

Nala Municipality



IDP Review

2006 / 2007



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IDP REVIEW PROCESS IN NALA

1. Introduction

Nala Local Municipality decided to do its IDP Review in-house with the help of PIMSS CENTRE under the area of Jurisdiction. The roles and responsibilities of the two parties are clearly spelled out. Below is a programme scheduled, compiled by the office of the IDP Manager and the PIMSS CENTRE.

Table 2.1: IDP Review Process Plan: Dates of Workshops and Participating Structures

ACTIVITY	DATE OF MEETING OR WORKSHOP	PARTIES INVOLVED
Discuss and agree on work schedule with IDP Manager	January 2006	Municipal Manager (MM) IDP Manager (IDP M), Chief Financial Officer
Introduction to Representative Forum and discuss work schedule	February 2006	Representative Forum (RF)
Gather, analyse and correlate latest information	February 2006	HOD's and PIMSS CENTRE
Revisit sector plans, and the Reviewed IDP document	February 2005	RF
Update the current status of the LM area	February 2005	RF
Confirm IDP vision, mission, and priorities	February 2005	RF
Revisit objectives and strategies	February 2005	SC & HOD's
Amend Project list	March 2006	SC & HOD's
Review projects and KPI's against budget	March 2006	IDP Steering Committee and Budget Committee
Present the draft to the Steering Committee	March 2006	MM , IDP Manager & PIMSS CENTRE
Circulate Reviewed IDP document	March 2006	IDP Manager, PIMSS CENTRE & COUNCIL
Incorporate comments for adoption	March 2006	IDP Steering Committee & Budgets
Final presentation of document to council	March 2006	Municipal Manager's Office

Source: Updated during the IDP Review Process – Feb – March 2006

IDP Review means a process whereby the IDP is assessed/evaluated in terms of the municipality's performance as well as changing circumstances. IDP review is the reflection of the impact of successes as well as corrective measures to address problems in the light of changing internal and external circumstances that impact on the priority issues, objectives, strategies, projects and programmes of the IDP.

The Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) [Hereafter referred to as MSA] respectively refers to annual review and amendment of integrated development plan

The main activities for the review process include the following:

2.1 The IDP review process:

The process as elaborated upon in the following paragraphs will inform the IDP review

2.1.1 The IDP and its annual review have to give explicit indications about the way in which basic needs are being satisfied by:

- Identifying gaps for basic services in the analysis
- classify needs as basic or non-basic

2.1.2 It has to consider policies about poverty alleviation and gender equity by;

- identifying poverty stricken groups and special groups such as women and youth and encourage their participation in the IDP review process
- setting targets to ensure critical issues and gender imbalances are addressed in full.

2.1.3 The IDP has to address issues of environmental sustainability by:

- ensuring major problems and threads are reflected in the objectives strategies and projects.
- involve competent environmental stakeholders in the public participation process

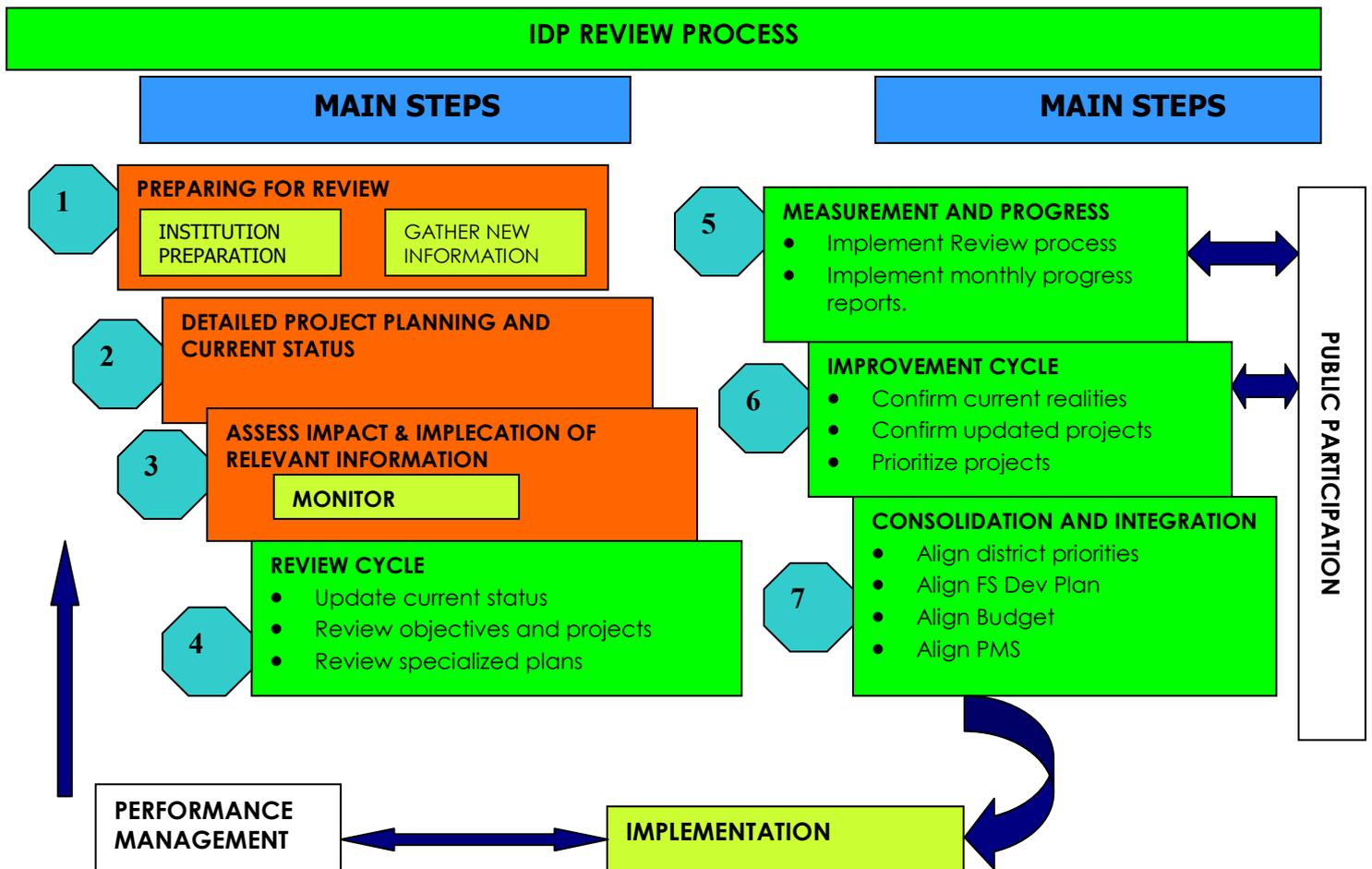
2.1.4 Economic growth and employment have to be considered by:

- involving the business community and informal sector in the IDP review process
- promoting Municipal service public-private partnerships

2.1.5 Public participation has to be encouraged by:

- providing information to the community through appropriate public announcements, Councillors working through their ward committees and meetings of the representative IDP Forum
- draft documents being available to the community with adequate time for comments, feedback being provided and the IDP being adopted at an open Council meeting.

figure 2.1.5 IDP review process



The process will endeavour to update any information that currently exist and try to project this document to be in line with the proceedings and prescriptions of the laws of the country as required.

2.2 Process Plan

2.2.1 Introduction

Preparing the IDP is legal requirement in terms of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA); however that is not the only reason why municipalities must prepare the plans. The new constitution as the highest law of the country awarded the municipalities major developmental responsibilities to ensure that the quality of life of its citizens is improved. The role for local government includes provision of basic services, economic development, and promotion of democracy, accountability and eradication of poverty. To be able to perform this new role, extensive planning is necessary in the form of IDP.

In order to achieve the above, chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000, states that a municipality must develop a culture of municipal governance that compliments formal representative government with a system of participatory governance, and must be for this purpose:

Encourage and create conditions for the local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality, including:

- ♣ The preparation, implementation and review of its IDP
- ♣ Contribute to building the capacity of the local community to enable it to participate in the affairs of the municipality as well as Councillors and staff to foster community participation.

In order to ensure that the integrated development planning process complies with certain minimum standards and that proper co-ordination between and within spheres of government is established, the preparation of the Process Plan is regulated by the Municipal Systems Act, 2000. The Process Plan will guide the planning, drafting, review and adoption of the IDP. The Process Plan includes the following:

- A programme specifying timeframes for the different planning processes
- Appropriate mechanisms, procedures and processes for consultation and participation with local communities, organs of state and other stakeholders in the IDP process
- The identification of all plans and planning requirements binding on the municipalities in terms of the provincial and national legislation

The process of compiling the Process Plan will be done by the Steering Committee and the IDP manager in consultation with the communities under Nala Municipality and other government departments.

