

# SIYATHEMBA MUNICIPALITY

## Integrated Development Plan (IDP) Document



**Year:** 2026/27

**Location:** Prieska (Municipal Office)

**Date:** 12/05/2026

Marydale • Prieska • Niekerkshoop

**Res Nr: GCM 2026/03/31-14.1**

This Integrated Development Plan (IDP) outlines the vision, priorities, and strategies for sustainable growth and community development within the Siyathemba Local Municipality. It serves as a guiding document for municipal governance and stakeholder engagement.

## Table of Contents

<b>TABLES OF TABLES</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES</b> .....	<b>30</b> Error! Bookmark not defined.
<b>OBJECTIVES</b> .....	<b>33</b> Error! Bookmark not defined.
<b>OBJECTIVES</b> .....	<b>37</b> Error! Bookmark not defined.
<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATORS</b> .....	<b>110</b> ... Error! Bookmark not defined.
<b>TABLE OF FIGURES</b> .....	<b>ix</b>
<b>1. CHAPTER 1: THE INTEGRATED THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1. MAYOR’S FORWARD: COUNCILLOR JOHAN ANDREW PHILIPS .....	1
1.2. EXECUTIVE SUMMURY OR FROM THE DESK OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER.....	2
1.3. ABOUT THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN .....	5
<b>2. CHAPTER 2: OVERVIEW OF THE SIYATHEMBA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1. INTRODUCTION .....	6
Siyathemba Local Municipality was originally established under the name Primanday, a combination of the towns Prieska, Marydale, and Niekerkshoop. In 2001, the name was changed to Siyathemba, a Nguni word meaning “we hope” or “we trust.” The new name reflects the community’s aspiration for improved living conditions, especially after the devastating health impacts of asbestos mining in the area. Although some mine dumps have been rehabilitated, many residents had already lost hope. By adopting the name Siyathemba, the municipality symbolically renewed its trust in a better future. ....	6
2.2. LOCATION AND WARDS.....	1
2.3. SUMMARY OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA .....	1
POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH RATE .....	2
2.4. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS IN TERMS OF THE MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT 32 OF 2000 .....	4
2.5. IDP PROCESS.....	5
2.5.1. FIRST YEAR PROCESS .....	5
2.5.2. ANNUAL REVIEW PROCESS .....	5
2.6. IDP STRUCTURAL ARRANGEMENTS.....	6
2.7. MUNICIPAL POWERS AND FUNCTIONS .....	1
2.8. POLITICAL STRUCTURE.....	2
2.9. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE .....	4
<b>3. CHAPTER 3: POLICY FRAMEWORK</b> .....	<b>7</b>
3.1. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS .....	7

<b>3.2. NATIONAL POLICY .....</b>	<b>7</b>
3.2.1. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2030 (NDP).....	7
3.2.2. STRATEGIC OUTCOMES IN THE NDP .....	8
3.2.3. DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL.....	9
<b>3.3. PROVINCIAL POLICY .....</b>	<b>9</b>
3.3.1. NOTHERN CAPE PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2030.....	9
<b>4. CHAPTER 4: STRATEGIC CONTENT .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>4.2. MISSION .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>4.3. MUNICIPAL CORPORATE CULTURE AND VALUES .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>4.4. SWOT ANALYSIS.....</b>	<b>11</b>
4.4.1. COMBINED MUNICIPAL SWOT ANALYSIS .....	11
<b>4.5. MUNICIPAL KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS, STRATEGIC GOALS AND PRIORITIES .....</b>	<b>12</b>
4.5.1. GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION .....	12
4.5.2. MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT .....	13
4.5.3. MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT .....	13
4.5.4. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.....	14
4.5.5. BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT .....	15
4.5.6. SPATIAL RATIONALE AND PLANNING .....	16
<b>5. CHAPTER 5: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>5.1. INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>AREAS, STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITY ISSUES .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>5.3. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION .....</b>	<b>19</b>
5.3.1. MECHANISMS AND PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION .....	19
<b>5.4. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (PMS) AND INTEGRATED PLANS (IDP).....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>5.5. INTERNAL AUDIT .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>5.6. CUSTOMER CARE .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>6. CHAPTER 6: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>PERFORMANCE AREAS, STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITY ISSUES.....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>6.2. POLITICAL STRUCTURE.....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>6.3. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE.....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>6.4. HUMAN RESOURCE AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT.....</b>	<b>29</b>
6.4.1. RECRUITMENT, TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT .....	29
6.4.2. STAFF ESTABLISHMENT .....	29
6.4.3. SKILLS DEVELOPMENT.....	29
<b>7. CHAPTER 7: MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT.....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>7.1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITY ISSUES .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>7.2. FINANCIAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK .....</b>	<b>32</b>
7.2.1. REVENUE ENCHANCEMENT STRATEGY .....	32
<b>7.3. ASSET MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES.....</b>	<b>34</b>
7.3.1. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES .....	34
7.3.2. OPERATIONAL FINANCING STRATEGIES.....	35

7.3.3. CAPITAL FINANCING STRATEGIES .....	35
7.3.4. COST-EFFECTIVE STRATEGY .....	36
<b>7.4. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES .....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>7.5. MEDIUM TERM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK FORCAST (MTREF) .....</b>	<b>37</b>
7.5.1. FINAL BUDGET SUMMARY 2025/26.....	38
7.5.2. BUDGETED OPERATING REVENUE .....	40
<b>BUDGETED FINANCIAL POSITION .....</b>	<b>43</b>
7.5.3. TARIFF SETTING .....	46
<b>THE TARIFF LIST FOR 2026/27 .....</b>	<b>47</b>
7.5.4. CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION.....	71
7.5.5. PROTECTING THE POOR .....	71
7.5.6. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE .....	72
7.5.7. OPERATING EXPENDITURE .....	74
<b>7.6. CONCLUSION .....</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>8. CHAPTER 8: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT .....</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>8.1. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY.....</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITY ISSUES .....</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>8.3. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE .....</b>	<b>82</b>
8.3.1. ECONOMIC PROFILE .....	83
<b>8.4. SECTOR CONTRIBUTION TO THE ECONOMY .....</b>	<b>83</b>
8.4.1. POTENTIAL SECTORS.....	83
<b>SIYATHEMBA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY .....</b>	<b>86</b>
8.5.1. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT KEY PROJECTS .....	86
<b>9. CHAPTER 9: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT.....</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>9.1. BASIC SERVICES DELIVERY &amp; INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS, STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITY ISSUES .....</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>9.2. WATER SERVICES .....</b>	<b>99</b>
9.2.1. PRIESKA .....	100
9.2.2. MARYDALE .....	101
9.2.3. NIEKERKSHOOP .....	101
9.2.4. COPPERTON .....	101
9.2.5. CHALLENGES .....	101
<b>9.3. SANITATION .....</b>	<b>102</b>
9.3.1. PRIESKA .....	103
9.3.2. MARYDALE .....	104
9.3.3. NIEKERKSHOOP .....	104
9.3.4. FREE BASIC SERVICES .....	104
9.3.5. CHALLENGES .....	104
<b>9.4. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT .....</b>	<b>105</b>
9.4.1. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS .....	106
9.4.2. PRIESKA .....	107
9.4.3. MARYDALE .....	107
9.4.4. NIEKERKSHOOP .....	108
<b>9.6. SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL PROJECTS TO ENHANCE SERVICE DELIVERY .....</b>	<b>110</b>
9.6.1. PROVISION FOR WATER .....	111
9.6.2. WASTEWATER SERVICES .....	111

9.6.3.	EXPENDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME .....	111
9.6.4.	ENERGY PROJECTS .....	112
9.6.5.	COMMUNITY FACILITY PROJECTS .....	112
9.6.6.	GENERAL PROJECTS .....	112
<b>10.</b>	<b>SPATIAL RATIONAL AND PLANNING.....</b>	<b>114</b>
10.1.	SPATIAL PLANNING .....	114
	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITY ISSUES .....	115
10.3.	PRINCIPLES TO BE CONSIDERED IN A LAND USE SCHEME .....	118
10.3.1.	THE PRINCIPLES CONTAINED IN PLANNING AND OTHER LAW PRINCIPLES OF SPATIAL JUSTICE .....	118
10.3.2.	PRINCIPLE OF SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY .....	119
10.3.3.	PRINCIPLE OF EFFICIENCY .....	119
10.3.4.	PRINCIPLE OF SPATIAL RESILIENCE .....	119
10.3.5.	PRINCIPLE OF GOOD ADMINISTRATION .....	119
10.4.	SPATIAL PLANNING ENVIRONMENT.....	120
	Area Locality .....	121
	Municipal Spatial Framework Development.....	122
10.5.	DETAILED ZONAL MAPS .....	123
10.5.1.	PRIESKA .....	124
10.5.2.	MARYDALE .....	124
10.5.3.	NIEKERKSHOOP .....	125
10.5.4.	FARMS.....	125
10.5.5.	DEVELOPMENT BOUNDRIES, ZONES AND NODES .....	126
10.6.	MOVEMENT PATTERNS IN SIYATHEMBA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY .....	127
10.7.	SPATIAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK.....	129
10.8.	OBJECTIVES .....	129
10.9.	CONTENTS OF THE MUNICIPAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK.....	130
10.10.	NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL POLICY CONTEXT AND DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES .....	131
	National Development Plan (NDP) .....	131
<b>11.</b>	<b>PROJECT SPENDING SINCE 2008.....</b>	<b>133</b>
11.1.	FINANCIAL YEAR 2024/25.....	133
11.1.	FINANCIAL YEAR 2023/24.....	133
11.2.	FINANCIAL YEAR 2022/23.....	133
11.3.	FINANCIAL YEAR 2021/22.....	134
11.4.	FINANCIAL YEAR 2020/21.....	134
11.5.	FINANCIAL YEAR 2019/20.....	135
11.6.	FINANCIAL YEAR 2018/19.....	136
11.7.	FINANCIAL YEAR 2017/18.....	136
11.8.	FINANCIAL YEAR 2016/17.....	137
11.9.	FINANCIAL YEAR 2015/16.....	138
11.10.	FINANCIAL YEAR 2014/15.....	139

