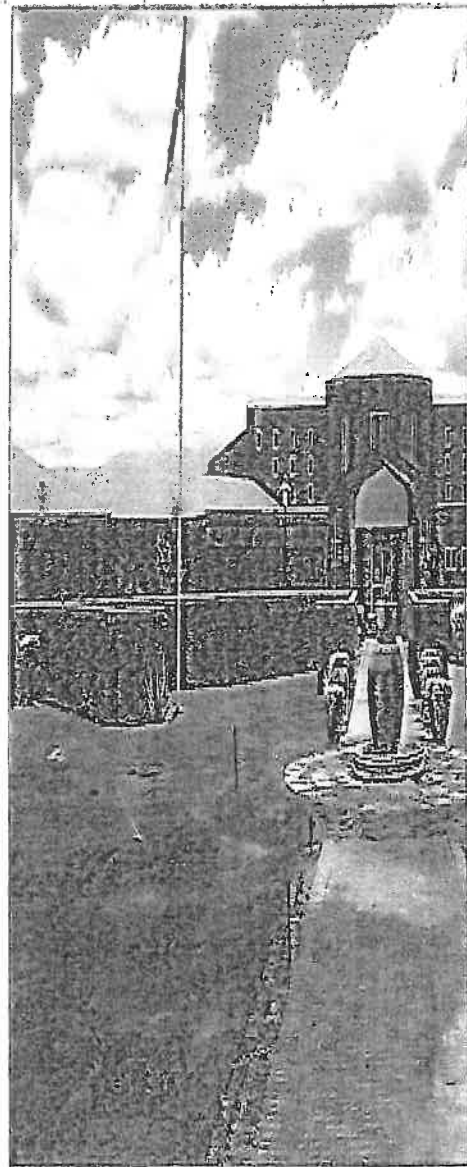


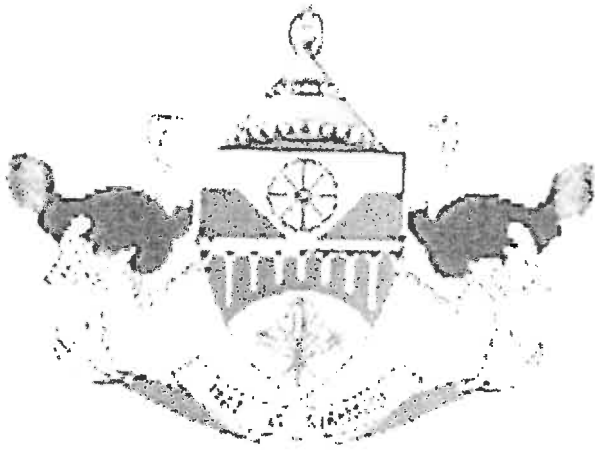
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN(IDP) FINAL

Date: 29 JUNE 2021

Time: 10:00

Venue: Virtual/ Video Conference





***INTEGRATED
DEVELOPMENT
PLAN (FINAL)***

20 LOUW STREET, TROMPSBURG 9913

2021/22

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents

Page

Acronyms and definition of terms

Executive Mayors' foreword

Municipal Manager's foreword

IDP revision notes

Maps

Mission and Vision

Chapter 1: Executive Summary

Chapter 2: Situational analysis

Chapter 3: Strategic policy alignment

Chapter 4: Public participation and IGR

Chapter 5: Institutional arrangements

Chapter 6: Municipal projects and programmes

Chapter 7: Municipal budget and financial plan

Chapter 8: Municipal sector plans



Acronyms

IDP:	Integrated Development Plan
SDF:	Spatial Development Plan
RDP:	Reconstruction and Development Plan
EIA:	Environmental Impact Assessment
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
LM:	Local Municipality
XDM:	Xhariep District Municipality
MIG:	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
ECD:	Early Childhood Development
SMME:	Small Medium Micro Enterprise
HIV:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
MFMA:	Municipal Finance Management Act
WSA:	Water Service Delivery
M&P:	Monitoring and Plan
FBW:	Free Basic Water
FBS:	Free Basic Services
FBE:	Free Basic Electricity
OVC:	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
FLSIP:	Finance Linked Subsidy Programme
DCP:	Disciplinary Code Procedure
OHS:	Occupational Health and Safety
NSDP:	National Spatial Development Perspective
RIDS:	Regional Industrial Development Strategy
NEGP:	National Economic Growth Path
NYDA:	National Youth Development Agency
SANRAL:	South African National Road Agency Limited
TVET:	Technical Vocational Education and Training



GET: General Education and Training

MMC: Medical Male Circumcision

MMC: Member of Mayoral Committee

DAC: District Aids Council

SALGA: South African Local Government Association

SALGBC: South African Local Government Bargaining Council

SDBIP: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan

COE: Code of Ethics

WSA: Water Service Authority

GIMS: Geographical Information Management Systems

PGDS: Provincial Growth and Development Strategy

CRO: Chief Risk Officer

CRDP: Comprehensive Rural Development Programme

VOIP: Voiceover Internet Protocol

SETA: Skills Education and Training Authority

NDP: National Development Plan

Definition of Terms

1	Key Performance Area (KPA)	It is the performance area in which the municipality must perform to achieve its mission and vision.
2	Strategic Objective	It translates the Key Performance Area (KPA) into an outcome statement.
3	Key Focus Area (KFA)	It is those areas in which the municipality must perform to ensure that the Key Performance Areas are achieved.
4	Predetermined Objective (PDO)	It translates the Key Focus Area (KFA) into a Predetermined outcome in the form of an outcome statement.
5	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	It defines how performance will be measured along a scale or dimension (e.g. number of houses, km of road, percentage increase, etc.) to achieve the KPAs, KFAs and PDOs.
6	Inputs	The resources that contribute to the production delivery of outputs
7	Outputs	The final products, or goods and services produced for Delivery
8	Activities	The processes or actions that use a range of inputs to produce the desired outputs and ultimately outcomes
9	Outcomes	medium-term results for specific beneficiaries that are the consequence of achieving specific outputs



10	Impact	The developmental results of achieving specific outcome
11	Project	It is an initiative that is executed over a specific period of time with a defined beginning and end with the intension of achieving the Key Focus Areas (KFAs). (It can be capital intensive or any other project)
12	Programme	A sequence of scheduled activities and / or Projects executed with the intension of achieving the Key Focus Areas (KFAs).
13	Activity	It is an action or task that is performed with the intension of achieving the Key Focus Areas (KFAs).
14	Baseline	It is the actual results of a project, programme or activity achieved during the previous financial year(s).
15	Target	It completes the performance indicator with actual numbers, percentages, rand values, etc. To be achieved over a specific period of time.
16	Driver	It is the person who takes ownership to execute project, programme or activity
17	Portfolio of Evidence (PoE)	It is file with a clear "paper trail" that serves as proof of the execution of a specific project, programme or activity. (It can include documents, pictures any other form of evidence.)
18	National Key Performance Area (NKPA)	This is a key area of focus determined at national level and is mandatory to all municipalities in South Africa.
19	National Key Performance Indicator (NKPI)	This is a key indicator determined at national level and is mandatory for all municipalities in South Africa to regularly report on.
20	National Outcomes	This refers to the 12 Outcomes determined by National Government of which Outcome 9 is focusing specifically on Local Government



2021/22 IDP REVISION NOTES

The first review of the 2017-2022 fourth-generation Integrated Development Plan (IDP) will contribute to the adjustment of the Municipality's 5-Year Plan and informs the municipal Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) and Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) for the 201/22 financial year. It is therefore imperative for this review to be read in conjunction with the plan adopted by the municipal Council on 31 May 2020, as the review does not constitute a new IDP.

The 2021/22 IDP Review builds on the planning and development priorities agreed upon in the fourth generation IDP, approved municipal sector plans and will define the Municipality's MTREF and SDBIP throughout its implementation timeframe. It is therefore imperative that this document be read in conjunction with approved sector plans as listed under chapter 6, in particular the Spatial Development Framework. For an electronic copy of this document please visit the municipal website at www.xhariep.gov.za.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The following government and non-governmental institutions are acknowledged for their contribution that assisted the Municipality in its planning and strategic decision-making processes.

STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA (STATSSA)

- Publication of the 2011 Statistics Data
- Publication of 2016 Community Survey Data

FREE STATE PROVINCIAL TREASURY

- Participation during the IDP Engagement Sessions
- Assistance during the budget preparations

FREE STATE DEPARTMENT OF COOPERATIVE GOVERNMENT & TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS

- Coordination of Provincial Joint Planning Initiative
- Coordination of Provincial IDP Managers Forum
- Coordination of Capacity Building Sessions

ALL SECTOR DEPARTMENTS (PROVINCIAL & NATIONAL)

- For providing Sector Plans and Departmental Programmes

OUR LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES

- Cooperation during our IDP Managers Forums

XHARIEP DISTRICT MANAGEMENT AND POLITICAL OFFICE

- For their support and direction during the compilation of this document
- For effective Public Participation Process



2021/2022

REVISION SUMMARY

The following sections constitutes the amendments or new additions to the 2020/21 revised IDP.

DOCUMENT REFERENCE	AMENDMENTS / ADDITIONS	PURPOSE AND IMPACT ON PLANNING AND BUDGET PRIORITISATION
Page 18	Socio Economic Analysis (Xhariep at a Glance)	Demonstrate socio economic reality and data projections to be considered in current and future planning and development decision making
Page 5-6	Foreword by the Executive Mayor	Sets political leadership tone and provides governance oversight.
Page 7-8	Foreword by the Municipal Manager	Sets management leadership tone and provides administrative oversight.
Page	Main aim of the 2020/21 IDP Review	To give effect to Section 34 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000
Chapter 2	IDP Planning Process	To give effect to Section 29 (i) and (ii) of the Local Government Municipal Systems that deals with community and stakeholder consultation in the IDP drafting and review process.
Chapter 3	Situational Analysis	To recognize the 2019 Provincial Report and the 2016 Community Survey on Municipal Socio-Economic Profile findings, growth and development impact assumptions in our planning trajectory.
Chapter 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">o Institutional Arrangementso Organisational Structure Reviewo Work Place Skills Plano Internal Audit Strategy 2020/21o Audit General 2019/20 Audit Outcome Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none">o To update and align the administrative and institutional capacity to ensure Organisational readiness to implement the IDP.o Incorporate approved new Macro and Micro Structure that will come into effect 1 July 2020.



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reviewed and aligned 2020 Work Place Skills Plan to IDP
Chapter 5	Development Strategies	<p>The overarching development strategy remains unchanged. The 2020/21 IDP Review seeks to align and depict major capital and operational projects per Municipal Key Performance Area as prioritized in the 2019/20 MTREF.</p> <p>Municipal strategic objective alignment to 2021/22 budget</p>
Chapter 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sector and Operational Plans ○ Spatial Development Framework ○ Disaster Management Plan ○ Regional Landfill Site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The reviewed and updated Spatial Development Framework has been incorporated in this IDP Review. ○ All the updated Sector Plans as received have been incorporated.
Chapter 7	Intergovernmental Development Perspective	To reflect the 2021/22 Provincial Government Sector Department's and investments in our municipal space.
Chapter 8	<p>IDP Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Review Financial Plan ○ Align 2021/22 Capital and Operational Budget to IDP 	<p>To review the Financial Plan to ensure sound financial planning and sustainability over the 5-year IDP Implementation period.</p> <p>To present a responsive budget that align to the development priorities contained in the IDP. To review municipal Strategic Risks and assess the impact thereof on municipal sustainability</p>



DOCUMENT STRUCTURE OVERVIEW

The 2021/2022 IDP Review document structure and layout are succinctly summarized as follows;

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This chapter sets the scene by outlining the main objectives of the Fourth-Generation IDP within the legal context. The key policy directives of all three spheres of government are outlined in brief. The new overarching strategy of the Municipality, which sets the tone and development agenda for the five-year implementation period is outlined in detail.

IDP PLANNING

This chapter outlines the approach to strategic planning and key processes that underpin and influenced the development outcomes contained in this review of the fourth generation IDP. It expounds community and stakeholder participation in planning and monitoring.

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

This chapter portrays a synopsis of the Situational Analysis and current socio-economic realities that impact on development decisions. Access and the level of basic municipal services are also articulated hereunder.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

This chapter portrays the institutional framework of the Municipality as the existing governance model and expounds on internal capacity to execute municipal policies and the IDP. Functions and responsibilities of the political and administrative structures are listed. The performance management model is also discussed in detail.

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIES

This chapter outlines the municipal development strategy linked with planned, major catalyst projects and programmes that will be implemented under the Fourth-Generation IDP. Planned municipal interventions with regard to LED, Poverty Alleviation, Youth Development and Rural Development are also listed in this chapter.

SECTOR PLANS

This chapter gives detail on the status of internal sector and operational plans that are linked to this First IDP Review and the overall strategic development objectives of the Municipality. Only the sector plans that were recently revised are discussed in detail in this chapter. The key developmental imperatives emanating from the newly drafted Spatial Development Framework are discussed in detail in this chapter.

IGR PLANS ALIGNMENT

This chapter gives details on the alignment of strategic objectives and service delivery outcomes between the Municipality and the Provincial and National Governments. It further sets out the service delivery priorities of sector departments and public private

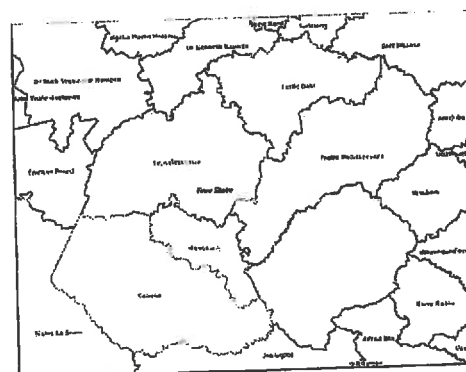
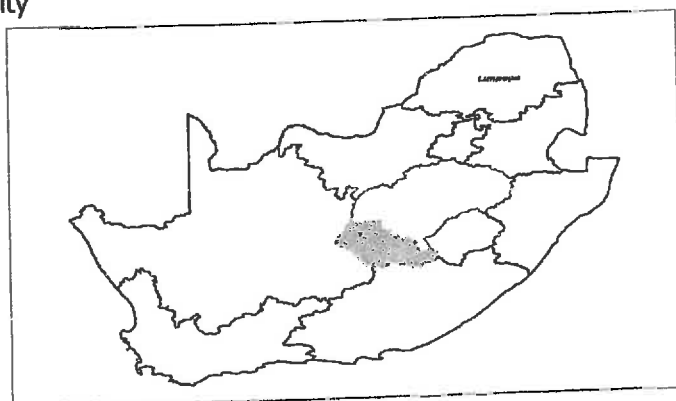


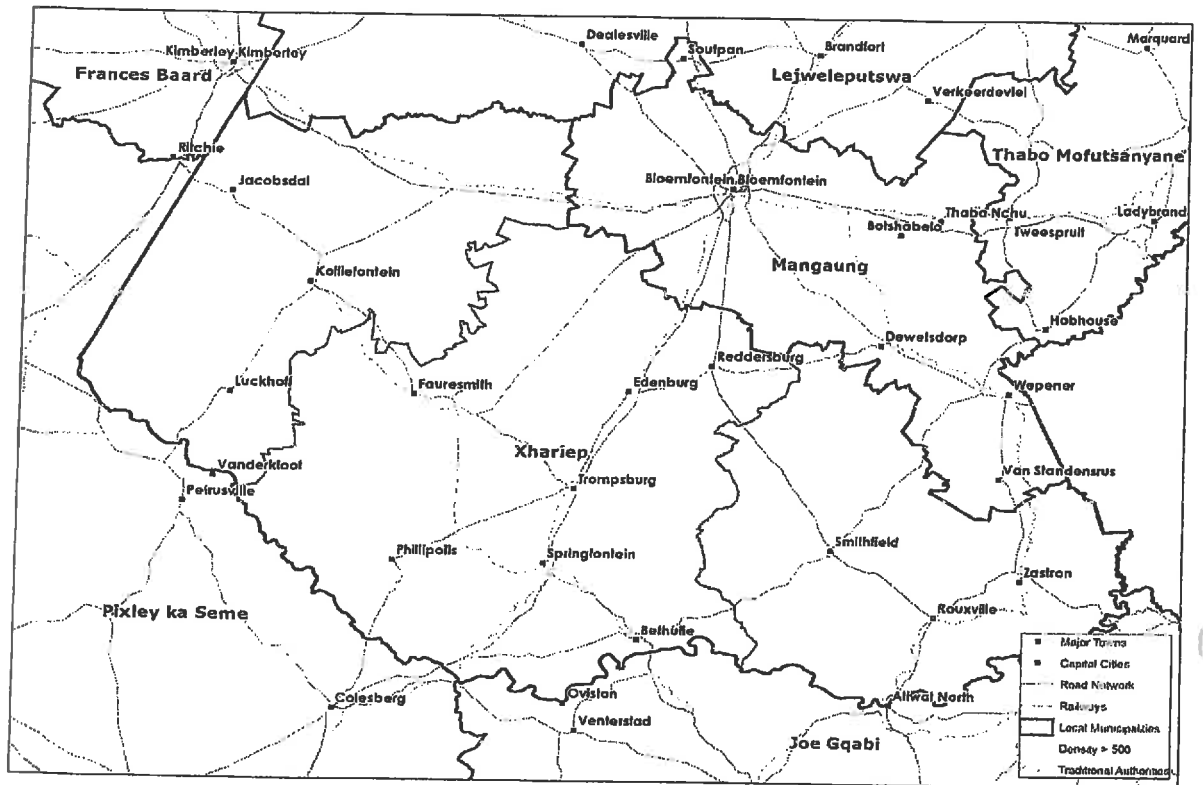
IDP EXECUTION

IDP EXECUTION
This chapter gives deals with the organization's ability to execute its development strategy and the ultimate implementation of this IDP. The implementation of the IDP is dependent on the organization's financial sustainability and effective performance review and evaluation mechanisms. The financial plan as well as the Organisational performance management systems is outlined in detail. The key risks contained in the municipal risk register that might have a negative impact on service delivery and development are also outlined. The IDP Implementation Plan (IMAP), SDBIP and Municipal Budget for the 2020/2021 MTREF are summarized and listed as annexures to this IDP under this chapter.

DISTRICT MAPS

Detailed maps of the municipality are contained below, highlighting major roads, relevant areas of interest such as airports and ports, as well as areas of significant population density





Preface

This Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a plan, which will inform our communities on how Xhariep District Municipality will utilize its resources for the 4th Generation IDP of the 2017/2022 IDP cycle. The IDP is a mechanism and instrument that seeks to give meaning to developmental local government, where people themselves are active participants in the identification of needs, priorities and strategies for the reconstruction and development of communities.

Why is the IDP necessary?

- ❖ *It enables the Municipality to manage the process of fulfilling its developmental responsibilities.*
- ❖ *Through the IDP, the Municipality is informed about the problems affecting its residents. It is thus able to develop and implement appropriate strategies and projects to address the problems.*
- ❖ *It helps to make more effective use of scarce resources.*
- ❖ *Helps to speed up service delivery.*
- ❖ *Helps to attract additional funds.*
- ❖ *Helps to strengthen democracy and enhance institutional transformation because decisions are made in a democratic and transparent manner, rather than just by a few.*
- ❖ *Promises intergovernmental co-ordination.*

Vision Statement

During the two (2) strategic sessions held, one by management and the other by political principals, it was agreed that Management needed to look at the vision statement to see if is still relevant and represents what the District want to achieve in future. In understanding where we want to be in the next 5-10 years, some probing questions were asked which included but not limited to the following:

- Does senior management have a clear understanding of how the municipality may be different in the next 5-10 years,
- Does the municipality regularly define new ways of doing business, building new capabilities and setting new standards of customer satisfaction,
- Is management aware of the threads posed by new arrivals,
- Is the institution pursuing growth and new business development, and
- Does management have a sense of urgency about the need to reinvent the current business model,



The team came up with the following vision statement created from the old vision and rearranged to suit our current situation.

"A community-oriented municipality, with a sustainable environment for business and economic opportunities"

(A Heart of Development with Opportunity for All)

Mission Statement

Participants were also requested to look at the mission statement to see if it is currently applicable. The team agreed on the following mission statements

- To facilitate and support local municipalities, by promoting a healthy and conducive environment in our communities by ensuring that we deliver on our core functions.
- Promote an inclusive society through social and cultural events.
- Promote local economic development, by creating sustainable markets for local producers.
- Ensure a sound political and administrative leadership.

Values

The fundamental values guiding the operational ethos of Xhariep District Municipality is grounded on Batho Pele Principles. The municipal Council and Administration has to be guided by the values, which are aimed at defining the acceptable standards that govern the behavior of individuals within the municipality. Values will drive the municipality's organizational culture and provides the framework in which decisions are made. In conducting its business Xhariep District Municipality is guided by these values which were further affirmed during our strategic session:

<i>Leadership</i>	<i>Innovation and continuous learning</i>	<i>Passion</i>
<i>Mutual Trust</i>	<i>Honesty</i>	<i>Respect</i>
<i>Confidentiality</i>	<i>Inclusiveness</i>	<i>Transparency</i>
<i>Anti-fraud and corruption</i>	<i>Responsiveness</i>	<i>Accountability</i>
<i>Integrity</i>		

Batho Pele Principles

The Municipality is committed to deliver services within the framework of ***Batho Pele principles***, as outlined below:

<i>Consultation</i>	<i>A Municipality's citizens shall be consulted on service delivery levels and quality and be allowed to participate in decisions that affect the nature, type and quality of services to be delivered to them.</i>
<i>Service Standards:</i>	<i>Service standards should be set and communicated to citizens.</i>
<i>Access</i>	<i>All citizens should have access to basic services.</i>



<i>Courtesy</i>	<i>All citizens shall be treated with courtesy and consideration. Where service standards have not been met, an apology, explanation and remedial action shall be tendered.</i>
<i>Capacity</i>	<i>As a developmentally oriented local government, municipalities must seek to enhance the skills, competencies and knowledge of their administration, political office-bearers, entities and communities to achieve greater efficiency and effectiveness when delivering services.</i>
<i>Information</i>	<i>Full and accurate information regarding services shall be provided to citizens.</i>
<i>Openness and Transparency</i>	<i>Full and accurate information regarding municipal performance matters shall be provided to citizens, using appropriate channels of communication.</i>
<i>Redress</i>	<i>In implementing municipal projects and programmes, the eradication of the inequalities of the past shall take priority. An apology, explanation and remedial action shall be tendered in instances where promised service delivery levels and standards are not being met.</i>
<i>Value for Money</i>	<i>Services shall be provided economically and efficiently, without compromising standards.</i>



CHAPTER 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An IDP is a planning mechanism to synchronize planning and fiscal spending across all spheres of government. The IDP allows for synergy between the efforts of all spheres of government to improve the combined developmental impact of the State, translating national, provincial and district objectives into practical interventions within a defined municipal space.

This IDP Review read with the initial five-year plan is the expression of the planned strategic development intentions of the Council of Xhariep District Municipality. It guides and informs all planning, budgeting, management, and strategic decision making in the Municipality and supersedes all other plans that guide development. The plan links, integrates and coordinates other existing plans, while taking development proposals into account. The aim is to align the IDP with the municipality's resources and internal capacity, forming a policy framework and social compact on which annual municipal budgets are based.

This IDP is informed by national and provincial government development goals and priorities, current emerging social and economic trends, an increasing demand and social outcry of the people of Xhariep District for better services and improved infrastructure as well as other compelling issues that provide a framework which guides the Municipality on its developmental local government path.

XHARIEP MUNICIPAL AREA AT A GLANCE

Xhariep district is located in the southern sector of the Free State Province and is a semi-arid region with a dispersed settlement pattern. It is a typical rural district with upwards of 20 small towns and 3 remote towns. The phrase towns are used here within the context of Xhariep. The distinct features of the towns and their size in terms of population and services rendered do not provide normal town status to any of these rural nodes. They do however perform an important role as service centres for the population within their catchment areas.

Xhariep consists of three local municipal areas, with Letsemeng forming the south-western section, Kopanong the middle section, Mohokare the south eastern section.

The district is the smallest compared to the others within Free State Province with about 5.2% share of the total provincial population. The population of the District stands at 121 945 with a negative growth rate of 1.07. Sixty (60%) of the population is in the working age cohort of 15-64 years.

Approximately 74 % of the District comprises of Extensive Agriculture that is used for livestock farming, especially sheep and cattle which, respectively, produce wool and meat. Intensive Agriculture in the Xhariep District makes up 21% of the main land uses. The areas adjacent to the Orange River in the south mainly consist of irrigated land where maize, wheat and Lucerne are produced. About 15% of the cultivated fields (45 223 ha) is indicated as irrigated.



XDM KEY PRIORITIES

What informs Xhariep District Municipality's IDP priorities?

The IDP priorities of the Xhariep District Municipality are informed by the following:

- Local perspective, informed by situational analysis, developmental challenges, public participation processes and the 2016 Local Government Election Manifesto of the ruling party.
- National perspective, informed by national priorities and Sustainable Development Goals.
- Provincial perspective, informed by the PGDP.

The review of the IDP remains consistent to the FSGDP and the five-year IDP. The Executive Mayor also identified certain priorities for his term of office:

1. Economic growth and job creation
2. Tourism Development
3. Health and community development (Including fight against Covid 19)
4. A safe, clean and green city
5. A well-governed and managed municipality
6. HIV and AIDS
7. Education

LEGAL SETTING

The IDP process is guided by various legislations, policies and guidelines which have to be considered carefully when the document is compiled. These include amongst others the following:

CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, ACT 108 OF 1996

Section 152 of the Constitution of South Africa of 1996 and the Municipal Systems Act of 2000 No, 32 of 2000 have a substantial impact on the traditional role of local government. Over and above the delivering of municipal services, municipalities must (by law) now lead, manage and plan development through the process of Integrated Development Planning. Sections 152 and 153 of the Constitution prescribe that local government should oversee the development process and municipal planning and describe the following objects of local government:

- *To ensure the sustainable provision of services;*
- *To provide democratic and accountable government for all communities;*
- *To promote social and economic development;*
- *To promote a safe and healthy environment;*
- *To give priority to the basic needs of communities; and*
- *To encourage involvement of communities and community organizations in matters of local government.*

The Constitution also demands local government to improve intergovernmental coordination and cooperation to ensure integrated development across the neighboring communities. The legislation governing the development,



implementation and review of the IDP has been conceived in the constitutional spirit of a developmental state.

In terms of the provisions of Local Government: Municipal Systems Act of 2000, each council must, within the prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive, strategic plan for the development of the municipality.

Section 25(3) (a) prescribes that a newly elected council, may adopt the IDP of the previous council. In order to develop the IDP, Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998 prescribes in section 56(2) that "The executive mayor must-

- (a) identify the needs of the municipality;
- (b) review and evaluate those needs in order of priority;
- (c) recommend to the municipal council strategies, programmes and services to address priority needs through the integrated development plan, and the estimates of revenue and expenditure, taking into account any applicable national and provincial development plans;"

In terms of Section 24, of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act 56 of 2003) municipal council should, at least 30 days before the start of the budget year, consider approval of the annual budget.

WHITE PAPER ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The White Paper on Local Government gives municipalities the responsibility to "work with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to address their social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives".

MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT, NO 32 OF 2000

The Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000, obligates all municipalities to undertake a process of preparing and implementing IDP's. The Act defines integrated development planning as one of the core functions of a municipality in the context of its developmental orientation. According to Section 25 (1) of the MSA, each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, all inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which;

- o Links integrates and coordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- o Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan
- o Is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.



MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT NO 53 OF 2003

The Act states that the Mayor of a municipality must;

- Co-ordinate the processes for preparing the annual budget and for reviewing the municipality's IDP and budget-related policies to ensure that the tabled budget and any revisions of the IDP and budget-related policies are mutually consistent and credible;

At least 10 months before the start of the budget year, table in the municipal council a time schedule outlining key deadlines for;

- The preparation, tabling and approval of the annual budget;
- The annual review of the IDP in terms of section 34 of the MSA; and the budget-related policies;
- The tabling and adoption of any amendments to the IDP and the budget-related policies; and
- Any consultative processes forming part of the processes referred to in sub-paragraphs

Section 21(2) of the Municipal Finance Management Act states that, when preparing the annual budget, the Mayor of a municipality must:

- Take into account the municipality's Integrated Development Plan;
- Take all reasonable steps to ensure that the municipality revises the IDP in terms of section 34 of the MSA, taking into account realistic revenue and expenditure projections for future years;

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS FRAMEWORK ACT NO 13 OF 2000

The Act recognizes the importance of local government's full participation in intergovernmental relations, as it is the key site of service delivery and development. Therefore, municipal IDPs must interpret national policy into an investment plan for local infrastructure; hence the implementation of the IDP must be supported by appropriate budgetary and resource allocations.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: MUNICIPAL PLANNING AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS, 2001

The Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (2001) seeks to enhance the implementation of performance management obligations imposed by legislation and cultivate uniformity in the application of performance management within the sphere of local government. The Regulations outline the details to be contained in municipalities' Integrated Development Plans, as well as the process of amendment. They also provide for the nature of performance management systems, their adoption, processes for the setting of performance targets, monitoring, measurement, review and the



internal auditing of performance measurements. The Regulations conclude with a section on community participation in respect of integrated development planning and performance management.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: MUNICIPAL PERFORMANCE REGULATIONS FOR MUNICIPAL MANAGERS AND MANAGERS DIRECTLY ACCOUNTABLE TO MUNICIPAL MANAGERS, 2006

In addition to the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management

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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: MUNICIPAL STRUCTURES AMENDED ACT, NO. 117 OF 1998 (HEREINAFTER REFERRED TO AS THE "STRUCTURES ACT")

The Local Government: Municipal Structures Amended Act 117 of 1998 provides for the establishment of municipalities and defines the various types and categories of municipalities in South Africa. It also regulates the internal systems, structures and office-bearers of municipalities. Chapter 4 of the Structures Act makes provision for the establishment of council structures and committees to exercise oversight over the performance of municipalities, as well as ensure their accountability.

WHITE PAPER ON SERVICE DELIVERY (BATHO PELE 1998)

Section 195 of the Constitution enshrines the basic democratic values and principles governing public administration. In 1997, The White Paper on Transforming Service Delivery translated these constitutional principles and values into what is known today as the Batho Pele Principles, to achieve improved service delivery in government.



NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL POLICY DIRECTIVES

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

In 2012, the National Cabinet adopted the National Development Plan (NDP), to serve as a blueprint for the work that is still required to achieve the desired results in terms of socio-economic development and the growth throughout South Africa by 2030. The Xhariep District Municipality endorses the thrust of the National Development Plan and has aligned its development strategies and resources to bring about optimal growth and development at all levels within the virtuous cycle

NDP TEN CRITICAL ACTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- Social compact to reduce poverty and inequality, and raise employment and investment.
- Address poverty and its impacts by broadening access to employment, strengthening the social wage, improving public transport and raising rural incomes.
- Professionalize the public service, strengthen accountability, improve coordination and prosecute corruption.
- Boost private investment in labour-intensive areas, competitiveness and exports, with adjustments to lower the risk of hiring younger workers.
- Education accountability chain, with lines of responsibility from state to classroom.
- Phase in national health insurance, with a focus on upgrading public health facilities, producing more health professionals and reducing the relative cost of private health care.
- Public infrastructure investment at 10 % of GDP, financed through tariffs, public-private partnerships, taxes and loans and focused on transport, energy and water.
- Interventions to ensure environmental sustainability and resilience to future shocks.
- New spatial norms and standards – densifying cities, improving transport, locating jobs where people live, upgrading informal settlements and fixing housing market gaps.
- Reduce crime by strengthening criminal justice and improving community environments

FREE STATE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (FSGDP)

The PGDP also plays an important role in shaping the Municipality's IDP. The PGDP of the Free State Provincial Government is reflected as follows in the Municipality's five key performance areas:

- Agriculture and Food Security, Fighting Poverty,
- Agro-processing and Tourism are reflected in municipal Local Economic Development.



- Human Resources Development are reflected in Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development.
- Infrastructure Development is reflected in Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development.

These are all underpinned by key performance areas relating to financial sustainability and good governance.

XHARIEP DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Xhariep District Integrated Development Plan: Section 29(2) of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA) Act 32 of 2000 clearly states that district municipalities must:

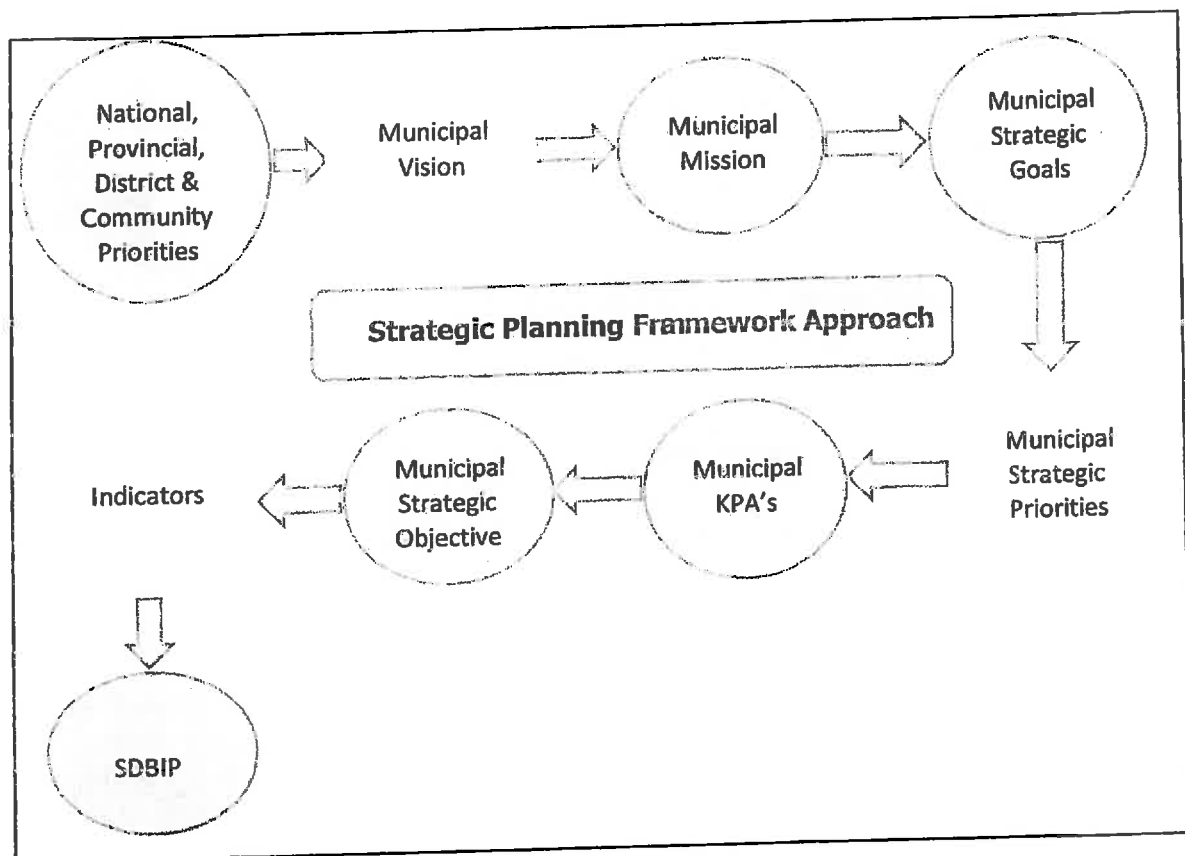
- Plan integrated development for the area of the district municipality as a whole but in close cooperation with the local municipalities in the area;
- Align its integrated development plan with the framework adopted; and
- Draft its integrated development plan, taking into account the integrated development processes of and proposals submitted to it by the local municipalities in that area.

STRATEGIC PLANNING FRAMEWORK AND APPROACH

The strategic planning followed by Xhariep District Municipality happen within the broader national planning frameworks and the local integrated development planning processes as articulated under the legislative context above.

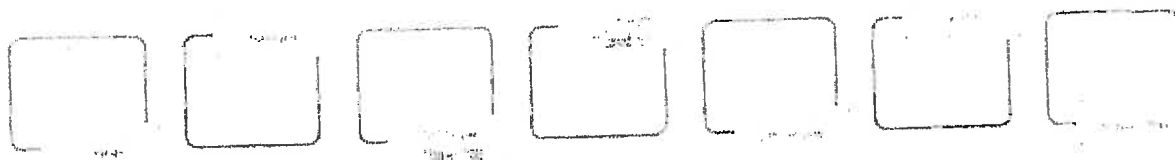
Below is a schematic framework that informed Xhariep District Municipality's formulation of its Strategic Plan and ultimately the entire Integrated Development Plan.





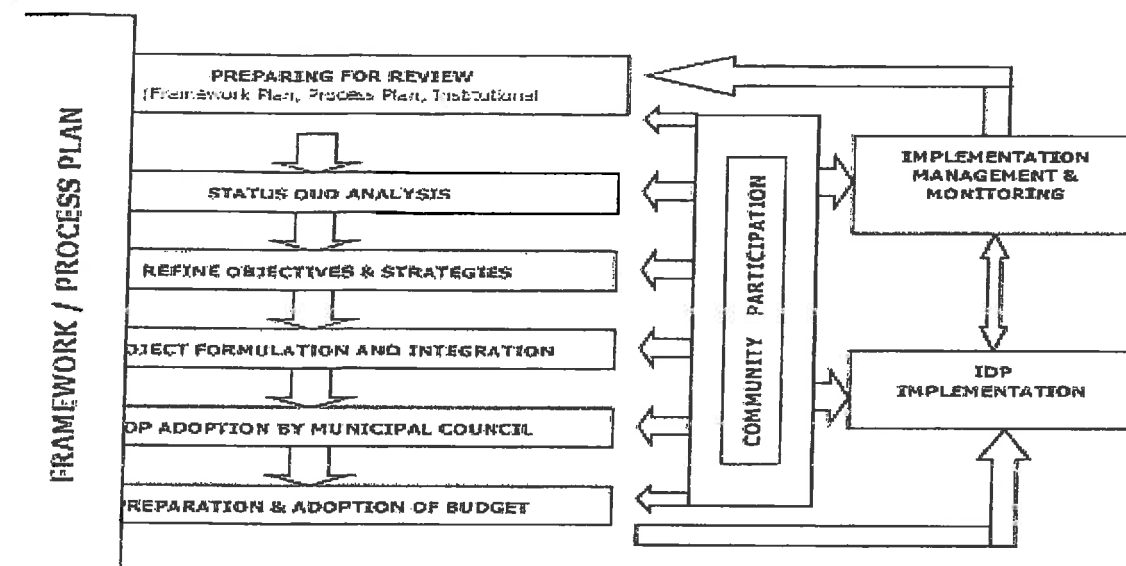
The Integrated Development Plan is a municipal plan that last for the term of office of the council. Therefore, Xhariep District Municipality process of developing the strategic plan that is a bedrock of the Integrated Development Plan always involves intense consultation. It began with prior interactions between Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee, the Municipal Manager and other senior managers. This culminates into a strategic planning session held during September 2019 with the mayoral committee and senior management facilitated by an independent party with expert knowledge in strategic planning environment.

The strategic planning session follows more or less the strategic planning process below. The diagram below provides a sense of how the process unfolded beginning with the vision, mission and the moved on to the priorities and, finally the strategies



The context of the 2021/22 IDP is a process that consists of sub-activities that culminate in to the adoption of the IDP by the Council of Xhariep District Municipality which can be illustrated as following;





IDP PROCESS PLAN

In terms of the Council approved IDP and Budget process plan, Council should approve the final IDP before the start of the new financial year, that is, no later than 30 June 2021. In order for Xhariep District Municipality to prepare a credible IDP document, several stakeholders had to be engaged to provide inputs and guide the final IDP plan. The IDP process involves the consultation process: *The Process Plan, since is a thick document, is attached as Annexure to the IDP Document.*

MEC comments on the 2020/21 IDP

In terms of Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 a municipality should submit a copy of the Council approved IDP to the MEC for Local Government. The MEC comments will be taken into consideration on the preparations of the review of IDP 2020/21. All the MEC comments on the 2020/21 IDP were noted and have been considered in compiling the new IDP.

IDP FRAMEWORK AND PROCESS PLAN

Outlines the methodology of preparing the IDP. It further provides for the timelines and framework, role players and the adoption process

Analysis Phase

This section analyses the demographic, institutional, and socio-economic issues of the municipality. The section also discusses service delivery backlogs.

Strategic Phase

The section expresses Xhariep DM vision and mission as well as the strategic development in order to address the service delivery backlogs and community priorities.



Projects Phase

The section stresses the role of community outreach, which includes public consultation. During this process the local community provides Xhariep DM with the inputs and priorities that inform IDPs. 2021/22 Revised IDP, of the 5 years 2017-2022 Integrated Development Plan

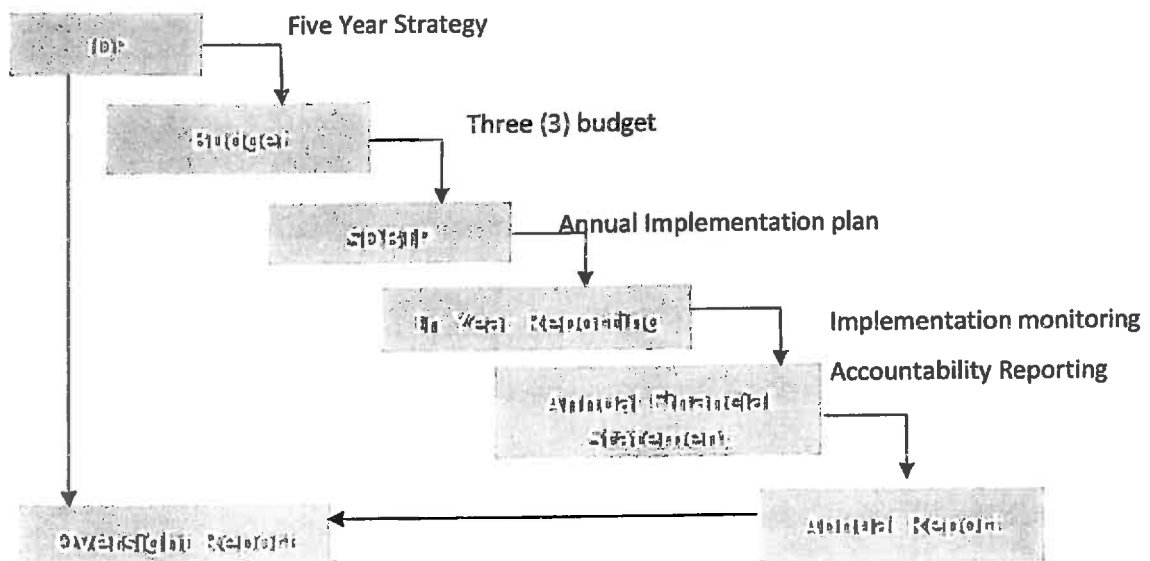
Integration Phase

The section explains the IDP prioritization model and projects to be undertaken for the next three financial year and in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework.

Adoption Phase

It provides all annexures which are essential part of the inclusive nature of the IDP.

Municipal Accountability Cycle



CHAPTER 2: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Introduction

The situational analysis and statistics presented in this chapter indicate the developmental challenges facing Xhariep District Municipality, such as poverty, unemployment and service delivery backlogs. The programmes and projects in this IDP are informed by this scenario. The first step in the IDP process was to look at the existing situation of the Municipality.

During the Analysis Phase the process focused only on the relevant aspects of issues influencing the development of the municipality. The purpose of this phase was also then to ensure that the selection of strategies and projects will be based on:

- The qualitative priority needs and challenges on local residents.
- Proper quantitative information on all those priority issues.
- Clear knowledge of the availability of local resources, and
- A holistic understanding of the dynamics or key issues determining the various development priorities within the municipality.

Community Survey 2016 (CS 2016) is a large-scale survey which happened in between Censuses 2011 and 2021. The main objective of the survey is to provide population and household statistics at municipal level to all stakeholders including the government and private sector to support planning and decision-making.

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Approximately 1.3 million households were sampled for the survey across the country wherein the Free State province contributed about 6.1% (83 645 sampled households) to the country's 1.3 million sampled households.

The purpose of this document is to provide a summary on key population and household indicators generated from CS 2016. This report is intended to be used as a quick reference to the key indicators and should be used with other municipal reports and/or publications released by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). In addition, other government publications will be used for statistical purposes.

The following point is brought to the attention of the readers:

The information provided is based specifically on *2016 municipal boundary changes* as promulgated by Municipal Demarcation Board (MBD) as well as research conducted by IHS Markit as commissioned by Department of Economic Development.

Important notice

Whilst the consultants have applied the degree of skill, care and diligence normally exercised by consultants in similar circumstances the data and information contained



in this report is based on third party sources and has not been independently verified and no warranty or guarantee is provided as to its accuracy.

Data Collection.

Data collection has been undertaken through:

- Literature review: published material on legislation, policy, land reform analyses, Xhariep and local municipal IDPs and associated sector plans, available material on land, land use, land and agricultural potential, existing GIS information, municipal valuation rolls and deeds office searches.
- Consultation through interviews / meetings with:
 - relevant national and provincial departmental staff, particularly DRDLA, Department of Agriculture, DESTEA, Housing, Health, the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs (DLGTA).
 - District and local municipal staff and councillors.
 - NGOs and CBOs, and
 - Community meetings.

Demographic Profile of the Municipality

This summary provides a brief outline of the context, content, process outcomes and impact of the Xhariep District Municipality's IDP.

Overview Statistics

Population	: 121 945
Number of households	: 44 767
Formal	: 39 571
Informal	: 5 446
Backyard shacks	: 351

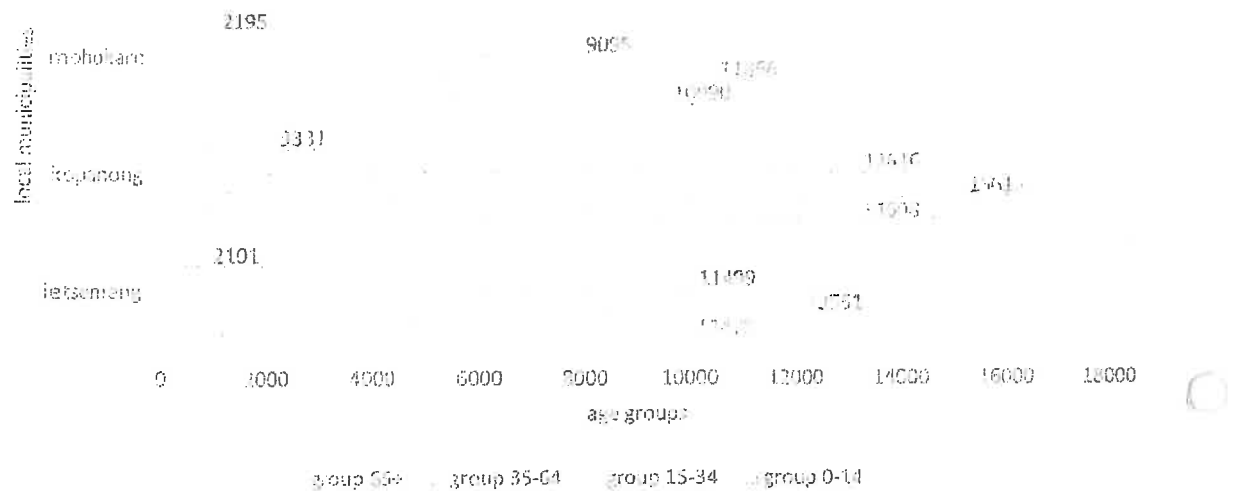
Population by Age Distribution

DC16: Xhariep (YEARS)	Group 0-14	Group 15-34	Group 35-64	Group 65+	Total
Letsemeng	11 478	13 551	11 499	2 101	38 628
Kopanong	14 608	16 616	14 616	3 331	49 171
Mohokare	10 990	11 866	9 095	2 195	34 146
Total	37 076	42 033	35 210	7 627	121 945

Data Source: STATSSA community survey 2016



Population by age distribution

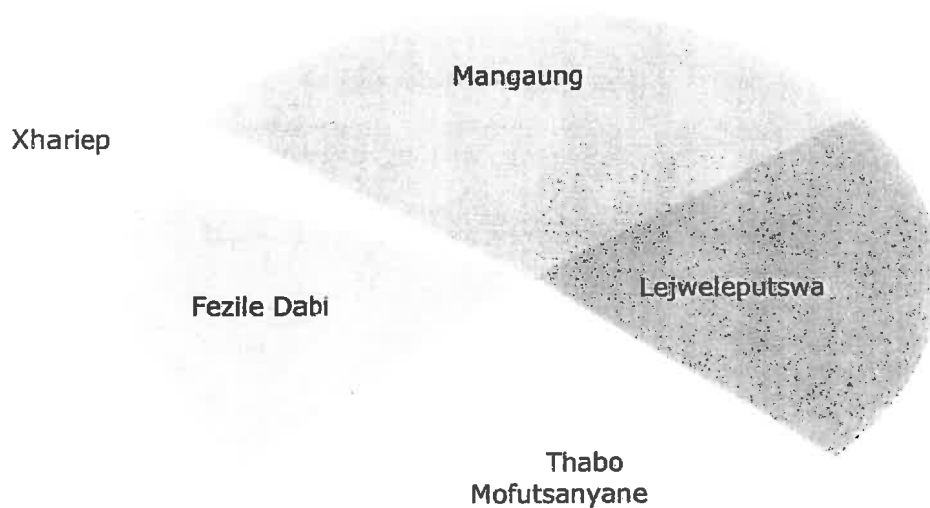


Data Source: STATSSA community survey 2016

With 121 945 people, the Xhariep District Municipality housed 0.2% of South Africa's total population in 2017. Compared to Free State's average annual growth rate (0.62%), the growth rate in Xhariep's population at -0.73% was significant lower than that of the province.

Total population

Free State Province, 2017



When compared to other regions, the Xhariep District Municipality accounts for a total population of 121,945 or 4.2% of the total population in the Free State Province, with the Mangaung being the most populous region in the Free State Province for 2017. The ranking in terms of the size of Xhariep compared to the other regions remained the same between 2007 and 2017. In terms of its share the Xhariep District Municipality was slightly smaller in 2017 (4.2%) compared to what it was in 2007 (4.9%). When looking at the average annual growth rate, it is noted that Xhariep ranked lowest (relative to its peers in terms of growth) with an average annual growth rate of -0.7% between 2007 and 2017.

Brief Summary of Xhariep District Municipality

Xhariep District forms the southern part of the Free State Province and is one of four district municipalities in the Free State. The municipality measures 34289 km sq. It is bordered by Tokologo Municipality in Lejweleputswa District to the north, Mangaung Metro and Mantsopa Municipality in Thabo Mofutsanyana District to the north-east. Other borders are with the Kingdom of Lesotho to the east, Ukhahlamba Municipality in Eastern Cape Province to

Topographically the district is bordered for most of its eastern border by the Maluti and Drakensberg mountains. Hydrological the district is located between the Vaal River to the north, and Orange River to the south, with rivers within the district draining towards these rivers.

Xhariep consists of three local municipal areas, with Letsemeng forming the north western section, Kopanong the middle section, Mohokare the south eastern section of the district.

Xhariep District was estimated at a population of approximately 164 000 people in 2007. According to the 2011 Census statistics, its population size has declined with a lesser average of 2.21% per annum since 2007 to 2011. The current district's population is at 121 945 people as per the 2016 census survey statistics

The table below gives a breakdown of the population distribution per local municipality. The table and graph depicts population distribution as per the Community Survey conducted in 2016 which clearly shows a decline in population.

Population by Population Group, Gender and Age - Xhariep District Municipality, 2017 [Number].

	African		White		Coloured	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
00-04	4,800	4,810	222	326	914	937
05-09	5,260	5,250	244	273	944	962
10-14	4,410	4,720	198	167	982	953
15-19	3,750	3,770	148	200	894	848
20-24	3,900	3,860	134	177	764	762
25-29	4,460	4,620	255	250	751	769
30-34	4,220	4,320	293	279	732	706
35-39	3,730	3,500	272	291	680	646



40-44	2,500	2,340	210	264	641	719
45-49	1,830	1,760	235	247	612	577
50-54	1,610	1,660	281	316	415	529
55-59	1,520	1,740	376	333	426	398
60-64	1,450	1,430	401	395	319	322
65-69	1,010	1,090	336	378	269	253
70-74	1,020	1,020	315	312	235	199
75+	1,080	739	626	452	153	121
Total	46,600	46,600	4,550	4,660	9,730	9,700

Data Source: STATSSA community survey 2016

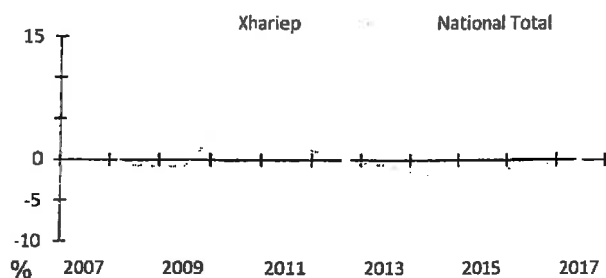
Total Population - Local Municipalities of Xhariep District Municipality, 2007, 2012 And 2017

	2007	2012	2017	Average Annual growth
Letsemeng	42,800	39,100	39,100	-0.91%
Kopanong	54,100	49,300	48,400	-1.09%
Mohokare	34,700	34,300	34,800	0.01%
Xhariep	131,629	122,739	122,282	-0.73%

Data Source: STATSSA community survey 2016

The Mohokare Local Municipality increased the most, in terms of population, with an average annual growth rate of 0.0%, the Letsemeng Local Municipality had the second highest growth in terms of its population, with an average annual growth rate of -0.9%. The Kopanong Local Municipality had the lowest average annual growth rate of -1.09% relative to the other within the Xhariep District Municipality.





	2007	2017	Change
	0.48	0.61	0.13
	0.55	0.66	0.11

57.9%

Xhariep

58.2%

South Africa

POPULATION

Total Population

122,000

People

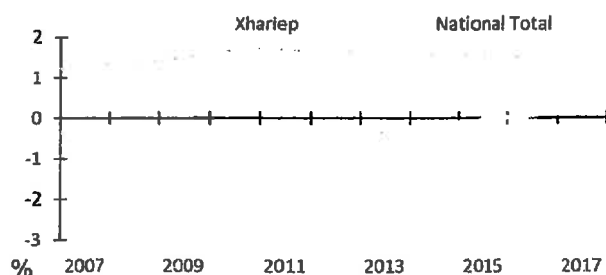
0.2%

of national population

Growth in population annual % change

	2017	10 year avg.
	0.1%	-0.7%
	1.5%	1.6%

Population growth: 2007-2017



Dominant share: 2007 and 2017

Language: Sesotho
African population group

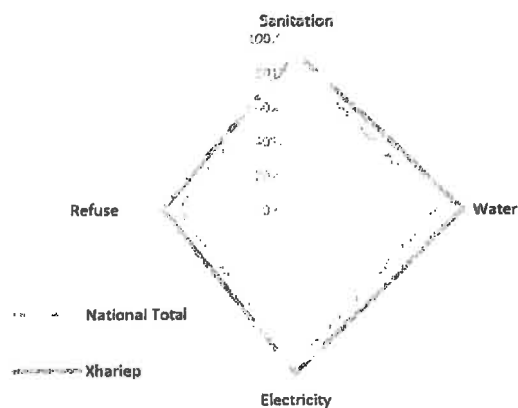
	2007	2017
	57.9%	58.2%
	74.1%	76.2%

HOUSEHOLD SERVICES

Household backlog

	2007	2017
Sanitation	21.8%	10.5%
Water	5.8%	1.8%
Electricity	9.6%	4.6%
Refuse	24.7%	25.7%

Household services diamond



Index of services development

0.81

Xhariep

0.75

South Africa

IHS Markit

Source: IHS Markit Regional Explorer

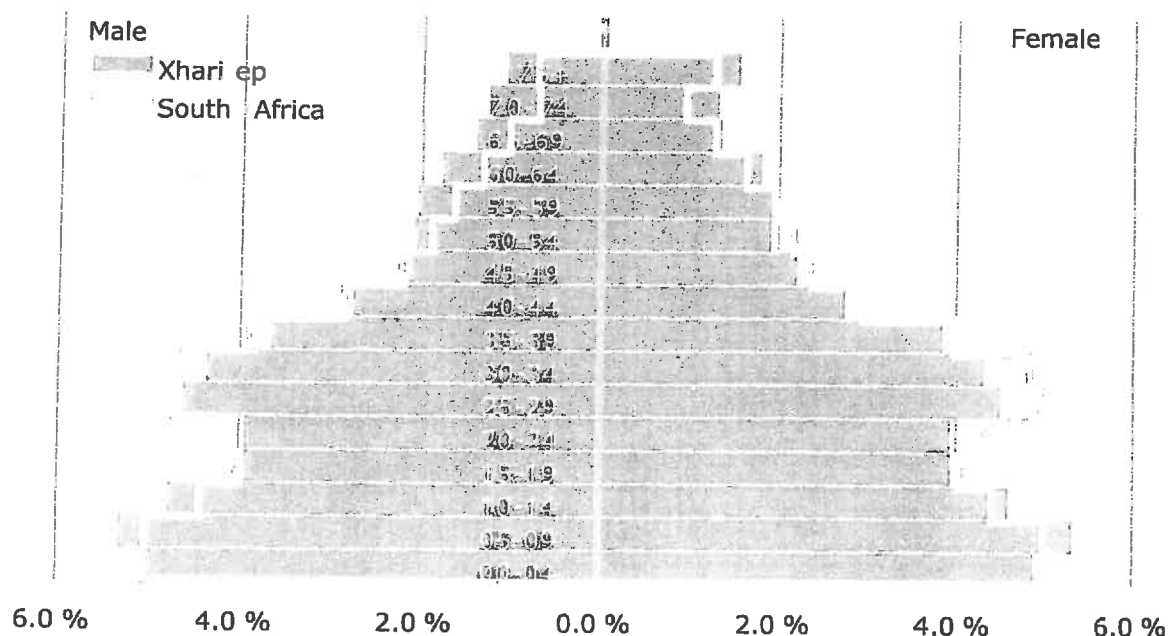


Population Pyramids

Definition: A population pyramid is a graphic representation of the population categorized by gender and age, for a specific year and region. The horizontal axis depicts the share of people, where the male population is charted on the left-hand side and the female population on the right-hand side of the vertical axis. The vertical axis is divided in 5-year age categories.

With the African population group representing 76.2% of the Xhariep District Municipality's total population, the overall population pyramid for the region will mostly reflect that of the African population group. The chart below compares Xhariep's population structure of 2017 to that of South Africa.

Xhariep vs. South Africa, 2017



Source: IHS Markit Regional Explorer

By comparing the population pyramid of the Xhariep District Municipality with the national age structure, the most significant differences are:

- There is a significant smaller share of young working age people - aged 20 to 34 (25.6%) in Xhariep, compared to the national picture (28.0%).
- The area seems to be a migrant sending area, with many people leaving the area to find work in the bigger cities.
- Fertility in Xhariep is slightly higher compared to South Africa as a whole.



- Spatial policies changed since 1994.
- The share of children between the ages of 0 to 14 years is slightly larger (29.8%) in Xhariep compared to South Africa (29.1%). Demand for expenditure on schooling as percentage of total budget within Xhariep District Municipality will therefore be higher than that of South Africa.