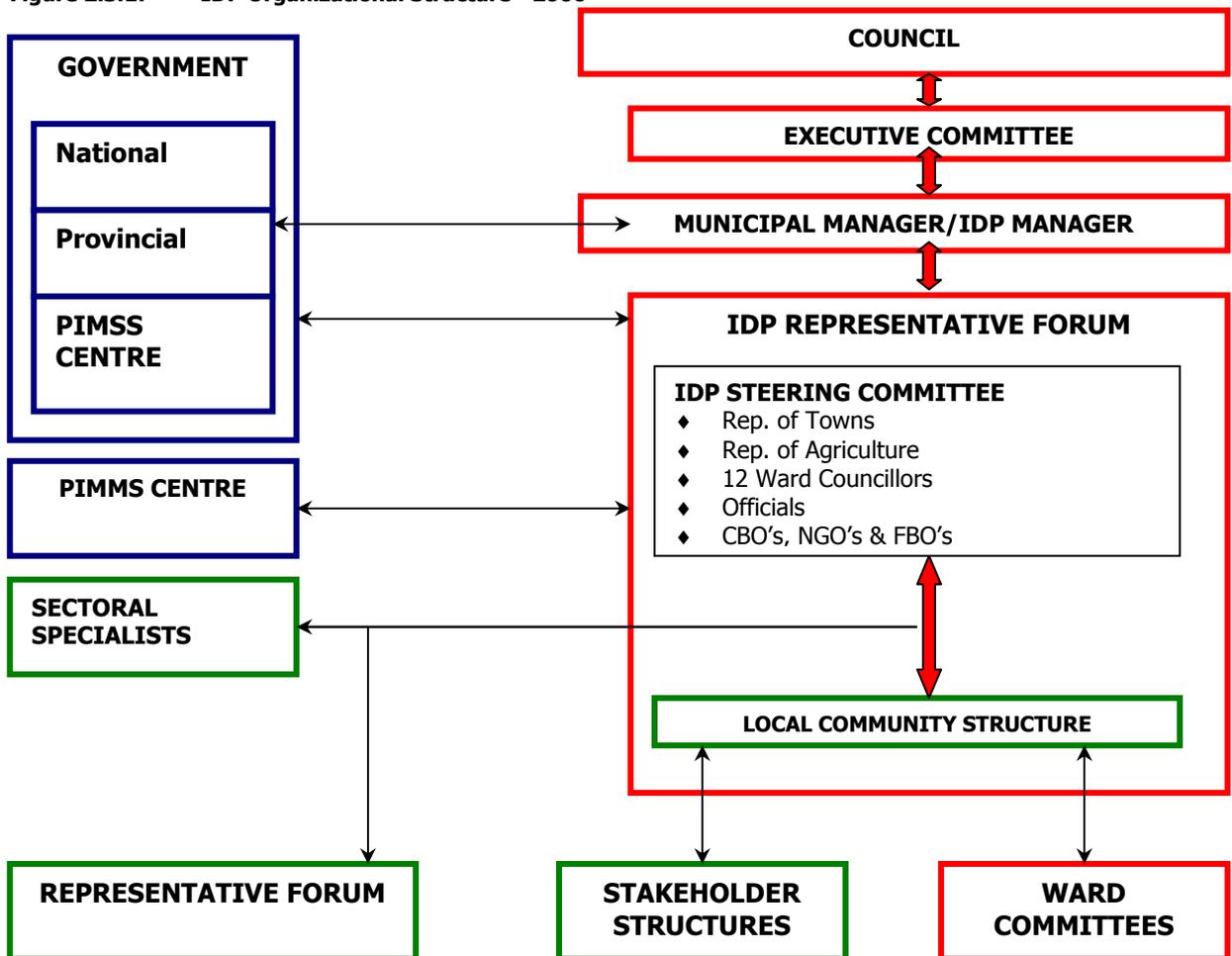
2.3 Institutional Arrangements

2.3.1 Review Structure

A Steering Committee consisting of representatives from the ward committees, community based organisations, non-governmental organisations, faith based organisations farming community representatives (established and emerging), Mayor, Mayoral committee, The Speaker, the Municipality Manager and the IDP Manager. It was considered to be necessary for a wider representation on the Steering Committee.

The relationship between the participants in the IDP Organization Structure is indicated in the following diagram.

Figure 2.3.1: IDP Organizational Structure - 2006



2.4 Roles and Responsibilities

2.4.1 Municipal Council

As the ultimate political decision making body of the municipality, the council is responsible for the following:

- Consider and adopt the Process Plan
- All relevant stakeholders are appropriately involved
- Appropriate mechanisms and procedures for public consultation and participation are applied
- Planning of events is undertaken in accordance with the set timeframes
- The planning process is related to the Key Development Priorities of the Municipality
- National and Provincial sector planning requirements are satisfied
- Consider, adopt and approve the IDP
- Provide human and capital resources
- Amend the IDP in accordance with the requirements of the MEC
- Ensure that the annual operational business plans and budget are linked to the IDP

2.4.2 Executive Committee

As the senior governing body of the municipality, the Exco is responsible for the following:

- Decide on the Process Plan
- Undertake the overall management, co-ordination and monitoring planning processes and drafting of the IDP
- Approve nominated persons to be in charge of different roles, responsibilities
- Forms part of the IDP Steering Committee

2.4.3 Municipal Manager/ IDP Manager

The Municipal Manager being charged with the function of an IDP Manager has to manage and co-ordinate the IDP process. He/she is responsible for the following:

- ♣ Prepare the Process Plan
- ♣ Undertake the overall management and co-ordination of the planning process
- ♣ Ensure that all relevant role players are appropriately involved
- ♣ Nominate persons in charge of different roles and responsibilities
- ♣ Ensure the planning process is participatory, strategic, implementation oriented and aligned with sector planning requirements
- ♣ Respond to comments on the draft reviewed IDP from the public, horizontal alignment and other spheres of government to the satisfaction of the municipal council
- ♣ Ensure proper documentation of the planning of the IDP documents
- ♣ Adjust the IDP in accordance with the MEC for local government's proposals

2.4.4 Heads of Departments

As the people in charge for implementing IDP, the directors are responsible for the following:

- Responsible for the implementation of the IDP
- Provide relevant technical, sector and financial information for analysis for determining priority issues
- Contribute technical expertise in the consideration and finalization of strategies and identification of projects
- Provide departmental operational and capital budgetary information

- Be responsible for preparing amendments to the draft IDP for submission to the municipal council for approval and the MEC for alignment
- Form part of the IDP steering Committee and members of the Rep. Forum

2.4.5 PIMMS-Centre

- Give support in any area within IDP that is needed
- Provide information that will assist in doing the IDP
- Create links between different stakeholders in the IDP
- Brief different stakeholders on their roles and responsibilities
- Monitor progress with the IDP in each municipality
- Management support of implementation of the IDP
- Providing methodological guidance to the process
- Facilitation of planning workshops
- Documentation of outcomes of planning activities

2.5 Organizational Structure

2.5.1 IDP Steering Committee

Composition:

- Chairperson – Municipal Manager
- Secretariat – Official of the Municipality
- Members – Heads of Department
- Exco – Speaker

The Steering Committee will be responsible for the following:

- Provide terms of reference for various planning activities
- Commission research studies
- Consider and comment on inputs
- Process, summarize and document outputs
- Make content recommendations
- Prepare, facilitates and minute meetings
- Monitor the implementation and performance of the municipality with regard to the IDP

2.5.2 IDP Representative Forum

The IDP Representative Forum is the structure, which institutionalizes and guarantees representative participation in the Integrated Development Planning Process. The selection of the members to the IDP Representative Forum has to be based on criteria, which ensure geographic and social representation.

The Forum will be responsible for the following:

- ♣ Represent the interests of their constituents in the IDP process
- ♣ Provide an organizational mechanism for discussion, negotiation and decision-making between the stakeholders and the Municipality
- ♣ Ensure communication between all the stakeholder representative
- ♣ Monitor the performance of the planning and implementation process

2.6 Rep Forum Code of Conduct

2.6.1 The Code of Conduct will include the following:

- ♣ Meeting schedule (frequency and attendance)
- ♣ Agenda, facilitation and documentation of meetings
- ♣ Regular feedback to constituents
- ♣ Obtaining majority approval
- ♣ Quorum requirements
- ♣ Dispute resolution

2.7 Stakeholders and Community Representatives

The Stakeholder and Community Representative have the following roles and responsibilities:

- ♣ Participation in the IDP Representative Forum
- ♣ Inform interest group, communities and organizations on relevant planning activities and outcomes
- ♣ Analyze issues, determine priorities, negotiate and reach consensus
- ♣ Participate in the designing of project proposal and evaluation thereof
- ♣ Discuss and comment on the draft IDP
- ♣ Monitoring implementation performance of the IDP
- ♣ Ensure that annual business plans and budget are on and linked to the IDP
- ♣ Conducting meeting or workshops with groups, communities or organizations to prepare and follow-up on relevant planning activities

2.8 Ward Councillors

Ward councillors have the following roles and responsibilities:

- Link the review planning process to their constituencies or wards
- Be responsible for organizing public consultation and participation meetings
- Do fieldwork where necessary

2.9 Mechanism and Procedure for Participation

Certain principles with regard to participation of different stakeholders within the IDP process include the following:

The elect council is the ultimate decision-making forum on IDPs.

- The role of participatory democracy is to inform, negotiate and comment on those decisions
- Public participation has to be institutionalized in order to ensure that all residents of the area have equal right to participate
- Participation specifying who is to participate, on behalf of whom, on which issue, through which organizational mechanism, with what effect.

2.10 The purpose of participation can be summarized under four major functions:

- Needs orientation: ensuring that that peoples needs and problems are taken into account
- Appropriateness of solutions: using the knowledge and experience of local residents and communities in order to arrive at appropriate and sustainable problem solutions and measures

- Community ownership: Mobilizing local residents and community initiatives and resources, and encouraging co-operation and partnerships between municipality and residents for implementation and maintenance
- Empowerment: Making integrated development planning a public event and a forum for negotiating conflicting interests, finding compromises and common ground, and creating a basis for increased transparency and accountability of local government towards residents

The Rep Forum will provide the means for participation for the stakeholders that are identified. The representatives will discuss issues pertaining to the Nala Municipality. The mechanism for other spheres of government to participate will be the district level events that are mentioned below. The identified government departments, together with other municipalities and the service providers will discuss issues relating to the district.

2.11 Issues, Mechanisms and Procedures for Alignment

Alignment between the different spheres of government will be regulated by the procedures stipulated in the district framework for IDP. It includes the following:

2.12 Role-Players

2.12.1 National Government

- Department of Provincial and Local government
- Land Affairs
- Department of Water affairs and Forestry
- Environmental affairs and Tourism
- Department of Trade and Industry
- Social Development
- Public Works
- Agriculture
- Health

2.12.2 Provincial Government

Same as National

2.12.3 Service Providers

ESKOM
TELKOM
Sedibeng Water
NGOS, CBOS and FBOS
Educational institutions
Unions
Organized Business
Others

2.13 Communication Mechanism

Communication between different stakeholders is crucial in aligning plans successfully. Appropriate mechanisms for communication will differ from event to event. The office of the Municipal Manager will act as the communication link between the various role players will use existing communication channels to disperse information. The mechanisms that will be used are:

- Fax and/or e-mail, telephone, meeting and workshops

3.1 Introduction

The following benchmarks regarding the provision of infrastructure and services serves as a useful guide as to what a well functioning' local government would look like from the perspective of residents and stakeholders. [Source: *United Nations Centre for Human Settlements*].

