASIC SERVICES

- Inefficiency on waste removal, possibility of comm. Dump mechanisms, Bad roads conditions and storm water problem.
- Road signs on danger zones especially schools, Need more sports and recreational facilities, swimming pools, recreational facilities, cricket pitch.
- Sports facilities infrastructure development as part of 2010 spin-offs

SOCIAL ISSUES

- Need for proper community facility to alleviate problems during social pay out grants and control during payout of social grants (SASSA)
- Open spaces for development i.e. Greening projects and maintenance thereof.
- Effectiveness of Community Based Policing Forum in the reduction of crime
- Poverty reduction to reduce alcohol, children and women abuse
- **Government services improvement:** Home affairs offices needed, satellite police station in Valspan, labour office needed for the labour matters,

HEALTH ISSUES

- Incapacity of the local clinic to provide efficient & effective services, long queues,
- Inadequate health equipments and personnel, and general medical health practitioner of the state
- Explore possibility of extending clinic operations opening hours.
- Need to upgrade the local hospital

EDUCATION

- Need for a local library services,
- Need for early childhood centers support.
- Additional high school to deal with overcrowding at current high schools,
- Promotion of school racial integration

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Resuscitate the brick making project to be operational,
- JOB creation to alleviate poverty & Cleaning projects employment to be transparent.
- Need for more skills development for the youth through SEDA
- Development of Ganspan Pan for Eco-Tourism development

GOVERNMENT SERVICE DELIVERY ASSESSMENT

- Access tar road constructions, Electrification, roads and water tabs.
- Housing development RDP standard, Cleaning of the graveyard
- Street lights, schools, Quality structures, Comm empowerment skills development
- Employment job creation, Transportation of learners, free Education provided in phases for some grades.
- Access to feeding schemes, reduction of poverty, Education transformation, Women empowerment.

- Provision of social grants, free primary health care and youth funding through Umsobomvu Programmes.
- Access to tertiary education funding.
- Land reform access to disadvantage community, Development of sciences subjects at Primary and High schools.
- Efficiency of police services and support development of street traders, Improved response timeously on municipal services.
- Provision of free basic services

8.3.7 WARD 8 IDP FORUM WARD BASED REPORT JAN KEMPDORP

ASSESSMENT ON SERVICE DELIVERY

- Housing development, Communal tabs, toilets, streetlights.
- Dumping site improved on refuse collection
- Tarred access road
- Upgrading of stadium
- Lives stock located properly away from the residents
- Allocation of sites and compliance of liquor regulations
- Provision of employment for community, THOUGH short-term.

INFRASTRUCTURE/BASIC SERVICES

- Improvement of quality of storm water, roads and maintenance to be consistence- program
- Proper management of sewer dam to reduce the smell
- Proper maintenance of public lighting, highmast, street lights

- Taring, paving of roads in Kingston, Need for electrification, Need for new school.
- Sewer & water for informal settlement 604 and 530 of Ganspan.

SOCIAL ISSUES

- Safety & security need for SAPS satellite office to improve efficiency
- Enforcement of liquor laws by liquor disposing places eg taverns
- Efficiency and effective police forums need to be improved
- Verification of foreigners status and visible street names

HEALTH ISSUES

- Improvement of primary health care, possibility of extending opening hours of local clinic
- Need for additional health personnel and equipments
- Need for efficiency on emergency services, Need for a better hospital with proper facilities
- HIV/AIDS awareness programmes

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

- Need for a swimming pool, recreational park
- Improvement of sports ground and maintenance,
- Need for proper community halls,
- Anti—Vandalism awareness program

EDUCATION

- Need for library services Valspan/Andalusia, Early childhood development facility

- Increase access of PDI to previously disadvantaged schools, access of completing learners to tertiary education.
- Establishment of Municipal/ Mayoral Bursary trust to assist financially deserving learners.
- Efficiency & Effectiveness of SCHOOL GOVERNING BODIES.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/JOB CREATION

- Eco- Tourism: development of Ganspan-Pan, guest houses (accommodation development)
- Skills development & SMME development and support services
- Development & support of agriculture for land reform purposes
- Accelerating Extended Public Works Programme for job creation
- Development of Phokwane tourism centre

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

- Environmental awareness program
- Explore possibility ie alternative burials
- Proper management of dump site
- Recycle of waste
- Keeping away of livestock in residential areas

9. PRIORITISATION

Our priority areas trends can be captured as follow:

9.1 PRIOTIRY ISSUES SINCE 2002-2007

2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005/06	2006/07
1. Housing	1. Land	1. Water	1. LED	1. Water & Sanita
2. Electricity	2. Water	2. Sanitation	2. Land	2. Land
3. Land	3. Sanitation	3. LAND	3. Water	3. Electricity
4. Water & Sanitation	4. Roads	4. Electricity & Lights	4. Housing	4. Roads & Stormwater
5. Environmental Issues	5. Electricity	5. Stormwater and Roads	5. Electricity	5. Health services
6. Bulk Services Improv	6. Service Deliv	6. Health Services	6. Roads & Stormwater	6. Servie Delivery improvement
7. Roads	7. Institutional Dev & Democratic Governance	7.Improvement in Service Delivery	7. Health Services	7. Housing
8. Emergency Serv.	8. Housing	8. Housing	8. Education	8. LED
9. Sports & Recreation	9. Education	9. Local Economic Dev.	9. Sanitation	9. Tourism Dev. & Poverty alleviation
10. Education	10. Sports,	10. Poverty	10. Sports, Arts,	10. Educational &

2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005/06	2006/07
	Recreation & Arts	Alleviation and Tourism	Recreation & Culture	Training facilities
11. Health Serv	11. Health Services	11. Educational & Training Facilities	11. Disaster Management/Emergency Services	11Sports, recreation, Arts & culture
12. HIV/AIDS	12. Safety & Security	12. Sports & Recreational Facilities, Arts and Culture	12. Service Delivery	12. HIV/AIDS
13. Safety/Security	13. HIV/AIDS	12. HIV/AIDS	13. Safety & Security	13. Safety & security
	14. LED/Poverty Alleviation	13. Safety and Security (Crime)	14. Environmental Quality	14. Environmental quality
	15. Waste Management & Environment	14. Environmental Quality (Waste Management)	15. Institutional Development	15 Institutional development
		15. Institutional development and democratic governance	16. Anti-Corruption	16. Anti-Corruption

NB: The above table capture the changing priority issues.

9.2 INFRASTRUCTURE DEELOPMENT FOCUS

It can be noted that for the past years the focus on priority issues has been on infrastructure development, which is understandable in terms of the current backlog in previously disadvantage areas. But also infrastructure development has a potential to be use as leverage for economic development as far as investment attraction is concern. The only challenge is the ability to match our infrastructure development with our budgetary provision for maintenance of the developed infrastructure.

2007/8 PRIORITY ISSUES & OBJECTIVES

ISSUES	OBJECTIVES
1. Local Economic Development	To ensure that all our efforts are geared towards growing the local economy to create employment opportunities to reduce poverty levels. And provide adequate infrastructure for economic growth & development by 2014.
2. Land	To ensure that additional land is acquired to support integrated human settlement and address land shortage in the municipal area. To distribute economical potential land to the PDI at least minimal of 50 ha.
3. Water & Sanitation	To provide water & sanitation to households without services so as to address the backlog, to ensure access to all by 2009.
4. Housing	To facilitate the provision of housing to ensure the provision of shelter for all by 2014.

5. Health	To facilitate the provision and development of quality health facilities and services, and to assist in the stabilization of HIV/AIDS prevalence.
6. Electricity	To provide electricity infrastructure to ensure universal access by 2014.
7. Roads	To ensure proper maintenance and development of road infrastructure.
8. Education	To facilitate the development of educational facilities and programs to enable skills development, in order to improve literacy by 50% by 2014.
9. Service Delivery Improvement	To provide effective, efficient & economical services in terms of the BATHO PELE PRINCIPLES to the people of Phokwane and all other clients.
10. Safety & Security	To facilitate a safer and secured environment for our community, and assist in the reduction of crime by 10% by 2014.
11. Sports, Arts, Culture & Recreation	To facilitate the development and support of sports, arts, culture and recreation in our municipal area.
12. Anti-Corruption	To ensure a corrupt free institution, which

	uphold the rule of law and cooperate with law enforcement agencies.
13. Disaster Management	To ensure that pro-active measures are in place to deal effectively with any kind of disaster that might occur.
14. Environmental Quality	To ensure sustainable and conducive environment by ensuring effective waste management, properly managed landfills and consistent refuse collection. And conserve & protect 6,5% of valuable biodiversity by 2014.
15. Community Participation	To ensure consistent and effective community participation by holding ward meetings, Quartely IDP Rep forum meetings and imbizo's twice in a year that support good governance. To raise community awareness on local government matters by 75%.

10. INTERGRATION

10.1 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

INTRODUCTION

The biggest challenge with regard to the IDP lies in its implementation. Integration of activities and resource has been the major weakness across government spectrum and is reflected for example on underspending on capital budgets whilst there's so much that can be done. Phokwane local municipality will gear its planning in an integrated approach to ensure effective implementation by itself and its partners.

10.2 KEY AREAS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Some actions and efforts has been initiated in the past and during the process on review of the IDP. However, more still need to be done in terms of gearing our planning and activities towards service delivery for customer satisfaction. If we are to achieve integrated planning this need to be reflected in our joint planning and acting together to achieve the overall objective “Ensuring a Better Life for All South Africans”. The table below shows some of the areas where further actions are needed.

- Approach to implementation
- Alignment of project planning with strategic frameworks through the budget process.
- Phokwane Local Municipality IDP process recognizes that the planning process has both “bottom-up” and “top-up” dimensions that need to be integrated and properly managed.

- Further to that to make IDP realistic as planning documents will be ability to plan together at governance level as three sphere's of government, which is an area that remains a challenge for us.

11. KEY MUNICIPAL SERVICES

The municipal administration is divided into four strategic divisions of which all deliver services. Some department focus on serving the citizens directly, such as Technical department, whilst other are more concerned with internal affairs, such as Corporate Services. As result of our organizational structure realignment, we introduce unit management components for operational efficiency. The four strategic departments are: **ALSO SEE ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE ATTACHED**

11.1 Technical Services

Services	Critical issues	Actions	Programme
Electricity	Creation REDS Provision of alternative energy source to rural communities.	Engage in an audit of our electricity infrastructure in preparation for REDS. Explore provision of alternative energy	Services to all residents

		source. Quantify cost of alternative energy sources.	
Water	Backlog in WATER supply, unaccounted loss, proper maintenance, educational program on water usage, water quality. Proper & reliable indigent's register. Provision of portable water to areas in the neighboring municipality.	Increase investment to deal with backlog, have a realistic maintenance plan, Continuous monitoring of water quality, Water audit study. Verifiable indigents register. Develop appropriate service level.	Service To all
Sanitation	Cost of installing & maintenance waterborne versus environmental issues. Acceptability of other alternative sanitary facilities. Eradicate bucket system.	Conduct awareness on other safe sanitary facilities. Ensure residents have acceptable sanitation.	Ensure service provision to all.

