

ANNEXURE A

IDP ANALYSIS

MOHOKARE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

CHAPTER 2: ANALYSIS

2.1 Locality Context

LOCALITY CONTEXT

Mohokare Local Municipality is situated in the Xhariep District (Free State Province), it measures 8 748, 53 km² and comprises of three main areas; Zastron, Rouxville, Smithfield and the surrounding farm areas. The ward demarcation has allocated five (5) wards to Mohokare, with ward four overlapping from Zastron to Rouxville

Table 1: *Location, Composition and Size*

COMPONENT	NO OF ERVEN/FARMS	SIZE (km ²)	% OF AREA
Rouxville	433	20.06	0.23%
Rolelaethunya	1178		
Uitkoms	149		
Smithfield	536	35.48	0.41%
Mofulatshepe	1345		
Rietpoort	125		
Zastron	858	26.78	0.31%
Matlakeng	2983		
Rural	2308	8666.21	99.06%
TOTAL	9915	8748.53 km²	100%

Source: Urban Dynamics, 2002

As indicated from table 1. Mohokare Local Municipality is a highly rural area, i.e. 99%, with a small urban component of just one percent (1%)



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The most recent community survey conducted by Statistics South Africa indicate that there an estimate of approximately 41, 868 inhabitants in Mohokare Local Municipality, with a total estimate of 1170 households, with Males accounting for 49, 71%, while Females account for 50, 28%.

The 2007 Community survey suggests contrary to the data captured from the 2005 statistics SA, which in the previous IDP review stated that Mohokare’s population reflects a reverse pattern to that of the Country, whiles in actual fact this is not the case.

Below is a table indicating the population distribution by age and gender:

Table 2

Age	0 – 6	7 - 13	14 - 18	19 – 25	26 – 35	36 - 45	46 - 60	61 - 80	81 - 120
Male									
Black	3228	3182	2354	2492	3005	2175	1848	742	120
Coloured	57	135	33	78	211	136	26	3	30
Indian or Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White	111	98	31	37	148	151	44	341	-
Total Male	<u>20816</u>								
Female									
Black	3016	2801	2073	2610	2768	2212	2298	1390	244
Coloured	137	61	61	29	180	89	-	61	-
Indian or Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White	57	142	57	108	70	85	141	271	92
Total Female	<u>20972</u>								

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Source: Stats SA Community Survey (CS) 2007

From the survey, indicated is the following:
Table 3: percentage allocation pre age group

<u>Age group</u>	<u>%</u>
0 – 6	15,78
7 – 13	15,33
14 – 18	11,01
19 – 25	12,79
26 – 35	15,24
36 – 45	11,58
46 – 60	10,41
61 – 80	6,71
81 – 120	1,16

HOUSEHOLD INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Table 4: Household income *against* Population group

	<u>Black</u>	<u>Colored</u>	<u>Indian or Asian</u>	<u>White</u>
R 1 - R 400	9302	255	-	-
R 401 - R 800	2818	98	-	44
R 1 - R 400 - R 801 - R 1 600	5157	91	-	101
R 1 601 - R 3 200	1039	45	-	269
R 3201 - R 6 400	445	43	-	239
R 6 401 - R 12 800	291	-	-	281
R 12 801 - R 25 600	96	-	-	25
R 25 601 - R 51 200	33	-	-	117

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R 51 201 – R 102 400	-	-	-	29
R 102 401 – R 204 800	-	-	-	4
Total Number Income (earning)	<u>20824</u> (49, 74% of population)			
Total Indigent population out of the earning pack (R1 – R1600)	-17868			
Total with access to income above the (R1 – R1 600) pack	2956 (7% of total population)			

Source: Stats SA CS 2007

Implications brought by the table above (table 4) are that;

Total earnings, including indigent = 20824

Less indigent - 17868 (includes pensioners)

Total = 2956 (earning in Mohokare) i.e. 7%

Therefore 93% of the population in Mohokare are indigent

Table 4 above indicates that;

1. Only 7% of the total population in Mohokare earns income above R1 600
2. 93% of the total population are indigent

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SERVICE DELIVERY PROFILE

Infrastructure Services Profile

Municipalities all over South Africa have come to realize that infrastructure delivery has broader socio – economic and cross boarder implications and impacts, this is especially true for Mohokare, because we share an International border with the Lesotho country. Thus the primary role of Municipalities is to understand and utilise the CIP (Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan) for guidance in terms of future planning.

- **Water and Sanitation**

Mohokare Local Municipality is a water service authority and provider, providing water through out the three towns; this also includes the sanitation services. It is the Municipality’s responsibility to ensure that service provided in this area of focus is at or above the RDP level, RDP level being the acceptable level as per legislation requirement.

This includes also the critical aspect of Waste and Drinking Water quality management. Mohokare Local Municipality still acknowledges the fact that a detailed survey needs to be conducted for proper planning to take place. A resolve to this matter will be through the IDT (Independent Development Trust), which is going to assist the Municipality in a programme to collect data at the ward level.

Therefore data provided below is near a true but not accurate reflection of the situation in Mohokare.

The challenge of quantifying backlogs remains, this is due to conflicting reports from data sources, i.e. Statistics South Africa, Department of Water Affairs and Forestry; given that government prefers municipalities to plan based on the data provided by Stats SA, and most of the time it is inaccurate data.

Access to drinking water

According to Municipal records, there is currently no backlog in terms of drinking water provision; however, below are estimates by the Stats SA 2007 community survey, this might be due to the fact that the survey did not capture the recently completed projects related to drinking water.

Access type	Number of Households	Remark(s)
Piped water inside dwelling	±2 043	
Piped water inside the yard	±7 033	This also includes households that have stand pipes both inside and outside the dwelling

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Borehole	±362	Does not necessarily mean that there are no stand pipes, but rather both stand pipes outside and inside the dwelling.
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Source: Stats SA, Community Survey (CS)

Sanitation

As highlighted previously; there is a challenge in terms of the credibility of the data that is available from government recognized sources; a typical example to this would be the fact that the Statistics SA insists that there is indeed VIP toilets in our community, including surrounding farms. This might be true for farm areas, although the estimated number can somehow be huge in such a small municipality.

Toilet system	Number of households	Remark(s)
Flush toilet (connected to sewer)	5838	BEP
Flush toilet with septic tank	333	
Pit toilet with ventilation	70	
Bucket system	302	

Source: Stats SA, CS 2007

▪ Electricity and Energy Supply Sources

Electricity is supplied by only two service providers in Mohokare Local Municipality, namely; ESKOM and CENTLEC.