- ***As many households as possible should be connected to affordable, networked, quality infrastructure services, particularly to a clean water supply;***
- ***All households should have potable water at an affordable price; and***
- ***Forecasts of electricity load requirements should be available for future planning; interruptions and overloading reduced and losses of power minimized.***

3.2 The Current Status

The status of current infrastructure and services is provided here in three forms:

- A descriptive comment on the current situation in the Nala local Municipality;
- An estimate of the capital cost of infrastructure and service backlog for the Local government as a whole; and
- An estimate of the capital cost of infrastructure and service backlog for each of the township/towns.

3.2.1 General Description

3.2.1.1 Introduction

The main challenges in terms of infrastructure and services development for the district lies in:

- Addressing the imbalances which exist amongst the various communities;
- Eradicating the backlog that exists; and
- Maintaining the current infrastructure.

Equitable development is essential to ensure that all areas of the Nala municipality are developed. Rural areas are particularly poorly developed and lag far behind the urban centres, especially in terms of levels of sanitation.

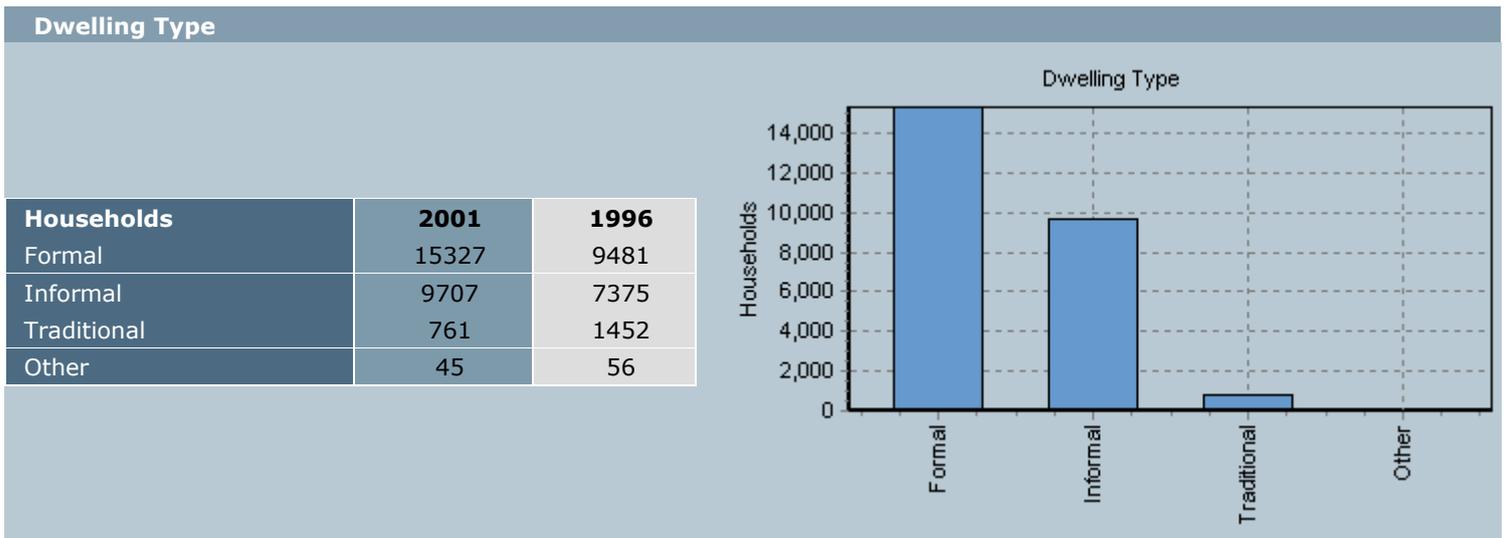
In terms of financing and provision of services, coordinated efforts between the Local Municipalities and the District are needed, and the principle of distributing funds in accordance with the greatest need should be employed.

3.2.1.2 Housing

The Nala local government has large housing shortages. Section 84 of the Municipal Structures Act tasks the Local governments with housing delivery, although district municipality must play an important role in prioritizing, planning and coordinating funding applications.

The following is the housing situation as per the statistic South Africa report of 2001:

Figure 3.2.1.2: Housing situation in the Nala area



Source: Statistics South Africa 2001

Taking the informal dwelling/shack as an indicator of insufficient housing, it can be clearly seen from the above table that the areas that are predominantly African occupied have a backlog of housing

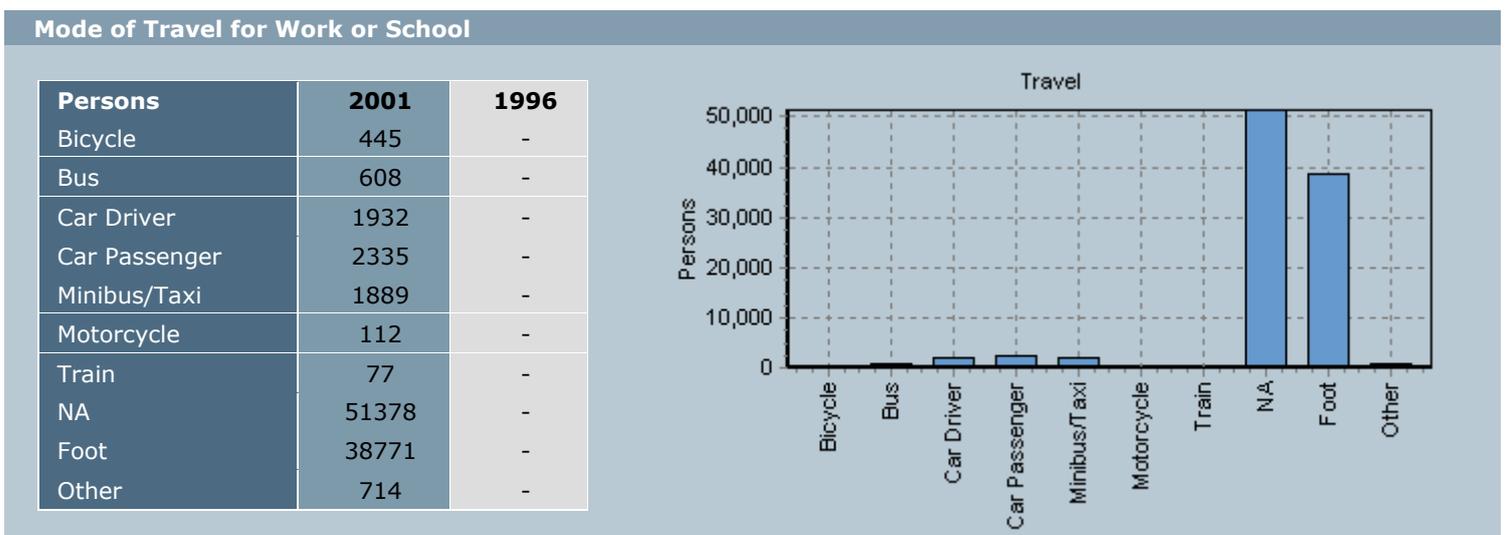
3.2.1.3 Roads

The road network in the Local municipal is well developed but the road conditions are deteriorating at a rapid rate. Very little maintenance is taking place. The maintenance of all primary roads is an urgent priority for the next five years.

It will be important to maintain and upgrade all main routes to facilitate the flow of traffic through Nala and to support the local economic development thrusts.

The campaign to prevent overloading of vehicles has had the effect of heavy trucks using the district’s secondary roads to avoid weighbridges. These secondary roads are not designed to carry such weights and are sustaining considerable damage.

Table 3.2.1.3: Modes of travel within Nala Municipality



Source: Statistics South Africa 2001

Similarly there is a need to maintain the tertiary road system as it forms a lifeline for rural communities in terms of health, education and emergency services.

The table 3.2.1.3 above shows clearly that roads still serve as the nerve centre of travelling within the Nala Local Municipality.

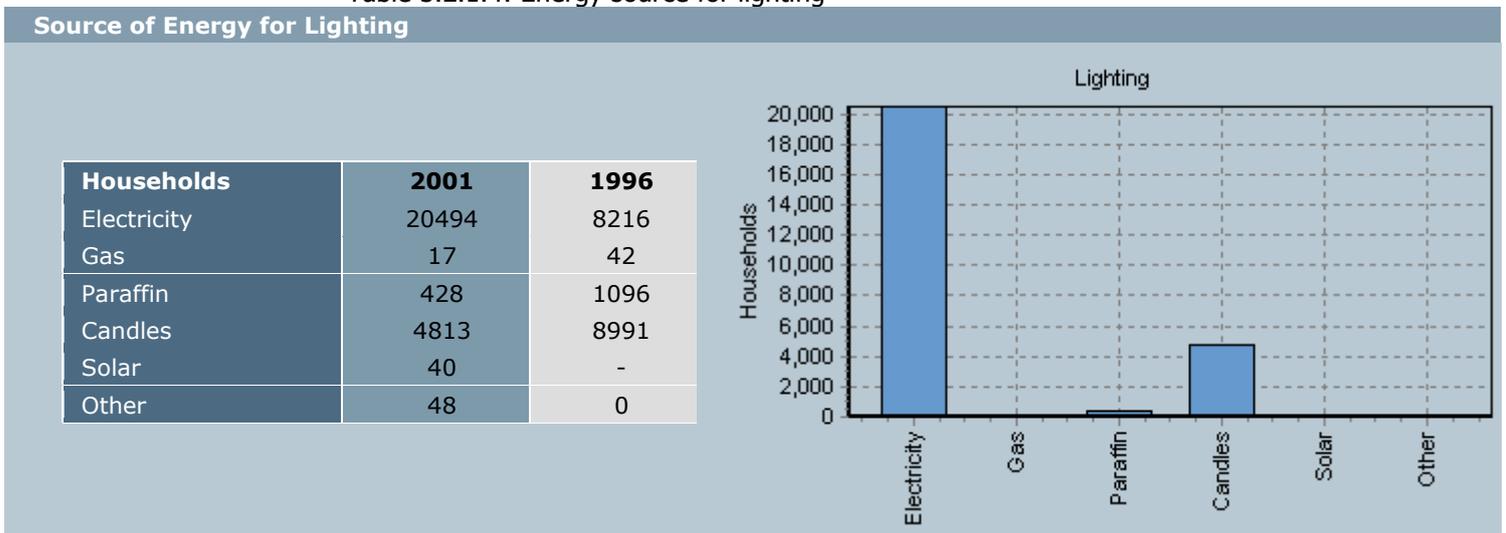
3.2.1.4 Electricity

The bulk electrical network is well established specifically around the Goldfields area. Eskom provides services to all mines and towns in the district, and there is sufficient infrastructure to service the whole area.

