



2015/16

NALA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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SECTION A

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. VISION OF NALA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

The IDP is the result of extensive consultation with the various role players as is demonstrated by the development priorities that each of the wards in a Municipality put forward. A situation analysis is made of where the community is at present and where it wants to be in future. The infra-structure and services delivery, socio-economic, spatial development and economic framework are respectively outlined. The way forward is subsequently concretized firstly by a strategic long term vision and secondly, by the detail of the way in which these strategic objectives will be achieved.

Act 108 of 1996, Section 152, suggests the following as the mandate for local government:

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

The IDP is guided by the vision for the Municipality:

“To be the agricultural production centre of South Africa, a self-sustainable, diverse, viable and an effective municipality”

In order to achieve the vision, we have to start change processes immediately. This requires the development of a Mission Statement and the elucidation of the Strategic IDP Objectives.

“A well-governed, performance-driven municipality striving to improve the social and economical well-being of its citizen through sustainable and effective service delivery and public participation”

1.1.1. WHO ARE WE?

Nala Local Municipality (FS 185) was formed after the amalgamation of the former Bothaville and Wesselsbron transitional local councils and a section of the Vetvaal transitional rural council.

According to Statistics South Africa's 2011 Census, it is estimated that the total population of the municipality is 81 219 with an estimated 21 703 households. Unemployment rate estimated at 37% according to Statistics South Africa's Census 2011. Nala Local Municipality is situated in the northern part of the Lejweleputswa District Municipality. Wesselsbron and Bothaville function as individual administrative units with the bulk of the administration being done from Bothaville, which is also the seat of the Council in the area.

The Bothaville/Kgotsong area is located approximately 50km south of Klerksdorp, 80 km north of Welkom and 200 km south of Gauteng. Wesselsbron/Monyakeng is situated approximately 70 km south-west from Bothaville, approximately 35 km west of Matjhabeng (Welkom/Odendaalsrus) and 55 km east of Tswelopele LM (Hoopstad).

The Nala area is located within a significant agricultural region. It forms part to the so-called "maize-triangle" of South Africa. The annual NAMPO harvest festival attracts more than 20 000 visitors and is second largest agricultural show centre in the world.

Bothaville is a maize farming town situated near the [Vaal River](#) in the [Lejweleputswa DM](#) of the [Free State](#) province, [South Africa](#). It is situated 60 km east of the Vaal, on the bank of its [Vals River](#) tributary. Bothaville and the adjacent Kgotsong township have a total of approximately 80,000 residents.

Bothaville, which is but two hours' from Johannesburg, lies in the midst of what is known as the Maize Triangle, surrounded by huge farmlands ripe with ears of corn, depending on the season in which one ventures forth. And if it isn't corn, then it's sunflowers, wheat, sheep or ground nuts. In a nutshell, Bothaville is one of the major centres of agriculture in the northern reaches of the Free State, and the town hosts one of the largest agricultural annual festivals in the world - NAMPO - and the annual Food and WitblitsFestival.

Bothaville's emphasis on maize and sunflowers also made it the most likely candidate for the first ethanol plant in the country. Following the government's White Paper banning the production of fuel ethanol from maize, the facility developed a new process of extracting biofuel through cellulosic conversion of a perennial grass - a non-food, renewable source and sorghum.

The Nala area is located within a significant agricultural region. It forms part to the so-called "maize-triangle" of South Africa. Bothaville is strategically located close to the gold mining towns of Klerksdorp/Orkney, whilst Wesselsbron is in close proximity of Welkom/Odendaalsrus and are directly dependant on these large urban centers for commercial support (Nala, IDP 2011/2012).

Bothaville lies on the banks of the Vals River and is, on the whole, a peaceful little town given to displays of warm welcome from its inhabitants, whose generous form of hospitality is typical of the region. It's a town in which to kick back, relax and do little other than fish, swim and sail the odd boat. There are a few historical buildings of note worth visiting too, such as the oldest building a small three-room sandstone affair that originally served as the town's police station, in President Street built.

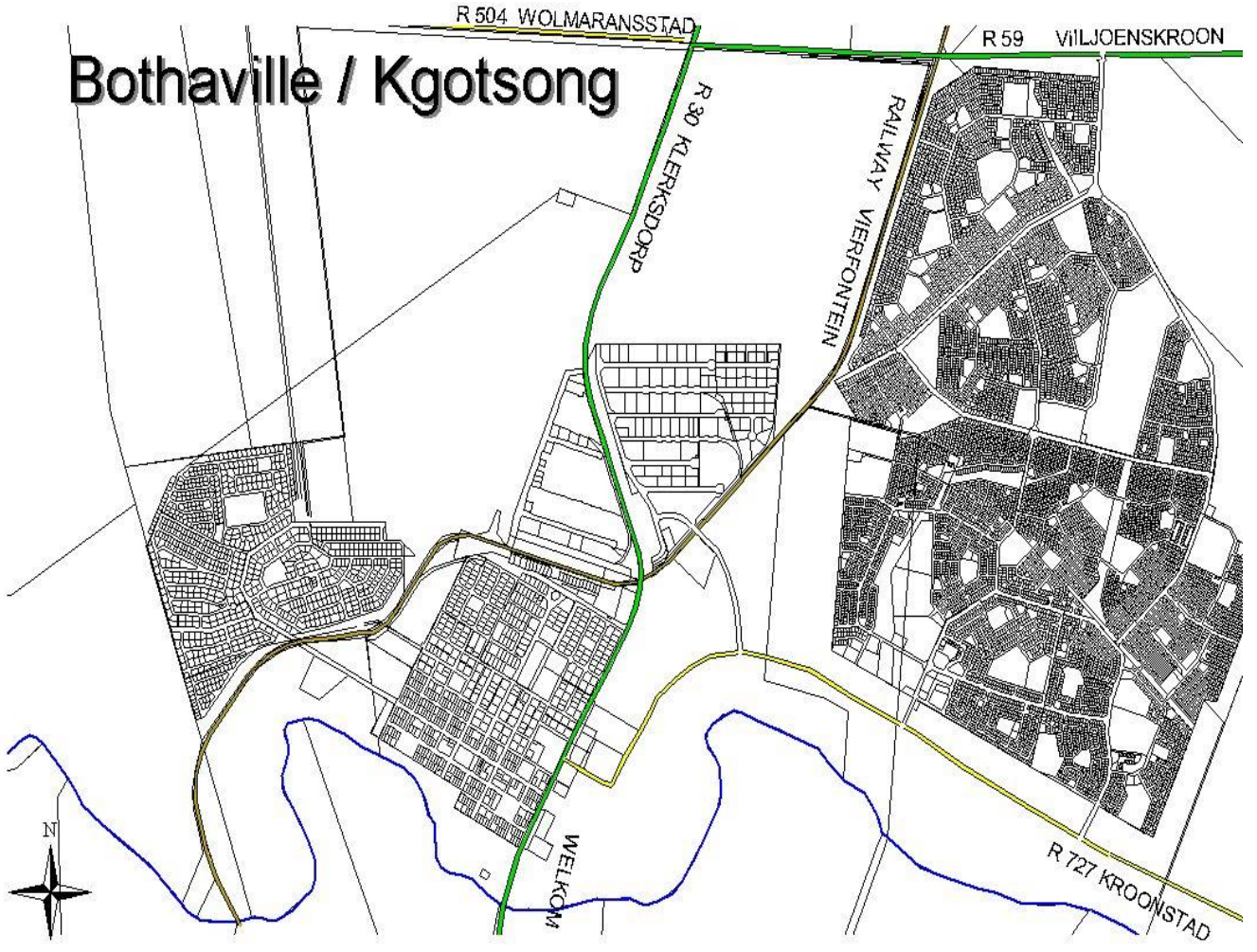
Bothaville is in the [Maize Triangle](#), thus surrounded by vast maizelands, some irrigated from the Vals and Vaal rivers. Other agricultural activities are sheep, sunflower, wheat and ground-nuts.

The NAMPO agricultural trade show, known as Nampo Harvest Day or Nampo Oesdag, has been held annually at Bothaville since 1974. Described as one of the largest in the world, it attracted some 70,000 visitors in recent years. It is held in the middle week of May at Nampo Park just north of town. The show, organised by Grain South Africa (GSA), features a large variety of agricultural machinery and livestock.

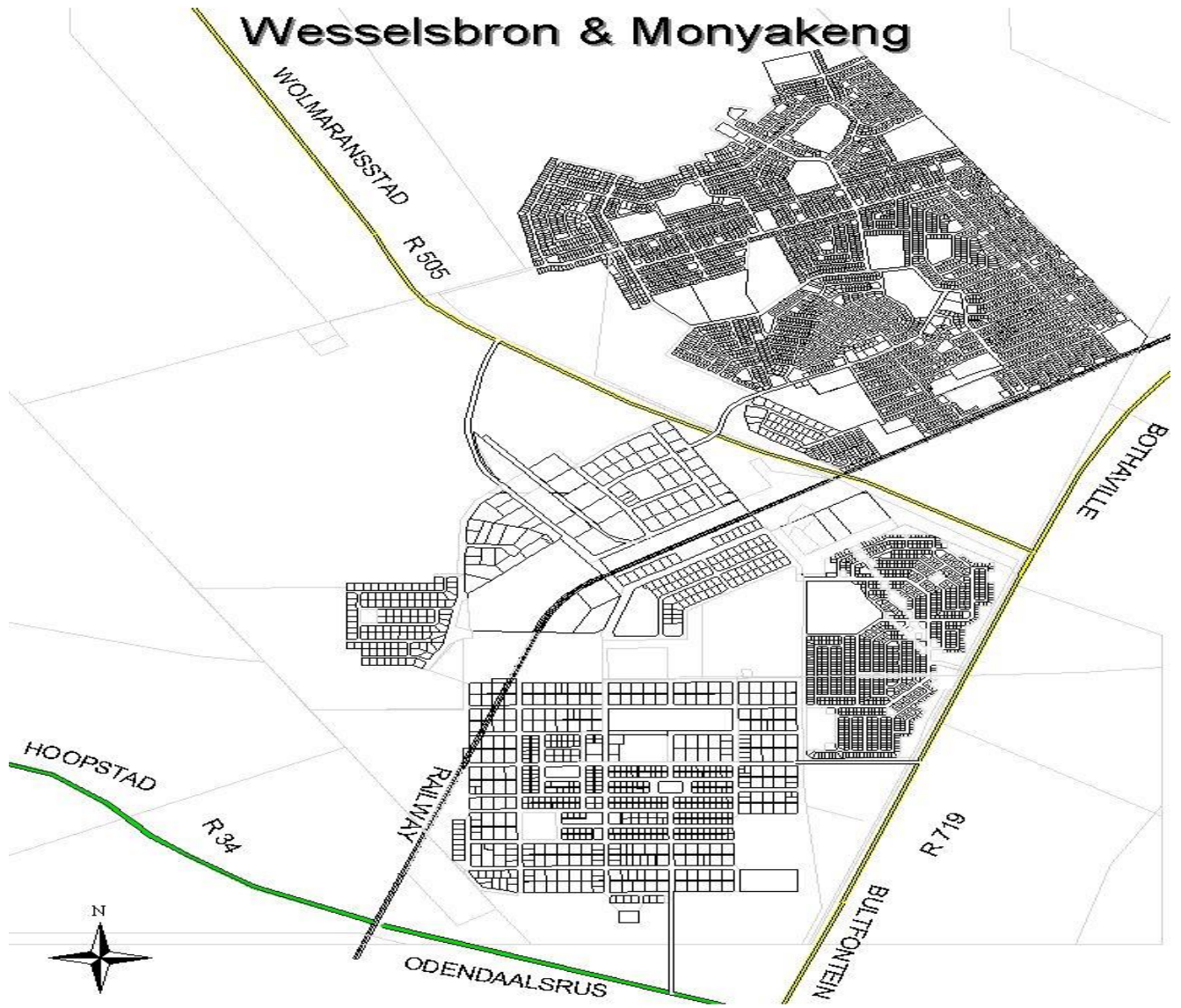
Apart from grain product, the production of meat and dairy products also features prominently in Wesselsbron. Bothaville is strategically located close to the gold mining towns of Klerksdorp/Orkney, whilst Wesselsbron is in close proximity to Welkom/Odendaalsrus and are directly dependant on these large urban centers for commercial support. Tourism in the area is suppressed, particularly as the sub-region lacks natural attractions. However there is potential to develop tourism with regard to specific areas such as eco-tourism, game farming, cultural tourism and major sporting events. The tourism infrastructure of the region is underdeveloped and will require upgrading before any serious attempts towards tourism promotion is done.

1.1.2. SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF NALA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Bothaville / Kgotsong



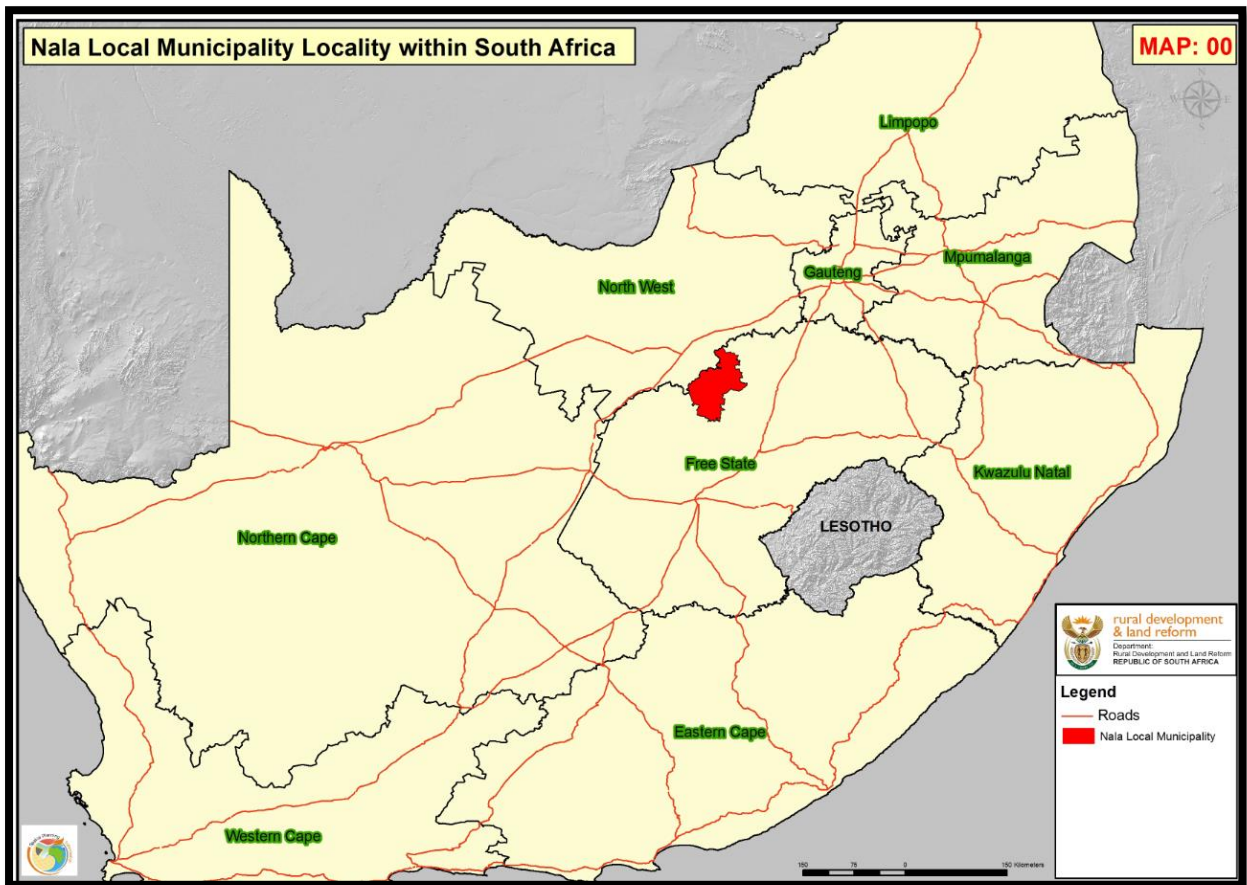
Wesselsbron & Monyakeng



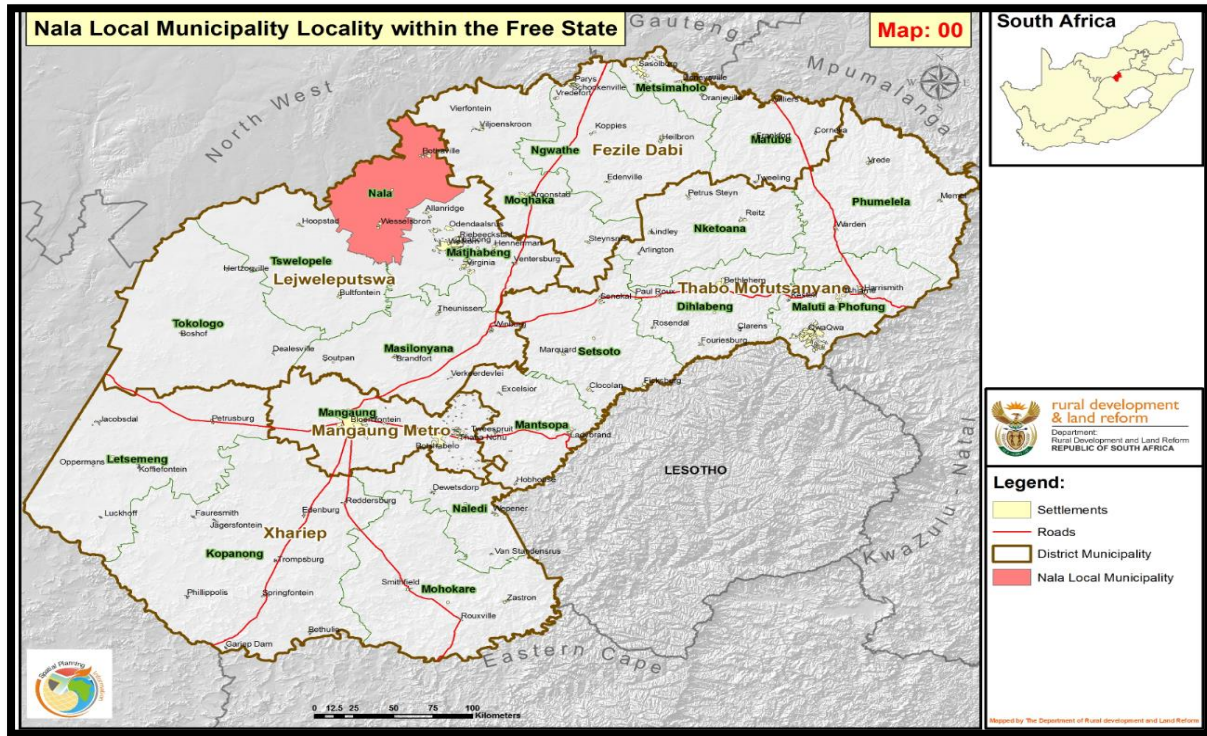
1.1.3. Geographical Context

The location of the Municipality is summarized as follow:

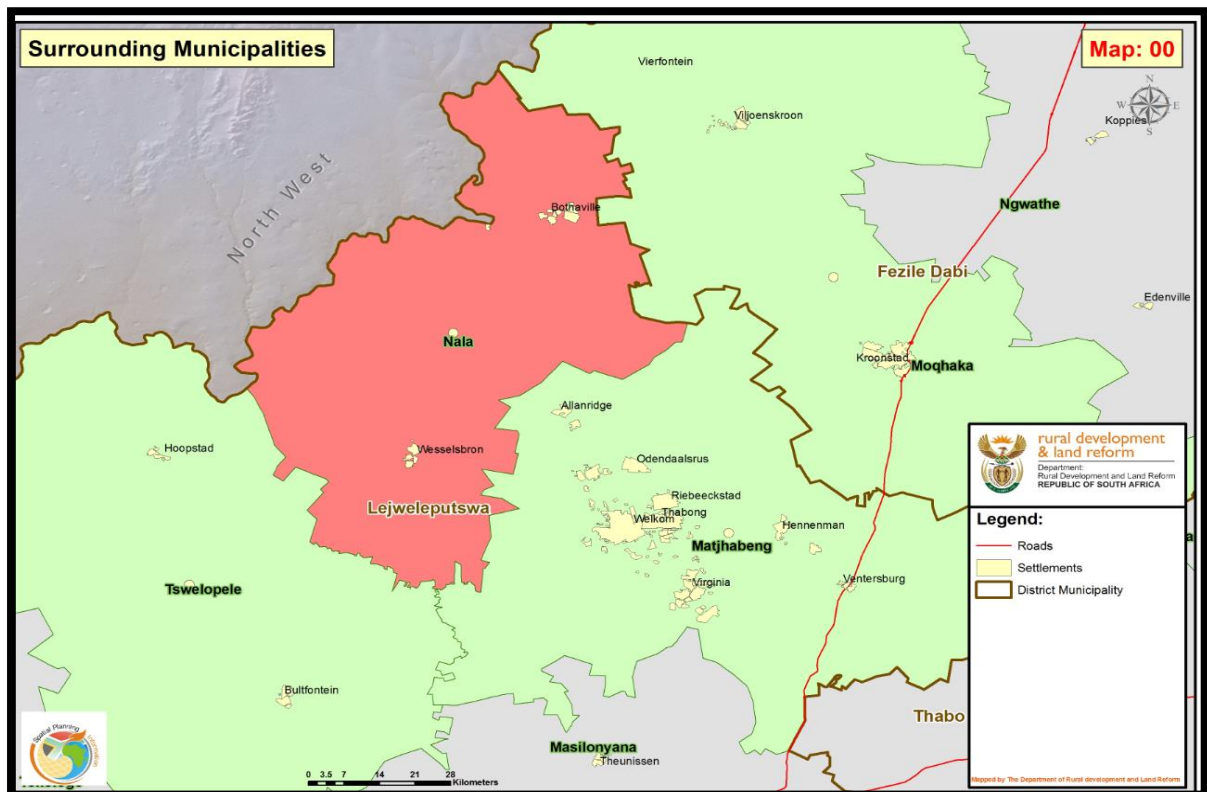
Map 1 : Indicating Nala Local Municipality with in the South African National Context.