Mohokare often experiences power outages and cuttings from the two power suppliers; this makes it difficult for the Municipality to better deliver especially on the essential services, i.e. water quality assurance, from waste water to purified water. During the month of December 2008 the municipality experienced such power outages coupled with storms and this hampered the cycle of water reticulation, the community had to go for some days struggling to access clean water;

Energy usage per Household

Energy for lighting		Energy for heating		Energy for cooking	
<u>Electricity</u>	8199	<u>Electricity</u>	2915	<u>Electricity</u>	5089
<u>Gas</u>	28	<u>Gas</u>	103	<u>Gas</u>	428
<u>Paraffin</u>	480	<u>Paraffin</u>	4487	<u>Paraffin</u>	3740
<u>Candles</u>	1424	<u>Wood</u>	2184	<u>Wood</u>	824
<u>Solar</u>	49	<u>Coal</u>	307	<u>Coal</u>	-
<u>Other</u>	35	<u>Animal dung</u>	135	<u>Animal dung</u>	102
		<u>Solar</u>	-	<u>Solar</u>	34
		<u>Other</u>	85	<u>Other</u>	-

Source: Stats SA, CS 2007

It is apparent that traditional methods of acquiring heat are still being highly utilized in Mohokare, however this poses a great challenge to environmental balance and

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management. Reducing usage of either the traditional or the more advance methods of acquiring heat has somehow an impact that must be carefully considered and managed properly as legislated by the Environmental Management Act.

▪ **Roads and Storm Water**

The state of roads and storm water drainages in Mohokare Local Municipality leave a lot to be desired with regards to constant continuous maintenance.

The three towns Zastron, Rouxville and Smithfield all have predominantly gravel roads with tarred roads mainly in the CBD. There are very few internal (municipal) road construction projects going on. There are however planned on – going road maintenance and upgrading National roads in Mohokare, these are mainly carried out by EPWP and SANRA.

The roads section’s main activities are roads rehabilitation and maintenance. The major challenge faced is lack of maintenance equipment. Attributing to this factor might be the following, (but not limited to);

1. Inherited poor infrastructure planning
2. Lack of expertise in the field, both academic and work related.
3. No proper allocation of funds (budget)
4. Dilapidated infrastructure / Obsolete.

The following tables show the existing equipment and the minimum equipment required.

Existing Equipment

	Description of Existing Equipment	Condition	No.
1	TLB	fair	1
2	Tractor	1 working, 3 broken down	4
4	Wagons	fair	2
5	Water Cart	fair	1
6	Roller	broken down	1
7	Grader	Fair	1

Minimum Equipment Required

	Description of Minimum Equipment required.	No. per town	Total required
1	TLB	1	3
2	Tractor	1	3
3	Wagons	1	3
4	Water Cart	1	3
5	Roller	1	3
6	Tipper truck	1	3
7	Bulldozer	1	3

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8	Premix Surface Cutter	1	3
9	Grader	1	3

Storm Water

Storm water drainage system is also one of the critical performance indicators for Mohokare Local Municipality, and we are currently faced with huge challenges due to lack of committed funds for this purpose. The municipality has indicated the need to develop the storm water master plan for all the three areas, Zastron, Rouxville and Smithfield.

▪ **Household access to Information Communication and Technology**

Access to telecommunication has improved in recent years with the installation of cell phone networks. Public phones are available in urban areas and some rural communities can access these at schools. However, the majority of farm workers rely on the farmer and / or personal cell phones.

Mohokare Local Municipality has seen a huge increase in the cell phone usage by consumers, this could be verified by the major networks operating in Mohokare, namely, Vodacom, Cell – C and MTN.

The Statistics South Africa Community Survey conducted during 2007 suggests that only 5 723 households in Mohokare have access to televisions, while 4 493 households do not have access to this facility. This can be attributed to the fact that most households do have access to the TV facility, but, some of them cannot be registered as having access due to the fact that they might not be registered TV license holders.

Radio is seen to be the most accessed form of communication with 7 985 households having access and 2 231 only, not having access, (source: Stats SA CS 2007)

There is also a potential for the establishment of a community radio station to further facilitate access to information by residents, however research and related studies have to be conducted for this purpose.

Social Development Profile

▪ **Household access to Refuse removal**

The powers and functions clearly delegate this responsibility to Mohokare Local Municipality; the community survey suggests the following;

Refuse removal

Service provision	Household Number	%
Removed by local Authority (Municipality) once a week	6 841	67%
Removed by local authority less often	1 254	12%
Communal refuse dump	84	0.82%
Own refuse dump	1 514	14.8%
No rubbish disposal	439	4.29%
Other	84	0.82%

Source: Stats SA, CS 2007

From the table above, it is quite clear that the Municipality's is performing fairly on this function, however the concern noticed by the municipality is the communal dumps that are around our area, because most of them are illegal.

For environmental management, it is imperative that Mohokare address the illegal dumping sites, for they might on the environment that we deliver services from. An integrated environmental management plan needs to be developed.

Concern is also noted on the 439 households that are alleged to not receive refuse removal service; however this raises the question of "If they do not receive this service, where do they dispose their refuse", sighting that this might not be practical.

▪ Education

It should be noted that the Municipality engages in the process of awarding certain amount of money to learners who achieve best at their respective high schools.

Level of education

Group of education level	Numbers
Grade 0 - Grade 7/standard 5	15999
Grade 8/standard 6/form 1 - Grade 12/Std 10 (with university exemption)	11947
Certificate with grade 12	136
Diploma with grade 12	405
Bachelor's degree	176
BTech	-
Post graduate diploma	193
Honour's degree	214
Higher degree (masters/PhD)	95
No schooling	4629

Source: Stats SA, CS 2007

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The table above raises concerns in terms of the level of education that is attained in Mohokare, the fact that 11 947 learners pass matric with university exemption and only 176 actually attain degrees in a long run; this indicates that:

1. Not all these learners enroll in institutions of higher learning, maybe due to financial constraints.
2. Some do enroll but do not actually attain their degrees.

Also the survey suggests that we devote attention to the attainment of Diplomas. Much emphasis must also be placed on the Early Childhood Development Centers, because most of the children are in the Grade 0 – Grade 7 group.

Mohokare does also have a Further Education and Training institution through the Free State Motheo College. This college offers the computer literacy courses.