Changes in the method of cost recovery and in the subsidization policy have made it very expensive to provide electrification to rural areas and farming communities.

Currently there are still households in the municipal area have no access to electricity. Even with many households without electricity there has been a recognizable electrification program which is clearly depicted by the table 3.2.1.4 below

Table 3.2.1.4: Energy source for lighting



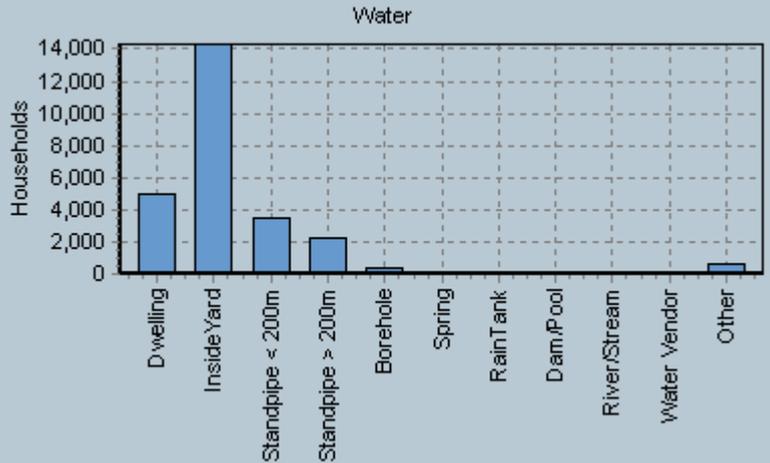
Source: Statistics South Africa 2001

3.2.1.5 Water

The water infrastructure comprises the reservoirs and pipelines of Sediment Water. These supply the Goldfields Area and the mines with water from the Vaal River and to a lesser extent with water from the Sand River.

Table 3.2.1.5 Water sources

Water		
Households	2001	1996
Dwelling	4925	6112
Inside Yard	14310	7893
Community Stand	3442	2488
Community stand over 200m	2207	-
Borehole	326	1228
Spring	5	77
Rain Tank	26	115
Dam/Pool/Stagnant Water	7	-
River/Stream	11	-
Water Vendor	13	-
Other	568	460



Source: Statistics South Africa 2001

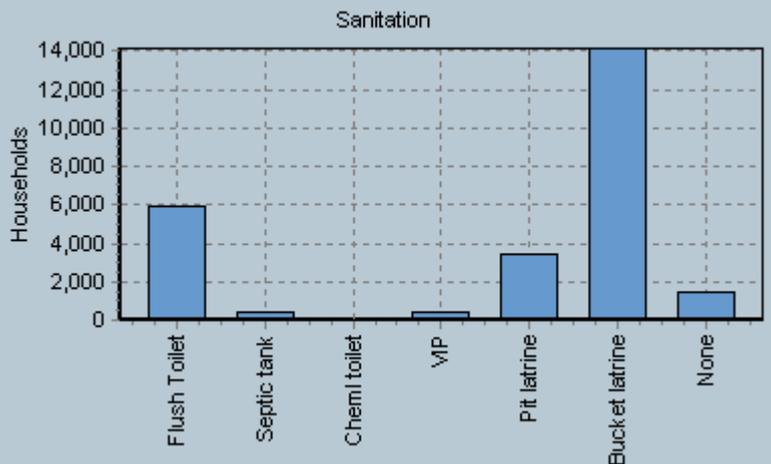
All townships in Nala are dependent on water from stand pipes and most of the rural areas have been provided with water (an estimated 80% of farm communities have clean, running water).

3.2.1.6 Sanitation or Toilet facilities

The provision of sanitation services in the township areas falls well below RDP standards, whereby people are still using bucket system of toilets and pit latrines. The table 3.2.1.6 below indicates that most of residential stands in Monyakeng and Kgotsong are without waterborne sanitation/toilets facilities and services. The rural Nala area is mostly depended on the pit latrines without ventilation.

Table 3.2.1.6: Toilet facilities

Sanitation		
Households	2001	1996
Flush Toilet	5941	6081
Flush septic tank	451	-
Chemical toilet	17	-
VIP	452	-
Pit latrine	3389	3773
Bucket latrine	14131	7030
None	1459	1503

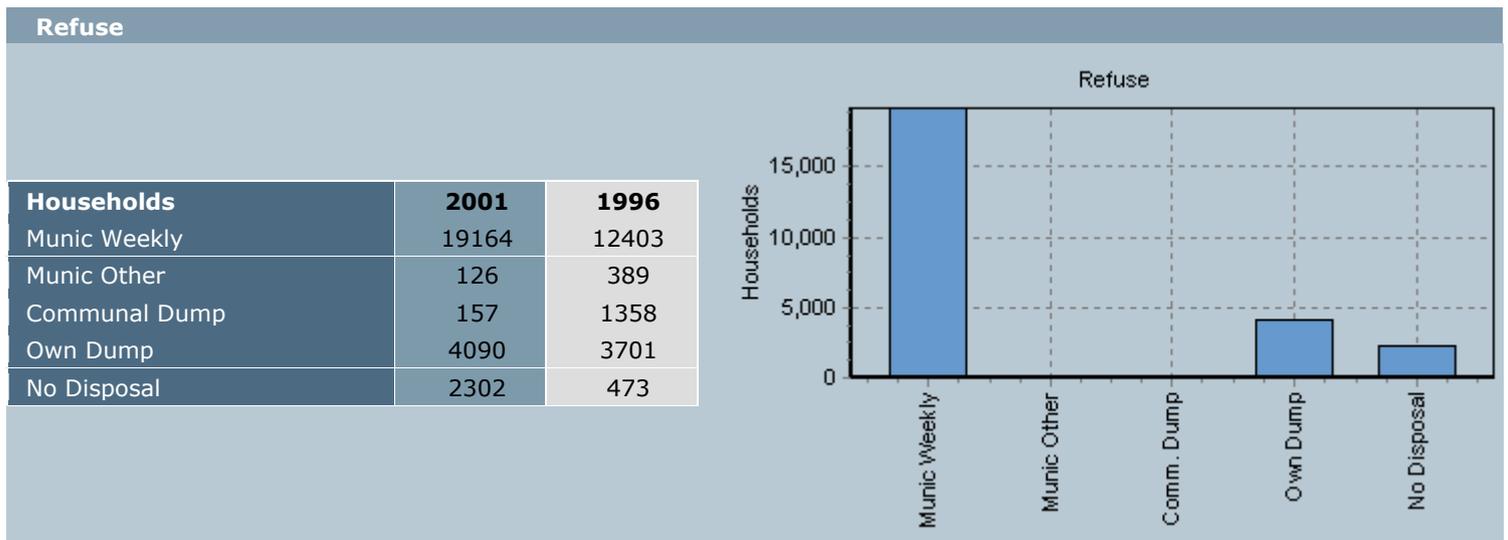


Source: Statistics South Africa 2001

3.2.1.7 Solid Waste

Mostly townships in Nala municipal area are experiencing difficulties in the management of their waste disposal sites and struggle to meet the requirements for such sites as set out by the Department of Water Affairs.

Table: 3.2.1.7 Refuse removal



Source: Statistics South Africa 2001

There is a requirement for a district wide strategy and framework for effective waste disposal this strategy will include the areas within the Nala municipality.

3.2.1.8 Cemeteries

The general management of cemeteries is a problem and in most cases there is a lack of care and maintenance. The issue of capacity planning for the future is a concern, especially in light of high incidence of HIV/AIDS infection.

3.2.1.9 Rail

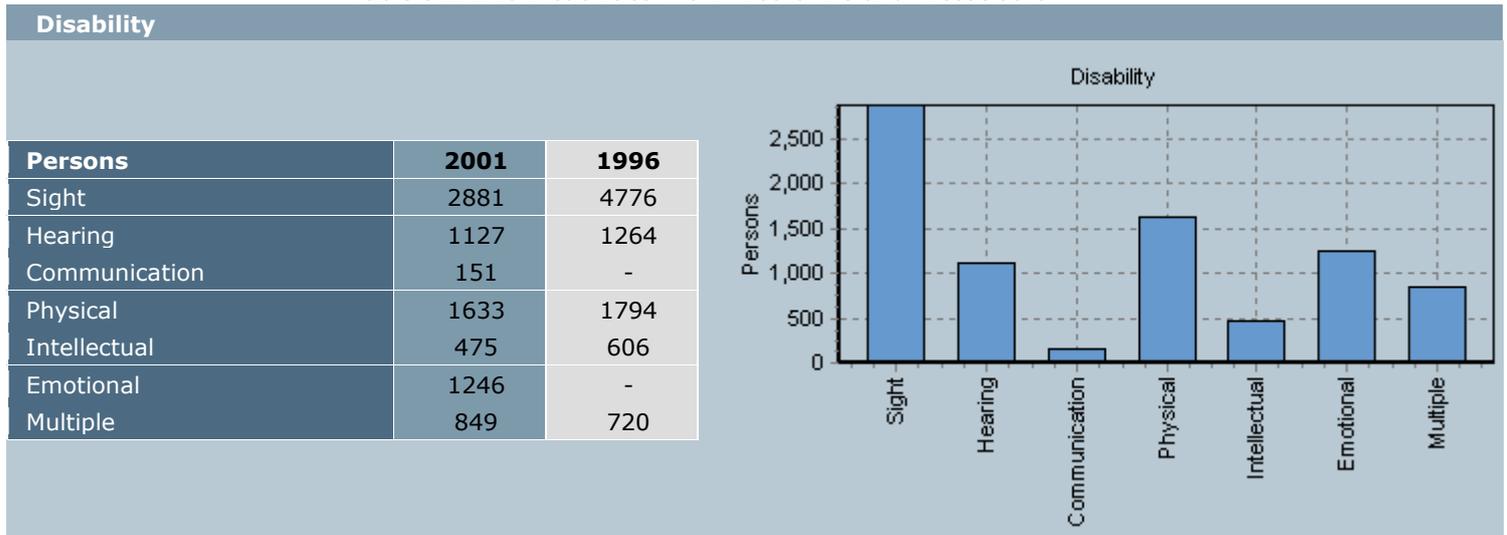
The railway is not well developed within the Nala municipality and as such does not play a very high role except where it goes past Bothaville to the Bultfontein-Klerksdorp line.