Map 2 : Indicating Nala Local Municipality within a Provincial Context.



Map 3 : Indicating Nala Local Municipality within a District Context.



1.2. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

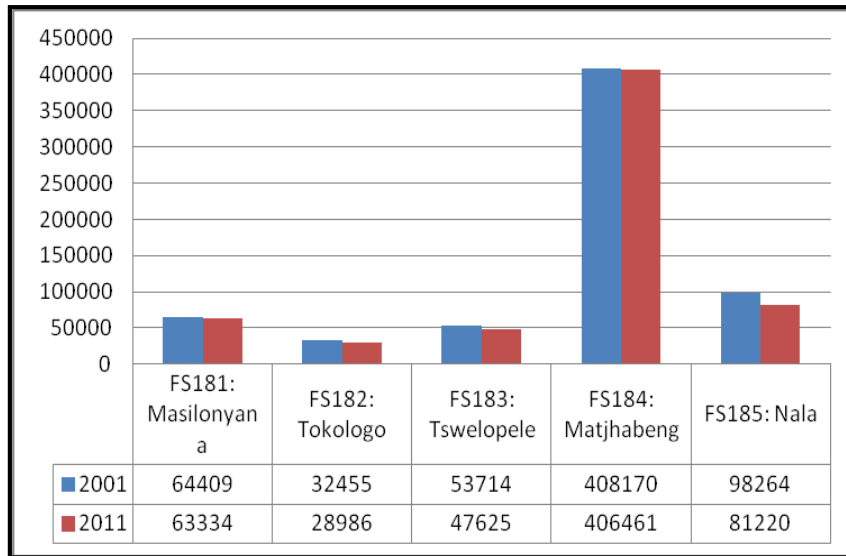
Geographic area	Population size and households			Population and household density
<p>Nala Local Municipality area of jurisdiction covers 4,135 km².</p> <p>The municipality is therefore is geographically the smallest of all local municipalities in the district.</p>	Population size			<p>The municipality is also the second densest populated local municipal area in the district of 32 i.e. people/km² after Matjhabeng LM.</p>
	2001	CS 2007	2011	
	98 264	92 585	81 219	<p>Nala LM has a household density of 9 i.e. people/km² according to Quantec Research (Urban-Econ, 2008).</p> <p>Nala LM household density is higher than the Free State Province i.e. 6 people/km² and Lejweleputswa District i.e. 7 people/km².</p>
	Number of Households			
<p>According to Statistics South Africa: Community Surveys, there were a total number of 21 703 households within the area of jurisdiction of Nala Local Municipality.</p>				

Source: Statistics South Africa - Statistics South Africa 2001 - 2011

A comparative analysis of the 2001 to 2011 Statistics displays our municipality as not growing faster in terms of population and household's numbers showing a decline of 9% and 10% respectively.

This situation may be a result of myriad of factors such as migration of local residents to other provinces or within the province due to work or education, increasing mortality rates due to HIV/AIDS, and unemployment causing a decline in the purchasing of new property. Equally important is lack of visible economic growth which may generally account for non-growth of population and household numbers. It is possible that some of these factors, except HIV/AIDS, will continue depressing population and household growth in the area.

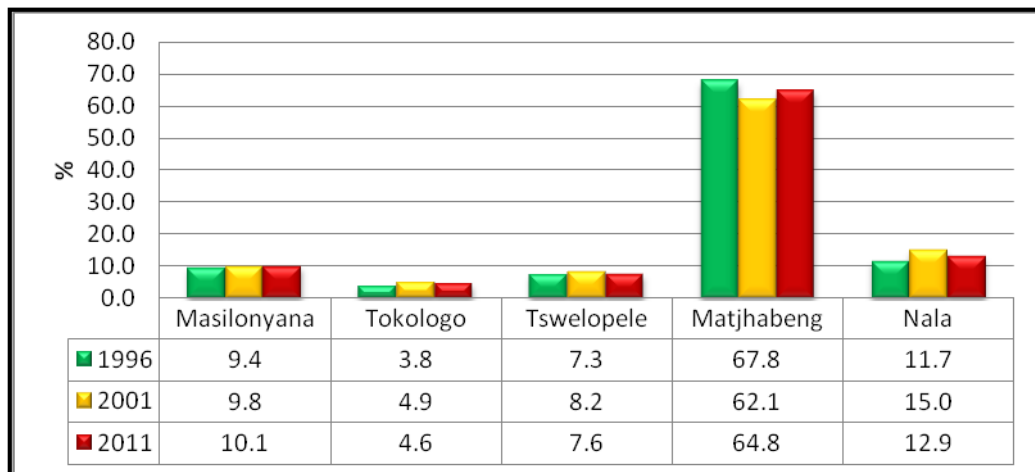
Figure 1: Total population size in Lejweleputswa Local municipalities



Source: Statistics South Africa, 2011

According to the table above, Nala had a population size of 98264 in 2001. This figure decreased by 17044 in 2011 to 81220. Negative population growth was not only a unique feature of Nala's demographic patterns between 2001 and 2011, but a common situation across all municipalities in Lejweleputswa. Factors that could be attributed to this occurrence are among others; migration of people to other districts in the province or to other provinces due to collapse of mining sector in Welkom and other surrounding towns, migration to other districts and provinces for educational needs. HIV/AIDS could also account for negative population growth, particularly prior to introduction of ARV treatment regime.

Figure 2: Percentage distribution of population sizes of Lejweleputswa Local Municipalities

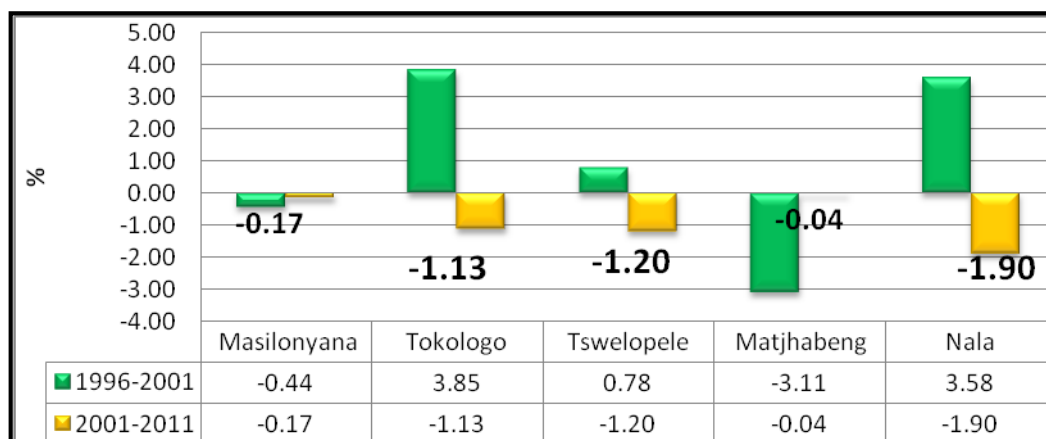


Source: Statistics South Africa, 1996, 2001, 2011

The above bar graph depicts population sizes of all municipalities in Lejweleputswa. According to this graph, Nala trails second behind Matjhabeng in terms of population size, at 11.7% in 1996. Between 1996 and 2001, population size in Nala grew by 3.3% to 15%.

Between 2001 and 2011 there was a slight negative growth of -2.1% from 15% to 12.9% respectively.

Figure 3: Population growth rates of Lejweleputswa by local municipalities

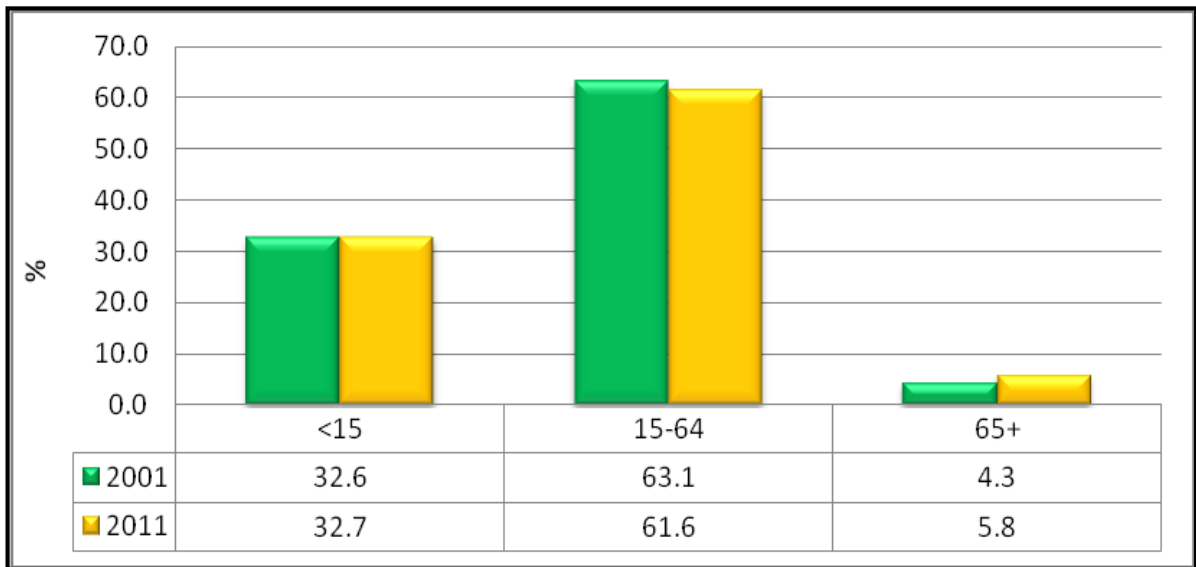


Source: Statistics South Africa, 1996, 2011

The above graph shows population growth rates in all the municipalities of Lejweleputswa. In terms of the figures, Nala trails second behind Tokologo between 1996 and 2001, at 3.58%. Between 2001 and 2011, Nala registered the highest negative growth rate of -1.90% in Lejweleputswa, followed by Tswelopele and Tokologo at -1.20% and -1.13% respectively. Between 2001 and 2011 all municipalities in Lejweleputswa had registered negative population growth rates, suggesting that the entire district lost population due to either migration to other provinces as the mining sector in Welkom collapses or due to HIV/AIDS.

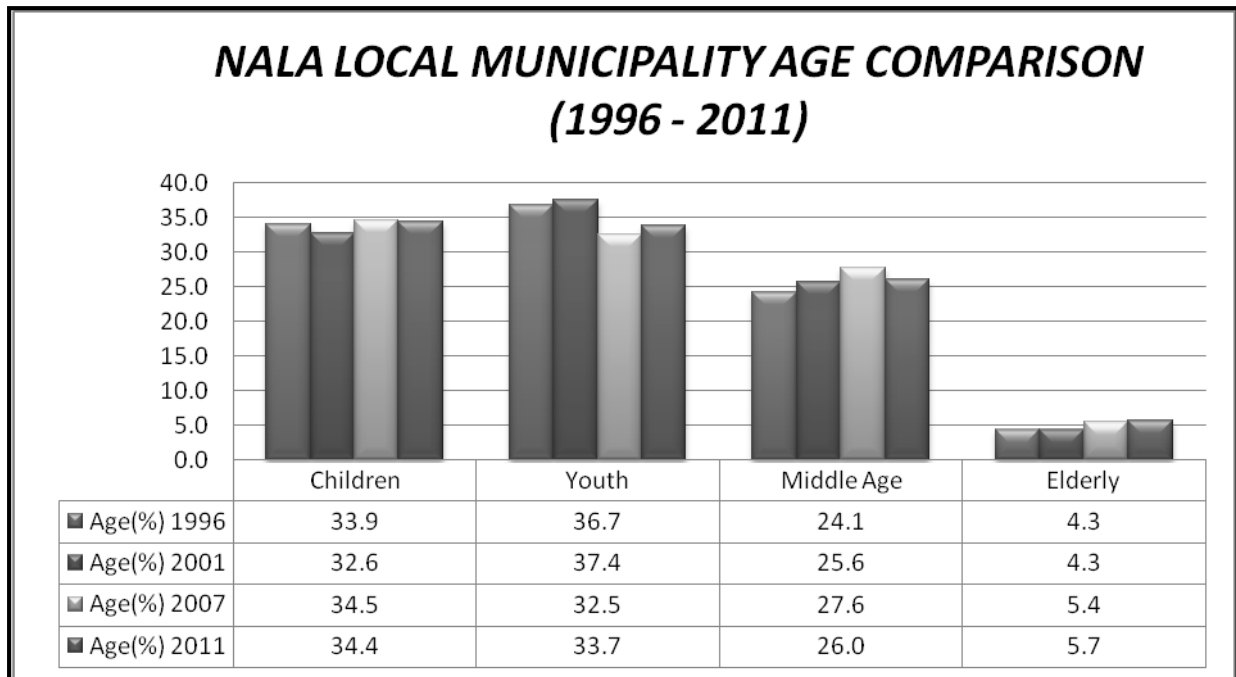
The following graphs show population distribution of Nala by age. Between 2001 and 2011, there was a slight change in population distribution of 0.01%. Between these years percentage population distribution of children less than fifteen years (< 15) was 32.6% and 32.7% respectively. This scenario suggests that future planning should focus on developing ECDC programmes and building of extra classrooms for primary and intermediate learners. In the age category of 15-64 years of age, registered percentage population distribution in Nala was 63.1% in 2001 and 61.6% in 2011, showing a negative growth of -1.5%. In the age category of 65+ years, a positive growth of 1.5% was registered from 4.3% to 5.8%.

Figure 4. Nala Population distribution



Source: Statistics South Africa, 2001, 2011

Figure 5: Nala Local Municipality Age Comparison



Source: Statistics South Africa - Census Statistics 2011

As depicted on the table hereunder, a further breakdown of the STATS SA 2011 Census reveals that 93.1% of the population is Black, 0,6% Coloured, 0,2% Indian and 5,9% White with the remainder of other population groups being at 0.2%. In terms of gender demographics, males comprise 47.8% of the population whilst females 52.1% of the population of Nala.

Table 1: Population Ethnicity

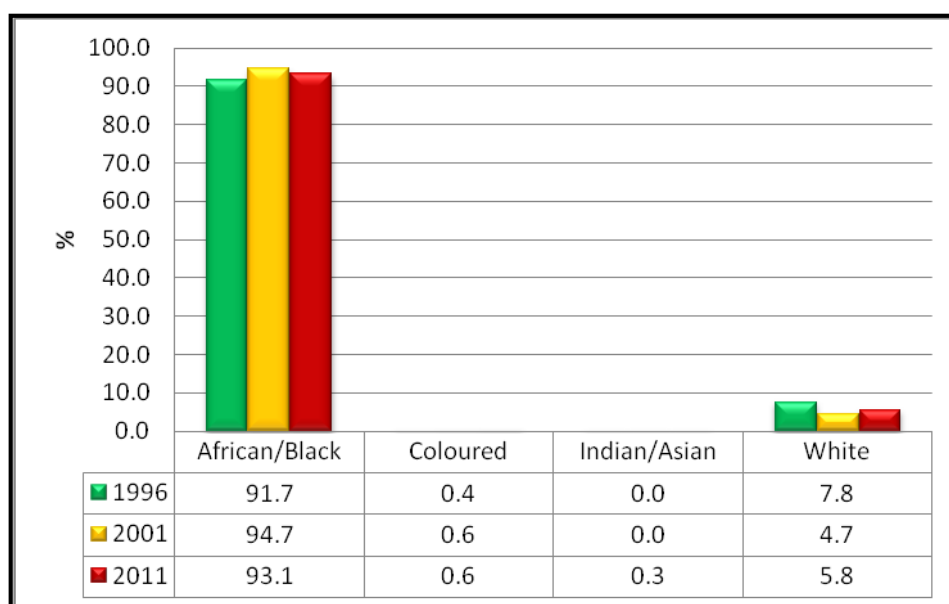
Population Group	Total	Percentage
------------------	-------	------------

Black	75651	93.1%
Coloured	501	0.6%
Indian or Asian	207	0.2%
White	4679	5.9%
Other	180	0.2%
Total	92 582	100.00%

Source: Statistics South Africa - Census Statistics 2011

According to the figure below, there were more Africans/Blacks in Nala than any other racial groups in 1996, at a figure of 91.7% whilst other racial groups share the difference. This figure has increased by 3% between 1996 and 2001 to 94.7%. Between 2001 and 2011, a negative growth of -1.6% was registered. Coloureds have increased by 0.2% between 1996 and 2011. Indians/Asians have increased from 0% in 1996 to 0.3% in 2011. Whites have shown a negative growth of -3.1% between 1996 and 2001. In 2011 a positive growth rates of 1.1% was registered for whites in Nala. This picture suggests that any future planning in Nala should be biased towards Africans.

Figure 6: Nala Population Ethnicity

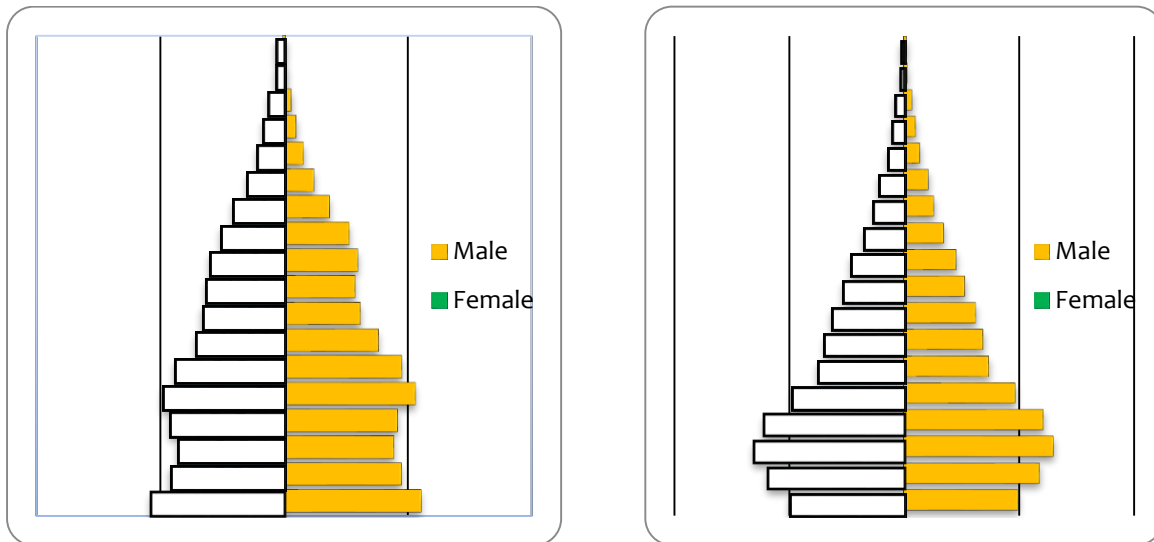


Source: Statistics South Africa, 1996, 2001, 2011

Figure 7: Population distribution of Lejweleputswa and Nala by age and sex

Lejweleputswa

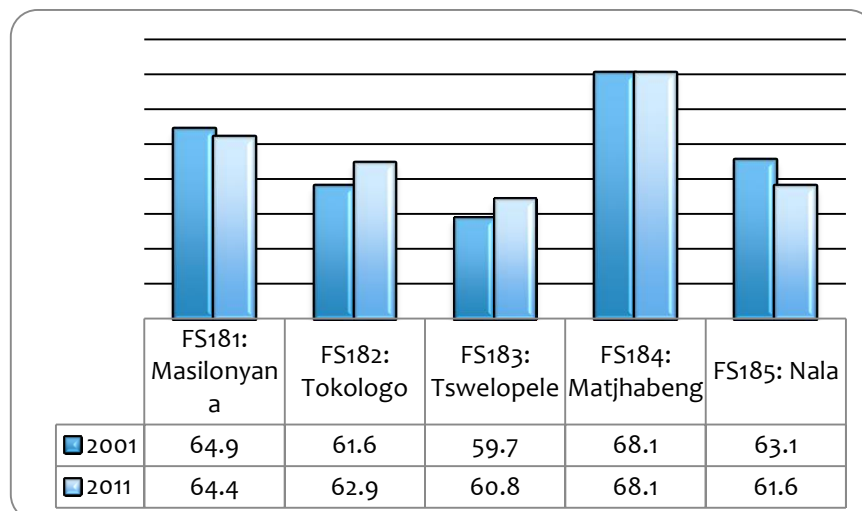
Nala



Source: Statistics South Africa, 1996, 2011

According to the above figure, the pyramid for Nala bulges from age category 5-9 to 15-19 years of age. It becomes narrow and narrower from age category of 20-24 to 85+. On the side of males it becomes even narrower than on the side of females. This is consistent with the registered figure showing uneven distribution of population by age and sex in Nala. Nala has a younger population than in Lejweleputswa.