▪ **Safety and Security**

Mohokare continues to experience incidents that hamper crime prevention and Mohokare commits to facilitate the execution of this function, some of the problems experienced are the following:

- Poorly functioning Community Policing Forums
- Domestic violence and common assault
- Stock theft
- Speculative household breakings

Below are the 2008 crime statistics of the area of Mohokare:

Zastron, Matlakeng

Crime category	April 2001 to March 2002	April 2002 to March 2003	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008
Murder	2	4	6	6	3	6	7
Attempted murder	7	2	2	6	4	5	5
Due to a changed definition of sexually-motivated crime resulting from the implementation of Act 32 of 2007 on 16 December 2007, rape and indecent assault figures are only provided for the period April to December							
Rape April to DECEMBER	23	28	23	27	33	24	31
Indecent Assault April to DECEMBER	1	5	3	1	0	3	5
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily	124	132	184	181	157	128	157

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harm							
Common assault	155	130	122	144	146	95	54
Common robbery	0	0	2	2	8	10	4
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	2	2	5	10	7	7	7
Carjacking (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Truck hijacking (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Robbery at residential premises (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery at business premises (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	4	3	2	5	1
Malicious damage to property	51	37	50	61	71	48	42
Burglary at residential premises	126	166	157	151	160	130	104
Burglary at business premises	30	32	35	33	44	24	28
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	6	5	7	9	13	6	7
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	13	18	15	14	17	11	11
Stock-theft	187	198	152	140	131	131	94
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	4	2	3	0	5	6	1
Drug-related crime	48	33	17	20	58	31	18
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	2	7	3	2	4	3	3
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	168	200	171	143	128	108	88
Commercial crime	13	10	9	10	18	10	15
Shoplifting	31	21	20	22	13	20	12
Culpable homicide	2	7	4	5	0	7	6
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abduction	4	3	2	2	1	1	4
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	1	0	0	1	3	0	1
Public violence	0	0	0	2	0	0	1

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Crimen injuria	5	3	6	7	6	3	1
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Rouxville, Roleleathunya

Crime category	April 2001 to March 2002	April 2002 to March 2003	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008
Murder	1	0	3	4	2	2	4
Attempted murder	7	1	7	6	0	1	3
Due to a changed definition of sexually-motivated crime resulting from the implementation of Act 32 of 2007 on 16 December 2007, rape and indecent assault figures are only provided for the period April to December							
Rape April to DECEMBER	12	8	9	7	9	5	8
Indecent Assault April to DECEMBER	2	0	2	0	0	2	0
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	87	131	126	120	76	71	69
Common assault	149	141	122	84	67	66	70
Common robbery	3	7	9	9	3	3	2
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	1	2	1	2	4	4	1
Carjacking (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truck hijacking (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery at residential premises (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery at business premises (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	1	3	2	4	0	3	0
Malicious damage to property	41	40	51	39	25	25	16
Burglary at residential premises	78	104	89	47	66	43	49
Burglary at business premises	33	38	46	26	22	6	9
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	2	5	9	4	8	2	1
Theft out of or from	8	9	7	8	5	3	5

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motor vehicle							
Stock-theft	66	65	73	68	64	46	45
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	1	2	2	0	1	1	0
Drug-related crime	8	6	18	2	6	2	7
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	0	7	4	4	2	2	3
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	92	96	81	60	64	52	48
Commercial crime	11	4	7	8	7	4	3
Shoplifting	18	13	11	15	4	9	1
Culpable homicide	5	7	10	5	6	4	9
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abduction	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	0	0	1	0	0	2	2
Public violence	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Crimen injuria	17	1	0	2	2	2	0

Smithfield, Mofulatsepe

Crime category	April 2001 to March 2002	April 2002 to March 2003	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008
Murder	3	3	0	2	3	3	2
Attempted murder	3	1	1	0	2	1	3
Due to a changed definition of sexually-motivated crime resulting from the implementation of Act 32 of 2007 on 16 December 2007, rape and indecent assault figures are only provided for the period April to December							
Rape April to DECEMBER	8	5	7	10	11	7	9
Indecent Assault April to DECEMBER	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	96	86	110	100	106	108	85
Common assault	108	93	124	104	108	112	97
Common robbery	5	10	9	10	4	5	2
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	3	2	3	1	4	2	2
Carjacking (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Truck hijacking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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(subcategory of aggravated robbery)							
Robbery at residential premises (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery at business premises (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Malicious damage to property	23	30	28	43	37	32	32
Burglary at residential premises	55	87	58	57	58	39	49
Burglary at business premises	34	7	20	19	15	4	14
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	3	1	5	8	3	2	5
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	13	3	7	5	4	4	10
Stock-theft	45	0	64	61	57	74	57
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	0	0	0	1	1	2	1
Drug-related crime	6	2	0	1	0	10	10
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	4	4	3	1	2	2	1
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	106	87	79	65	95	50	60
Commercial crime	7	7	4	8	1	3	2
Shoplifting	3	1	4	4	1	3	3
Culpable homicide	4	3	4	4	7	4	11
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abduction	0	0	2	1	2	0	0
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	1	2	5	4	2	3	1
Public violence	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Crimen injuria	1	1	1	5	40	18	7

Crime is generally on the rise, an issue that we as a Municipality considers to be one of the main obstacles towards development, yet not neglecting some of the reasons that might lead to communities engaging in matters that promote crime.

Strategies need to be developed in order to promote crime prevention; it is obvious that youth development and special programmes need to be geared towards moral regeneration in our communities.

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▪ **Health**

Health services are primarily the responsibility of the Department of Health including the Xhariep district Municipality; this also includes the Environmental Health management.

There are currently two Hospitals, namely; Embekweni Hospital in Zastron; Stofel Cotzee Complex in Smithfield and three clinics with each in every town.

There are serious challenges with regards to the following;

- Combating the scourge of HIV and AIDS
- Improvement of Health infrastructure
- Improving service at the coal face within the existing Clinics and Hospitals

Credible statistics of the prevalence of diseases, especially those related to HIV and AIDS will be available during the 2nd Draft document.

▪ **Social Development Services**

Critical challenges that face the Municipality in terms of Social Development are the following, but not limited to:

- Unemployment
- Alcohol and Drug abuse
- Teenage pregnancy

The Municipality has also strongly noted the need to establish a strategic partnership with the Department of Social development in order to avoid parallel programmes and ensure integrated planning to secure funding for these programmes.