3.2.1.10 Health

Lejweleputswa is rated the second highest in HIV/AIDS infection in the country with infection rates as high as 30% in places.

Mobile clinics are operating in the rural areas. Communities are experiencing problems with accessibility because of the distances they have to travel and also because of the low frequency of visits.

Table 3.2.1.10 Disabilities within Bothaville and Wesselsbron



Source: Statistics South Africa 2001

The table above shows health status by disability and the only source available was for Bothaville and Wesselsbron, but between one can see the neighboring townships and rural areas.

Clinics and hospitals in urban areas are overcrowded. Emergency services are not readily available and their response times to emergency calls are slow.

Availability of medicines at clinics is a further problem caused by lack of control and poor distribution systems.

The chief environmental factors impacting on the demand for primary health care in the district are poor sanitation, health risks from waste dumps, pollution and lack of safe water.

3.2.1.11 Welfare

There is a lack of resources and facilities for counseling in the district to deal with problems like alcohol and substance abuse, family violence, child abuse, mental disorders, teenage pregnancy etc.

The aged are experiencing difficulty in accessing pension payments due to the shortage and inaccessibility of pay points.

3.2.1.12 Sports and Recreation

There is a general lack of sporting and recreational facilities in the district and this is contributing to the social problems experienced in most communities.

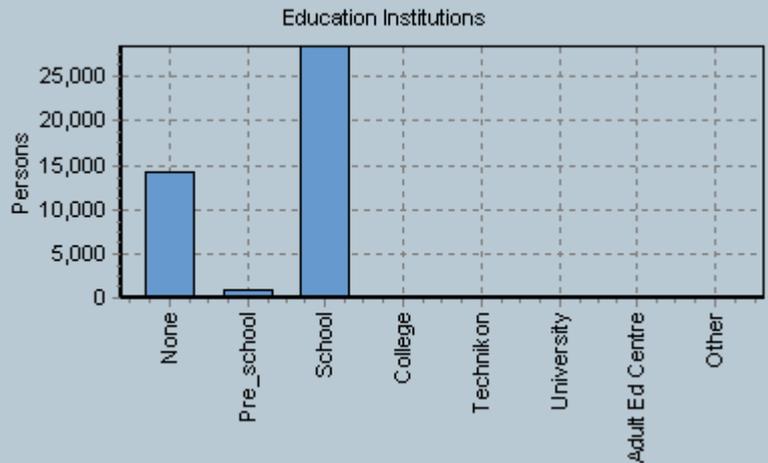
3.2.1.13 Education

A high level of illiteracy exists in Nala municipality area especially in the rural areas. Efforts to address this situation are hampered by lack of facilities and other resources. Lack of education provision in the rural areas is leading to the migration of such families to urban centers, increasing the existing pressures on the urban centers. Contrary to most believe that male have higher education levels than females table 3.2.1.13 below contradict that statement.

Table 3.2.1.13 Education by gender

Education Institutions Being Attended by 5 to 24 year olds

Persons	2001	1996
None	14157	-
Pre_school	805	-
School	28469	-
College	53	-
Technikon	22	-
University	45	-
Adult Education Centre	107	-
Other	26	-

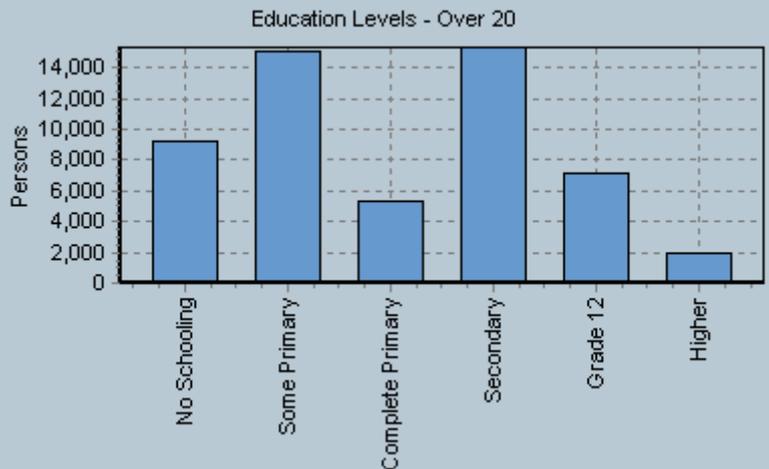


Highest Education Levels Attained by Over 20 year olds

Source: Statistics South Africa 2001

Highest Education Levels Attained by Over 20 year olds

Persons	2001	1996
No Schooling	9191	8359
Some Primary	15101	11480
Complete Primary	5346	4523
Secondary	15314	12548
Grade 12	7134	4361
Higher	2009	1469



Source: Statistics South Africa 2001

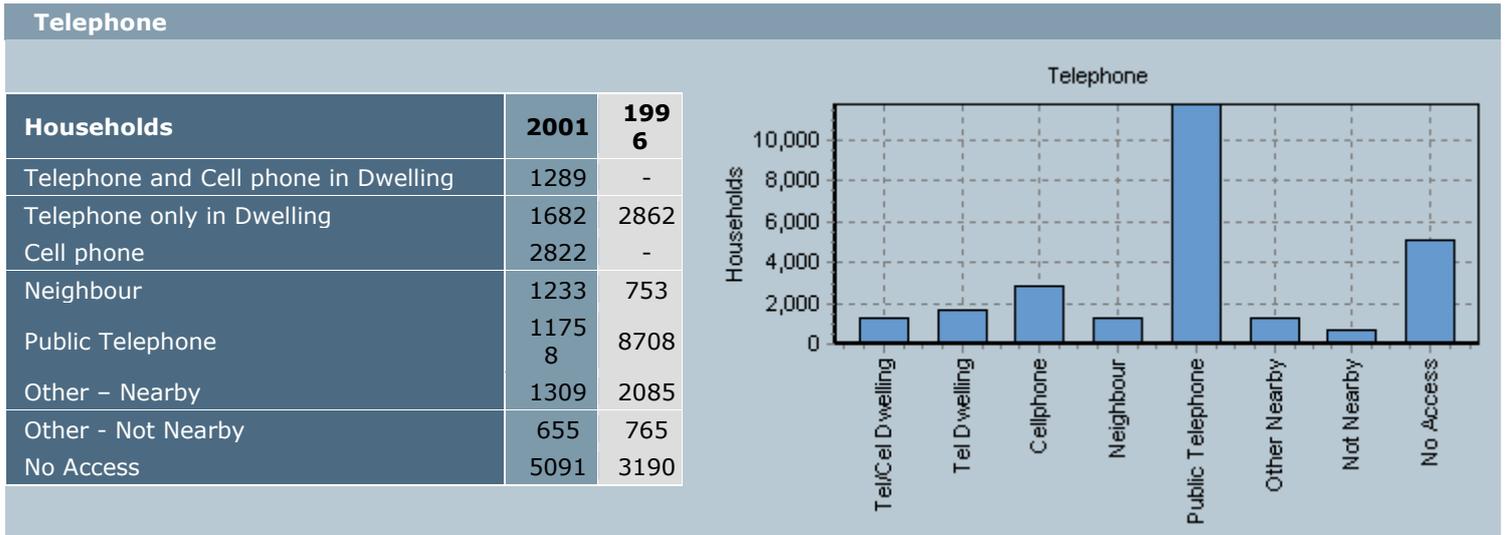
There are no technical or agricultural colleges within Nala even though the area is predominantly an agricultural area.

The Welkom satellite campus of the Central University of Technology formally Technikon Free State is the only resident university and even though there are satellite institutions of other universities in Welkom, they are not easily accessed from remoter rural and urban Nala areas.

3.2.1.14 Telecommunications

Although currently there is still a vast number of households in Nala that do not have no access to telephones in their dwelling, especially in the rural areas, the situation has improved at an alarming rate. There are still some institutions of learning which do not have telecommunication, some have been vandalized.

Table 3.2.1.14: Telephone facilities in Nala



Source: Statistics South Africa 2001

3.2.1.15 Public Safety

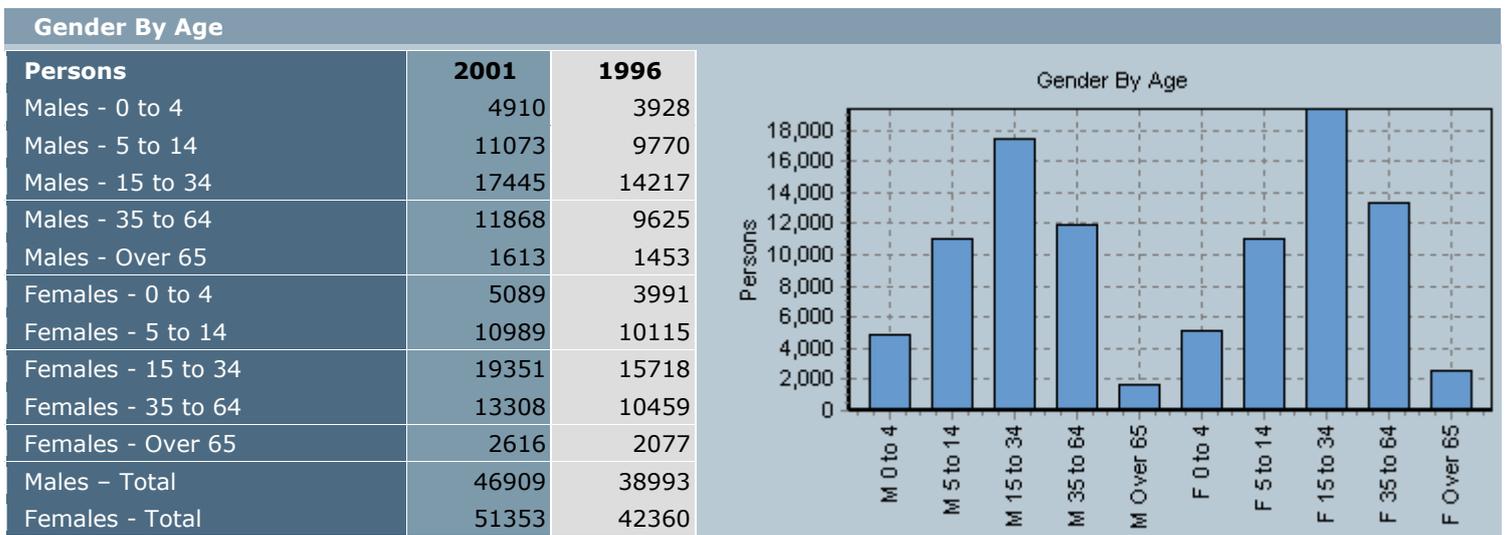
Current levels of crime in the area are high by the local standards and are not limited to specific geographical areas or population groups. The evident increase in incidents of violence against women and children are a bone of contention.