<b>11.11. FINANCIAL YEAR 2013/14</b> .....	<b>139</b>
<b>11.12. FINANCIAL YEAR 2012/13</b> .....	<b>140</b>
<b>11.13. FINANCIAL YEAR 2011/12</b> .....	<b>141</b>
<b>11.14. FINANCIAL YEAR 2010/11</b> .....	<b>142</b>
<b>11.15. FINANCIAL YEAR 2009/10</b> .....	<b>143</b>
<b>11.16. FINANCIAL YEAR 2008/09</b> .....	<b>143</b>
<b>12. INVESTMENT: POTENTIAL LIST</b> .....	<b>144</b>

## TABLES OF TABLES

### TABLES OF TABLES

TABLE 1: GEOGRAPHIC SUMMARY .....	11
TABLE 2: KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS .....	12
TABLE 3: POPULATION SIZE & GROWTH- 2011 TO 2022 AND EXTRAPPELATED TO 2025 .....	12
TABLE 4: SERVICES PERCENTAGE PER DWELLING .....	12
TABLE 5: SCHOOLING PERCENTAGES .....	13
TABLE 6: WATER ACCESS .....	13
TABLE 7: SCHOOLS IN THE MUNICIPALITY .....	13
TABLE 8: HOSPITALS & CLINICS IN THE MUNICIPALITY .....	13
TABLE 9: IDP STRUCTURES, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES .....	18
TABLE 10: MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS & POWERS .....	19
TABLE 11: POLITICAL STRUCTURE WITH POSITIONS .....	21
TABLE 12: POSITIONS AND INCUMBENTS IN SENIOR MANAGEMENT .....	22
TABLE 13: COMBINED SWOT ANALYSIS FOR SIYATHEMBA MUNICIPALITY .....	29
TABLE 14: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES .....	29
TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES .....	30
TABLE 16: MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT .....	31
TABLE 17: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES .....	32
TABLE 18: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES .....	33
TABLE 19: SPATIALE RATIONALE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES .....	35
TABLE 20: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES .....	37
TABLE 21: TIME AND DATES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION .....	39
TABLE 22: FEEDBACK ON WARD AND STAKEHOLDERS MEETINGS .....	45
TABLE 23: MUNICIPAL ORGANISATIONAL TRANSFORMATION & DEVELOPMENT .....	50
TABLE 24: MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY & MANAGEMENT STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES & KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS .....	57
TABLE 25: FINAL BUDGET SUMMARY .....	64
TABLE 26: FINAL REVENUE BUDGETED .....	67
TABLE 27: FINAL TARIFF LIST FOR 2025/26 .....	82
TABLE 28: FREE BASIC SERVICES FOR INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS .....	82
TABLE 29: FINAL CAPITAL BUDGET .....	85
TABLE 30: FINAL EXPENDITURE BUDGET .....	86
TABLE 31: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC GOALS OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES .....	91
TABLE 32 BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT KEY PERFORMANCE AREA WITH KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS .....	110
TABLE 33: SANITATION PONDS DESCRIPTION .....	114
TABLE 34: PRIESKA LANDFILL SITE .....	118
TABLE 35: MARYDALE LANDFILL SITE.....	119
TABLE 36: NIEKERKSHOOP LANDFILL SITE .....	120
TABLE 37: POTENTIAL PROJECTS: WATER .....	122
TABLE 38: POTENTIAL PROJECTS: WASTEWATER .....	122
TABLE 39: POTENTIAL PROJECTS: EPWP .....	122
TABLE 40: POTENTIAL PROJECTS: ELECTRICITY .....	123
TABLE 41: POTENTIAL PROJECTS: COMMUNITY FACILITIES.....	123
TABLE 42: POTENTIAL PROJECTS: GENERAL PROJECTS .....	124
TABLE 43: SPATIAL RATIONAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES WITH KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS .....	129
TABLE 44: PROJECT SPENDING 2023/24 .....	144
TABLE 45: PROJECT SPENDING 2022/23 .....	144
TABLE 46: PROJECT SPENDING 2021/22 .....	145
TABLE 47: PROJECT SPENDING 2020/21 .....	145
TABLE 48: PROJECT SPENDING 2019/20 .....	146

TABLE 49: PROJECT SPENDING 2018/19 .....	147
TABLE 50: PROJECT SPENDING 2017/18 .....	148
TABLE 51: PROJECT SPENDING 2026/17 .....	148
TABLE 52: PROJECT SPENDING 2015/16 .....	149
TABLE 53: PROJECT SPENDING 2014/15 .....	150
TABLE 54: PROJECT SPENDING 2013/14 .....	151
TABLE 55: PROJECT SPENDING 2012/13 .....	152
TABLE 56: PROJECT SPENDING 2011/12 .....	153
TABLE 57: PROJECT SPENDING 2010/11 .....	153
TABLE 58: PROJECT SPENDING 2009/10 .....	154
TABLE 59: PROJECT SPENDING 2008/09 .....	154
TABLE 60: INVESTMENT: POTENTIAL LIST .....	160

## TABLE OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1: LOCALITY OF SIYATHEMBA MUNICIPALITY IN PIXLEY KA SEME DISTRICT .....	7
FIGURE 2: WARD 1 SIYATHEMBA MUNICIPALITY .....	8
FIGURE 3: WARD 2 SIYATHEMBA MUNICIPALITY .....	8
FIGURE 4: WARD 3 SIYATHEMBA MUNICIPALITY.....	9
FIGURE 5: WARD 4 SIYATHEMBA MUNICIPALITY .....	9
FIGURE 6: WARD 5 SIYATHEMBA MUNICIPALITY .....	10
FIGURE 7: WARD 6 SIYATHEMBA MUNICIPALITY .....	10
FIGURE 8: BROAD ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE .....	22
FIGURE 9: OFFICE OF THE MAYOR .....	50
FIGURE 10: OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER .....	51
FIGURE 11: OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER .....	51
FIGURE 12: DEVELOPMENT FOCUS AREAS IN PRIESKA .....	96
FIGURE 13: SOLAR ENERGY IDENTIFIED AREA .....	98
FIGURE 14: SOLAR ENENERGY IDENTIFIED AREAS .....	98
FIGURE 15: SKA ILLISTRATIONS [1] .....	103
FIGURE 16: SKA ILLISTRATIONS [2] .....	103
FIGURE 17: SKA AREA.....	104
FIGURE 18: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO PIPED WATER .....	113
FIGURE 19: SIYATHEMBA SANITATION PONDS .....	114
FIGURE 20: ACCESS TO SANITATION .....	116
FIGURE 21: REFUSE REMOVAL IN SIYATHEMBA MUNICIPALITY .....	120
FIGURE 22: HOUSEHOLD SOURCE FOR LIGTHING .....	121
FIGURE 23: PERCENTAGE ELECTRICITY OF HOUSEHOLD USED AS SOURCE FOR COOKING .....	121
FIGURE 24: AREA LOCALITY MAP .....	132
FIGURE 25: SIYATHEMBA SPATIAL FRAMEWORK .....	133
FIGURE 26: PRIESKA DETAILED ZONAL MAP .....	135
FIGURE 27: MARYDALE DETAILED ZONAL MAP .....	135
FIGURE 28: NIEKERKSHOOP DETAILED ZONAL MAP .....	136
FIGURE 29: FARMS IN SIYATHEMBA LM DETAILED MAP.....	136
FIGURE 30: DEVELOPMENT BOUNDRIES, ZONES AND NODES FOR PRIESKA .....	137
FIGURE 31: DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARIES, ZONES AND NODES IN NIEKERKSHOOP .....	137
FIGURE 32: DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARIES, ZONES AND NODES FOR MARYDALE .....	138
FIGURE 33: MOVEMENT PATTERNS .....	138



# **1. CHAPTER 1: THE INTEGRATED THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

## **1.1. MAYOR'S FORWARD: COUNCILLOR JOHAN ANDREW PHILIPS**

It is with great honour and a deep sense of responsibility that I present the Siyathemba Local Municipality Draft Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the 2026/27 financial year. This document is more than just a statutory requirement; it is a reflection of our collective aspirations, strategic direction, and commitment to sustainable and inclusive development.

The IDP remains the guiding framework through which we address the most pressing needs of our communities while ensuring alignment with national and provincial development goals. It sets out a roadmap for improving service delivery, enhancing economic opportunities, and fostering a resilient and empowered society.

Our vision for Siyathemba is one of growth, opportunity, and sustainability. Over the past year, we have made significant strides in strengthening our governance structures, accelerating infrastructure development, and enhancing public participation. However, we remain mindful of the persistent challenges, including financial constraints, service delivery backlogs, and the ever-evolving socio-economic landscape.