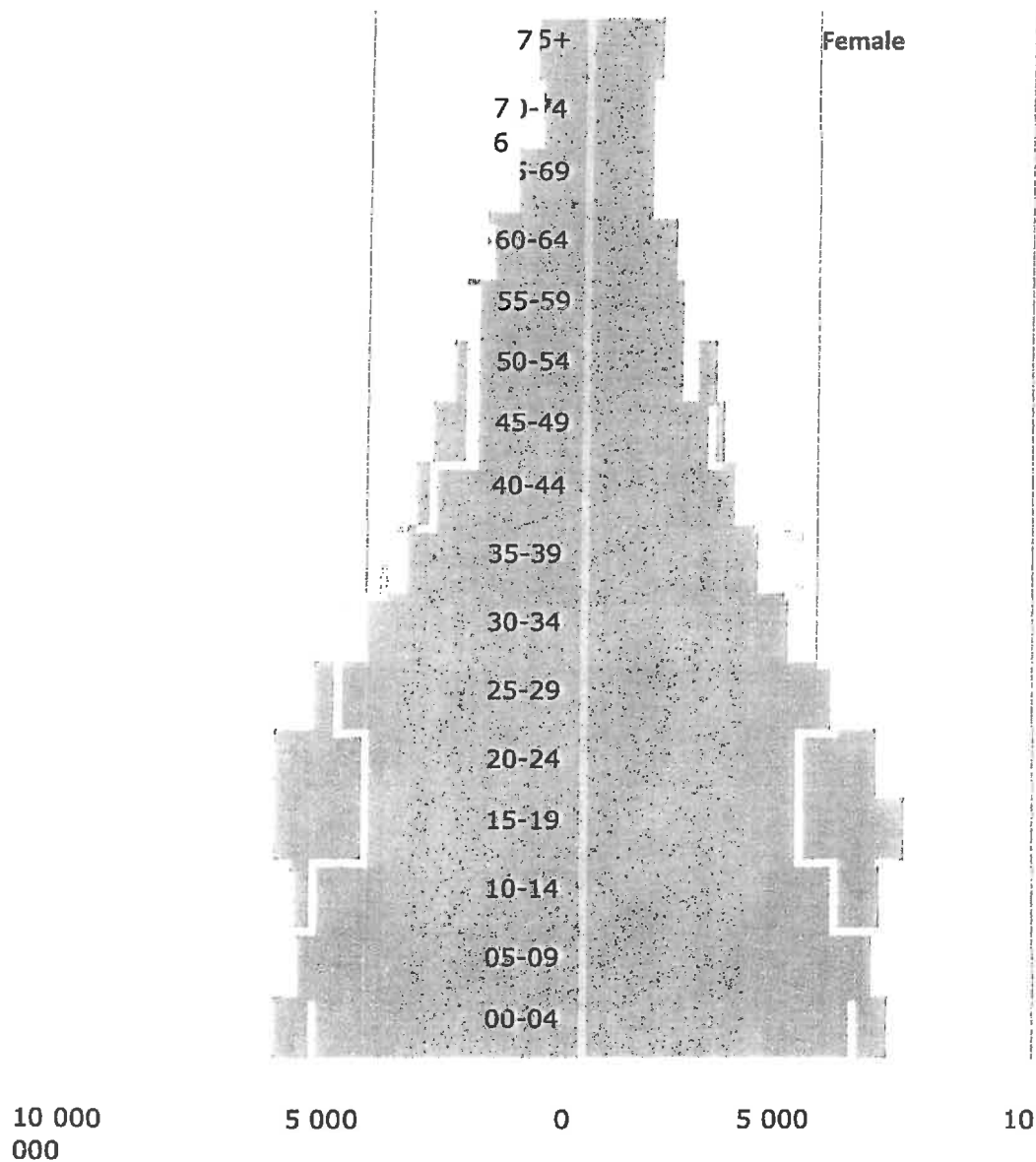
Population Pyramid - Xhariep District Municipality, 2007 Vs. 2017

Population structure

Male

Xhariep, 2007 vs. 2017

Female



When comparing the 2007 population pyramid with the 2017 pyramid for the Xhariep District Municipality, some interesting differences are visible:

- In 2007, there were a slightly larger share of young working age people - aged 20 to 34 (25.8%) - compared to 2017 (25.6%).
- Fertility in 2007 was slightly higher compared to that of 2017.
- The share of children between the ages of 0 to 14 years is slightly smaller in 2007 (29.6%) compared to 2017 (29.8%).
- Life expectancy is increasing.

In 2017, the female population for the 20 to 34 years age group amounted to 12.4% of the total female population while the male population group for the same age amounted to 13.4% of the total male population. In 2007 the male working age population at 12.9% still exceeds that of the female population working age population at 12.7%.

HIV+ and AIDS Estimates

HIV and AIDS can have a substantial impact on the growth of a particular population. However, there are many factors affecting the impact of the HIV virus on population progression: adult HIV prevalence rates; the speed at which the virus progresses; age distribution of the virus; the mother to-child transmission; child treatment; adult treatment; and the percentage by which the virus decreases total fertility. ARV treatment can also prolong the lifespan of people that are HIV+. In the absence of any treatment, people diagnosed with HIV live for approximately 10 years before reaching the final stage of the disease (called AIDS). When patients reach this stage, recovery is highly unlikely.

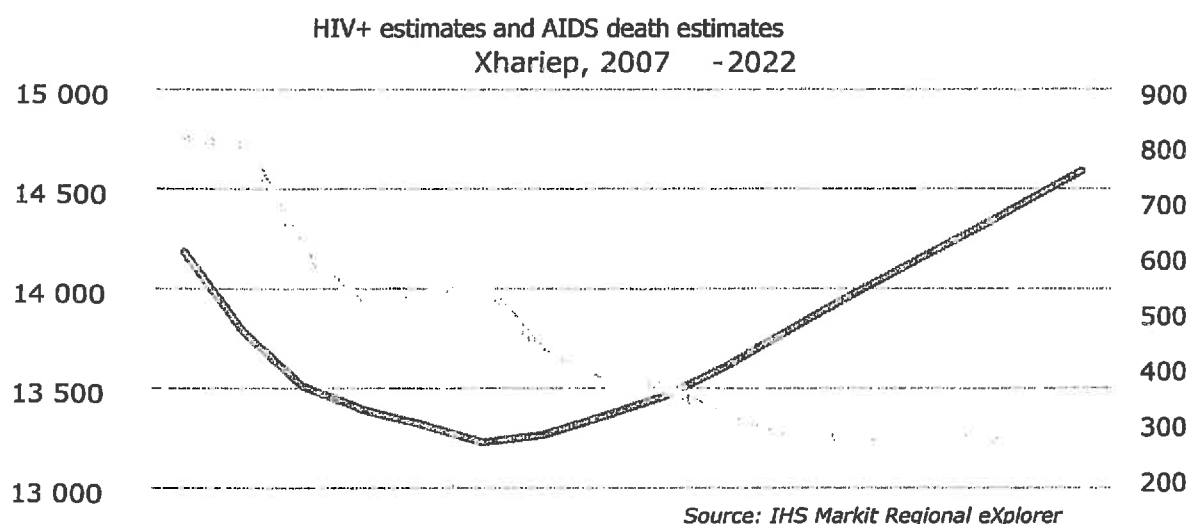
	Xhariep	Free State	National Total	Xhariep as % of province	Xhariep as % of national
2007	14,200	341,000	5,370,000	4.2%	
	0.26%				
2008	13,800	339,000	5,400,000	4.1%	
	0.26%				
2009	13,500	339,000	5,480,000	4.0%	
	0.25%				
2010	13,400	341,000	5,590,000	3.9%	
	0.25%				
2011	13,300	343,000	5,680,000	3.9%	
	0.24%				
2012	13,200	343,000	5,760,000	3.9%	
	0.23%				
2013	13,300	346,000	5,880,000	3.8%	
	0.23%				
2014	13,400	351,000	6,010,000	3.8%	
	0.23%				



2015	13,500	356,000	6,130,000	3.8%
	0,23%			
2016	13,600	361,000	6,280,000	3.8%
	0,23%			
2017	13,800	367,000	6,430,000	3.7%
	0,22%			
Average Annual growth				
2007-2017	-0.29%	0.76%	1.83%	

In 2017, 13 800 people in the Xhariep District Municipality were infected with HIV. This reflects a decrease at an average annual rate of -0.29% since 2007, and in 2017 represented 11.27% of the district municipality's total population. The Free State Province had an average annual growth rate of 0.76% from 2007 to 2017 in the number of people infected with HIV, which is higher than that of the Xhariep District Municipality. When looking at the South Africa as a whole it can be seen that the number of people that are infected increased from 2007 to 2017 with an average annual growth rate of 1.83%.

AIDS Profile and Forecast - Xhariep District Municipality, 2007-2022



Presenting the number of HIV+ people against the number of people living with AIDS, the people with AIDS added up to 810 in 2007 and 271 for 2017. This number denotes a decrease from 2007 to 2017 with a high average annual rate of -10.38% (or -539 people). For the year 2017, they represented 0.22% of the total population of the entire district municipality.

Key Developmental Challenges

- High poverty and unemployment – 46.3% (STATSSA 2011).
- Inadequate access to basic services (water, sanitation, refuse collection, electricity, and housing and primary health care).



- Infrastructure, maintenance and service backlogs.
- HIV and AIDS – 30.8% prevalence rate (Antenatal Care Statistics) and TB.
- Substance abuse.
- Illegal dumping.
- High rate of illiteracy and lack of tertiary institutions (only two site-light institutions)
- Lack of integrated planning between the three spheres of government.
- Unfunded mandates.
- Housing shortage and rectification of incomplete houses.
- Lack of integrated and sustainable human settlements.

Xhariep Economic Analysis

The economic state of Xhariep District Municipality is put in perspective by comparing it on a spatial level with its neighbouring district municipalities, Free State Province and South Africa. The section will also allude to the economic composition and contribution of the regions within Xhariep District Municipality.

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

Gross Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R)

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

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

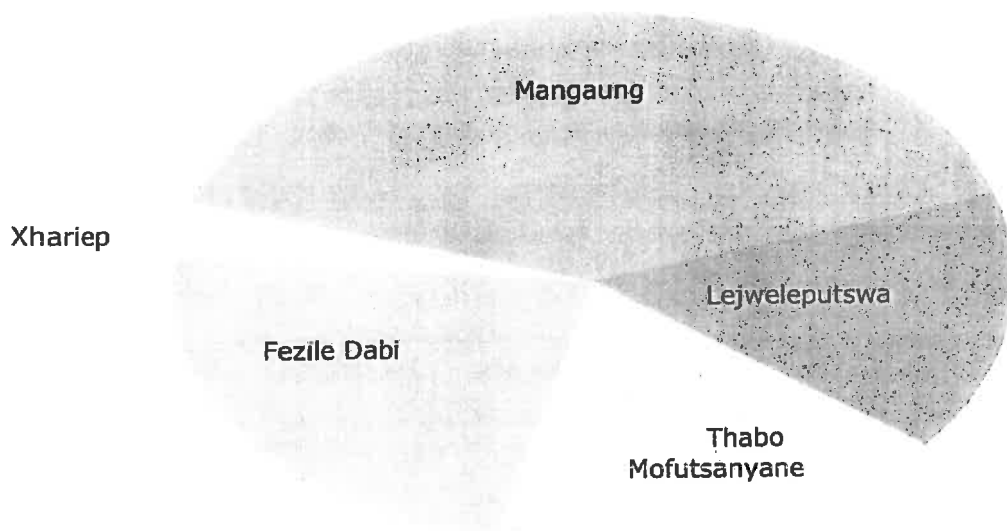
GDP-R can be measured using either current or constant prices, where the current prices measures the economy in actual Rand, and constant prices measures the economy by removing the effect of inflation, and therefore captures the real growth in volumes, as if prices were fixed in a given base year.

With a GDP of R 7.86 billion in 2017 (up from R 3.68 billion in 2007), the Xhariep District Municipality contributed 3.36% to the Free State Province GDP of R 234 billion in 2017 increasing in the share of the Free State from 3.23% in 2007. The Xhariep District Municipality contributes 0.17% to the GDP of South Africa which had a total GDP of R 4.65 trillion in 2017 (as measured in nominal or current prices). Its contribution to the national economy stayed similar in importance from 2007 when it contributed 0.17% to South Africa, but it is lower than the peak of 0.18% in 2008.



Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Free State Province, 2017



The Xhariep District Municipality had a total GDP of R 7.86 billion and in terms of total contribution towards Free State Province the Xhariep District Municipality ranked lowest relative to all the regional economies to total Free State Province GDP. This ranking in terms of size compared to other regions of Xhariep remained the same since 2007. In terms of its share, it was in 2017 (3.4%) slightly larger compared to what it was in 2007 (3.2%). For the period 2007 to 2017, the average annual growth rate of 2.2% of Xhariep was the second relative to its peers in terms of growth in constant 2010 prices.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) - LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES OF XHARIEP DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2007 TO 2017, SHARE AND GROWTH

	2017 (Current prices)	Share of district municipality	2007 (Constant prices)	2017 (Constant prices)	Average Annual growth
Letsemeng	2.31	29.33%	1.83		1.78%
Kopanong	3.34	42.42%	1.98	2.36	1.74%
Mohokare	2.22	28.25%	1.12	1.59	3.54%
Xhariep	7.86		4.64	5.78	

Source: IHS Markit Regional Explorer



Mohokare had the highest average annual economic growth, averaging 3.54% between 2007 and 2017, when compared to the rest of the regions within the Xhariep District Municipality. The Letsemeng Local Municipality had the second highest average annual growth rate of 1.78%. Kopanong Local Municipality had the lowest average annual growth rate of 1.74% between 2007 and 2017.

Gross Value Added by Region (GVA-R)

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

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

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

Gross Value Added (Gva) by Broad Economic Sector - Xhariep District Municipality, 2017 [R Billions, Current Prices]

	Xhariep	Free State	National Total	Xhariep as % of province	Xhariep as % of national
Agriculture	1.1	11.6	106.4	9.9%	1.08%
Mining	0.9	21.8	334.7	4.3%	0.28%
Manufacturing	0.3	24.4	551.6	1.1%	0.05%
Electricity	0.2	10.0	155.2	2.2%	0.14%
Construction	0.2	5.1	163.3	4.7%	0.14%
Trade	0.9	29.2	626.8	3.1%	0.14%
Transport	0.6	22.1	411.5	2.9%	0.15%
Finance	0.6	33.1	840.7	1.9%	0.07%
Community services	2.2	52.9	981.6	4.2%	0.22%
Total Industries	7.2	210.2	4,171.7	3.4%	0.17%

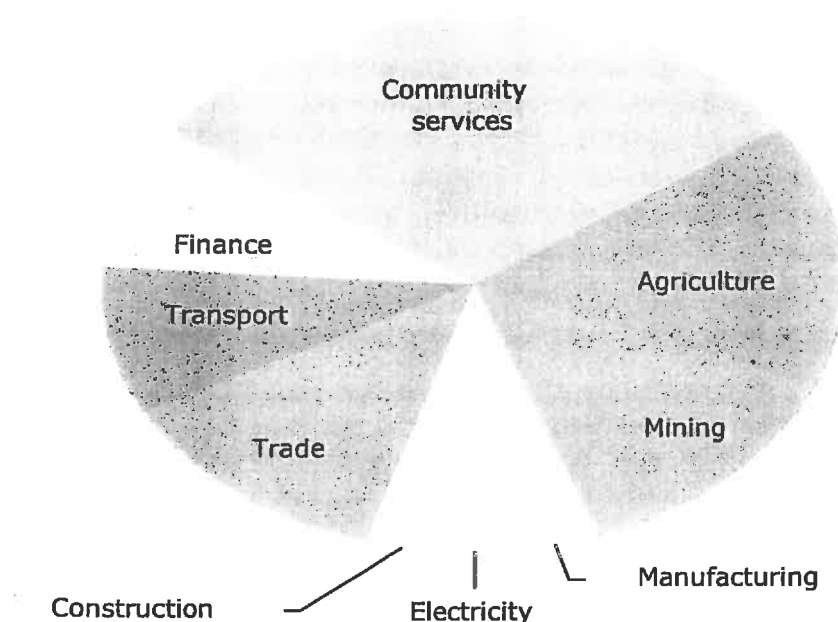
Source: IHS Markit Regional Explorer

In 2017, the community services sector is the largest within Xhariep District Municipality accounting for R 2.2 billion or 30.6% of the total GVA in the district municipality's economy. The sector that contributes the second most to the GVA of the Xhariep District Municipality is the agriculture sector at 16.0%, followed by the mining sector with 13.2%. The sector that contributes the least to the economy of Xhariep District Municipality is the electricity sector with a contribution of R 219 million or 3.06% of the total GVA.



Gross Value Added (GVA) by Broad Economic Sector - Xhariep District Municipality, 2017 [Percentage Composition]

Gross Value Added (GVA) by Broad Economic Sector
Xhariep District Municipality, 2017



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer

The community sector, which includes the government services, is generally a large contributor towards GVA in smaller and more rural local municipalities. When looking at the regions within the district municipality, the Kopanong Local Municipality made the largest contribution to the community services sector at 50.92% of the district municipality. As a whole, the Kopanong Local Municipality contributed R 3.02 billion or 42.12% to the GVA of the Xhariep District Municipality, making it the largest contributor to the overall GVA of the Xhariep District Municipality.

2007	2012	2017		Average Annual growth
Agriculture	515.0	604.9	718.3	3.38%
Mining	735.7	769.5	981.4	2.92%
Manufacturing	170.3	158.6	164.7	-0.33%
Electricity	106.2	102.0	101.5	-0.45%
Construction	160.9	181.0	195.7	1.98%
Trade	671.0	757.4	807.5	1.87%
Transport	344.8	381.0	424.1	2.09%
Finance	369.8	407.2	438.3	1.71%
Community services	1,188.0	1,336.0	1,482.9	2.24%
Total Industries	4,261.5	4,697.6	5,314.4	2.23%



The tertiary sector contributes the most to the Gross Value Added within the Xhariep District Municipality at 60.7%. This is slightly lower than the national economy (68.6%). The primary sector contributed a total of 29.1% (ranking second), while the secondary sector contributed the least at 10.2%.

Labour

The labour force of a country consists of everyone of working age (above a certain age and below retirement) that are participating as workers, i.e. people who are actively employed or seeking employment. This is also called the economically active population (EAP). People not included are students, retired people, stay-at-home parents, people in prisons or similar institutions, people employed in jobs or professions with unreported income, as well as discouraged workers who cannot find work.

Working Age Population in Xhariep, Free State and National Total, 2007 - 2017

	Xhariep		Free State		National Total	
	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017
15-19	14,100	9,630	305,000	238,000	5,240,000	4,560,000
20-24	13,400	9,610	310,000	249,000	5,350,000	4,860,000
25-29	11,400	11,100	255,000	280,000	4,720,000	5,560,000
30-34	9,140	10,600	188,000	269,000	3,690,000	5,420,000
35-39	7,710	9,170	159,000	216,000	2,970,000	4,460,000
40-44	7,210	6,710	150,000	151,000	2,610,000	3,280,000
45-49	6,500	5,290	137,000	123,000	2,320,000	2,590,000
50-54	5,820	4,850	116,000	118,000	1,920,000	2,290,000
55-59	4,880	4,840	94,400	109,000	1,560,000	2,030,000
60-64	4,170	4,350	73,500	94,200	1,210,000	1,660,000
Total	84,328	76,184	1,787,502	1,848,055	31,597,274	36,711,715

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer

The working age population in Xhariep in 2017 was 76 200, decreasing at an average annual rate of 1.01% since 2007. For the same period the working age population for Free State Province increased at 0.33% annually, while that of South Africa increased at 1.51% annually.

Total Employment

Employment data is a key element in the estimation of unemployment. In addition, trends in employment within different sectors and industries normally indicate significant structural changes in the economy. Employment data is also used in the calculation of productivity, earnings per worker, and other economic indicators.

Definition: Total employment consists of two parts: employment in the formal sector, and employment in the informal sector.



Total Employment - Xhariep, Free State and National Total, 2007-2017

	Xhariep	Free State	National Total
2007	36,600	766,000	13,500,000
2008	36,500	787,000	14,100,000
2009	35,100	775,000	14,000,000
2010	33,300	748,000	13,600,000
2011	32,600	740,000	13,800,000
2012	32,100	727,000	14,000,000
2013	32,200	730,000	14,500,000
2014	33,400	755,000	15,100,000
2015	34,900	777,000	15,500,000
2016	35,500	785,000	15,700,000
2017	36,800	802,000	15,900,000
Average Annual growth 2007-2017	0.05%	0.46%	1.61%

Source: IHS Markit Regional Explorer

In 2017, Xhariep employed 36 800 people which is 4.59% of the total employment in Free State Province (802 000), 0.23% of total employment in South Africa (15.9 million). Employment within Xhariep increased annually at an average rate of 0.05% from 2007 to 2017.

Total Employment per Broad Economic Sector - Xhariep and the rest of Free State, 2017

	Xhariep	Mangaung	Lejweleputswa	Thabo Mofutsanyane	Fezile Dabi	Total Free State
Agriculture	5,960	13,000	21,300	33,300	21,400	95,049
Mining	5,340	3,560	27,100	1,190	4,600	41,757
Manufacturing	1,320	16,700	11,400	12,800	17,300	59,532
Electricity	144	2,950	1,770	859	1,150	6,883
Construction	1,930	16,900	7,910	9,640	10,500	46,819
Trade	6,970	61,800	35,200	41,400	27,500	172,785
Transport	1,110	13,500	6,360	6,750	5,670	33,363
Finance	2,060	32,500	13,700	12,200	10,600	71,191
Community services	6,800	80,700	33,600	38,700	26,700	186,549
Households	5,150	31,800	18,700	17,600	14,500	87,795

Source: IHS Markit Regional Explorer

Xhariep District Municipality employs a total number of 36 800 people within its district municipality. The district municipality that employs the highest number of people relative to the other regions within Free State Province is Mangaung district



municipality with a total number of 274 000. Xhariep District Municipality also employed the lowest number of people within Free State Province.

In Xhariep District Municipality the economic sectors that recorded the largest number of employment in 2017 were the trade sector with a total of 6 970 employed people or 19.0% of total employment in the district municipality. The community services sector with a total of 6 800 (18.5%) employs the second highest number of people relative to the rest of the sectors. The electricity sector with 144 (0.4%) is the sector that employs the least number of people in Xhariep District Municipality, followed by the transport sector with 1 110 (3.0%) people employed.

Unemployment

Definition: The unemployed includes all persons between 15 and 65 who are currently not working, but who are actively looking for work. It therefore excludes people who are not actively seeking work (referred to as discouraged work seekers).

The choice of definition for what constitutes being unemployed has a large impact on the final estimates for all measured labour force variables. The following definition was adopted by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 1982): The "unemployed" comprise all persons above a specified age who during the reference period were:

- "Without work", i.e. not in paid employment or self-employment;
- "Currently available for work", i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; and
- "Seeking work", i.e. had taken specific steps in a specified reference period to seek paid employment or self-employment. The specific steps may include registration at a public or private employment exchange; application to employers; checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, market or other assembly places; placing or answering newspaper advertisements; seeking assistance of friends or relatives; looking for land.

UNEMPLOYMENT (OFFICIAL DEFINITION) - XHARIEP, FREE STATE AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2007-2017 [NUMBER PERCENTAGE]

	Xhariep	Free State	National Total	Xhariep as % of province	Xhariep as % of national
2007	10,000	277,000	4,460,000		
		3.6%		0.23%	
2008	9,360	265,000	4,350,000	3.5%	
	0.22%				
2009	9,220	269,000	4,370,000	3.4%	
	0.21%				
2010	9,510	283,000	4,490,000	3.4%	
	0.21%				
2011	9,930	299,000	4,570,000	3.3%	
	0.22%				
2012	10,600	324,000	4,690,000	3.3%	
	0.23%				



2013	11,300 0.23%	347,000	4,850,000	3.3%
2014	11,800 0.23%	364,000	5,060,000	3.2%
2015	11,700 0.22%	369,000	5,290,000	3.2%
2016	11,900 0.21%	382,000	5,630,000	3.1%
2017	11,700 0.20%	384,000	5,940,000	3.0%

Average Annual growth

2007-2017	1.50%	3.33%	2.91%
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Source: IHS Markit Regional Explorer

In 2017, there were a total number of 11 700 people unemployed in Xhariep, which is an increase of 1 610 from 10 000 in 2007. The total number of unemployed people within Xhariep constitutes 3.04% of the total number of unemployed people in Free State Province. The Xhariep District Municipality experienced an average annual increase of 1.50% in the number of unemployed people, which is better than that of the Free State Province which had an average annual increase in unemployment of 3.33%.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (OFFICIAL DEFINITION) - XHARIEP, FREE STATE AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2007-2017 [PERCENTAGE]

		Free State		National Total
2007	21.6%		26.7%	24.8%
2008	20.4%		25.4%	23.6%
2009	20.9%		25.9%	23.8%
2010	22.4%		27.6%	24.8%
2011	23.6%		29.0%	24.9%
2012	25.1%		31.0%	25.0%
2013	26.4%		32.5%	25.1%
2014	26.5%		32.7%	25.1%
2015	25.5%		32.4%	25.5%
2016	25.4%		33.0%	26.4%
2017	24.1%		32.2%	27.2%

Source: IHS Markit Regional Explorer

In 2017, the unemployment rate in Xhariep District Municipality (based on the official definition of unemployment) was 24.06%, which is an increase of 2.49 percentage points. The unemployment rate in Xhariep District Municipality is lower than that of



Free State. The unemployment rate for South Africa was 27.21% in 2017, which is a increase of -2.44 percentage points from 24.77% in 2007.

Income and Expenditure

In a growing economy among which production factors are increasing, most of the household incomes are spent on purchasing goods and services. Therefore, the measuring of the income and expenditure of households is a major indicator of a number of economic trends. It is also a good marker of growth as well as consumer tendencies.

Number of households by Income Category

The number of households is grouped according to predefined income categories or brackets, where income is calculated as the sum of all household gross disposable income: payments in kind, gifts, homemade goods sold, old age pensions, income from informal sector activities, subsistence income, etc.). Note that income tax is included in the income distribution.

Income categories start at R0 - R2,400 per annum and go up to R2,400,000+ per annum. A household is either a group of people who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or it is a single person living on his/her own. These income brackets do not take into account inflation creep: over time, movement of households "up" the brackets is natural, even if they are not earning any more in real terms.

HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME CATEGORY - XHARIEP, FREE STATE AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2017 [NUMBER PERCENTAGE]

	Xhariep	Free State	National Total	Xhariep as % of province	Xhariep as % of national
0-2400	3	83	1,650	3.8%	0.19%
2400-6000	66	1,520	32,500	4.3%	0.20%
6000-12000	562	16,000	315,000	3.5%	0.18%
12000-18000	1,180	32,300	626,000	3.7%	0.19%
18000-30000	3,900	99,800	1,730,000	3.9%	0.22%
30000-42000	4,830	108,000	1,750,000	4.5%	0.28%
42000-54000	4,420	98,700	1,550,000	4.5%	0.29%
54000-72000	5,160	105,000	1,670,000	4.9%	0.31%
72000-96000	4,410	89,300	1,520,000	4.9%	0.29%
96000-132000	4,020	79,900	1,430,000	5.0%	0.28%
132000-192000	3,310	70,100	1,370,000	4.7%	0.24%
192000-360000	3,670	86,300	1,760,000	4.3%	0.21%
360000-600000	2,090	51,700	1,160,000	4.0%	0.18%
600000-1200000	1,320	33,400	840,000	3.9%	0.16%
1200000-2400000	456	10,400	266,000	4.4%	0.17%
2400000+	75	1,580	42,000	4.8%	0.18%
Total	39,500	884,000	16,100,000	4.5%	0.25%

Source: IHS Markit Regional Explorer

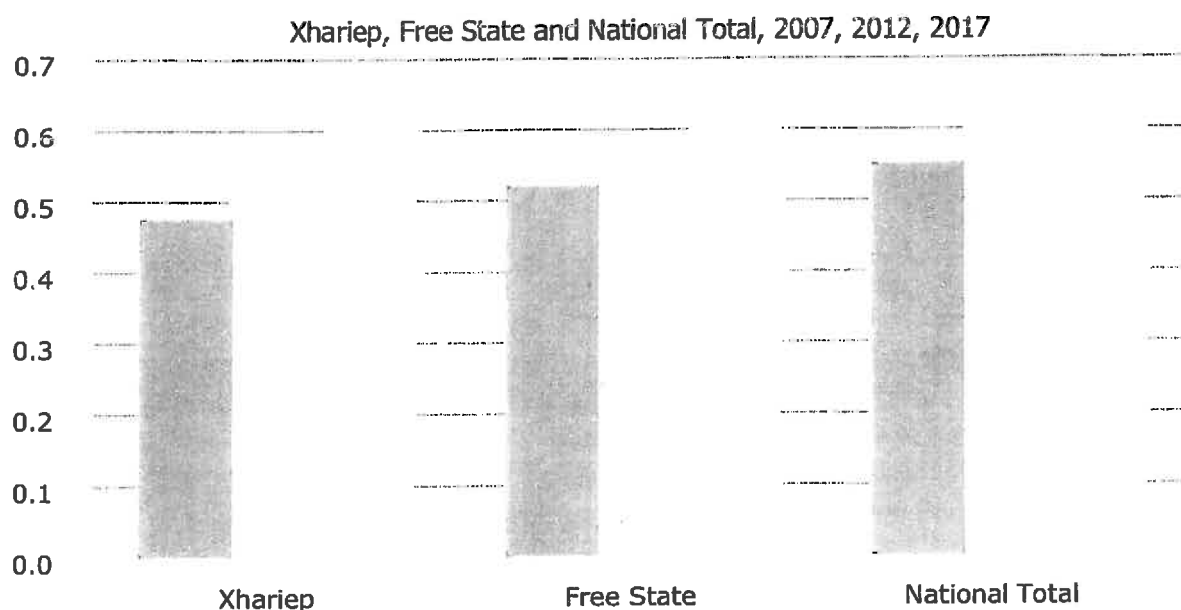


It was estimated that in 2017 14.47% of all the households in the Xhariep District Municipality, were living on R30,000 or less per annum. In comparison with 2007's 41.85%, the number is more than half. The 54000-72000 income category has the highest number of households with a total number of 5 160, followed by the 30000-42000 income category with 4 830 households. Only 3.2 households fall within the 0-2400 income category.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI)

Definition: The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite relative index used to compare human development across population groups or regions.

HDI is the combination of three basic dimensions of human development: A long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. A long and healthy life is typically measured using life expectancy at birth. Knowledge is normally based on adult literacy and / or the combination of enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary schools. In order to gauge a decent standard of living, we make use of GDP per capita. On a technical note, the HDI can have a maximum value of 1, indicating a very high level of human development, while the minimum value is 0, indicating no human development.

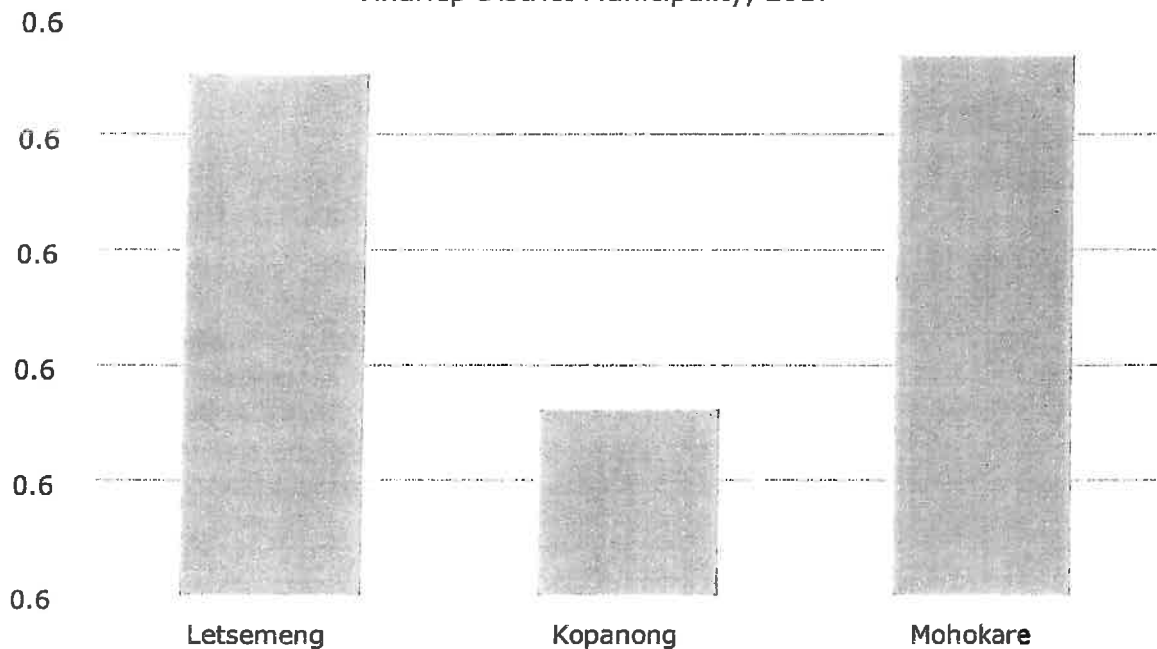


In 2017 Xhariep District Municipality had an HDI of 0.608 compared to the Free State with a HDI of 0.638 and 0.659 of National Total as a whole. Seeing that South Africa recorded a higher HDI in 2017 when compared to Xhariep District Municipality which translates to worse human development for Xhariep District Municipality compared to South Africa. South Africa's HDI increased at an average annual growth rate of 1.80% and this increase is lower than that of Xhariep District Municipality (2.49%).