Mohokare has in its organizational structure catered for these programmes from the office of the Mayor / Speaker, through the Special Programmes Coordinator, this function also focuses on poverty alleviation programmes.

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENT PROFILE

▪ Economic Overview

As indicated previously, Mohokare Local Municipality is a highly rural area with three towns, 99% rural, thus the only rational economic activity would be Agri – development. The three small towns are the urban nodes. In addition, small parcels of agricultural land from the Dewetsdorp and Reddersburg magisterial districts are also part of Mohokare. The average annual rainfall varies from 498mm per annum in Smithfield, and 503 mm in Rouxville, to 657mm in Zastron (average since 1996).

Economic output is usually measured in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). At the national level, Gross Geographic Product is used, while Gross Value Added can be used at the local level in respect of the various sectors. GVA is basically GDP without taxes and subsidies. This section starts off by providing a profile of GVA per economic sector in Mohokare (see Table 1).

Table1: A sectoral overview of the Mohokare economy, 1996 – 2004 (constant prices)

Sector / year	1996	2004	Growth rate (1996-2004)	Relative % 1996	Relative % 2004
Agriculture	63,775	75,569	2.1	23.3	24.5
Mining	0	0	-	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	32,735	32,177	-0.2	12.0	10.4
Electricity	223	199	-1.4	0.1	0.1
Construction	8,894	7,489	-2.1	3.3	2.4
Trade	18,149	25,093	4.1	6.6	8.1
Transport	10,214	14,673	4.6	3.7	4.8
Finance	29,378	37,555	3.1	10.7	12.2
Community Service	110,155	115,838	0.6	40.3	37.5
TOTAL	273,523	308,593	1.5	100.0	100.0

Source: Mohokare Local Economic Development Plan, 2006

It is evident that the economy in Mohokare has grown at 1.5% per annum between 1996 and 2004. This growth rate has been significantly higher than that of the Free State for the same period (0.7% per annum).

▪ Economic Planning

Mohokare Municipality has noted with great concern that the only strategy going forward is to focus on LED initiatives to better the lives of the people. With the highest rate of indigent households, it is imperative that the Municipality must develop strategies to enable Mohokare residents to generate revenue, thereby increasing economic activity to ensure that we as a Municipality create a revenue base to allow us to better deliver on our core functions.

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This would be in terms of Investment promotion, SMME development, promotion of Agriculture, Farming and Tourism Development, Increasing Skills Base and Promoting employment creation.

- **Housing Development**

Mohokare Local Municipality managed to develop a Housing Sector Plan in 2003 and it needs to be reviewed so as to assess the level of need for formal Housing in the three towns.

During the previous 2007/08 and 2008/09 financial years Mohokare has seen an allocation of a total of 500 and 800 plus 200 units for the women learnership programme respectively for the indicated periods. As a result, we envisage an allocation of 1300 units in the 2009/10 financial year for Mohokare local Municipality.

- **Land Reform**

The Municipality together with the Land Affairs department must embark on a programme to facilitate land reform and development. The challenge of overgrazing on commonage land also needs urgent attention, this will allow the Municipality to properly coordinate the graduation of commonage farmers to well established farmers.

This will also allow proper management including record keeping of all cattle within the Municipal boundaries.

- **Environmental Management**

The Municipal powers and functions locate this responsibility to the Xhariep District Municipality, however there have been financial challenges for the execution of the responsibility. This also impacts directly on Mohokare, though we do not have a dedicated budget for environmental management, rather we only focus on information communication and education (environmental awareness programmes).

According to current SDF low-lying area and small stream are located right in the centre of Zastron-Matlakeng with various small streams running towards this area. Consequently, this low-lying area has been reserved for recreation and tourism purposes. The Zastron Golf Course is already situated *close to* this area.

Since this green belt will restrict integration between Zastron and Matlakeng, consideration should be given to allow low intensity land uses (without permanent structures) in the area such as job creation activities directed at tourism, and development of social facilities (open space) to encourage further integration between the two communities.

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Due to the steep slopes of the hill situated to the north of Matlakeng, this area is being reserved for passive open space. There is mainly one conservation area within the rural area that is the Aasvoëlberg Conservancy at Zastron. A Vulture “restaurant” was operated at some stage to provide food for the vultures that are nesting in the mountains.

The open space system currently revolves around the existing marshes and streams draining through the area. Upgrading of the existing sport terrain in Smithfield and Mofulatshepe is proposed. The marshes and streams surrounding Smithfield provide a physical restraint that will guide future development and form part of the open space system. Due to the topographical characteristics of the Rouxville area, several areas were identified as being environmentally sensitive. The low-lying area along the river, dividing Rouxville and Roleleathunya has been reserved for recreation purposes.

The following summarizes the SDF proposals for environmental interventions:

- Flood lines naturally restrict any development in the specific areas.
- The need exists to develop open areas in all extensions of Mofulatshepe and in doing so prevent squatting and refuse dumping.
- Existing large open spaces or portions of open spaces are proposed to be more effectively utilised and developed by means of infill planning to ensure the optimum utilisation of available land and desirable densification. Cognisance is, however, taken that adequate functional open spaces for sport and recreation purposes will be available.
- Certain insignificant open spaces, primarily adjacent road reserves are proposed to accommodate the informal sector. Although these are formal park erven, utilisation is largely restricted due to its dysfunctional shape and location. It must be emphasised that development on land zoned for open space is subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Procedures
- The need exist to develop open areas in all extension of Roleleathunya and in doing so prevent squatting and refuse dump.
- Areas of ecological significance should timely be identified and reserved as natural areas.
- The need exists to develop open areas in all extensions of Matlakeng and in doing so prevent squatting and refuse dumping.
- The need exits to develop a sporting facility at Rouxville.
- The need exits to develop a sport stadium at Smithfield

Institutional and Finance Profile

▪ **Organisational review / analysis**

This organisational review builds on the information provided in the current IDP and improves on it by adding in new information and insights where appropriate. In determining the organizational capacity of Mokohare Local Municipality (MLM) to meet its service delivery obligations, it is necessary to assess:

1. the powers and functions that have been allocated to it in terms of legislation;
2. the extent to which the organizational design at MLM is responding to the allocated powers and functions; and
3. To examine the gaps that are apparent through this analysis.

In terms of section 151 of the Constitution the executive and legislative authority of a municipality is vested in its Municipal Council.