In response, this IDP has been formulated through inclusive consultations, incorporating the voices of residents, stakeholders, and sector partners. It prioritises key areas such as:

- Basic service delivery and infrastructure development – ensuring access to clean water, sanitation, electricity, and solid waste management.
- Economic growth and job creation – unlocking local investment potential, particularly in the agriculture, mining, and renewable energy sectors.
- Good governance and public participation – fostering accountability, transparency, and responsiveness in municipal operations.
- Social transformation and community development – strengthening education, health, and social cohesion programs for a better quality of life.
- Financial viability and sound management – ensuring prudent financial practices to sustain and improve service delivery.

As we embark on the 2026/27 IDP implementation, I urge all stakeholders to actively participate in shaping the future of Siyathemba. The strength of our municipality lies in our unity, shared vision, and unwavering determination to overcome obstacles.

On behalf of the Siyathemba Municipal Council, I extend my gratitude to our communities, business partners, government entities, and civil society organizations for their continued support and engagement in municipal affairs. Together, we can build a prosperous, inclusive, and resilient Siyathemba that delivers on the promise of a better life for all.

Let us continue to work together, grow together, and build together!



**Cllr Johan Andrew Phillips Mayor**

## **1.2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OR FROM THE DESK OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER**

*It is with great pride and responsibility that I present the Siyathemba Local Municipality Draft Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the 2026/27 financial year. This IDP is not just a strategic planning document but a living roadmap that will guide our efforts in delivering quality services, promoting economic development, and ensuring sustainable governance.*

The development of this IDP has been driven by a consultative and participatory approach, ensuring that it reflects the needs, aspirations, and priorities of our residents. It is aligned with national and provincial priorities, particularly the National Development Plan (NDP), the Northern Cape Provincial Development Plan (PDP), and the District Development Model (DDM), to ensure coordinated service delivery and maximum impact at the local level. **OUR STRATEGIC VISION AND PRIORITIES**

At the heart of this IDP is our vision:

"Siyathemba – a developmental municipality, creating a better life."

To achieve this vision, we have identified five strategic pillars that will guide our efforts:

- **Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development:** Ensuring access to clean water, reliable electricity, improved sanitation, and effective waste management.
- **Economic Growth and Local Development:** Stimulating investment in agriculture, mining, tourism, and renewable energy projects to create jobs and improve livelihoods.
- **Good Governance and Public Participation:** Strengthening transparency, accountability, and responsiveness in municipal administration.
- **Financial Viability and Sustainability:** Enhancing revenue collection, prudent financial management, and improved audit outcomes.
- **Social and Community Development:** Investing in education, health, public safety, and social cohesion initiatives to uplift our communities.

## **KEY DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

While we have made progress in improving service delivery, we acknowledge several pressing challenges, including:

- ✓ Aging infrastructure and maintenance backlogs affecting water, sanitation, and roads.
- ✓ Financial constraints due to limited revenue streams and rising operational costs.
- ✓ High unemployment and poverty rates, requiring targeted economic interventions.
- ✓ Climate change and environmental concerns, necessitating investment in renewable energy and sustainable development practices. However, we also recognize significant opportunities, such as:
  - The expansion of agriculture and Agri-processing industries along the Orange River.
  - Renewable energy projects such as the Solar Energy Initiatives and Prieska Power Reserve Project, positioning Siyathemba as a green energy hub.
  - The potential revival of mining operations, creating jobs and boosting the local economy.
  - Strengthened intergovernmental partnerships and private sector investment to drive development projects.

#### INTEGRATED PLANNING AND FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

The IDP is directly linked to the Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) and the Annual Budget to ensure realistic and implementable plans.

Financial sustainability remains a key priority, and we are committed to:

- ✓ Enhancing revenue collection through improved billing systems and enforcement of credit control policies.
- ✓ Implementing cost-containment measures to optimize operational efficiency.
- ✓ Exploring alternative revenue streams, including grant funding, public-private partnerships, and investment promotion strategies.

#### COMMITMENT TO GOOD GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) and the Municipal Systems Act (MSA) mandate us to uphold good governance, ensure effective performance management, and improve service delivery standards. To achieve this, we have strengthened:

- ✓ Internal audit and risk management processes to enhance financial controls and compliance.
- ✓ Community engagement platforms, ensuring transparency and responsiveness to residents' concerns.
- ✓ Capacity building and skills development for municipal staff to improve service efficiency.

#### THE WAY FORWARD: IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING


The success of this IDP depends on collaborative efforts between the Municipality, communities, businesses, and other stakeholders. We have developed a robust Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, including:

- ✓ Quarterly performance reviews linked to the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP).
- ✓ Public participation forums to ensure community feedback is integrated into municipal planning.
- ✓ Regular financial reporting and audit compliance to improve accountability and transparency.

## CONCLUSION: A CALL FOR COLLECTIVE ACTION

The 2026/27 IDP represents our commitment to service excellence, economic transformation, and sustainable development. However, its success requires the active participation of all stakeholders – from community members to business leaders, government agencies, and civil society organizations.

As the Accounting Officer of the Municipality, I pledge my unwavering dedication to ensuring that this IDP translates into tangible improvements in service delivery, economic growth, and quality of life for all our residents. Let us work together to build a prosperous, inclusive, and resilient Siyathemba.



**Mr. Thomas van Staden**  
**Municipal Manager**

### 1.3. ABOUT THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a municipality's principal strategic plan that deals with the most critical development needs of the municipal area (external focus) as well as the most critical governance needs of the organisation (internal focus).

The IDP:

- is adopted by council within one year after a municipal election and remains in force for the council's elected term (a period of five years);
- is initially drafted and thereafter reviewed annually in consultation with the local community as well as interested organs of state and other role players;
- guides and informs all planning and development, and all decisions with regard to planning, management and development. o forms the framework and basis for the municipality's medium term expenditure framework, annual budgets and performance management system; and
- seeks to promote integration and coordination of actions across sectors and spheres of government.

The centrality of municipal IDPs is articulated in section 35 of the MSA which describes IDPs as "the principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning and development, and all decisions with regard to planning, management and development, in the municipality."

Since 2001, as required by the MSA, all municipalities have been developing and implementing IDPs with the aim of -

- ✓ providing household infrastructure and services where it is most needed;
- ✓ creating liveable and integrated cities, towns and rural areas; □ building vibrant and inclusive local economies; and □ facilitating community empowerment.

## **2. CHAPTER 2: OVERVIEW OF THE SIYATHEMBA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

### **2.1. INTRODUCTION**

Siyathemba Local Municipality was originally established under the name Primanday, a combination of the towns Prieska, Marydale, and Niekerkshoop. In 2001, the name was changed to Siyathemba, a Nguni word meaning “we hope” or “we trust.” The new name reflects the community’s aspiration for improved living conditions, especially after the devastating health impacts of asbestos mining in the area. Although some mine dumps have been rehabilitated, many residents had already lost hope. By adopting the name Siyathemba, the municipality symbolically renewed its trust in a better future.

The municipality initially comprised three towns: Marydale, Prieska, and Niekerkshoop. Prieska, the administrative seat, has a particularly rich history. Originally called Prieschap a Koranna word meaning “place of the lost she-goat” it served as a fording point for travelers crossing the Orange River. Today, Prieska is affectionately known as “the gem of the Northern Cape.” Nestled on the slopes of the Doring Mountains along the southern banks of the Orange River, it remains a vital hub for the region. An abundant water supply from the Orange River, with the Gariep and the Vanderkloof Dams on the upstream side of the river; easy access to the main railway line to Namibia; good, tarred road linkage with Kimberley, Upington and De Aar; two landing strips for light aircraft; and complete and reasonably inexpensive industrial stands, with or without siding facilities.

Niekerkshoop is attractively placed between hills, and large trees shade the streets. There is no domestic water supply, but irrigation water is supplied by a spring to the north of the town. On the northwest side of Marydale is a rich underground water source, and the main means of water supply is by borehole and wind pumps. It depends mainly on sheep farming.

Siyathemba Municipality is a Category B Municipality (NC077), established in 2001, in accordance with the demarcation process. The Municipality is located within the central eastern parts of the Northern Cape Province on the banks of the Orange River and falls within the boundaries of the Pixley Ka Seme District. The nearest business centre is Kimberley and Upington, which is about 250km away.

After the latest demarcation process, the area was extended to include not only the three towns and surrounding suburbs of Marydale, Niekerkshoop and Prieska but also Copperton.

Copperton is an old mining town that was sold to a private owner after the closing of the Mine. The town is currently on a long-term lease by the Request Trust. The Current owners were awarded a mining license and is currently in negotiations with the Municipality for the housing and development land and the Municipality already availed some infrastructure in this regard.

Some of the houses were initially demolished and after the lease agreement was signed with the Request Trust, an agreement was reached that the rest of the houses could be retained. An agreement was reached between the Lessee and

Alkantpan (Armscor) for the delivery of water, sanitation, and electricity services. Armscor also maintained one of the main roads.

The municipal area encompasses a geographic area of approximately 14 704km<sup>2</sup> which implies that Siyathemba Municipality accounts for 8% of the total district surface area and approximately 3% of the provincial area. The Municipality is divided into 6 Wards. The 6 wards demarcation was done in 2021 and is applicable from the 2021 Municipal Election.

Today, that spirit of hope is reinforced by the region's growing role in South Africa's mining, renewable energy expansion. This spirit of renewal is reinforced by the municipality's growing role in South Africa's energy and mining transformation:

- Copperton Wind Farm harnesses the strong winds of the Northern Cape to generate clean electricity, positioning the area as a hub for renewable energy.
- Enel Green Power, a global renewable energy company, has invested in the region, bringing expertise and infrastructure to support sustainable growth.
- Mulilo Trust ensures that the benefits of renewable energy projects reach local communities through social and economic upliftment initiatives.
- Orion Minerals' Copperton Mines are currently in the re-establishing phase, with operations forecast to restart in January 2027. This project represents a significant investment in the local economy, promising new employment opportunities and industrial revitalization alongside the renewable energy expansion.