Human development Index (HDI)

Xhariep District Municipality, 2017



In terms of the HDI for each the regions within the Xhariep District Municipality, Mohokare Local Municipality has the highest HDI, with an index value of 0.613. The lowest can be observed in the Kopanong Local Municipality with an index value of 0.598.

Poverty

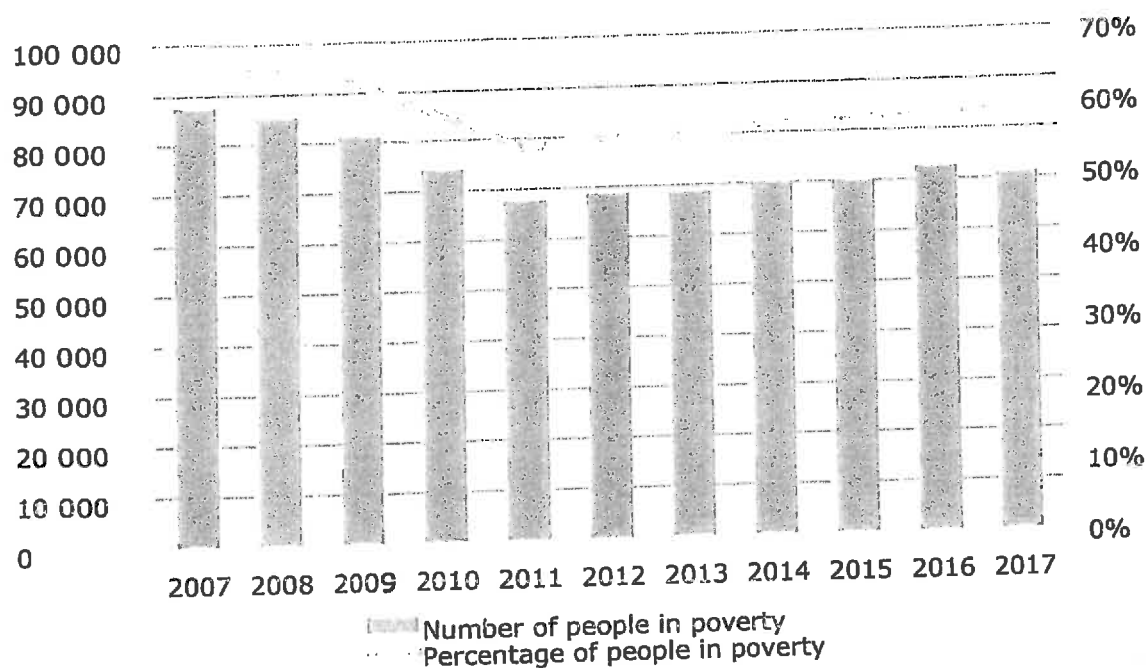
Definition: The upper poverty line is defined by StatsSA as the level of consumption at which individuals are able to purchase both sufficient food and non-food items without sacrificing one for the other. This variable measures the number of individuals living below that particular level of consumption for the given area, and is balanced directly to the official upper poverty rate as measured by StatsSA.

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY - XHARIEP DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2007-2017 [NUMBER PERCENTAGE]



Number and percentage of people in poverty

Xhariep, 2007-2017



In 2017, there were 71 000 people living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition, across Xhariep District Municipality - this is 18.70% lower than the 87 300 in 2007. The percentage of people living in poverty has decreased from 66.37% in 2007 to 57.93% in 2017, which indicates a decrease of 8.44 percentage points.

Education

Educating is important to the economic growth in a country and the development of its industries, providing a trained workforce and skilled professionals required.

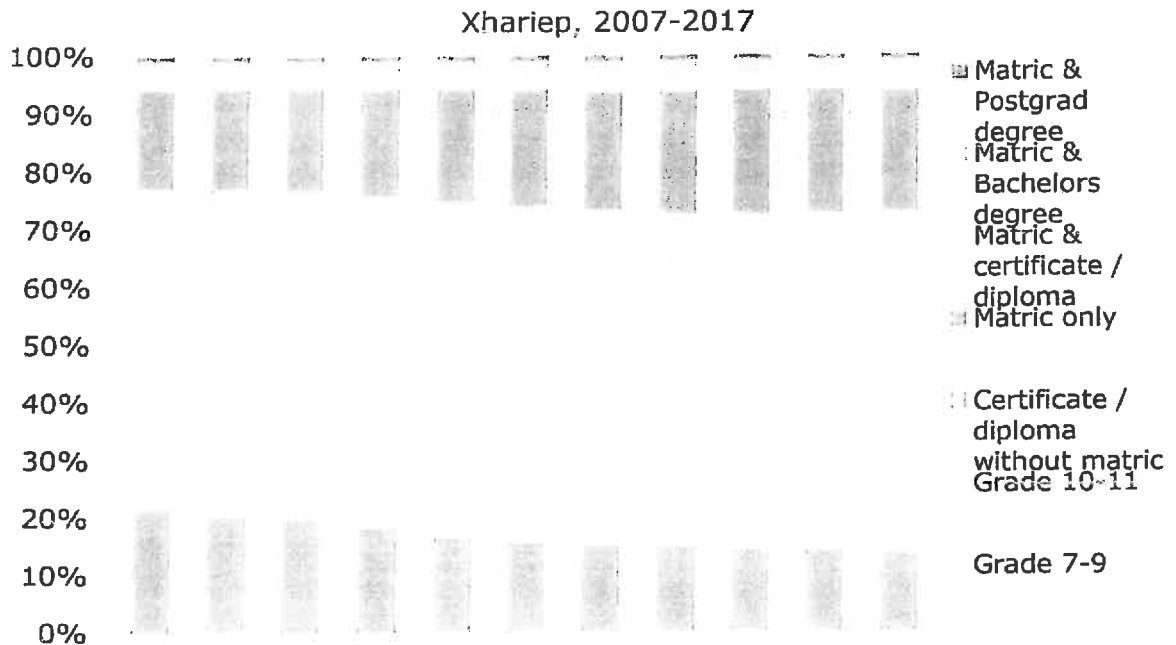
The education measure represents the highest level of education of an individual, using the 15 years and older age category. (According to the United Nations definition of education, one is an adult when 15 years or older. IHS uses this cut-off point to allow for cross-country comparisons.

Furthermore, the age of 15 is also the legal age at which children may leave school in South Africa).



HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION: AGE 15+ - XHARIEP DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY,
2007-2017 [PERCENTAGE]

Highest level of education: age 15+



Within Xhariep District Municipality, the number of people without any schooling decreased from 2007 to 2017 with an average annual rate of -5.29%, while the number of people within the 'matric only' category, increased from 13,200 to 16,000. The number of people with 'matric and a certificate/diploma' decreased with an average annual rate of -0.77%, with the number of people with a 'matric and a Bachelor's' degree increasing with an average annual rate of 1.69%.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION: AGE 15+ - XHARIEP, FREE STATE AND NATIONAL
TOTAL, 2017 [NUMBERS]

	Xhariep	Free State	National Total	Xhariep as % of province	Xhariep as % of national
No schooling	7,830	96,700	2,270,000	8.1%	0.35%
Grade 0-2	2,360	48,100	684,000	4.9%	0.35%
Grade 3-6	12,200	203,000	3,110,000	6.0%	0.39%
Grade 7-9	18,500	352,000	6,030,000	5.3%	0.31%
Grade 10-11	14,600	415,000	8,390,000	3.5%	0.17%
Certificate / diploma without matric	278	8,620	191,000	3.2%	0.15%
Matric only	15,900	499,000	10,400,000	3.2%	0.15%
Matric certificate / diploma	2,270	97,400	2,160,000	2.3%	0.11%
Matric Bachelors degree	1,790	63,300	1,530,000	2.8%	0.12%



Matric Postgrad degree	549	25,000	749,000	2.2%	0.07%
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The number of people without any schooling in Xhariep District Municipality accounts for 8.10% of the number of people without schooling in the province and a total share of 0.35% of the national. In 2017, the number of people in Xhariep District Municipality with a matric only was 16,000 which is a share of 3.20% of the province's total number of people that has obtained a matric. The number of people with a matric and a Postgrad degree constitutes 2.83% of the province and 0.12% of the national.

FUNCTIONAL LITERACY

Definition: For the purpose of this report, IHS defines functional literacy as the number of people in a region that are 20 years and older and have completed at least their primary education (i.e. grade 7).

Functional literacy describes the reading and writing skills that are adequate for an individual to cope with the demands of everyday life - including the demands posed in the workplace. This is contrasted with illiteracy in the strictest sense, meaning the inability to read or write. Functional literacy enables individuals to enter the labour market and contribute towards economic growth thereby reducing poverty.

	Illiterate		Literate		%
2007		34,072		58,553	63.2%
2008		32,227		58,330	64.4%
2009		30,583		58,095	65.5%
2010		28,508		58,991	67.4%
2011		26,538		60,219	69.4%
2012		25,392		60,776	70.5%
2013		24,704		61,149	71.2%
2014		24,093		61,631	71.9%
2015		24,018		61,679	72.0%
2016		24,211		61,576	71.8%
2017		23,804		62,157	72.3%
Average Annual growth 2007-2017		-3.52%		0.60%	1.35%

Source: IHS Markit Regional Explorer

A total of 62 200 individuals in Xhariep District Municipality were considered functionally literate in 2017, while 23 800 people were considered to be illiterate.



Expressed as a rate, this amounts to 72.31% of the population, which is an increase of 0.091 percentage points since 2007 (63.22%). The number of illiterate individuals decreased on average by -3.52% annually from 2007 to 2017, with the number of functional literate people increasing at 0.60% annually.

Household Infrastructure

Drawing on the household infrastructure data of a region is of essential value in economic planning and social development. Assessing household infrastructure involves the measurement of four indicators:

- Access to dwelling units
- Access to proper sanitation
- Access to running water
- Access to refuse removal
- Access to electricity

A household is considered "served" if it has access to all four of these basic services. If not, the household is considered to be part of the backlog. A household is defined as a group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone.

The next few sections offer an overview of the household infrastructure of the Xhariep District Municipality between 2007 and 2017.

Household by dwelling type: Using the StatsSA definition of a household and a dwelling unit, households can be categorised according to type of dwelling. The categories are:

- **Very formal dwellings** - structures built according to approved plans, e.g. houses on a separate stand, flats or apartments, townhouses, rooms in backyards that also have running water and flush toilets within the dwelling. .
- **Formal dwellings** - structures built according to approved plans, i.e. house on a separate stand, flat or apartment, townhouse, room in backyard, rooms or flatlet elsewhere etc, but without running water or without a flush toilet within the dwelling.
- **Informal dwellings** - shacks or shanties in informal settlements, serviced stands, or proclaimed townships, as well as shacks in the backyards of other dwelling types.
- **Traditional dwellings** - structures made of clay, mud, reeds, or other locally available material.
- **Other dwelling units** - tents, ships, caravans, etc

	Very Formal	Formal	Informal	Traditional	Other dwelling type	Total
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Letsemeng	5,340	4,800	1,240	1,020	45	12,400
Kopanong	5,360	9,240	840	617	139	16,200
Mohokare	3,030	6,840	667	272	17	10,800
Total Xhariep	13,736	20,882	2,744	1,906	201	39,469

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer

The region within the Xhariep District Municipality with the highest number of very formal dwelling units is the Kopanong Local Municipality with 5 360 or a share of 39.04% of the total very formal dwelling units within Xhariep District Municipality. The region with the lowest number of very formal dwelling units is the Mohokare Local Municipality with a total of 3 030 or a share of 22.08% of the total very formal dwelling units within Xhariep District Municipality.

Household by type of Sanitation

Sanitation can be divided into specific types of sanitation to which a household has access. We use the following categories:

- **No toilet** - No access to any of the toilet systems explained below.
- **Bucket system** - A top structure with a seat over a bucket. The bucket is periodically removed and the contents disposed of. (Note: this system is widely used but poses health risks to the collectors. Most authorities are actively attempting to discontinue the use of these buckets in their local regions).
- **Pit toilet** - A top structure over a pit.
- **Ventilation improved pit** - A pit toilet but with a fly screen and vented by a pipe. Depending on soil conditions, the pit may be lined.
- **Flush toilet** - Waste is flushed into an enclosed tank, thus preventing the waste to flow into the surrounding environment. The tanks need to be emptied or the contents pumped elsewhere.

	Flush toilet	Ventilation Improved Pit (VIP)	Pit toilet	Bucket system	No toilet	Total
Letsemeng	10,300	1,100	506	246	294	12,400
Kopanong	14,200	256	213	187	1,320	16,200
<u>Mohokare</u>	<u>9,210</u>	<u>223</u>	226	690	478	10,800
Total Xhariep	33,733	1,574	945	1,123	2,094	39,469

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer

The municipality within Xhariep with the highest number of flush toilets is Kopanong Local Municipality with 14 200 or a share of 42.16% of the flush toilets within Xhariep. The region with the lowest number of flush toilets is Mohokare Local Municipality with a total of 9 210 or a share of 27.31% of the total flush toilets within Xhariep District Municipality.



Households by access to Water

A household is categorized according to its main access to water, as follows: Regional/local water scheme, Borehole and spring, Water tank, Dam/pool/stagnant water, River/stream and other main access to water methods. No formal piped water includes households that obtain water via water carriers and tankers, rain water, boreholes, dams, rivers and springs.

	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water in yard	Communal piped water: less than 200m from dwelling (At RDP-level)	Communal piped water: more than 200m from dwelling (Below RDP)	No formal piped water	Total
Total	16,942	21,308	488	352	379	
Letsemeng	6,130	5,700	211	257	141	12,400
Kopanong	6,700	9,130	205	48	117	16,200
Mohokare	4,110	6,480	73	48	122	10,800
39,469						

The regions within Xhariep District Municipality with the highest number of households with piped water inside the dwelling is Kopanong Local Municipality with 6 700 or a share of 39.55% of the households with piped water inside the dwelling within Xhariep District Municipality. The region with the lowest number of households with piped water inside the dwelling is Mohokare Local Municipality with a total of 4 110 or a share of 24.28% of the total households with piped water inside the dwelling within Xhariep District Municipality.

Households by type of Electricity

Households are distributed into 3 electricity usage categories: Households using electricity for cooking, Households using electricity for heating, households using electricity for lighting. Household using solar power are included as part of households with an electrical connection. This time series categorises households in a region according to their access to electricity (electrical connection).

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF ELECTRICAL CONNECTION - LETSEMENG, KOPANONG AND MOHOKARE LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES, 2017 [NUMBER]

	Electricity for lighting only	Electricity for lighting and other purposes	Not using electricity	Total
Letsemeng	216	11,700	522	12,400
Kopanong	618	14,900	715	16,200
Mohokare	714	9,530	591	10,800
Total Xhariep	1,548	36,093	1,828	39,469

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer



The municipality within Xhariep with the highest number of households with electricity for lighting and other purposes is Kopanong Local Municipality with 14 900 or a share of 41.19% of the households with electricity for lighting and other purposes within Xhariep District Municipality. The municipality with the lowest number of households with electricity for lighting and other purposes is Mohokare Local Municipality with a total of 9 530 or a share of 26.39% of the total households with electricity for lighting and other purposes within Xhariep District Municipality.

Households by Refuse Disposal

A distinction is made between formal and informal refuse removal. When refuse is removed by the local authorities, it is referred to as formal refuse removal. Informal refuse removal is where either the household or the community disposes of the waste, or where there is no refuse removal at all. A further breakdown is used in terms of the frequency by which the refuse is taken away, thus leading to the following categories:

- Removed weekly by authority
- Removed less often than weekly by authority
- Removed by community members
- Personal removal / (own dump)
- No refuse removal

HOUSEHOLDS BY REFUSE DISPOSAL - LETSEMENG, KOPANONG AND MOHOKARE LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES, 2017 [NUMBER]

	Removed weekly by authority	Removed less often than weekly by authority	Removed by community members	Personal removal (own dump)	No refuse removal	Total
Letsemeng	7,930	127	1,370	2,480	525	12,400
Kopanong	12,400	443	558	2,220	605	16,200
<u>Mohokare</u>	<u>7,940</u>	<u>463</u>	<u>312</u>	<u>1,860</u>	<u>256</u>	<u>10,800</u>
Total Xhariep	28,243	1,033	2,240	6,567	1,386	39,469

Source: IHS Markit Regional Explorer

The municipality within Xhariep with the highest number of households where the refuse is removed weekly by the authority is Kopanong Local Municipality with 12 400 or a share of 43.81% of the households where the refuse is removed weekly by the authority within Xhariep. The municipality with the lowest number of households where the refuse is removed weekly by the authority is Letsemeng Local Municipality with a total of 7 930 or a share of 28.09% of the total households where the refuse is removed weekly by the authority within the district municipality.

Climate Change Impacts

Xhariep District Municipality is currently experiencing issues of water scarcity and quality. Climate change is expected to exacerbate this problem. Drought, reduced runoff, increased evaporation, and an increase in flood events will impact on both water quality and quantity. In addition to this, the groundwater capacity within the



District may decrease and possibly impact on households that are dependent on this source of water.

Letsemeng

The Petrusburg Node and farms utilise boreholes as the supply of potable water. The boreholes are not sustainable and an alternative source will have to be found to supply the Petrusburg node in future.

The Koffiefontein and Jacobsdal Nodes extract water from the Kalkfontein Dam while the latter also extracts water from the Orange-Riet Canal. Oppermans also extracts water from the Orange-Riet Canal. The water extracted is purified locally while both the Koffiefontein and Jacobsdal purification plants seem to be inadequate to cope with the increased demand for potable water. There is also a need to increase the storage capacity in Jacobsdal.

The Luckhoff node extracts water from the Sarel Hayward Canal and Van der Kloof Dam. Both the purification plant and reservoir need to be upgraded in future to cope with future demand.

Mohokare

Rouxville gets its water supply from the Kalkoenkrans dam and boreholes. Water shortages are experienced during dry seasons and access to alternative sources need to be investigated. The purification works is working at capacity while a new reservoir is required.

Smithfield obtains its water from the Caledon River, which is then purified at the local purification plant. There are also 7 boreholes which supplements the water supply from the river.

Zastron obtains its water from the Montagu and Kloof dams as well as boreholes. The current capacity of the reservoir, pump station and purification works is sufficient for the next five years.

Kopanong

Most of the towns in the area utilise water from the Bloemwater pipelines running through the area, except Jagersfontein and Fauresmith, which get it water from the mineshafts in Jagersfontein. The water quality from the mineshafts is poor and the purification plants will need to be upgraded or an alternative water source need to be established to supply these two towns.

Water shortages are also experienced during summer when low rainfall is recorded. The pipeline between Fauresmith and Jagersfontein is also very old and leakages occur regularly.

The supply of water to Reddersburg and Edenburg from the Bloemwater pipeline needs to be supplemented with boreholes and in summer water shortages can be experienced. The water pumps at these two towns are also in poor condition and regular maintenance work is needed. All of the other towns also use boreholes to supplement their water received from Bloemwater. Bethulie's pump station is too small and its capacity will need to be increased in future.



The following trends can be highlighted:

- Extension of and identification of bulk water supply.
- Water metering.
- Internal reticulation and house connections.
- Cost of bulk water supply.
- Uniform tariff structure.
- Application of Free Water Policy.

Xhariep at a Glance

Below is a summary of statistics for the Xhariep District Municipality

South Africa	Xhariep	LOW	Xhariep's rank against 52 regions	HIGH	Description
SIZE INDICATORS 2017					
1.22 m	34 200				Land Size Size of the region, square kilometer
56.5 m	122 000				Population Total Population, all ages
4.65 tn	7.86 bn				GDP Current prices, Rands
15.9 m	36 800				Employment Total employment, formal and informal
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 2007-2017					
0.2%	2.9%				GDP per capita growth Average annual % growth (Constant prices)
1.8%	2.2%				GDP growth Average annual % growth (Constant prices)
6.4%	8.0%				Household income growth Average annual % growth (Household income in current prices)
1.6%	0.1%				Employment growth Average annual % growth
1.6%	-0.7%				Population growth Average annual % growth
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2017					
27.2%	24.1%				Unemployment ratio (inverse) Unemployment rate, official definition (%)
40.2	42.7				Tress Index (inverse) Concentration or diversification level within a region
0.749	0.813				Household services index Index value between 0 and 1, higher is better
58.2%	57.9%				Poverty (inverse) Percentage of people living in poverty
82.3 k	64.2 k				Standard of living GDP per capita (Current prices)
0.54	0.605				Dependency ratio (inverse) Ratio of persons 65+ and persons 0-14 to persons of working age (15-64)
293 k	214 k				Productivity GDP per employee (Current prices)
84.1%	72.3%				Literacy rate Percentage of literate population



Spatial Overview

Geological Factors

Physical Features	Description	Annexure
Geology	The geological formations within the municipality change from east to west. The most dominant rock formations are Tarkastad subgroup and Beaufort group in the eastern region, Adelaide subgroup and Beaufort group in the central region and Volksrust formation and Ecca group in the western region. Karoo dolerite formation is scattered throughout the area (Source: Council for Geosciences, 2001).	Mineral deposit map - geological composition of the district.
Rainfall	XDM falls within the summer rainfall area of South Africa (SA). It has low rainfall compared to the rest of the FSP. The eastern part of the municipality receives the highest rainfall.	Annexure A: Rainfall map (AA).
Biological Productivity	Biological productivity is directly related to the rainfall. XDM is less suited for crop production and therefore yields low production capacities per hectare. However, the most eastern area of the district can be used to produce crops economically.	
Grazing Capacity	The grazing capacity varies from east to west within the district, with the lowest number of hectares required per livestock unit in the east. In general, XDM has a low grazing capacity with the largest part having a grazing capacity below 9ha per livestock unit. This can be attributed to the low rainfall the district receives.	
Broad Land Uses	<p>XDM is characterised as farming area, with sheep farming practiced within the central region and cattle and game farming in the western part. The eastern section has more of small scale subsistence farming as well as wheat and maize farming.</p> <p>A few significant heritage resources occur in the area which can be used as tourist attractions. Care should however be taken when developing these areas in order to preserve the cultural and natural heritage for posterity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Uses - Agriculture map. • Location of towns and administrative districts • Soil types • Rainfall (AA) • Maximum daily temperature (AA) • Minimum daily temperature (AA) • Agricultural types • Topography • Vegetation types • Surface water • Mining (including mineral deposits) • Locality of schools • Sensitive localities • Biological productivity (B276.04) • Grazing capacity (B276.05) • Sensitive areas (B0276.07) • Gravity Model Attraction (B0276.08)

AA -- Annual Average

Xhariep District forms the southern part of the Free State Province and is one of four district municipalities in the Free State. It covers the largest area and has the smallest population in the Free State, making it the least densely populated district in the province. The district municipality comprises three local municipal areas, namely Letsemeng, Kopanong and Mohokare.

Letsemeng:

Letsemeng forms the western part of Xhariep District and borders the Northern and Western Cape Provinces, the former via Jacobsdal. It is renowned for diamond, salt and slate mining as well as irrigation farming along the Orange Riet Canal and Van der Kloof Dam. It comprises 5 towns connected by a tarred road via Koffiefontein. The R705 links Jacobsdal with Koffiefontein; the R48 links Petrusburg, Koffiefontein and Luckhoff to the north-south; and the R704 links Koffiefontein, Fauriesmith and Jagersfontien. However, Jagersfontien is linked to Trompsburg by a dirt road, which hampers effective service delivery between the district and the LM.

To travel to Trompsburg from any of the towns in the district on a tarred road would necessitate going via Bloemfontein. The N8 route traverses the area to the north and links



Kimberley and Bloemfontein via Petrusburg. The Port Elizabeth railway line starts at Koffiefontein and connects (at Springfontein) with the Johannesburg/Cape Town railway line to continue in an easterly direction towards Port Elizabeth.

The area accommodates Oppermans, just west of Koffiefontein, which is part of a land restitution project. Several pans occur in the area while the Van der Kloof dam, Kalkfontein dam and Wuras Resort are some of the more prominent water sources available in the area. Both the Riet River and Orange River drains through the area in a westerly direction. Although there are ample water sources available in the area, access to potable water in some of the towns remains problematic. The northern parts of the municipal area surrounding Petrusburg are good cultivated agricultural land while the southern area is renowned for livestock farming.

Kopanong:

Kopanong forms the middle section of the District and comprises 9 towns of which Trompsburg is the main centre. This area is predominantly used for mixed farming particularly small livestock farming to the south. It accommodates the Bethany restitution project close to Wuras Resort just south of Bloemfontein. It is also home to one of the main tourist attractions of the district, namely the Gariep Dam with its nature reserve alongside it, which is situated on the border with the Eastern Cape. A small portion of the Van der Kloof dam falls within the local municipal area and forms the border with the Northern Cape.

Fauresmith and Jagersfontein are both renowned for mining while Phillippolis is a prominent tourist destination because of its historic value. The N1 and N6 routes traverse the area with most of the towns situated along the N1 route. Reddersburg is situated along the N6 route. The Port Elizabeth and Cape Town/Johannesburg railway lines traverse the area and connect at Springfontein. All the towns are connected by a tarred road, despite the long distances between the towns.

The R706 links Jagersfontein to Bloemfontein and therefore people travelling between Jagersfontein and Trompsburg go via Bloemfontein to avoid the more direct link, still in a dirt state. The R717 links Reddersburg to Edenburg, which also links Phillippolis to Trompsburg. Bethulie is accessible from Trompsburg via Gariep Dam on the R701. The road between Springfontein and Bethulie is still in dirt state, forcing people to travel via Gariepdam. Smithfield is accessible from Trompsburg via Reddersburg or Gariepdam and Bethulie as the road between Trompsburg and Smithfield is in dirt state.

Mohokare:

Mohokare forms the eastern section of the district and comprises 3 towns, with Zastron as the main centre. Rouxville lies at the center of the municipal area with Smithfield and Zastron to the west and east respectively. The area borders Lesotho and the Eastern Cape and accommodates the Caledon and Orange Rivers as well as the Tussen-die-riviere Game Reserve. The area is predominantly characterised by mixed farming. But, game farming is a growing activity. The N6 route traverses the area and connects Smithfield to Rouxville. A railway line connecting the Bloemfontein / Durban railway to East London and Port Elizabeth also runs through the area. Access to Zastron is gained via the R26 past Rouxville. Direct access to Mohokare from Trompsburg is via Smithfield on a dirt road, which hampers effective service delivery between the district and the LM.



Micro Spatial Overview

Besides understanding the regional composition of the District, sound understanding of local spatial dynamics and issues based on reviewing individual towns is important. This section provides a brief summary of the main spatial issues in each town within the wider District.

Letsemeng Local Municipality

Town Description

Koffiefontein Koffiefontein/Dithlake serves as the municipal administrative seat within Letsemeng Municipality. It is situated approximately 125 km northwest of Trompsburg and an estimated 146 km east of Bloemfontein. Access to the town is via the R48 between Petrusburg and Luckhoff. The main social and economic functions of the town include: (a) main LM administrative centre, (b) regional agricultural services centre, (c) diamond mining operations, (d) regional social services centre.

Petrusburg Petrusburg/Bolokanang serves as a commercial and social service centre within Letsemeng Municipality. It is situated approximately 55 km northeast of Koffiefontein. Access to the town is via the N8 between Bloemfontein and Kimberley. The main social and economic functions of the town include: (a) main regional agro-processing centre, (b) secondary agricultural service centre, (c) social functions such as residence, education and medical services, and (d) transport support services on major route.

Jacobsdal Jacobsdal/Ratanang serves as an economic growth and tourism development node within Letsemeng Municipality. It is situated approximately 45 km northwest of Koffiefontein. Access to the town is via the R705 between Koffiefontein and Modderivier. The main social and economic functions of the town include: (a) regional agricultural services centre, (b) key regional tourist destination, (c) main regional agro-processing centre, and (d) social functions such as residence, education and medical services.

Oppermans Oppermans serves as a general agricultural service centre within Letsemeng Municipality. It is situated approximately 12km west of Koffiefontein. Access to the town is via the S647 between Koffiefontein and Luckhoff. The main social and economic functions of the town include: (a) general agricultural service centre to surrounding farming areas, and (b) social functions such as residence, education and medical services.

Luckhoff Luckhoff/Relebohile serves as a general agricultural service centre within Letsemeng Municipality. It is situated approximately 85 km south of Koffiefontein. Access to the town is via the R12 between Koffiefontein and De Aar. The main social and economic functions of the town include: (a) general agricultural service centre to surrounding farming areas, and (b) social functions such as residence, education and medical services.

Spatial Issues

- Need for commercial and social integration of former separated town areas.
- Shortage of all forms of housing.
- Dilapidation of bridge connecting the town to the surrounding towns.
- Shortage of municipal land surrounding existing town and impeding expansion.
- Access to land by emerging farmers.
- Development/expansion of municipal buildings and functions.
- Sustainable management of land.
- Shortage of especially lower income housing.
- Shortage of municipal land surrounding existing town, impeding expansion.
- Access to land by emerging farmers.
- Infill planning and development of the buffer area between the two town areas.
- Effective infrastructural development in areas where agri-processing is dominant.
- Sustainable management of land.
- More direct benefit from major transport routes.
- Shortage of especially lower income housing.
- Access to land by emerging farmers; Infill planning and development of the buffer area between the two town areas.
- Effective infrastructural development in areas where agri-processing is dominant.
- Land availability for social application such as community hall and cemeteries.
- Sustainable land management.
- Conservation of areas surrounding local rivers.
- Shortage of all forms of housing.
- Access to land by emerging farmers.
- Land availability for social application such as a community hall and cemeteries.
- Sustainable land management.