The executive authority requires the Council to ensure that duties that are incidental to the exercise of the powers and functions are performed, including the formulation of relevant policies whilst the legislative authority of Council refers to Council's powers to make and administer by-laws.

Section 151 is clarified further by section 156 of the Constitution which provides as follows:

156. (1) A municipality has executive authority in respect of, and has the right to administer

- a. the local government matters listed in Part B of Schedule 4 and Part B of Schedule 5; and*
- b. any other matter assigned to it by national or provincial legislation.*

(2) A municipality may make and administer by-laws for the effective administration of the matters which it has the right to administer

The national government, subject to section 44, and the provincial governments have the legislative and executive authority to see to the effective performance by municipalities of their functions in respect of matters listed in Schedules 4 and 5, by regulating the exercise by municipalities of their executive authority referred to in section 156(1).

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Through a system of delegation as discussed in Section 5.1 herein the Council may delegate where appropriate the responsibility to exercise legislative and executive authority to the relevant structures of the municipality.

The administration, as appropriately delegated, has a responsibility to support the Council in exercising its powers and functions. It has to support the political structures in performing the political functions. These include the Council itself, the offices of the Speaker, the Mayors and his/ her Mayoral Committee and Council Committees. It also has a responsibility to support the functioning of community participation structures as required in Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act. These include ward committees. Lastly, it has to ensure that services that are incidental to the exercise of the municipality's powers and functions are delivered.

The objective of this section of the situational analysis is to assess the extent to which the administration is able to meet the above responsibilities and identify issues that may be of strategic concern in this regard so as to inform the development of strategies and in particular the extent to which the administration may or may not be able to deliver the municipal strategy as contained in the IDP.

Powers and Functions at Mokohare Local Municipality

Section 156 of the Constitution provides for the powers and functions of municipalities and states that a municipality has executive authority in respect of, and has the right to administer:

- (a) the local government matters listed in Part B of Schedule 4 and Part B of Schedule 5; and
- (b) any other matter assigned to it by national or provincial legislation.

Constitutionally Allocated Functions

The table below illustrates the powers and functions that have been allocated to local government in terms of Part B of Schedules 4 and 5 of the Constitution.

Figure 1: Powers and functions of local government

Part B of Schedule 4	Part B of Schedule 5
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Authorised Functions

Section 85 of the Structures Act provides further that the MEC for local government in a province may, adjust the division of functions and powers between a district and a local municipality as set out in section 84 by allocating, within a prescribed policy framework, any of those functions or powers vested-

- (a) *in the local municipality, to the district municipality; or*

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

In addition, information supplied by the Municipal Demarcation Board suggests that MLM has been authorised by the provincial department to perform the following powers and functions.

<u>Function</u>	<u>Authorizations</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Schedule 4		
Air pollution	Yes	Any change in the quality of the air that adversely affects human health or wellbeing or the ecosystems useful to mankind, now or in the future.
Building regulations	Yes	The regulation, through by-laws, of any temporary or permanent structure attached to, or to be attached to, the soil within the area of jurisdiction of a municipality, which must at least provide for: Approval of building plans, Building inspections, and
Child care facilities	Yes	Facilities for early childhood care and development which fall outside the competence of national and provincial government
Electricity reticulation	Yes	Bulk supply of electricity, which includes for the purposes of such supply, the transmission, distribution and, where applicable, the generation of electricity, and also the regulation, control and maintenance of the electricity reticulation network.
Fire Fighting	Yes, including DM function	In relation to District Municipality “Fire fighting” means: Planning, co-ordination and regulation of fire services and specialised fire fighting services such as mountain, veld and chemical fire services; co-ordination of the standardization of infrastructure
Local tourism	Yes	The promotion, marketing and, if applicable, the development, of any tourist attraction within the area of the municipality with a view to attract

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		tourists; to ensure access, and municipal services to such attractions, and to regulate, structure and cont
Municipal airport	Yes	A demarcated area on land or water or a building which is used or intended to be used, either wholly or in part, for the arrival or departure of aircraft which includes the establishment and maintenance of such facility including all infrastructure and se
Municipal Planning	Yes	The compilation and implementation of and integrated development plan in terms of the Systems Act.
Municipal Health Services	No	Subject to an arrangement with MECs to do the necessary authorizations, or alternatively, subject to amendments to the Structures Act, Municipal Health Service means environmental health services performed by a district municipality and includes: Air poll
Municipal public transport	Yes	The regulation and control, and where applicable, the provision of:•Services for the carriage of passengers, whether scheduled or unscheduled, operated on demand along a specific route or routes or, where applicable, within a particular area Scheduled ser
Pontoons and ferries	Yes	Pontoons, ferries, jetties, piers and harbors, excluding the regulation of international and national shipping and matter related thereto, and matters falling within the competence of national and provincial governments
Storm water	Yes	The management of systems to deal with storm water in built-up areas
Trading regulations	Yes	The regulation of any area facility and/or activity related to the trading of goods and services within the municipal area not already being regulated by national and provincial legislation
Water (Potable)	Yes	The establishment, operation, management and regulation of a potable water supply system, including the services and infrastructure required for the regulation of water conservation, purification, reticulation and distribution; bulk supply to local supply
Sanitation	Yes	The establishment, provision, operation, management, maintenance and regulation of a system, including infrastructure, for the collection, removal, disposal and/or purification of human excreta and domestic waste-water

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		to ensure minimum standard of service
Schedule 5		
Amusement facilities /Beaches	Yes	A public place for entertainment. The area for recreational opportunities and facilities along the seashore available for public use and any other aspect in this regard which falls outside the competence of the national and provincial government.
Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places	Yes	The display of written or visual descriptive material, any sign or symbol or light that is not intended solely for illumination or as a warning against danger which: promotes the sale and / or encourages the use of goods and services found in that Municipality
Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria	Yes, including DM function	The establishment, conduct and control of facilities for the purpose of disposing of human and animal remains.
Cleansing	Yes	The cleaning of public streets, roads and other public spaces either manually or mechanically
Control of public nuisance	Yes	The regulation, control and monitoring of any activity, condition or thing that may adversely affect a person or a community
Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public	Yes	The control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public that is permitted to do so in terms of provincial legislation, regulation and licenses, and includes an inspection service to monitor liquor outlets for compliance to license requirements in as f
Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals	Yes	The provision of and/or the regulation, control and monitoring of facilities which provide accommodation and care for well or sick animals and the burial or cremation of animals, including monitoring of adherence to any standards and registration require
Fencing and fences	Yes	The provision and maintenance and/or regulation of any boundary or deterrents to animals and pedestrians along streets or roads
Licensing of dogs	Yes	The control over the number and health status of dogs through a licensing mechanism.
Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public	Yes	Ensuring the quality and the maintenance of environmental health standards through regulation, a licensing mechanism and monitoring of any place that renders in the course of any commercial transaction, the supply of refreshments or meals for consumption