Other major industrial activities include:

- ✓ Agriculture (Crop Production, Horticulture, Grain silos, Cotton mill)
- ✓ Livestock Farming (Sheep Farming, Cattle Rearing, Goats and other livestock)
- ✓ Retail Sector (revitalised and evolving)

Together, these entities and sectors highlight Siyathemba's shift from a mining-dependent past toward a diversified future built on sustainability, innovation, community and economic development.



## 2.2. LOCATION AND WARDS



FIGURE 1: LOCALITY OF SIYATHEMBA MUNICIPALITY IN PIXLEY KA SEME DISTRICT



FIGURE 2: WARD 1 SIYATHEMBA MUNICIPALITY



FIGURE 3: WARD 2 SIYATHEMBA MUNICIPALITY

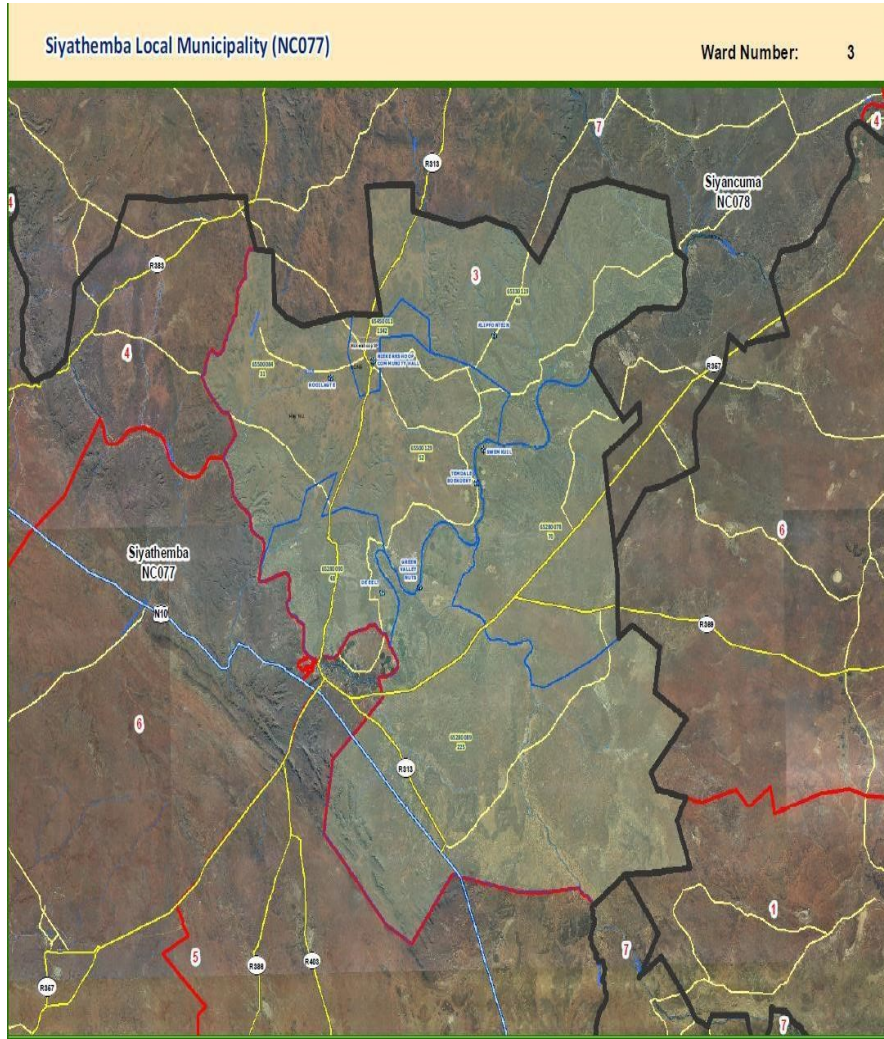


FIGURE 4: WARD 3 SIYATHEMBA MUNICIPALITY

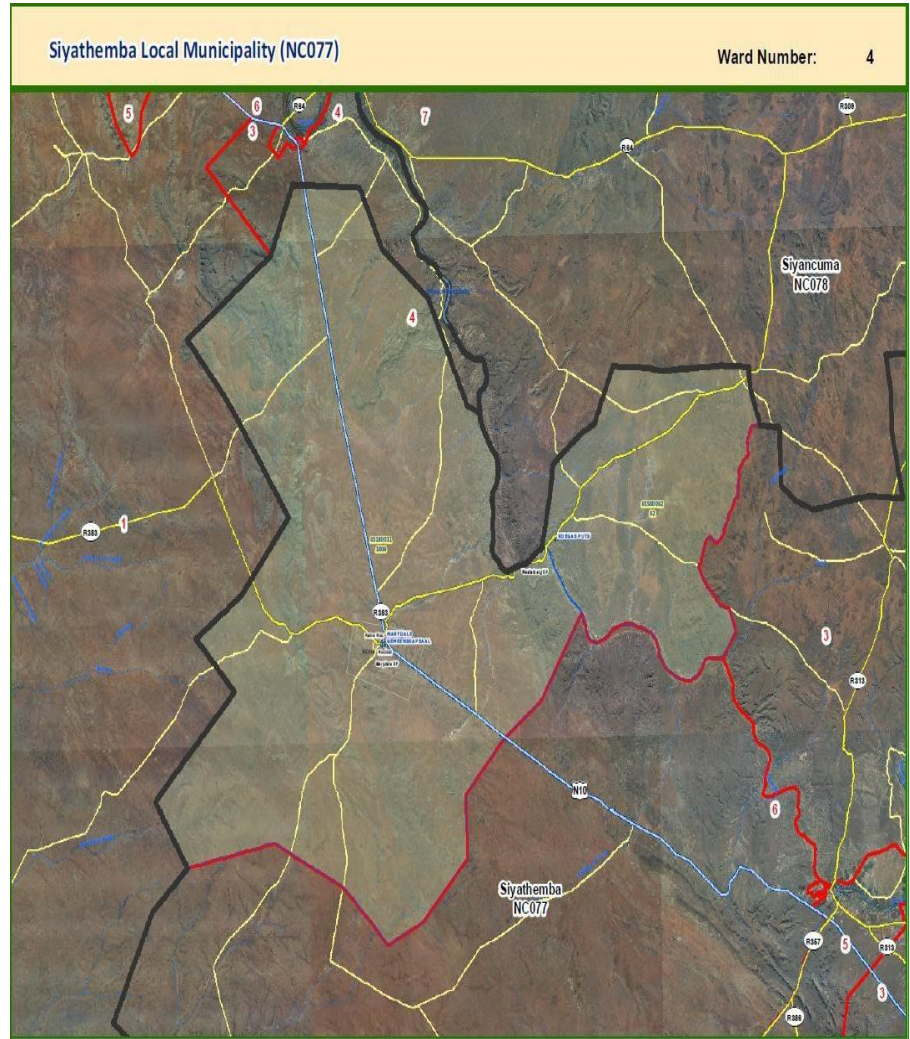


FIGURE 5: WARD 4 SIYATHEMBA MUNICIPALITY

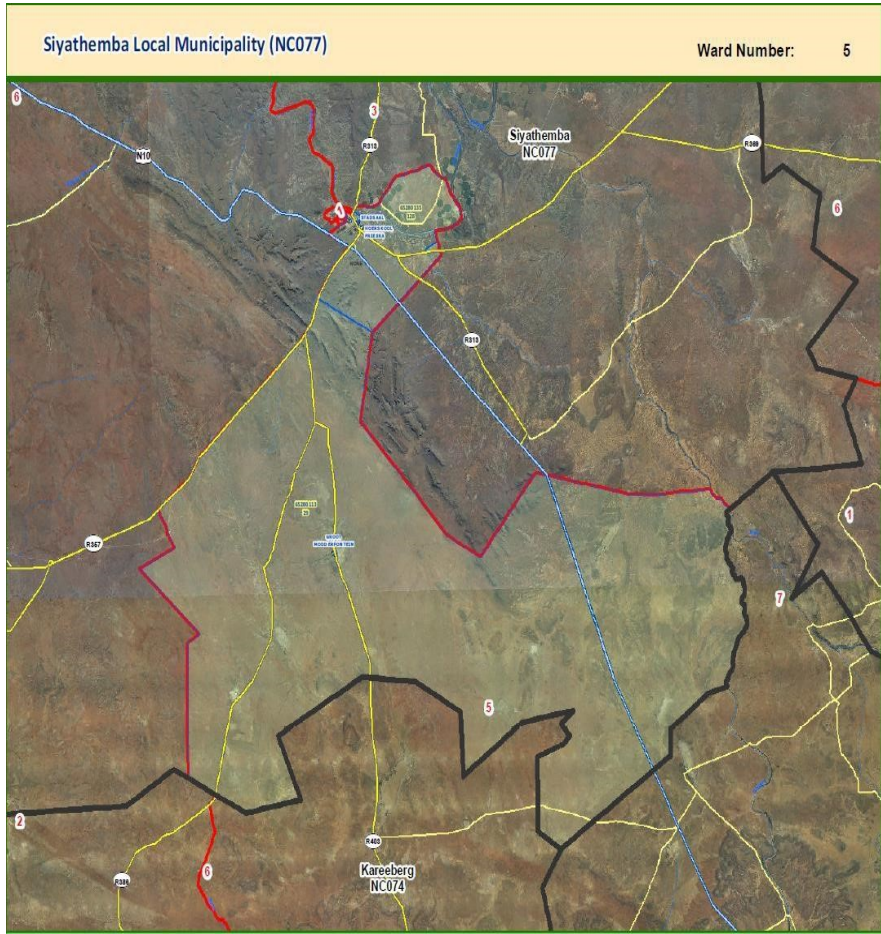


FIGURE 6: WARD 5 SIYATHEMBA MUNICIPALITY

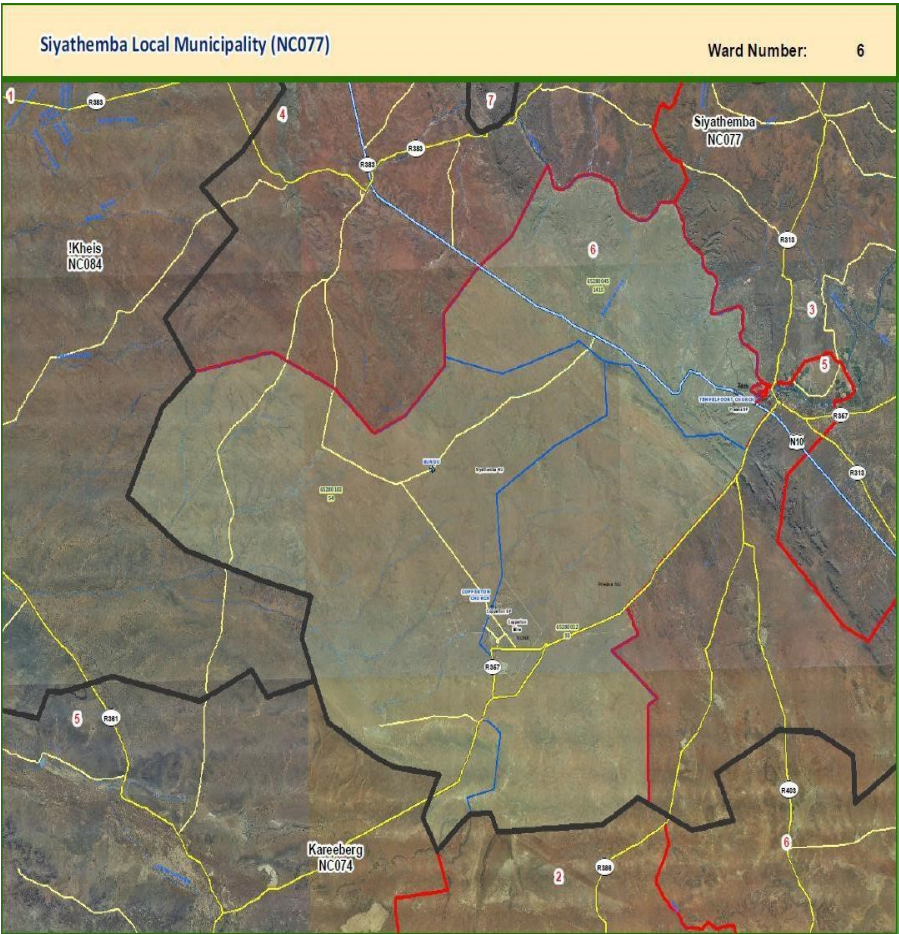


FIGURE 7: WARD 6 SIYATHEMBA MUNICIPALITY

## 2.3. SUMMARY OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Geographic summary	
Province name	Northern Cape
District name	Pixley Ka Seme
Local municipal name	Siyathemba Municipality
Main town	Prieska
Location of main town	Central to the rest of the municipal area
Population size of main town (as a % of total population)	More than 77%
Major transport routes	N10
Extent of the municipal area (km <sup>2</sup> )	14 725 km <sup>2</sup>
Nearest major city and distance between major town/city to the Municipality	Kimberley about 223 km and Upington 248 km
Closest harbour and main airport to the municipality	Port Elizabeth (Harbour) Kimberley (Airport), (Upington Airport)
Region specific agglomeration advantages	Agriculture; Convergence of key national routes; Orange River flowing on the northern side of the municipal area, Renewable Energy: Land (flat), Sun radiation and Wind all year round,

TABLE 1: GEOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

## OVERVIEW OF THE KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Key Demographic Indicators for Siyathemba Local Municipality		2022
Aspect	2011	
Total population	21 591	<b>27 102</b>
Young children (0-14 years)	30.8%	<b>27.0%</b>
Working age population (15-64 years)	63.2%	<b>66.5%</b>
Elderly (65+ years)	6.0%	<b>6.5%</b>
Dependency ratio	58.2%	<b>50.3</b>

<b>Sex ratio</b>	99.3	<b>98.6</b>
<b>No schooling (20+ years)</b>	11.5%	<b>7.1%</b>
<b>Higher education (20+ years)</b>	5.2%	<b>6.3%</b>
<b>Number of households</b>	5 831	<b>6 739</b>
<b>Average household size</b>	3.7	<b>4.0</b>
<b>Formal dwellings</b>	88.6%	<b>87.1%</b>
<b>Flush toilets connected to sewerage</b>	71.3%	<b>85.1%</b>
<b>Weekly refuse disposal service</b>	73.9%	<b>78.2%</b>
<b>Access to piped water in the dwelling</b>	43.1%	<b>50.5%</b>
<b>Electricity for lighting</b>	<b>86.2%</b>	<b>94.6%</b>

TABLE 2: KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

### POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH RATE

2011	2022	Growth %	2023	Growth %	2024	Growth %	2025
<b>21591</b>	27102	0.87%	27338	1%	27611	1.07%	27907

TABLE 3: POPULATION SIZE & GROWTH- 2011 TO 2022 AND EXTRAPPELATED TO 2025

Dwellings (% share of all households)	2011	2022 (Census)
<b>Formal dwellings</b>	5165 (88.6%)	6 739 (87%)
<b>Informal dwellings</b>	618	844
Service (% share of households)	2011	2022 (Census)
<b>Electricity</b>	94.6%	86.2%
<b>Flush toilets</b>	85.1%	71.3%
<b>Water (piped water)</b>	50.5%	43.1
<b>Refuse removal (removed once a week)</b>	78.2%	73.9%

TABLE 4: SERVICES PERCENTAGE PER DWELLING

Persons	2011	2022
<b>No schooling</b>	11.5%	7.1%
<b>Matric</b>	18.1%	25.6%
<b>Higher education(certIFICATE with Grade 12)</b>	5.2%	6.3%

TABLE 5: SCHOOLING PERCENTAGES