Some of the contributing factors are:

- The high rate of unemployment;
- The migration of people from rural to urban areas;
- Ineffective neighborhood watch schemes and community policing forum;
- A lack of visible policing;
- Lack of access to telecommunications; and
- Lack of accessibility for communities to police stations.

Facilities are needed such as mobile police stations, extra police vehicles and accessible communication systems to bring about an improvement in crime prevention and an increase in the response to emergency events.

Table 3.2.1.15: Household heads by age and gender

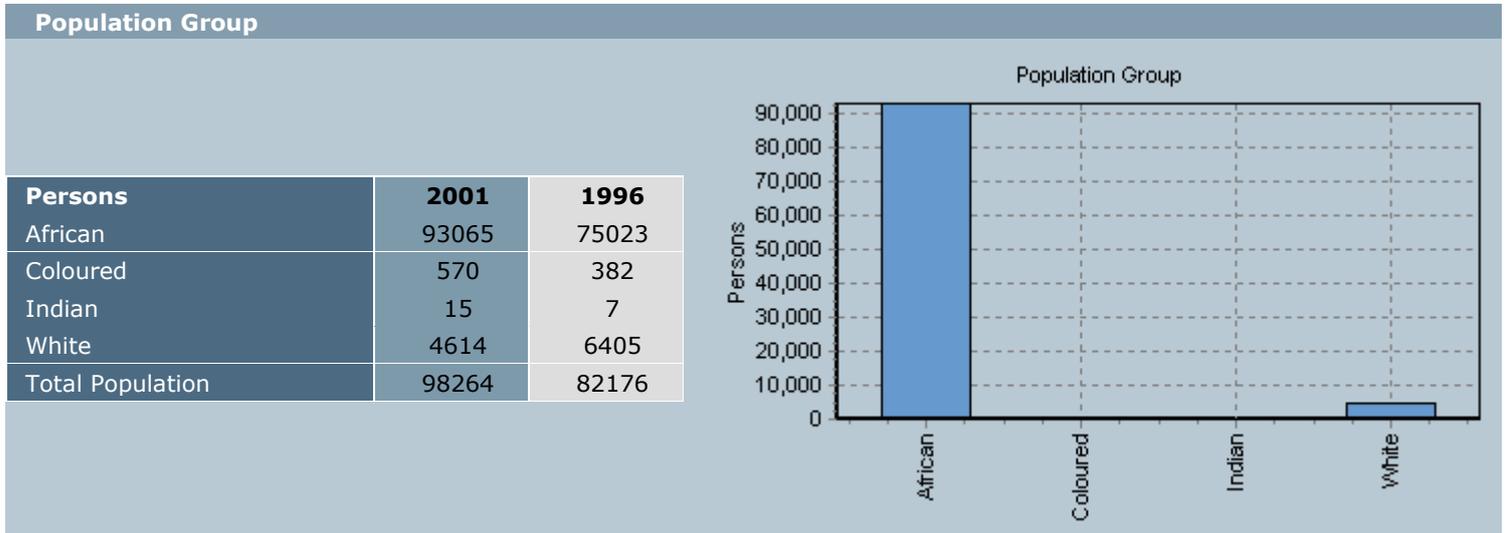


Source: STATSSA 2001

The above table depicts that in the townships and rural areas households are more prone to be headed by minors from the tender age of 5-9. The population of people with age range of 15-19 increases with every population group

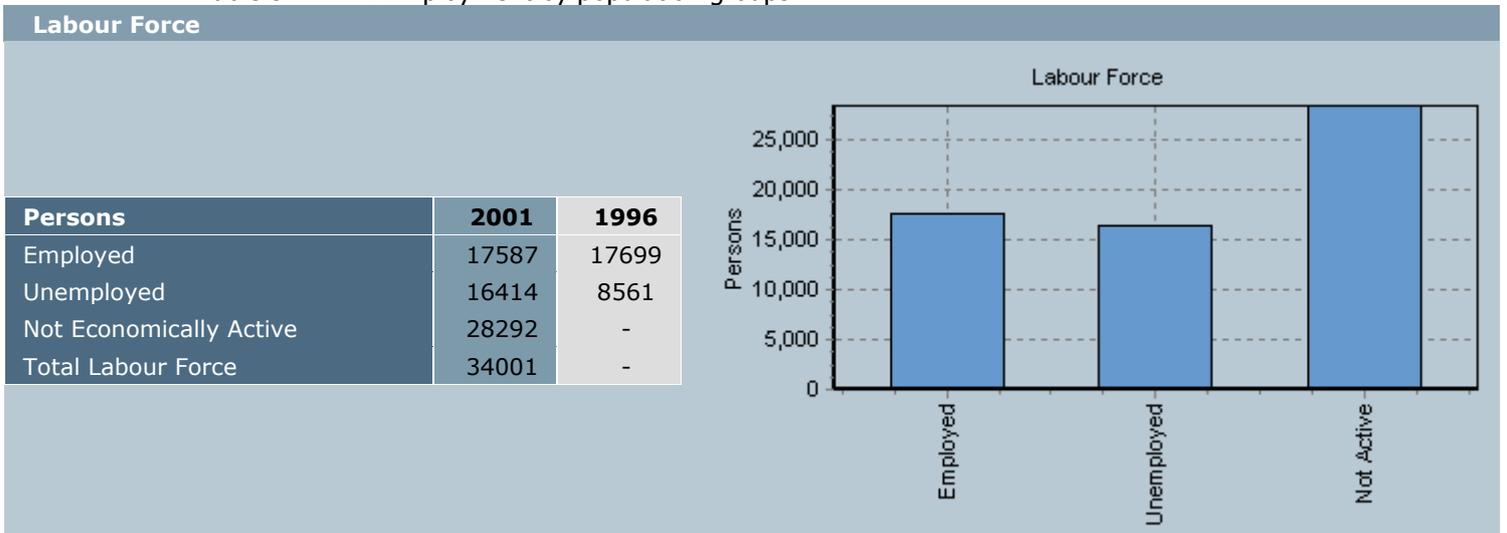
3.2.1.16 Socio-economic

The population of Nala is composed mostly by the Black Africans, who mostly live in the townships of Kgotsong and Monyakeng



Source: STATSSA 2001

Table 3.2.1.17: Employment by population groups



Source: STATSSA 2001

As can be seen from the above table there is high unemployment within the townships in the Nala area. The challenge is therefore to address this situation through job creation and poverty alleviation projects as indicated under the projects in the following section.

Vision of NALA Municipality

**To Maintain the IDP process as it is.
Focus on a large scale of farming
(Agriculture).
Support ideas to be implemented.
Products to be manufactured and finalized
within.
Should be long term and short term creation.**

Mission of NALA Municipality

Through:

**Orderly environmental friendly integrated
development planning.
Safe and crime free environment.
Promoting a diverse economy, focussing on
agricultural food production, processing & by
products.
Well established NALA identity. Encouragement of
the spirit of learning & skills development.
Accountable transparent local government,
fostering and embracing ground level community
participation.**

4.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

PRIORITY 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
Economic Development			FSGDP	
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	KPA	Strategy
1.1 To increase economic growth and the number of formal jobs.	1.1.1 To strengthen the competitive advantage of Nala LM through the development of a marketing strategy and the establishment of a Nala Local Economic Development or Marketing Agency.	1.1.1.1 Compile and Implement an urban agriculture development focusing on high value labour intensive production including none edible production; 1.1.1.2 Formulate and implement an incentive programme to attract the establishment and settlement of value adding and or processing enterprises and industries; 1.1.1.3 To establish support for a system of local procurement which is supportive of SMMEs and the provision of capacity building programmes for SMMEs; 1.1.1.4 To establish support systems for SMMEs, including local business support infrastructure; 1.1.1.5 To ensure local economic development is promoted together with the creation and Expansion of SMMEs.	<i>Economic Growth, Development and Employment</i>	2. Support the creation and expansion of SMME
Tourism Growth				
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS		
1.2 To ensure that tourism activity is promoted and prioritised as a means of stimulating local economies.	1.2.1 To increase the Nala's tourism market share.	1.2.1.1 To develop and increase the tourism route in terms of destinations and activities; 1.2.1.2 To improve tourism marketing activity and the level of business support for it; 1.2.1.3 To develop a website for tourism businesses which advertises their products and services.		5. Optimise tourism opportunities