Roads & Stormwater	Bad & muddy roads, poor maintenance, inadequate allocations for maintenance.	Increase allocation for maintenance. Develop a proper maintenance plan. Prioritize access roads particularly in townships.	Services for all
Cemeteries	Under stress due to high death rate. Limited land	In the long-term consider doubling of graves.	
Sports & Recreational Parks	Inadequate or No recreational places in the township.	Consider outsourcing to organized community structures.	Community resilience
Mechanical services	Inadequate departmental maintenance, delay in attending to vehicles with mechanical problems. Unaccounted for parts, waste of fuel.	Ensure proper system is put in place to monitor efficient use of municipal vehicles. Ensure proper management of municipal workshop.	Functional Fleet

11.2 COMMUNITY & SOCIAL SERVICES

Services	Critical Issues	Actions	Programme
Environmental Management	Abuse of open spaces as dumpsites, sustainable way of using open spaces, Environmental awareness programmes.	Implement the integrated environmental management plan. Develop strategy to use open spaces sustainable & optimally.	Clean & Healthy environment
Housing	Poor integration of DLGH with the municipality, Huge housing backlog, lack of forecast plan to deliver housing. Poor project management leading to shoddy work. Informal settlement	Develop a long-term strategic plan on housing delivery. Improve integration between DLGH and municipality to enable forecast planning. Promote self-build by allocating middle-income	Sustainable Shelter

		earners sites. Increase social housing. Develop a plan to deal with informal settlement.	
Library services	Libraries inaccessible in needy areas, increase allocations to provide libraries in needy areas.	Promote access to ICT in public libraries. Put programs that encourage the use of libraries.	Education & Learning
Solid Waste	Lack of plan and communication thereof on solid waste collection. Regulation of illegal dumping. Alternative dumpsite for Hartswater. Sustainable management of dumpsites.	Improve management of waste sites. Introduce waste recycling.	Clean Environment
Traffic	Inefficient testing stations, shortage of personnel. Long queues for drivers testing. Lack	Improve the image of the traffic division by improving efficiency. Improve service to	Traffic Law enforcement.

	of traffic regulation enforcement.	shorten the queue.	
Disaster management	No strategy to deal with disaster in an event of occurrence. Crisis during disaster.	Develop a comprehensive disaster strategy.	Effeciency during disaster occurrence.
Land Use management	Shortage of land for development, lack of detail spatial plan.	Develop detail spatial plan. Explore alternatives to acquire additional land.	Sustainable settlement

11.3 Corporate Services & Development

Services	Critical Issues	Actions	Programme
Human Resources	Different policies applied to defunct entities i.e leave. No HR Strategy in place. Retention of scarce skilled personnel. Finalization of	Develop unified policies. And develop a detail HR Strategy.	Service Improvement

	placement & job evaluations.		
Transformation	Gender representation absence in senior positions, Employment of people with disability not happen	Need to address gender representivity & employment of people with disability.	Equity
Training	No detailed skills development plan in place. Learnership program not implemented. Training not properly coordinated.	Detailed reviewable skills plan to be put in place. Learnership programs to be implemented.	Skills Development
PMS	Lack of PMS implementation.	Finalize PMS and implementation thereof.	Performance Improvement
Labour Relations	Delay in dealing with disciplinary hearing.	Speedy attendance to disciplinary cases.	Harmonious Labour Relation
Development	Development not	Improve communication	Integrated

planning	communicated to beneficiaries in advance, coordination of development projects	with communities on upcoming development. Integrated approach to development.	Development
Resource Manegement	Municipal fleet & energy, computers & telephones not use efficiently.	To ensure that municipal resources are used economically, efficiently & effectively i.e fleet, telephones,computers & cellphones. Develop clear use policy and compliance tereof.	Effective and efficient use of resources.

11.4 Finance

Services	Critical Issues	Actions	Programme
Customer Care	Poor response to customer queries. Lack of customer care policy & systems	Establish customer care desk, develop customer care plan.	Customer satisfaction
Debt collection	User unfriendly	Develop user-friendly	Revenue

	accounts. Maintenance of non-recoverable debts. Inefficiency in recovery of debts.	accounts for all users. Improve recovery of debts.	expansion
Credit management	Absence of categorization of creditors. Credit control policy not detailed.	System to classify debtors. Develop detail credit control policy.	Revenue expansion
Budgeting	Alignment of the budget with the IDP. Community participation in the budgetary process.	Ensure people's participation in the budget. Align the BUDGET with the IDP.	People's budget
Free Basic Services	Not all qualifying residents receiving FBS. Indigents registration not properly coordinated.	Put in place a proper system of indigent's registration, which allow forecast costing.	Service for all
Indigents	Not all indigents	Ensure a reliable &	Service for

Registration	household registered. Registration of non-indigents as indigents.	verifiable indigents register.	all
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12.1 PHOKWANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SERVICE BACKLOG DATA

Services	Valspan/JKD	Ganspan	Hartswater/BP	Motswedithuto	Pampierstad	Totals
Housing	1746	531	686	30	2286	5 293
Water Supply	604	531	100	30	1400	2 665
Sanitation	1746	531	100	30	1400	3 807
Electricity						
• House Conn.	1746	531	686	30	1619	4612
• Public Lighting	10 Highmasts	3 Highmast	Addressed	2 Highmasts	10 Highmast	25
Solid Waste Removal	1746	531	686	30	2100	5093
Roads/Access Routes	28km	9km	10km	1km	31km	79km

12.2 Informal Settlements

- Sakhile Informal settlement 1400+ households

- Kingston Valspan 604 households
- Bonita Park 79
-

13. INTERGRATION

In order to achieve maximum impact in resource allocation and project implementation it is necessary to align and harmonize the prioritization of needs, allocation of resources and implementation of projects within and between the three spheres of government. It is on these principles that planning at national, provincial and municipal level relates and informs one another.

13.3.1 National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP):

The NSDP provides normative principles that guide all spheres of government on infrastructure and development,

Investment. These are summarized as follows:-

- 1) Economic development is prerequisite for the achievement of other policy objectives.
- 2) Government spending on fixed investment beyond the constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens should focus on areas with economic development potential.
- 3) Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should focus on people not places.
- 4) In order to overcome the spatial distortions of apartheid, future settlements and economic developments opportunities must be channeled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or link with main growth centres.

13.2 National Growth and Development Summit (NGDS)

The National Growth and Development Summit (NGDS) was convened in June 2003 And attended by all partners of the National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC).The social development partners agreed on the following themes in order to fast track economic development:

- More jobs, better jobs, decent work for all.
- Addressing the investment challenge.
- Advancing equality, developing skills, creating economic opportunities and extending services.
- Local action and development.

There is overwhelming consensus that the platform on which development commitments are translated into concrete action is the local sphere of government.

Thus the preparation and adoption of Growth and Development Summit concept by metropolitan and district municipalities.

13.3 District Growth and Development Summit (DGDS):

The preparation of District Growth and Development Summit for districts and metropolitan districts came in response to the call by the President in his state of the nation address of February 2006 ; where all metropolitan and district municipalities were directed to hold Growth and Development Summits before 30th March 2007.

The preparation of the Growth and Development Summits for metropolitan and district municipalities has enhanced and placed on top of government agenda alignments and between and within the different spheres of government. This facilitates consensus in prioritization, resource allocation and project implementation. The District Growth and Development Summit is a long term development strategy aligned to the PGDS and provides long term development framework for Integrated Development Plans. Thus ideally the IDPs are aligned with the

DGDS, the PGDS, the NSDP and Sector Plans and Programmes, resulting in full integration and harmonization between the three spheres of government.

13.4 Frances Baard District Municipality–Growth and Development Summit:

The Growth and Development Summit for Frances Baard District Municipality was held on 27th and 28th February 2007. Development strategies emanating from the summit have not yet been published. However it is apparent that the main strategic thrust for growth and development in the district are:

- . Mineral beneficiation
- . Emerging Agricultural Development (Agri – BEE)
- . Tourism development
- . Manufacturing and industrial development
- . SMME and Business Development
- . Institutional Capacity building
- . Human resource development

These strategic areas are similar to the priority areas identified by the EXCO Lekgotla of 23–24th 2007 as the PGDS Sectors.

13.5 Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS)

In order address socio-economic issues prevalent in development countries the United Nation adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and target in September 200, to “create an environment at the national and global levels alike which is conducive to development and the eradication of poverty’. These may be summarised as:

- Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
- Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education.
- Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women.
- Goal 4: Reduce child mortality.
- Goal 5: Improve maternal health.
- Goal 6: Combat HIV / AIDS, malaria and other diseases.
- Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability.
- Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development.

Each of these goals has specific targets. Our national targets set in 2004 and the NCPGDS targets are all derived from the Millennium Development Goals adopted at the World Summit for Sustainable Development

13.6 PGDS Objectives

Thus the main objectives of the Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy may be summarized as follows:

- . To promote the growth, diversification and transformation of the provincial economy.
- . To reduce poverty through social development
- . To develop requisite levels of human and social capital.
- . To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of governance and other development institutions.
- . To enhance infrastructure for economic growth and social development.

In order to realize the above objectives and achieve the targets set by the national government the NCPGDS identified the following development targets for the province:

- . To maintain an average annual economic growth rate of 4%–6%

- . To halve unemployment rate by 2014
- . To reduce the number of households living in absolute poverty by 5% per annum
- . To provide shelter for all by 2014
- . To provide clean water to all by 2009
- . To eliminate sanitation problems by 2009.
- . To stabilize the prevalence rate of HIV/ AIDS and begin reverse by 2014.
- . To redistribute 30% of productive agricultural land to HDI' by 2015.
- . To improve the literacy rate by 50% by 2014.
- . To reduce infant mortality by two thirds by 2014.
- . To reduce maternal mortality by two thirds by 2014.
- . To reduce crime by 10% by 2014.

14. SECTOR PLANS

14.1 Integrated Transport Plan

Background

After the 1994 election, the National Department of Transport embarked on the determination of a new Transport policy for South Africa. During 1996 the White Paper on National Transport Policy was prepared. Following the White Paper the Moving South Africa (MSA) project was launched with the focus shifting to the customer and to the concept of differentiated customers with a diverse range of needs.

The strategy of MSA was to consolidate core transport assets into high volume corridor strategic networks and dense development nodes, assisted by a supporting network, operational in lower demands areas. The

sustainability of this supporting network would be improved through the optimal deployment of modes in these networks and the corridors of which they are made up.

Following the White Paper and the Moving South Africa, in 2000 the resulting National Land Transport Transition Act, Act 22 of 2000 was promulgated. The main aim of the NLTTA was:

The Act provides the measures necessary to transform and to restructure the Republic's land transport system; to give effect to the national policy concerning the first phases of the process; and to achieve a smooth transition to the new system applicable nationally.

The main different between present government policy on transport and the policy that underpinned the Urban Transport Act is the shift in focus from infrastructure development, to public transport. In addition, there was also a move from a supply driven transport system to a demand driven transport system, based on plans.

As part of the planning framework the NLTTA specifies a number of plans that will guide land transport in South Africa. These are the following:

- . Current Public Transport Records;
- . Operating Licenses Strategy;
- . Rationalization Plans;
- . Public Transport Plans;
- . Integrated Transport Plans.

Figure 1 gives an indication of the relationship between the plans to be developed and the IDP.

The Rationalisation Plan or Operation and Licenses Strategy will not be prepared for this particular study. Therefore the PTP, which serves as input to the ITP, includes the minimum requirement for these plans.

14.2 Integrated Waste Management Master Plan

Seven (7) focus areas have been identified to be addressed for the compilation of an IWMP for the Phokwane local municipality. Based on the Gaps and Needs identified. Goals and Objectives have been identified for each of the categories or focus areas (listed below) discussed.

14.2.1 DISPOSAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

This area relates to the development, upgrading and legislation of disposal infrastructure. This includes the identification of new infrastructure required, the permitting of existing unlicensed facilities, and the upgrading of the current infrastructure as well as the improvement of management practices at the various locations.

14.2.2 WASTE COLLECTION INFRASTRUCTURE

The shortcomings in the available collection will be identified. This will involve possible fleet shortages, receptacle placement and route planning.

14.2.3 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY AND HUMAN RESOURCES

This area involves the identification of human resource shortcomings and alterations to employee structures.

14.2.4 FINANCIAL RESOURCES

This area relates to existing and required financial structures and strategies.

14.2.5 DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION / COMMUNICATION

This area covers the need for effective record keeping and the development of a Waste System, the sharing of available information as well as co-operation of the various stakeholders within the municipality.

14.2.6 MANAGEMENT OF ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES

This focus area relates to illegal dumping activities within the municipal area. This involves identification of possible illegal dumping hot spots , development of clean up and anti dumping campaigns, possible revision of bylaws as well as revision of collection strategies.

14.2.7 WASTE MINIMISATION

This area involves the identification of specific waste minimization strategies, whether it be separation and collection at the source, privatization of recycling activities, development of collection points throughout the area as well as public awareness/education strategies.

It is important to structure GOALS and Objectives in accordance with the Governments strategies of waste minimization. The official hierarchy adopted in the Government Waste Management Strategy is as follows:

Waste Hierarchy

- Cleaner Production
 - 1.Prevention
 - 2. Minimisation

- Recycling
 - 1.Re-Use

 - 2. Recovery
 - 3. Composting

- Treatment
 1. Physical
 2. Chemical
 3. Destruction

- Disposal
 1. Landfill

The roles and responsibilities in terms of the National Waste Management System for local government include:

- Integrated waste management planning: Local government will be responsible for the compilation of the general waste management plans for submission to provincial government.
- Waste information system: Local government will be responsible for data collection.
- Recycling: Local government are to establish recycling centers and /or facilitate community initiatives.
- Waste collection and transportation: Local government is to improve service delivery. Private public partnerships to assist service delivery are encouraged.
- Waste disposal: Local government is to take responsibility for the establishment and management of landfill sites, and to promote development of regionally based facilities. Formalizing and controlling of scavenging is the responsibility of the permit holder.