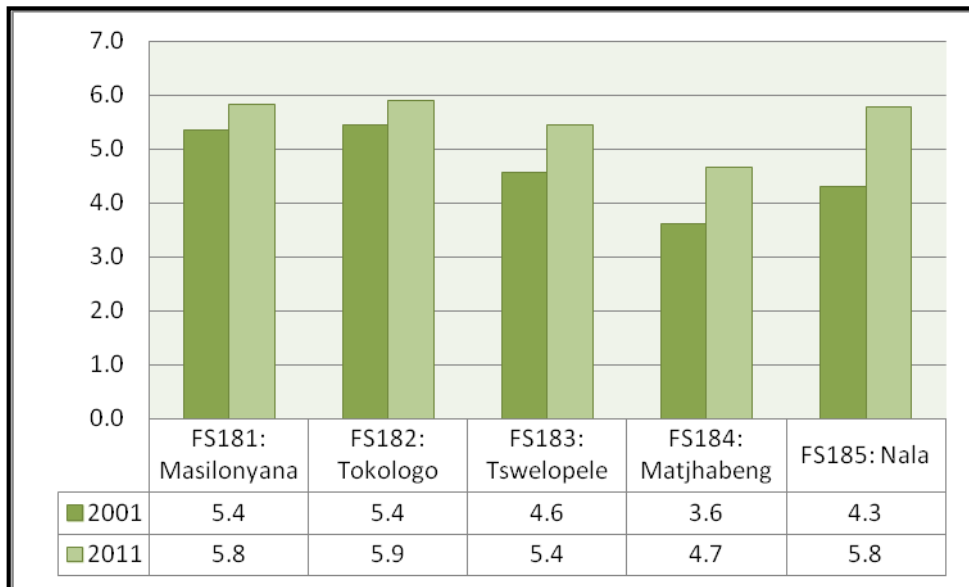
Figure 8: Population composition of Lejweleputswa municipalities by working age (15-64)



Source: Statistics South Africa, 2001, 2011

According to the above figure, the percentage of population by working age between 15 and 64 years in Nala has dropped by 2.5% between 2001 and 2011. In 2001 Nala has registered the third highest at 63.1% in Lejweleputswa after Matjhabeng and Masilonyana in terms of percentage of population in working age. In 2011 the figure dropped to 61.6% placing it fourth in Lejweleputswa after Matjhabeng, Masilonyana and Tswelopele, each at 68.1%, 64.4% and 62.9% respectively. This drop in the number of population in working age might be a result of a number of factors such as; drop in employment levels, migration and population decrease and job losses.

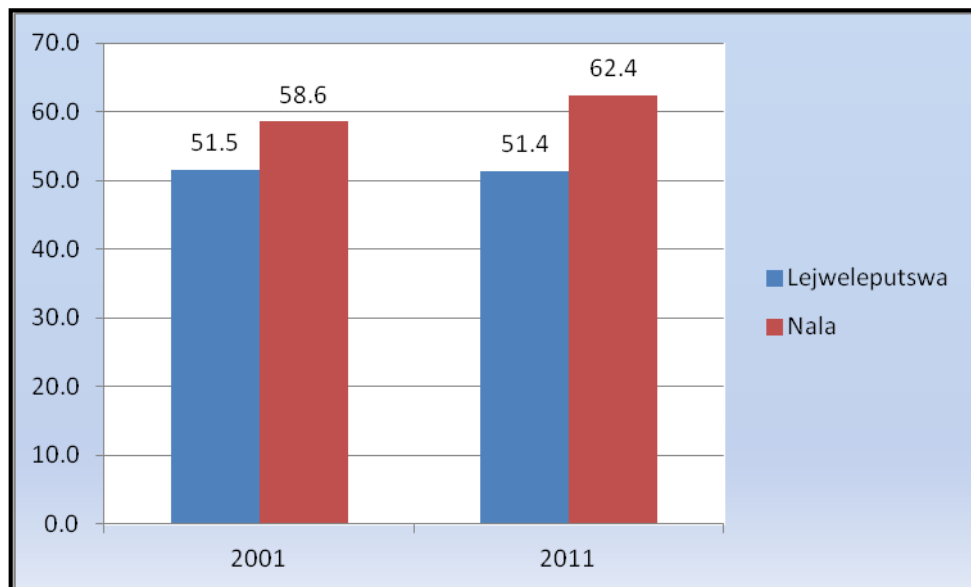
Figure 9: Population composition of Lejweleputswa municipalities by Elderly (65+)



Source: Statistics South Africa, 2001, 2011

According to the figure above, Nala has registered a decrease of 1.5% of elderly population in Lejweleputswa between 2001 and 2011, from 4.3% to 5.8% respectively. In 2001 census Nala had registered the fourth lowest percentage composition of its elderly population in Lejweleputswa. In 2011 census Nala shared the second highest position with Masilonyana in terms of percentage composition of its elderly population after Matjhabeng. The 1.5% increase in percentage composition of elderly population suggests that more elderly people in Nala might be beneficiaries of government social grant system.

Figure 10: Population composition of Lejweleputswa and Nala by Dependency ratio



Source: Statistics South Africa, 2001, 2011

According to the figure above, Nala has shown a higher dependency ratio in 2001 than Lejweleputswa, at 58.6% and 51.5% respectively. In 2011 dependency ratio in Nala has increased by 3.8% from 58.6% to 62.4%. The figure for Lejweleputswa has remained unchanged between 2001 and 2011. The higher dependency ratio in Nala suggests that

more people are depended on others for subsistence and social grants for survival. It also indicates the possibility of a growing indigent register in Nala Local municipality per each financial year.

1.3. Municipality Powers and Functions

In terms of Section 156 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, Nala Local Municipality has executive authority in respect of, and has the authority to administer Local Government Matters listed in Part B of Schedule 4 and Part B of Schedule 5 and any other matter assigned to it by national or provincial legislation. Furthermore, this municipality is accordingly empowered to do anything reasonably necessary for, or incidental to, the effective performance of its functions and the exercise of its powers and this includes making and administering by-laws.

The table that follows hereunder provides an overview of the original and legislative powers and functions assigned to Nala municipality by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. It should also be noted that Nala Local Municipality has been assigned an additional function of Public Libraries and must therefore continue to perform this function unless and until legislation provides otherwise.

Table 2: Municipal Powers and Functions Checklist

Air & Noise Pollution	✓	Beaches and Amusement Facilities	✓	Sanitation	✓
Billboards & Display of Advertisements in Public Places	✓	Building, Trading Regulations, Liquor & Public, Nuisance Control	✓	Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours & Crematoria	✓
Child Care Facilities	✓	Cleansing & Trade Areas	✓	Electricity Reticulation	✓
Fencing and Fences	✓	Fire Fighting Services Licensing, Facilities for Accommodation, Care & Burial of Animals	✓	Local Tourism	✓
Local Amenities	✓	Local Sport Facilities	✓	Markets Stalls / Trade Areas	✓
Municipal Abattoirs	✓	Municipal Planning	✓	Municipal Public Transport	✓

Municipal Parks and Recreation	✓	Municipal Roads	✓	Pontoons, Ferries, Jetties, Piers & Harbours	✓
Storm Water Management	✓	Pounds	✓	Public, Nuisance Control Fire	✓
Public Places	✓	Refuse Removal, Refuse Dumps & Solid Waste	✓	Fighting Services	
Traffic and Parking	✓	Portable Water	✓	Street Trading	✓
Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public	✓	Street Lighting	✓	Municipal Airports	✓
				Municipal Public Works	✓

Table 3: Powers and Functions

Constitutionally Mandated to Perform in terms of Schedule 4 (Part B) and Schedule 5 (Part B) of the Constitution of Republic of South Act, 1996	Definition
Air Pollution	Any change in the quality of the air that adversely affects human health or wellbeing or the ecosystems useful to mankind, now or in the future.
Building Regulations	The regulation, through by-laws, of any temporary or permanent structure attached to, or to be attached to, the soil within the area of jurisdiction of a municipality, which must at least provide for: Approval of building plans, Building inspections.
Child Care Facilities	Facilities for early childhood care and development which fall outside the competence of national and provincial government
Electricity Reticulation	Bulk supply of electricity, which includes for the purposes of such supply, the transmission, distribution and, where applicable, the generation of electricity, and also the regulation, control and maintenance of the electricity reticulation network.
Fire Fighting Equipment	Planning, co-ordination and regulation of fire services and specialized firefighting services such as mountain, veld and chemical fire services; co-ordination of the standardization of infrastructure.
Local Tourism	The promotion, marketing and, if applicable, the development, of any tourist attraction within the area of the municipality with a view to attract tourists; to ensure access, and municipal services to such attractions, and to regulate, structure.
Municipal Airport (Landing Strip)	A demarcated area on land or water or a building which is used or intended to be used, either wholly or in part, for the arrival or

Constitutionally Mandated to Perform in terms of Schedule 4 (Part B) and Schedule 5 (Part B) of the Constitution of Republic of South Act, 1996	Definition
	departure of aircraft which includes the establishment and maintenance of such facility including all infrastructure and se
Municipal Planning	The compilation, review and implementation of integrated development plan in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000)
Municipal Public Transport	The regulation and control, and where applicable, the provision of services for the carriage of passengers, whether scheduled or unscheduled, operated on demand along a specific route or routes or, where applicable, within a particular area.
Pontoons and Ferries	Pontoons and ferries, excluding the regulation of international and national shipping and matters related thereto, and matters falling within the competence of national and provincial governments.
Storm Water	The management of systems to deal with storm water in built-up areas.
Trading Regulations	The regulation of any area facility and/or activity related to the trading of goods and services within the municipal area not already being regulated by national and provincial legislation.
Potable Water	The establishment, operation, management and regulation of a potable water supply system, including the services and infrastructure required for the regulation of water conservation, purification, reticulation and distribution as well as bulk supply to local supply.
Sanitation	The establishment, provision, operation, management, maintenance and regulation of a system, including infrastructure, for the collection, removal, disposal and/or purification of human excreta and domestic waste-water to ensure minimum standard of service.
Amusement Facilities	A public place for entertainment and includes the area for recreational opportunities, available for public use and any other aspect in this regard which falls outside the competence of the national and provincial government.
Billboards and the Display of Advertisements in Public Places	The display of written or visual descriptive material, any sign or symbol or light that is not intended solely for illumination or as a warning against danger which: promotes the sale and / or encourages the use of goods and services found in the municipal area.
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoria	The establishment, conduct and control of facilities for the purpose of disposing of human and animal remains.
Cleaning	The cleaning of public streets, roads and other public spaces either manually or mechanically
Control of Public Nuisance	The regulation, control and monitoring of any activity, condition or thing that may adversely affect a person or a community
Control of Undertakings that Sell Liquor to the Public	The control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public that is permitted to do so in terms of provincial legislation, regulation and licenses, and includes an inspection service to monitor liquor outlets for compliance to license requirements.

Constitutionally Mandated to Perform in terms of Schedule 4 (Part B) and Schedule 5 (Part B) of the Constitution of Republic of South Act, 1996	Definition
Facilities for the Accommodation, Care and Burial of Animals	The provision of and/or the regulation, control and monitoring of facilities which provide accommodation and care for well or sick animals and the burial or cremation of animals, including monitoring of adherence to any standards and registration required.
Fencing and Fences	The provision and maintenance and/or regulation of any boundary or deterrents to animals and pedestrians along streets or roads.
Licensing of Dogs	The control over the number and health status of dogs through a licensing mechanism.
Licensing and Control of Undertakings that Sell Food to the Public	Ensuring the quality and the maintenance of environmental health standards through regulation, a licensing mechanism and monitoring of any place that renders in the course of any commercial transaction, the supply of refreshments or meals for consumption
Local Amenities	The provision, management, preservation and maintenance of any municipal place, land, and building reserved for the protection of places or objects of scenic, natural, historical and cultural value or interest and the provision and control of any such or other facilities.
Local Sports Facilities	The provision, management and/or control of any sporting facility within the municipal area.
Markets	The establishment, operation, management, conduct, regulation and/or control of markets other than fresh produce markets including market permits, location, times, conduct etc.
Municipal Abattoirs	The establishment; conduct and/or control of facilities for the slaughtering of livestock.
Municipal Parks and Recreation	The provision, management, control and maintenance of any land, gardens or facility set aside for recreation, sightseeing and/or tourism and include playgrounds but exclude sport facilities.
Municipal Roads	The construction, maintenance, and control of a road which the public has the right to and includes, in addition to the roadway the land of which the road consists or over which the road extends and anything on that land forming part of and/or connected therewith.
Noise Pollution	The control and monitoring of any noise that adversely affects human health or well-being or the ecosystems useful to mankind, now or in the future.
Pounds	The provision, management, maintenance and control of any area or facility set aside by the municipality for the securing of any animal or object confiscated by the municipality in terms of its by-laws.
Public Places	The management, maintenance and control of any land or facility owned by the municipality for public use.
	The removal of any household or other waste and the disposal of such waste in an area, space or facility established for such

Constitutionally Mandated to Perform in terms of Schedule 4 (Part B) and Schedule 5 (Part B) of the Constitution of Republic of South Act, 1996	Definition
Refuse Removal, Refuse Dumps and Solid Waste Disposal	purpose, and include the provision, maintenance and control of any infrastructure or facility to ensure a clean and healthy environment.
Street Trading	The control, regulation and monitoring of the selling of goods and services along a public pavement or road reserve
Street Lighting	The provision and maintenance of lighting for the illuminating of streets in a municipal area.
Traffic and Parking	The management and regulation of traffic and parking within the area of the municipality, including but not limited to, the control over operating speed of vehicles on municipal roads.
Municipal Public Works	Any supporting infrastructure or services to empower a municipality to perform its functions

Table 4: Ability to fulfill the powers and functions applicable to the Municipality

Powers/Function	Capability in terms of capacity	Capability in terms of resources
Child Care Facilities	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service not provided • Municipality does not understand • No budget provision to perform function • No equipment
Local Tourism	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service not provided • Municipality does not understand • No budget provision to perform function • No equipment
Municipal Airport	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service not provided • Municipality does not understand • No budget provision to perform function • No equipment
Municipal health Services	No	Not Applicable
Municipal Public Transport	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service not provided • Municipality does not understand • No budget provision to perform function • No equipment
Pontoons and Ferries	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service not provided • Municipality does not understand • No budget provision to perform function • No equipment
Trading Regulations	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service not provided • Municipality does not understand • No budget provision to perform function • No equipment
Amusement Facilities	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service not provided • Municipality does not understand

Powers/Function	Capability in terms of capacity	Capability in terms of resources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No budget provision to perform function • No equipment
Control of Public Nuisance	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Provided • Municipality understands • No budget provision to perform function • No equipment in place • MDB noticed Nala LM's limited capacity
Control of Undertakings that Sell Liquor to the Public	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service not provided • Municipality does not understand • No budget provision to perform function • No equipment
Facilities for the Accommodation, Care and Burial of Animals	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service not provided • Municipality does not understand • No budget provision to perform function • No equipment
Fencing and Fences	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Provided • Municipality understands • No budget provision to perform function • Equipment in place • MDB noticed Nala LM's limited capacity
Licensing of Dogs	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service not provided • Municipality does not understand • No budget provision to perform function • No equipment
Licensing and Control of Undertakings that Sell Food to the Public	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Provided • Municipality understands • No budget provision to perform function • Equipment in place • MDB noticed Nala LM's limited capacity
Local Amenities	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Provided • Municipality understands • No budget provision to perform function • Equipment in place • MDB noticed Nala LM's limited capacity
Markets	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service not provided • Municipality does not understand • No budget provision to perform function • No equipment
Municipal Abattoirs	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service not provided • Municipality does not understand • No budget provision to perform function • No equipment
Municipal Parks and Recreation	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Provided • Municipality understands • No budget provision to perform function • Equipment in place • MDB noticed Nala LM's limited capacity

Powers/Function	Capability in terms of capacity	Capability in terms of resources
Municipal Roads	Yes, including Lejweleputswa DM Function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Provided • Municipality understands • No budget provision to perform function • Equipment in place • MDB recommended adjustment of function to Lejweleputswa DM to be reversed
Noise Pollution	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service not provided • Municipality does not understand • No budget provision to perform function • No equipment
Pounds	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service not provided • Municipality does not understand • No budget provision to perform function • No equipment

1.4 PROCESS FOLLOWED TO DEVELOP THE IDP

The process plan to review the IDP 2015/16 was adopted by council on the 29th August 2014, however it was not followed to the latter due to some administrative challenges. The guiding process plan is attached to this document.

1.4.1. ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

STAKEHOLDER	RESPONSIBILITIES
Council and the Mayor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political oversight over the IDP • Assist the Exco in its oversight role • Plays a political role in the IDP and allows councilors political ownership of the process. • Forms the link between EXCO, management and Reps forum. • Overall responsibility over the IDP.
IDP Steering Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is the technical working team consisting of all senior managers, line managers, IDP officials, the Mayor and Chairperson of FINCOM. • The technical working team, also serving as the “<i>drivers of the bus</i>” in the IDP process. • This committee meets monthly and is chaired by the Mayor; • It is responsible for IDP processes, resources and outputs. • It oversees monthly status of departmental reports; • It makes recommendations to council; • It oversees the meetings of IDP Reps Forum; • The committee is responsible for integration and alignment;
Municipal Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative head responsible for IDP processes.
IDP Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for managing IDP processes through; • Facilitation of the IDP process.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinating IDP related activities including capacity building programmes. • Facilitating reporting and documentation thereof. • Making recommendations to Council and the IDP Steering committee. • Liasing with the Provincial sector departments on various programmes related to the IDP. • Providing secretariat functions for IDP steering committee and IDP Reps forum. • Ensures that the municipal budget is linked to the IDP through;
Budget Steering Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordinating the budget implementation in a manner aimed at addressing issues raised in the IDP. • Development of five-year municipal integrated financial plan
IDP Reps Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is representative of local organisations, local community and ward committees. • It forms the interface of community participation in the affairs of the local council. • Operates on consensus basis in determining priority issues in the municipal area. • Participate in the annual municipal IDP reviews, • Meets once a year to discuss progress and shortcomings, • All the wards are represented in this forum through ward councilors and ward committee secretaries.
OPMS	

1.4.2. Measuring Performance in terms of the IDP

The Nala Local Municipality does not have a functional Monitoring and Evaluation unit through which to monitor implementation of IDP. However, certain basic procedures to monitor implementation of IDP are observed as follows.

Stage 1	• Compilation and annual review of five-year IDP
Stage 2	• Finalisation of annual performance plan (SDBIP)
Stage 3	• Quarterly performance monitoring in terms of the SDBIP.
Stage 4	• Comprehensive mid-year budget and performance evaluation.
Stage 5	• Compilation of annual financial statements at the end of financial year.
Stage 6	• Compilation of the annual performance report at the end of financial year.
Stage 7	• Compilation of the draft annual report at the close of financial year.
Stage 8	• Auditor-General audit the financial statements and performance report.
Stage 9	• The oversight processes commence.

1.5. Spatial Economy and development rationale

Nala Local municipal area is 4,129 km² according to StatSA, Census 2011, and is situated in the area in which major economic activity is commercial agriculture in the production of crop, livestock farming and limited tourism. As category B municipality, Nala local municipality is formed of two former TLCs viz Bothaville-Kgotsong and Wesselsbron-Monyakeng.

The economy of the municipality is largely agrarian with limited production of manufacturing industries supporting the local economy. BP Implements and ASM in Bothaville manufacture and assemble agricultural implements such as harvesting machines, tractor trailers, ploughshares, planters etc. Agrico in Wesselsbron manufactures agricultural implements for local commercial farmers in crop farming. Crop farming is divided into the following sub-sectors; maize crop, sunflower, groundnuts, wheat and exotic flowers for export market. Livestock farming is sub-divided into cattle and sheep breeding for local and export markets, piggery and poultry, whilst ecotourism consists of game farming and annual events such as Nampo Exhibition and Witblits festival.

Agriculture

The maize sector produces almost 500 000 tons of maize per annum. There is limited beneficiation of maize products except maize meal which is the major staple food in the area. Business services and agricultural sector account for a larger proportion in terms of employment opportunities for local community at 26.7% and 23.6% respectively. Apart from maize there is limited production of various vegetables and flowers for export market and local retail chain stores. Retail trade, transport and communication employ at least 16% and 13% respectively. Manufacturing is lower at 4.3%.

Bothaville was accorded the status of maize capital of South Africa in 1991 as part of its centenary celebration. Bothaville is in the Maize Triangle, thus surrounded by vast maizelands, some irrigated from the Vals and Vaal rivers. Other agricultural activities are sheep, sunflower, wheat and ground-nuts.

Bio-fuel

The initial private initiative to produce bio-fuel from maize was prohibited by the national government due to its implications on food security. However, it has again received new impetus recently and is intended to be produced from sorghum. A new plant is earmarked for construction on the outskirts of town (Bothaville) seven Kilometers (7km) south-east of Sedibeng Water in Balkfontein.

Bothaville is a maize farming town situated near the Vaal River in the Lejweleputswa DM, Free State. The Vaal River is the largest tributary of the Orange River in South Africa. The river has its source in the Drakensberg mountains in Mpumalanga, east of Johannesburg and about 30 km north of Ermelo and only about 240 km from the Indian Ocean.

Tourism

A 'church town', Botharnia, was established in 1891 on a portion of Gladdedrift farm, by Voortrekker JP van Wyk who left Pretoria after religious persecution. The town was renamed Bothaville in 1893, after Theunis Louis Botha, the original owner of the farm.

The Battle of Doornkraal took place some distance south of town on 6 November 1900. Doornkraal Monument is a granite memorial built in honour of Boers who died here in the surprise attack by British soldiers. Some of the Boer soldiers were buried in a communal grave.

The Battle of Bothaville on 6 November 1900 was a rare defeat of Christiaan de Wet's Boer commando at the hands of a force of British Mounted Infantry .The town received municipality status in 1914. It was after the first democratic local government elections amalgamated into the Nala Municipality, along with Wesselsbron and a part of the Vetvaal rural council.

The Macaca's cave in Bothaville indicates major tourist potential if explored and developed further. Macaca was a great traditional healer of Digoja and resided along the banks of the Valsch river in Bothaville in the late 19th century.

Agritourism

The annual Food & Witblits Festival, serves to highlight Bothaville as the Maize Capital of South Africa and drawing visitors countrywide as well as internationally (Explore Free State, 2011). It is during the above events (Nampo agricultural trade show, also known as Nampo Harvest Day and Witblits festival) that a substantial number of members of the local community are employed, though on temporary basis.

These events could also be conceived of as local tourism boosters as tourists across the country and the world visit this area. Local businesses in the bed and breakfast accommodation benefit considerably during the Nampo show, creating a considerable number of temporary jobs for local residents. The NAMPO agricultural trade show, known as Nampo Harvest Day or Nampo Oesdag, has been held annually at Bothaville since 1974. Described as one of the largest in the world, it attracted some 60,000 visitors in recent years.