Name	Frequency	%
Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling	3401	50,5%
Piped (tap) water inside the yard	6667	96,7%
Piped (tap) water on community stand	91	1,4%
No access to piped water	72	1,1%

TABLE 6: WATER ACCESS

School Name	Town or Area	Type of School
Bloukrans School	Farm	Combined
Modderfontein School	Farm	Primary
Saamstan School	Farm	Combined
Sonskyn School	Marydale	Combined
Môreson School	Niekerkshoop	Primary
Hoërskool Prieska	Prieska	Combined
Gariëp High School	Prieska	High School
J.J. Dreyer School	Prieska	Primary
R.D. Williams School	Prieska	Primary
Prieska Primary School	Prieska	Primary
Redlands School	Prieska	Primary

TABLE 7: SCHOOLS IN THE MUNICIPALITY

Type of Facility	Name of Facility	Town within
Hospital	Bill Pickardt	Prieska
Permanent Clinic	Niekerkshoop Clinic	Niekerkshoop
Permanent Clinic	Marydale Clinic	Marydale
Permanent Clinic	Ethembeni Clinic	Prieska
Permanent Clinic	Prieska Clinic	Prieska

TABLE 8: HOSPITALS & CLINICS IN THE MUNICIPALITY

## 2.4. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS IN TERMS OF THE MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT 32 OF 2000

**Section 25(1):** Each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality (Integrated Development Plan).

**Section 25(2):** An IDP adopted by a municipal council in terms of subsection (1) remains in force until an IDP is adopted by the next elected council.

**Section 26:** An IDP must reflect- o the municipal council's vision for the long-term development of the municipality with special emphasis on the municipality's most critical development and internal transformation needs;

- o an assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality, which must include an identification of communities which do not have access to basic municipal services;
- o the council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term, including its local economic development aims and its internal transformation needs;
- o the council's development strategies which must be aligned with any national or provincial sectoral plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation;
- o a spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system for the municipality;
- o the council's operational strategies; o applicable disaster management plans;
- o a financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next three years; and
- o the key performance indicators and performance targets.

**Section 29(b):** The process followed by a municipality to draft its IDP, including its consideration and adoption of the draft plan, must - o be in accordance with a predetermined programme specifying timeframes for the different steps;

- o through appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures established in terms of Chapter 4, allow for -
- o the local community to be consulted on its development needs and priorities;
- o the local community to participate in the drafting of the integrated development plan; and
- o organs of state, including traditional authorities, and other role players to be identified and consulted on the drafting of the integrated development plan; o provide for the identification of all plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of national and provincial legislation; and

- be consistent with any other matters that may be prescribed by regulation.

**Section 30:** The Executive Mayor of a municipality must, in accordance with section 29

- 
- ✓ manage the drafting of the municipality's integrated development plan;
- assign responsibilities in this regard to the municipal manager; and □ submit the draft plan to the municipal council for adoption by the council.