- Need for commercial and social integration of the former separated town areas.
- Shortage of especially lower income housing units.
- Access to land by emerging farmers.
- Land availability for social application e.g. cemeteries and community hall.
- Sustainable land management.
- Conservation of areas surrounding local rivers.

Kopanong Local Municipality

Town Description

Trompsburg Trompsburg/Madikgetla serves as the regional administrative seat within Kopanong Municipality. It is situated approximately 108 km south of Bloemfontein. Access to the town is via the N1 between Bloemfontein and Colesberg. The main social and economic functions of the town include: (a) main local municipal administrative centre, (b)

Spatial Issues

- Shortage of housing.
- Shortage of municipal land surrounding existing town and impeding expansion.
- Access to land by emerging farmers.
- Infill planning and development of the buffer area between the two town areas.
- Development / expansion of municipal buildings



	regional agricultural services centre, (c) regional social centre for health services, (d) social functions such as residence, education and social development services, and (e) transport support services on major route.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and functions. Sustainable land management. More direct benefit from major transport routes.
Reddersburg	Reddersburg/Matoporong serves as a general agricultural service centre within Kopanong Municipality. It is situated approximately 65 km northeast of Trompsburg. Access to town is via the R717 between Edenburg and Dewetsdorp. The main social and economic functions of the town include: (a) general agricultural service centre to surrounding farming areas, and (b) social functions such as residence, education and medical services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for commercial and social integration of the former separated town areas. Shortage of especially lower income housing. Access to land by emerging farmers. Infill planning and development of the buffer area between the two town areas. Sustainable land management. More direct benefit from major transport route.
Edenburg	Edenburg/Ha-Rasebel serves as a general agricultural service centre within Kopanong Municipality. It is situated approximately 39 km north of Trompsburg. Access to the town is via the R717 between Trompsburg and Reddersburg. The main social and economic functions of the town include: (a) general agricultural service centre to surrounding farming areas, (b) social functions such as residence, education and medical services, and (c) transport support services on major route.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for commercial and social integration of the former separated town areas. Shortage of especially lower income housing units. Access to land by emerging farmers. Infill planning and development of the buffer area between the two town areas. Sustainable land management. More direct benefit from major transport route.
Jagersfontein	Jagersfontein/Ithumeleng serves as a commercial and social service centre within Kopanong Municipality. It is situated approximately 67 km northwest of Trompsburg. Access to the town is via the R704 between Fauresmith and Trompsburg. The main social and economic functions of the town include (a) diamond mining operations, (b) regional social centre for health services, (c) general agricultural service centre to surrounding farming areas, and (d) social functions such as residence, education and social services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to land by emerging farmers. Infill planning and development of the buffer area between the two town areas. Sustainable land management.
Fauresmith	Fauresmith/Ipopeng serves as a general agricultural service centre within Kopanong Municipality. It is situated approximately 77 km northwest of Trompsburg. Access to the town is via the R704 between Koffiefontein and Jagersfontein. The main social and economic functions of the town include: (a) general agricultural service centre to surrounding farming areas, and (b) social functions such as residence, education and medical services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of housing. Shortage of municipal land surrounding existing town and impeding expansion. Sustainable land management.
Springfontein	Springfontein/Maphodi serves as a general agricultural service centre within Kopanong Municipality. It is situated approximately 22 km south of Trompsburg. Access to the town is via the N1 between Bloemfontein and Colesberg. The main social and economic functions of the town include: (a) general agricultural service centre to surrounding farming areas, (b) social functions such as residence, education and medical services, and (c) transport support services on major route.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for commercial and social integration of the former separated town areas. Shortage of especially lower income housing. Access to land by emerging farmers. Infill planning and development of the buffer area between the two town areas. Sustainable land management. More direct benefit from major transport routes.
Phillipolis	Phillipolis/Poding-tse-Rolo serves as a general agricultural service centre within Kopanong Municipality. It is situated approximately 53 km southwest of Trompsburg. Access to the town is via the R48 between Koffiefontein and De Aar. The main social and economic functions of the town include: (a) key regional tourist destination, (b) secondary agricultural service centre, and (c) social functions such as residence, education and medical services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for effective commercial integration of the former separated town areas. Shortage of housing. Shortage of municipal land surrounding existing town and impeding expansion. Access to land by emerging farmers. Land availability for social application e.g. cemeteries and community hall. Sustainable land management Conservation of areas surrounding local rivers. Access to land by emerging farmers. Sustainable land management. Conservation of areas surrounding local rivers;
Bethulie	Bethulie/Lephot serves as a regional agricultural service centre within Kopanong Municipality. It is situated approximately 52 km south of Trompsburg. Access to the town is via the R701 between Gariep Dam and Smithfield. The main social and economic functions of the town include: (a) regional agricultural services centre, (b) key	



Gariepdam	<p>regional tourist destination, and (c) social functions such as residence, education and medical services.</p> <p>Gariepdam serves as a service centre and tourism attraction within Kopanong Municipality. It is situated approximately 62 km south of Trompsburg. Access to the town is via the N1 between Bloemfontein and Colesberg. The main social and economic functions of the town include: (a) key regional tourist destination, (b) general agricultural service centre to surrounding farming areas, (c) social functions such as residence, education and medical services, and (d) transport support services on major route.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need for commercial and social integration of the former separated town areas. ▪ Shortage of housing. ▪ Infill planning and development of the buffer area between the two town areas; ▪ Sustainable land management. ▪ Conservation of areas surrounding local rivers. ▪ More direct benefit from major transport routes.
Mohokare Local Municipality		
Town Zastron	<p>Description</p> <p>Zastron/Madakeng serves as the municipal administrative seat within Mohokare Municipality. It is situated approximately 158 km east of Trompsburg and an estimated 181 km southeast of Bloemfontein. Access to the town is via the R26 between Wepener and Rouxville. The main social and economic functions of the town include: (a) main local municipal administrative centre, (b) regional agricultural services centre, (c) regional social centre for health services, (d) social functions such as residence, education and medical services, and (e) transport support services on major route.</p>	<p>Spatial Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shortage of especially lower income housing. ▪ Access to land by emerging farmers. ▪ Infill planning and development of the buffer area between the two town areas; ▪ Development and expansion of municipal buildings and functions. ▪ Sustainable land management. ▪ Conservation of areas surrounding local rivers. ▪ More direct benefit from major transport routes.
Smithfield	<p>Smithfield/Mofulatshope serves as a service centre and tourism attraction within Mohokare Municipality. It is situated approximately 68 km west of Zastron. Access to the town is via the N6 between Bloemfontein and Aliwal North. The main social and economic functions of the town include: (a) key regional tourist destination, (b) general agricultural service centre to surrounding farming areas, (c) social functions such as residence, education and medical services, and (d) transport support services on major route.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need for effective commercial integration of the former separated town areas. ▪ Shortage of especially lower income housing units. ▪ Shortage of municipal land surrounding existing town and impeding expansion. ▪ Access to land by emerging farmers. ▪ Land availability for social function such as a community hall and cemeteries. ▪ Conservation of areas surrounding local rivers. ▪ More direct benefit from major transport routes. ▪ Poor road access between Smithfield and Trompsburg.
Rouxville	<p>Rouxville/Roieleathunya serves as a general agricultural service centre within Mohokare Municipality. It is situated approximately 30 km west of Zastron. Access to the town is via the R26 between Zastron and Trompsburg. The main social and economic functions of the town include: (a) general agricultural service centre to surrounding farming areas, and (b) social functions such as residence, education and medical services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shortage of especially lower income housing. ▪ Shortage of municipal land surrounding existing town and impeding expansion. ▪ Access to land by emerging farmers. ▪ Infill planning and development of the buffer area between the two town areas. ▪ Sustainable land management. ▪ Conservation of areas surrounding local rivers. ▪ More direct benefit from major transport routes.

Data Source: XDM SDF

Regional Interaction

The table below provides a brief summary of the area as well as the number of farms found within Xhariep and per LM area. Although Kopanong represents the largest geographical area by far, it also records the lowest density within the district. From the table below it is evident that Letsemeng has the highest population density and thus proving the highest pressure on land resources.

The potential interaction of the various towns with each other was measured by using Zipf's Gravity Model, which states that the potential force of attraction between two bodies or towns is proportionally equal to the product of their population and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them.



The distances between the various towns within Xhariep are indicated in the table below:

TOWN	KOFFIEFONTEIN	PETRUSBURG	JACOBSDAL	OPPERMANSGRONDE	LUCKHOFF	TROMPSBURG	EDENBURG	REDDERSBURG	FAURESMTITH	JAGERSFONTEIN	PHILLIPOLIS	SPRINGFONTEIN	GARIEP DAM	BETHULIE	ZASTRON	SMITHFIELD	ROUXVILLE	DEWETSDORP	WEPENAR	VAN STANDENSURUS
KOFFIEFONTEIN	0																			
PETRUSBURG	55	0																		
JACOBSDAL	45	76	0																	
OPPERMANSGRONDE	12	67	57	0																
LUCKHOFF	42	97	87	30	0															
TROMPSBURG	12	18	170	13	13	0														
EDENBURG	5	0		7	6	3	0													
REDDERSBURG	14	14	186	15	31	6	26	0												
FAURESMTITH	48	73	93	60	48	7	67	93	0											
JAGERSFONTEIN	58	31	103	70	23	6	57	83	10	0										
PHILLIPOLIS	10	13	154	12	83	5	92	11	61	71	0									
SPRINGFONTEIN	14	20	192	15	15	2	61	87	99	89	42	0								
GARIEP DAM	17	24	218	19	13	6	10	12	13	12	48	40	0							
BETHULIE	17	23	222	18	18	5	91	14	12	11	10	30	52	0						
ZASTRON	28	24	328	29	32	1	17	14	23	22	23	16	18	13	0					
SMITHFIELD	21	21	260	22	25	9	82	77	16	15	16	88	11	67	68	0				
ROUXVILLE	25	25	298	31	28	1	14	11	20	19	20	13	15	10	30	38	0			

The distances between some of these towns as well as their current projected populations provided the basic input to the Gravity Model with the resulting potential attractions.



Key Spatial Issues

From the above macro and micro spatial overview and identified local spatial issues, the following key regional spatial issues were identified as the basis to be address by the spatial development framework.

KEY SPATIAL ISSUE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
Access to land	The issue of access to land relates the local authorities as well as individuals and groups. As far as individuals and groups are concerned, the burning issues are access to residential land in urban areas and to agricultural land for emerging farmers. Various local authorities experience a shortage of land for residential expansion and other social functions.
Land development	Land Development relates to the availability, preparation and funding of certain key land uses such as sites for housing developments, land for needed social amenities and economic activities. The key issues requiring attention in this regard include: the generation of proper information of projected land development needs, funding, co-operation and local capacity to evaluate development applications.
Spatial integration	Spatial integration has to focus on both a macro and a micro level. On a macro level there is a need for a more focused development at key nodal points to develop the region strategically within current resource constraints. On a micro level, most town areas are still geographically segregated and direct intervention within former buffer strip areas will be required to integrate communities.
Sustainable land management	The long-term sustainability of all land development practices will be the key factor in the environmental and economic future of this predominantly agricultural region. Specific attention will have to be given to the building of capacity amongst especially emerging land users and the provision of a management framework to all land users within the district.
Proper distribution network	The vast distances between the various towns in the district make all communities dependent on the regional distribution roads for social as well as economic functioning. Most of these roads are however in a state of disrepair and especially the routes falling within the corridor areas will have to be upgraded and maintained as a matter of urgency.
Land reform and restitution	The two land restitution cases within the municipality (namely Bethany and Oppermans) still need to be finalised and will require infrastructural intervention to provide proper infrastructure not presently available due to past neglect. The further land redistribution effort within the region will also have to be co-ordinated proactively in order to ensure legal and systematic address of the land shortage within the area.
Land Conservation	Various areas along the southern border of the district, adjacent to the Orange river as well as surrounding regional dams are well suited for tourism and agricultural development alike. These areas are however sensitive to over utilization and pollution and will have to be protected and conserved to ensure long-term benefits thereof.

Structuring Elements

The Spatial Development Framework as indicated on Plan B276.09 needs to be indicative and therefore the need to adopt a set of structuring elements that can give future structure to the municipal area.

Four spatial structuring elements were identified. The following gives a short explanation to the terminology used:

Nodes:

These are areas where development (facilities, services and economic opportunities) tends to concentrate. Different types of nodes can be distinguished:

Urban Nodes are pockets of concentration of human settlement at a specific locality at the regional scale and offer a spectrum of supporting infrastructure and services needed to



maintain and develop new services and infrastructure within these urban nodes. Seventeen urban nodes have been established in Xhariep district.

Development nodes are areas where local economic growth will be promoted. Social and public amenities may also be located within or nearby the development node. The size, scale, nature and form of a node will differ from one another, as a variety of activities will tend to cluster in and around the node. The larger the influence sphere of a node, the more intense the development associated with the node and the greater the density and area that the node will occupy.

Tourism nodes will offer leisure and tourism products to the consumer. The node will attract tourists due to its unique features, historic value or special character and will therefore have an edge over any other node in the district to draw tourists to the region.

Special nodes are areas where specific products or services are available and these nodes will tend to specialize on capitalizing on these region-specific products. A range of specialization nodes have been identified in terms of the products the region offer. The first form of specialization is in the agricultural sector where a node can specialize in the accommodation of emerging farmers or the production of specialized produce or in agro-processing. The second sector in which specialization will be promoted is the mining industry where an area can either specialize in the exploration and/or processing of mining products. The third sector of specialization is the tourism industry where node can act as a tourist attraction or as a tourist information centre.

Corridors:

Different types of corridors can be distinguished:

Development corridors are characterized by higher order ribbon-like development along routes that can be classified as movement corridors. These corridors promote economic activity along these routes. However, it is foreseen that the presence of economic activity along these routes will require special attention in terms of the provision of pedestrian facilities and the planning of ingress and exits to and from commercial activities in order not to interfere with the mobility of the corridor itself.

Tourism Corridors are scenic routes linking places attracting tourists with one another. These routes will therefore support development focusing on the hospitality and tourism industry along it. Again, precaution will have to be taken to ensure sufficient ingress and exist from these facilities to ensure mobility along the main routes.

Districts:

Districts are areas with common identifying characteristics and usually have a homogeneous land use associated with it. It comprises medium to large sections of the spatial environment. Different kinds of districts have been identified for the purpose of the SDF:

Commercial agricultural districts are the larger agricultural land units which accommodates a diversity of agricultural production for the commercial market. The areas usually surrounds the urban nodes.

Intensive Agricultural districts (irrigation) are areas with smaller commercial agricultural units with normally a higher production yield per hectare. These units usually incorporate irrigation schemes and are concentrated along water courses.



Emerging Farmer agricultural districts are the areas utilised for communal grazing, forestry and or agricultural activity by a community and usually support subsistence farming activities. Most of these are associated with land redistribution and restitution projects launched in the district.

SDF Principles and Guidelines for development

Principle of Sustainability

- Sustainable management and use of resources making up the natural and built environment
- Land use and development decisions must promote harmonious relationships between the built and natural environment
- Holistic approach that will minimize long term negative impacts of current land use and development decisions
- The resources that will be used (physical, social and economic) must be investigated and life cycle cost and side effects on the environment, community and economy must be understood.

Norms

- Land may only be used and developed in accordance with law
- The primary interest of making a decision on land development and use must be recorded in approved national, provincial or municipal policy
- Land development and planning processes must integrate disaster prevention, management or mitigation measures
- Land use planning and development should protect natural, environmental and cultural resources
- Land that is currently used for agriculture will only be reallocated to other uses where there is a real need and prime agricultural land should remain in production.

Principle of equality

Everyone affected by spatial planning, land use management, development actions/decisions must enjoy equal protection and benefits and no unfair discrimination should be allowed.

Norms

- Where public is involved in land use planning and development processes, public involvement must be inclusive of all persons and groups with an interest in the matter being decided.
- Land use regulators and planning authorities must ensure that previous disadvantaged communities and areas receive benefits and opportunities flowing from land development
- Appropriateness of land use must be determined on the basis of its impact on society as a whole rather than only the applicant or immediate neighbours.

Principle of efficiency

- The desired result of land use must be produced with the minimum expenditure of resources
- Institutional arrangements and operations, adopted procedures, settlement form/pattern and utilization of resources should be efficient

Norms

- Land use planning and development should promote compact human settlements, combating low intensity urban sprawl
- The areas in which people live and work should be close to each other
- Plans of neighboring municipalities and regions should relate positively to each other



Principle of Integration

- Separate and diverse elements involved in development planning and land use should be combined and coordinated into a more complete or harmonious whole
- Need to integrate systems, policies and approaches
- Integration of different sectors and spheres during planning and management
- Integration of racial and socio-economic sectors and spatial integration of land uses, places of living with places of working and shopping and relaxing

Norms

- Land use decisions should take account of and relate to sectoral policies of other spheres and departments of government
- Land use and development should promote efficient, functional and integrated settlements
- Land use and development should be determined by the availability of appropriate services and infrastructure
- Promote racial integration
- Promote mixed use development

Principle of fair and good governance

- Spatial planning and land use management and development must be democratic, legitimate and participatory
- When new plans are formulated authorities must have processes in place that actively involve citizens and interest groups

Norms

- Affected parties have a right to access information pertinent to land use and development plans that are being considered by land use regulators
- Affected communities must be capacitated to enable them to comprehend and participate meaningfully in development planning processes affecting them
- Decisions must be made in public domain and no planning decisions taken behind closed doors
- Names and contact details of officials with whom the public should communicate in relation to spatial and land use planning and management must be publicized
- Decisions must be taken within statutorily specified time frames
- Participatory structures that are accessible must be created to allow interested and affected parties to express concern or consent with development decisions at an early stage.

Spatial Development Analysis

Plan B276.09 indicates the Spatial Development Framework adopted for the Xhariep District.

Nodes

Urban nodes

Xhariep district comprises seventeen urban nodes as listed in the table below: Urban centres located within a Local Municipality's area of jurisdiction, 2012

Letsemeng Municipality	Local Kopanong Local Municipality	Mohokare Municipality	Local
Jacobsdal Koffiefontein	Bethulie Edenburg	Rouxville Smithfield	



Luckhoff
Oppermans
Petrusburg

Fauresmith
Gariep Dam
Jagersfontein
Philippolis
Reddersburg
Springfontein
Trompsburg

Zastron

Data Source: Xhariep District Municipality RDP

These nodes accommodate an array of infrastructure and services that are offered to the local and surrounding community. Development should be concentrated in these urban nodes rather than promoting scattered developments throughout the district.

Although some services need to be provided within the rural areas, most of the services will be provided within the urban areas. To allow access to these services improved road network and public transport should be promoted.

Some of the urban nodes have development potential while some will only act as service centres. Those with the potential to draw investment have been identified as development or tourism nodes.

Development Nodes

Trompsburg was identified as the most important development node within the district, followed by Koffiefontein, Zastron, Gariepdam, Jacobsdal and Jagersfontien. Each of these urban nodes offers potential for investment and should therefore be developed in its own special way to draw investment to the region. Those urban nodes, which have not been identified as development nodes, will continue to exist as service centres. It is therefore sensible to focus capital investment to favour those nodes where development will more likely be sustained in future.

This implies that both public and private initiatives in areas identified as development nodes should be supported whereas those in areas not identified as development nodes should be re-evaluated and where possible, funding or investment should be channelled to the development node closest to the intended development. In practise this will imply that people will relocate to those towns with growth potential, as jobs will more likely be created in these areas. This will have the effect that a greater need for new residential sites, housing and infrastructure will arise in these areas, thus requiring the allocation of grants for capital investment projects to favour these localities more than those with limited growth potential.

The areas without growth potential should be developed with social services in support of those areas where growth will be experience. It is therefore proposed that attention should be paid to education, health and social infrastructure in these service nodes so that the quality of life of people staying there can be improved. These service nodes will then act as suppliers of well –educated and skilled people to the development nodes.

Bloemfontein, Kimberley and Aliwal North were identified as strong nodes outside the district which draws local people to spend money in these areas. None of the nodes within the district have the potential to fulfil the role that these external nodes fulfil, however, effort should be taken to improve the services offered in the local development nodes in order to retain local spending as far as possible.



Tourism Nodes

Phillippolis and Smithfield were identified as tourism nodes. This implies that development focusing on the hospitality and tourism industry should be promoted in these nodes. Other supporting developments should also be supported. Particular attention should be paid to the marketing of these nodes to tourists and therefore it should be included in the Tourism Development Strategy of the district.

Careful consideration should be given to advertising and building design when new and existing developments are evaluated, as this can negatively impact on the marketability of the town as a tourist destination. The existing ambiance of the town should therefore be enhanced with sensitive development.

Nodes of specialization

The region offers a variety of region specific products. It was therefore proposed that these products should be promoted and therefore nodes of specialization were identified in support of this notion. Caution should however be taken not to exclude other initiatives in these nodes but to rather encourage development in support of the regional opportunity that exists in these nodes. The following table gives an overview of the nodes identified to specialize in certain economic activities:

Nodes of specialization

Node	Area of specialization	Specific initiatives that can be promoted
Bethany settlement	Agriculture: emerging farmers Agriculture: Intensive (Irrigation)	Fruit Irrigation schemes
Trompsburg	Tourism: Information Agriculture: Agro-processing Agriculture: Special produce Mining: exploration	Tourism information centre Spring water, Beer brewery, wool spinning, Angora rabbits
Gariepdam	Tourism: Information and Tourism: Attraction	Filling station, tourist information centre, Convention centre, Tri-district casino, Arts and crafts curio shops
Phillippolis	Tourism: Information and attraction	Tourist information centre Historic sites
Jagersfontein Koffiefontein	Mining: Exploration and processing Mining: Exploration and processing Agriculture: Intensive (irrigation)	Diamond mining and cutting Diamond mining and cutting Irrigation scheme along Kalkfontein dam
Luckhoff	Agriculture: Intensive (irrigation) Agriculture: Special produce Agriculture: Agro-processing	Irrigation schemes Leather tanning Abattoir
Oppermans	Agriculture: Emerging farmers Agriculture: Special produce Agriculture: Intensive (irrigation)	Ostrich farming Grape and fruit farming
Jacobsdal	Agriculture: Intensive (irrigation) Agriculture: Agro-processing	Grape farming Wine produce
Petrusburg	Mining: Exploration and processing Agriculture: Agro-processing Agriculture: Intensive (irrigation)	Slate and salt mining Potato processing Potato farming
Reddersburg	Agriculture: Emerging farmers	Game farming Weigh bridge
Smithfield	Tourism: Information and attraction Agriculture: Special produce	Tourist information centre Game farming
Zastron	Agriculture: Special produce	Fish farming Game farming
Bethulie	Agriculture: Special produce	Trade with Lesotho Fish farming Game farming



Corridors

Development Corridors

A development corridor tends to link development nodes with one another. In Xhariep, two main development corridors were identified. The one runs in a north-south direction and links Bloemfontein, Trompsburg, Gariepdam and Colesburg with one another along the N1 route. The second development corridor runs in an easterly to westerly direction and links Zastron, Trompsburg, Jagersfontein, Koffiefontein and Jacobsdal with one another.

Two service centres Rouxville and Smithfield have been included in this development corridor and may in future develop the potential to become development nodes. Presently, they are considered only as service centres within the link.

Economic development should be promoted along the development corridors but care should be taken not to impact negatively on the mobility of the corridor.

It is also foreseen that the N6 route will become more important in future once the Koega development has taken off. This will imply that a third development corridor will in future develop linking Bloemfontein with Aliwal North via Reddersburg, Smithfield and Rouxville. Again, these service centres may in future change their status and become development nodes once this route gain popularity.

Three roads have also been identified to be tarred to improve accessibility in the district. These are listed in terms of importance and are the roads between (a) Jagersfontein and Trompsburg, (b) Trompsburg and Smithfield and (c) Springfontein and Bethulie,

Tourism Corridors

Two tourism corridors have been identified. The one is the Horizon Route linking Kimberley with Jacobsdal, Koffiefontein, Fauresmith and Jagersfontein and the second is the Xhariep route along Gariepdam, Bethulie, Smithfield, Rouxville and Zastron where it will link up with the Maloti route that runs through the Eastern Cape along the R26 which follows the Lesotho boundary up to QwaQwa.

Commercial Agricultural District

The commercial agricultural district constitutes the largest part of the district and accommodates a variety of mixed farming. The SDF is in support of these present land uses and promote areas of specialisation where viable.

Irrigation Agricultural District

Irrigation schemes exist in the area like the Rust scheme and Bleskop scheme. These are supported in the SDF, However, more initiatives are proposed in the SDF which will have to be investigated in terms of their viability and sustainability in future.

Emerging Farmers Agricultural District

The two restitution cases in the district namely Bethany and Oppermansgronde have been identified for the settlement of emerging farmers. More intense agriculture and areas of specialisation have been proposed for these areas.

Sensitive Areas

The areas along river courses and water sources, mountainous areas and scenic areas are all classified as sensitive areas. These include places like Nature Conservation Areas and Nature Reserves, Historic sites and pristine areas of which the most significant features have been



illustrated on Plan B276.07. Development in these areas should be sensitive towards these natural and cultural features.

Implementation Strategies

As the district municipality is not a direct land developer its main function will remain the co-ordination and promotion of land and spatial development initiatives. Where possible the district municipality will however financially support programmes and projects aimed at the district spatial development framework, with external as well as internal funding. The main areas for implementation actions include: Research and administration, Specific areas of Intervention, Public land development and Private Land development as discussed briefly below:

Public land development

As already mentioned the district municipality does not have statutory powers over land development and will therefore only support public land development within local municipalities through funding, empowerment and co-ordination with the following main activities.

- Lobbying for funding to address the key spatial priority area such as access to land, spatial integration, land reform and sustainable land management.
- Providing financial support to local municipalities from internal funding, only based on formal business plan application and as far as such projects adhere to the IDP and Spatial development framework of either the local or district municipality.
- The Planning and Social Development will educate and empower local municipal officials and councillors alike as to sound spatial development practices and mechanisms of land release and development.
- Co-ordination of land development efforts through the development and maintenance of a district land database containing information on land status, needs, reform projects, funding applications and development control applications.

Private land development

The Xhariep district municipality will support any private land development initiative aimed at providing land tenure security, land development and employment opportunities to the benefit of local residents and in accordance with the IDP and Spatial Development Framework of the municipality. Such support will however always be channelled through the relevant local municipality and take the form of concept support and financial support where local community members will be directly advantaged through such as project.

The SDF constitutes the land use framework for the district and needs to guide land use management for local municipalities where disputes or border issues becomes a problem. The SDF of Xhariep tries to focus development within the district in those areas where development is most likely to occur. It therefore identifies development nodes which need to receive priority for future development. The SDF of Xhariep will serve as a point of departure to inform the local SDFs.

National Spatial Development Perspective

National Spatial Development Vision

Government's national spatial development vision can be described (National Spatial Development Perspective [NSDP] page 35) as follows:

SA will become a nation in which investment in infrastructure and development programmes support government's growth and development objectives:



- by fostering development on the basis of local potential
- by focusing economic growth and employment creation in areas where this is most effective and sustainable
- by supporting restructuring where feasible to ensure greater competitiveness
- by ensuring that development institutions are able to provide basic needs throughout the country.

Normative Principles

The NSDP proposes the following normative principles to be used as a guide by all spheres of government when making decisions on infrastructure investment and development spending:

- Government spending on fixed investment, beyond the constitutional obligations to provide basic services to all citizens, should be focused on localities of economic growth and/or potential for sustainable economic development in order to attract private sector investment, stimulate sustainable economic activities and/or create long-term employment opportunities. In these areas government's objective of both promoting economic growth and alleviating poverty will best be achieved.
- In localities where there are both high levels of poverty and development potential, this could include fixed capital investment beyond basic services to exploit the potential of those localities. In localities with low development potential, government spending beyond basic services should focus on social investment, such as human resource development, labour market intelligence and social transfers, so as to give people in these areas better information and opportunities. This will enable people to become more mobile and migrate, if they choose to, to localities that are more likely to provide sustainable employment or other economic opportunities. The further concentration of people in need in areas of low potential should therefore not be encouraged.

Environmental Profile

XDM has the responsibility for environmental management and planning. Better ways of managing the environment can increase opportunities for a balanced natural resource utilisation and also contribute to improved Eco-Tourism sector development which is needed by the local economy. The prevailing physical environmental characteristics are described below.

Topography

Xhariep topography is generally low lying and undulating slopes with high altitude areas along the mountainous pockets in the southern part of the district. It is mainly covered by Eastern grasslands and dry Karoo savannas. In general, altitudes vary from 2060m above sea level at Bakenkop in the north-eastern quadrant to 1100 m above sea level in the western quadrant of the study area.

Morphology

The morphology of the area encompassing Koffiefontein and Petrusburg can broadly be described as plains with medium relief. The area is categorized by slightly irregular plains and pans with a nominal slope. The morphology of the area encompassing a large area of the Smithfield can broadly be described as Plains with medium relief categorized by slightly irregular and undulating plains with a nominal slope.



The morphology of the largest portion of the study area can be described as lowlands with hills with a slight slope. This includes the largest section of the Orange River. The Zastron area can be categorized as Lowlands with mountains.

The areas adjacent to the Orange River (approximate localities Phillipolis to Luckhoff and Lesotho border to the area south of Rouxville) can be categorized as closed hills and mountains with moderate to high relief. The Orange River section to the west of Phillipolis and south of Luckhoff has hills and the section from the Lesotho border to the south of Rouxville has low mountains.

Geology

The geology of the entire district can generally be classified as rocky and sandy with the following rock formations present.

Ecca Group

The area from Phillipolis to Petrusburg to the western boundary of the study area is underlain mainly by the Ecca Group. The Prince Albert, White Hall and Tierberg Formations make up the Ecca Group (Pe). The thickness of the group together makes up 340 m – 360 m. The Prince Albert formation maintains a relatively constant thickness of between 34 m – 46 m. It consists of black carbonaceous shale and dark bluish-green to grey massive micaceous shale with silty lenses.

An iron-rich concretion horizon is followed by grey to olive-green micaceous shale / mudstone. The thickness of the White Hill Formation varies between 10 m – 18m but regional thinning northwards has been recorded

The unit consists mainly of thinly laminated carbonaceous shale that weathers to a white colour. The uppermost Tierberg formation attains a thickness of approximately 300 m. This unit consists of mudstone, light-green to greenish-grey shale with concretionary horizons. Shale with interbedded siltstone and fine-grained sandstone comprises the upper portion of this unit.

Beaufort Group

Most of the remainder of the study area (Rouxville – Aliwal North – Bethulle - Phillipolis – Edenburg – Bloemfontein – Thaba Nchu - Lesotho) is underlain Beaufort Group. The Beaufort Group (P-Trb) comprises the Adelaide and Tarkastad Subgroups. The Adelaide Subgroup attains a maximum thickness of 400 m. It consists of a 10 m – 15 m thick marker sandstone at the base, followed by siltstone and grey to reddish mudstone with subordinate lenses of sandstone. The topmost part of the unit consists of bluish to greenish-grey shale's and red to purple mudstone.