Poverty Alleviation			FSGDP	
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	KPA	Strategy
1.3 To reduce the level of poverty in the Area of Nala Municipality.	1.3.1 To ensure that the current poverty alleviation projects are sustainable;	1.3.1.1 To establish a formal working relationship with district, provincial and national departments on social welfare programmes and community public work programmes; 1.3.1.2 To ensure that each member of community has access to a of 300 square metres for land crop production on either house plots or communal land;	<i>Social and Human Development</i>	4. Improve safety-net and livelihood
Development Financing				
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	<i>Economic Growth, Development and Employment</i>	2. Support the creation and expansion of SMME
1.4 To ensure that sufficient finance is available for SMMEs and development in general.	1.4.1 To develop a Nala Local Development Financing Strategy (NLBDFS) with the intention of assisting, coordinating and facilitating the accessibility of funding from government, financial institutions, parastatals and the donor community.	1.4.1.1 Set LED Agency into operation.		
Economic Development				
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	<i>Economic Growth, Development and Employment</i>	3. Add value to Free State products 6. Optimize agriculture production
1.5 To ensure that there is diversification of the industrial and commercial sectors in the Nala;	1.5.1 To ensure that Nala becomes a commercial agriculture hub of Lejweleputswa	1.5.1.1 To expand and diversify the agricultural sector (agro-processing) and add value to any production prior to it leaving the Nala and the province;		
		1.5.1.2 To establish the capacity for agro-processing in terms of research, technology, business management and marketing;		
		1.5.1.3 To research and implement new agricultural product Ranges;		
		1.5.1.4 To develop and implement a strategy for manufacturing industry; To establish small scale farmers;		

		<p>1.5.1.5 To support the research and development of new products in the mining industry;</p> <p>1.5.1.6 To develop a strategy for the establishment of small-scale mining and for support and related activities;</p> <p>1.5.1.7 To consult with the mining industry on measures which could establish new mines;</p> <p>1.5.1.8 To develop and expand the transport industry;</p> <p>1.5.1.9 To develop a strategy for transport and distribution around Nala area, including the capacity for warehousing of goods.</p>	<p><i>Economic Growth, Development and Employment</i></p>	<p>3. Add value to Free State products</p> <p>7. Develop and expand the transport and distribution industry</p>
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PRIORITY 2: INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT				
Human Resource Development and Institutional Transformation			FSGDP	
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	KPA	Strategy
2.1 To improve levels of service delivery to the public.	2.1.1 To ensure professionalism within the Nala Local Municipality.	2.1.1.1 Ensure improvement in the skill level of municipal workers and Councillors;	<i>Effective and Efficient Governance and Administration</i>	4. Ensure effective Human Resource Development and Management
		2.1.1.2 Identify the training needs of every worker and Councillor, and formulate and implement a Skills Development Plan (SDP); Establish the requisite competence and responsibility for service delivery within municipal staff;		1. Improve integrated development planning and implementation
		2.1.1.3 Ensure the employment of designated groups;		9. Build government's capacity in critical areas
		2.1.1.4 To implement a structure that addresses the demands of the IDP, employs well-trained and skilled staff, identifies people with skills and potential for development and enhances efficiency and effectiveness;		1. Improve integrated development planning and implementation
		2.1.1.5 To ensure that councillors and official are trained on governance, policy formulation and the implementation of new policies;		9. Build government's capacity in critical areas
		2.1.1.6 To develop a Performance Management System which measures the performance of every staff member, the overall operations of the District and the implementation of IDP projects;		
		2.1.1.7 To empower and transfer skills to people with disabilities.		
		2.1.1.8 To ensure that municipal workers sign a declaration of good service based on the principles of Batho Pele;		

Equity Promotion			<i>Effective and Efficient Governance and Administration</i>	4. Ensure effective Human Resource Development and Management
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS		
2.2 To ensure that the equity plan is implemented.	2.2.1 To develop a mechanism for the promotion of equity.	2.2.1.1 To ensure that Nala municipality buildings are accessible to disabled people and the aged; 2.2.1.2 Develop economic empowerment programmes for women and youth.		
Good/Cooperate Governance			FSGDP	
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	KPA	Strategy
2.3 To ensure that good governance is observed and adhered to by all municipal workers and councillors;	2.3.1. To install proper management and business systems which ensure speedy and effective decision-making	2.3.1.1 Conform to the principles of excellent Financial Management; 2.3.1.2 Implement financial management policies and controls; 2.3.1.3 Develop a policy for community participation and consultation at local and district levels; 2.3.1.4 Install proper information management systems and technology to support communications.	<i>Effective and Efficient Governance and Administration</i>	2. Ensure effective communication with stakeholders and clients

Institutional Development			FSGDP	
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	KPA	Strategy
2.4 To ensure that the Nala Municipality is financially viable;	2.4.1 To align with the Municipal Financial Management Act.	2.4.1.1 Increase the revenue base of the Nala Local Municipality by identifying all through SARS and other reliable sources and achieve maximum payment levels; 2.4.1.2 To ensure that grants are fully utilised and that all information regarding government grants is available and that applications are submitted within prescribed deadlines; 2.4.1.3 Develop in-house capacity for debt develop a sound debt and credit control policy; 2.4.1.4 Establish decentralised pay-points at within the Nala Local Municipality; 2.4.1.5 Install a billing system that can be accessed throughout Wesselsbron and Bothaville; 2.4.1.6 Establish a municipal link with SARS to confirm that levy payers are disclosing the correct information; 2.4.1.7 Promote and encourage community involvement in the process of revenue collection and the payment for services rendered.	<i>Effective and Efficient Governance and Administration</i>	5. Ensure improvement in Financial Management 9. Build government's capacity in critical areas

Institutional Development			FSGDP	
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	KPA	Strategy
2.5 To maintain the existing ICT.	2.5.1 To install an executive information system;	2.5.1.1 Computerize the information management system; 2.5.1.2 Introduce sufficient information technology applications; Ensure that the offices of the Mayor and Speaker communicate electronically with other Councillors and senior personnel; 2.5.1.3 Introduce advanced (e.g., wireless) I.T. communication systems in the rural areas; 2.5.1.4 Link up with District, National and Provincial departments; 2.5.1.5 Network with communities and other non-governmental stakeholders.	<i>Effective and Efficient Governance and Administration</i>	7. Establish proper management information and records management systems

PRIORITY 3 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
Environmental Health			FSGDP	
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	KPA	Strategy
3.1 To establish a clean, safe and Healthy environment.	3.1.1 To implement environmental health and hygiene campaigns	3.1.1.1 Formulate and implement a Development Framework to develop a soft open space system that solves environmental problems and create a pleasing environment.	<i>Effective and Efficient Governance and Administration</i>	10. Ensure a healthy environment through integrated environmental management
	3.1.2 To implement sustainable environmental protection to ensure clean, safe and healthy living conditions;	3.1.2.1 Develop an Integrated Environmental Plan (IEP) for the Nala Local Municipality as whole; 3.1.2.2 Develop policy to address air and water pollution; 3.1.2.3 Create awareness of natural environmental Legislation. 3.1.2.4 Identify sensitive environmental areas. 3.1.2.5 To enhance recycling awareness; 3.1.2.6 To reduce the high levels of waste.		
Sports and recreation				
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS		
3.2 To improve and sustain sports and recreational facilities.	3.2.1 To improve supervision and security at all facilities.	3.2.1.1 Compile and implement an Integrated Recreation/Sport Facility Development Framework. 3.2.1.2 Develop policy and programmes to assist communities in fostering community participation for the maintenance of parks and recreational facilities.	<i>Social and Human Development</i>	9. Accelerate performance in sport
	3.2.2 To create sports and recreational upliftment of local communities.	3.2.2.1 Multipurpose sport centre 3.2.2.2 Prevent any illegal squatting at recreational facilities. 3.2.2.3 Construction and installation of Sport and Recreation facilities. 3.2.2.4 Upgrade sports & recreation facilities.		3. Address the backlog with regard to social infrastructure

Health			FSGDP	
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	KPA	Strategy
3.3 To ensure the delivery of efficient, effective and well-equipped health care facilities, which are accessible to all communities.	3.3.1 To provide health care centre services on a 24 hour basis.	3.31.1 Construction of clinics Clinic – Street lights; 3.31.2 To provide mobile health care centres rural areas, informal settlements commercial areas; 3.31.3 Encourage communities to visit regularly for check-ups provide training Stress Management and Rapid (SMART); 3.31.4 Provide training in First Aid; Volunteers counsellors; 3.31.5 To provide access for children to vaccination programmes and primary health care.	<i><u>Social and Human Development</u></i>	13. Improve access to and quality of health services
HIV/AIDS				
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS		
3.4 To reduce the HIV/AIDS infection rate and to promote care and support of the infected and affected.	3.4.1 To promote care & support of HIV/AIDS infected and affected people.	3.4.1.1 Care and support of infected and affected HIV/AIDS victims; 3.4.1.2 To establish home-base care and step down facilities; 3.4.1.3 To encourage voluntary, confidential counselling and testing for HIV/AIDS; 3.4.1.4 To ensure effective utilisation of HIV/AIDS grants; 3.4.1.5 To assess the impact of HIV/AIDS on Nala; 3.4.1.6 To promote HIV/AIDS awareness amongst municipal staff at all levels.		12. Reduce the burden of disease

Social Development			FSGDP	
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	KPA	Strategy
3.5 To institutionalise youth development;	3.5.1 To establish a platform for young people in rural and urban areas for participation in the Socio-economic affairs of Nala LM.	3.5.1.1 To promote and encourage the participation of youth in governance issues; 3.5.1.2 To ensure that youth are provided with relevant up-to-date information regarding the labour market, potential job opportunities, career guidance and avenue of employment; 3.5.1.3 To promote and encourage the participation of youth in governance issues; 3.5.1.4 To establish a comprehensive Training and Employment Support Strategy (TESS) and facilities to assist youth in obtaining and retaining jobs & facilities; 3.5.1.5 To establish a database for youth service providers and to provide guidance on entrepreneurship; 3.5.1.6 To facilitate and offer bursaries and scholarships for youth; 3.5.1.7 To establish a skills database and facilitate Internships for youth.	<u>Social and Human Development</u>	5. Accelerate community development support 10. Provide special programmes for the survival, development, care and protection of the vulnerable

Disabled people			
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	
3.6 To protect the rights of disabled persons.	3.6.1 To encourage maximum participation of disabled persons in the mainstream economic and social activities of Nala.	3.6.1.1 Educate communities on the rights of disabled persons; 3.6.1.2 Work in partnership with all sectors safeguard the needs and interests of people with disabilities; 3.6.1.3 Subsidise business development support services for disabled entrepreneurs in relation to sustainable, self-help, income-generating projects; 3.6.1.4 Generate funding for projects which builds the capacity of disabled persons at Nala; 3.6.1.5 Design and implement health programmes for persons with disabilities; 3.6.1.6 Implement relevant aspects of the Integrated National Disability Strategy (INDS).	<p style="text-align: center;"><u><i>Social and Human Development</i></u></p> <p>5. Accelerate community development support 10. Provide special programmes for the survival, development, care and protection of the vulnerable</p>