**Section 35(1):** An IDP adopted by the council of a municipality -

- ✓ is the principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning and development, and all decisions with regard to planning, management and development, in the municipality;
- ✓ binds the municipality in the exercise of its executive authority, except to the extent of any inconsistency between a municipality's integrated development plan and national or provincial legislation, in which case such legislation prevails; and
- ✓ binds all other persons to the extent that those parts of the integrated development plan that impose duties or affect the rights of those persons have been passed as a by-law.

## 2.5. IDP PROCESS

### 2.5.1. FIRST YEAR PROCESS

Drafting of an IDP requires a comprehensive planning process and the involvement of a wide range of internal and external **INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) 2024-2027** Siyathemba Local Municipality role players. Such a process has to be properly organized and prepared. This preparation is the duty of the Municipal Manager together with Senior Management and is set out in the Process Plan which ensures the institutional readiness of the DM to draft or review the IDP over a five-year period.

This plan is approved by Council. An inherent part of the IDP process is the annual and medium-term revenue and capital expenditure framework (MTREF) which is based upon the key performance areas set out in the IDP. The annual Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) ensures that the municipality implements programmes and projects based on the IDP targets and associated budgets. The performance of the municipality is reported in Quarterly and mid-yearly Performance Assessment Reports, as well as in the Annual Report

### 2.5.2. ANNUAL REVIEW PROCESS

The IDP has to be reviewed annually. The review process serves as an institutional learning process where stakeholders can meet to discuss the successes and frustrations of the past year. It is not designed to interfere with the long-term strategic orientation of the municipality to accommodate new whims and additional demands.

It remains a strategic process of ensuring the institution remains in touch with their intentions and the environment within which it functions.

Although the implementation of the IDP is monitored through the performance management system, an annual process is required to check the relevance of the strategic plan within a dynamic environment.

The IDP has to be reviewed annually in order to -

- ✓ ensure its relevance as the Municipality’s strategic plan;
- ✓ inform other components of the Municipal business process including institutional and financial planning and budgeting; and
- ✓ inform the cyclical inter-governmental planning and budgeting cycle. The purpose of a review is to -
  - ✓ reflect and report on progress made with respect to the five-year strategy (and key outcomes) in the IDP;
  - ✓ make adjustments to the strategy in the 5-year IDP necessary because of changing internal and external circumstances that impact on the appropriateness of the IDP;
  - ✓ determine annual targets and activities for the next financial year in line with the five-year strategy; and
  - ✓ inform the Municipality’s financial and institutional planning and most importantly, the drafting of the annual budget.

## 2.6. IDP STRUCTURAL ARRANGEMENTS

STRUCTURE / STAKEHOLDER	COMPOSITION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
<b>IDP Stakeholder engagements</b>	Mayor, Councillors, Departments Representatives of Organized Groups Stakeholder representatives of unorganized Groups, Mining Companies, NGOs/CBOs, Agricultural Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Represent interests of their constituents in the IDP process.</li> <li>- Provide organizational mechanism for discussion, negotiation and decision-making between the stakeholders.</li> <li>- Ensure communication between Stakeholder representatives including municipal government</li> <li>- Monitor the performance of the planning and implementing process</li> </ul>
<b>Municipal Manager</b>	Municipal Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Oversee the whole IDP process and to take responsibility thereof.</li> </ul>
<b>Department – LED</b>	LED Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Manage the process of developing and revising the IDP.</li> </ul>
<b>Ward Committees</b>	All members of Ward Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Link the planning process to their wards.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assist in the organizing of public consultation and participation engagements.</li> <li>- Ensure that the annual municipal budget and business plans are linked to and based on the IDP.</li> </ul>
<b>Council</b>	All Councillors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Approve the Process Plan and the IDP.</li> </ul>
<b>IDP Technical Committee</b>	Municipal Manager Directors/Senior Managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assess the level of development among others conducting the community and stakeholder issue analysis.</li> <li>- In-depth analysis of priority issues through assessing context, causes, dynamics, resources and potential related to those issues;</li> <li>- Provide technical expertise in the consideration and finalization of strategies and identification of projects;</li> <li>- Make preliminary budget projections for the capital and operational budget allocations,</li> <li>- Design project proposals and set project objectives, targets and indicators;</li> <li>- Contribute to the integration of projects and sector programmes;</li> <li>- Contribute to the actual consolidation and finalization of the IDP document.</li> </ul>
<b>Secretariat</b>	PA of Speaker, Mayor, Corporate, Technical, Finance, Communication and Municipal Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Record proceedings at IDP meetings</li> <li>- Issue invites for all meetings. - Distribute minutes and reports to all Stakeholders.</li> </ul>

TABLE 9: IDP STRUCTURES, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES



## 2.7. MUNICIPAL POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

Table 10 indicates which functions the Municipality is responsible for in terms of the Constitution, it also gives an indication if the Municipality has sufficient capacity to fulfil these functions.



<b>Municipal function Schedule 4B</b>	<b>Responsible for Function</b>	<b>Sufficient Capacity in terms of resources</b>
<b>Building regulations</b>	Yes	<b>No</b>
<b>Electricity reticulation</b>	Yes	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Firefighting services</b>	Yes	<b>No</b>
<b>Local tourism</b>	Yes	<b>No</b>
<b>Municipal planning</b>	Yes	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Municipal public transport</b>	Yes	<b>No</b>
<b>Stormwater management systems in built-up areas</b>	Yes	<b>No</b>
<b>Water and sanitation services limited to potable water supply systems and domestic wastewater and sewage disposal systems</b>	Yes	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Constitution Schedule 5, Part B functions:</b>		
<b>Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places</b>	Yes	<b>No</b>
<b>Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria</b>	Yes	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Cleansing</b>	Yes	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Control of public nuisances</b>	Yes	<b>No</b>
<b>Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public</b>	Yes	<b>No</b>
<b>Fencing and fences</b>	Yes	<b>No</b>
<b>Licensing of dogs</b>	Yes	<b>No</b>
<b>Local amenities</b>	Yes	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Local sport facilities</b>	Yes	<b>No</b>
<b>Municipal parks and recreation</b>	Yes	<b>No</b>

<b>Municipal roads</b>	Yes	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Noise pollution</b>	Yes	<b>No</b>
<b>Pounds</b>	Yes	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Public places</b>	Yes	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal</b>	Yes	<b>No</b>
<b>Street trading</b>	Yes	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Street lighting</b>	Yes	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Traffic and parking</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>

TABLE 10: MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS & POWERS

## 2.8. POLITICAL STRUCTURE

The Municipality was established as a Collective Executive with a Ward Participatory System on 25 October 2021 in Provincial Gazette 2456. (General Notice 116 of 2021)

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Photo of Cllr</b>
<b>Cllr Johan Andrew Phillips</b>	Mayor & PR Councillor	Siyathemba Community Movement	
<b>Cllr Giel Macdonald</b>	Speaker & Ward 6 Councillor	African National Congress	

<b>Cllr Jacobus Platvoet</b>	Exco Member & Ward Councillor	1	African National Congress	
<b>Cllr Wiida Pelster</b>	Exco Member & PR Councillor		Democratic Alliance	
<b>Cllr Vacant</b>	Ward Councillor	2	Siyathemba Community Movement	
<b>Cllr Willon Henzel Pieterse</b>	Ward Councillor	3	African National Congress	
<b>Cllr Shandy Bridget Nyangintaka Ivitta</b>	Ward Councillor	4	African National Congress	






<b>Cllr Lazarus Mzwandile Zenani</b>	Ward Councillor	5	African National Congress		
<b>Cllr Siziwe Patricia Mooi</b>	PR Councillor		Siyathemba Movement	Community	
<b>Cllr Mauricia Estel Nimmerhout</b>	PR Councillor		Siyathemba Movement	Community	
<b>Cllr Sarah Saaiman</b>	PR Councillor		Democratic Alliance		

TABLE 11: POLITICAL STRUCTURE WITH POSITIONS

## 2.9. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

POSITION	INCUMBENT	Photo
Municipal Manager	Mr T van Staden	

<b>Senior Manager: Department Town Planning and Development Services</b>	Vacant	
<b>Senior Manager: Department Public Works and Basic Services</b>	Mr J Basson	
<b>Senior Manager: Department Community Services</b>	Vacant	
<b>Senior Manager: Department Corporate Services</b>	Mr MM Kubeka	
<b>Senior Manager: Department Finance</b>	Mr H Meiring	<i>Include Picture of CFO</i>

TABLE 12: POSITIONS AND INCUMBENTS IN SENIOR MANAGEMENT

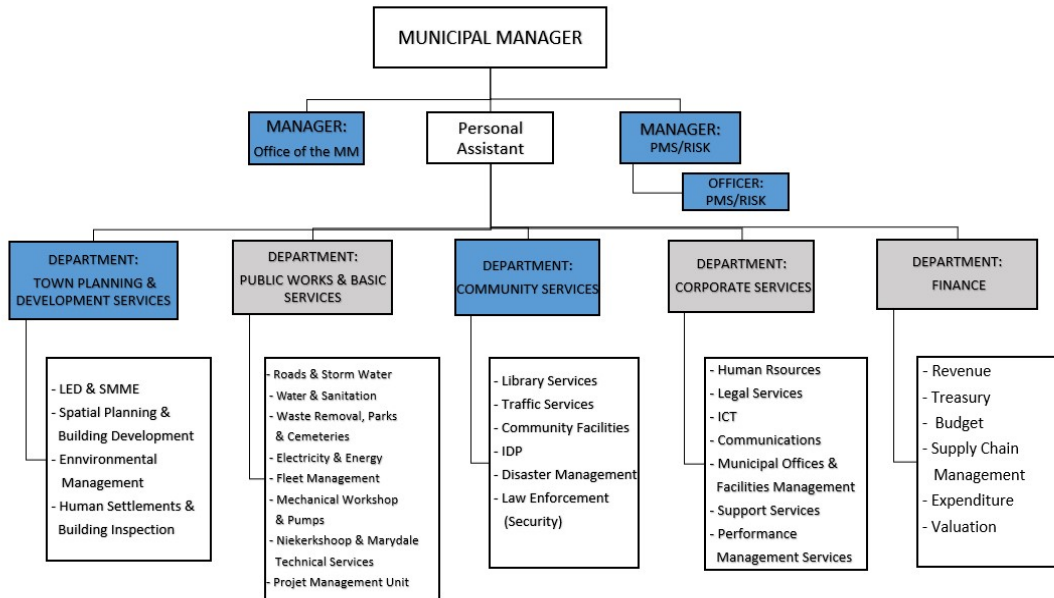


FIGURE 8: BROAD ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

## 3. CHAPTER 3: POLICY FRAMEWORK

### 3.1. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, officially known as **Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** is a set of 17 aspirational "Global Goals" with 169 targets between them. Spearheaded by the United Nations, through a deliberative process involving its 193 member states as well as global civil society, the goals are contained in paragraph 54 of United Nations Resolution A/RES/70/1 of 25 September 2015.