The Tarkastad Subgroup consists of cream to khaki coloured, medium grained, and feldspathic sandstones with interbeds of red, purple and green mudstones. The sandstone horizons are thicker and more prominent than those of the underlying Adelaide Subgroup. The Sandstone layers are particularly well developed at the bottom and towards the top of the unit.

Molteno Formation

The portion of the study area from the Orange River – Rouxville – northeast to the Lesotho Border is underlain by the Molteno formation. The Molteno Formation (Trm) consists as greyish-green and red to purple mudstone with bands of fine- to coarse grained sandstone. Lenses of grit, scattered large pebbles, cobbles and boulders up to 6 kg in weight, occurs in certain sandstone beds.



Elliot Formation

A small portion of the study area (which is underlain by the Molteno Formation) is underlain by the Elliot Formation. The Elliot Formation (Tre) is made up predominantly of maroon or green mudstone and three sandstone interbeds. The mudstone has no bedding and weathers easily. The medium-grained, feldspatic sandstone bands are well bedded.

Intrusive

The sedimentary rocks of the Karoo Super group have been invaded by numerous dolerite intrusions of Jurassic age. Dolerite dykes – generally up to 10 m wide and several kilometres long and dolerite sills, often undulating and in some cases dipping to form ring structures occur in the study area. The maximum occurrence of sills is attained in the Beaufort Group. Scattered volcanic pipes, diatremes and relic volcano are present especially in the Molteno and Elliot Formations. Kimberlite dykes have also been noted.

Alluvium

Alluvium occurs patchily in broad valleys along streams and rivers, and is made up of a variety of loose material. Alluvium thickness generally varies between 1 m – 10 m and can consist of clayey sand, sandy silt, limestone, sand, pebbles and small boulders.

Soil potential analysis

All the soils occurring in a land type are assigned to a soil category, depending on the soil form and series. The fifteen categories employed group together similar soils for the purposes of their potential, with the lowest number referring to the soil category with the highest potential.

These categories are as follows:

- Soils with humid topsoil horizons.
- Freely drained, structure less soils.
- Red or yellow structure less soils with a plinth horizon.
- Excessively drained sandy soils.
- Dark clay soils, which are not strongly swelling.
- Swelling clay soils.
- Soils with a pedocutanic (blocky structured) horizon.
- Imperfectly drained soils, often shallow and often with a plinth horizon.
- Podzols.
- Poorly drained dark clay soils, which are not strongly swelling.
- Poorly drained swelling clay soils.
- Dark clay soils, often shallow, on hard or weathering rock.
- Lithosols (shallow soils on hard or weathering rock).
- Duplex soils (a sandy topsoil abruptly overlying a clayey, structured subsoil), often poorly drained.
- Non-soil land classes (rock, erosion, wetlands and disturbed land)

Due to the soil conditions and the soil potential, the district's grazing capacity varies from 6 ha per livestock unit in the east to 13 ha per livestock unit in the west. This contributes to the different farming practices found in the region.

Use of Ground-Water

Due to severe water shortages in the Free State and especially parts of the Xhariep district, ground water sources are utilised to supplement potent water supplies.



The following Municipalities utilize ground water to supply or supplement their raw water supply

Locality	Groundwater is currently the only source of water supply	Groundwater is currently a supplementary and/ or an emergency source of water supply	Groundwater is currently not used, was utilised in the past
Jacobsdal	•	•	
Petrusburg			
Koffiefontein			
Luckhoff		•	
Gariep dam			
Phillipolis			•
Bethulie		•	
Springfontein			
Trompsburg	•	•	•
Fauriesmith	•		
Jaggersfontien	•		
Edenburg			
Reddersburg		•	
Zastron		•	
Rouxville			
Smithfield			•

Surface Water

Two main drainage systems occur in the greater district area. The primary drainage system is the Orange River (primary drainage region D) which drains 67 % of the area. The secondary drainage region is the Vaal River (primary drainage region C) represented by the north-west flowing Modder and Riet Rivers which drain the remaining 33 % of the area.

The major dams in the area and their location in terms of primary drainage region and their storage capacity are listed in the Table below:

MAJOR DAMS WITH STORAGE CAPACITY IN THE MUNICIPAL AREA		
Name of Dam	Drainage basin	Storage capacity (x10 ⁶ m ³)
Smithfield Dam	D 24	4.55
Bethulie Dam	D 34	4.60
Gariep Dam	D 35	5 673.80
Welbedacht Dam	-	15 245 km ² catchment
Egmont Dam	-	9 300 000 m ³

Source: Xhariep Environmental Management Programme

The following rivers and dams also occur in the area:

OTHER SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE AND STORAGE SYSTEMS

Letsemeng
Orange River; Van der Kloof Dam

Kopanong
Orange River; Van der Kloof Dam;
Gariep Dam; Kalkfontein Dam; Wuras
Dam; Wolwas Dam; Bethuli Dam;
Tussen die Riviere

Mohokare
Orange River; Caledon; Matungo Dam; Riet River

Data Source: Xhariep Environmental Management Programme



DWA (Department of Water Affairs) indicated that surface water quality is good except at the towns where sewerage treatment works are not properly maintained. Point-source pollution of surface water occurs at these localities. Pollution potential of river regimes and groundwater reserves exist that can pose a serious health hazard for water users.

Flora

The area can be categorized into different biomes as indicated in the table below. A Biome refers to a group of similar types of communities characterized by their distinctive plant types.

Mineral and Heritage Resources:

The following natural and heritage resource base exists in the area:

Resources	Letsemeng	Kopanong	Mohokare
Minerals	Diamonds; Salt; Gravel & Sand; Clay	Diamonds	Sand
Heritage sites	Historical buildings & Monuments of 2nd World War Kanonkop (Koffiefontein); Voortrekker Memorial Anglican Church used in the Boer War (Petrusburg); The cairn of commander Ds Lubbe (Jacobsdal); Stone Church and Ossewa Tracks (Luckhoff); Battle of Driefontein Graves of English soldiers (rural areas)	Mostershoek museum (Reddersburg); A monument was erected at the Reformed Church for citizens who died in the Anglo Boer War (Reddersburg); Old jail and the house where Lourens van der Post was born (Phillippolis); Adam Kok, Griqua leader's house, kraal and structure where gunpowder was kept (Phillippolis); Boomplaats Anglo-Boer War Greats	Smithfield Historical site, church building where a farmer killed and buried people

Environmental Management & Climate Change Aspects and Issues for the Xhariep DM IDP – 2021/22

Introduction

What is the environment? Environment means the surroundings within which humans exist and that are made up of land, water, atmosphere of the earth, micro-organisms, plant & animal life, any part of the combination of the above and the interrelationships among and between them and the physical, chemical, aesthetic and cultural properties and conditions of the foregoing that influence human health and wellbeing.

Section 24 of the Constitution states that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health and wellbeing and that of future generations. Climate change is not a stand-alone environmental concept, but interlinked with all other environmental issues of sustainability being, water, energy, health, air quality, agriculture and biodiversity. It is then imperative that in each section of the environmental discussion, that climate change be given due consideration with regards to forward planning on improving environmental quality in the Xhariep District Municipality.

Environmental tools that are critical in addressing climate change impacts in the district include National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Integrated Waste Management Plan of the District Municipality, National Waste Management Strategy, the Provincial Air Quality Management Plan (the XDM AQMP is not yet developed), the Environmental Management Framework of the Xhariep DM which assists the municipality with sensitive areas and those that require attention with regards to conservation.

National/Provincial Environmental Plans/Tools/Strategies

1.1 National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP)



The NBSAP sets out a framework and a plan of action for the conservation and sustainable use of South Africa's biological diversity and the equitable sharing of benefits derived from this use. The goal of the NBSAP is to conserve and manage terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity to ensure sustainable and equitable benefits to the people of the country and the Xhariep District Municipality.

From the National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan, the most relevant objectives and activities to the Xhariep District Municipality IDP are as follows:

- **Strategic Objective 1:** An enabling policy and legislative framework integrates biodiversity management objectives into the economy
- **Strategic Objective 2:** Enhanced institutional effectiveness and efficiency ensures good governance in the biodiversity sector
- **Strategic Objective 3:** Integrated terrestrial and aquatic management minimizes the impacts of threatening processes on biodiversity, enhances ecosystem services and improves social and economic security
- **Strategic Objective 4:** human development and well-being is enhanced through sustainable use of biological resources and equitable sharing of benefits
- **Strategic Objective 5:** A network of conservation areas conserves a representative sample of biodiversity and maintains key ecological processes across the landscape.

The National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS)

The National Department of Environmental Affairs developed the National Waste Management Strategy of which municipalities are tasked with implementing. The strategy contains, among others, targets for waste minimisation, avoidance, recycling, etc.

Summary of NWMS

Goals	Description	Targets (2016)
Goal 1:	Promote waste minimisation, re-use, recycling and recovery of waste.	25% of recyclables diverted from landfill sites for re-use, recycling or recovery. All metropolitan municipalities, secondary cities and large towns have initiated separation at source programmes. Achievement of waste reduction and recycling targets set in Industrial Waste Management Plans for paper and packaging, pesticides, lighting (CFLs) and tyres industries.
Goal 2:	Ensure the effective and efficient delivery of waste services.	95% of urban households and 75% of rural households have access to adequate levels of waste collection services. 80% of waste disposal sites have permits.
Goal 3:	Grow the contribution of the waste sector to the green economy.	69 000 new jobs created in the waste sector 2 600 additional SMEs and cooperatives participating in waste service delivery and recycling
Goal 4:	Ensure that people are aware of the impact of waste on their health, well-being and the environment.	80% of municipalities running local awareness campaigns. 80% of schools implementing waste awareness programmes.
Goal 5:	Achieve integrated waste management planning.	All municipalities have integrated their IWMPs with their IDPs, and have met the targets set in IWMPs. All waste management facilities required to report to SAWIS have waste quantification systems that report information to WIS.
Goal 6:	Ensure sound budgeting and financial management for waste services.	All municipalities that provide waste services have conducted full-cost accounting for waste services and have implemented cost reflective tariffs.
Goal 7:	Provide measures to remediate contaminated land.	Assessment complete for 80% of sites reported to the contaminated land register. Remediation plans approved for 50% of confirmed contaminated sites.



Goal 8:	Establish effective compliance with and enforcement of the Waste Act.	50% increase in the number of successful enforcement actions against non-compliant activities. 800 EMIs appointed in the three spheres of government to enforce the Waste Act.
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Provincial Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP)

It is from this plan where the Xhariep DM is guided on the management of air quality in its jurisdiction. The National Air Quality Act establishes national standards and regulations according to which municipalities have to monitor the ambient air quality and atmospheric emissions from definite, non-definite and mobile sources. The role of the provincial government is to monitor the performance of local government in implementing the Act. Currently the Xhariep District Municipality forms part of the Free State Provincial Air Quality Officers' Forum. The district municipality needs to lobby for funding and assistance on the development of the municipal air quality management plan

Programmes, Interventions and Projects in the Xhariep District by National Department of Environmental Affairs

- The National Department of Environmental Affairs appointed a warm body to facilitate local government support functions in the Xhariep DM on environmental management. All local municipalities (Kopanong LM, Letsemeng LM, Mohokare LM) are accommodated by the Official.
- **Environmental Protection & Infrastructure Programmes:** The 3-year cycle projects funded by DEA focus on projects planned and proposed by municipalities.

Projects which are funded during the current 3-year cycle are:

- *FS – Renovation of the Bethulie Landfill Site – R7 million (project on hold)*
- *FS –Kalema Game Farming and Cattle Ranching – R20 million*
- *FS-Establishment of Dithlake Recreational Park – R8 million*
- *The Department of Environmental Affairs will also be funding the Youth Mass Training Programme where youth in a particular municipal town are trained on a qualification chosen by the municipality for 12 months while receiving a stipend.*
- *The DEA Youth Community Outreach Programme is a programme being implemented in the Mohokare LM where a Youth Coordinator has been appointed and based in the Mohokare LM to coordinate environmental education and awareness in the municipality for a period of 3 years.*

Municipal Planning Tools/Programmes/Strategies

Xhariep DM Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)



The Xhariep DM has finalised the review of its IWMP. The Integrated Waste Management Plan is the most critical planning tool for the municipality on waste management and the support it provides to its local municipalities. The Xhariep District Municipality forms part of the Free State provincial Waste Management Officers' Forum. Implementation of the Integrated Waste Management Plan will be the focus during the coming municipal financial year of 2020/21.

Xhariep DM Environmental Management Framework (EMF)

The Environmental Management Framework was developed and what needs to culminate from the framework is a detailed environmental management plan which will serve as a tool that further assists the district municipality with environmental planning and conservation.

Xhariep DM Local Economic Development Strategy

The Xhariep DM LED strategy is available, however, the municipality is in the process of reviewing it. It is essential that the Xhariep District Municipality considers and prioritises the green economy and green jobs concepts in promoting economic development. The Department of Environmental Affairs through the Local Government Support Programme, forms part of the Xhariep DM Local Economic Development Forum and uses the platform to raise awareness and promote the green economy concept, including wildlife economy, EPIP Funding opportunities, bio prospecting, aquaculture, etc.

Xhariep DM Spatial Development Framework (SDF)

The SDF is available along with a package of maps which illustrate essential aspects of the municipality including agricultural practices, etc. The maps will play a critical role in informing the environmental management plan, once the Xhariep District Municipality has developed it. Another crucial role of the maps is to highlight environmentally sensitive areas. These guide the municipality on areas that should be earmarked for conservation and environmental protection programmes.

Xhariep DM EPWP Programme

The XDM EPWP Programme assists the local municipalities with ensuring that municipal towns are left in a clean and healthy state through the annual cleaning and greening programmes.

Xhariep DM Disaster Management Plan

The Disaster Management Plan has been developed and the Xhariep DM is in the process of lobbying for funds for the development of a disaster management centre in order to implement disaster relief programmes, emergency preparedness strategies, etc. such includes environmental emergency incidents, veld fires, floods, drought relief programmes, etc.

The Xhariep DM intends to lobby for funding for the development of the **Air Quality Management Plan** as well as the **Climate Change and Green Economy Policy**

Climate Change Adaptation Response Plan



The National Department of Environmental Affairs has funded for the development of Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans in the Xhariep District Municipality. The plan is still in draft format and needs to be circulated for public comments before it is to be finalised and adopted by the district municipality.

Xhariep DM Structures

Cooperative governance and coordination of activities is critical in effective planning. The municipality has established a number of structures to this effect, being:

- **Energy Forum** – focuses on the provision of energy in the Xhariep DM
- **Agriculture Forum** – focuses on agriculture programmes and food security in the Xhariep DM
- **Local Economic Development Forum** focuses on economic development and support of SMMEs and Co-Operatives in the Xhariep DM
- **Waste & Air Quality Officers' Forum** focuses on waste management and air quality issues in the Xhariep DM
- **Water Quality Advisory Forum** focuses on the quality of water inclusive of the Green Drop and Blue Drop Standards.
- **Disaster Management Advisory Forum** – focuses on disaster management and relief programmes in the Xhariep DM
- **Expanded Public Works Programme Steering Committee** – focuses on EPWP programmes in the Xhariep DM
- **IDP Forums** – focuses on IDP related matters including intergovernmental relations.

Municipal Profiles

The Department of Environmental Affairs had conducted a desktop study on municipal profiles regarding environmental attributes such as climate change, air quality and waste management.

Air Quality Profile

This area focuses on air quality and associated facilities and activities that impact considerably on the quality of air in the Xhariep DM and how the municipality applies certain legislated processes to manage the quality of air in the district. The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act and its regulations provides the municipality with the duty of issuing air emission licenses to facilities that have a considerable impact on the quality of air. Thus ensuring that emissions are within acceptable limits, while economic activities are not hindered. According to the study, there is only one facility that applies based in Goedemoed. The facility, being an incinerator was issued a Provisional Air Emissions License to track and monitor that emissions are within acceptable limits before issuing a permanent license. The facility has even commissioned, therefore the Provisional Air Emissions License has not taken effect.

Waste Management Profile

This area focuses on all activities related to waste management. The broad spectrum varies from landfill sites to waste minimisation programmes such as recycling. The Xhariep DM houses quite a high number of landfill sites. There are also a number of recycling activities in the various towns of the district, however, this is done on a smaller scale. The profile study shows that these recycling groups need support, generally, in the form of transportation, storage and sorting facilities, equipment such as baling machines, etc.

Landfill Sites



The Xhariep DM houses 17 landfill sites in total. Mohokare has 3 landfill sites, Letsemeng Local Municipality houses 5 landfill sites and the Kopanong Local Municipality houses 9 landfill sites. Below is a profile of the landfill sites within the Xhariep DM Region

Kopanong LM Landfill Sites

Local Municipality	Name of Facility	Type of waste stream	Licensed NR	Operational or Closed	Capacity of site	Source Documentation
Kopanong LM	Fauresmith Landfill Site	Solid Waste	B33/2/350/7/P90	Operational	License valid for 15 years	DWA Waste Permit
Kopanong LM	Gariap Dam Landfill Site	Solid Waste	WML/BAR/15/2012	Operational	License valid for 15 years	DESTEWA Waste License
Kopanong LM	Trompsburg Landfill Site	Solid Waste	WML/BAR/16/2012	Operational	License valid for 20 years	DESTEWA Waste License
Kopanong LM	Springfontein Landfill Site	Solid Waste	WML/BAR/13/2012	Operational	License valid for 15 years	DESTEWA Waste License
Kopanong LM	Phillipolis Landfill Site	Solid Waste	WML/BAR/17/2012	Operational	License valid for 15 years	DESTEWA Waste License
Kopanong LM	Bethulie Landfill Site	Solid Waste	WML/BAR/14/2012	Operational	License valid for 15 years	DESTEWA Waste License
Kopanong LM	Reddersburg Landfill Site	Solid Waste	WML/EIA/12/2012	Under Construction	License valid for 15 years	DESTEWA Waste License
Kopanong LM	Reddersburg Landfill Site	Solid Waste	B33/2/350/9/P11	Operational	License valid for 15 years	DWA Waste Permit
Kopanong LM	Edenburg Landfill Site	Solid Waste	B33/2/350/5/P84	Operational	License valid for 15 years	DWA Waste Permit

Letsemeng LM Landfill Sites

Local Municipality	Name of Facility	Type of waste stream	Licensed NR	Operational or Closed	Source Documentation
Letsemeng LM	Luckhoff Landfill Site	Solid Waste	WML/BAR/22/2014	Operational but to be closed	DESTEWA Waste License
Letsemeng LM	Oppermansgronde Landfill Site	Solid Waste	16/2/7/C514/D3/1	Operational	DWA Waste Permit
Letsemeng LM	Petrusburg Landfill Site	Solid Waste	16/2/7/C524/D1/1	Operational	DWA Waste Permit
Letsemeng LM	Koffiefontein Landfill Site	Solid Waste	16/2/7/C514/D4/1	Operational	DWA Waste Permit
Letsemeng LM	Jacobsdal Landfill Site	Solid Waste	B33/2/350/32/P33	Operational	DWA Waste Permit

Mohokare LM Landfill Sites

Local Municipality	Latitude	Longitude	Name of Facility	Type of waste stream	Licensed NR	Operational or Closed	Capacity of site	Source Documentation
Mohokare LM	30° 34' 27" S	26° 22' 36" E	Goedemoed Landfill Site	Solid Waste	WML/1B/04/2010	Operational	License valid for 20 years	DESTEWA Waste License
Mohokare LM			Smithfield Landfill Site	Solid Waste	B33/2/420/3/P154	Operational	License valid for 30 years	DWA Waste Permit
Mohokare LM	Y 17511.648	X 3365517.024	Rouxville Landfill Site	Solid Waste	B33/2/420/P57	Operational	Unknown	DWA Waste Permit

Below, is a workplan of the Department of Environmental Affairs: Local Government Support Official who is based in the Xhariep District Municipality. It illustrates among others, the support provided by the Official to the district.

Work Plan - Performance Standards and Indicators



NO	KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	WEIGHT%	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET	QUARTERLY TARGETS/ KEY ACTIVITIES	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS / ENABLING CONDITIONS
1.	Support Municipal planning and ensure integration Environment Planning & Management	30	IDP Analysis Report Xhariep DM EIA Project Screen report for Xhariep DM Municipal Feedback report Comments of the Inputs provided during IDP development process	District IDP Analysis report with Project Screening Report on IDP development process	Q1: Conduct IDP analysis for the Xhariep District and Local Municipalities Q 1: Conduct Project screening for EIA purpose for Xhariep DM (To form part of the IDP Analysis Report) Q3: Provide feedback to all municipalities in the Xhariep DM on IDP engagements Q1-Q4 Participate in the IDP development processes in all municipalities	Office Equipment; Internet connection; Transport Cooperation from Municipalities, Province, DEA Branches, COGTA & SALGA Funding, resource/ promotional materials
2.	Facilitate and coordinate environmental capacity building	30	Municipal Capacity Analysis report (Xhariep District & Local Municipalities) Capacity Building Proposal/plan 1 st Capacity building report 2 nd Capacity building report Consolidated capacity building report	Municipal Capacity Analysis report (Xhariep DM & Local Municipalities) 2 Capacity Building initiatives facilitated – Annual Report	Q1: Identification of environmental capacity gaps within District and Local Municipalities. Q1: Identification of capacity building initiatives Q2: Initiate and facilitate 1st capacity building initiative Q3: Initiate and facilitate 2nd capacity building initiative Q4: Consolidate report for the capacity building initiatives	Office Equipment; Internet connection; Transport Cooperation from Municipalities, Province, DEA Branches, COGTA & SALGA Funding, resource/ promotional materials
3	Facilitate and coordinate environmental awareness initiatives	20	Report on 1 st Environmental Management Campaign (EE, Calendar Days, Clean up, etc.) conducted Report on 2 nd Environmental Management Campaign (EE, Calendar Days, Clean up, etc.) conducted Report on 3 rd Environmental Management Campaign (EE, Calendar Days, Clean up, etc.) conducted Report on 4 th Environmental Management Campaign (EE, Calendar Days, Clean up, etc.) facilitated	4 Environmental Management Campaigns (EE, Calendar Days, Clean up, etc.) within Xhariep DM – Annual Report	Q1: Initiate/Facilitate one Environmental Management Campaign (Clean-up/Calendar Day,/awareness) Q2: Initiate/Facilitate one Environmental Management Campaign (Clean-up/Calendar Day,/awareness) Q3: Initiate/Facilitate one Environmental Management Campaign (Clean-up/Calendar Day/awareness) Q4: Initiate/Facilitate one Environmental Management Campaign (Clean-up/Calendar Day/awareness) Q4: Consolidate report for the Environmental Management Campaigns (Clean-up / Calendar Day /awareness)	Office Equipment; Internet connection; Transport Cooperation from Municipalities, Province, DEA Branches, COGTA & SALGA Funding, resource/ promotional materials
4	Improve environmental governance systems within municipality	10	Inventory of all Environmental Structures within the municipality	Annual report on municipal environmental governance	Q1: Consolidate a list/inventory of all Environmental Structures within the municipality	Office Equipment; Internet connection; Transport



			Quarterly reports on an identified/established Municipal Environmental Governance Forum	forum meetings	Q1: Establish/Convene/Support Municipal Environmental Governance Forum Q2: Convene/Support Municipal Environmental Governance Forum Q4: Convene/Support Municipal Environmental Governance Forum	Cooperation from Municipalities, Province, DEA Branches, COGTA& SALGA Funding, resource/promotional materials
			List/database of identified Provincial/ National Governance Structures	Annual report on Provincial/ National Governance environmental structures	Q1 Identify/Update existing Provincial/ National Governance structures Q1-Q4: Participate in Provincial/ National Governance environmental structures	
			Quarterly reports on Provincial/ National Governance Structures			
5	Support the planning & implementation of Environmental Management programmes/projects in Municipalities.	10	Inventory of all Environment Projects in the municipality new project proposals both DEA and Municipality	Project Inventory (DEA & Municipalities)	Q1-Q4: Consolidated and updated Inventory of all Environment Projects in the municipality for both DEA and Municipality	Office Equipment; Internet connection; Transport Cooperation from Municipalities, Province, DEA Branches, COGTA& SALGA Funding, resource/promotional materials
			Project proposals for DEA: EP and Municipalities	Project proposals	Q1-Q4: Development of one project proposal informed by DEA:EP & Municipal Processes	
			Report on Business Planning activities within the Xhariep DM: • Stakeholder Engagement • Introduction of Implementers • Pre-planning site visit • Collate data for business planning • Project inclusion in IDPs	Annual report on business planning	Support Environmental planning of projects	
			Project Implementation status quo report for three projects in Capricorn DM Recruitment of beneficiaries • Quality Assurance • Skill audit • Site Visits • PAC Coordination	Annual project status report for all projects in Xhariep DM.	Q1-Q4 Support the Implementation Phase of the environmental projects within Xhariep DM.	

Disaster Management Profile

What is Disaster Management?

District Municipalities have been tasked with the responsibility of coordinating disaster management efforts within their jurisdiction. It is for this reason that it is important to understand the likelihood and kind of a disaster that can affect communities in the district.

Both the Municipal Systems Act and the Disaster Management Act require the inclusion of a Disaster Management Plan into the IDP of the Municipality. It would however not be practical to include the complete Disaster Management Plan with all its annexures. The complete plan



can therefore be considered as an annexure to the IDP, while a brief summary of the document will be included in the IDP.

It is our aim to include disaster risk management in the planning and execution stages of all our projects. This will ensure the integration of disaster management into the IDP and will ensure that all plans and projects are focused on contributing to disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness -thus reducing the impact of disasters on lives, property, community activities, the economy and the environment in the Xhariep District Municipality.

The following table gives an overview of the type of hazards that can cause a disaster to happen, the communities at risk as well as the intensity and probability of the disaster to occur and also what the anticipated effects of the hazard can be:

LIKELIHOOD OF HAZARDS THAT CAN CAUSE A DISASTER IN XHARIEP MUNICIPAL AREA

Type of Hazard	Community at Risk	Nature of the Disaster	Probability of the Disaster to occur
Transport related hazards	Main traffic routes	Road Accidents	High
	Railway lines	Rail accident	Low
	Unpopulated areas	Air	Low
Socio-economic crisis	Poor communities	Unemployment	High
Floods	Low laying areas	Isolation of communities, damage to property and endanger lives.	Low
Fires	Along main roads	Loss of life and property	High
	Communities without electricity, Informal settlements or Densely populated areas	High wind velocity can increase risk of spreading of fires	Low
Drought	Most of the farms are affected	Affects more than one town	Medium
Endemic disease (Covid 19)	All communities that lack information	Affecting a town or more than one town	High
Water, sanitation	Urban areas	Lack of water to a town, Water poisoning	Low
Communication	Telephone, radio, electronic data	Loss of communication and data	Low

Disaster Management Centre

The district is currently negotiating with the Provincial Department of Health for use of one of their Emergency Management System (EMS) block as a Disaster Management Centre. The building (New Trompsburg Albert Nzula District Hospital) is centrally located in Trompsburg. It will provide a 24 hour call taking and dispatch facility. An organisational facility is also available that is not only used as a Joint Operation Centre (JOC) during disasters, but also as a venue for planning sessions outside disaster periods. A tactical facility is available as well as offices for various emergency services. The aim is to make it a one stop centre for all incident reporting. This centre will be a big advantage to our citizens as it is too costly for Xhariep to have its own Disaster Management Centre.



Funding: The success and implementation of all the above planning is dependent on adequate funding and the identification of the sources of funding. Funding to reduce risks, to prepare for and respond to disasters should be made available.

Xhariep Rural Development Plan

The "District Rural Development Plan" and the "District Rural Development Implementation Plan" as developed by the Rural Development and Land Reform and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development has been considered and serves this IDP as a separate Rural Development Sector Plan. The department made an in-depth presentation during our Strategic Planning Session and subsequently to Council of Xhariep District Municipality.



CHAPTER 3: STRATEGIC POLICY ALIGNMENT

Introduction

The preparation of Integrated Development Plan is a legislative requirement as outlined in terms of Section 25 of the Municipal Systems Act (No 32) of 2000. An IDP is one of the key tools for Local Government to cope with its new developmental role. The Municipal Systems Act which provides a framework for the preparation of IDP's recommends that once in place, each IDP must be reviewed annually to re-assess and re-evaluate Municipal's development priorities and challenges and to accommodate new developments in local government processes.

This document summarizes the completed processes so far as part of the review of the 2019/20. The IDP review process identified a number of goals and objectives that are aimed at creating a pathway for the municipality to realize its vision.

These goals and objectives are aligned to the six Local Government Key Performance Areas (KPAs) as prescribed by the National Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA).

The Local Government: Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 mandates municipalities to undertake developmental oriented planning, so as to ensure that they achieve their constitutional mandates (see Sections 152 and 153 of the Constitution). To this end, Xhariep District Municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) serves as a strategic framework that guides its five-year IDP planning and budgeting.

In order to provide democratic and accountable government for local communities, the Municipality consulted both internal and external stakeholders in the IDP development process. The key projects identified for implementation in the IDP were sourced from communities and other stakeholders through various public participation platforms.

This IDP is informed by national and provincial government development goals and priorities, emerging socio-economic trends, the ever-increasing demand and social cry of the people of Xhariep District Municipality for better services and other related issues that provide a framework in which the Municipality can ensure developmental local government. Municipalities operate in an ever-changing environment, and the Xhariep District Municipality, too, is not immune to such changes.

The dynamic nature of local, national and global environments constantly presents local government with new challenges and new demands. Similarly, the needs and priorities of the communities within the Xhariep District Municipal area change from year to year.



To ensure close co-ordination and integration amongst projects, programmes and activities, line function departments within the Municipality seek to work cohesively not only amongst themselves, but also with external stakeholders (such as the business community and civil society) and provincial and national government departments. This integration further seeks to promote integrated service delivery to communities. The IDP seeks to achieve sustainable development within Xhariep District Municipality.

To this end, there is a balanced approach to economic, environmental and social development: the overarching pillars of sustainable development. In pursuit of economic growth and the provision of services to its citizens, the Municipality cannot compromise its responsibility for protecting the natural and built environment.

It is committed to adhere to good governance principles (participation, efficiency, effectiveness, accountability, transparency, equity, fairness and the rule of law) and Batho Pele principles (courtesy and people first, consultation, service excellence, access, information, openness and transparency, redress and value for money) in the provision of services to local residents.

The IDP is implemented through an annual implementation framework (Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan - SDBIP), which links key performance indicators to the annual budget. Senior municipal managers conclude annual performance agreements, which serve as a monitoring tool for departmental performance.