14.3 DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

All disaster risk management plans must give explicit priority to the core principles of disaster prevention and mitigation. Internationally, disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness are referred to as disaster risk reduction measures, hazards or reducing vulnerability. In this way, prevention and mitigation are central to achieving the goal of disaster risks are reduced an sustainable development opportunities strengthened. It is often difficult to distinguish between preventive or mitigate intervention. For this reason it is more practical to refer to risk reduction measures. Both (prevention and mitigation measures) minimize the risk of disasters.

Disaster Prevention

Disaster prevention refers to actions that provide “outright avoidance” of the adverse impact of hazards and related environmental, technological and biological disasters. Strategies applicable to preventive intervention are inter alia.

- Effective land-planning,
- Basic public works and
- Effective municipal services that factor in the frequency and severity of natural or other hazards as well as human actions.

Examples are;

- Replanting indigenous grasses or tree on a recently burned slope near roads or dwellings to stabilize the soil and prevent damaging land subsidence.
- Locating critical rail. Road and telecommunications structures behind a coastal “setback” line in areas exposed to storm surges to prevent disruption to critical services during violent summer or winter storms.
- Careful positioning of storm water drainage and its ongoing maintenance, along with protection of natural wetlands, to prevent destructive flooding during heavy rain.

It is possible to completely prevent all disaster events. Their severity can be reduced, however, through ongoing disaster mitigation efforts.

14.3.1 Disaster mitigation

Disaster mitigation refers to structural and non- structural measures that are undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards, environmental degradation and technological hazards on vulnerable areas,

communities and households. These efforts can target the hazard or threat itself- e.g. fire break that stops a fire spreading close to residential areas. This often referred to as structural mitigation, since it requires **infrastructure or engineering** measures to keep the hazard away from those at risk.

Disaster mitigation efforts can also target people who are at risk, by reducing their vulnerability to a specific threat- e.g. promoting community responsibility for controlling fire risk in an informal settlement. This often called "non-structural measures took place worldwide. The main reason for this is mainly because of the non contribution of structural measures to sustainable development objectives. In most cases, structural measures only reduce disaster damage and the level of risk remains the same. Hence, structural measures only create a false sense of security for communities.

The following non-structural measures strategies may be considered by disaster management

Public Instruments

The main aim of public instruments is to guide human behavior in such a way that it will contribute to the reduction of disaster risk and / or the vulnerability of communities and infrastructure

- Disaster Information-Dissemination of disaster information to communities as part of awareness campaigns. This will also guide communities in the implementation of more safe best practices.
- Training and education of communities in disaster related matters.
- Disaster Insurance
 - Only act to reduce the impact of the loss after it has occurred, hence it does not reduce any risk, but rather redistribute the risk to the insurer.
 - However, the premium gives an indication of the risk involved, when insured against any possible loss.
- Tax and subsidies
- Disaster precautions
- Disaster Aid and Relief actions

14.3.2Planning and Organising

Dangerous, uneconomical and undesired actions can be reduced by better planning and organizing. Such measures include;

- Zoning and building regulations
- Disaster Proofing – “A body of adjustments to structures and building contents”
 - Permanent – Choice of building material to erect buildings
 - Unforeseen – After early warning has distributed, e.g. secure of walls and closing of unnecessary openings etc.
 - Emergency- e.g. the use of sand bags during a flood.
- Land-use planning(Planning and establishment, permanently evacuation)
- Development Policy (which will contribute to sustainable development objectives)
- Organizing for disasters
- Early warning systems- the better communities react on any warning message, the lower the impact of a disaster.
- Health related regulations
- Permanent Evacuation- this option leads to huge reallocation and development project. The social disruption to reallocate people cannot always be justified.

Research indicates that it is not economic viable to implement risk reduction measures to prevent the total risk of a disasters. Hence, it is important to determine the optimum in such a way that the total benefit exceed the total cost (must include all economical and social benefits and costs). In some cases the optimum may be reached by the implementation of both structural and non-structural measures.

Risk Management

The following operational sequence is important during risk management to take cognizance of.

Risk Control

- Terminate: Eliminate the potential of loss
- Tolerate: Live with the risk

- Treat: Implement risk reduction measures

Risk Financing

- Terminate: Transfer- Self- funding or Insurance

Risk Control Hierarchy

- Elimination, Avoidance or Substitution
- Control at Source
- Minimisation of Frequency
- Mitigation

Disaster Management plays a fundamental role to ensure that the identified risks are brought to a level which the municipality/ community is willing to tolerate. Risk management programmes should pay for itself due to lower number of injuries, less disruptions, etc – if implemented properly it will ensure more sustainable practices.

Risk reduction strategies, when appropriately implemented, will;

- Stimulate the economy growth
- Strengthen infrastructure
- Help create more employment
- Vastly improve general development
- Ensure greater stability

Emergency services in Phokwane Local Municipality need to be able to respond to fire, floods, road accident and hazmat incidents, while all the other Municipalities need to be able to respond to the above-mentioned hazards as well as possible dam failure and aircraft accidents.

14.4 Intergrated Environmental Plan

This overview of the environment follows an ecological sequence from the abiotic component to the biotic component, the potential it possesses, man's utilization and exploitation of this potential to the detriment of the environment and itself.

Natural resources

For the purposes of this document, natural resources refer to the abiotic component of the environment. The geological (MAP1), topographic (Map2), climatic (Map 4) and soil (Map3) attributes of the Frances Baard District Municipality (FBDM) Landscape represent the natural resources.

These elements together determine the character of the area, the water available, its plants and animals, and therefore its environmental potential.

Vegetation and distinct ecological systems

The FBDM is located within the Savanna Biome (Map5). The Savanna Biome consists of both an herbaceous- and woody layer. The presence of woody elements indicates sufficient soil moisture to support trees but insufficient moisture to sustain closed canopies (forests). This phenomenon is visible along the perennial rivers within the area.

Two regional vegetation units (Map6) transect the area from east to west, they are the Kimberly Thorn Bushveld and the Kalahari Plateau Bushveld. The Kimberly Thorn Bushveld is mainly associated with deep, sandy soils in the low lying areas to the west of the rocky, shallow soils of the Ghaap Plateau on which the Kalahari Plateau Bushveld occur.

The PRECIS list, obtained from the National Botanical Institute for the 36 (1:50 000 scale) quarter degree grids which covers the FBDM area, contained 1423 species representing 121 plant families.

Thirty (30) of the species recorded within the PRECIS list have medicinal uses, they are:

Acacia Karroo Hayne, *Berula erecta* (Huds.) Coville subsp. *thunbergii* (DC) B.L Burt, *Centella asiatica* (L.) Urb. *Cichorium intybus* L. subsp. *intybus*, *Cotyledon orbiculata* L. var. *dactloopsis* Toelken, *Datura stramonium* L., *Dicomama capensis* Less., *Elephantorrhiza elephantina* (Burch) Skeels, *Euclea undulate* Thund., *Eucomis autumnalis* (Mill) Chitt. Subsp. *Autumalis*, *Gomphocarpus fruticosus* (L.) Aiton f. subsp. *Fruticos.* *Harpagophytum procumbens*, *Heteromorpha arborescens* (Spreng) Cham. & Schltdl. var. *abyssinica* (A.Rich) H. Wolff, *Mentha longifolia* (L.) Huds. subsp. *Capensis* (Thund) BRIQ., *Olea europea* L. subsp. *Africana* (Mill) P.S. Green, *Pellaea calomelanos* (Sw) Link var. *calomelanos*, *Rhus undulata* Jacq., *Immolan*, *Scabiosa columbaria* L., *mucronata* Thund. Subsp. *capensis* (Thund) Immolan, *Scabiosa columbaria* L., *Scadoxus puniceus* (L) Friis &

Nordal. *Sutherlandia frutescens* (L) R.Br., *Tarchonanthus camphoratus* L., *Terminilia sercea* Burch ex DC., *Thesium hystrix* A. W. Hill, *Typha capensis* (Rohrd) N.E.Br., *Vernonia oligocephala* (DC) Schp. Bip. Ex Walp., *Withania somnifera* (L.) Dunal, *Xysmalobium undulatum* (L.) Aiton f. var. *undulatum*. *Ziziphus mucronata* Wild. Sudsp. *Mucronata*.

Rare, endangered, protected, and red data plant and animal species/ habitats

A centre of endemism referred to as the Griqualand West Centre (Map7) occurs along the western boundary of the FBDM. Centres of endemism represent areas in which plants and associated animals occur have a limited distribution within the region. The limited distribution is generally attributed to specific environmental factors, which in the case of the Griqualand West Centre is:

- o Adaptation to lime- rich substrate

The centre represents approximately 1800 tax (species and subspecies); of which more than 40 (2.2%) are considered endemic. Of the 40 endemic species at least 32% are succulents.

No official list exist of current Red Data flora for the province but the 1995 list contained a total of 2693 species for the Cape Provinces, which since then had been divided into the Eastern Cape , Western Cape and Northern Cape. Within PRECIS list, twenty-three (23) species were listed as Red Data. These 23 species are representative of 14 families. The Red Data Flora list of southern Africa is being revised per province. The list for the Northern Cape needs to be compiled.

The same apply as the fauna in the region, regional experts had been approached for assistance regarding the location of known Red Data species or species, which should be considered to be threat of extinction.

Fauna, mammals & red data

The savanna Biome is world renowned for the largest herds of ungulates, it supports, especially prior to the 1990's. It also represents habitat for the Big five, namely elephant, rhinoceros, lion, and leopard, of which rhinoceros, buffalo and leopard can be viewed within the Vaalbos National Park.

A literature and desktop review of the IUCN Global list of Red Data Mammals determined that the following ten species, which occur in the region, are considered threatened on a global scale:

Chlorotalpa sclateri (sclate's Golden Mole), *Felis nigripes* (Small Spotted Cat), *Graphius ocularis* (Spectacled Dormouse), *Hyenna brunnea* (Brown Hyaena) , *Macroscelides proboscicus* (Round-eared Elephant Shrew), *Manis temminckii* (Cape Pangolin) *Miniopterus scheibersi*(Schreibers' Long- fingered Bat), *Pedetes capensis* (Springhaas), *Rhabdomys pumilio* (Striped Mouse) and *Rhinolophus denti* (Dent's Horseshoe Bat).

The savanna Biome's capacity to support both grazers (cattle, sheep, springbuck, white rhino) and browsers (goats, kudu, elephant, black rhino) makes it a suitable area for farming with either domestic animals (cattle, sheep) or game (springbok, kudu) or both. The number of animals which can be managed sustainably within a specific area depends on its grazing capacity if only grazers are involved or carrying capacity if both grazers and browsers are involved (Map8). Grazing capacity is expressed in terms of hectares per large stock unit (ha/Isu), the higher an area's to sustain animals, the fewer hectares per large stock unit is required. It is standard practice to increase the number of hectares required to sustain game with a percentage of up to 30% to compensate for:

- The selective grazing preferences of game
- The difficulty of implementing rotational grazing in camps with game.

In the absence of effective veld management, veld degradation occurs (Map 9). A high index value indicates a high occurrence of veld degradation. Effective veld management should be a high priority in areas prone to erosion (Map 10). The erodability index is based on soil texture, slope and rainfall, the higher the index value, the more prone to erosion an area is.

Avifauna information, red data birds and their habitat

A total of thirty (30) birds are considered threatened. Of the 30 species, 57% is associated with terrestrial ecosystem and 30% specifically with grassland areas, 43% is associated with aquatic ecosystem and 23% specifically with pans.