It is held in the middle week of May at Nampo Park just north of town. The show, organised by Grain South Africa (GSA), features a large variety of agricultural machinery and livestock.

Wesselsbron is small maize farming town 79 kilometres south of Bothaville in Free State province of South Africa . It was named after the Boer Commandant Cornelius Wessels who led the 1899 Siege of Kimberley *during the Second Boer War (Wikipedia, 2011)*.

The Spatial economic potential of the municipality is explained and outlined in detail in the municipality’s Spatial Development Framework but could in summary be summarized as follows:

Land use and settlement patterns of the Municipality

Nature	Bothaville/Kgotsong	Wesselsbron/Monyakeng
Residential	<p>Number of occupied sites; Bothaville = 886 Meyerhof = 839 Kgotsong = 10447.</p> <p>Vacant sites; Bothaville = 75 Meyerhof = 257 Kgotsong = 0</p> <p>Number of flats: Bothaville = 119 Meyerhof = 09 Kgotsong = 0</p> <p>Informal settlements: Kgotsong Matlharantlheng = 585 6819 Park = 70 Orearabetse = 300 10275 Park = 42 Industrial sites = 80</p>	<p>Number of occupied sites: Wesselsbron = 760 Monyakeng = 6994</p> <p>Vacant sites: Wesselsbron = 1 500 Monyakeng = 0</p> <p>Number of flats: Wesselsbron = 0 Monyakeng = 0</p> <p>Informal settlements: Monyakeng Ithoballe = 64 Khalinkomo = 146 Verganog = 125 Seropesabenya = 140 Industrial sites = 58</p>
	In the centre of Bothaville CBD there are various retail businesses; supermarkets, chain stores, butcheries, fast food outlets and restaurants, financial institutions, legal practitioners offices, hair salons, clothing and textile stores, furniture chain stores, motor vehicles spares stores, liquor stores, Telkom, post office, justice department, hotel, B n Bs, petrol stations, car dealers, bakery,	In the centre of Wesselbron CBD there is retail stores, supermarkets, chain stores, butcheries, fast food outlets, financial institutions, hair salons, clothing and textile stores, furniture chain stores, motor vehicles spares stores, liquor stores, post office, hotel, B n Bs, petrol stations, car dealers, bakeries, agricultural suppliers, library, town hall, financial and professional service providers,

	<p>agricultural suppliers, library, town hall, financial and professional service providers, funeral homes, pharmacies etc, Building material stores, Internet cafes', 24hr fast food outlets along R30. Tyres and wheels workshops, surgeries for medical practioners, health and beauty spa and physiotherapy,</p> <p>Kgotsong CBD is not well-developed and is scattered with the following; retail businesses, general dealers, funeral homes, mini market, post office, satellite police station, surgery, 23 taverns and 2 liquor stores,</p>	<p>funeral homes, pharmacies etc and surgery,</p> <p>The Monyakeng CBD is not well-developed and has the following; retail businesses, general dealers, funeral homes, mini market, post office, satellite police station, surgery, several taverns and 1 liquor store.</p>
Industrial areas	<p>The industrial area of Bothaville/Kgotsong is situated in the north-west of town along R30. The industrial area has variety of firms which predominantly supply commercial farmers with the necessary tools and equipments. BP implements ASM manufactures and assemble tractors, tractor trailers and carets, harvesters, plough shares and planters, Thuso mills, Senwes, silos for storage of variety of crops, stores for seed and pesticides used by farmers, 1 abattoir, rail way station, airodrome on the outskirts of the industrial area, warehouse, variety of engineering works, building and construction firms, ENGEN petrol station along R30 towards Klerksdorp.</p>	Wesselsbron/Monyakeng
Social services and community facilities	<p>In Bothaville there is 1 high school, 2 primary school, 4 pre-primary schools, 1 district hospital, 1clinic, 1 Police station, 1 library, Tourist information centre, 1 town hall, 1 old age home, municipal offices, 1 stadium</p> <p>In Kgotsong there is 4 high school, 67 primary schools, 10 pre-primary schools, 2 clinics, 1 satellite police station, home affairs offices,</p>	<p>In Wesselsbron there is 1 combined school, 2 pre-primary schools, 1 clinic, 1 police station, 1 library, 1 town hall, 1 sports ground,</p> <p>In Monyakeng there is 2 high schools, 2 primary schools, 4 pre-primary schools, 1 police station, 1 library, 1</p>

	municipal offices, 1 old age home, 1 multi-purpose community centre (MPPCC), 1 stadium, 2 table tennis courts	community hall, 1 multi-purpose community centre (MPPCC)
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OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED

The municipality offers its communities, stakeholders and potential investors several dynamic opportunities. The municipality is situated along the R30 road, about 70km from Klerksdorp in the North West and 80km towards Welkom and 230km to Bloemfontein. It serves as corridor into North West via R504 and R30 and Gauteng province via R59 to Viljoenskroon and Sasolburg. The council development focus is on the following aspects;

Development Opportunities	Focus Initiatives
Economic Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial agriculture is the main focus for expanded economic growth in this municipality. The advent of Bio-fuel could greater economic spin-offs for the municipality to cause growth expansion and growth in other areas of the economic <i>e.g</i> manufacturing, service and retail sectors.
Improved service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of basic services to the community remains the core function of this municipality. These services include among others; water and sanitation, refuse removal, electricity and street lights, maintenance of roads and storm-water canals and pavements. The maintenance and/or replacement of ageing infrastructure in the above services remain key priority of the municipality. However, lack of resources and needed funds is impediment toward realization of this objective.
Good Governance and Public participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council continuously strives to improve the efficiency of its political and administrative systems, structures and processes. It is high priority of the municipality to involve its citizens in decisions affecting them. Improved financial viability and consistent efforts to improve the efficiency of the municipality's administration and management systems and processes are high priorities.
Integrated Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The municipality has succeeded in ensuring access to housing, however, the backlog remains a challenge. Lack development of serviced ervens has caused and increase in informal settlements. The municipality should prioritise review of its spatial development framework and design of appropriate land use management systems.

Social and Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is important for the council to ensure good quality and well maintained sport facilities, parks and community halls.
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Improvement Strategies

Alignment of municipal activities towards IDP and Council resolutions

The municipality has conducted comprehensive IDP review in line with the process plan. However, the process plan could not be followed to the latter due to some administrative and political challenges. Public consultations started late in the year and were finalised in mid- February 2015. Resolutions of council during the year provided us with the governance and management framework according to which our planning should occur. In this regard, the following issues are worth mentioning;

- Council emphasises improvement of access of communities to basic services with specific reference to water, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity. In partnership with Sedibeng Water and DWA, the municipality has managed to improve the quality of drinking water through participation in Blue Drop and Green Drop assessments. Sedibeng Water is taking care of water reservoirs, whilst the municipality is managing waste water treatment plants. The municipality has identified projects that would improve maintenance of water reticulation networks. These projects are geared toward curtailing water leakages due to ageing water infrastructure. This will improve water provision in future.
- Waste water treatment plants in both Bothaville and Wesselsbron are being upgraded, with particular reference to Wesselsbron. DWA is assisting the municipality to complete the waste water treatment plant in Wesselsbron. In Bothaville there is a need to upgrade two outfall sewers in Kgotsong to alleviate sewage pressure and reduce sewer spillages which have become common in Kgotsong. Sophisticated tools and equipments are needed to unblock sewer reticulation pipes during spillage.
- Reconstruction and re-fencing of land fill sites should be hastened in order for us to comply with relevant protocols and legislations governing landfill sites.
- Renewal of licences of these landfill sites should be prioritised as we strive for compliance with legislation.
- The municipality has upgraded refuse removal plant to achieve collection of refuse at least once a week per household.
- The municipality has succeeded in putting fencing and constructing access roads to cemeteries. However, cemetery maintenance plan should still be developed.
- The municipality should also conduct scientific study to determine the effects of global warming in its yard.
- Our public participation processes and structures need to be improved. In this regard, our efforts in the following financial year should focus on how we involve our communities in the affairs of the municipality.
- Principles informing the campaign for clean audit 2014, should be further engaged in order to improve our financial management systems.

Service Delivery Performance

We are reasonably satisfied as management that we have contributed positively towards council's service delivery successes in 2013/14. However, there were several challenges that need to be addressed; and the following need to be taken into consideration;

- We are providing approximately 80 576 households with water and the number is likely to increase as new connections are being implemented. About 567 households in informal settlements earmarked for upgrading will soon add to the above figure as the municipality together Department of Human Settlement and Human Development Agency (HAD).
- The municipality has not finalized the review of Water Service Development Plan (WSDP). This review is critical as its outcome will determine future water needs of the municipality.
- Schools and households in farming areas which do not have access to basic services such as refuse removal, water and sanitation is a challenge.
- Unprotected and unguarded landfill sites are still a challenge as they contribute more to environmental pollution.
- There is a growing need to conduct such awareness campaigns as save water campaigns, environmental awareness, sanitation, waste disposal and HIV/Aids for the community.
- A proper cemetery management and maintenance system.
- Capacitating and equipping local sports council.
- Capacitating the LED unit so that it renders its service to local community.

Financial Viability and Management

We are striving to ensure sustainable improvement in the operational cash flow situation of the municipality. Whereas we have succeeded in billing the ratepayers their 20 months outstanding payments, our cash flows are still under pressure as the municipality is struggling to achieve at 60% collection of revenue from ratepayers. The municipality is still unable to develop mechanisms to commit ratepayers to pay their outstanding balances as well as current accounts. The municipality has for the previous financial years not attained unqualified audit opinion. However, the municipality managed to achieve the following;

- Development and submission of annual financial statements (AFS).
- Integration of financial systems and creation of a single payroll system.
- Electronic payment of creditors.
- Establishment of a functional supply chain management unit.
- Monthly reconciliations are done.
- Asset management unit has been establishment.
- Reducing irregular, wasteful and unauthorized expenditure.

Policies and related administrative matters

The municipality has maintained registers of the required administrative and financial policies throughout the 2013/14 financial years. The employment equity plan was reviewed and progress reports about its implementation submitted to the Department of Labour. The following important plans and policies were also reviewed and implemented;

- Property Rates Act
- Supply Chain Management and Procurement Policy
- Risk Management Plan
- Indigent Register
- Asset management register is still under construction.

- Debt Policy

Shared Services

There are no shared services with Lejweleputswa District Municipality.

Issues Emanating From Community Engagements and IDP Representatives Forum

Following a process of community engagements and stakeholder meetings held with business people and private sector, a whole range of issues and needs were identified. These needs were then tabled to the IDP Representatives Forum which indicated the relevance and of each and prioritization. These results were unpacked in the following table below;

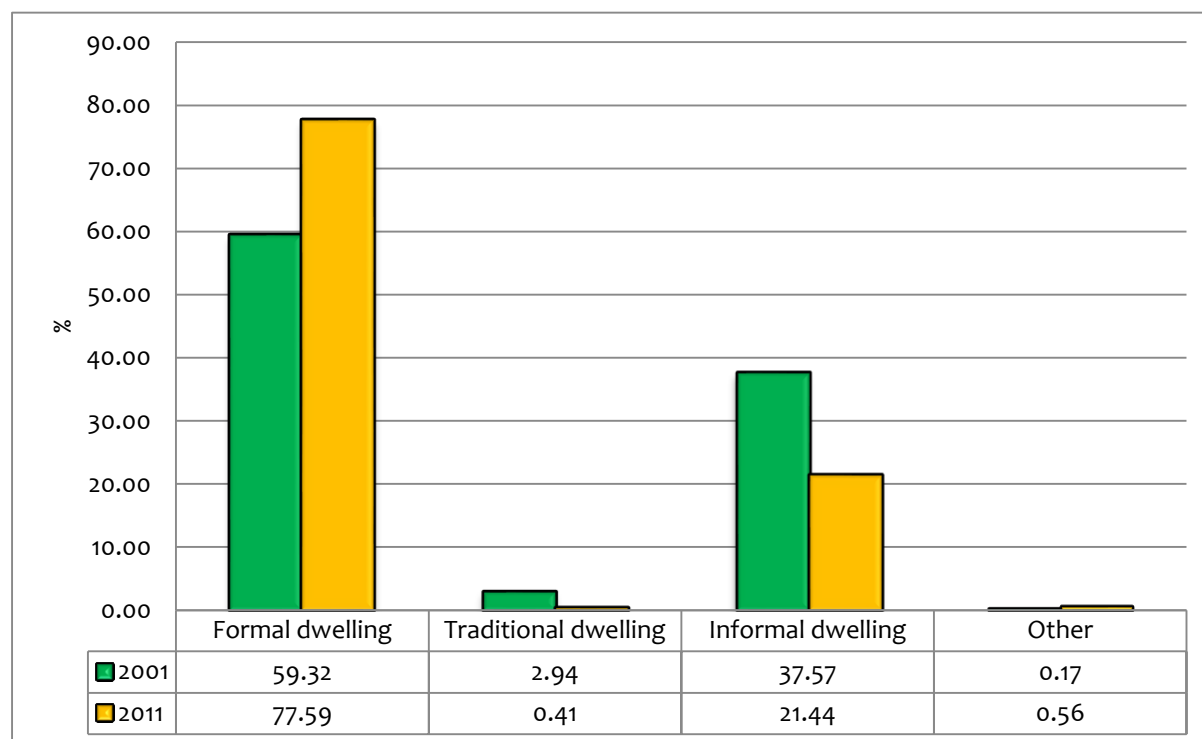
Priority issues identified by stakeholders

Roads and storm-water maintenance	All wards
Water – leakages and installation of meters in Monyakeng	All wards
New connections in identified settlement	All wards
Water – Clean drinking water	Informal settlements.
Sanitation – upgrading of outfall sewer	Ward 5 and 6
Maintenance of sewer reticulation network	All wards
Construction of new roads	Wards 9 and 11 and all informal settlements earmarked for upgrading
Refuse removal	All wards
Illegal dumping	All wards
Maintenance of street lights	All wards
Installation of high mast lights	Wards 8 and 9
Building of a new clinic	Ward 9 and 11
Ablution facilities at cemeteries	All wards
Cleaning of cemeteries	All wards
Cleaning of parks and recreational facilities	All wards
Job creation	All wards

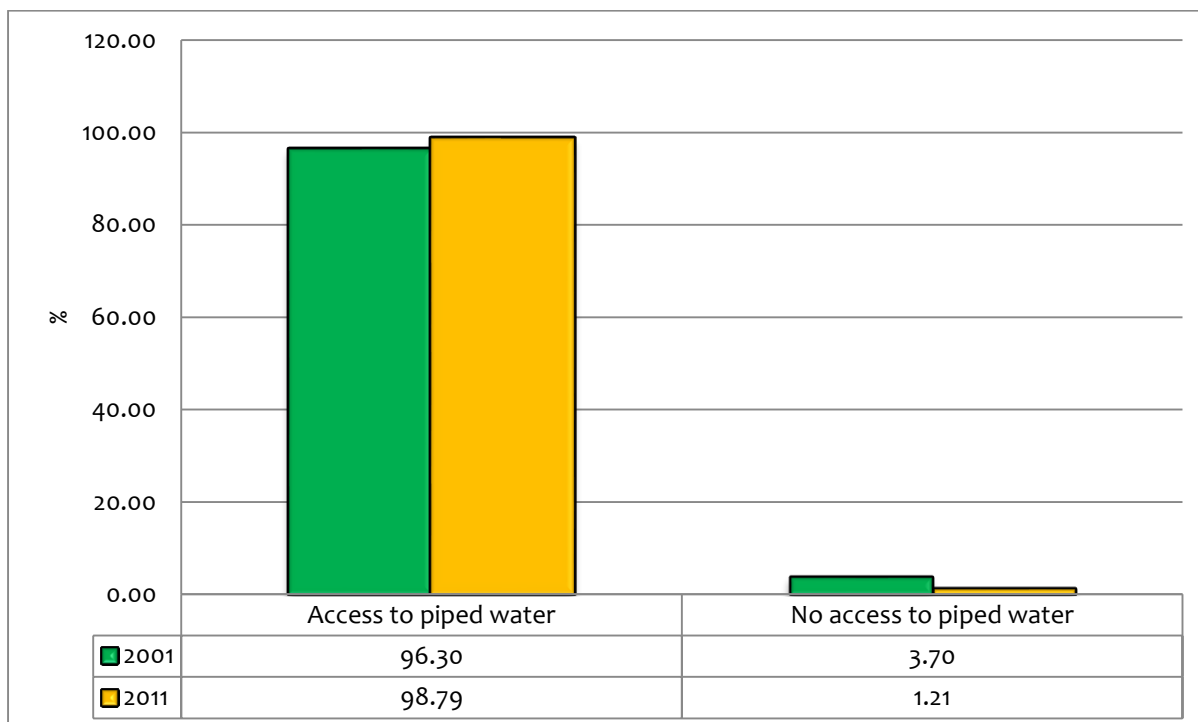
Status Quo Analysis

ANALYSIS OF ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Percentage distribution of households by type of main dwelling, Nala: 2001-2011

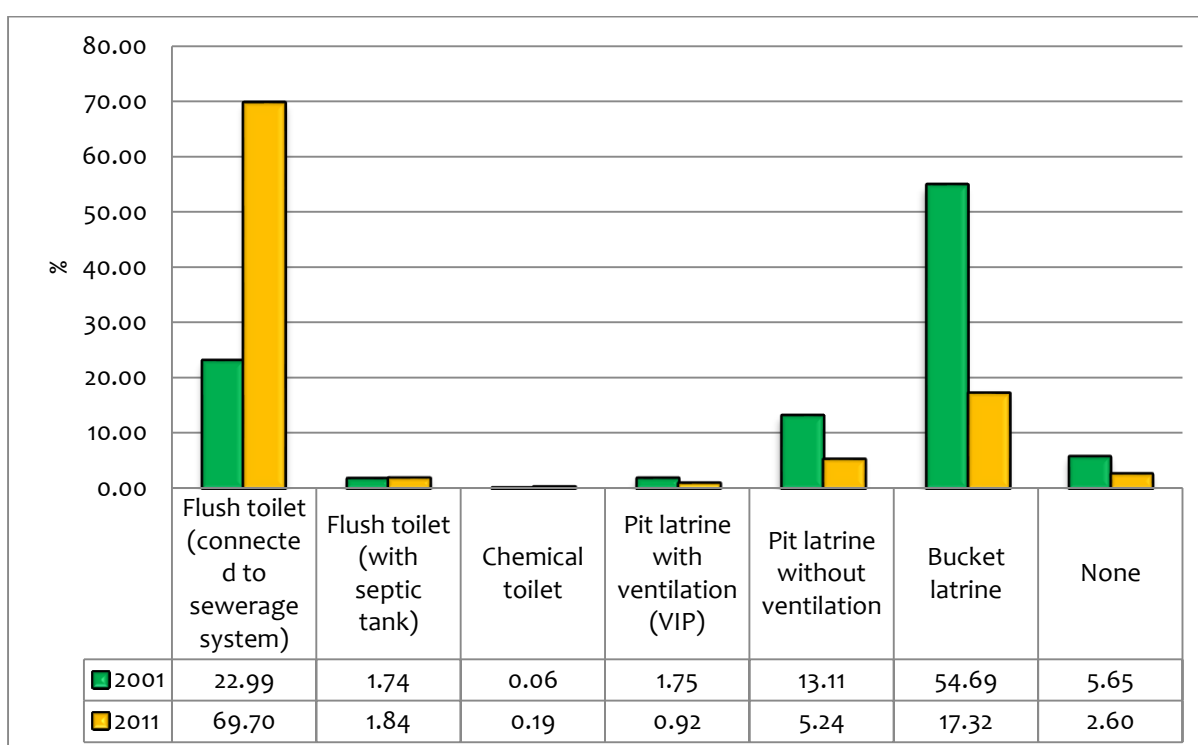


Percentage distribution of households by access to piped water, Nala: 2001-2011



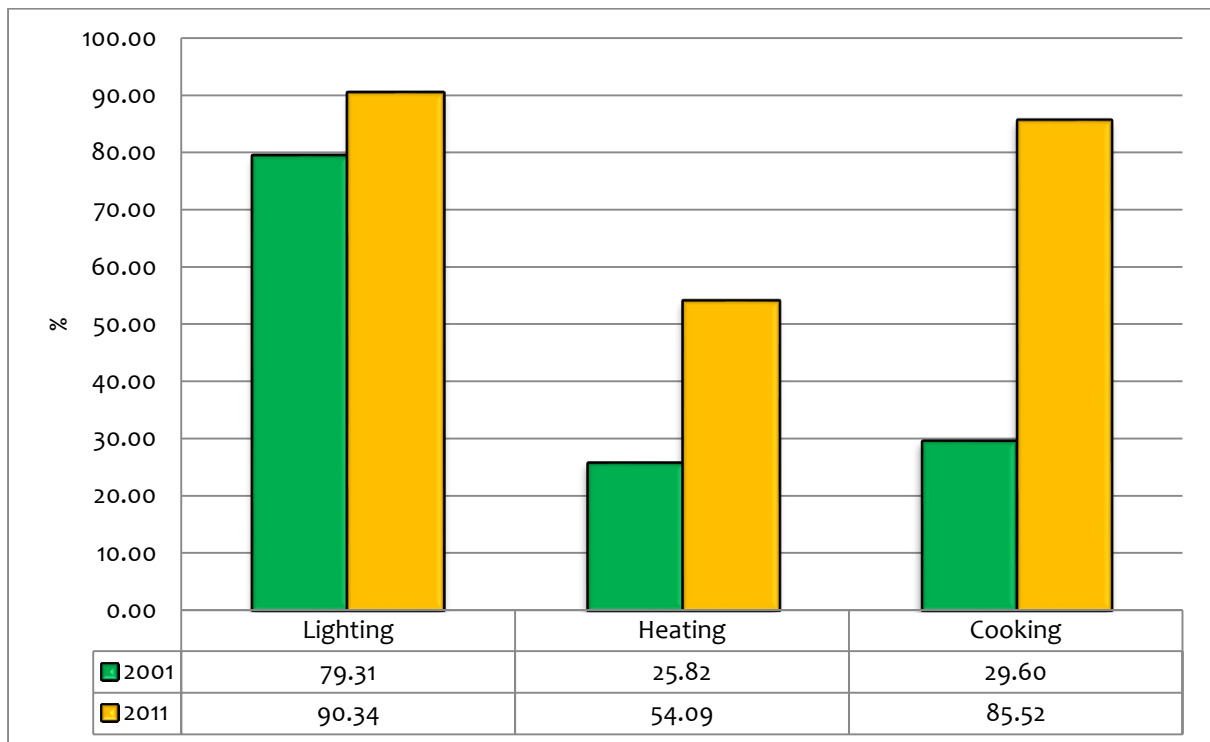
Source: Statistics South Africa (2001 - 2011)

Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facilities, Nala: 1996-2011

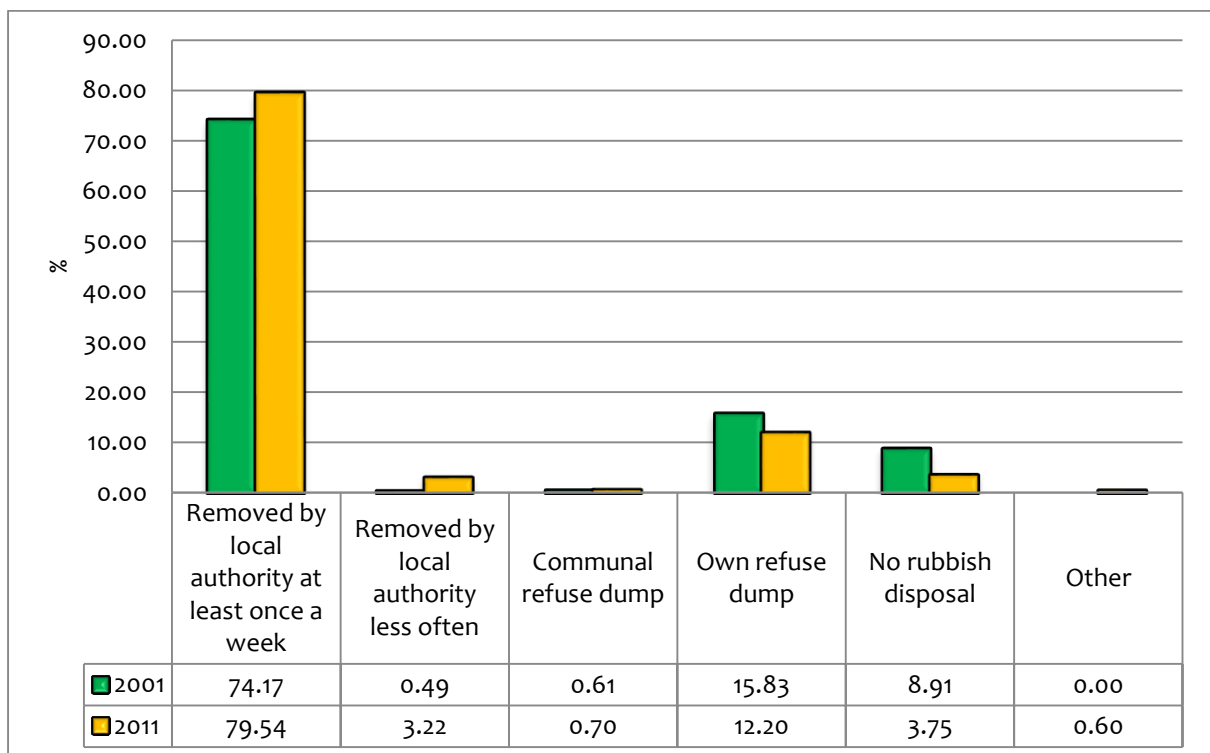


Source: Statistics South Africa (2001 - 2011)

Percentage distribution of households using electricity for lighting, heating and cooking, Nala: 2001-2011



Source: Statistics South Africa (2001 - 2011)



LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Commercial agriculture remains the major economic activity in the area, with manufacturing providing support products for it. Thuso Mills and Senwes Mills are the main two mills producing a range of crop products such as maize meal, peanuts products, sunflower products etc. Schuttesdraai silos along the R30 to Welkom and two Senwes silos in the industrial area along the R30 to Klerksdorp are the main major crop storage in the area with a combined capacity of 500 000 tons.

The maize sector produces almost 500 000 tons of maize per annum. There is limited beneficiation of maize products except maize meal which is the major staple food in the area. Business services and agricultural sector account for a larger proportion in terms of employment opportunities for local community at 26.7% and 23.6% respectively. Apart from maize there is limited production of various vegetables and flowers for export market and local retail chain stores. Retail trade, transport and communication employ at least 16% and 13% respectively. Manufacturing is lower at 4.3%.

Bothaville was accorded the status of maize capital of South Africa in 1991 as part of its centenary celebration. Bothaville is in the Maize Triangle, thus surrounded by vast maizelands, some irrigated from the Vals and Vaal rivers. Other agricultural activities are sheep, sunflower, wheat and ground-nuts.

Bio-fuel

The initial private initiative to produce bio-fuel from maize was prohibited by the national government due to its implications on food security. However, it has again received new impetus recently and is intended to be produced from sorghum. A new plant is earmarked for construction on the outskirts of town (Bothaville) seven Kilometers (7km) south-east of Sedibeng Water in Balkfontein. The Bio-fuel project, initiative of Mabele Fuel, if implemented could trigger multiple economic activities in property markets, manufacturing, service sector, retail etc. It is estimated that the project has the capacity to create 11000 direct employment opportunities in the area of Bothaville.

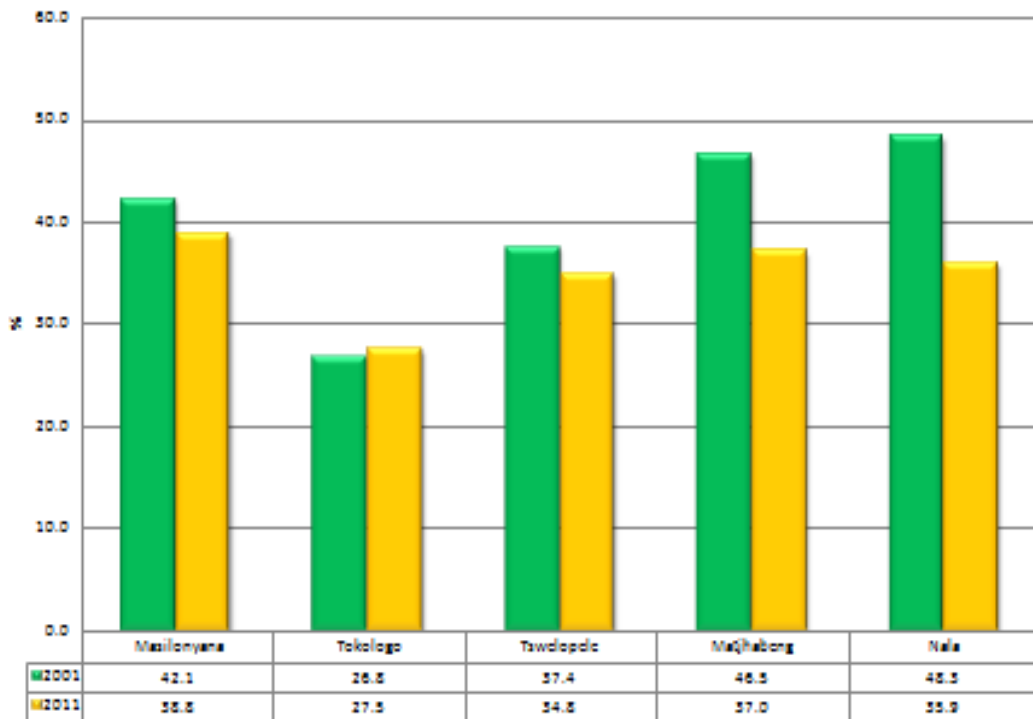
Currently the unemployment rate in the area according to Statistics South Africa, Census 2011, is 35% of the entire economically active population with youth unemployment rate estimated at more than 45%. The following tables indicate the performance of the local economic in various aspects;

Household Income in Nala: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

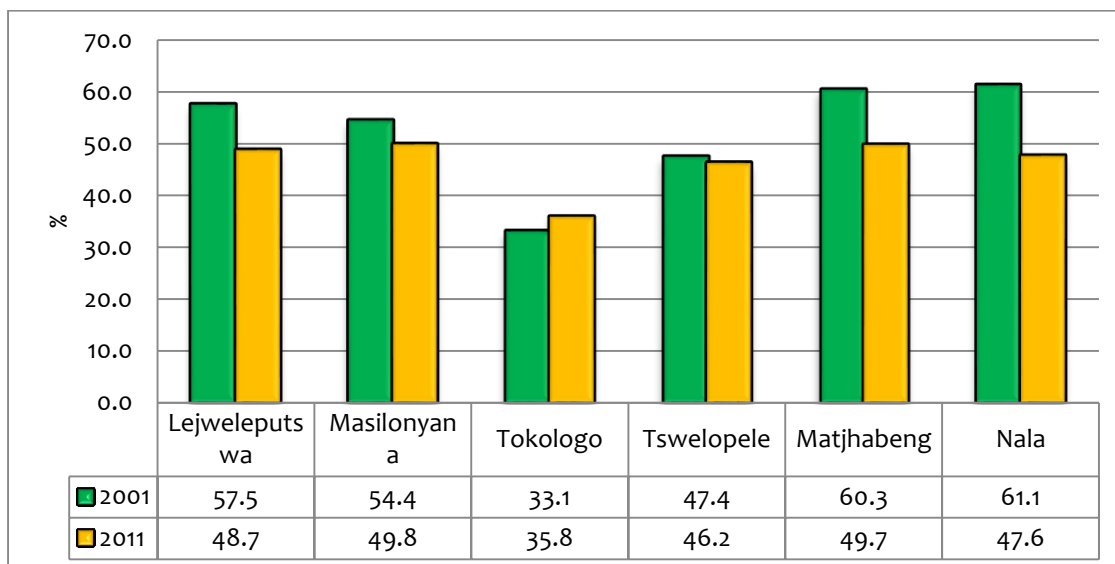
	0 - R 4 800	R 4801 - R 19 600	R 19 601 - R 153 800	R 153 801 - R 614 400	R 614 001 or more	Unspecified	Grand Total
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Black African	3703	7276	8115	645	76	1	19815
Coloured	11	38	58	7	-	-	114
Indian or Asian	8	17	51	10	5	-	90
White	143	95	776	496	97	-	1607
Grand Total	3865	7425	9000	1158	177	1	21626

Unemployment rates (official definition) of Lejweleputswa Local Municipalities, 2001-2011



Youth Unemployment rates (Aged 15-34) of Lejweleputswa Local Municipalities, 2001-2011



Employment Status

Gender by Employment status for Person weighted, FS185: Nala 2001										
	Employed	Unemployed	Scholar or student	Home-maker or housewife	Pensioner or retired person/to old to work	Unable to work due to illness or disability	Seasonal worker not working presently	Does not choose to work	Could not find work	Grand Total
Male	11260	7334	5395	30	1089	984	238	1305	1865	29500
Female	6370	9063	5292	2686	1665	1287	388	2319	3721	32790
Grand Total	17630	16397	10687	2716	2753	2270	627	3623	5586	62290

Gender by Official employment status for Person weighted, FS185: Nala 2011							
	Employed	Unemployed	Discouraged work-seeker	Other not economically active	Age less than 15 years	Not applicable	Grand Total
Male	9897	3868	1636	8399	-	15068	38867
Female	5889	4957	2952	12399	-	16155	42353
Grand Total	15786	8825	4588	20798	-	31223	81220

Employment Status per ward

Ward 1			% Male	% Female
	Male	Female		
Employed	604	341	17.9	9.1
Unemployed	174	192	5.2	5.1
Discouraged w ork-seeker	264	395	7.8	10.5
Other not economically active	954	1359	28.2	36.2
Age less than 15 years	-	-		
Not applicable	1382	1471	40.9	39.1
Total	3378	3758	100.0	100.0

Ward 2			% Male	% Female
	Male	Female		
Employed	868	567	32.7	20
Unemployed	208	228	7.8	8
Discouraged w ork-seeker	128	211	4.8	7
Other not economically active	506	768	19.1	27
Age less than 15 years	-	-		
Not applicable	944	1068	35.6	38
Total	2654	2842	100.0	100

Ward 3			% Male	% Female
	Male	Female		
Employed	596	444	19.0	12.5
Unemployed	352	375	11.2	10.5
Discouraged w ork-seeker	156	286	5.0	8.0
Other not economically active	780	1135	24.9	31.9
Age less than 15 years	-	-		
Not applicable	1245	1320	39.8	37.1
Total	3129	3560	100.0	100.0

Ward 4			% Male	% Female
	Male	Female		
Employed	746	364	20.0	8.7
Unemployed	404	569	10.8	13.5
Discouraged w ork-seeker	190	374	5.1	8.9
Other not economically active	696	1100	18.6	26.2
Age less than 15 years	-	-		
Not applicable	1703	1795	45.5	42.7
Total	3739	4202	100.0	100.0

Ward 5			% Male	% Female
	Male	Female		
Employed	691	631	22.5	17.8
Unemployed	456	565	14.9	15.9
Discouraged w ork-seeker	88	134	2.9	3.8
Other not economically active	660	930	21.5	26.2
Age less than 15 years	-	-		
Not applicable	1174	1287	38.3	36.3
Total	3069	3547	100.0	100.0

Ward 6			% Male	% Female
	Male	Female		
Employed	398	322	15.3	16.9
Unemployed	437	545	16.8	28.5
Discouraged w ork-seeker	77	112	3.0	5.9
Other not economically active	628	930	24.1	48.7
Age less than 15 years	-	-		
Not applicable	1064	1057	40.9	55.4
Total	2604	1909	100.0	100.0

Ward 7			% Male	% Female
	Male	Female		
Employed	512	422	20.1	14.3
Unemployed	340	439	13.4	14.9
Discouraged w ork-seeker	62	121	2.4	4.1
Other not economically active	665	860	26.2	29.2
Age less than 15 years	-	-		
Not applicable	962	1101	37.9	37.4
Total	2541	2943	100.0	100.0

Ward 8			% Male	% Female
	Male	Female		
Employed	643	398	24.5	13.4
Unemployed	194	286	7.4	9.7
Discouraged w ork-seeker	75	155	2.9	5.2
Other not economically active	660	931	25.1	31.4
Age less than 15 years	-	-		
Not applicable	1053	1191	40.1	40.2
Total	2625	2961	100.0	100.0

Ward 9			% Male	% Female
	Male	Female		
Employed	1005	467	19.7	8.5
Unemployed	507	636	9.9	11.5
Discouraged w ork-seeker	239	479	4.7	8.7
Other not economically active	1175	1706	23.0	30.9
Age less than 15 years	-	-		
Not applicable	2172	2235	42.6	40.5
Total	5098	5523	100.0	100.0

Ward 10			% Male	% Female
	Male	Female		
Employed	2089	765	59.8	25.6
Unemployed	132	277	3.8	9.3
Discouraged w ork-seeker	31	145	0.9	4.8
Other not economically active	279	849	8.0	28.4
Age less than 15 years	-	-		
Not applicable	963	956	27.6	32.0
Total	3494	2992	100.0	100.0

Ward 11			% Male	% Female
	Male	Female		
Employed	674	459	17.8	11.0
Unemployed	507	710	13.4	17.0
Discouraged w ork-seeker	196	288	5.2	6.9
Other not economically active	923	1119	24.4	26.8
Age less than 15 years	-	-		
Not applicable	1476	1593	39.1	38.2
Total	3776	4169	100.0	100.0

Ward 12			% Male	% Female
	Male	Female		
Employed	1070	708	39.3	24.5
Unemployed	121	139	4.4	4.8
Discouraged w ork-seeker	131	245	4.8	8.5
Other not economically active	473	712	17.4	24.7
Age less than 15 years	-	-		
Not applicable	929	1081	34.1	37.5
Total	2724	2885	100.0	100.0

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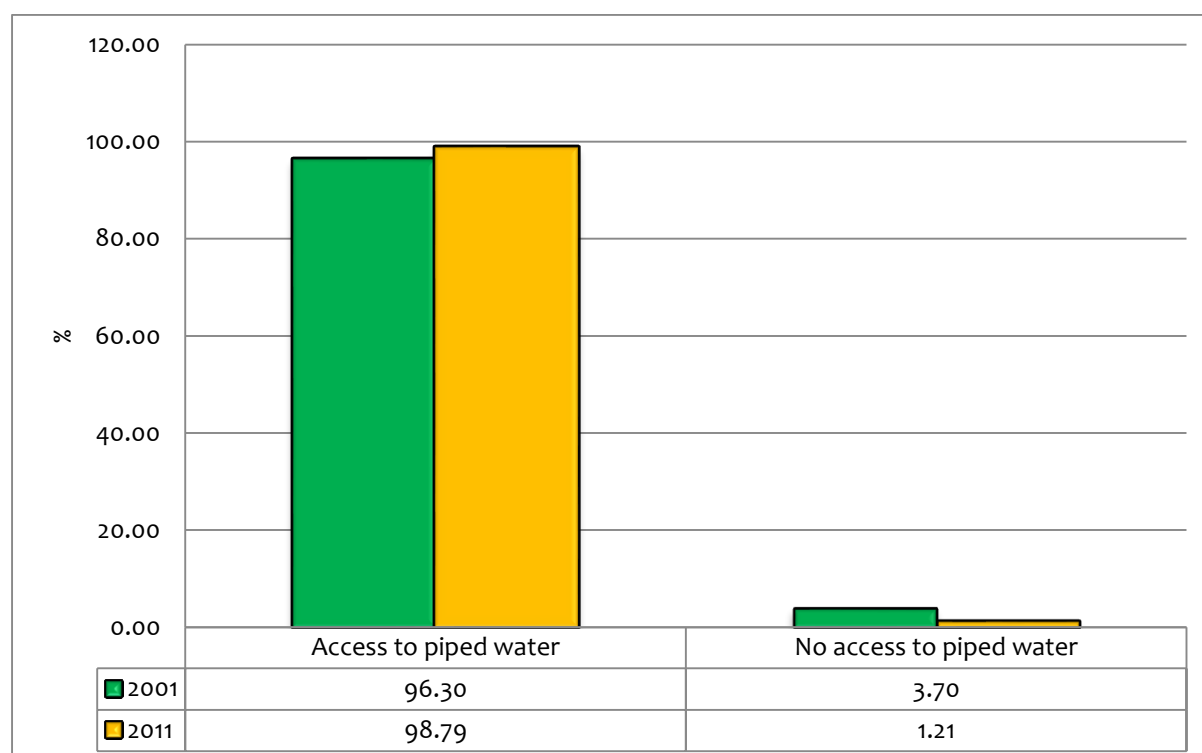
Level of education

	41805001	41805002	41805003	41805004	41805005	41805006	41805007	41805008	41805009	41805010	41805011	41805012	Total
Grade 0	252	144	250	334	231	168	195	205	453	125	286	131	2774
Grade 1 / Sub A	317	207	296	346	210	246	206	254	554	253	316	137	3342
Grade 2 / Sub B	285	198	218	356	207	194	227	245	496	231	333	121	3111
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;	283	196	224	358	199	198	251	244	456	284	288	154	3135
Grade 4 / Std 2	320	239	268	389	247	227	229	251	561	372	341	163	3607
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	314	215	272	478	276	264	265	252	603	332	393	151	3815
Grade 6 / Std 4	310	250	362	455	317	282	284	277	607	376	440	149	4109
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	423	301	354	588	330	327	326	400	855	519	554	255	5232
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	626	406	533	606	569	403	431	395	895	510	604	389	6367
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	489	320	395	590	333	376	363	385	727	452	504	241	5175
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	558	483	518	534	446	485	406	412	706	538	586	460	6132
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	522	338	462	441	447	420	373	325	486	286	590	226	4916
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	885	891	1063	646	1273	872	854	765	855	542	1064	1197	10907
NTC I/ N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	6	4	7	1	16	10	4	4	3	4	5	16	80
NTC II/ N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	2	7	1	1	6	6	1	-	-	4	-	11	80
NTC III/ N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	3	14	13	1	34	10	5	2	1	4	7	40	134
N4 / NTC 4	2	12	11	-	17	7	2	1	2	1	1	14	70
N5 / NTC 5	7	2	10	2	6	14	2	2	-	1	8	8	62
N6 / NTC 6	8	7	23	1	26	15	6	-	1	1	5	20	113
Certificate with less than Grade 12 /	2	2	5	4	3	16	-	5	1	-	-	7	45
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std	1	20	6	3	11	1	9	2	1	5	3	19	81
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	20	41	79	5	89	33	12	4	4	11	84	43	425
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	14	75	68	10	152	19	27	16	7	26	29	110	553
Higher Diploma	40	64	43	9	104	31	10	22	13	54	28	117	535
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctor;	-	9	6	-	8	1	6	4	1	11	7	41	94
Bachelors Degree	2	38	24	-	29	7	10	15	1	39	7	88	260
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate	7	22	20	1	21	2	1	4	1	19	3	53	154
Honours degree	4	19	11	-	23	1	5	7	1	9	3	79	162
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	2	7	10	2	10	2	1	2	1	11	-	29	77
Other	17	16	8	3	11	3	1	2	1	1	13	17	93
No schooling	482	236	287	582	218	258	323	386	963	562	508	225	5030
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not applicable	933	713	841	1189	746	708	649	697	1365	902	934	911	-

BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Access to potable water

Percentage distribution of households by access to piped water, Nala: 2001-2011



Water storage capacity

Nala LM has 11 reservoirs with a total volume of 14.777 ML(Megalitres). Bothaville water storage infrastructure consists of 4 ground reservoirs and 2 elevated reservoirs. Wesselsbron has 2 ground reservoirs and 3 elevated reservoirs. The table below contains details of storage capacity in Nala Local Municipality.