The Municipality monitors the implementation of its SDBIP and the performance of its senior managers through an integrated performance management system.

Key Performance Areas

The Municipality's vision and mission are translated into the following six (6) municipal key performance areas:

- KPA 1: Municipal Transformation and Organizational development
- KPA 2: Local Economic Development & planning



- KPA 3: Financial sustainability and viability
- KPA 4: Good governance and community participation
- KPA 5: Basic service delivery, infrastructure and community services.
- KPA 6: Spatial Rationale and Environmental Management (*This was added later*)

Strategic Overview: Xhariep Key Priorities

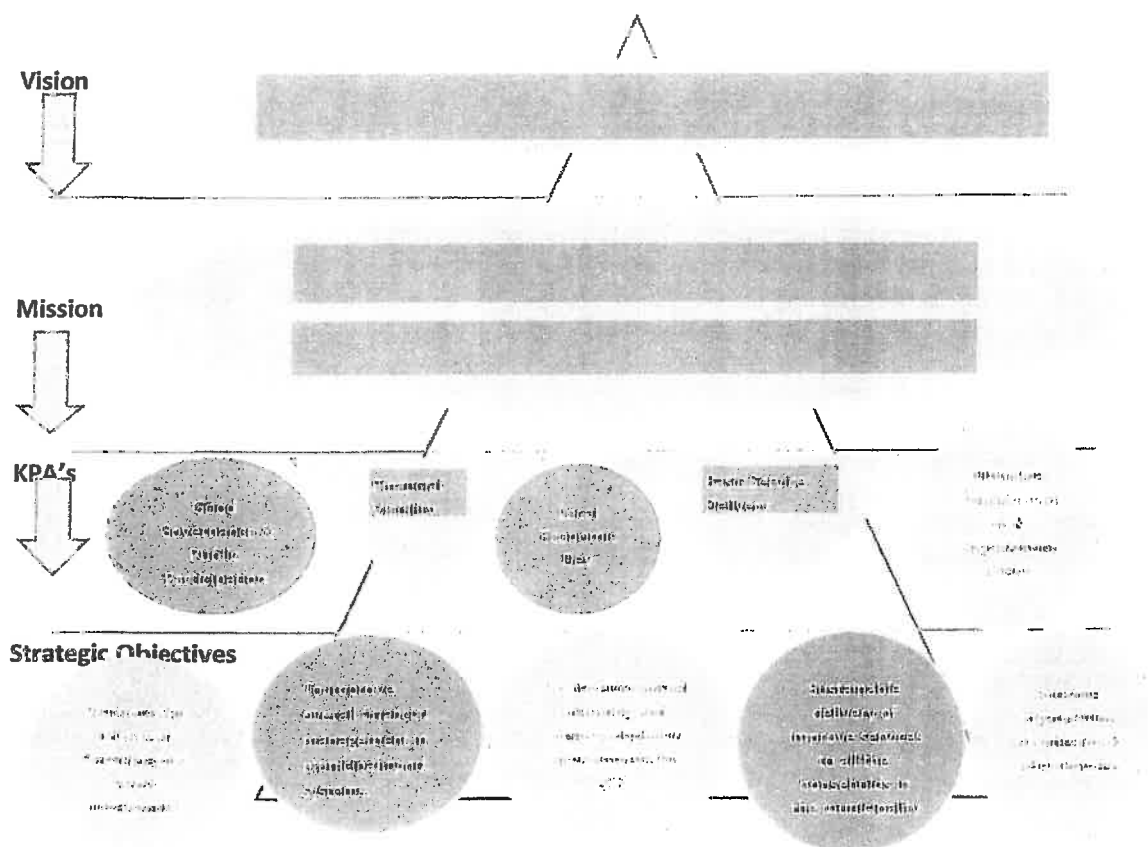
The review of the IDP remains consistent to the FSGP and the five-year IDP. The Executive Mayor also identified certain priorities for his term of office:

1. Economic growth and job creation
2. Tourism Development
3. Health and community development
4. A safe, clean and green city
5. A well-governed and managed municipality
6. HIV and AIDS
7. Education

Each sector has responded by providing key interventions in terms of the sector's vision that is linked to the municipality's overarching vision. The table entitled **SWOT ANALYSIS** provides a high-level summation of the key responses informing our analysis of Xhariep's opportunities and constraints.

Given a holistic overview and understanding of the development challenges, Xhariep District Municipality sees its core strategy as the eradication of poverty through sustainable development. The municipal strategy must be aimed at addressing the challenges of poverty and ensure a systematic developmental path through the levels of poverty to develop a prosperous and self-sufficient society with high levels of living.





The IDP within Context of National and Provincial Planning

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

Global Perspective: Sustainable Development Goals (Vision 2030)

The sustainable development goals (SDGs) are a new, universal set of goals, targets and indicators that UN member states will be expected to use to frame their agendas and political policies over the next 15 years. The SDGs follow and expand on the millennium development



goals (MDGs), which were agreed by governments in 2001 and have already expired at the time of the review of this document.

On 25 September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly formally adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, along with a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 associated targets.

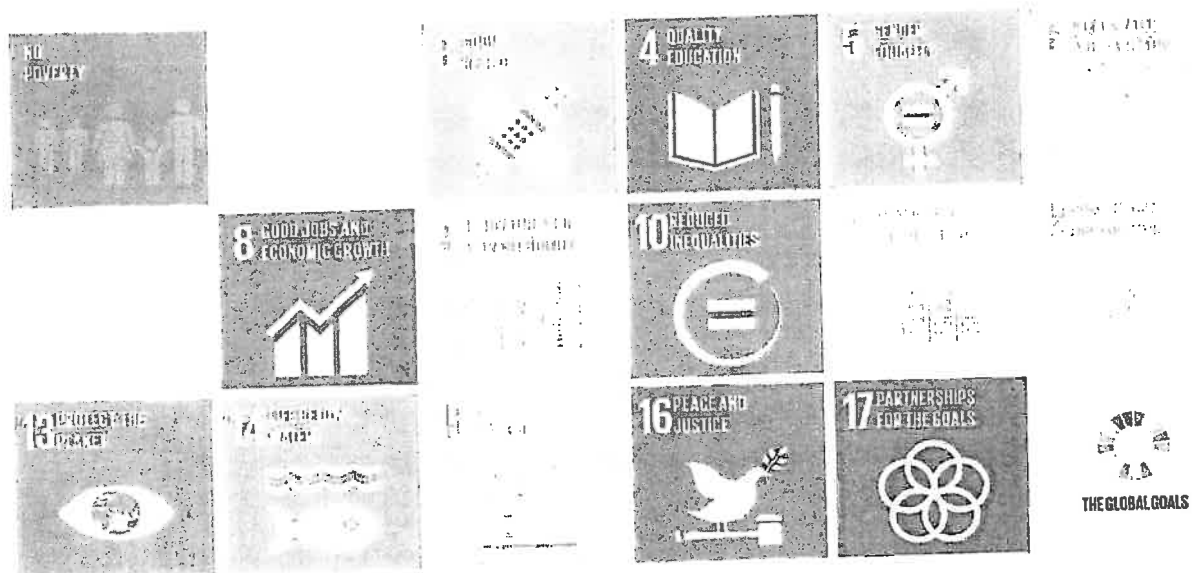
Building upon the success of the Millennium Development Goals, this new development agenda is the international community's primary guide for sustainable development in the years to come. Like never before, the sustainability aspects of development are considered of primary concern at local, national, regional and international levels.

UNDESA's divisions engage stakeholders around the world in the implementation, evaluation and monitoring process of the Sustainable Development Goals, and assist countries in translating global goals into national policies, and national policies into action on the ground.

Given the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with its sustainable development goals (SDGs), the report adopts the SDGs as its scope.

It endeavors to present a range of scientific perspectives and to be policy-relevant but not policy-prescriptive. Like its predecessors, it continues to explore possible approaches and vantage points from which to examine the science-policy interface, as well as scientific approaches that can inform policies building upon integration and interlinkages across sustainable development goals, sectors, and issues. The report was prepared specifically to inform the discussions at the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2016.

What are the proposed 17 goals?



Regional Perspective: Africa Strategy 2063

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

The African Aspirations for 2063

The seven African Aspirations were derived through a consultative process with the African Citizenry. These are:

- A Prosperous Africa, based on inclusive growth and sustainable development
- An integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance
- An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law
- A Peaceful and Secure Africa
- Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics
- An Africa whose development is people driven, relying on the potential offered by people, especially its women and youth and caring for children
- An Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner

National Perspective

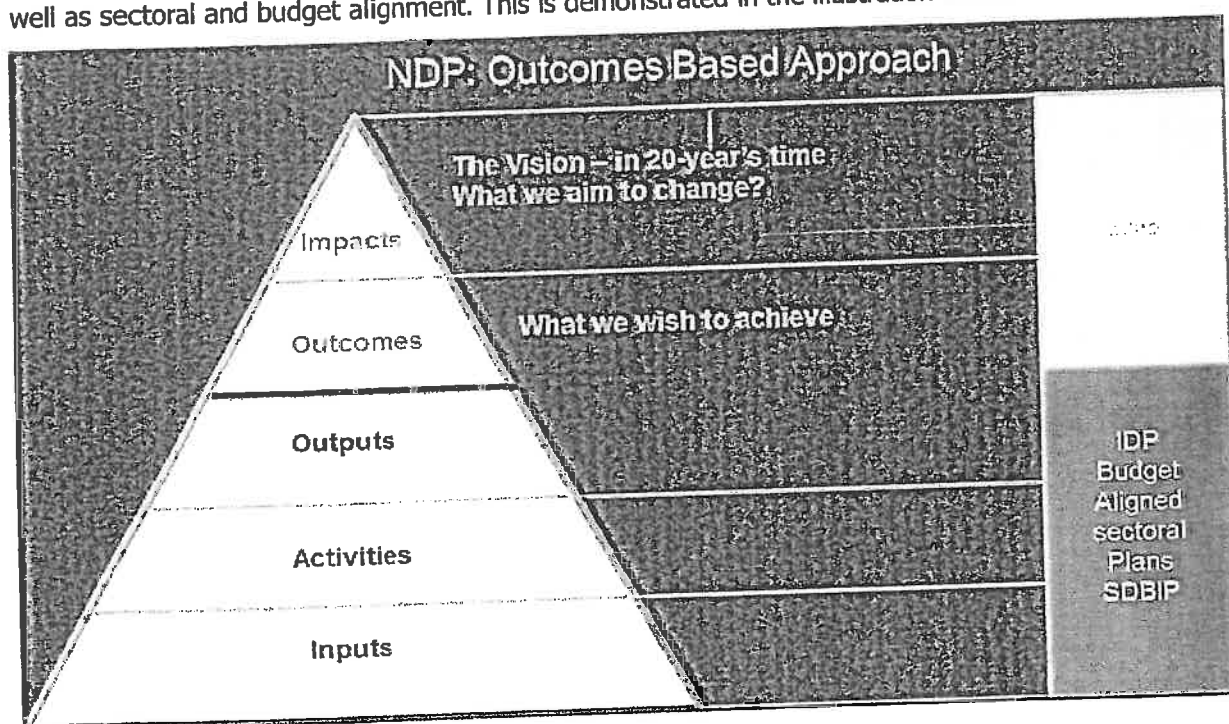
National Development Plan, Vision 2030



The National Development Plan (NDP) is a government initiated plan aimed at eliminating poverty and reducing inequality by 2030. The Plan presents a long-term strategy to increase employment through faster economic growth, improvement in the quality of education, skills development and innovation, and building the capability of the state to play a developmental and transformative role.

The Plan also focuses on upgrading public health facilities and producing more health professionals, as well as infrastructure development, financed through tariffs, public-private partnerships, taxes and loans, amongst other things.

Through the Growth and Development Strategy process Xhariep District will achieve proper alignment between the different spheres' of government's plans and policies as well as sectoral and budget alignment. This is demonstrated in the illustration below:



Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) – Government Priority Outcomes

The Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) is Government's strategic plan for the electoral term. It reflects the commitments made in the election manifesto of the governing party, including the commitment to implement the NDP. The MTSF sets out the actions Government



will take and targets to be achieved. It also provides a framework for the other plans of national, provincial and local government.

The aim of the MTSF is to ensure policy coherence, alignment and co-ordination across government plans as well as alignment with budgeting processes. Performance agreements between the President and each Minister will reflect the relevant actions, indicators and targets set out in this MTSF.

In the presence of the NDP as an overarching, long-term plan the MTSF process has been reoriented towards conversion of the NDP into medium-term five-year plans. The intention of the MTSF is to directly inform departments' planning and oversight of plans and performance. The 2014 – 2019 MTSF has two overarching themes which are radical in economic transformation and improving service delivery and 14 priority outcomes which are building on previous MTSF and the NDP. Within each priority outcome there are broad objectives and themes.

The 14 priority outcomes are as follows:

<i>1. Quality basic education;</i>	1. Basic Services and Infrastructure 2. Local Economic Development (LED) 3. Good Governance & Public Participation 4. Institutional Transformation and Development 5. Financial Viability and Management 6. Spatial Planning	1. Basic Services: Creating decent living conditions 2. Good Governance 3. Public Participation 4. Financial Management 5. Institutional Capacity
<i>2. A long and healthy life for all South Africans;</i>		
<i>3. All people in South Africa are and feel safe;</i>		
<i>4. Decent employment through inclusive growth;</i>		
<i>5. A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path;</i>		
<i>6. An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network</i>		
<i>7. Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all;</i>		
<i>8. Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life;</i>		
<i>9. Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local</i>		



<i>government;</i>
<i>10. Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources;</i>
<i>11. Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better Africa and a better world;</i>
<i>12. An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service;</i>
<i>13. A comprehensive, responsive and sustainable social protection system;</i>
<i>14. A diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity.</i>

National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP)

The objective of the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) is to promote informed economic investment profiling to guide regional growth and development planning within a socio-economic framework. It therefore acts as an indicative planning tool for the three sphere of government. An example of a district outcome of such economic investment profiling that involve all sphere of government is the Xhariep Agri-Hub in Springfontein. The National Spatial Development Perspective also inform the Spatial Development framework of the Municipality. The achievement of this vision is based on the following nine elements:

- i. Creating jobs and livelihoods,*
- ii. Expanding infrastructure,*
- iii. Transitioning to a low-carbon economy,*
- iv. Transforming urban and rural spaces,*
- v. Improving education and training,*
- vi. Providing quality health care,*
- vii. Building a capable state,*
- viii. Fighting corruption and enhancing accountability,*
- ix. Transforming society and uniting the nation.*

Local Government Back to Basics Strategy

In September 2014, Cabinet introduced the Back to Basics Strategy, goal is to improve the functioning of municipalities to better serve communities by getting the basics right.



The transformational agenda recognizes that there are widely divergent levels of performance between different categories of municipalities – in terms of services, public engagement, good governance, financial management and technical capacity. The aim is to encourage all municipalities to become positively functional centres of good governance.

Taking its tune from these initiatives, as well as prevailing local conditions, challenges and the environment, the Municipality was introduced to the concept so that it integrated it into its key strategic planning documents (IDP, Budget, and SDBIP), enabling the monitoring of the implementation thereof and reporting in line with institutional timelines.

Standards for Municipal Performance Back to basics concept

- **Priority 1:** For those municipalities in a dysfunctional state we will aim to perform at the very least the basic functions of local government. We will do this through enforcement of current policies and legislation, systematically managing performance and accountability, and ensuring that there are consequences for underperformance. Minimum performance requirements include ensuring the proper functioning of council structures and council processes, the provision of basic services, and the appointment of competent staff – these are non-negotiable.
- **Priority 2:** For those who are functional but are not doing enough in critical areas of service, we will support municipalities to progress to a higher path. Here the focus will be on building strong municipal administrative systems and processes, and ensuring that administrative positions are filled with competent and committed people whose performance is closely monitored. The oversight system for local government will be improved through creating real-time monitoring systems. Measures will be taken to ensure that municipalities engage properly with their communities.
- **Priority 3:** We will incentivise municipalities that are performing well by giving them greater flexibility and control over their resources and grants, and encourage them to move beyond the basics and transform the local space economy and integrate and densify our communities to improve sustainability. We will implement the Integrated Urban Development Framework and the National Spatial Development Framework to ensure effective alignment of our national economic, environment and social programmes with those of our municipalities.
- **Priority 4:** There will be a targeted and vigorous response to corruption and fraud, and a zero tolerance approach to ensure that these practices are rooted out. Supply chain management practices in municipalities will be closely scrutinized. Where corruption and mismanagement have been identified, we will not hesitate to make sure these are decisively dealt with through provisions such as asset forfeiture and civil claims. We will also work to change practices in the private sector and enlist the support of civil society to change the national morality.



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

- Putting people first and engaging with the community
- Delivering basic services
- Good government
- Sound financial management , and
- Building capacity

<i>Pillar</i>	<i>Basic Indicators</i>
1. Putting people first Measures must be taken to ensure that municipalities engage with their communities. The provisions of the Municipal Systems Act on community participation must be complied with. Municipalities must develop affordable and efficient communication systems to communicate regularly with communities and disseminate urgent information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of the required number of functional Ward committees. • The percentage of ward committee's grants spent. • The number of council effective public participation programmes conducted. • The regularity of community satisfaction surveys carried out.
2. Delivering Basic Services Create conditions for decent living by consistently delivering municipal services to the right quality and standard. This includes planning for and delivery of infrastructure and amenities, maintenance and upkeep, including the budgeting to do this. Ensure no failures in services and where there are, restore with urgency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop fundable consolidated infrastructure plans. • Ensure Infrastructure development maintenance (7% OPEX) and reduce losses. • Ensure the provision of free basic services and the maintenance of indigent register.
3. Good Governance Municipalities must be well governed and demonstrating good governance and administration - cutting wastage, spending public funds prudently, hiring competent staff, ensuring transparency and accountability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The holding of Council meetings as legislated. • The functionality of oversight structures, Section 79/80 committees, audit committees and District IGR Forums. • Whether or not there has been progress following interventions over the last 3-5 years. • The existence and efficiency of Anti-Corruption measures. • The extent to which there is compliance with legislation and the enforcement of by laws. • The rate of service delivery protests and approaches to address them.
4. Sound Financial Management Sound financial management is integral to the success of local government. National Treasury has legislated standards and reporting requirements, and based on their monitoring of the indicators, key areas emerging from the profiles will be identified and support provided with the remedial process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number disclaimers in the last 3-5 years. • Whether the budgets are cash backed. • The percentage revenue collected. • The extent to which debt is serviced. • The efficiency and functionality of supply chain management.
5. Building Capabilities There has to be a focus on building strong municipal administrative systems and processes. It includes ensuring that administrative positions are filled with competent and committed people whose performance is closely monitored. Targeted and measurable training and capacity building will be provided for Councillors and municipal officials so that they are able to deal with the challenges of local governance as well as ensuring that scarce skills are addressed through bursary and training programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that the top six post (Municipal Manager, Finance, Infrastructure Corporate Services, Community development and Development Planning) vacancies are filled by competent persons. • That the municipal organograms are realistic, underpinned by a service delivery model and affordable. • That there are implementable human resources development and management programmes. • There are sustained platforms to engage organised labour to minimize disputes and disruptions.



Municipal Level Policy Directives

Xhariep District Municipality IDP Goals and Strategic Objectives

Strategic Mapping

XDM was given a clean administration award by GIMFRO. It is important to look at what are contributing factors that made the municipality to achieve this award.

Looking at the award itself it can be concluded that the following factors are the ultimate contributor in achieving clean administration as the municipality.

To have a sound governance to ensure the geographical area experiences economic growth, that good skills of employees (human Capital) are retained and attracted, that effective communication between the different levels of communication is introduced and forward planning and project management is introduced to optimized revenue.

In order for the municipality to maintain the status quo and improve the strategic planning will be based on the following themes:

1. Economic Growth
2. Social, Environmental sustainability and Infrastructure Development
3. Good Governance and Administration

	RESULTS	Income for all	Sustainable Quality Life	Good credit record
	THEME	Economic Growth	Social, Environmental sustainability and Infrastructure Development	Good Governance and Administration
STRATEGIC PLANNING	Community satisfaction	1. Create community beneficiation and empowerment opportunities through networking for increased employment and poverty alleviation	2. Escalation of Disaster management service to local communities	5. Develop an effective and sustainable stakeholders relations
			3. Streamline and align environmental health service with relevant stakeholders	
			4. Improve access to sustainable and affordable services	
	Financial	1. Upscaling of labour intensive job creation projects and sourcing of funding for EPWP project	3.To develop a funding model of environmental projects	5. To maintain the status quo while working towards obtaining a clean audit opinion
			4. Optimize infrastructure investments and services	6. Curbing of Unauthorized Irregular and Fruitless expenditures
		2. Create a stable economic		



		environment by attracting suitable investments		7. Increase financial viability by identifying revenue generation mechanism and improve budget mechanism
				8. Compliance through MFMA
				9. Effective Implementation of SCM regulations
				10. Effective Internal Control systems
	Internal process	1. Address community needs through developmental spatial and integrated planning	2. Proper alignment of planned performance against available resources	5. Strategy that respond to municipal core functions
				6. Institutional integrated HR processes aligned to the IDP
			3. IDP Objectives that are properly aligned to the situation of the municipality and the national KPAs 4. Maintain and upgrade municipal assets	7. Information Technology that is aligned to the institutional core functions
				8. Municipal legal system that support district and local municipalities
				9. Centralized Archives system
				10. Effective risk management system
				11. Develop and improve systems, processes, procedures and processes by practicing sound governance
	Learning Growth	1. Develop a high performance culture for a changed, diverse, efficient and effective local government		2. Attract and retain Human Capital to become employer of choice
				3. To develop skills and knowledgeable workforce

Xhariep Objective Attainment

Strategies were developed per theme as indicated under strategy mapping

<i>Strategic Goals</i>	<i>Sub-Objectives</i>
1. Environmental integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable development guidelines • Develop policy certainty reduces risks • Limit air pollution by licensing • Monitoring air pollution • Pro-active disaster risk reduction • Risk awareness and self-resilience • Effective disaster response and recovery • Keep citizens informed about developments, opportunities and threats



2. Inclusive economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase speed and efficiency of development programmes and investments (use good practices) • Reduce constraints to development and growth • Investment promotion • More productive use of unutilized public property • Attract more tourism visitors and spending • Develop policy certainty, reduces risk • Strengthen competitive advantages for business • Ensure supply of serviced land to match demand (Collaborate with LM's) • Increase effectiveness of public investment • Better quality assurance systems for development • Keep citizens informed about developments, opportunities and threats • Efficient procurement support for development • Support local firms to compete better for business • Reduce school dropout rates • Support youth to compete better for jobs • Pro-active disaster risk reduction • Effective disaster response and recovery • Reduce damage to business, property and catchment areas due to fire
3. Social well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase speed and efficiency of development programs and investment (use of good practices) • Improved quality of living environment • Sustainable Development guidelines • Ensure supply of serviced land to match demand • Early childhood development, better curricula • Better support for vulnerable children 6 - 17 • Reduce school dropout rates • Support youth to compete better for jobs • Support families at risk - strengthen relationships • Recognize, protect and support elderly • Grow Xhariep brand awareness and affinity (attraction) • Keep citizens informed about developments, opportunities and threats • Efficient procurement support for development • Pro-active disaster risk reduction • Effective disaster response and recovery • Reduce damage to community, property and catchment areas due to fire
4. Supply basic services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well maintained roads – maintenance and upgrading for provincial government • Leverage funding contributions towards roads • Support local municipalities with joint landfill sites • Pro-active disaster risk reduction • Effective disaster response and recovery • Provide fire services to local municipalities • Reduce damage to business, property and catchment areas due to fire
5. Good Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal budget adds more value for money • Explore additional funding models for sustainability • Efficient procurement support for development • Good governance in procurement • District and Local government sector skills development facilitation and co-ordination • Utilise ICT as a strategic enabler for development • Reliable and efficient ICT systems for XDM • Keep citizens informed about developments, opportunities and threats • Increase effectiveness of public investment • Better quality assurance systems for development • Increase speed & efficiency of development programs & investment (use of good practices) • Policy certainty reduces development risks



Horizontal and Vertical Alignment of Key Strategies

Horizontal alignment is pursued through inter-governmental planning, consultation and co-ordination and ensured through aligning the respective vision, mission and strategic objectives of the municipalities in the region. The alignment of key national, provincial and regional strategies is illustrated in the table below:

Sustainable Development Goals	National Development Plan	Medium Term Strategic Framework	National Outcomes	Provincial Strategic Objectives	XDM Strategic Objectives	Local Municipalities
End poverty in all its forms everywhere	An economy that will create more jobs	Speed up economic growth and transform the economy to create decent work and sustainable livelihoods	Decent employment through inclusive economic growth	Inclusive economic growth and sustainable job creation	Grow the district economy by improving employment opportunities	To develop progressive strategies to optimise the use of available human resource
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture						
	Improving Infrastructure	Massive programme to build economic and social infrastructure	An effective, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network	Inclusive economic growth and sustainable job creation	Facilitate infrastructure development in the entire district municipality	To create an enabling environment for economic growth that attracts investors, encourages innovation and facilitate pro-poor intervention
	Transition to a low carbon economy			Reduce Green House Gas emissions through alternative methodologies and processes	Facilitate provision of energy and electricity services to all residents of Xhariep	
	An inclusive and integrated rural economy	Comprehensive rural development strategy linked to land and agrarian reform and food security	Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities and food security	Build dedicated economic and social infrastructure specifically designed to accelerate economic opportunities for rural communities.	The sustainable management and usage of land in Xhariep in partnership with local municipalities	
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Reversing the spatial effects of apartheid	Build cohesive, caring and sustainable communities	Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life.	Identify and acquire land parcels for integrated inclusive human settlement development in close proximity to employment opportunities	Facilitate provision of housing to the poor	To promote access for all citizens to equitable, appropriate and sustainable infrastructure and services within a safe environment
		Sustainable resource management and use	Protection and enhancement of environmental assets and natural resources			To ensure ecological integrity through sustainable practices of municipal governance



Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Improving the quality of education, training and innovation	Strengthen the skills and human resource base	Improve the quality of basic education A skilled and capable workforce to support inclusive growth	Intensify and expand school management and performance programmes to ensure effective and efficient teaching ethics and environment	To accelerate institutional transformation	To develop progressive strategies to optimise the use of available human resource
Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages	Quality health care for all	Improve the health profile of society	Improve health and life expectancy	Intensify general health promotion and lifestyle programmes	Provide environmental health services to the residents of Xhariep	To facilitate real opportunities for youth, women, and disabled and appropriate care for the age
Improve maternal health	Social protection Building safer communities	Intensify the fight against crime and corruption	All people in south Africa protected and feel safe	Improve and expand the CCMT (HIV/AIDS) programme to reduce HIV and AIDS related deaths	Ensure safety of residents of Xhariep Community	
Combat HIV/Aids, malaria, and other diseases				Increase safety		
	Reforming the public service	Build a developmental state including improvement of public services and strengthening democratic institutions	A development orientated public service and inclusive citizenship A responsive and, accountable, effective and efficient local government system	Institutionalize practices to ensure recruitment and appointment of competent people in managerial posts	Improve the accuracy and integration of various components of the Financial System to enable proper financial planning and reporting	To establish a common vision and create coherence in government's work by seeking close partnerships with citizenry. To ensure a municipalities that are committed to an innovative approach, prudent investment of public funds, good governance, financial viability and optimal institutional transformation that accommodates diversity in service deliver
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Transforming society and the country	Pursue regional development, African advancement and enhanced international cooperation	A better South Africa, a better Africa and world	Ensure the mainstreaming of vulnerable groups such as women, youth, children and people with disabilities as priority groups during the implementation of these programmes		To facilitate real opportunities for youth, women, and disabled and appropriate care for the aged
Develop a global partnership for development						



SoNA-in-Numbers – 11 February 2021

Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19)

- **Nearly one-and-a-half million** – people in South Africa known to have been infected by the virus, by 11 February 2021.
- **More than 45 000** – people known to have died of COVID-19 in South Africa, by 11 February 2021.
- **9 million** – doses of the Johnson & Johnson vaccine that government has secured.
- **80 000** – doses of the Johnson & Johnson vaccine that will arrive in the country next week.
- **500 000** – further consignments of the Johnson & Johnson vaccine expected to arrive in the country over the next four weeks.
- **12 million** – doses of the vaccine secured from the global COVAX facility.
- **20 million** – vaccine doses Pfizer has committed, commencing with deliveries at the end of the first quarter.

Economy and employment

- **6%** – the smaller level of South Africa's economy in the third quarter of 2020 than in the last quarter of 2019.
- **1.7 million** – fewer people who were employed in the third quarter of 2020 than in the first quarter, before the pandemic struck.
- **30.8%** – the rate of unemployment in South Africa by 11 February 2021.
- **R500 billion** – value of the social and economic relief package to provide cash directly to poorest households, to provide wage support to workers and to provide various forms of relief to struggling businesses.
- **18 million** – people or close to one-third of the population who received additional grant payments through government's relief measures.
- **More than 5 million** – poor people who benefitted from the social and economic relief package.



- **R57 billion** – value of the wage support that has been paid to over 4.5 million workers through the Special UIF TERS scheme.
- **Over 4.5 million** – workers who benefitted from the wage support worth R57 billion that has been paid through the Special UIF TERS scheme.

Business support

- **More than R1.3 billion** – money provided to support mainly small- and medium-sized businesses.
- **Over R70 billion** – value of the tax relief extended to businesses in distress.
- **Around R18.9 billion** – value of loans approved for 13 000 businesses through the Loan Guarantee Scheme.
- **13 000** – businesses that will receive loans approved through the Loan Guarantee Scheme.

Infrastructure

- **R340 billion** – value of the infrastructure investment project pipeline that government has developed in network industries such as energy, water, transport and telecommunications.
- **68 000** – households in Gauteng that will benefit from homes provided through two major human settlements projects of the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan.
- **350 000 to 500 000** – people expected to benefit from homes built within the next decade, as part of the Lanseria Smart City project.
- **R19 billion** – value of roads projects covering the spine of the South African road network identified through the Infrastructure Investment Plan.
- **R100 billion** – the budget of the Infrastructure Investment Plan.
- **300 000** – student beds to be provided through the Student Housing Infrastructure Programme funded by the Infrastructure Investment Plan.