The thirty species are:

Antropoides paradisea (Blue Crane), Aquila rapax (Tawny Eagle), Ardeotis kori (Kori Bustard), Charadius pallidus (Chestnut-banded plover), Ciconia nigra (Black Stork), Circus macrourus (Pallid Harrier), Circus maurus (Black Harrier), Circus ranivorus (African Marsh-Harrier), Eupodotis caerulescens (Blue korhaan), Falco biarmicus (Lanner Falcon), Glareola nordmanni (Lesser Kerstel), Falco biarmicus (Lanner Falcon), Falco naumanni (Lesser Kestrel), Falco peregrinus (Peregrine Falcon), Glareola nordmanni (Black-winged Pranticole), Gyps africanus (White-backed vulture), Gyps coprotherers (Cape Vulture), Leptoptilos crumenifer (Marabou Stork) Mirafra cheniana (Melodius Lark), Mycteria ibis (Yellow-billed Stork), Neotis ludwigii (Ludwig's Bustard), Pelecanus onocrotalis (Great White Pelican), Pelecanus rufescens (Pink-backed Pelican), Polemaetus bellicosus (Martial Eagle), Rostratula benghalensis (Greater Painted-snipe), Rynchops flavostris (African Skimmer), Sagittarius serpentarius (Secretarybird), Sarothrura ayresi (White-winged Flufftail), Sterna caspia (Caspian Tern) and Torgos tracheliotus (Lappet-faced Vulture).

Herpetofuana & red data species

This category collectively represents reptiles and amphibians, of which only the Giant Bullfrog (*Pyxicephalus adspersus*) is listed as threatened.

Lepidoptera & red data species

No Lepidoptera (butterflies) are listed as threatened in the area. This seems very strange for an area in which a centre of plant endemism occurs, as it would be expected that plants adapted to a specific area would have pollinators specifically adapted to them. This discrepancy is attributed to a gap in the available information.

Biodiversity

The literature and desktop review determined that a total of 43 vertebrates occurring in the region are considered threatened and therefore listed as Red Data. Of the 43 species only two are fish (*Austroglanis sclaterii* and *kimberleyensis*).

The only available indication of total animal biodiversity was available from National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism's ENPAT data series. This index considers distribution and diversity of animal on a regional scale as well as their global Red Data status. It aims to raise awareness for the less flamboyant species for example small mammals, birds and insects. The higher the value of the index the more species are likely to occur in the area.

Drainage lines and wetlands

Water is a life giving substance of which the FBDM area does not have larger quantities being located within the arid region of South Africa. The arid region's annual rainfall is less than 400 mm. The FBDM is located within the Vaal River primary catchment and stretches across nine quaternary catchments, numerous non-perennial and perennial drainage lines drain the area of which the most significant is the Vaal and Hartswater rivers. Dry pans occur mainly to the west, while perennial pans occur mainly in the east.

Runoff is a function of the amount of water available (precipitation), slope and vegetation cover, in an area with such a low mean annual rainfall as the FBDM, high volumes of runoff are associated with either steep slopes or absences of sufficient vegetation to retain water.

Groundwater levels are related to infiltration, infiltration is a function of soil texture, slope and surface conditions. Infiltration rates are higher in areas with sandy topsoil, gentle slopes and irregular surfaces Areas where groundwater levels are close to the surface are at risk of becoming oversaturated, which would be detrimental to crop production and infrastructure (buildings and roads).

Agricultural potential & irrigation along rivers

The FBDM is located in the arid region of South Africa, without the use of irrigation; it's agricultural potential is mainly low to moderate . The agricultural potential was calculated using a computer algorithm developed by the

Institute for soil types occurring within a land type, the soil properties that affect potential(such as soil form, depth, texture, drainage, and structure), the occurrence of rock and dominant slopes.

The Vaal-Hartswater Irrigation Scheme situated in the northeastern corner of the FBDM (Map 15 and Map 16), as well as other commercial cultivated areas is dependent on water from perennial rivers such as the Vaal and Hartswater (Map 13) Subsistence (private use) cultivation away from the perennial rivers are found in the vicinity of non-perennial drainage lines or pans and most probably sustained with groundwater from boreholes.

Game management capacity

Although the FBDM is located in the Savanna Biome and therefore suitable to both domestic and game farming, game farming, game farms present less than 50% of the area (Map 16). According to Prof Bothma of the Wildlife Magement Centre at the University of Pretoria, the average size of an exempted game farm in the Northern Cape is 5000 ha, and generates 54% of their gross income from local hunters, 21% from live animal sales, 18% from foreign trophy hunters, 5% from ecotourism and 21% from meat production.

In terms of number of hunters per province the Northern Cape falls second only to the Limpopo Province, with the province at 23.4% and 24.9% respectively. The same scenario applies to the number for animals hunted per province, with Limpopo Province taking the lead at 33.9% and the Northern Cape following at 20%.

Percentage live animals sold at all auctions per province are 22% for the Northern Cape, the second lowest for the country.

Plant invaders/alien species and Invaded Land

Twenty- two (22) species recorded within the PRECIS list are declared weeds or invaders in terms of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act No 43 of 1983, they are:

Botanical Name	Type	Description
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Argemone ochroleuca Sweet subsp. Ochroleuca	WEED	Category 1 plants are weeds and serve no useful economic purpose and possess characteristics that are harmful to humans, animals or the environment.
Cirsium vulgare (Savi) Ten.		
Datura innoxia Mill.		
Datura stramonium L.		
Myriophyllum spicatum L.		
Nicotiana glauca Graham		
Passiflora coerulea L.		
Xanthium spinosum L. Atriplex nummularia Lindl, subsp. Nummularia	invader	Category2 plants are plants that are useful for commercial plant production purposes but are proven plant invaders under uncontrolled conditions outside demarcated areas.
Eucalyptus camaldulensis Dehnh		
Populus deltoids Bartram ex Marsh subsp. Deltoids forma deltoudes		

Prosopis glandulosa Torr.var. torreyana (Benson) Johnst.		Category 3 plants are mainly used for ornamental purposes in demarcated areas but are proven plant invaders under uncontrolled conditions outside demarcated areas.
Prosopis velutina Wooton		
Atriplex lindleyi Moq. Subsp. Inflat (F. Muell) Paul G. Wilson		
Melia azedarach L.		
Salix babylonica L. var. babylonica		
Tamarix ramosissima Ledeb		

The following nine species have to be controlled in terms of the Act, when they start encroaching:

Acacia hebeclada DC. Subs. Hebeclada, Acacia Karroo Hayne, Acacia mellifera (Vahl) Benth. Subsp. Detinens (Burch.) Brenan, Rhamnus prinoides L'Her., Rhigozum trichotomum Burch., Rhus ciliate Lich. Ex Schult., Tarchonathus camphoratus L. and Terminalia sericea Burch. Ex Dc.

Sensitive environments for fauna and flora

Insufficient information is currently available to effectively demarcate sensitive areas for fauna and flora, but based on the information available the following habitat types could be derived:

- o Wetlands areas whether associated with drainage lines (non- and perennial rivers or streams), seepage areas or pans
- o Terrestrial areas consisting of either grassland or open woodland on sandy soils or steep, outcrops.

This information should be refined as soon as information becomes available from regional or tax specific specialists.

Eco-tourism and potential

Eco-tourism is generally associated with any tourist related activity, which occurs in the environment irrespective of the adverse effects it might have on the environment. True eco-tourism objectives are to have no or minimal impact on the environment, with sustainable benefits to the communities depending on these environments.

In terms of the general eco-tourism perception, FBDM has potential for eco-tourism but the same does not necessarily apply to the true eco-tourism perception as the FBDM area had been impacted upon by mining, agriculture and urbanization (Map 16). The low-density area towards the west associated with the centre of endemism most probably has the highest potential for true eco-tourism.

Industrial pollution

Industrial pollution is both a source of point and diffuse pollution. Internationally it is recognized that diffuse pollution (non-point) is the most difficult to calculate and regulate, but has a significant impact on the environment.

In the FBDM area, industrial pollution is mainly associated with agricultural (commercial cultivation) and mining activities.

Air quality, monitoring data and baseline air pollutant concentration estimations

In the absence of significant industrial areas within the FBDM, sources of air pollution are very localized and limited to certain areas or activities:

- Mining areas – dust and processing plants
- Kimberley industrial area
- Medical facilities– coal powered heating systems and/ or incinerators.
- Agricultural areas – burning of crop residues, veld management or accidental fires
- No information could be obtained regarding the significances of these areas or activities contribution to air pollution in the FBDM are.

Environmental health

Environmental health does not concern the health of the environment but whether the environment is healthy enough for humans to live in it. Environmental health is measured and monitored in terms of criteria of which their quantities will have a negative impact on the life expectancy or quality of humans.

A typical example would be the concentration of chemicals within water, above certain levels of concentration, the water would be considered poisonous and declared unfit for human and animal consumption.

Within the FBDM area, two major activities, which could have an impact on environmental health, are agriculture (extensive commercial cultivation) and mining (diamond, lime and manganese). Other sources are diffuse in nature and much more difficult to regulate such as runoff from roads, French drains and household chemicals.

TOWN AND REGIONAL DATA

Spatial analyses:

The Frances Baard District Municipality (FBDM) is situated in the Northern Cape Province. The northern border stretches to the Northwest Province while its eastern side borders on the Free State Province.

The Frances Baard District Municipality comprises the municipalities of:

Dikgatlong,

Magareng,

Phokwane,

Sol Plaatjie,

District Management Area (DMA).

The Municipal Area is characterized by a mixture of land uses of which agriculture and mining is dominant. The residential area varies from the city size Kimberley to small scattered rural communities.

Dikgatlong Municipality is a local Municipality within the Frances Baard District Municipality in the Northern Cape. It is a category B municipality with seven wards. The Municipal area consists of the disestablished municipalities of Barkley West, Winserton, Delpoortshoop and a portion of the former Diamantveld District Council. The head office of the municipality is situated in the town of Barkly West that is approximately 35-km north –west of the city of Kimberley on the northern bank of the Vaal River. Barkley West is situated on the growth corridor Kimberley–Postmasburg and agriculture and mining form the economic basis of the area. The municipal area covers approximately 2377km and borders with the Magareng Municipality in the north-east, Sol Plaatjie in the south-east and the Frances Baard District Municipality in the southern and western borders. The population of the Dikgatlong Municipality is approximately 36 947.

Magareng Municipality is situated in the Northern Cape Province and lies within the boundaries of the Frances Baard District Municipality. Warrenton, the administrative centre of Magareng Municipality, is situated approximately 77 km from Kimberley on the banks of the Vaal River. The N12 National Road between Kimberley and Christiana as well as the N18 route to Vryburg passes through the centre of town.

The municipal area comprises an urban node, villages and farms. The urban nodes consist of Warrenton, Warrenvale, and Ikhutseng. Small agricultural villages have been established throughout the municipal area of which Bullhill, Fourteen Streams, Sydney ‘s Hope, Winserton Station, Moleleko’s Farm, Nazareth and Hartsvallei Farms are the most prominent. The rest of the area comprises mainly mixed farming.

The Local Municipality was established on 5 December 2001 after the amalgamation of the Warrenton TLC and the Vaal River TLC. The area of Jurisdiction is approximately 1542 km in extent and accommodates approximately 21744 people.

Phokwane Local Municipality is the only cross-border municipality in the area. The Northern Cape and the North West Province share the cross-border area, which includes Pampierstad. Hartswater is the administrative centre and is centrally located approximately 110 km of Kimberley and 92 south of Vryburg.

Phokwane Municipality consists of several local governments, which existed between November 1995 and December 2000 namely Hartswater TLC, Jan Kempdorp TLC, Pampierstad TRC and Vaalharts TRC. The Phokwane Municipality mainly consists of small towns surrounded by farming and agricultural land. The towns of Hartswater, Jan kempdorp, Pampierstad and Ganspan are the main residential areas in the municipality.

Economic activities are mainly agricultural, varying from stock farmers in the dry areas to irrigated crops in the Vaalharts irrigation scheme. The area of jurisdiction accommodates approximately 66906 people.

The **Sol Plaatjie** Municipality resides within the boundaries of the Frances Baard District Municipality; Kimberley is the administrative centre of the Municipality. Kimberley is the administrative centre of the Municipality.

The municipal area comprises a large urban node in the form of Kimberley, villages and farms. The economic activities consist of several retailers, industries as well as mining and farming. The municipal accommodates approximately 247000 people.

The District Management Area (DMA) is an inherently sparsely populated area within the Frances Baard District Municipality. The DMA is situated approximately 75 km west of Kimberley. The area covers approximately 573 415 ha and represents 46% of the total area of Frances Baard District Municipality, but accommodates only 1,4% of the population.