Details of Reservoirs: Roads and Storm-water Master Plan

Town	Wesselsbron/Monyakeng	Bothaville/Kgotsong
Number of reservoirs	2no. x Ground reservoirs	4no x Ground reservoirs
	3no. x Elevated reservoirs	2no x Elevated reservoirs
Total Storage capacity per town	6.954 ML	7.823ML

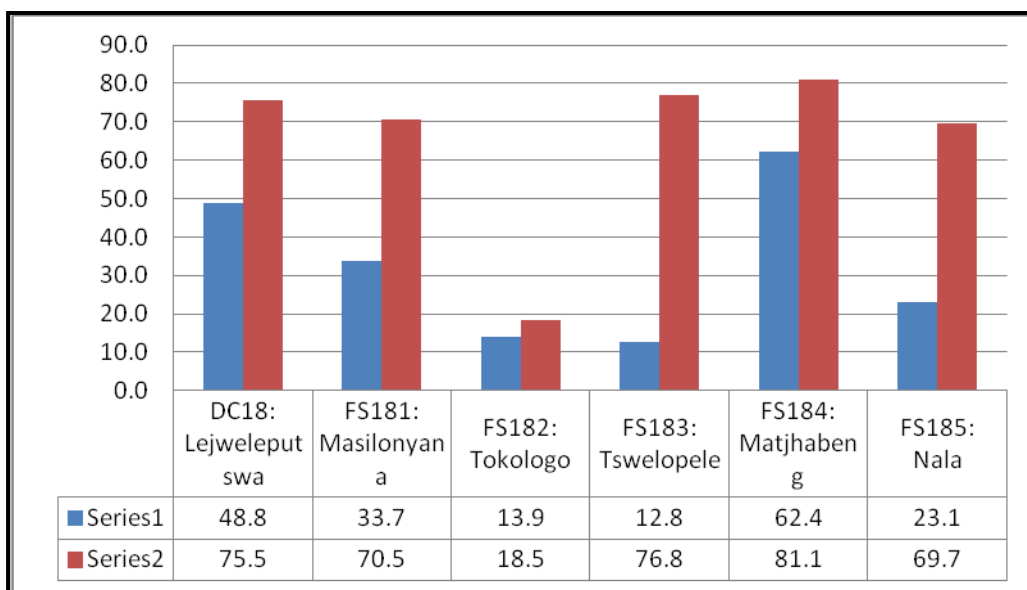
Blue Drop assessment results

Status Quo Analysis: Water

According to Statistics South Africa, Census 2011, about 19794 households in Nala have access to piped potable water within yards. About 1423 households have access to piped water from a community tap with varying distances of between 200m from dwelling, 500m and 1000m. Only 262 households do not have access to water at all. This suggests that any future planning for this service should focus on addressing this backlog. This process would necessarily require the partnership between Nala Local municipality and the national Department of Water Affairs.

1. Sanitation

2. Figure 11: Percentage distribution of households with access to sanitation, Nala



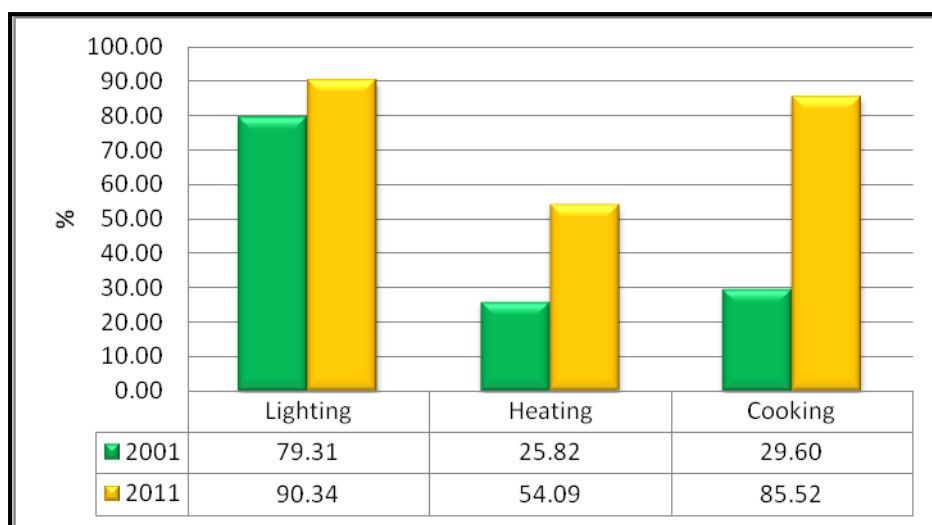
3.

Green drop assessment results

Status Quo Analysis: Sanitation

According to Statistics South Africa, Census 2011, Nala has a backlog of 3759 households in sanitation. Meaning his number of households is still using bucket toilets. Any future planning in Nala should focus on addressing this backlog, and the municipality can achieve this by partnering with other sector departments such as DWA.

4. Energy (Access to Electricity for cooking, heating and lighting)

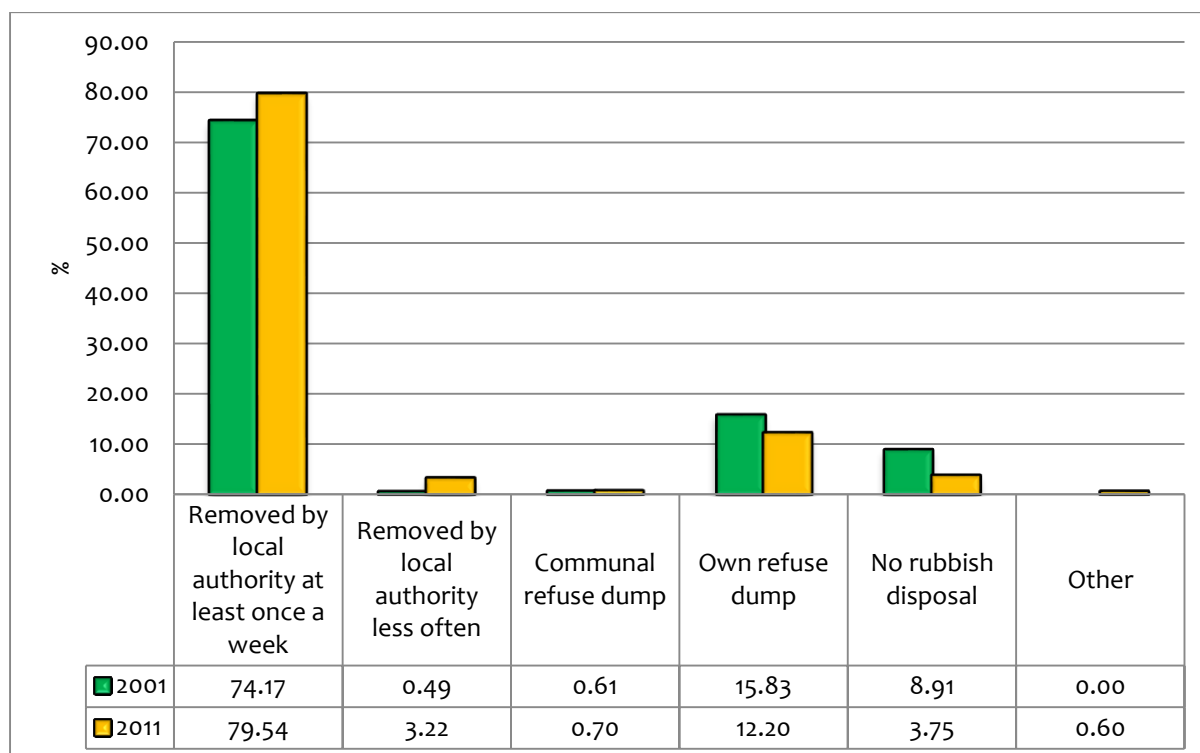


5. Situation analysis: Electricity

Nala has a backlog of 55 households which do not have access to electricity according to Statistics South Africa, Census 2011. To address this backlog Nala Local municipality together with Department of Energy and Public Works should explore alternative energy sources such as solar energy.

6. Refuse Removal and Waste Disposal

Access to refuse removal and waste disposal



Status Quo Analysis: Refuse removal

According to Statistics South Africa 16 976 households have access to refuse removal service at least once a week per household. Refuse removal for these households is done by Nala Local municipality to formal households in urban areas of the municipality. Only 849 households in Nala do not have access to this service at all, and these could probably be in the farming areas outside the urban fringe. Between 2001 and 2011 the number of households receiving this service from the municipality has increased by 1273 households. Additional number of consumers of this service would necessarily require the local authority to upgrade its refuse removal fleet, its landfill sites as well as operational budget of this service.

Summary of refuse handling capacity

Area	No. of landfill sites	Legal status	Frequency of refuse removal	Equipment
Bothaville/ Kgotsong	1	Licenced	Once per week per household	None
Wesselsbron/ Monyakeng	1	Unlicenced	Once per week per household	None

7. Municipal roads and storm-water: (Nala LM Roads and Storm-water Master Plan, 2014)

Status Quo Analysis: Roads and Storm-water: Roads and Storm-water Master Plan.

Type of Roads/Storm-water	Riding and Structural Conditions
Tarred roads	Poor
Gravel roads	Poor
Paved roads	Good

Road Length and Road category summary (Nala LM Roads and Storm-water Master Plan, 2014)

Settlement	Tarred(m)	Paved (m)	Gravel (m)	Total (m)
Bothaville	31.84 km	1.50km	0.00 km	31.84km
Kgotsong	14.73km	17.28km	105.15km	137.16km
Meyerhof	17.21km	0.00km	0.00km	17.21km
Monyakeng	6.86km	11.51km	47.11km	65.48km
Wesselsbron	15.25km	0.00km	16.10km	31.35km

Transport Infrastructure

Infrastructure	Bothaville/Kgotsong	Wesselsbron/Monyakeng
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<p>Roads</p>	<p>A variety of roads networks links Bothaville/Kgotsong with other surrounding areas and towns.</p> <p>The provincial road R30 links Bothaville/Kgotsong with Klerksdorp to the north and Welkom to south. On the intersection of R504 and R30 towards the north west is Wolmaransstad and Viljoenskroon is found on the intersection of R30 and R59 to the east.</p> <p>Along R727 on the intersection of R30 to the east is Kroonstad.</p>	<p>South of Wesselsbron along R719. Hoopstad is south west of Wesselsbron along R34 and Odendaalsrus is along R34 in the east of town. Between Monyakeng and Wesselsbron is R505 to Wolmaransstad.</p>
<p>Rail line</p>	<p>There is rail line to Vierfontein, north of Bothaville and rail line to Allanridge southeast of Bothaville. These rail lines seem to provide rail routes for transportation of agricultural products such as maize and livestock. It passes through Schuttendraai Silos and</p>	<p>There is no rail line linking Wesselsbron to nearby towns.</p>

	Losdorings silos to Allanridge.	
Air	There is a small aerodrome north east of Bothaville industrial area.	None
Public Transport	Mode of public transport from Kgotsong to town is minibus taxis for working people and learners. This transport is also used by commuters to Bothaville CBD, and to other nearby towns for shopping. Few buses are used to carry learners to schools in the nearby farms towns.	Mode of public transport from Monyakeng to town is minibus taxis for working people and learners. This transport is also used by commuters to Wesselsbron CBD, and to other nearby towns for shopping. Few buses are used to carry learners to schools in the nearby farms and towns.

Cemeteries

There is sufficient cemetery space in Bothaville and Kgotsong. Three cemeteries, two in Kgotsong and one in Bothaville have been closed due lack of burial space. However, two cemeteries are still being utilised, one in old Kgotsong west of industrial area and north of Meyerhof and Bothaville north of town along R30 to Klerksdorp.

Wesselsbron and Monyakeng have one cemetery each with sufficient space for burial. However, as in Bothaville and Kgotsong maintenance of cemeteries is a challenge. There is an urgent need to maintain the cleanliness of these cemeteries to acceptable levels. Access routes to these cemeteries have been constructed, except in Bothaville where its muddy route is impassable for mourners during rainy seasons. There is an urgent need on the part of the municipality to develop cemetery maintenance plan.

Social and Community Profile

Nature	Bothaville/Kgotsong	Wesselsbron/Monyakeng
Education	In Bothaville there is one primary school and a high school and three combined schools in the farms. In Kgotsong there are five primary schools and four high schools.	In Wesselsbron there is one primary school and a high school. Monyakeng has two primary schools and a high school and one combined school in the farms.
Health Services	There is a regional hospital in Bothaville and a clinic. Kgotsong has two clinics. A mobile clinic caters for people in farms around Nala.	For hospital services Monyakeng and Wesselsbron communities use regional hospital in Odendaalsrus. There is a clinic in Wesselsbron which caters for the community of Monyakeng as well. A mobile clinic caters for people in farms around Nala.
Welfare Services	Kgotsong has SASSA offices accommodated in MPCC and this facility is also used by the Bothaville community as well.	Both Wesselsbron and Monyakeng utilises SASSA facilities in Welkom.
Churches	There are churches of different denominations in these two communities.	There are churches of different denominations in these two communities.

<p>Government</p>	<p>In Kgotsong we have the SASSA offices housed in the MPPCC, Kgotsong clinic and Dr Maile clinic, satellite police station and home affairs office in the municipal offices in Kgotsong and a library.</p> <p>In Bothaville we have the following sector departments; SAPS, Correctional Services, Nala regional hospital and Bothaville clinic and a library.</p>	<p>In Monyakeng we have a clinic and a library, satellite police station.</p> <p>In Wesselsbron there is a clinic, police station and a library.</p> <p>In Wesselsbron we have the following sector departments; SAPS, Correctional Services, Clinic and a library.</p> <p>In Monyakeng we have the following sector departments' offices; Library, SAPS satellite.</p> <p>I</p>
<p>Sports, Recreation, Conservation and Tourism</p>	<p>No tourism centre in Kgotsong and Bothaville, but there is number of BnBs.</p>	<p>No tourism centre</p>
<p>Emergency Services</p>	<p>The regional hospital of Nala has a number of emergency vehicles to respond to emergency issues.</p>	<p>No emergency services.</p>

Safety and Security	Sector Policing Fora are established to assist the SAPS in combatting crime.	Sector Policing Fora are established to assist the SAPS in combatting crime
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FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT

The municipality was faced with challenges to improve on its financial viability and good financial management. The municipality was able to resolve the issue of outstanding debts from ratepayers by issuing out monthly statements of accounts and this has increased its collection rate. Unaudited annual financial statements were also submitted on time to the office of the Auditor General. The supply chain management unit was also established with all its committees functional.

Implementation of a revised financial management framework, as prescribed in the Municipal Financial Management Act, 2003 as well as registration of indigents will receive priority attention. However, certain challenges could still be detected which have negatively affected the municipality achieving clean audit by end of past financial year. The municipality has taken initiatives to respond to some of the challenges raised in the Auditor General report. These initiatives are summarised as follows;

Priority issues: Financial Management

Implementation of the MFMA: Priority Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment of competent staff. • Improving on reporting. • Improving internal controls.
Other Priority issues:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish monthly reconciliations. • Preparing audit file and prior period issues. • Improving on audit issues raised. • Reduce qualification issues.

Opinion:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclaimer.
Matters Emphasized:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets. • Valuation roll. • HR documents and procedures. • Disclosure issues. • Performance information issues.

Institutional Transformation and Organisational Development

Situational Analysis: Institutional Transformation and Development

The municipality is faced with several challenges to improve its response capacity and synergise its operations for optimal utilisation of its resources. Key to all these is Human Resource capacity to efficient planning in terms of Chapter 4 and 5 of Municipal Systems Act, 2000; effective implementation and monitoring of its activities.

Integrated Development Planning	The municipality is currently engaged in a process of streamlining its IDP and related planning activities in order to improve the credibility of its strategic documents. However, lack of critical sector plans for municipal planning is delayed realisation of credible IDP in the near future. Nala Local municipality is still part of the pilot project of compiling simplified IDP for smaller municipalities.
Organisational Performance Management Systems (OPMS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalization of municipal service delivery and budget implementation plan. • Finalisation of the 3 – 5 year IDP Implementation plan.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and implementation of municipal performance scorecard. • Streamlining of the contents and processes for the compilation of quarterly, mid – year and annual performance reports.
Individual Performance Management System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Regulations for performance of the Municipal Manager and managers directly accountable to the municipal manager, 2006. • Finalisation of performance agreements for section 57 managers. • Preparations of annual performance plans for section 57 managers. • Annual evaluation of the performance of section 57 managers.

No system for measuring of productivity is in place. The municipality’s strategic plan should be implemented simultaneously with the IDP, after finalisation. The Specialised Plan namely the Performance Management System should be developed to improve monitoring and measuring of productivity to lowest job level in the organisation.

Analysis of Institutional Policies and Systems

Issues	Compliance	Comments
Availability of key staff	Yes	Key vacancies Director Community Services and;

		<p>Technical Services.</p> <p>Several key management and operational posts</p> <p>Manager Revenue</p> <p>Manager SCM</p> <p>Manager Administration</p> <p>Manager HR</p> <p>ICT technician</p>
Organisational structure	Yes	Subject to review
Skills development plan	Yes	Approved at the beginning of financial year 2014/15.
Human Resource Strategy	No	To be developed through the assistance of Cogta Freestate.
Individual and Organisational Performance Management Systems	No	OPMS Policy has been approved by council for section 57 managers. To be cascaded to lower levels (1 - 3) at the beginning of next financial year.
Monitoring and Evaluation	No	The post of PMS will be filled in the next financial year 2015/16 and the position will also be responsible for monitoring and evaluation.

Good Governance and Public Participation

Internal Audit and Risk Management

There is no internal audit and risk management unit. There is only one official who heads the unit. The internal auditor also performs the functions of risk management. Currently management has not conducted a risk assessment, as a result the internal audit engagements have not been performed. Take note that internal audit plan has to be risk-based. However, in order to review the internal audit plan there should be a risk register as well as risk assessment in place.

Lack of capacity in both internal audit and the risk management unit has posed challenges in the functionality and effectiveness of the unit.

Audit Committee

The mandate of the internal audit committee has expired in 2012 financial year. The new committee to be established after the posts have been advertised.

Oversight Committee/MPAC

There is no Oversight Committee, however the MPAC has been established and is performing the functions of this committee.

Ward Committee

Twelve wards in this municipality have established ward committees to assist ward councillors in their work for the community. Out of twelve eleven is fully function. The other committee in the farming area needs logistical support to perform its work.

Council Committees

The following are the three council committees in the municipality

1. Cooperate Services Committee
2. Finance and LED Committee
3. Public Works Committee

Supply Chain Committees

The SCM unit is fully functional and the following three bid committees were appointed by the accounting officer in writing;

1. Specification Committee
2. Evaluation
3. Adjudication

However, there is shortage of staff in the SCM section. The municipality is using interns to perform some of its duties in the SCM unit.

Municipal SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS

WEAKNESS

Governance & Management:

- Audit Remedial Plan is in place and monitored weekly by Nala management, CoGTA and Provincial Treasury.
- The Free State provincial government through CoGTA, has committed resources and technical support to the municipality to stabilize it.

Economy:

- It is an agricultural hub dubbed the “Maize Capital” of South Africa; and diversified agricultural activities (maize, dairy, and life-stock); create opportunity for local economic development, more revenue and financial viability of the municipality.
- The agricultural sector which is the primary driver of the local economy is still thriving and prospects of expansion are promising (building of additional silo’s already discussed with municipality).
- An important relationship has been established between the municipality and the local Maize Capital Chamber of Commerce; which has given birth to a meaningful platform for engagement between the municipality and business.
- A number of projects has been proposed and agreed upon between stakeholders to perform functions which the municipality is required by legislation to provide for, e.g. cleaning, grass-cutting, etc.
- Remuneration is above average for the area; hence the municipality is able to attract skilled people if it can ensure that

Governance & Management:

- Most senior management positions have remained vacant for more than 12 months and some are still not filled.
- No Risk Management Plan and capacity internally to develop such.
- Almost non-existent supervision of staff.
- Poor functioning of oversight structures, e.g. consistency with regard to section 79 Committee meetings and EXCO.
- Functionality of Ward committees varies from ward to ward.
- Unrealistic expectations from political leadership, as it does not consider the municipality’s resource constraints (financial) and undue pressure on administration.
- Encroachment in administration by politicians, unions and some sections of the community remains a challenge.
- Time delays in decision taking impact on service delivery.
- Poor project management.

Organogram:

- Current organogram not responsive to the municipality’s personnel and skills demands.
- Organogram does not define the levels of supervision clearly.
- Changes have been made to the organogram in the past without substantiating how it relates to the strategic and legislative objectives of the Nala municipality.
- Most posts on the organogram do not have a matching job description for staff.
- Open for manipulation and abuse as it does not establish clear principles to create and grade new posts.
- The organogram is top-heavy and does not make sufficient provision for posts at an operational level.
- Many of the employees currently employed by the municipality do not have the requisite skills and competencies and employment trends will continue if drastic steps are not taken to enforce compliance (people meet requirements of the post during recruitment).

the skills of current and prospective employees meet the job requirements.

- Nala is home to one of the biggest agricultural exhibitions (annually) in the world (NAMPO).

Infrastructure:

- There is existing infrastructure providing access to 69.7% of households.

- Lack of quality standards for staff, hence wide-ranging inefficiency and low productivity.

Infrastructure:

- There are various incomplete infrastructure projects, i.e. sanitation which the municipality is unable to fund completion and rectification, i.e. Sanitation Reticulation and Water treatment Plant in Monyakeng.
- Existing infrastructure is taking strain due to increased connections and decay.
- Municipality does not have an official infrastructure Master- & Maintenance Plan.
- Electricity network is overloaded causing regular black-outs in some parts on the municipal area.
- The municipality lacks internal capacity to render some of its legislatively mandated services due to financial and skills constraints, i.e. maintenance of municipal roads & traffic lights, enforcement of by-laws, etc.
- Municipality has a huge service delivery backlog caused by resource constraints and in some instances non-completion of infrastructure projects and poor quality.
- Lack of equipment to operate landfill sites.