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Local amenities	Yes	The provision, manage, preserve and maintenance of any municipal place, land, and building reserved for the protection of places or objects of scenic, natural, historical and cultural value or interest and the provision and control of any such or other facilities.
Local sport facilities	Yes	The provision, management and/or control of any sport facility within the municipal area.
Markets	Yes	The establishment, operation, management, conduct, regulation and/or control of markets other than fresh produce markets including market permits, location, times, conduct etc.
Municipal abattoirs	Yes, including DM function	The establishment, conduct and/or control of facilities for the slaughtering of livestock.
Municipal parks and recreation	Yes	The provision, management, control and maintenance of any land, gardens or facility set aside for recreation, sightseeing and/or tourism and include playgrounds but excludes sport facilities.
Municipal roads	Yes, including DM function	The construction, maintenance, and control of a road which the public has the right to and includes, in addition to the roadway the land of which the road consists or over which the road extends and anything on that land forming part of, connected with,
Noise pollution	Yes	The control and monitoring of any noise that adversely affects human health or well-being or the ecosystems useful to mankind, now or in the future.
Pounds	Yes	The provision, management, maintenance and control of any area or facility set aside by the municipality for the securing of any animal or object confiscated by the municipality in terms of its by laws.
Public places	Yes	The management, maintenance and control of any land or facility owned by the municipality for public use
Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal	Yes, including DM function	the removal of any household or other waste and the disposal of such waste in an area, space or facility established for such purpose, and includes the provision, maintenance and control of any infrastructure or facility to ensure a clean and healthy environment
Street trading	Yes	The control, regulation and monitoring of the selling of goods and services along a

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		public pavement or road reserve
Street lighting	Yes	The provision and maintenance of lighting for the illuminating of streets
Traffic and parking	Yes	The management and regulation of traffic and parking within the area of the municipality including but not limited to, the control over operating speed of vehicles on municipal roads.
Municipal public works		Any supporting infrastructure or services to empower a municipality to perform its functions

Structure of the municipality

The current organogram, which is in the process of being reviewed, reflects that MLM has the following 5 departments:

- Municipal Manager
- Finance Department
- Corporate Services Department
- Community Services Department
- Technical Services Department

The Municipality has appointed service providers to assist with the organizational review due to commence during the month of April 2009; this will enable the Municipality to structure vacancies / posts informed by the municipal powers and functions, thus rendering better efficient service delivery. This process is expected to be completed before the beginning of the 2009 – 2010 MTEF period.

Organisational assessment

Analysis of the organisational capacity and their implications for effective administration, governance and effective delivery of services reflect the following observations:

- For purposes of administration as mentioned earlier the organisation is structured into five key departments including Municipal manger’s office, community services, corporate services, finance and technical department. Each department is further divided into units or line functional divisions.
- For purposes of good governance the organisation is lead by its council / portfolio committees that are supported by Councillors that are allocated to departments as portfolio heads / chair giving policy leadership to departmental management (section 79 committees).
- Council is made up of 10 councillors including position of the Speaker and Chief Whip. Out of the 10 councillors, 8 are ANC and the other two are DA and the PAC respectively.

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- Mention needs to be made that 2 of the ANC councillors have been expelled by the ANC, therefore this leaves the ANC with 2 vacant councillor posts, where which the PR one has been filled; the by – elections will take place on the 6th of May 2009 for the replacement of the ward councillor in Rouxville, ward 3.
- When looking at the distribution of staff by level of authority and divisions, the following observations are noted;
 - There is no fair amount of middle managers to provide for a system of delegation to take place smoothly, including the fact that the managerial experience and skill in the municipality is very thin.
 - There is a fair decentralization of responsibility at lower levels with an estimated average of 8 workers per supervisor
- The municipality lacks capacity in terms of management support systems (i.e.- functional IT system, performance management, knowledge management etc)
- Human resource policies are still inadequate and need further if not overall improvement
- Lack of capacity to undertake mandated powers and functions in the areas of environmental management, economic development, local tourism, environmental health and by-law enforcement. There is generally not enough capacity for taking-up regulatory functions.

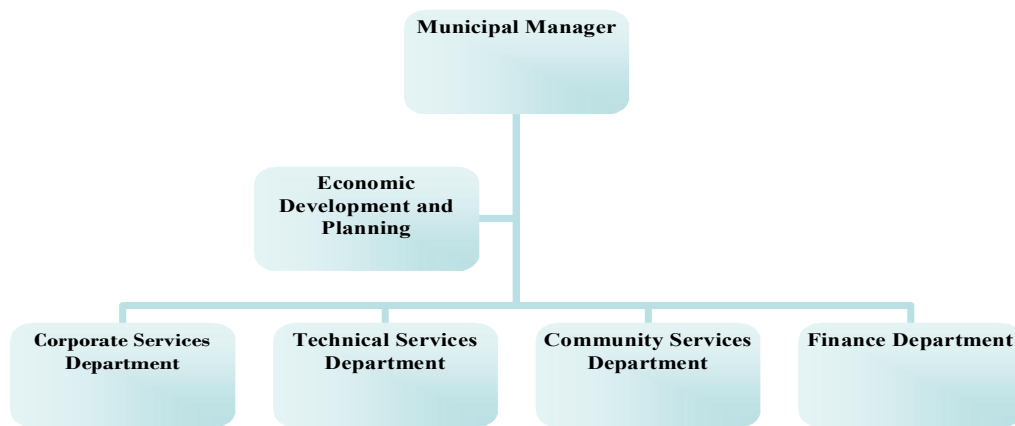
There are a number of financial and institutional challenges that require immediate attention during this financial year. These include among others the following:

- The need to improve on financial reporting and achieve a clean audit statement (some audit queries relate to operational inefficiencies in the systems, especially originating from the HR department)
- Financial reporting and billing as well as revenue systems need further improvements
- A comprehensive risk & asset management plan must be updated and improved
- The need to empower and support non-financial managers with financial information and understanding necessary to manage departmental resources
- The municipality is still dependant of grant funding and needs to improve its own revenue by creating sustainable alternatives. The LED & revenue collection strategies are expected to jointly provide guidance in this regard

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- The organisational structure has not been revised in a long period, also is that a new process of aligning organisational structure to current set of functions being performed is necessary in order to ensure smooth and effective administration. The need to revise organogram was identified as a critical project to among other resolve issues of accountability and placement of key functions like Property Valuation, Land Administration and Housing. Also cater for creating capacity to undertake regulatory functions. A separate project is necessary to achieve this objective.