The DMA is predominately a farming area consisting of the area occupied by extensive livestock farming. Intensive crop farming takes place along the Riet River, the Vaal River and the Harts River. The DMA accommodates approximately 4853 people with 4579 of these living on various farms.

The area is characterized by sheep and cattle grazing farms mainly to the west of the area. Game farms are prevalent south of Kimberley and the northern part of the study area in vicinity of Hartswater is an important irrigation area.

Housing

The condition of the housing stock in the district is generally good. The housing stock consists of three types of dwelling houses: formal dwelling houses 72.3%, informal dwelling houses 21.5%; and 1.8% of the housing stock consist of hostels and other undefined housing types. It is estimated that there are about 69 448 households in the district. Statistics indicate that about 30% of the households are female-headed households. Households sizes vary considerably from one municipality to another. Magareng has the smallest size , 4.1 and Phokwane has the highest households size 5.4. The average households size for the district is 4.8.

14. HIV/AIDS PLAN

14.5.1 Background

The education and Training Unit with financial support from USAID and SIDA is able to offer assistance to municipalities to develop a strategic plan for coping with the consequences of HIV/AIDS in their areas. Local government is ideally with placed to facilitate greater co-ordination at local level to ensure that the municipality ,councilors ,different government services, NGOs the community work together to effectively address issues like public education, care for people with AIDS and for AIDS orphans. While municipalities cannot be expected to provide all these services, they should play a strong role in ensuring that the needs of the community are addressed and that existing services are co-coordinated and other available services are accessed.

The Phokwane Municipality have identified the issue of HIV/AIDS as a priority and welcomed the opportunity presented to them. The office of the mayor provided the necessary leadership and commitment to bring together the relevant stakeholders to address the challenges posed by HIV/AIDS. The research done prior to the workshop by Sr. Elsabe Obenholzer of the municipality and her presentation laid a solid foundation for the development strategy. The following strategy document is the result of the planning session held in this municipality.

14.5.2 Why should Phokwane Municipality address the issue of HIV/AIDS

“AIDS has become one of the biggest threats to the continents development and its quest to bring about an African Renaissance.

Most governments in sub-Saharan Africa depend on a small number of highly skilled personnel in important areas of public management and core social services.

Badly affected countries are losing many of these valuable civil servants to AIDS. Essential services are being depleted at the same time as state institutions and resources come under greater strain and traditional safety nets disintegrate.

- In some countries, health –care systems are losing up to a quarter of their personnel to the epidemic.
- People of all income level are vulnerable to these repercussions, but those living in poverty are the hardest hit.

14.6 SAFETY PLAN

14.6.1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Community Safety Forums (CSF s)are built on the principles of the National Crime Prevention is the best at local government sphere . This has been entrenched with various pieces of policy and legislation namely The White Paper on Safety and Security (advocating the formation of local safety committees) and the Municipal System Act which provides delivery through integrated developmental processes culminating in the development of Integrated Developmental Plans(IDP)

14.6.2 COHESION

- The provisions of the 1996 National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) related to the development of coordinated multi –agency response to crime.

- The provision of 1998 White Paper on Safety and Security related to the provision of Crime Prevention by local government in partnership with a range of role –players.
- The provision of the White Paper on Local Government mandating local governments to develop a greater responsibility for local safety and security.

14.6.3 GOALS OF CSFs

- The goal of the CSF is to establish a vehicle for facilitating the implementation of multi –agency crime prevention initiatives at the local government sphere.

14.6.4 PURPOSE OF CSFs

- “The main purpose of the CFS s is crime prevention through co–ordination, facilitation and networking. The forum is seen as providing an environment that promotes an integrated approach to crime prevention by promoting community –based”.

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15. HOUSING & LAND ISSUES

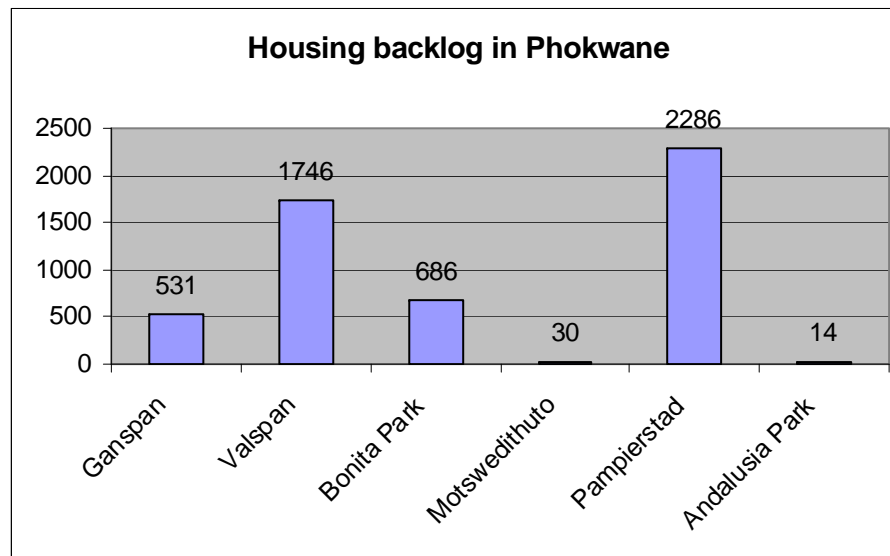
15.1 Challenges with the housing provision

There are number of challenges which face the municipality in terms of addressing the housing backlog within Phokwane municipal area.

15.2 Rural – urban migration

Forced migration in the form of farm evictions, voluntary migration to urban areas within Phokwane municipality has resulted in an increase in the housing backlog within the Phokwane Municipality. This influx of farm dwellers and the backyard dwellers in need of accommodation and independence as well as secondary families in need of accommodation has a negative impact on housing need and backlog.

15.3 The housing backlog in Phokwane currently stands at 4550



15.3.1 Housing Backlog

15.3.2 Aim

To strive to reduce the housing backlog significantly by 2011 so as to reach the millennium development goal.

15.3.3 Achievement

To have managed to reduce the backlog by 200 housing units at Bonita Park and as part of the resettlement program of land restitution. The Department of Housing made the allocation, and there's undertaking to finalise the resettlement project of Thagadiepeyang.

15.3.4 Challenges

- Lack of accurate and reliable data which measure housing needs and housing backlog in Phokwane municipal area
- Lack of municipal accreditation to provide housing
- Slow delivery of housing by the provincial departments (blocked projects)
- Limited allocation from housing department
- Poor performance by contractors
- Poor communication between municipality and the provincial departments on housing delivery

- Lack of the Municipal Housing Sector Plan, as well as
- Municipal Housing Policy

15.3.5 Strategies in addressing backlog

- To conduct regular housing backlog survey, to obtain accurate and reliable housing backlog data
- To strive for municipal accreditation
- Improve communication lines between municipality and the provincial departments on housing delivery
- To develop the housing needs database
- To eradicate all informal settlements in Phokwane by 2008

15.4 Informal settlement

- **Situation Analysis**

The formalization of the informal settlement is one of the challenges which face the municipality in this second phase of developmental local government and currently there are two settlements within Phokwane municipal area:

Informal Settlement Name	No of sites	Cost
Sakhile Informal Settlement	1400	R900 000-00
Kingston Informal Settlement	604	R450 000-00
79 Bonita Park relocation	79	R100 000-00

In order to contain the increase or the sprawling of these informal settlements the municipality has to engage in the programme of upgrading the existing informal settlements and a plan of dealing with them as well as future land invasions. Cost of undertaking the town planning for the mentioned informal settlements are a constrain.

15.5 Aim

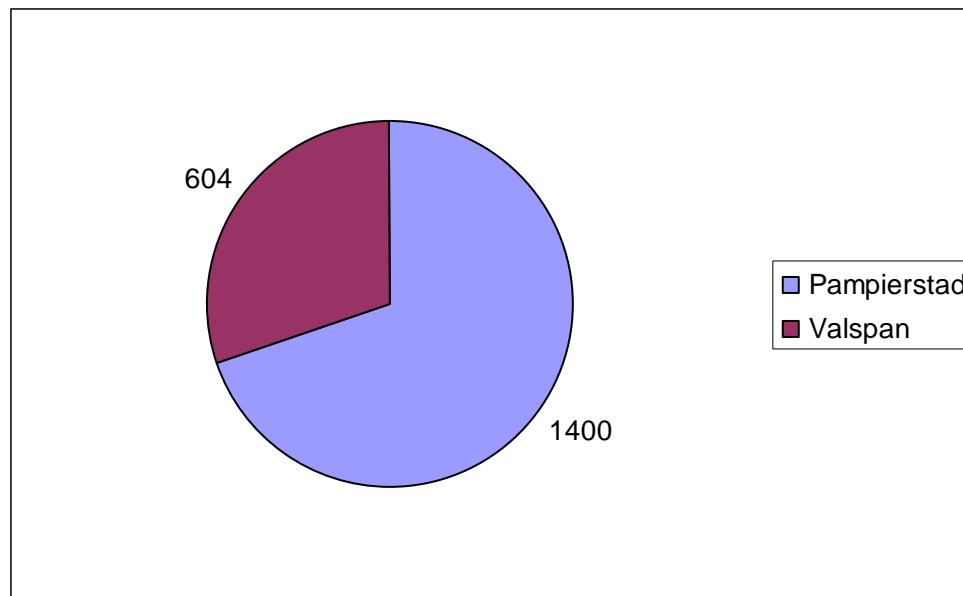
To eradicate all informal settlement by 2008, to comply with the millennium development goal target of 2014.

Achievements

- In the last five years Phokwane has managed to eradicate two settlements in Phokwane (**Bonita Park Plakkerskamp & Masakeng Informal Settlement**)
- Relocation of Zonderwater settlement is well under way

Challenges

- There are still two informal settlements that need upgrading and formalization in Phokwane area (Sakhile informal settlement in Pampierstad & Kingston Informal Settlement, Valspan).



15.6 Strategies needed to address the informal settlement

- To acquire funding for these two projects (formalization of Sakhile & Kingston Informal Settlement).
- To develop an informal settlement policy to curb future land invasions

15.7 Tenure Upgrading

Aim

- To ensure that at least 5000 residents of Phokwane acquire title deed by 2014

Achievement

- More than 200 residents in Phokwane have acquired their title deeds
- Phokwane is in the process of improving tenure of residents of informal settlements through formalization process.

Challenge

- Lack of accurate data of the total number of residents with title deeds in Phokwane

- Slow processing of title deeds by Housing Department and the Deeds Office
- Slow progress in terms of issuing the title deed for Ganspan to municipality
- Formalization of informal settlements would mean an increase in the number of residents without title deeds and need for basic services i.e water, sanitation, electricity.

Strategies

- To facilitate the upgrading of tenure for Pampierstad residents by 2011
- To facilitate the acquisition of at least 1000 title deeds for Phokwane residents.
- To fast track the acquisition of title deeds for Ganspan residents

15.8 Inadequate land to accommodate growth for settlements

The shortage of suitable land to accommodate urban expansion has led to urban sprawl which has proved difficult to contain, therefore growth/ development has been on the urban fringes and driven by informal settlement through upgrading and formalization of these settlements. The municipality has to solicit funds to purchase suitable land however, the identified land is high potential/prime agricultural land (smallholdings) which are privately owned. And it is difficult sometimes to convince the Department of Agriculture in terms of rezoning and subdividing the land for agricultural purposes.

Another option to explore will be for the municipality to define the urban edge for each town and engage in the densification through in-fill planning and increase densities per ha.

15.9 Land to address land reform

Hartswater in particular is characterized by lack of municipal land to address restitution cases; since there has been restitution cases lodged in this area. Though one restitution has been addressed through the provision of

alternative land to 413 claimants of Thagadipeyang there has been subsequently a lack of such land to accommodate another land claim specifically for housing provision. The latter claim is at stage of validation.