The Goals seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what the MDGs did not achieve. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental. The Goals are the following:

### 3.2. NATIONAL POLICY

#### 3.2.1. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2030 (NDP)

Eliminate income poverty – Reduce the proportion of households with a monthly income below R419 per person (in 2009 prices) from 39% to zero.

- ✓ Reduce inequality – The Gini coefficient should fall from 0.69 to 0.6.
- ✓ Enabling milestones
- ✓ Increase employment from 13 million in 2010 to 24 million in 2030.
- ✓ Raise per capita income from R50 000 in 2010 to R120 000 by 2030.
- ✓ Increase the share of national income of the bottom 40% from 6% to 10%.
- ✓ Establish a competitive base of infrastructure, human resources and regulatory frameworks.
- ✓ Ensure that skilled, technical, professional and managerial posts better reflect the country's racial, gender and disability makeup.
- ✓ Broaden ownership of assets to historically disadvantaged groups.
- ✓ Increase the quality of education so that all children have at least two years of preschool education and all children in grade 3 can read and write.
- ✓ Provide affordable access to quality health care while promoting health and wellbeing.
- ✓ Establish effective, safe and affordable public transport.
- ✓ Produce sufficient energy to support industry at competitive prices, ensuring access for poor households, while reducing carbon emissions per unit of power by about one-third.
- ✓ Ensure that all South Africans have access to clean running water in their homes.

- ✓ Make high-speed broadband internet universally available at competitive prices.
- ✓ Realise a food trade surplus, with one-third produced by small-scale farmers or households.
- ✓ Ensure household food and nutrition security.
- ✓ Entrench a social security system covering all working people, with social protection for the poor and other groups in need, such as children and people with disabilities.
- ✓ Realise a developmental, capable and ethical state that treats citizens with dignity.
- ✓ Ensure that all people live safely, with an independent and fair criminal justice system.
- ✓ Broaden social cohesion and unity while redressing the inequities of the past.
- ✓ Play a leading role in continental development, economic integration and human rights.

### **Critical actions**

- ✓ A social compact to reduce poverty and inequality and raise employment and investment.
- ✓ A strategy to address poverty and its impacts by broadening access to employment, strengthening the social wage, improving public transport and raising rural incomes.
- ✓ Steps by the state to professionalise 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.
- ✓ An 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 gross domestic product (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.

### **3.2.2. STRATEGIC OUTCOMES IN THE NDP**

- ✓ Economy and employment (Chapter 3)
- ✓ Economic infrastructure (Chapter 4)
- ✓ Environmental sustainability and resilience (Chapter 5)
- ✓ Inclusive rural economy (Chapter 6)
- ✓ South Africa in the region and the world (Chapter 7)
- ✓ Transforming human settlements (Chapter 8)
- ✓ Improving education, training and innovation (Chapter 9)
- ✓ Health care for all (Chapter 10)
- ✓ Social protection (Chapter 11)
- ✓ Building safer communities (Chapter 12)
- ✓ Building a capable and developmental state (Chapter 13)
- ✓ Fighting Corruption (Chapter 14)
- ✓ Nation building and social cohesion (Chapter 15)

### **3.2.3. DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL**

Traditionally all spheres of government have had the criticism of operating in silos. This had led to incoherent planning and implementation of transversal programmes, which has made service delivery sub-optimal and diminished the ability of Government to tackle the challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment. The President's Coordinating Council at a meeting in August 2019 therefore adopted the District Development Model, which envisages "a new integrated district-based approach to addressing service delivery challenges and localized procurement and job creation, which promotes and supports local businesses, and which involves communities."

The District Development Model has been piloted in three municipalities in South Africa and PKSDM is one of those municipalities that has taken a major step in setting up structures for the implementation of DDM. In February 2020, the President's Coordinating Council identified that consideration would be given to the further implementation of the District Development Model in South Africa. The Model presents several opportunities to ensure coordinated service delivery through all agencies and government spheres, which in turn will lead to efficiencies and better service delivery.

## **3.3. PROVINCIAL POLICY**

### **3.3.1. NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2030**

The purpose of the Provincial Development Plan is to enable the provincial government to implement the policies developed in the National Development Plan and to promote a more holistic, economic and social development across the Northern Cape Province. The Northern Cape Provincial Executive Council (EXCO) during 2013 has resolved that the focus areas would be education, health, infrastructure, green economy, manufacturing, agriculture, food security, mining and crosscutting issues, such as skills development, job creation and SMME development.

As a long-term plan the Provincial Development Plan (PDP) is required to serve four broad objectives. Provide overarching goals for what the province wants to achieve by 2030

Build consensus on the key obstacles to the province achieving these goals and what needs to be done to overcome these obstacles;

- Provide a shared long-term strategic framework within which more detailed planning can take place to advance the long-term goals set out in the PDP – Vision 2030; and
- It must create a basis for making choices about how best to use limited resources.

## 4. CHAPTER 4: STRATEGIC CONTENT

### 4.1. VISION

Siyathemba, a developmental Municipality, creating a better life

### 4.2. MISSION

“Creating a better life for our communities” through: -

- ➔ Addressing and managing of negative perceptions.
- ➔ Maximizing the opportunities and resources for social and economic growth.  
Communicating information openly and honestly.
- ➔ Delivering quality and reliable services to all our communities and putting the needs of the community first.”

### 4.3. MUNICIPAL CORPORATE CULTURE AND VALUES

- **Openness:** Our intentions must be known by all and at all times.
- **Fairness:** All our stakeholders will be treated equally.
- **Responsibility:** We shall own up to all our decisions and actions.
- **Transparency:** We shall handle our dealings honestly and openly.

### 4.4. SWOT ANALYSIS

#### 4.4.1. COMBINED MUNICIPAL SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Competent and experienced HOD and qualified officials</li><li>- Adequate operational experience and committed finance staff</li><li>- Supportive and positive management</li><li>- Approved and functional key policies (e.g., study, recruitment)</li><li>- Functional labour relations framework (LLF)</li><li>- Strong municipal intellectual property knowledge</li><li>- Quality infrastructure networks and service delivery</li><li>- Strong stakeholder relationships and ability to attract large investments</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Vacancies and incorrect staff establishment (capacity constraints)</li><li>- Outdated or missing HR-related policies (e.g., recruitment, EE, placement, funeral)</li><li>- Misalignment of skills and lack of skills development audit</li><li>- Skills and qualification gaps</li><li>- Weak discipline and leave/records management</li><li>- Internet service provider performance (SLA issues)</li><li>- Lack of by-laws, signage, and corporate branding</li><li>- Waste management challenges</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor coordination despite stakeholder networks</li> <li>- Limited local participation in economic activities</li> <li>- High local unemployment</li> <li>- Ageing water, sewer and road infrastructure</li> <li>- High non-revenue water (~49%)</li> <li>- Poor O&amp;M funding (below 8% norm)</li> <li>- Ageing and insufficient fleet</li> <li>- Delays in project implementation and VO approvals</li> <li>- Capacity gaps (technical &amp; operations oversight)</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New municipal staff regulations (effective 20 September 2025)</li> <li>- Clearer rules on qualifications, staff establishment, and skills audits</li> <li>- Public participation processes (IDP &amp; CMP)</li> <li>- Future municipal development initiatives</li> <li>- Access to qualified service providers when assistance is required</li> <li>- Investment prospects leading to job creation and increased revenue</li> <li>- Implementation of compliant staff supplementation</li> <li>- MSCOA uniformity enabling benchmarking and best practice comparison</li> <li>- WSIG &amp; MIG recovery plans</li> <li>- SMME structured participation</li> <li>- Alternative funding (PPP, donors, energy efficiency)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Budget constraints causing project delays or non-completion</li> <li>- Unfunded mandates and reprioritisation of grant funding</li> <li>- Rising costs of basic service provision</li> <li>- Poor payment culture toward contractors</li> <li>- Weak internet coverage</li> <li>- Lack of confidence in municipal systems</li> <li>- Incomplete legacy projects</li> <li>- Highly regulated environment with frequent regulatory changes</li> <li>- Global events impacting funding and socio-economic conditions</li> <li>- Differing interpretations of accounting standards</li> <li>- Vandalism and theft of infrastructure (confirmed in WSIG report )</li> <li>- Grant under-expenditure risk (WSIG at ~30%)</li> <li>- Construction disruptions / “construction mafia”</li> <li>- Climate/drought affecting boreholes</li> </ul>

TABLE 13: COMBINED SWOT ANALYSIS FOR SIYATHEMBA MUNICIPALITY

## 4.5. MUNICIPAL KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS, STRATEGIC GOALS AND PRIORITIES

The Municipal Key Performance Objectives with the Key Performance Indicators will be discussed in more detail under Chapters 5 to 10 of the document.