The diagram below gives an illustration of the organogram. Given that the Municipal Manager accounts to the Council, hence Mohokare is a plenary type municipality.



The table below gives an overview of the distribution of staffing by various departments within the Mohokare local municipality (includes vacant and occupied).

Category	Office of the Municipal Manager	Corporate Services	Community Services	Technical Services	Finance Depart	Total Per Category
Senior Management	1	1	1	1	1	5
Middle Management	3	2	6	1	3	16
Professionals	0	0	0	2	-	2
Administration support Services	1	6	11	2	24	44
Supervisors	-	-	4	5	-	9
General workers	-	-	51	76	11	138
Total Per Department	4	9	73	87	39	-

Spatial Development Framework (Summary) (developed in 2004)

The SDF of Mokohare needs to be reviewed in order to update current challenges and developments in terms of land use management; however the information provided here is from the current SDF

The formulation of a Spatial Development Framework Plan is a legal requirement, which every Municipality must adhere to as part of their Integrated Development Planning process (IDP). Refer: Section 26 (e) of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000).

What is the purpose of the SDF?

The Spatial Development Framework essentially creates a map “picture” of what the Mokohare area will look like in the future in accordance with the Municipality’s vision and objectives, developed during the IDP process.

In so doing the purpose of the SDF is to provide a spatial policy framework:

- to direct development agencies in decision making which directly or indirectly impacts on the Municipal area.
- to direct private and public investment to areas in that would ensure the most sustainable return of investment.
- to guide development in a spatially efficient way, ensuring linkage and alignment to regional and national development policies and programmes.
- which in response to locally specific trends and dynamics in Mokohare, directs investment to areas of greatest potential and to target areas of greatest need to alleviate poverty and promote economic growth.
- which proposes strategic options to improve linkages within Mokohare and beyond its boundaries to stimulate effective and sustainable integrated development.
- to protect natural systems in Mokohare.

National and Provincial guidelines

According to the Land Use Management Bill; Chapter 3 (2001), all spatial development frameworks must give effect to:

- a.) Directive principles
- b.) Any national land use framework applicable in the area of the municipality; and
- c.) any national and provincial plans and planning legislation

The main principles pertaining to land development are captured in the following legislation;

- ↳ Development Facilitation Act (Act 57 of 1996).

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- ↵ Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).
- ↵ Land Use Management Bill (2001).

The principles set out in above legislation can be divided into 5 main principles:

- ↵ Principle of sustainability
- ↵ Principle of equality
- ↵ Principle of efficiency
- ↵ Principle of integration
- ↵ Fair and good governance

A brief summary of these principles are provided in Annexure A. The Mohokare municipality duly supports the principles set out in the above legislation, however significant community principles were identified.

Localised spatial development principles

From the above national and provincial legislation the community identified localised objectives and principles. These principles serve as a statement of the community, which should be adhered to when future development is done. The following table gives key spatial framework principles.

- ↵ Business, commercial and light industrial development should be directed towards more central locations to ensure a greater level of integration.
- ↵ Effective incentive mechanisms should be put in place to attract investors.
- ↵ Existing businesses and commercial activities within residential areas should be effectively coordinated and managed by means of strict management criteria including:
 - ↵ Municipal by-laws;
 - a) Land Use Management Scheme
 - b) Integrated spatial development Framework.
- ↵ Uniform development principles and standards must be applied for all urban areas equally between Zastron, Rouxville and Smithfield.
- ↵ Ensure the effective management and control of influx and illegal occupation of land.
- ↵ The integration of various housing markets and options should be promoted.
- ↵ Infill planning aimed at integration and denser urban structures should precede planning and development based on expansion or urban sprawl.
- ↵ Development and services should be planned and provided in a manner which incorporates the affordability of such services by the community and Local Municipality in order to effectively maintain same on a long term basis.

Spatial analysis

Zastron

The following restrictions are applicable to Zastron/Matlakeng:

- ↪ Physical barriers such as natural characteristics, roads, landing strip, industrial area, etc.
- ↪ Development on existing vacant land towards the north will not conform to sound development principles and will eventually lead to “urban sprawl”.
- ↪ The existing vacant land to the north has a high agricultural potential.
- ↪ The provision of services to the north and east will be problematic and expensive due to the topography and slope.
- ↪ The land to the east of the town is required by the Department of Correctional Services and will, in future, be farmed by the prison. As the new cemetery has already been approved, the area to be developed by Correctional Services needs to be identified in more detail.

Rouxville

The main limiting factor in guiding urban development in the area is the shortage of land. Due to the relatively small area available to the Local Municipality, the entire area is focused on urban development and the urban fringe follows the outer boundary of the jurisdiction area. Apart from space, other limiting factors to urban expansion include:

- ↪ Limited farming activities to the north and west of Rouxville,
- ↪ Elandskop to the west of Rouxville,
- ↪ The R26 route to Zastron to the east of the area,
- ↪ Locality of the oxidation ponds which will make expansion to the Northwest an expensive exercise in respect of infrastructure delivery costs. New oxidation ponds have been developed and the old ponds closure opens this area for future development.

Smithfield

The western border of the town as well as streams flowing past the town surrounding the present urban area, naturally form the urban fringe. This will further restrict urban sprawl. Densification of the existing Smithfield and development of the area west of Smithfield are the existing future development areas.

Local key spatial issues

A detail community and stakeholder analysis was done with all the respective communities at a day work session. The sessions were specifically to allow the

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communities to analyze the region and to prove their specific needs. The main issues identified by the communities are summarized as follows.