15.10 Housing: Strategies

- To facilitate the construction of at least 3000 low – cost houses by 2011
- To facilitate the acquisition of Erf 1898, Hartswater for restitution by 2007
- To facilitate the construction of rental units by private developers
- To create at least 200 middle income sites by 2011
- To maintain municipal rental housing stock
- To facilitate and avail land for social housing by 2011
- To ensure that more land is acquired to promote integrated human settlement
- To increase the residential density within the settlements through other means and through in – fill planning
- To facilitate the upgrading of tenure for Pampierstad residents by 2011
- To acquisition of title deeds for 4000 households including Pampierstad tenure upgrading.
- Develop municipal housing policy by 2007

ISSUE	PROJECT	KEY STAKEHOLDERS	STRATEGY/ACTION	KEY EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDER
lack of proper shelter for poor households	Construction of low –cost houses	Land & Housing Unit	To facilitate the construction of at least 3000 low – cost housing by 2011	Department of Housing
Lack of land for restitution	Acquisition of land for restitution	Land & Housing	To facilitate the acquisition of Erf 1898 a portion of 258, Hartswater for restitution	Department of Land Affairs
Shortage of rental units to	Provision of Rental Housing	Land & Housing Unit, Phokwane	Facilitate the construction of	Private developers

cater for migrant labour force		Municipality	rental units by private developers	
Lack of sites for middle income earners	Creation of Middle Income sites	Land & Housing Unit	To create at least 200 sites for middle income housing thus promoting self – build within Phokwane Municipal area	Private developers
Middle Income sites consistent with SDF	T	Land & Housing Unit	To formalize the land at the Drive In Theatre for middle/ high income sites	
No proper maintenance of municipal rental units	Maintain Council Rental Housing Stock	Land & Housing Unit	To maintain municipal rental housing stock	Department of Housing
lack of institutional housing	Provision of Institutional Housing/ Social Housing	Land & Housing Unit	To avail sites social housing in Phokwane Municipality	Private developers and DPLG
Segregated planning has led to gross inequalities	Integrated planning	Land & Housing Unit	To ensure that more land is acquired to promote spatial planning/ integrated human settlement	DPLG, Land Affairs and Department of Agriculture
Shortage of adequate land	Increase residential density per ha	Land & Housing Unit	To increase the residential density within the settlements through other means and through infill – planning	
Lack of proper security of tenure	Upgrading of tenure for Pampierstad	Land & Housing Unit	To facilitate the upgrading of tenure for	Department of Land Affairs: Provincial Land Reform: NC

for Pampierstad residents	Residents		Pampierstad Residents	
Many of Phokwane Residents lack proper security of tenure	To facilitate the acquisition of title deeds	Land & Housing Unit	To facilitate the acquisition of title deed for at least 3000 households	Phokwane Municipality, Department of Housing and Deeds Office (Land Affairs)
Many informal settlements dwellers lack a sense ownership in terms of property ownership	Formalisation of Kingston	Land & Housing Unit	To formalize 604 (Kingston) informal settlement to improve security of tenure for those residents	
Lack of Municipal Housing which is consistent with National Housing Policy	Development of housing policy	Land & Housing Unit, Ad hoc committee on policy development, Council	Development a municipal housing policy	

15.11 Land Strategies

- To develop a uniform town planning scheme for the whole of Phokwane
- To obtain a GIS system to analyse and interpret spatial data and services delivery backlogs
- To develop at least 15 business sites to stimulate economic development
- To develop at least 15 industrial sites especially along the railway station in Jan Kempdorp
- To improve emerging stock farmers access to grazing land
- To develop erven for sundry development (church, government, recreation etc)

Issue	Project	Key stakeholder	Action	External stakeholders
Lack of a uniform town planning Scheme	Development of a uniform town planning scheme	Land & Housing Unit	Develop a uniform town planning scheme for Phokwane	
Lack of a GIS to analyze and interpret spatial data and service delivery backlogs	Obtain a GIS	Land & Housing Unit, Technical Services department	Acquire a GIS software	Department of Water Affairs
Various Land Uses	Development of Industrial sites	Land & Housing Unit	Development of at least 15 industrial sites by 2011	
Lack of business to stimulate economic growth	Creation of business sites	Land & Housing Unit, LED Unit	Development of at least 15 business sites by 2011	
Sustainable human settlement Social sites	Develop sustainable human settlement	Land & Housing Unit IDP & Planning Section	Development of at least 20 social sites (government, Churches)	
Unequal access to grazing land	To increase emerging stock farmers access to grazing land	Land & Housing Unit, LED Unit	To ensure that at least emerging stock – farmers have access to grazing land	Department of Agriculture, Land Affairs

SECTION 16: Phokwane Solid Waste Plan

16.1 SERVICE DEFINITION

16.1.2 Waste is defined as anything that is no longer useful and needs to be disposed.

16.1.3 In a Waste Management process, waste is material that has been discarded and, as such, needs to be disposed of in an environmentally acceptable manner.

16.1.4 National policy on pollution shifts the focus of Waste Management away from the disposal of waste, to waste avoidance, reduction, re-use, and recycling before handling and disposal.

16.1.5 Waste must be managed from the point of generation to the point of disposal through careful control of waste avoidance, waste minimization, generation, on-site storage, collection, transport and transfer, processing and material recovery and disposal.

16.1.6 Solid Waste services consist of Solid Waste Management Services (also known as cleansing services) and waste disposal facilities.

16.2.1 SERVICE GOAL

16.1.2. The primary goal of the municipality is to optimize the management of waste.

16.1.3. Waste Management service is to ensure that all citizens live in a clean, healthy, tidy and safe environment.

16.3.1 STRATEGIES

16.3.2 Enforcement of by laws to ensure a clean and healthy environment.

16.3.3 To promote a clean and healthy environment.

16.3.4 To establish an environmental education systems which will address community involvement to ensure a clean environment.

16.3.5 To reduce the volume of waste collected through services.

16.3.6 To reduce levels of animal waste, especially in townships.

Issue	Project	Key stakeholder	Action	External Stakeholder
- Littering	Installation of 120 refuse bins by 2009	Mun: Community Services Dept Community Environment	Install refuse bins (H/water, JKD & P/stad)	DTEC
-Illegal dumping	Disposing of all illegal dumps by 2011	Community Services Department	Dispose all illegal dumps (ongoing)	
-Community Awareness	Education/awareness campaign (ongoing)	Community Services Department	Educate community about a clean Environment (quarterly)	DTEC/ FBDM
Waste Information	Implementation of a waste information	Community Services Department	Develop data regarding areas that are serviced	IT

System	system by 2009			
-Landfill Management	Clearing waste at the landfill (quarterly)	Community Services Department	Cleaning & compacting of waste at the landfill	FBDM
-New Hartswater Landfill	Development of a new Hartswater landfill by 2009	Technical Services Community Services	Develop a new landfill in Hartswater	Consultant
-Excavation of landfill	Development of trenches at the landfill (JKD & P/stad) by 2008	Technical Services/ Community Services	Developing trenches at the landfill	
-Rezoning of Hartswater Landfill	Closing of current Hartswater landfill by 2009	Technical Services Community Services Department	Closing & rezoning the current Hartswater landfill	Consultants

SECTION 17; PHOKWANE: ELECTRICAL STRATEGIC NEEDS OVER FIVE YEAR PERIOD, Jan Kemp/Ganspan Unit

17.1. Issues of Consideration

- 17.1.1 Jan Kemp CBD ring feed improvement
- 17.1.2 High Voltage Infrastructure improvement.
- 17.1.3 Electrical Meters.
- 17.1.4 Surveillance Cameras.
- 17.1.5 Electrification of erf 946.
- 17.1.6 Electrification of erf 279.
- 17.1.7 Electrification of erf 164.
- 17.1.8 Public lighting at Valspan Informal Settlement.
- 17.1.9 Public lighting between Valspan and New Sites (Masimo).
- 17.1.10 Rehabilitation of electrical supply.

17.2 RING FEED IN TOWN (R1 500.000) JAN KEMPDORP

- 17.2.1 The High Voltage Network maps or designs are very old (1979).
- 17.2.1 There were many changes along the years and the designs were not updated.

Solution:

17.2.3 Data is still being collected to determine the direction of the Network and to make a proper professional design and accurate costing.

17.2.2 Contacting the former resident electrical consultant for updated design.

17.2 ELECTRICAL METERS

Most of the meters are the conventional type (wheel and dial).

17.3.1 After some years of operation they do not give reliable readings.

17.3.2 They are easily tempered with.

17.3.3 Readings have to be taken every month.

17.3.4 Consumers have the right to accurate and reliable power reading.

17.3 SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS (C.C.T.V): (PHOKWANE OFFICES)

17.3.1 Phokwane Municipality (Hartswater and Jan Kempdorp) handles a lot of cash and important documents daily.

17.4.1 People throw stones at the windows at night.

17.4.2 Employees loitering around the passages and office to office during working hours.

Comment:

The price could be less if it can be administered/consulted by any Senior Electrical Personnel, and the company supplying these units must install and program the whole system.

Total: R270.000

17.5 ELECTRIFICATION OF ERF 946, JAN KEMPDORP

17.5.1 This is the place between Extension 5 and Extension 6.

17.5.2 It is earmarked for development of town houses.

17.5.3 There is a mini-substation (315 Kva) at Frans Lubbe Street supplying Extension 5.

17.5.4 It can be upgraded to a mini-substation of 500 Kva.

Total: R500.000

17.5 ELECTRIFICATION OF ERF 297, JAN KEMPDORP

17.6.1 This is a place between DF Malan Street and Christian De Wet Street.

17.6.2 There is a mini-substation of 315 Kva which can be replaced with a mini-substation of 500 Kva.

Total: R400 000

17.5 ELECTRIFICATION OF ERF 167, JAN KEMPDORP

17.5.1 This is a place between Steyn van Niekerk Street and van Riebeeck Street.

17.5.2 A high voltage cable of 420 m has to be connected from mini-substation at Gideon Scheepers Street.

17.5.3 A mini-substation of 315 Kva should be used.

Total: R1 000.000

17.5 .1LIGHTING AT VALSPAN EXTENSION INFORMAL SETTLEMENT

17.5.1 The area is presently having one working High Mast.

17.5.2 8 More High Mast are still needed.

Total: R2 200.000

17.5 LIGHTING BETWEEN VALSPAN AND ANDALUSIA PARK NEW SITES

17.5.1 This road is really dark, unsafe and 750 m long.

17.5.2 18 Street Light Poles with 125 watts bulbs will be needed.

Total: R210.000

17.5 REHABILITATION OF ELECTRICAL SUPPLY AND LIGH FITTINGS

Certain identified areas need to be improved with light fittings or supply cables and electrical enclosures.

i) Van Riebeeck Street

- 40 x 250 watts light fittings	R 52 000
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ii) Extension 5

- 44 x 125 watts light fittings	R 27 000
- Cables and kiosks	R320.000

iii) New Town

- 54 x 125 watts light fittings	R 34 000
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iv) L Plots

- 10 x 125 watts light fittings R 6 000

v) Akasia Street

Cables and kiosks R 6 000

vi) Hitch Hiking Spot

- 7 x 125 watts light fittings and poles R 52 000
Industrial R100 000

17. 6. ELECTRICAL STRATEGIC NEEDS OVER 5 YEARS: Hartswater/Pampierstad Unit

Hartswater Area:

IDP PRIORITY AREA	Projects	Project cost 2009/2010
Electricity	Electricity Reticulation* Hartswater Willy's Pub Cable	R50 000-00
	*Hartswater Minibus CEU and Paulana Nissan	R1,5m
	*Hartswater- Bonitapark Minisub housing	R90 000-00
	*Hartswater/ Jan Kemp- Meter Test equipment	R100 000-00
	*Hartswater Minibus cnr of Ellen	R1,5m

	& Adam Streets	
	*Hartswater Minibus cnr of Havenga & Reitz Streets	R1M
	*Hartswater replaced overhead line-Altek flats	R300 000-00
	*Hartswater Minisub Highway	R800 000-00
	*Hartswater Minisub New Engen Garage	R2,1m
	*Hartswater-repair Cherry Picker	R15 000-00
	*Hartswater-Fire Truck	R25 000-00
	*Hartswater/ Jan Kemp Cable fault locater	R100 000-00
	*Hartswater-Reservoir starter box	R55 000-00
	*Hartswater-Devils Fork for Substation	R35 000-00

17.6 .1 Pampierstad Electricity Issues:

Electricity provider: **ESKOM**

Pubic lighting provision: **Municipality**

Electrical Needs:

	Public lighting	Internal Reticulation
Sakhile Pampierstad Area	10 x highmasts	1400 households

900 Pampiertsad extension phase 2	4 Highmasts	500 households
Pampiertsad Old area	3 highmasts	-

OBJECTIVE: To ensure that all our residents have access to electricity by 2014 as per millennium development goal.