Financial management:

- Non-compliance with financial management and reporting standards.
- Revenue collection not up to standard and municipality is unable meet its financial obligations in time and fund capital programmes regulations and key controls.
- Nala is “grant-dependent”; due to low revenue collection.
- Outstanding debt to Sedibeng Water Board and Eskom; put strain on Nala’s ability to sustain current levels of service delivery and increase risk of disconnection by Sedibeng Water Board.
- Cash-flow – inability to pay creditors on time.
- Debtors overstated.

Employee matters

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Under-staffed in certain critical service delivery areas.• Remuneration discrepancies affect staff morale.• Many of the current employees are miss-placed. Skills do not match the positions they are occupying.
Customer Relationship Management :
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The municipality is reactive and customer and service delivery queries.• Queries are not handled in a coordinated manner and response times are generally poor.• There is no automated integrated system to log customer queries and thus records are not available for performance measuring.
Systems & Controls:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Key controls not adhered to by administration• Lack of to enhance good governance and accountability.• Historical information and data is not credible.• Five different automated electronic systems used with no interface or interface, i.e. finance, billing, pre-paid electricity, payroll, metering, etc.• ICT Function outsourced – risk of systems failure and loss of management information.• Municipality makes use of various electronic systems which are not integrated.• Lack of internal capacity for meter reading function; affects credibility of billing system.

PPERTUNITIES

THREATS

Governance:

- National and Provincial government departments are willing and prepared to support municipality to discharge its constitutional mandate.

Economic sustainability:

- Municipality can increase its revenue collection through by developing and implementing an effective revenue enhancement strategy.
- Accurate and timeous billing will create trust and encourage timeous and automated payments of municipal accounts.
- Partner with Business chamber on the hosting of the Annual NAMPO show which is the 2nd biggest agricultural exhibition in the world binging thousands of people to Bothaville annually.
- Development of a comprehensive Rural Development Plan serve as catalyst for local economic development initiatives; to create sustainable jobs leveraging the local agricultural sector to promote and support among others subsistence farming. There is still potential for the bio-fuel products to be produced in the Nala area.
- The R30 - which is gateway to Northwest Province from the southern part of the country - remains an important catalyst for local economic growth and sustainability; and should therefore be well maintained.

Relationship with community:

- There is an array of communication tools (e.g. cell phones, telephone, e-mail etc.) available; which the municipality could use to facilitate two-way communication with communities and stakeholders.
- Strong social networks of municipality can be utilized to galvanize support for its programmes.
- Customer Care/ Information offices at area offices, provides an opportunity to invite Sector Departments can to cohabitate with Setsoto; and improve service delivery and trouble shooting.

Organizational structure:**Governance & Legislation:**

- Legislation changes can compel the municipality to comply, often with huge financial resources.
- Political infighting is a constant threat to stability in the municipality.

Economic sustainability:

- High fuel costs impacts on the municipality's cash flow and budget.
- High unemployment threatens the municipality's ability to more collect revenue.
- Non-payment of services for numerous reasons can affect the municipality financially.
- Cuts in funding from National Government (\$216 interventions); can delay the municipality's ability to address legacy inefficiencies, develop and financial recovery.
- Failures cause by non-allocations of payments made through technology driven methods.

Relationship with community:

- Community perception that the provision of basic services by the municipality has reached unacceptable levels.
- Community is not informed about service levels they can expect from the municipality.
- General perception that the municipality is corrupt.
- High unemployment rates impacts on municipality's ability to increase its revenue base.
- The potential for political unrest remain lurking in the background as the municipality's financial position hampers it from addressing the "ills" of the past.

Infrastructure:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It presents an opportunity to assess existing organogram against the legislative and strategic mandate of the municipality. • Offers an opportunity to establish proper structures of supervision to address inefficiency and low productivity. • It can pave the way for development of service standards and job descriptions. <p>Staff Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of employees can be fast-tracked through funding from LGSETA upon timeous submission of WSP. • Transfer of staff to positions matching their skills and competencies, has advantage of making the institution more efficient.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a general decay of infrastructure, i.e. roads, water pipelines, provision for storm water, sanitation, etc. • Bucket system still in operation in some areas of Wesselsbron and Bothaville, though not many. • Some incomplete and non-functional sanitation projects in Monyakeng, Wesselsbron, have the potential to cause community protest and destabilize the municipality. <p>Goal Setting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives in IDP are not specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound. • Subsequently annual financial and service delivery goals were not set, monitored and or evaluated. • Intervention to address poor service delivery, backlogs and other challenges has to date been on an ad-hoc basis and the availability of funding.

DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Vision and Mission of Nala Local Municipality

IDP Priorities

Water	To ensure 100% of formal settlements in the municipal area have access to potable water by 2030. To ensure that all (100) registered indigents have access to free basic water.
Sanitation	To ensure that all (100) registered indigents have access basic sanitation end of financial year..
Municipal Roads and Storm-water	To ensure that internal roads in Nala Local municipality are upgraded/or maintained to facilitate economic and social activity required for the sustainable development of the municipality.
Urban Planning	To ensure effective urban planning that will promote proper spatial planning and social cohesion. Development of Housing Sector Plan. Implementation of SPLUMA. Review of Spatial Development Framework.
Local and Rural Economic Development	To create employment in the Nala municipal area. To create an environment conducive for investment and increased economic activity.
Institution Building	To monitor, evaluate and improve the financial viability of Nala local municipality as measured in the key indicators in Municipal Planning and Performance Regulations, 2001.

	To facilitate transformation and development in Nala local municipality. To ensure good governance and public participation in Nala Local municipality.
Refuse Removal	To ensure that all households in the urban areas of the municipality have access to refuse removal at least once a week.
Electricity Reticulation	To ensure that all households 100% in the municipal area have access to electricity by 2020.
Cemeteries and Parks	To ensure effective management of cemeteries and parks in the municipal area.
Sports and Recreational Facilities	To ensure quality sport and recreation in Nala Local municipality.
Traffic and Parking	To ensure effective traffic and parking in the Nala municipal area.
Fire Fighting	To ensure effective firefighting in the Nala municipal area.

Alignment of the NDP, FSGDS and MTSF

Municipal Mandates and Responsibilities	NDP	FSGDS	MTSF
<p>Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve waste water management (Green Drop – enforcement) Provide new basic infrastructure at local level. 90% of households in rural areas must have access to sanitation services by March 2019. No buckets for all households in formal settlements of the municipal area by March 2019. Maintain and upgrade basic infrastructure at local level. Accelerate and streamline township establishment processes and procedures to ensure sustainable settlement. <p>Water</p> <p>Dedicate funding for maintenance of current infrastructure.</p> <p>90% of rural households must have access to electricity by March 2019.</p> <p>Ensure that all people have access to clean, potable water and that there is enough water for agriculture and industry, recognising the trade-offs in the use of water. Provide new basic infrastructure at local level. Maintain and upgrade basic infrastructure at local level.</p> <p>Electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proportion of people with access to the electricity grid should rise to at least 90 percent by March 2019, with non-grid options available for the rest. 	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop electricity master plans for municipalities. • Dedicate funding for maintenance of current infrastructure • Provide new basic infrastructure at local level for electricity. • Maintain and upgrade basic infrastructure at local level. <p>Refuse removal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicate funding for maintenance of current infrastructure. • 80% of households in Nala municipal area must have access to refuse removal services at least once a week per household by March 2019. <p>Establish partnerships in selective municipalities for service delivery with regard to yellow fleet, waste management and water service delivery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate and streamline township establishment processes and procedures to ensure sustainable settlement. <p>Roads and Storm-water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion of people who use public transport for regular commutes will expand significantly. By 2019, public transport will be user friendly, less environmentally damaging, cheaper and integrated or seamless. • Develop housing and human settlement plans that respond to various spatial and economic instruments and strategies that identify priority precincts for restructuring. • Include access to basic infrastructure and services in new development. • Address infrastructure and basic services backlog in existing settlements. • Maintain and upgrade basic infrastructure at local level. <p>Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate and streamline township establishment processes and procedures to ensure sustainable settlement. • Curb and manage informal land invasion. • Adequate housing and improved quality living environments. • Develop housing and human settlement plans that respond to various spatial and economic instruments and strategies that identify priority precincts for restructuring. • Include access to basic infrastructure and services in new development. • Address infrastructure and basic services backlog in existing settlements. 			
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- Develop a strategy that ensures developments are in areas that promote integration (inclusionary housing), household livelihoods and appropriate densification.
- Strong and efficient spatial planning system, well integrated across the spheres of government.
- Upgrade all informal settlements on suitable, well located land by 2030.
- More people living closer to their places of work.
- More jobs in or close to dense, urban townships
- Introduce spatial development framework and norms, including improving the balance between location of jobs and people.
- Develop and implement spatial development frameworks to address spatial inequities

Cemeteries

- Include access to basic infrastructure and services in new development.
- Address infrastructure and basic services backlog in existing settlements.
- Develop a strategy that ensures developments are in areas that promote integration (inclusionary housing), household livelihoods and appropriate densification.
- Accelerate and streamline township establishment processes and procedures to ensure sustainable settlement.

Parks and Recreation

- Include access to basic infrastructure and services in new development.
- Address infrastructure and basic services backlog in existing settlements.
- Develop a strategy that ensures developments are in areas that promote integration (inclusionary housing), household livelihoods and appropriate densification.
- Accelerate and streamline township establishment processes and procedures to ensure sustainable settlement.

Sports Facilities

- Include access to basic infrastructure and services in new development.
- Address infrastructure and basic services backlog in existing settlements.
- Develop a strategy that ensures developments are in areas that promote integration (inclusionary housing), household livelihoods and appropriate densification.
- Accelerate and streamline township establishment processes and procedures to ensure sustainable settlement.

Transport

The proportion of people who use public transport for regular commutes will expand significantly. By 2030, public transport will be

<p>user friendly, less environmentally damaging, cheaper and integrated or seamless.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a provincial road network plan which defines an inter-regional strategic public transport network indicating primary and/or feeder/district routes. • Improve road infrastructure. • Identify and address road safety hotspots. • Provide fully operational weighbridges in strategic locations. • Improve the public transport facilities. • Maintain and upgrade basic infrastructure at local level. <p>Improve rural public transport services through setting up scheduled subsidised public transport services to improve access to services.</p>			
<p>Institution Building</p> <p>Establish functional ward committees. (p.12)</p> <p>Integrated performance tracking system for all pipeline projects in the municipality. p.6</p> <p>Ward committees play an oversight role on delivery per ward against the SDBIP and the ward level service improvement plans/operational plans. (p.12).</p> <p>Ensure that councillors convene community quarterly report back meetings for improved communication on service delivery. (p12).</p> <p>Finalise Audit Action Plans to adequately address the findings of the AG. (p15).</p> <p>Appoint competent and suitably qualified senior managers. (p15)</p> <p>Ward committees must develop own community profiles to determine specific ward-based infrastructure needs. (p.11).</p> <p>Ward councillors to determine own ward-based programmes and ward plans. (p.11).</p> <p>All municipalities must improve audit outcomes to unqualified opinion by March 2019.</p> <p>No municipalities with disclaimers and adverse audit opinion by March 2019.</p> <p>Municipalities must set realistic job creation targets on EPWP through CWP to be achieved by 2019.</p>			

IDP Priorities

Development of Objectives, Programmes and Projects

Basic Services and Infrastructure

Priority 1: Water

Requirement in terms of the Simplified IDP Framework	Status
Input Plan: Water Service Development Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Water Service Development Plan (WSDP) is done with the assistance of National Department of Water Affairs. There is still outstanding information that needs to be included in the document.
Implementation Plan: Operation and Maintenance Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Not available. Targets for operation and maintenance of water infrastructure are contained in the IDP and SDBIP.
Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Bulk infrastructure should be provided and maintained continuously.
Indicate the national target for this service	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ensure that all households have access to clean water by 2030.100% access to basic level of water within a radius of 200m from a dwelling place.
Indicate the approved service level for the municipality informed by SDF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The service level for urban areas is water connection on each site per household.In farming areas the farm owner is responsible for workers' water provision. In most cases there is a single borehole for the entire farm community.
Indicate whether/or not the municipality is the water service authority.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Nala Local municipality is the water service authority

Status of provision of basic services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All urban Nala residents receive free basic water of 6kl per household every month.
Indicate other challenges that are not highlighted above.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The obtaining of accurate baseline data is a serious challenge. Farm residents often have a challenge of being forced to consume unclean water. Improvement on our Blue Drop assessments is a priority. Broken water meters in Monyakeng and Wesselsbron. Ageing water infrastructure network causes unaccounted for water loss through leakages and bursting pipes.

Development Objectives, Programmes and Projects: Water

Strategic Objectives	Outcome Indicator	Strategies	Programmes	Projects
To ensure that 100% of households in formal settlements of the municipal area have access to basic level of potable water within a radius of 200m from a dwelling place by March 2019.	100% of households in formal settlements have access to basic level water by March 2019. 90% of households in rural areas have access to potable water by March 2019.	The target of 100% access to basic level of water requires the following interventions Maintaining the existing levels of access to basic water in areas where the service is currently running. Upgrading water infrastructure	Water infrastructure; Upgrading water network. Maintenance and operations of water infrastructure Water Quality management; Water quality control.	Water-related projects Installation of new water meters: Domestic valve, bulk and zonal. Replace asbestos cement pipes with uPVC pipes. Wesselsbron in Bothaville/Kgotsoong and Wesselsbron/Monyakeng.

		<p>network in formal settlements.</p> <p>Expanding access to new residential and business sites in formal areas.</p> <p>Maintenance, operation and expansion of water-related infrastructure</p> <p>Dedicate funding for maintenance of current infrastructure that enables the municipality to ensure access to the defined level of service.</p> <p>Ensure that all people have access to clean, potable water and that there is enough water for business and industry, recognising the trade-offs in the use of water.</p> <p>This calls for municipality's strategic focus on the following key aspects;</p> <p>Continuous maintenance and</p>	<p>Improving the blue drop score of the municipality.</p> <p>Daily testing of drinking water.</p>	
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		<p>operations of water infrastructure to ensure that current levels of accessibility to water could be maintained;</p> <p>Ensure that processes and systems are in place to provide acceptable quality drinking water</p>		
<p>Key Definitions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The term 'formal settlement' refers to urban settlements in Bothaville/Kgotsong and Wesselsbron/Monyakeng. - Basic level of service refers to a community tap within a radius of 200m walking distance and it is informed by the national RDP standards. - The norm of all 100% refers to a baseline of 19 100 households in formal settlements. 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading water infrastructure network in Bothaville/Kgotsong and Wesselsbron/Monyakeng. • Operations and Maintenance of water infrastructure network in Bothaville/Kgotsong and Wesselsbron/Monyakeng. 				

Strategic Objective	Outcome Indicator	Strategies	Programmes	Projects
To ensure that all (100%) of registered indigents have access to free basic water	All 7969 registered indigents in Nala LM have access to monthly free basic water.	The municipality implement government policy of monthly 6kl of water per household to registered indigent households.	Free basic Services: Implementation of municipal indigent policy on FBS: Water	Free Basic Services.

Priority Projects (Unfunded Projects)

Project No. 15/16 in sequence	Description	Beneficiaries	Amount	Income	LDM	MIG	Other	Priority
1.01.	Installation of new water meters: Domestic valve, bulk and zonal.	All wards	R5m					
1.02.	Replace of asbestos cement pipes with uPVC pipes in Bothaville and Kgotsong.	All wards	R25.1m					
1.03	Replace of asbestos cement pipes with uPVC pipes in Wesselsbron and Monyakeng. We		R19.2m					
1.04.	Construct a 4ML ground reservoir and an elevated tower tower with a minimum supply level of 18m in Kgotsong. The preferred position is the current location of Kgotsong ground		R24.5m					

	reservoir due to its elevated location.							
	Replace 50mm HDPE pipes with minimum 90mm pipes in Monyakeng		R2.5m					

Priority 2. Sanitation

Management and Planning Framework, Sanitation

Requirement in terms of the Simplified IDP Framework	Status
Input Plan: WSDP	Water Service Development Plan (WSDP) is done with the assistance of National Department of Water Affairs. There is still outstanding information that needs to be included in the document.
Implementation Plan: Operations and Maintenance Plan	Draft Operations and Maintenance Plan is available.
National target for this service.	100% access to basic sanitation for all households formal settlements of the municipal area by 2017.
Indicate the approved service level for the municipality informed by the SDF.	The service level is access to bulk service for all approved sites in formal settlements in the municipal area. The municipal SDF supports this policy and informs future service planning.
Indicate whether or not the municipality is the service authority for the service.	The municipality is Water services authority.
Status of the provision of the service.	All registered indigents receive this service.
SDF Framework	Bulk infrastructure should be provided, upgraded and maintained continuously. Effective service delivery to the entire community.

Development of Objectives, Strategies, Programmes and Projects: Sanitation

Strategic Objective	Outcome Indicators	Strategies	Programmes	Projects
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<p>To ensure that all households in formal settlements in Nala municipal area receive 100% access to basic sanitation by March 2019.</p>	<p>100% (19100) of households in formal settlements in Nala have access to basic level sanitation.</p> <p>That all registered indigents households (7959) have access to free basic sanitation every month.</p>	<p>The Nala LM needs to provide basic level sanitation to all households in formal settlements, except those from the farming areas. To realise this objective, the municipality's strategy should focus on upgrading, maintaining and expanding, where necessary the basic infrastructure of this service in order to maintain such levels of access.</p> <p>An important element is to improve the waste water management standards of the municipality (Green Drop).</p>	<p>Infrastructure: Operations and maintenance of sanitation infrastructure. Expansion of existing sanitation infrastructure. Waste water management. Free basic sanitation to all registered indigents.</p>	<p>Replacement of 6800m pipes in Monyakeng. Upgrading of outfall sewer and WWTP in Kgotsong. Fencing of Kgotsong WWTP (2000m)</p>
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Unfunded Projects: Sanitation

Project No. 15/16 in sequence	Description	Beneficiaries	Amount	Income	LDM	MIG	Priority
2.01	Replacement of pipes 6800m	Ward 2	R3.06m				
2.02	Fencing of WWTP in Kgotsong; 2000m	All Bothaville/Kgotsong wards.					

2.03	Upgrading of outfall sewer and WWTP in Kgotsong.	All Bothaville/Kgotsong wards.	R9.6m				
2.04	Develop municipal waste water management systems. Green drop assessment						

Key definitions;

- The The term 'formal settlement' refers to urban settlements in Bothaville/Kgotsong and Wesselsbron/Monyakeng.
- A basic level of sanitation service refers to
- Sanitation level that is appropriate to the settlement conditions
- Operational support necessary and appropriate;
- Communication of good sanitation and hygiene related practices.

Priority 3: Roads, Storm-water and Transport

Management and Planning Framework, Sanitation

Input Plan: Integrated Transport Plan	Not available
Roads and Storm-water Masterplan	Draft available; developed in December 2014
Roads and Storm-water Maintenance Plan	Draft; December 2014
SDF Framework	2011 SDF approved by Council.

Development of Objectives, Strategies, Programmes and Projects;

Roads, Storm-water and Transport

Strategic Objectives	Outcome Indicator	Strategies	Programmes	Projects

To ensure that internal of the municipality are continuously maintained and upgraded to encourage social and economic sustainability of the municipality.	Kgotsong Paved roads Phase 4(b) 2.5km	Reconstruction and Upgrading of gravel roads.	Programme for the reconstruction, repair and maintenance of internal roads will include; Projects for the expansion of road network and repair and maintenance of existing roads. Programme aimed at upgrading and maintenance of storm-water infrastructure.	Projects; Kgotsong Paved roads Phase 4(b) 2.5km Monyakeng Paved Road and stormwater 2km Construction of paved roads in Naledi.
	Monyakeng Paved Road and stormwater 2km	Upgrading and maintenance of existing gravel to tarred roads. Expansion of internal road network from dirt/or gravel to paved roads.		

Unfunded Projects; Roads and Storm-water: Roads and Storm-water Masterplan

Bothaville/Kgotsong: Summary of costs

Project no.	Road/Street	Length/section	Existing Infrastructure	Proposed Upgrade	Estimated Costs for Upgrade
15/16					
3.01	Maile Street	2.95km	Tarred road	Reconstruct to Paved road	R10.4 m
3.02	Marica De Waal	0.64km	Tarred road	Reconstruct to Paved road	R2.251m
3.03	Lekota Street	1.79km	Tarred road	Reconstruct to Paved road	R6.297m
3.04	2 nd Street	0.85km	Tarred road	Reconstruct to Paved road	R2.990m
3.05	Lekota Street	0.99km	Tarred road	Patching	R335 960
3.06	Mpitsi Street	1.00km	Tarred road	Reconstruct to Paved road	R3.518m
3.07	Lediga Street	2.13km	Tarred road	Resurfacing	RR2.602m
3.08	Kgotsong Naledi road	1km	Dirt/Gravel	Construct to paving	R10 m
Grand Total					R35.5m

Unfunded Projects: Wesselsbron/Monyakeng Proposed Roads and Storm-water Infrastructure Upgrades

Nala LM Roads and Stormwater Masterplan, 2015

Project no.	Road/Street	Length/Section	Existing Infrastructure	Proposed Upgrades	Estimated Costs
15/16					
3.09	Church Street	1.33km	Tarred	Resurfacing	R1.628m
3.10	Mogoaladi Str.	0.53km	Tarred	Resurfacing	R643 880.00
3.11	90 th Street	0.41km	Tarred	Resurfacing	R495 763.00
3.12	Moeding Street	0.35km	Tarred	Patching	R118 752.00
3.13	Marumo Street	1.19km	Tarred	Reconstruct to paving	R4.168m
3.14	89 th Street	1.37km	Tarred	Reconstruct to paving	R4.820m
Total					R11 876m

Funded Projects 2015/16

MIG/Ref. no.	Description	Funding Source	Planned MIG Funding 2015/16
MIGFS0885/FST/12/13	Kgotsong Paved Road Phase 4(b) 2.5km	MIG	R5.829m
MIGFS1083FST14/16	Monyakeng Paved road and storm-water drainage Phase 4(c)	MIG	R6.657m

Priority 4: Urban Planning (including Human Settlement)

Development Objectives, Strategies, Programmes and Projects

Strategic Objective	Outcome Indicator	Strategies	Programmes	Projects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure human settlement developments are in areas that promote integration (inclusionary housing), household livelihoods and appropriate densification. 	Review the SDF	The municipality's strategy for urban planning derives from its Spatial Development Framework (SDF, 2011). The Housing Sector plan will also play a pivotal role once it is development in the next financial year, 2016/17.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spatial Development Framework. - Municipal land audit -Housing administration; and the -Implementation of SPLUMA and Land use Management Systems (LUMS). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the Spatial Development Framework; Land audit Implementation of SPLUMA and Land use Management Systems (LUMS). Verification of Housing/erven demand list.