SPATIAL KEY ISSUE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
Access to land	The issue of access to land relates to the local municipality 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. The municipality experiences 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 need to be more focused development initiatives at key nodal points to develop the municipality within its 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 with small coal deposit development possibilities. Specific attention will have to be given to the building of capacity amongst especially emerging land users (both miners and farmers) and the provision of a management framework to all land users within the municipality.
Proper distribution network	The distances between the various towns in the province make all communities dependent on the regional distribution roads for social as well as economic functioning. A number of these roads are however in a

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	state of disrepair and especially the routes falling within corridor areas will have to be upgraded and maintained as a matter of urgency.
Land reform and restitution	The land restitution cases within the municipality still need to be finalized 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 coordinated proactively in order to ensure legal and systematic address of the land shortage within the area.
Land Conservation	Various areas adjacent to the rivers 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.

Spatial development objectives

The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) supports the Mohokare Vision and is intended to promote an urban form that will realize the long-term vision for Mohokare. The main purpose of the SDF is to create a city that is sustainable, accessible and efficient. The following objectives will ensure that the municipality succeeds in their main purpose.

Objective 1	To create sustainable human settlement with quality physical, economic and social environments.
Objective 2	To encourage land reform towards more intensive land uses
Objective 3	To encourage urban and regional integration and the re-addressing of past imbalances.
Objective 4	To create a sustainable local land use management system.
Objective 5	Support Local Economic Development Opportunities.
Objective 6	Manage Informal settlements.
Objective 7	Manage development to ensure environmental sustainability.
Objective 8	Promote regional connectivity.

The outcomes of the above objectives are indicated in the table below.

Sustainable Environment	Accessible municipality	An efficient city
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The responsible use of natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A physical city structure that promotes accessibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Form and structure that lead to greater efficiency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A sustainable rates base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Equity within the urban system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protection of existing investments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focused investment 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety and security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diversity within the urban system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open space system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustained economic growth 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focused activities and investment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable neighborhoods 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infrastructure viability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cultural heritage 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Managed growth

Structuring elements

The Spatial Development Framework needs to be indicative and therefore the need to adopt a set of structuring elements that can give future structure to the urban and rural form of the municipal area. Four spatial structuring elements were identified. The following gives a short explanation of the terminology used:

In order for the SDF to achieve the desired urban form:

- ↻ It needs to link spatial objectives with clear implementation strategies;
- ↻ Ensure that infrastructure is carefully planned;
- ↻ Policy and institutional instruments are in place;
- ↻ Growth is appropriately managed;
- ↻ Ensure that all relevant sectors are aligned to the plan.

This can be achieved by implementing an effective growth management approach, which steers development to achieve the desired spatial and developmental outcomes. Growth management is a multi-sectoral concept that should be reflected in an integrated management system which relies on the contributions of all service providers in the towns.

	Nodes	These are areas where development (facilities, services and economic opportunities) tends to concentrate. Different types of nodes can be distinguished such as <i>urban nodes, development nodes, social nodes, rural nodes (villages)</i> and <i>transportation distribution hubs</i> .
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	Corridors	<i>Development corridors</i> are characterized by higher order ribbon-like development along routes that would otherwise be classified as movement corridors. These occur on various levels, from local development corridors along the main streets of the towns or even along rivers to regional and provincial corridors. Different types of corridors can be distinguished such as <i>development corridors, movement corridors</i> and <i>activity corridors</i> .
	Districts	Districts are areas with common identifying characteristics and usually have a homogeneous land use associated with it. Different kinds of districts have been identified for the purpose of the SDF, namely: <i>Mixed land use districts, neighborhood districts, industrial districts, agricultural districts, institutional districts, corporate districts</i> and <i>historical Precinct District</i>
	Open Spaces	A rationalized network of interconnected open spaces providing the urban environment with variety, character, a sense of visual relief, open space enjoyment, recreation and general amenity. In some case there will be “no-go areas” where development is not encouraged due to its particular and intrinsic natural-, ecological-, aesthetical-, cultural-, sport- or historical value and may also include areas that serve as discerning landmarks.

Summary of Key Priorities

The consultative workshop attended by participants representing the traditional leaders, civic organisations, provincial government sector departments, non-governmental and community bodies, local business, councillors and officials of the Mokohare municipality as well as technical teams supporting the municipality in its planning processes agreed on the following:

- Clustering of municipal priorities according to four clusters, viz 1) Institutional and Finance 2) Social Development 3) Economic Development and Environmental Planning and lastly 4) Infrastructure
- Focusing of the municipality's efforts and resources so that more can be achieved within the scope and constraints of the limited available resources and capacity during 2008/9. These are summarised according to clusters below.

Top ten Priorities for 2009/10

1	Good governance & Admin oversight
2	Municipal Planning
3	Economic growth
4	Capacity building
5	Financial viability
6	Water & Sanitation
7	Service delivery (roads, housing, refuse & community facilities)
8	HIV/Aids
9	Special Programme (Youth, Women & Disabled)
10	Environmental Management

Cluster Approach

Finance and Institutional cluster

The finance and institutional cluster priority issues that must be pursued were agreed as follows;

- Good Governance
- Administrative oversight
- Intergovernmental Relations
- Policies & By-laws
- Public participation
- Support to council political leadership and CDWs
- Budgeting
- Financial reporting and credit control
- Revenue & Billing
- Asset Management

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- Indigent policy
- Internal Audit function
- HR policies
- Work Place Skills plan
- Employment Equity plan and Transformation

Economic development and environmental planning

The economic development and environmental planning cluster priority issues that must be pursued were agreed as follows

- Local Economic development
- Poverty alleviation (linked to LED, indigent policy and special Programmes)
- Markets
- Street trading
- Local Tourism
- Fencing
- Environmental Management
- Municipal planning (IDP, SDF, PMS & SDBIP)
- Housing
- Building regulation

Social Development Cluster

The social development cluster priority issues that must be pursued were agreed as follows;

- Waste & Refuse collection
- Cleansing
- Pound Management
- Cemeteries
- Parks
- Disaster Management - Fire fighting
- Municipal Health – Health & Hygiene promotion
- HIV/Aids
- Special Programmes (Disabled, Youth & Women)
- Education – early childhood & adult learning programmes
- Public Safety & Traffic
- Amenities - Sports & Recreation facilities
- Community facilities (Halls, pay points, libraries, Museums etc)
- Licensing of dogs
- Control of liquor selling outlets
- Control and inspection of food selling outlets
- Public transport

Infrastructure cluster

The infrastructure cluster priority issues that must be pursued were agreed as follows:

- Water supply provision
- Sanitation service provision
- Electricity
- Street lighting
- Telecommunications & ICT
- Building control & regulation
- Access Roads
- Stormwater management
- Road maintenance
- Municipal Public Works
- Facilitation of EPWP implementation