18. BULK WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES

18.1 Water and Sanitation Resource Development

- Sedibeng Water is the water and sanitation provider in Pampierstad, while the municipality is the authority. The municipality act as both authority and provider of water and sanitation for Hartswater, Jan Kempdorp and Ganspan.
- Raw water is abstracted from Vaal River via the canal. after treatment, it is stored and supplied to the communities of the municipality.
- The water losses in the municipal area caused by various factors are estimated at 50% and O & M funds have been requested from DWAF to curb this challenge.

18.1.1. Water and Sanitation Infrastructure

- Waste water plant in Jan kempdorp is still at a bad state and funds have been approved for the upgrading in order to accommodate the industrial effluents at a regular manner. The effluent is monitored regularly.

- Waste water plant in Hartswater is at a good status but need maintenance of some aspect. The quality is monitored on a regular basis.
- Water treatment works are at a good state and with the national government's priorities for basic service delivery; there would be a demand need for upgrading.
- Jan kempdorp would soon need an additional raw water dam and an elevated tower/reservoir to meet the growing demand.
- The capacity is still acceptable, the sand filters in Jan kempdorp are being refurbished, pumps have been repaired and standby pumps will be purchased when O & M funds for 2007/08 are approved.
- The reuse of backwash water method has been implemented in all water treatment plants and this is a way towards demand management strategy.
- The problems with valves and fire hydrants will also be addressed on the 2007/08 O & M funds as soon as they are approved.
- In Pampierstad, both the waste and water plants are operating below the design capacity. Currently the water network, reservoirs, pump stations and the water plant are being refurbished.

18.2 WATER AND SANITATION CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

18.2.1 Five Years Water and Sanitation development Plan: Allocation R 7.1 million

Background

In terms of Municipal Systems Act, the municipalities must undergo the process of Section 78 Assessment (Internal and External), which is the process of checking the capacity as far as service provision is concerned. An internal assessment by DWAF showed that a number of municipalities were not capable of provision of services due to capacity problems. In the case of Phokwane Municipality, a survey by means of a tool provided by DWAF (2003 Version) reveals that its WSA has not conducted a CAPACITY ASSESSMENT for the past years.

The newly employed qualified staff sets the scene for a dynamic continuous integrated planning process that will promote the efficient, affordable and sustainable development of water and sanitation services within the water services authority's area of jurisdiction.

The **challenges** to be addressed by the water and sanitation division through this initiative are:

- The budget should address the ongoing operation and maintenance of new infrastructures water and sanitation services.
- To draft WSDP that identifies future targets and infrastructure projects and complies with the requirements of the Water Services Act is not adopted by Council.
- Complete the Water services audit in accordance with DWAF regulations relating to compulsory national standards and measures to conserve water (No. 22355).
- Expertise (or access to expertise) to negotiate WSP service delivery agreements and to manage WSP service delivery agreements.
- Review and measure performance of WSPs at least once per year.
- Established Health and hygiene promotion programme.
- Assess the Groundwater Impacts of On-site Sanitation Options.
- Update asset registers for all water services infrastructure.
- Updated records for insurance of water services assets.
- Establish the operational manuals for all water services infrastructure (as appropriate).
- Verify details of water services infrastructure to be transferred (asset register and status of infrastructure).

18.2.2 Summary of the functional areas are indicated in the table format;

Budget approved by council			
WSA Capacity Building	Total	Estimated % on external support	Source of Funds
Policy Development and Bylaws	R 200 000	100	DWAF
Financial Planning and Management	R 70 000	100	DWAF

Water Services Development Plan (WSDP)	R 300 000	100	DWAF
Infrastructure Development	R 200 000	100	DWAF
Water Services Provider (WSP) Arrangements	R 120 000	100	DWAF
Performance Management & Regulatory Capacity	R 130 000	100	DWAF
Health and Hygiene Promotion	R 950 000	100	DWAF
Asset Management and Legal Matters	R 630 000	100	DWAF
Transfer	R 70 000	100	DWAF
WSA Structural and Organisational Issues	-		
Staff support: on-job mentoring	-		
Funding support for WSA salaries	R 700 000	80	DWAF
Co-ordination capacity building support (DMs only)			DWAF
Total WSA Capacity Building Support	R 3 370 000	98	

19. PROJECTS 2007/8

Projects for this financial year range from institutional development, infrastructure development and organizational improvement. We submitted funding application to solicit funds for infrastructure development.

The funding sources are as follow:

- Municipal Systems Improvement Grant

- Financial Management Grant
- Municipal Infrastructure Grant
- Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (NDP)
- Department of Environmental Affairs & Tourism: Social Responsibility Funding

19.1 MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT GRANT PROJECTS FOR 2007/08

PROJECTS	FUNDING	KEY STAKEHOLDER
1. Electronic Records System 2 nd Phase	R100 000	MSIG
2. Installation of Lift 2 nd Phase	R300 000	
3. Town Planning Scheme	R100 000	MSIG
4. Performance Management System	R100 000	II
5. Training of Ward Committees	R100 000	MSIG

19.2 NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS & TOURISM: SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY GRANT 2007/08

PROJECTS	FUNDING	KEY STAKEHOLDER
1. Development of Landfill, Hartswater	R6m	DEAT

2. Greening Project, Valspan	R1,3m	DEAT
3. Development of Caravan Park, Hartswater	R1,7m	DEAT
4. Development of Ganspan-Pan	R1,4m	DEAT
5. Construction of Tourism Centre, Hartswater	R2,3m	DEAT

NB: It is important to note that applications were submitted to the key stakeholder and we awaiting outcomes thereof.

19.3. NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP GRANT APPLICATIONS 2007/08

PROJECTS	FUNDING	KEY STAKEHOLDER
1. Valspan Streets Paving	R5m	NATIONAL TREASURY
2. Construction of Valspan Community Hall	R2,6m	II
3. Upgrading of Pampierstad Comm Hall	R800 000	II
4. Pampierstad Streets Paving	R5m	II
5. Upgrading of Bonita Park/Hartswater Community Hall	R900 000	NATIONAL TREASURY

NB: It is important to note that applications were submitted to the key stakeholder and we awaiting outcomes thereof.

20. MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT PROJECTS 2007-10

PRIORITY ISSUE: Provision Sanitation		PROJECT NO:
PROJECT NAME:	Sanitation for 229 sites Pampierstad	TARGETS / TARGET GROUP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDI”S

PROJECT OBJECTIVE:	To address sanitation backlog in Pampierstad						
OUTPUTS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 229 households connected to sewer network 	INDICATORS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding secured • Service provider appointed 		LOCATION: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 229 new sites in Pampierstad 				
MAJOR ACTIVITIES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of Contractor. • Project Implementation • Project closure • Registration of beneficiaries on municipal system for payments 	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phokwane Munic 	POSSIBLE FUNDING AGENCIES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MIG 	TIME FRAME & COSTS:				
			2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	20010/11	2011/12
				R1, 5 mil			
PRIORITY ISSUE: Water and Sanitation			PROJECT NO:				
PROJECT NAME:	Valspan 604 sites water & sanitation connections		TARGETS / TARGET GROUP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDI”S 				

PROJECT OBJECTIVE:	To provide water and sewer for 604 sites at Valspan						
OUTPUTS:	INDICATORS:		LOCATION:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 604 residents provided with water and sanitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding secured Service provider appointed 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valspan 604 Masakeng 				
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	POSSIBLE FUNDING AGENCIES:	TIME FRAME & COSTS:				
			2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	20010/11	2011/12
				R3,4 mil	R3,4 mil		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointment of Engineers Appointment of Contractor. Project Implementation Project closure Registration of beneficiaries on municipal system for payments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phokwane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIG PDLG 					
PRIORITY ISSUE: Pampierstad water and sewer			PROJECT NO:				
PROJECT NAME:	Pampierstad 1000 sites connections		TARGETS / TARGET GROUP:				
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PDI'S 				

PROJECT OBJECTIVE:	To provide water and sewer for 1000 residents									
OUTPUTS: • 1000 residents provided with water and sanitation.		INDICATORS: • Funding secured • Service provider appointed		LOCATION: • Pampierstad-Sakhile						
MAJOR ACTIVITIES: • Appointment of Engineers • Appointment of Contractor. • Project Implementation • Project closure • Registration of beneficiaries on municipal system for payments		RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: • Phokwane		POSSIBLE FUNDING AGENCIES: • MIG		TIME FRAME & COSTS:				
						2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2010/11	2011/12
							R5, 5 mil	R5, 5 mil		
PRIORITY ISSUE: Public Lighting				PROJECT NO:						
PROJECT NAME:	Masakeng Public Lighting			TARGETS / TARGET GROUP: • PDI'S						

PROJECT OBJECTIVE:	To provide Public lighting for Valspan Residents							
OUTPUTS:	INDICATORS:		LOCATION:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Lighting in the whole Valspan addressed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding secured Service provider appointed 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valspan 					
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	POSSIBLE FUNDING AGENCIES:	TIME FRAME & COSTS:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointment of Engineers Appointment of Contractor. Project Implementation Project closure Registration of beneficiaries on municipal system for payments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phokwane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIG 	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	20010/11	2011/12	
					R1 mil	R1 mil		
PRIORITY ISSUE: Provision Electricity			PROJECT NO:					
PROJECT NAME:	Upgrading of Electricity Sub-Station Ganspan		TARGETS / TARGET GROUP:					
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All residents of Ganspan 					

PROJECT OBJECTIVE:	To increase the capacity of electricity supply at Ganspan.						
OUTPUTS: • Electricity Sub-station upgraded	INDICATORS: • Funding secured • Service provider appointed		LOCATION: • Ganspan				
MAJOR ACTIVITIES: • Appointment of Contractor. • Project Implementation • Project closure	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: • ESKOM	POSSIBLE FUNDING AGENCIES: • DME	TIME FRAME & COSTS:				
			2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	20010/11	2011/12
				R2, 5 mil			
PRIORITY ISSUE: Electricity Provision			PROJECT NO:				
PROJECT NAME:	Ganspan Electricity Reticulation to 540 ervens		TARGETS / TARGET GROUP: • PDI”S				

PROJECT OBJECTIVE:	To provide electricity for 540 sites in Ganspan						
OUTPUTS: • 540 sites in Ganspan provided with Electricity		INDICATORS: • Funding secured • Service provider appointed		LOCATION: • Ganspan			
MAJOR ACTIVITIES: • Appointment of Engineers • Appointment of Contractor. • Project Implementation • Project closure • Registration of beneficiaries on municipal system for payments	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: • Phokwane	POSSIBLE FUNDING AGENCIES: • DME	TIME FRAME & COSTS:				
			2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2010/11	2011/12
				R2, 4 mil			
PRIORITY ISSUE: Water Provision			PROJECT NO: 354				
PROJECT NAME:	Ganspan Water Provision		TARGETS / TARGET GROUP: • PDI”S				

PROJECT OBJECTIVE:	To address water backlog at Ganspan						
OUTPUTS:	INDICATORS:	LOCATION:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water connected to 300 Households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding secured Service provider appointed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GANSPAN 					
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	POSSIBLE FUNDING AGENCIES:	TIME FRAME & COSTS:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointment of Contractor. Project Implementation Project closure Registration of beneficiaries on municipal system for payments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PHOKWNE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIG 	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	20010/11	2011/12
			R2 mill	R2 mill			

PRIORITY ISSUE: Provision Sanitation	PROJECT NO:
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PROJECT NAME:	Upgrading of Sewer plant: Valspan		TARGETS / TARGET GROUP:				
PROJECT OBJECTIVE:	To increase the capacity of sewer plant		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All residents of JKD & Valspan 				
OUTPUTS:	INDICATORS:		LOCATION:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewer plant being upgraded to be able to cope with the present and future connections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding secured Service provider (s) appointed 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valspan 				
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	POSSIBLE FUNDING AGENCIES:	TIME FRAME & COSTS:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointment of Contractor. Project Implementation Project closure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phokwane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIG 	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2010/11	2011/12
				R4 mill	R4,7 mil		