PRIORITY 5: Solid Waste Management and Refuse Removal

Management and Planning Framework, Solid Waste Management and Refuse Removal

Input Plan: Integrated Waste Management Plan	Draft is available and ready for council approval.
National target for waste removal	At least once a week per household in formal settlements of the municipal area.
Waste Management	Service is rendered by the municipality for households in formal settlement.
Service levels adopted in the SDF	All households in urban areas of the municipality have access to this service once per week.

Development Objectives, Strategies, Programmes and Projects; Solid Waste Management and Refuse Removal

Strategic Objective	Outcome Indicator	Strategies	Programmes	Projects
To ensure that all 19100 households in urban areas of the municipality have access to refuse removal according to waste removal standards and good waste management.	<p>All five landfill sites be registered and licences renewed.</p> <p>Refuse removal done once a week per household in urban areas of the municipality.</p> <p>Five Landfill sites are upgraded in line with norms and standards in solid waste management and environmental management.</p>	<p>Informed by National Waste Management Strategy and relevant legislations, the municipal waste management plan and strategy will focus on the following key aspects;</p> <p>All five landfill sites be registered and licences renewed.</p> <p>Refuse removal done once a week per household in urban areas of the municipality.</p> <p>Five Landfill sites are upgraded in line with norms and standards in solid waste</p>	<p>All five landfill sites be registered and licences renewed.</p> <p>Refuse removal done once a week per household in urban areas of the municipality.</p> <p>Five Landfill sites are upgraded in line with norms and standards in solid waste</p>	<p>All five landfill sites be registered and licences renewed.</p> <p>Refuse removal done once a week per household in urban areas of the municipality.</p> <p>Five Landfill sites are upgraded in line with norms and standards in solid waste.</p> <p>Development of Environmental Management Plan by end of financial year 2015/16.</p> <p>Fencing of all five Landfill sites.</p> <p>Upgrading of industrial bulk steel waste bins.</p>

Projects: Solid waste management and refuse removal

Project No. 15/16 in sequence	Description	Beneficiaries	Amount	Income	LDM	MIG	Priority
5.01	Supply of 240L dust bins for all households in urban areas.	All wards	R80 500. For 5 years				

5.02	Acquisition of new refuse plant.	All wards					
5.03	Construction of recycling facilities on the main landfill site in Bothaville/Kgotsoong	All wards					
5.04	Construction of recycling facilities on the main landfill site in Wesselsbron/Monyakeng	All wards					
5.05	Training of drivers and Landfill management operators/workers.	Municipal employees					
5.06	Upgrading access roads to land fill sites.						
5.07	Reconstruction of existing trenches and proper drainage system.						
5.08	Acquisition of new equipment for landfill sites.						
5.09	Develop communal dump for townships						
5.10	Develop and update by-laws.						

Priority 6: Electricity Reticulation

Management and Planning framework: Energy (Electricity)

Requirements in terms of Simplified IDP	Status
Input Plan: Energy Master Plan	Not available
Implementation Plan: Electricity Operation and Maintenance Plan	Not available
SDF Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All households in formal settlements of the urban areas of the municipality must have access to
National target in terms of NDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proportion of people with access to the electricity grid should rise to at least 90 percent by 2030, with non-grid options available for the rest.

Development Objectives, Strategies, Programmes and Projects; Energy (Electricity)

Strategic Objective	Outcome Indicator	Strategies	Programmes	Projects
<p>To ensure that 100% of all households in formal settlements of the urban areas of the municipality have access to electricity by 2030.</p>	<p>100% of all households in formal settlements of the urban areas of the municipality have access to electricity by 2030.</p> <p>100% development of Municipal Energy Master Plan and Electricity Operations and Maintenance Plan by end of 2014/15.</p> <p>Installation of 7 highmast lights for Kgotsong.</p> <p>Installation of 7 highmast lights for Monyakeng.</p> <p>Alternative energy sources. Feasibility study to be conducted to explore alternative sources of energy e.g solar energy.</p>	<p>The municipality does not have Energy Master Plan and Electricity Operations and Maintenance Plan. However, its energy related strategy focus on the following;</p> <p>Operations, maintenance and expansion of electricity network.</p> <p>Explore alternative energy source.</p> <p>In terms of operations, maintenance and expansion of electricity network, the strategy focus on the following four issues;</p> <p>Operations and maintenance of existing electricity network to ensure continuous access to households already enjoying the service.</p>	<p>Operations and maintenance of electricity infrastructure.</p> <p>Expansion of access to electricity.</p> <p>Alternative energy solutions.</p> <p>Street and highmast lights.</p>	<p>Installation of 7 highmast lights for Kgotsong.</p> <p>Installation of 7 highmast lights for Monyakeng.</p> <p>100% development of Municipal Energy Master Plan and Electricity Operations and Maintenance Plan by end of 2014/15.</p>

		<p>To expand access to those households not connected to electricity network.</p> <p>To collaborate with ESKOM, who is partly responsible for provision of electricity for settlements in Monyakeng to support the above-mentioned two strategies.</p> <p>To maintain and expand access to street lights and highmast lights.</p>		
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Funded Projects: Energy (Electricity)

MIG Ref no.	Description	Project Value	MIG Value	Planned MIG Expenditure 2015 - 2016
MIGFS1011/CL/13/15	Installation of 7 highmast lights for Kgotsong.	R1 783 776.00	R1 783 776.00	R 410 000.04
MIGFS 1011/CL/13/15	Installation of 7 highmast lights for Monyakeng	R1 897 776.00	R1 897 776.00	R 410 000.04
Total				R820 000.08

Priority 8: Cemeteries and Parks

Development Objectives, Strategies, Programmes and Projects; Cemeteries and Parks

Strategic Objective	Outcome Indicator	Strategies	Programmes	Projects
To ensure effective management of cemeteries, graveyards and parks in Nala.	8 cemeteries of which four is operational. Doringpark in Bothaville. Monyakeng Park and Phola Park in Wesselsbron.	The strategy of the municipality on cemeteries focusses on the following key points; Adequate provision for safe and well maintained graveyards and cemeteries. Upgrading of access roads to cemeteries. Fencing and ablution facilities at current serving cemeteries. Upgrading and maintenance of parks.	Cemeteries operations and maintenance.	Kgotsong Fencing of cemeteries.

Unfunded Projects: Cemeteries and Parks

Project No.	Description	Beneficiaries	Amount	Income	LD M	MI G	Other	Priority
8.01	Fencing of cemetery in Kgotsong.	All wards in Kgotsong	R3 5m					
8.02	Identify parks for upgrading	All wards.						

	and apply funding from Department of Environmental Affairs.							
8.03	Greening of parks, cemeteries and graveyards.	All wards						
8.04	Provide a healthy environment by establishing parks and planting trees.	All wards						

Priority 9: Sports and Recreational facilities

Development of Objectives, Strategies, Programmes and Projects; Sports and Recreational facilities

Strategic Objective	Outcome Indicator	Strategies	Programmes	Projects
To ensure quality sports and recreational facilities in Nala.	Kgotsoong Upgrade of Sports Park Phase 2. Monyakeng Upgrade of tennis courts and related facilities.	The municipality does not have a Sports Development Plan, and the strategy regarding the handling of the function is based on the following principles; Adequate provision for safe and well maintained sport and recreational facilities.	Sports facilities and programmes Community halls and recreational facilities.	Kgotsoong Upgrade of Sports Park Phase 2. Monyakeng Upgrade of tennis courts and related facilities.

		<p>The need to upgrade sports facilities and stadia.</p> <p>Establishment of functional sports council.</p> <p>Sports to combat crime and drug abuse among youth.</p> <p>Participation in district sporting events.</p>		
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Funded Projects: Sports and recreational facilities

MIG Ref no.	Description	Project Value	MIG Value	Planned MIG Expenditure 2015 - 2016
MIGFS1012/CF/13/15	Monyakeng Upgrade of tennis courts and related facilities.	R5 641m	R5 641m	R2 807m
MIGFS1051/CF/14/16	Kgotsoeng Upgrade of Sports Park Phase 2.	R5 641m	R5 641m	R2 807m
Total				R5.614m

Unfunded Projects: Sports and recreational facilities

Project No. 15/16 in sequence	Description	Beneficiaries	Amount	Income	LDM	MIG	Other	Priority
9.01	Monyakeng Upgrade of	Wards 2 and 3	R4 523m					

tennis courts and related facilities.								
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Priority 10: Traffic and Parking

Development of Objectives, Strategies, Programmes and Projects; Traffic and Parking

Strategic Objective	Outcome Indicator	Strategies	Programmes	Projects
To ensure effective traffic management in the Nala municipal area.		<p>Adequate provision of traffic management and parking.</p> <p>To look into the possibility of re-installing paid parking meters to increase revenue for the municipality.</p>	<p>1. Traffic control</p> <p>2. Parking</p>	

Unfunded Priority Projects: Traffic and Parking

Project No. 15/16 in sequence	Description	Beneficiaries	Amount	Income	LD M	MI G	Other	Priority
10.01	Lights for taxi rank in Bothaville	All wards						

10.02	Lights for taxi rank in Wesselsbron.	All wards						
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Priority 11: Firefighting and Disaster Management

Strategic Objective	Strategies
To ensure effective firefighting in the Nala municipal area.	<p>Nala Local municipal Council has adopted its Disaster Management Plan and Contingency Plan for 2014/15.</p> <p>This plan has a set of guidelines on how the municipality should coordinate other stakeholders during disasters.</p> <p>Assist the district with disasters, especially firefighting.</p> <p>Lejweleputswa DM should assist Nala LM to establish its own fire station with necessary equipment</p>

Priority Projects: Firefighting and Disaster Management

Project No.	Description	Beneficiaries	Amount	Income	LD M	MI G	Other	Priority
15/16 in sequence								
11.01	Establish a firefighting station with full equipment.	All wards						

Priority 12: Local Economic Development

Rural and Local Economic Development

Management and Planning Framework: LED and Job Creation

sequenc e								

Priority 13 Financial Viability and Management

Priority Issues: Financial Management

Implementation of the MFMA: Priority Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk management systems and procedures • Implementation of Budget and Reporting Regulations for municipalities. • Implementation of Supply Chain Management policies, structures and procedures. • Revenue, debtors and creditors management policies and procedures. • Employment of competent staff. • Improving on reporting. • Improving internal controls.
Other Priority Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish monthly reconciliations. • Preparing audit file and prior period issues. • Improving on audit issues raised. • Reduce qualification issues. • Implementation of the Audit Plan, Operation Clean Audit principles to address audit queries. • Implementation of measures to avoid over-spending and under-spending on the budget.

Management and Planning Framework; Financial Management

Item	Status Indicator
Tariff Policy	

Competitive Bidding System	
Credit Control and Debt Collecting System	
Supply Chain Policy	
Investment Policy	
Compilation of annual financial statements	

Development of Objectives, Strategies, Programmes and Projects; Financial Management

Strategic Objective	Outcome Indicator	Strategy	Programme	Project
To monitor, evaluate and improve the financial viability of the Nala Local municipality a measured in terms of the key indicators of Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001.	<p>100% of municipal capital budget actually spent on capital projects 2015/16, must not;</p> <p>Exceed the operating budget.</p> <p>No unauthorised, fruitless, irregular, waste expenditure by end of 2015/16 financial year.</p> <p>2% of municipal budget should be spend on implementing workplace skills plan and financial viability based on the following ratios;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Debt Coverage 2. Outstanding service debtors to revenue. 3. Cost Coverage 	<p>Municipal financial strategy should focus on the following;</p> <p>Revenue Enhancement;</p> <p>Credit and Debt control;</p> <p>Clean audit;</p> <p>Control over operating expenditure to avoid over-expenditure.</p> <p>Ensure that 100% of allocated capital budget is spent.</p> <p>Allocate at least 5% of operating</p>	<p>Revenue Enhancement;</p> <p>Budget and Treasury Management;</p> <p>Supply Chain and Asset Management;</p> <p>Financial Management,</p>	<p>Revenue Enhancement;</p> <p>Annual Stock Take.</p>

		<p>budget to repairs and maintenance;</p> <p>Efficient and effective supply chain and asset management.</p> <p>Revenue Enhancement from % to %;</p> <p>Ensure the proper management of assets;</p> <p>Develop and implement internal controls;</p> <p>Clear all errors in the audit report.</p>		
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Priority Projects (unfunded); Financial Management

Project No. 15/16 in sequence	Description	Beneficiaries	Amount	Income	LD M	MI G	Other	Priority

Funded Projects; Financial Management

Project	Ward	Source of funding	Total Cost for MTREF Period	MTREF Allocation			Stage/Start Date
12.01							

Priority 13: Institutional Transformation and organisational Development

Management and Planning Framework: Policies and Legislative Requirements

Item	Status Indicator
Human Resource Policy	
HIV/AIDS Policy	
Election of Speaker, Mayor and Mayoral Committees	
Communication Policy	
Employee Equity Plan	

Development of Objectives, Strategies, Programmes and Projects; Institutional Development

Strategic Objective	Outcome Indicator	Strategy	Programme	Project
To facilitate institutional transformation and development in the Nala local municipality.	% Employees employed in the highest three levels of the municipality in compliance with targets	The municipal institutional strategies should focus on the	Sound Labour Relations; Human resource strategy; and	Compilation of an HR strategy;

	<p>in the municipal employment equity plan.</p> <p>Development of Organisational Performance Management System and Performance Scorecards for senior managers(section 56 managers)</p> <p>Annual Review of the organisational structure;</p> <p>Skills development targets in the Skills Development Plan;</p> <p>Compilation of HR Policy;</p> <p>Employees Wellness Center.</p> <p>Sitting of LLF at least once a month.</p>	<p>following programmes;</p> <p>The Skills Development Plan;</p> <p>Create a culture of caring and discipline in the municipal workforce;</p> <p>Sound labour relations environment which observes sitting of a properly constituted LLFs;</p> <p>An HR policy which links the recruitment, selection, placement and development of human resources strategies to the requirements of the IDP;</p> <p>Employment equity Plan.</p>	<p>Human Resource Development.</p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation systems.</p>	<p>Annual review of the organisational structure;</p> <p>Compilation of Employment Equity reports and Skills Development Plan,</p> <p>Signing and adoption of performance contracts for municipal manager and section 56 managers.</p>
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Priority Projects; Unfunded; Institutional Development

Project IDP Ref no. 2015/16	Description	Source of funding	Total Cost for MTREF Period	MTREF Allocation	Stage/Start Date

13.01	Training staff on scarce skills				
13.02	User-friendly administrative building				
13.03	Procurement of furniture				
13.04	Office renovations to create more office space for personnel.				
13.05	Critical skills development.				
13.06	Provide security at municipal buildings and community facilities.				
13.07	Upgrading of municipal offices.				

Funded Projects; Institutional Development

Project	Description	Source of funding	Total Cost for MTREF Period	MTREF Allocation			Stage/Start Date
Municipal Offices	Upgrading of municipal offices in Kgotsong.						

Priority 14: Good Governance and Public Participation

Management and Planning Framework: Good Governance

Management and Operational Systems

Management and Operational Systems	Availability	Status
Complaints Management systems		
Fraud Prevention Plan		
Communication Strategy		
Stakeholder mobilization strategy		

Development of Objectives, Strategies, Programmes and Projects; Good Governance

Strategic Objective	Outcome Indicator	Strategy	Programme	Project
To ensure good governance and public participation in Nala Local Municipality.	<p>Monthly ward committee meetings with duly recorded minutes that are submitted at regular intervals for considerations.</p> <p>An organisational individual performance management and monitoring for the municipal manager and section 56 managers; a monitoring and evaluation systems that facilitate quarterly, mid-year and annual performance and financial reports.</p>	<p>The municipality's strategy on good governance and public participation focus on two key elements;</p> <p>To ensure the required legislative and regulatory systems, processes, structures and procedures are in place to ensure the good governance of the Nala Local municipality.</p> <p>To ensure that the communities of Nala have access to</p>	<p>Council and Governance.</p> <p>A fully functional council with functional committees and adequate administrative support; This include;</p> <p>Affairs of Council;</p> <p>Council Committees;</p> <p>The troika;</p> <p>The relationship between the Council and community;</p>	<p>The mid-year budget and performance process report.</p> <p>Quarterly performance reports to council;</p> <p>The process of compiling and considering the Annual report;</p> <p>Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns.</p>

	<p>Establishment of Audit and Performance Management Committee.</p> <p>Audit arrangements (including operational internal audit unit and audit committee) to manage risks facing the municipality and ensure adequate internal controls to prevent fraud and irregularities.</p> <p>By-laws to allow effective governance of the municipality (Ten By-laws)</p> <p>Communication Strategy.</p> <p>A fully functional complaints management system.</p> <p>Compilation a business continuity and medium-term disaster recovery plan.</p>	<p>structures and processes that promote engagement the people on decisions that affect their access to basic services.</p> <p>At operational level, the above-mentioned implies the following;</p> <p>A properly functioning Council that determine the policy framework for development of the municipality,</p> <p>Involving all the sections of the Nala community in the affairs of the municipality.</p> <p>Arrangements are put in place for adequate accountability, communication and oversight by council over the administration.</p> <p>The role of CBOs and NGOs</p> <p>An important element in the municipality's strategy to achieve good governance, is</p>	<p>Ward committees;</p> <p>Oversight and Accountability;</p> <p>A monitoring and evaluation system that allows Council to monitor the performance of management on a regular basis.</p> <p>This include the internal audit function;</p> <p>The audit committee;</p> <p>The MPAC/Oversight Committee;</p> <p>Transversal groups such as;</p> <p>Women;</p> <p>Youth;</p> <p>Elderly; and the Disabled.</p>	
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		<p>to target special groups such HIV/AIDS groups, for mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS and create awareness on it.</p> <p>Compliance;</p> <p>The municipality strives to ensure compliance with all relevant legislations, regulations and policies that governs the affairs of local government with specific reference to;</p> <p>Consolidated attempts to improve the Auditor-General opinion regarding the municipality's annual report, and;</p> <p>All legislation impacting on local government.</p>		
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Priority Projects; funded; Governance

Project	Ward	Source of funding	Total Cost for MTREF Period	MTREF Allocation			Stage/Start Date
Upgrading of Municipal offices in Kgotsong	All wards	Own revenue					

Priority Projects: Good Governance (Unfunded)

Project IDP Ref no. 2015/16	Description	Source of funding	Total Cost for MTREF Period	MTREF Allocation			Stage/Start Date
14.01	Establish Youth advisory Center in Monyakeng						
14.02	Food parcels to indigents and child-headed families.						
14.03	Implement PMS and enhance it by installing electronic software.						
14.04	Support for Special groups.						

Other issues impacting on the IDP

The following issues were not included in the IDP, however they possess strategic importance to determine achievability of IDP strategic objectives;

Environmental Issues

Issues	Strategic Objectives	Strategies
Environmental Issues	To identify and develop new and existing environmental conservation areas or reserves.	<p>Identify and preserve our environmental conservation areas and natural heritage.</p> <p>Convert identified environmental conservation areas and natural heritage into tourist attractions.</p> <p>Open spaces to be reserved for urban greening by means of tree planting and landscaping.</p>
	To manage and mediate negative impacts of development activities.	<p>Environmental impact assessment should be conducted on all development activities.</p> <p>Monitor environmental risks in high risks areas.</p>
	To promote compliance with environmental legislations.	<p>Legislation on landfill sites to be complied with in Nala.</p> <p>Educate the community regarding waste recycling.</p> <p>Establish and capacitate waste recycling initiatives in all areas.</p>
Environmental capacity building, awareness and empowerment.	To ensure that air, water, soil and noise pollution are minimised to acceptable national standards in order to preserve the environment and natural resources.	<p>To identify and implement measures to reduce existing air, soil, water and noise pollution incidents.</p> <p>Engage in discussions with big firms on how to reduce pollution incidents.</p> <p>Monitor the levels of pollution as agreed with the industries.</p>
	To increase awareness in the community about environmental issues and how to preserve it.	Engage ward committees to highlight waste dumping and littering.

		<p>Encourage the removal of alien vegetation and plants.</p> <p>Support clean up campaigns.</p>
	<p>Inculcate within governance structures value of transparent and accountable good governance.</p>	<p>Create and support environmental conservation.</p> <p>Support celebration of environment days.</p> <p>Organise environmental management workshops for community leaders.</p> <p>Identify and develop heritage resources.</p>

Rural Development

Strategic Objective	Strategies
<p>To develop a database of services and facilities available in the rural areas of each rural ward to determine needs.</p> <p>To ensure that 90% of households in rural areas have access to basic water by March 2019.</p>	<p>Conduct research on the status quo of services and facilities in rural areas.</p> <p>To create communication channels with farmers' union.</p> <p>To ensure that 90% of households in rural areas have access to electricity by March 2019.</p> <p>To ensure that 90% of households in rural areas have access to basic water by March 2019.</p> <p>To ensure that 90% of households in rural areas have access to basic sanitation by March 2019.</p> <p>To ensure that 80% of households in rural areas have access to basic refuse removal by March 2019.</p>