Old Age			FSGDP	
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	KPA	Strategy
3.7 To protect the rights of older persons.	3.7.1 Enable older people to enjoy life, health, security and take part actively in the economic, social, cultural and political life.	3.7.1.1 Promote and protect the rights and fundamental freedoms of older persons; 3.7.1.2 Work in partnership with government departments active this field to protect the rights of old people; 3.7.1.3 Assist in monitoring pay-points and provide support where necessary.	<i>Social and Human Development</i>	10. Provide special programmes for the survival, development, care and protection of the vulnerable
Women and Gender				
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS		
3.8 To tackle and redress all forms of discrimination against women.	3.8.1 To promote gender equality.	3.8.1.1 Remove discriminatory obstacles confronting women and optimise their participation in the economic and social activities of Nala; 3.8.1.2 Protect and promote the rights of women and eliminate all forms of exploitation and violence against them; 3.8.1.3 To facilitate women into politics and decision-making positions and to empower them to make a difference; 3.8.1.4 To provide women with the information and communication tools to make inputs on gender and policy issues; 3.8.1.5 Publicise and educate women on the Domestic Violence Act and to design Public Information Education Programmes (PIEP) to increase gender awareness in communities; other associated rights; 3.8.1.6 Conduct research on women and gender issues with the aim of promoting gender equality; 3.8.1.7 Enhance participation of women at local level in poverty alleviation programmes; 3.8.1.8 Work in partnership with existing institutions (CGE, OSW) and structures to facilitate women empowerment programmes.		

PRIORITY 4: INFRASTRUCTURE				
Roads			FSGDP	
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	KPA	Strategy
4.1 To deliver an effective national, primary, secondary and tertiary roads system that is well coordinated and maintained.	4.1.1 To ensure private and intergovernmental partnerships in the utilisation of resources in the process of constructing and maintaining road networks.	4.1.1.1 Upgrade thoroughfare to Bothaville to be able to carry traffic through Greyling Street; 4.1.1.2 Rehabilitate R504, R727, R719 and R59 roads connecting the main arteries and linking the centres within the municipality; 4.1.1.3 Construction of tar roads.	<i><u>Social and Human Development</u></i>	3. Address the backlog with regard to social infrastructure
Streets and storm water drainage				
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS		
4.2 To upgrade and maintain the storm water drainage system.	4.2.1 To develop a 5-year strategic plan for the upgrading and maintenance of street and storm water drainage facilities which satisfies the needs of local municipality.	4.2.1.1 To minimise flooding problems into formal settlement in Nala.		
Electricity				
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS		
4.3 To ensure that all urban and rural areas, together with open spaces are provided with high mast lights.	4.3.1 To enhance the existing an electricity network for all areas.	4.3.1.1 Installation of Electrical Network/Street lights (NER); 4.3.1.2 Maintenance of electricity supply infrastructure.		
	4.3.2 To ensure that each household has access to electricity.	4.3.2.1 Compile/revise Electricity Master plan to include the rural areas of the Local Municipality 4.3.2.2 Extension of electricity reticulation and house connections in Kgotsong and Monyakeng.		

Sanitation			FSGDP	
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	KPA	Strategy
4.4 To reduce the sanitation backlog in Nala	4.4.1 To provide a sanitation infrastructure that functions both efficiently and effectively.	4.4.1.1 Acquire funds to complete the upgrade of bulk sewerage in Wesselsbron; 4.4.1.2 Extension of sewerage network in Kgotsong 270 sites and Monyakeng 500 sites 4.4.1.3 Maintain existing sewerage infrastructure 4.4.1.3 Establish community forum(s) to increase community awareness in issues of sanitation. 4.4.1.4 Building of Sewerage dam Networ 4.4.1.5 Installation of waterborne sewerage system.	<i><u>Social and Human Development</u></i>	3. Address the backlog with regard to social infrastructure
Water				
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS		
4.5 To ensure that there is a bulk supply of water to the inhabitants of Nala and that each household, rural or urban, has access to clean water, with the minimum standard being provision of a standpipe per stand.	4.5.1 Compile/revise the Integrated Water Services Development Plan.	4.5.1.1 Maintain water supply infrastructure and upgrade water reticulation in Bothaville 4.5.1.2 Install bulk water meters to assist monitoring of water loss. 4.5.1.3 Extension of water reticulation and yard connection in Kgotsong and Monyakeng (1000 per annum)		

Waste Management			FSGDP	
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	KPA	Strategy
4.6 To ensure that waste management conforms with the legal and environmental requirements.	4.6.1 To localize and implement an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) as developed by District Municipality.	4.6.1.1 Organised waste recycling project (groups) 4.6.1.2 Create awareness in the local communities on the appropriate measures to be used to control 4.6.1.3 The health risk of solid waste dumping sites; 4.6.1.4 Establish a public private partnership to manage solid waste disposal. 4.6.1.5 Ensure proper mine waste management 4.6.1.6 Establish regional dumping sites.	<i><u>Social and Human Development</u></i>	3. Address the backlog with regard to social infrastructure
Cemeteries				
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS		
4.7 To ensure that cemeteries in Nala are adequate and that plans for future needs are adequate;	4.7.1 To upgrade facilities and the level of maintenance at existing cemeteries.	4.7.1.1 Ensure provision and maintenance of cemeteries;		

PRIORITY 5: SAFETY AND SECURITY				
Safety and Security			FSGDP	
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	KPA	Strategy
5.1 To ensure that Nala LM is a crime free environment;	5.1.1. To ensure that education on crime and human rights is provided to farming and urban communities and mobilise the against crime	5.1.1.1 Negotiate on behalf of communities with SAPS on the introduction more satellite police stations in informal settlements and new residential establishments in rural areas; 5.1.1.2 Involve communities on the important issues for combating crime; 5.1.1.3 Promote and encourage the use of radios and lighting for farmers and farm workers; 5.1.1.4 Facilitate and coordinate the education of urban and rural communities, including children and women, on abuse, safety precautions and the Rights of victims; 5.1.1.5 Improve CPF systems through encouraging training and workshops; 5.1.1.6 Integrate the crime justice system in collaboration with Correctional Services; 5.1.1.7 Integrate all crisis and trauma centres into one accessible system;	<i>Justice, Crime Prevention and Security</i>	1. Facilitate an improved and effective integrated criminal justice system

Safety and Security			FSGDP	
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS	KPA	Strategy
5.2 To develop/improve disaster management plan	5.2.1 To mitigate, respond, recover and prepare for any kind of disaster	5.2.1.1 Establish and institute a disaster management forum according to the act; 5.2.1.2 Implement the efficient emergency response and coordination of the resources of the Nala Disaster Management office in response to local needs; 5.2.1.3 Expedite disaster response and recovery efforts in support of the restoration of the communities, enabling individuals, businesses and government departments to function effectively; 5.2.1.4 Reduce the costs associated with the preparedness and response of mitigation programme delivery, whilst sustaining or increasing programme activity to the benefit of our communities; 5.2.1.5 Create, administer and manage programmes for recovery efforts in support of the coordination of district and local resources such that they afford swift and concise execution of requests for assistance; 5.2.1.6 Reduce the risk of property loss and economic disruption emanating from hazards, by implementing a sound mitigation system at Local levels; 5.2.1.7 Reduce human suffering and enhance recovery efforts after emergency/disaster strikes; 5.2.1.8 Ensure that the public is served in a timely and efficient manner.	<i>Justice, Crime Prevention and Security</i>	6. Ensure a safe and secure environment at all institutions

Capital Budget 2006 / 2007

CAPITAL PROJECTS 2005/2006		2005/2006		28/09/2005.			
PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING SOURCE 1	AMOUNT	FUNDING SOURCE 2	AMOUNT	TOTAL	BUDGET YEAR	YEAR COMPLETED
Bucket Eradication	Mig	R10 000 000.00				2005/2006	
Kgotsong Highmast Lights	Mig	R3 500 000.00				2005/2006	
Purification Plant Phase 1	Mig	R5 918 537.00	LDM	R2 660 000.00	R8 578 537.00	2005/2006	
NER Electricity	NER funds	R1 000 000.00				2005/2006	
Wesselsbron Taxi Rank	Mig	R2 000 000.00				2005/2006	
Kgotsong Sport Stadium	Mig	R3 000 000.00	National Lottery	R500 000.00	R3 500 000.00	2005/2006	
Monyakeng Sportstadium	National Lottery	R2 717 456.60				2005/2006	
Upgrading of Emergency Stormwater Kgotsong 2nd Phase	Pig	R3 274 933.47				2005/2006	
CAPITAL PROJECTS 2006/2007		2006/2007					
PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING SOURCE 1	AMOUNT	FUNDING SOURCE 2	AMOUNT	TOTAL	BUDGET YEAR	YEAR COMPLETED
Bucket Eradication programme Kgotsong	Mig	R9 192 000.00			R10 478 880.00	2006/7	
Upgrading of Wesselsbron Taxi Rank	Mig	R1 000 000.00			R1 000 000.00	2006/7	
Highmast lights Monyakeng and Kgotsong	Mig	R2 398 000.00			R2 398 000.00	2006/7	
Upgrading of Kootjie Jordaan park in Bothaville	Mig	R500 000.00			R500 000.00	2006/7	
Access rd of 3.5km in Kgotsong	Mig	R3 000 000.00			R3 000 000.00	2006/7	
Water reticulation two rooms	Mig	R500 000.00			R500 000.00	2006/7	
Monyakeng/Wesselsbron Sewer Purification Plant Phase 2	Mig	R11 000 000.00			R11 000 000.00	2006/7	
Business plan submitted in accordance to special need							
Construction of lined Stormwater channels in Kgotsong	Pig	R20 520 000.00			R20 520 000.00	2006/7	

AT FIRST,

DREAMS SEEM IMPOSSIBLE,

THEN IMPROBABLE,

THEN INEVITABLE.

Christopher Reeve