PRIORITY ISSUE: LED: Second Economy Development	PROJECT NO:
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PROJECT NAME:	Development of hawkers facility, Pampierstad		TARGETS / TARGET GROUP:				
PROJECT OBJECTIVE:	To improve the environment for second economy role players so as to develop LED.		• 20 Informal Traders				
OUTPUTS:	INDICATORS:	LOCATION:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project registered with MIG for funding • Funding approved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding secured • Service provider appointed • Project successfully implemented 	• Pampierstad					
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	POSSIBLE FUNDING AGENCIES:	TIME FRAME & COSTS:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of service provider(s). • Project Implementation reports submitted. • Project successfully implemented. • Project closure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phokwane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MIG 	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	20010/11	2011/12
					R750 000		
PRIORITY ISSUE: Public Transport Services			PROJECT NO:				

PROJECT NAME:		Development of Taxi Terminal: Pampierstad		TARGETS / TARGET GROUP:																
PROJECT OBJECTIVE:		To provide efficient and effective public transport services for better traffic regulation.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All residents of Pampierstad 																
OUTPUTS:			INDICATORS:		LOCATION:															
Taxi terminal developed and in effective use.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding secured • Service provider (s) appointed • Project implementation reports submitted 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pampierstad 															
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:		RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:		POSSIBLE FUNDING AGENCIES:		TIME FRAME & COSTS:														
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of Contractor. • Project Implementation reports submission • Project closure 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phokwane 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MIG 		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>2006/7</th> <th>2007/8</th> <th>2008/9</th> <th>2009/10</th> <th>2010/11</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>R1,5m</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11				R1,5m	
2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11																
			R1,5m																	

PRIORITY ISSUE: Roads & Stormwater			PROJECT NO:					
PROJECT NAME:	Development of stormwater channels at Pampierstad		TARGETS / TARGET GROUP:					
PROJECT OBJECTIVE:	To provide efficient & effective water drainage system for better roads infrastructure..		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pampierstad Extension 900 					
OUTPUTS: Stormwater channel of 5km developed in Pampierstad extension.		INDICATORS:		LOCATION:				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding secured • Service provider (s) appointed • Project implementation reports submitted 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pampierstad 				
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	POSSIBLE FUNDING AGENCIES:	TIME FRAME & COSTS:					
				2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of Contractor. • Project Implementation reports submission • Project closure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phokwane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frances Baard District Munic: MIG 		R2,5m	

PRIORITY ISSUE: Sanitation			PROJECT NO:							
PROJECT NAME:	Sanitation 840 sites, Valspan		TARGETS / TARGET GROUP:							
PROJECT OBJECTIVE:	To provide sanitation in order to address service backlog.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDI Areas 							
OUTPUTS: 840 households connected to sewer network.		INDICATORS:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LOCATION: Valspan 						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding secured • Service provider (s) appointed • Project implementation reports submitted 								
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	POSSIBLE FUNDING AGENCIES:	TIME FRAME & COSTS:							
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• FBDM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PIG	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Appointment of Contractor.• Project Implementation reports submission• Project closure				R5million	R5million		

PRIORITY ISSUE: Formalisation of informal settlement			PROJECT NO:					
PROJECT NAME:	Pampierstad 1100 & Motswedithuto 30 ervens		TARGETS / TARGET GROUP:					
PROJECT OBJECTIVE:	To formalize the informal settlement in the municipal area to enable provision of services i.e water, sanitation.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDI areas 					
OUTPUTS: Informal settlements in the municipal area formalised.		INDICATORS:		LOCATION:				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding secured • Service provider (s) appointed • Project implementation reports submitted 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pampierstad AND Motswedithuto farming areas 				
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	POSSIBLE FUNDING AGENCIES:		TIME FRAME & COSTS:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project registration • Appointment of Contractor. • Project Implementation reports submission • Project closure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phokwane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MIG 		12months (R680 000)				
				2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
						R700 000		

PRIORITY ISSUE: Roads		PROJECT NO: 1.1	
PROJECT NAME:	Rehabilitate roads: Jan Kempdorp/Andalusia Park	TARGETS / TARGET GROUP: • PDI'S	
PROJECT OBJECTIVE:	To provide roads infrastructure		
OUTPUTS: • Stormwater channel upgraded	INDICATORS: • Identified roads rehabilitated	LOCATION: • Jan Kempdorp/Andalusia Park	

MAJOR ACTIVITIES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of contractor • Construction commence • M&E • Project completion • Project handover 	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phokwane Munic 	POSSIBLE FUNDING AGENCIES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FBDM 	TIME FRAME & COSTS: 12 months R2000 000-00				
			2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	20010/11	2011/12
				R2000 00000			

PRIORITY ISSUE: PROVISION OF WATER		PROJECT NO: 1.1	
PROJECT NAME:	Vaalharts Bio-Tech Project	TARGETS / TARGET GROUP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDI'S & Commercial Farmers (Partnership Model) 	
PROJECT OBJECTIVE:	To formulate a business plan on the feasibility and possible funding for a Bio-Tech Project for economic development and BEE Advancement.		
OUTPUTS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water connected to 300 households 	INDICATORS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified households having drinking water in their yard. 	LOCATION: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hartswater/Jan Kempdorp 	

MAJOR ACTIVITIES:	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	POSSIBLE FUNDING AGENCIES:	TIME FRAME & COSTS: 12 months				
			R2 500 000-00				
			2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	20010/11	2011/12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure funding for bus-plan compilation Appointment of service provider Commencement with the project M&E Business Plan compiled and submission to possible funders Project completion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phokwane Munic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade & Industry Nat Dept of Agric Prov. Dept of Economic Affairs 		R60 000	R2,5m		

THE CHILDREN'S RIGHTS STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK GUIDE

THE STRATEGIC CHILDREN'S RIGHTS AGENDA OF GOVERNMENT

Children's Rights are enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. Departments are, therefore, obliged to translate the Constitutional Mandate into legislation, policies and programmes at all spheres of Government to ensure that the human rights of children are meted out to South African children.

The strategic children's rights agenda of Government is guided by the Children's Rights Sector's obligation to contribute to national initiatives towards delivery on:

The Constitutional Mandate

The National Strategic Objective i.e. "A united, democratic, non-racial, non-sexist and prosperous South Africa"

The People’s Contract or Election Manifesto
 National priorities
 Regional and International obligations

In this “**Age of Hope**” Government seeks to accelerate delivery on children’s rights – especially at Local Government level where South Africa’s children are located.

CHILDREN’S RIGHTS DELIVERY GUIDE FOR MUNICIPALITIES

QUALITY LIFE PRIORITIES	HUMAN RIGHTS OF CHILDREN	CHILDREN’S RIGHTS REQUIREMENTS IN MUNICIPALITIES	KEY ELEMENTS OF CHILDREN’S RIGHTS DELIVERY	INDICATORS
CHILD POPULATION STATUS	Rights to national identity	Knowledge of child population in Municipality disaggregated into: 1. Early Childhood population (0 – 4 yrs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stimulating & Cognitive development oriented ECD programmes 	Sufficient formal and informal ECD centres Pre school access to all children in Municipality
		2. Pre-School population (4 – 6yrs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grade R in schools 	Education support systems for children from poor households
		3. Primary School population & number of schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education access by vulnerable children 	Appropriate ratios of girl and boy children at high school
		4. High School population & number of schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Equity 	Municipality data base on where children are situated
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of 	

		5. Location of child population in Municipality	whether children are in informal settlements, rural, affordable housing, townships, farms or suburbs	
INFRASTRUCTURE	Right to survival and basic health care	1. Clinic and hospital to cater for number of children in the Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable distances 	Clinics within walking distance
		2. Antenatal care systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnancy management programs 	Prevention of child conditions such as the alcohol syndrome
		3. Safe birth systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systems to determine baby maturity level at the time of birth 	1) Appropriate and efficient health system intervention where this is appropriate 2) birth certificate
		4. Postnatal care systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child protection • Paternal involvement 	Road to Health Records for children
		5. Home based health support services for new babies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Healers CR Programme • Technical support for new mothers 	House calls by community nurses
		6. Programmes for children with special needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs to address physical and mental needs at early 	Facilities to cater for special needs of children

			stages	
EDUCATION	Right to Quality Education	1. Quality education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective life and intellectual skills transference program 	Properly registered schools
		2. Safe schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drug, crime and weapons free schools – with nutrition programs for poor children. 	Sporadic status check routine
		3. School based gender programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affirmation of the girl child 	Gender equality
		4. School & public libraries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to computer facilities 	Computer literacy among children
		5. National flags on school premises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness of national symbols 	Sense of National Identity and Pride
		6. Schools talent competitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extramural activities 	Municipality talent affirmation programs
QUALITY LIFE INFRASTRUCTURE	Right to quality life infrastructure	1. Access to water & sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean and safe water 	Zero water borne diseases
		2. Affordable electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street lights 	Visibility at night
		3. Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bridges where this is appropriate 	Zero flood & traffic related children deaths
		6. Shelter/ housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable housing 	Zero level of homelessness

		7. Waste/ garbage collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable and sustainable system 	Clean living environment
		8. Reliable transportation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable public transport system 	Easy movement from point A to B
		9. Traditional Leadership with a child centred governance approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children's rights trained traditional leadership 	Child rights sensitive traditional leadership
SPIRITUALITY	Right to spiritual care	1. Sunday School Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parental involvement in Sunday and Youth Programmes 	Municipality Faith Based Children Initiatives
		2. Faith Based Youth Programmes 3. Faith Based Family Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement of all members of the family – including members of the extended family in the household 	Municipality Family Days
		4. Affirmed traditional best practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritisation of best interest of the child 	Indigenous best practice and character building programmes
SOCIAL SERVICES	Right to Social Services	Access to: 1. Social work services for children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with Batho Pele Principles 	Good customer/ client service in Municipality
		2. Psycho-social therapy for		Effective psycho-social

		children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special training and understanding of traditional context 	services
		3. Access to child care Grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge of number, location and profile of children in the Municipality receiving State grants 	Baseline data
		4. Community development programmes		Bridging of the digital divide in poor communities
		5. Municipality hot/helpline for children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community centres with computer facilities • Crisis intervention measures 	<p>Recourse for children in distress</p> <p>Information on children in distress e.g child labour, child headed households etc.</p>
		7. Police Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child rights sensitive police service 	<p>Child Protection Unit in Police Station</p> <p>Data base on children in prison/ holding cells</p>
		8. CR Public Communication Systems		Public education and debate on children's rights and age appropriate responsibilities
		9. Children's rights sensitive Women's Societies and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Radio Stations 	Societies and Makgotla

		Men's Makgotla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Societies and Makgotla to create space to give "attention to children's issues" 	Annual Children's Days
SPORTS & RECREATION	Right to Leisure and Recreation	<p>1. Sports facilities catering for soccer, netball, baseball cricket and or preferred sporting codes</p> <p>2. Recreation facilities for children and their families</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilities in good condition and well maintained 	<p>Sports competitions in Municipality</p> <p>Movie houses, Parks, Swimming pools, cultural centres, etc.</p>
QUALITY LIFE PRIORITIES	HUMAN RIGHTS OF CHILDREN	CHILDREN'S RIGHTS REQUIREMENTS IN MUNICIPALITIES	KEY ELEMENTS OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS DELIVERY	INDICATORS
ENVIRONMENTAL CARE	Right to Environmental Care	<p>Where appropriate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Well maintained streets and roads Paving Grass Trees 	Sustainable maintenance of all	Community and children involvement in

		5. Flood lights in the area 6. Storm drain water facilities 7. Waste/ garbage dumping area 8. Traffic lights 9. Bridges for safe crossing 10. Environment maintenance systems	component elements of environmental care at in Municipalities	Municipality Environment Care Programmes
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THE ROLE OF THE ORC IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE

The role of the Office on the Rights of the Child in the Mayor's Office is to:

1. Develop the Municipality's Children's Rights Profile – in line with the Municipalities Children's Rights Guide above. ORC Presidency will offer technical support.
2. Present the Profile to the Mayor and his/her Executive Team – with the intention to agree on strategies to comply with the Municipalities Children's Rights Guide
3. Share the profile and agreed improvement strategies with the Provincial and National Offices on the Rights of the Child in the Premier's Office and Presidency respectively

4. Collapse children's rights activities in the Municipality, into the National Children's Rights Operating Framework. This will strengthen the work of the National Children's Rights Programme with regard to:
- Facilitation of delivery on the Constitutional Mandate
 - Monitoring and evaluation of children's rights delivery in Government
 - Reporting on children's rights delivery
-