Local products

- **20%** – the level of the planned reduction of South Africa's reliance on imports over the next five years.
- **42** – products – ranging from edible oils to furniture, fruit concentrates, personal protective equipment, steel products and green economy inputs – that can be sourced locally.
- **More than R200 billion** – money that could potentially be returned to the country's annual output by sourcing products locally.
- **1 000** – locally produced products that must be procured from small, medium and micro enterprises.
- **R800 million** – funds invested to upgrade production through the Poultry Master Plan.
- **1 million** – additional chickens that South Africa produces every week through the Poultry Master Plan.
- **80%** – quantity of sugar that large users of sugar have committed to procure from local growers, as part of the Sugar Master Plan.
- **85 000** – workers employed in the sugar industry.
- **More than half a billion rand** – money invested by the clothing, textile, footwear and leather industry to expand local manufacturing facilities, including small, medium and micro enterprises.
- **Around 70%** – the level of normal annual production that the auto sector had recovered by the end of 2020.

Investment

- **R16 billion** – value of the investment by Ford Motor Company to expand their manufacturing facility in Tshwane for the next generation Ford Ranger bakkie.
- **12** – small and medium enterprises in automotive component manufacturing to be supported to grow through the R16-billion investment by Ford Motor Company.
- **R1.7 billion** – value of procurement opportunities from nearly half of the procurement spend on construction of the bulk earthworks and top structure at the Tshwane Special Economic Zone to be allocated to small, medium and micro enterprises.



- **R108 billion** – value of additional investment commitments raised by the third South Africa Investment Conference in November 2020.
- **R773 billion** – value of investment commitments received by 11 February 2021 towards government's five-year target of R1.2 trillion.
- **R1.2 trillion** – government's five-year target of investment commitments.
- **R183 billion** – value of investments that have reportedly flowed into projects that benefit the South African economy.
- **More than 125 000** – new companies registered through the BizPortal platform in 2020.

Job creation

- **Over 430 000** – job opportunities supported through the Presidential Employment Stimulus by the end of January 2021.
- **180 000** – job opportunities supported through the Presidential Employment Stimulus still in the recruitment process by 11 February 2021.
- **Nearly half a million** – people receiving an income, developing new skills and contributing to their community and the country's economy through environmental programmes.

Youth economic empowerment

- **1 000** – young entrepreneurs who benefited from grant funding and business support provided by the National Youth Development Agency and the Department of Small Business Development, by International Youth Day on 12 August 2020.
- **15 000** – start-ups to be supported by the National Youth Development Agency and the Department of Small Business Development by 2024.
- **1.2 million** – people on the National Pathway Management Network, which provides support and opportunities to young people across the country.



Energy

- **2 000** – megawatts of emergency power to be supplied by the successful bids to be announced by the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy.
- **11 800** – additional megawatts of power from renewable energy, natural gas, battery storage and coal that government will procure in line with the Integrated Resource Plan 2019.
- **Between 4 000 and 6 000** – the estimated electricity supply shortfall over the next five years.
- **2 600** – megawatts from wind and solar energy to be supplied as part of Bid Window 5 to address the estimated electricity supply shortfall over the next five years.
- **5 000** – megawatts of additional capacity to be unlocked by the easing of licensing requirements for new embedded generation projects to help ease the impact of load shedding.

Water-use license applications

- **90** – days to finalize water-use license applications within the revised timeframe.

eVisas

- **10** – other countries that will also benefit from the roll-out of eVisas to visitors from China, India, Nigeria and Kenya.

Land restitution

- **Over 5 million** – hectares of land, totaling around 5 500 farms, that government has redistributed to more than 300 000 beneficiaries, by 11 February 2021.
- **5 500** – total of farms with over five million hectares of land that government has redistributed to more than 300 000 beneficiaries, by 11 February 2021.
- **More than 300 000** – people who benefited from over five million hectares of land, totalling around 5 500 farms, that government has redistributed by 11 February 2021.
- **Over 2 million** – land claimants who benefited from the land restitution process that resulted in the transfer of around 2.7 million hectares of land.



- **Around 2.7 million** – hectares of land transferred to over two million land claimants through the land restitution process.

Women-owned businesses

- **40%** – quantity of public procurement that should go to women-owned businesses.

Gender-based Violence and Femicide (GBVF) Response Fund

- **R128 million** – value of pledges made by several South African companies and global philanthropies to the private sector-led GBVF Response Fund.

Special COVID-19 Grant

- **R350** – value of the Special COVID-19 Grant.

Free State Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (FSPGDS)

The PGDP also plays an important role in shaping the Municipality's IDP. The PGDP of the Free State Provincial Government is reflected as follows in the Municipality's five key performance areas:

- Agriculture and Food Security, Fighting Poverty,
- Agro-processing and Tourism are reflected in municipal Local Economic Development.
- Human Resources Development are reflected in Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development.
- Infrastructure Development is reflected in Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development.

These are all underpinned by key performance areas relating to financial sustainability and good governance.

Xhariep District Municipality

Xhariep District Integrated Development Plan: Section 29(2) of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA) Act 32 of 2000 clearly states that district municipalities must:

- Plan integrated development for the area of the district municipality as a whole but in close cooperation with the local municipalities in the area;
- Align its integrated development plan with the framework adopted; and



- Draft its integrated development plan, taking into account the integrated development processes of and proposals submitted to it by the local municipalities in that area.

Xhariep District Swot Analysis

The 4rd Generation 5 year IDP clearly outlines the strategic objectives, focus areas and operational priorities for the municipality. This review of the IDP indicates quite clearly that Xhariep District Municipality is still on track to achieve the targets it set for itself and have demonstrated significant progress in this regard.

The primary aim of strategic planning is to bring an organization into balance with the external environment and to maintain that balance over time (Sackett, Jones, and Erdley 2005). Organizations accomplish this balance by evaluating new programs and services with the intent of maximizing organizational performance. SWOT analysis is a preliminary decision-making tool that sets the stage for this work.

A comprehensive financial plan linked the required resources for the implementation of the strategy. A comprehensive SWOT analysis was conducted in order to get a better understanding of the municipality, the environment wherein it functions and its capacity to pursue the new strategy. The analysis is also an important exercise to identify the critical areas for intervention over the next five years.

A guided process of self-assessment was followed, which included the following steps:

- Identification of the strengths and weaknesses of the municipality
- Identification of opportunities to overcome the weaknesses; and
- Identification of threats which may prevent the municipality from making successful use of the opportunities

During the strategic planning session SWOT analysis was done under four core functions namely: Economic, Institutional, Natural, Social/Culture

STRENGTHS		WEAKNESSES	
NATURAL CAPITAL			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High quality of the natural environment • Wide diversity of scenic landscapes • Sought-after holiday and tourism destination (Gariep Dam, Tussen Die Revier) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited availability of land hampers potential property developments • Slow pace of land reform • Inability to optimise the strategic and economic utilisation of municipal owned land and property • Water shortage limits development potential • Ineffective waste water treatment maintenance plan 	
ECONOMY			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well maintained regional road transport infrastructure • Strong domestic tourism destination brand aligned to the river mouth, mountains, and hospitality industry. • Wool manufacturing, construction, agricultural, wholesale and retail industries have great potential • Well-developed linkages to Cape Town and Port Elizabeth economies • Competitive commercial and emerging farmers • Facilitating economic opportunities for local entrepreneurs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of inequality (wide gap between rich and poor) • Limited progress with BBBEE at a local level • Seasonality of the economy and employment • Skills gap in basic business techniques • Limited support to SMMEs • High cost of land and property • Relatively high rate of unemployment and poverty 	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Hospital Regional Taxi Rank Mining (Jagersfontein and Kofffontein) 	
SOCIAL/CULTURAL	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversity of local and international cultures with good international networks and economic linkages English, Afrikaans, and African languages medium schools Rural Conservation Guidelines and other strategies to maintain our cultural and architectural heritage Updated and reliable data available in the census 2011 report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inconsistent understanding of economic development objectives Increasing levels of drug related crime and crime induced poverty Increasing level of violence against women & children Increasing incidence of HIV/Aids and TB High levels of alcohol & substance abuse Dependency on social grants and wage income by the poor Low levels of labour force education Teenage pregnancies High drop-out rate in schools Increase in substance and alcohol abuse amongst youth
INSTITUTIONAL	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few skilled individuals linked to business and municipal management Dynamic administrative leadership to drive the development agenda Highly skilled ex-professionals available to assist municipality (grey power) Functional libraries and museums Accessibility to good quality public facilities (Schools, Clinics) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high wage bill inside the municipality Ageing infrastructure and limited resources available for effective maintenance programme Ability to attract highly skilled labour (excl. scarce skills)
OPPORTUNITIES	THREADS
NATURAL CAPITAL	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploring of effective partnerships to enhance conservation of the natural environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change impacting on existing agricultural production Unsustainable water supply Quality of drinking water Limited land and high cost of land
ECONOMY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth in both domestic and international tourism markets Collaboration and improved coherence amongst established and emerging businesses Volatile exchange rate Narrowing agriculture profit margins Fluctuations in the tourism industry Development oriented political and administrative leadership Sound financial management & viability Optimal utilisation of municipal owned land and properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High level of inequality Political dynamics Civil unrest/regular protest action Lack of unity within business (No Business Chambers) Steep increase in land value (Trompsburg and surrounding areas) Volatile exchange rate Fluctuations in the tourism industry Business property tax High property tax and service charges Limited access to adequate resources to achieve strategic objectives Relatively high levels of poverty and unemployment Increase in alcohol abuse and drug related crimes Low skilled workers Relatively high HIV/Aids and TB prevalence
SOCIAL/CULTURAL	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment to strengthening local government sphere Integration of strategic planning processes (Strong IGR Structures) Established effective Intergovernmental relations Effective communication platforms with the community (Mayoral Imbizo's) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unrealistic demand from residents for service delivery and infrastructure development Limited resources to address the service delivery and infrastructure demands & backlogs (Inadequate Equitable Share) Worrying decrease in population (Migration)
INSTITUTIONAL	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded Public Worker Programme SETA's and Learnerships Good work ethics amongst staff and councillors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreasing demand for low-skilled labour Exploring of partnerships with private sector and NGO's to improve service delivery and facilitate development

XD Municipal Swot Analysis



Provincial Pillars as listed below were considered during the formulation of the objectives.

- Inclusive economic growth and sustainable job creation
- Education, innovation and skills development
- Improved quality of life
- Sustainable rural development
- Build social cohesion
- Good governance

The aforementioned Provincial pillars as contained in the Free State Growth and Development Plan, guided the formulation of the Development Priorities or Institutional Key Performance Areas and Objectives. Further in crafting the focus areas with the ultimate goal to improve service delivery, uplifting the lives and communities the Community and Stakeholder consultation as provided in the analysis has been instrumental.

Approach to Development Priorities and Strategic Objectives

To support the process of the IDP objectives linked to measurements that will serve as the quantifiable monitoring tools for this last year of the five year cycle a simplified template for the objectives has been formulated. The measurements are elaborated in terms of outcomes and realistic targets for the next financial year. The development strategies and planned projects are delineated from the measurements as they represent the most detailed level of the municipal outcomes. These measurements are also adjusted to serve as project indicators. This approach was a conscious attempt to align the IDP with the requirements of the Performance Management System (PMS), as these measurements will represent the standards in the Performance Agreements of Section 57 employees.

The following factors influenced the adjustment of the objectives tables:

- Inadequate budget and poor budget alignment and limited capital fund resulted in projects not being implemented and therefore limited targets for are met. In order to guide the municipal area towards the intended future, the implementation process requires a rigorous process of monitoring and reporting.
- Poor linkage to performance management system resulted in IDP objectives/measurements and targets not checked in each department
- Project implementation is difficult where internal co-operation/ integration among departments are required
- Insufficient co-operation among departments with regard to other programmes
- Incorporate and mainstream the objective, measurement, strategies and related projects in a single template
- The inclusion of accountability of all strategies to accommodate inclusion in the Performance Contracts
- Identification of areas where more than one department is involved they need to agree how they will formulate the partnership.
-



XHARIEP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The following section alludes to the future intentions of the Xhariep District Municipality for the fourth cycle of IDPs, the 2021/2022 financial year. The identified objectives are a response to the key priority issues that were identified by the communities.

A credible IDP has to meet and align with the following Six National KPAs and Provincial Targets which have been considered during the planning as namely:

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	BASIC SERVICES DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	FOCAL AREA	MUNICIPAL PROGRAMMES / ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS
SO 1 Create an inclusive, responsive, and healthy environment conducive for living and sustainable growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water provision Provide Public Transport and Road Infrastructure Solid Waste Management Household Electricity and lighting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Quality Rural Road Asset Management System Solid Waste Management, Green Waste / Recycling / SWOP SHOPS / Refuse Dumping Sites, Waste to Energy Initiatives Coordinate Energy Forum in the district

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	FOCAL AREA	MUNICIPAL PROGRAMMES / ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS
SO 2 To manage land-use and development in line with the Spatial Development Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land-use Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To manage land-use and development in line with the Spatial Development Framework Develop Spatial Development Framework for the district
SO 3 To render efficient environmental health and disaster management services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning Services Biodiversity Management Air Quality Management Disaster Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street Cleaning / Entrepreneur Cleaning Project and Public Open Spaces EPWP Projects / Cleaning Interventions / Deforestation / Clearing of Alien Vegetation Disaster Management / Disaster Management Plan Climate Change Response Strategy Firefighting and Rescue Services Road Safety Awareness



KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	FOCAL AREA	MUNICIPAL PROGRAMMES / ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS
SO 4 To provide recreational facilities and opportunities and programmes aimed to facilitate and promote community development and social cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Social Development o Rural Development o Youth Development o Sport and Recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o ID Campaigns o Mayoral Social Development Fund o Women Development Programmes / Support of the Disabled / Elderly / HIV/AIDS Programmes and Interventions o Rural Development Programme / Youth Development Programmes, Activities and Projects o Participate in Annual OR Tambo Games

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	FOCAL AREA	MUNICIPAL PROGRAMMES / ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS
SO 5 To facilitate economic and tourism development to the benefit of the town and all residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Red-Tape Reduction o SMME Development o Tourism Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Tourism Marketing and Development o Support Local Economic Development o Support SMME's and serve as link with funding agencies

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION GOVERNANCE COMMUNICATION	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	FOCAL AREA	MUNICIPAL PROGRAMMES / ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS
SO 6 Embed good governance through sound administrative practices and improved stakeholder relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Corporate Administration Services o Information Technology Management o Public Participation and Communication o Ward Committee Functionality o Municipal Call Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Municipal Manager / Corporate Services and Administration Function o Records and Archive o Information Technology o Computerized Supporting Administrative Systems o Performance Management o Legal Services o Council and Committee Functioning



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Delegation of Powers ○ Operation Clean Audit ○ Municipal Monthly Newsletters ○ Ward Committee Capacity Building ○ IDP and Budget Roadshows ○ Audit Committee ○ Municipal Public Accounts Committee
KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	FOCAL AREA	MUNICIPAL PROGRAMMES / ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS
SO 7 To maintain a skilled, capable and diverse workforce in a good working environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Training and Development ○ Employment Equity and Diversity Management ○ Maintain Municipal Buildings ○ Acquire and Maintain assets Needed for Service Delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Training and development through the adoption and implementation of the Work Skills Plan (WSP) ○ Functioning of the Training Committee and Local Labour Forum (LLF) ○ Employment Equity Plan Administration, Implementation and Monitoring ○ Recruitment and Selection ○ Maintain, Replace or Acquisition of New Fleet or Furniture Tools and Equipment

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	FOCAL AREA	MUNICIPAL PROGRAMMES / ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS
SO 8 Embed financial viability and sustainability through good financial management principles and practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Financial Management ○ Supply Chain Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Financial Management ○ Operation Clean Audit ○ CFO and BTO Office ○ Income and Expenditure ○ Supply Chain Management ○ Insurance ○ Asset Management ○ Finance Capacity Building ○ Intern Programme



development aimed at providing direction towards improved planning, implementation and achievement of national outcomes, the National Development Plan – Vision 2030 sets out six interlinked priorities:

- Uniting all South Africans around a common programme to achieve prosperity and equity
- Promoting active citizenry to strengthen development, democracy and accountability
- Bringing about faster economic growth, higher investment and greater labour absorption
- Focusing on key capabilities of people and state
- Building a capable and developmental state
- Encouraging strong leadership through society to work together to solve problems

Related to these priorities, the National development Plan – Vision 2030 (2012) provides a broad strategic framework to guide key choices and actions, described in a number of chapters. A summary of these chapters and key objectives related to each chapter theme are provided in the Executive Summary of the National Development Plan – Vision 2030 which also provides key actions that should be taken to achieve the above –given objectives.

Shaped by a range of policy instruments and priorities that include the electoral mandate, Reconstruction and Development Plan, National Development Plan, the New Growth Path and the Industrial Policy Action Plan, the FSGDS recognises that inclusive growth and development are essential to address the challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality in their various dimensions. In order to do this, the FSGDS places the provincial government at the helm as the prime of inclusive growth and development agent that should articulate the various initiatives and drive them towards a common goal. At the same time, as an expression of the desires of the people of the Free State, the FSGDS acknowledges the significance of social partners in the ultimate realisation of its objectives.

The FSGDS is thus an important instrument to shape and coordinate the allocation of resources across a wide government and societal spectrum based on the provincial development needs and priorities. It impels both the provincial government and social partners to be focused and decisive; weigh up trade-offs and make choices in the face of competing demands; develop and implement consistent strategies and programmes; and ensure that their plans reflect a shared vision by all. The objectives of the FSGDS are thus the following:

- To serve an overarching planning instrument articulating the development agenda and providing strategic direction for the province.
- To build uniformity of application of planning processes and methodologies.
- To formulate development plans and priorities for the province.
- To ensure inclusivity of planning processes.
- To make effective use of scarce resources within the province by searching for more cost-effective and sustainable solutions, whilst addressing the real causes of development challenges instead of merely the symptoms.
- To facilitate the speedy delivery of government programmes and plans.



- To identify opportunities for investment and provide an environment of certainty and predictability critical for investment.
- To provide a common vision and act as the basis for common action amongst all social partners, both inside and outside government in a province.
- To serve as a framework for budgets, implementation, and performance management.
- To serve as a framework for provincial spatial development.
- To monitor the implementation of plans and evaluate the impact thereof against the government's developmental priorities

In line with such planning documents, millennium goals and election manifesto, government usually launches the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) designed to guide policy and the programme action over a specific five year election period. The most recent Draft MTSF 2014-2019 is meant as a guide to plan and allocate resources across all spheres of government. The basic thrust of the MTSF is to improve the conditions of life of all South Africans and contribute to building a better Africa and a better world (Section 25).

The Draft MTSF is meant to guide planning and resource allocation across the spheres of government. It identifies a number of priority areas that government institutions should focus on. In order to achieve these priority areas the MTSF states that long-term national planning capacity and subsidiary objectives are required. The MTSF makes mention of core catalytic interventions aimed at laying the foundation for movement towards improved growth and development. Achieving these interventions requires continuous planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation so that current and future challenges are met with new tenacity.



Pillar1: Inclusive Economic Growth and Sustainable Job Creation

Driver1: Diversify and expand agricultural development and food security

District Strategic Objective

- Economic Growth and Job Creation
- A safe clean and green city

Linked Potential Projects/Programme:

- LED Projects,
- Springfontein - Agri-Park,
- Bethulle Solar Hub,

NDP Objectives	NDP Actions	FSGDS Long-term programmes	FSGDS Actions	MTSI Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase investment in new agricultural technologies, research and the development of adaptation strategies for the protection of rural livelihoods and expansion of commercial agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Channel public investment into research, new agricultural technologies for commercial farming, as well as for the development of adaptation strategies and support services for small-scale and rural farmers. • Put in place a regulatory framework for land use, to ensure the conservation and restoration of protected areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and diversify sustainable agriculture production and food security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect agricultural land for agricultural land use in line with SDF. • Align all agricultural initiatives with the Provincial Spatial Development Framework. • Identify, research and promote competitive products. • Enhance profitable and market-related production. • Improve agricultural market intelligence. • Promote sustainable agricultural practices to protect the environment and sustainable resources. • Improve the safety net protecting the sector against unforeseen disasters. • Expand the establishment of agricultural-related Local Economic Development projects. • Expand and transform small-scale agriculture and improve access to inputs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement spatial development frameworks as the basis to guide rural land use planning and development and to address spatial inequities. • Institutionalise regulatory framework for land use to guide and support development initiatives. • Implement the comprehensive food security and nutrition strategy. • Develop under-utilised land in communal areas and land reform projects for production. • Expand land under irrigation. • Provide support to smallholder producers in order to ensure production efficiencies.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An additional 643 000 direct jobs and 325 000 indirect jobs in the agriculture, agro-processing and related 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural economies will be activated through improved infrastructure and service delivery, a review of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate post settlement support programmes for emerging farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement human resource development programmes for emerging farmers. • Intensify Comprehensive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop under-utilised land in communal areas and land reform projects for production.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sectors by 2030. Maintain a positive trade balance for primary and processed agricultural products. 	<p>tenure, service to small and micro farmers, a review of mining industry commitments to social investment, and tourism investments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Channel public investment into research, new agricultural technologies for commercial farming, as well as for the development of adaptation strategies and support services for small-scale and rural farmers. 		<p>Agriculture Support Programmes and land care programmes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve institutional support and accelerate the process of land restitution. Unlock financial support for emerging farmers. Establish appropriate agri-marketing, information systems and social networks for emerging farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquire and allocate strategically located land. Create tenure security for people living and working on farms. Develop and implement policies promoting the development and support of smallholder producers. Develop and implement the Integrated Agricultural Policy Action Plan (IAPAP).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase investment in new agricultural technologies, research and the development of adaptation strategies for the protection of rural livelihoods and expansion of commercial agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Channel public investment into research, new agricultural technologies for commercial farming, as well as for the development of adaptation strategies and support services for small-scale and rural farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen agricultural research, knowledge and skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market and promote agriculture as a professional career. Establish, maintain and equip agri-schools with skilled and qualified teachers. Revitalise agri and Further Education and Training (FET) colleges. Strengthen the linkages between universities, farmers and government. Align and develop training and curriculum programmes with the changing and future needs of the agricultural sector. Infuse agricultural training with entrepreneurial focused training and development programmes. Implement voluntary internship programmes for final year and post graduate students. Revitalise and expand extension and advisory services. Develop a farm worker career path and appropriate training system. Strengthen agricultural research capacity in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote skills development in rural areas with economic development potential.



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An additional 643 000 direct jobs and 326 000 indirect jobs in the agriculture, agro-processing and related sectors by 2030. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidate and selectively expand transport and logistics infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve and maintain agro-logistics. 	<p>provincial department of agriculture and tertiary institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritise and fund the upgrading and maintenance of road and rail infrastructure at strategic agricultural nodes to ensure effective and efficient distribution of agricultural products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve transport infrastructure and public transport in rural areas.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An additional 643 000 direct jobs and 326 000 indirect jobs in the agriculture, agro-processing and related sectors by 2030. Maintain a positive trade balance for primary and processed agricultural products. Increase investment in new agricultural technologies, research and the development of adaptation strategies for the protection of rural livelihoods and expansion of commercial agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural economies will be activated through improved infrastructure and service delivery, a review of land tenure, service to small and micro farmers, a review of mining industry commitments to social investment, and tourism investments. Create tenure security for communal farmers, especially women; investigate different forms of financing and vesting of private property rights to land reform beneficiaries that does not hamper beneficiaries with a high debt burden. Channel public investment into research, new agricultural technologies for commercial farming, as well as for the development of adaptation strategies and support services for small-scale and rural farmers. The National Rural Safety Strategy Plan must be implemented in high risk areas involving all role-players and stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and fast track value adding agro-processing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify growth points for value adding programmes and align with spatial development framework. Unlock agro-processing potential by implementing incentives to draw-in investments. Implement relevant and applicable grain and livestock beneficiation programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustainable rural enterprises and industries in areas with economic development potential. Create incentives to attract investment in rural areas for the development of rural enterprises and industries throughout commodity value chains. Develop resource and implement the Agricultural Value Chain interventions. Develop and implement policies promoting the development and support of smallholder producers. Create incentives to attract investment in rural areas for the development of rural enterprises and industries throughout commodity value chains.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2030 people living in living in South Africa feel safe and have no fear of crime. They feel safe at home, at school and at work, and enjoy an active community life free of fear. Women can walk freely in the street and the children 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen rural security of farm communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforce cross-border protection activities. Establish and maintain rural security and safety systems. Implement appropriate animal identification, monitoring and traceability systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement crime prevention strategies/actions. Establish integrated Border Management Agency. Develop and implement the Border safeguarding strategy. Combat illegal activities at

can play safely and the children can play safely outside.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement farm worker development programmes. Strengthen bio-security of animal diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the border and ports of entry. Secure the land borderline.
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DRIVER 2: MINIMISE THE IMPACT OF THE DECLINING MINING SECTOR AND ENSURE THAT EXISTING MINING POTENTIAL IS HARNESSSED

District Strategic Objective

- Economic Growth and Job Creation
- Tourism Development
- A safe, clean and green city

Linked Potential Projects/Programme:

- Mining Development Programme (Benefiting ex-miners)
- Tourism Marketing & Development

NDP Objectives	NDP Actions	FSGDS Long-term programmes	FSGDS Actions	MTSF Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broaden ownership of assets to historically disadvantaged groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the benefit to the country of our mineral resources by: giving clear certainty over property rights (the right to mine) increasing rail, water and energy infrastructure, structure a taxation regime that is fair, equitable and predictable and that recognises the non-renewable nature of mineral resources. Remove the most pressing constraints on growth, investment and job creation, including energy generation and distribution, urban planning etc. Rural economies will be activated through improved infrastructure and service delivery, a review of land tenure, service to small and micro farmers, a review of mining industry commitments to social investment, and tourism investments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the life of existing mines and create new mining opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest in key infrastructure programmes that are secondary to mining. Open up opportunities for new mining initiatives. Market opportunities through new mining business profiles. Curb crime which impacts negatively on the mining industry. Promote small-scale mining in sandstone, clay, salt, diamonds and other commodities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mining Beneficiation Action Plan (MAP) developed, implemented and reviewed regularly in terms of impact on growth, employment, rural incomes, investment, output, exports and African regional development.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broaden ownership of assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the benefit to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a post-mining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mining Beneficiation Action

to historically disadvantage groups.	country of our mineral resources by: giving clear certainty over property rights (the right to mine) increasing rail, water and energy infrastructure, structure a taxation regime that is fair, equitable and predictable and that recognises the non-renewable nature of mineral resources.	economy for mining areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> partnerships with social partners. Re-use mining infrastructure in line with spatial development plans. Implement mine tourism initiatives. 	Plan (MAP) developed, implemented and reviewed regularly in terms of impact on growth, employment, rural incomes, investment, output, exports and African regional development.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broaden ownership of assets to historically disadvantage groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the benefit to the country of our mineral resources by: giving clear certainty over property rights (the right to mine) increasing rail, water and energy infrastructure, structure a taxation regime that is fair, equitable and predictable and that recognises the non-renewable nature of mineral resources. Rural economies will be activated through improved infrastructure and service delivery, a review of land tenure, service to small and micro farmers, a review of mining industry commitments to social investment, and tourism investments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure rehabilitation of mining areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate mining rehabilitation concerns (road construction) (waste recycling). Institutionalise an agreed upon funding model for mining rehabilitation. Empower local entrepreneurs to benefit from mining aggregates. Re-mining of existing slime dams and dumps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mining Beneficiation Action Plan (MAP) developed, implemented and reviewed regularly in terms of impact on growth, employment, rural incomes, investment, output, exports and African regional development.

District Strategic Objective

- Economic Growth and Job Creation
- A safe, clean and green city
- Tourism Development

Linked Potential Projects/Programme:

- Tourism Marketing & Development
- Trompsburg Transport Centre
- Springfontein Transport Hub (Presidential Project – SIP7)
- Rural Road Asset Management Grant (RRAMS)

NDP Objectives	NDP Actions	FSGDS Long-term programmes	FSGDS Actions	MTSF Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion of people who use public transport for regular commutes will expand significantly. By 2030, public transport will be user friendly, less environmentally damaging, cheaper and integrated or seamless. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidate and selectively expand transport and logistics infrastructure, with key focus areas being: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport infrastructure and systems, including the renewal of the commuter rail fleet, supported by enhanced links with road-based services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and maintain an efficient road, rail and public transport network. 	<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. • Improve rural public transport services through setting up scheduled subsidised public transport services to improve access to services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve national transport planning to develop long-term plans for transport that synchronise with spatial planning and align infrastructure investment activities of provincial and local government and clearly communicates the state's transport vision to the private sector. • Improve and preserve national, provincial and local road infrastructure. • Strengthen road traffic management (result indicator: accidents, deaths). • Improve public transport. • Strengthen institutional arrangements for public transport.

Driver 5: Harness and increase tourism potential opportunities

District Strategic Objective

- Economic Growth and Job Creation
- Tourism Development

Linked Potential Projects/Programme:

- Tourism Marketing & Development

- Tourism Awareness
- District Heritage Festival (Xhacufe)

NDP Objectives	NDP Actions	FSGDS Long-term programmes	FSGDS Actions	MTSF Actions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural economies will be activated through improved infrastructure and service delivery, a review of land tenure, service to small and micro farmers, a review of mining industry commitments to social investment, and tourism investments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a government support programme for tourism development and growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and maintain local tourism infrastructure. • Develop and implement a tourism-network strategy within the province and across provincial borders. • Enhance local government capacity for tourism development. • Ensure adequate budgeting for local tourism support. • Strengthen local and provincial tourism business forums. • Ensure after-hours information and tourism access at tourism office. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Tourism Strategy implemented and reviewed regularly in terms of impact on growth, employment, investment, output, exports and African regional development.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural economies will be activated through improved infrastructure and service delivery, a review of land tenure, service to small and micro farmers, a review of mining industry commitments to social investment, and tourism investments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve tourism marketing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile a comprehensive database of tourism products. • Establish an integrated tourism website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Tourism Strategy implemented and reviewed regularly in terms of impact on growth, employment, investment, output, exports and African regional development.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural economies will be activated through improved infrastructure and service delivery, a review of land tenure, service to small and micro farmers, a review of mining industry commitments to social investment, and tourism investments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand tourism products and product range. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop tourism routes. • Support differentiated tourism product development in conferencing, adventure tourism, education, medical, exhibitions, sport, mining, agriculture and small town attractions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Tourism Strategy implemented and reviewed regularly in terms of impact on growth, employment, investment, output, exports and African regional development.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the college system with a focus on improving quality. Better quality will build confidence in the college sector and attract more learners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity of FET institutions to become the preferred institutions for vocational education and training. Learners should be able to choose vocational pathway before completing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase and build human capacity for tourism development and service excellence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce basic training and skills development programme for tourism. • Align the school curriculum for Tourism with provincial tourism needs. • Capitalise on FET colleges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Tourism Strategy implemented and reviewed regularly in terms of impact on growth, employment, investment, output, exports and African regional development.