### 4.5.1. GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Nr NPO	National Predetermined Objective	Strategic Objective
9	Improving transparency and access to municipal services.	Implement an e-governance platform to streamline operations and enhance citizen engagement by June 2027.
3	Promote safety and ethical governance.	Establish a whistleblowing hotline for corruption-related complaints by June 2027.
1	Improve the quality of basic education.	Support access to ECD and childcare services through infrastructure planning, partnerships, and advocacy across all municipal wards by 30 June 2027.

TABLE 14: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

#### 4.5.2. MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Outcome Nr NPO	National Predetermined Objective	Strategic Objective
5	Skilled Workforce	Strategic Objective: Achieve 95% compliance with the Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) by April 2027.
12	Effective Public Service	Reduce the municipal staff vacancy rate to below 10% by December 2026 to ensure efficient service delivery.
12	Responsive Local Government	Conduct annual performance evaluations for 100% of senior management
5	Skilled Workforce	Establish a mentorship program for junior employees to build internal capacity and promote succession planning by December 2026.
12	Promoting inclusive and fair public service.	Achieve gender parity in senior management positions by June 2027.
5	Building an engaged and skilled workforce.	Decrease municipal employee absenteeism rates to below 5% by December 2026.
	Responsive Local Government	Establish a municipal performance management system according to the new staff regulations by December 2026.

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

#### 4.5.3. MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT

Outcome Nr NPO	National Predetermined Objective	Strategic Objective
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	Accountability and Governance	Achieve 100% clean audits annually.
12	Effective Public Service	Achieve and maintain a 95% revenue collection rate for municipal services by June 2027 (Outcome 12).
12	Effective Public Service	Submit 100% compliant annual financial statements (AFS) to the Auditor-General by August each year
12	Effective Public Service	Conduct quarterly financial performance reviews to ensure alignment with the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)
9	Encouraging financial innovation and sustainability.	Increase revenue from non-traditional sources by R20 million annually.
12	Promoting transparent and accountable public financial management.	Achieve clean audit outcomes for three consecutive financial years by 2030.
9	Responsive Local Government	Reduce unauthorized, irregular, fruitless, and wasteful expenditure by 15% annually by implementing stronger financial controls
9	Responsive Local Government	Increase the proportion of grant funding used for infrastructure development to 80% by June 2027
9	Strengthening financial viability for responsive local governance.	Reduce municipal debt levels by 10% annually through effective debt recovery mechanisms.

TABLE 16: MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT

#### 4.5.4. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Outcome Nr NPO	National Predetermined Objective	Strategic Objective
6	Advancing infrastructure for sustainable energy systems.	Promote renewable energy projects, achieving 3 MW of locally generated power by 2027.
	Agricultural Development	Establish a local Agri-processing industrial park by 2029.
	Employment and Skills Development	Develop a skills training program for the hydrogen economy by June 2027.
12	Enhancing government efficiency and responsiveness through innovation.	Establish a municipal innovation hub by June 2027 to improve service delivery efficiency.
4	Inclusive Economic Growth	Create 300 jobs annually through the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) by June 2027
4	Inclusive Economic Growth	Support at least 30 SMMEs annually through training, funding, or incubation programs by December 2026
4	Inclusive Economic Growth	Facilitate investment worth R30 million in local infrastructure development by June 2027 to attract industries
4	Inclusive Economic Growth	Develop a municipal tourism strategy by December 2026 to boost local economic activity and attract visitors.
7	Promoting agricultural development and food security in rural areas.	Increase local agricultural production by supporting 5 new commercial farmers annually.
7	Rural Development	Establish 5 community agricultural cooperatives to enhance food security and economic opportunities by June 2027.

4	Supporting economic transformation and job creation.	Establish a youth entrepreneurial program to support 10 youth-owned businesses annually by December 2026.
	Sustainable Infrastructure	Develop a waste-to-energy project for economic growth.
	Tourism Development	Increase tourism investment along the Orange River.

TABLE 17: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

#### 4.5.5. BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Outcome Nr NPO	National Predetermined Objective	Strategic Objective
6	Advancing infrastructure for sustainable energy systems.	Promote renewable energy projects, achieving 3 MW of locally generated power by 2026.
	Agricultural Development	Establish a local Agri-processing industrial park.
1	Basic Education	Ensure 100% of public facilities such as schools and clinics have access to water, sanitation, and electricity by June 2026
6	Economic Infrastructure	Increase household access to basic water services from 97,6% to 99% by June 2026, ensuring compliance with minimum standards for water quality
6	Economic Infrastructure	Upgrade 8km of gravel roads to tarred roads in urban areas by June 2027 to improve connectivity and economic infrastructure.
7	Economic Infrastructure	Reduce sanitation backlogs in rural areas by 10% annually through targeted infrastructure projects.
6	Economic Infrastructure	Upgrade and maintain 100% of municipal roads annually.
	Employment and Skills Development	Develop a skills training program for the hydrogen economy.
12	Enhancing government efficiency and responsiveness through innovation.	Establish a municipal innovation hub by June 2026 to improve service delivery efficiency.
	Human Settlements	Expand sanitation services to underserved communities.
4	Inclusive Economic Growth	Create 300 jobs annually through the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) by June 2026
4	Inclusive Economic Growth	Support at least 30 SMMEs annually through training, funding, or incubation programs by December 2026.
4	Inclusive Economic Growth	Facilitate investment worth R30 million in local infrastructure development by December 2026.
4	Inclusive Economic Growth	Develop a municipal tourism strategy by December 2026 to boost local economic activity and attract visitors.
6	Infrastructure	Increase the availability of stormwater drainage systems in urban areas by constructing 5 km of drainage annually by June 2027.
6	Infrastructure	Provide 24-hour electricity supply to 95% of households by December 2026 through network upgrades.
7	Promoting agricultural development and food security in rural areas.	Increase local agricultural production by supporting 5 new commercial farmers annually.

	Renewable Energy	Develop a municipal renewable energy hub.
	Renewable Energy	Increase access to alternative energy sources for households.
7	Rural Development	Electrify 1,000 informal households in underserved areas by December 2026, contributing to sustainable rural development
7	Rural Development	Establish 5 community agricultural cooperatives to enhance food security and economic opportunities by June 2026.
7	Rural Development	Expand access to refuse removal services to 100% of households by June 2026.
4	Supporting economic transformation and job creation.	Establish a youth entrepreneurial program to support 100 youth-owned businesses annually by December 2026
	Sustainable Infrastructure	Develop a waste-to-energy project for economic growth.
	Tourism Development	Increase tourism investment along the Orange River.

TABLE 18: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

#### 4.5.6. SPATIAL RATIONALE AND PLANNING

Outcome Nr NPO	National Predetermined Objective	Strategic Objective
8	Human Settlements	Formalize and upgrade at least 2 informal settlements annually to improve housing conditions and promote sustainable human settlements
8	Human Settlements	Identify and allocate 20% of municipal land for mixed-use development to encourage economic integration by December 2026 (Outcome 8).
8	Human Settlements	Establish 3 integrated urban development zones by 2026 to promote spatial equity and reduce urban sprawl
	Human Settlements	Increase social housing projects within the municipality.
8	Promoting integrated and sustainable human settlements.	Create at least one integrated development zone (IDZ) in each urban area by December 2026.
10	Protecting environmental assets and ensuring sustainable development.	Enhance biodiversity protection by designating 10% of municipal land as conservation areas by June 2026.
	Responsive Local Government	Ensure 100% compliance with municipal zoning and land use regulations by December 2026.
	Responsive Local Government	Ensure 100% compliance with municipal zoning and land use regulations.
9	Responsive Local Government	Develop and adopt a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) that complies 100% with SPLUMA requirements by December 2026.

9	Responsive Local Government	Implement Geographic Information System (GIS) technology to monitor land use and zoning compliance across 100% of municipal jurisdiction by December 2026.
8	Strengthening tenure security and promoting housing rights.	Develop land tenure programs to formalize 4,000 informal housing units by June 2026.
	Sustainable Environment	Develop a greenbelt plan along the Orange River.

TABLE 19: SPATIALE RATIONALE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

## 5. CHAPTER 5: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

### 5.1. INTRODUCTION

The success of the municipal strategies depends on the effectiveness of governance structure and processes. This is also realized through the existing cordial and productive relationship between the administration, political structures and political office bearers of the Council.

### 5.2. GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS, STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITY ISSUES

<b>NPO</b>	<b>KPA</b>	<b>Strategic Objective</b>	<b>SMART KPI</b>
<b>NPO 9</b>	Public Participation & Governance	Streamline operations and improve citizen engagement through e-governance by 30 June 2026.	Develop, test, and launch a fully functional online citizen portal enabling residents to access municipal information and lodge service requests by 30 June 2026.
<b>NPO 9</b>	Public Participation & Governance	Same as above	Integrate all existing municipal service-delivery platforms with the official municipal website by 30 June 2026.
<b>NPO 9</b>	Public Participation & Governance	Same as above	Provide at least eight (8) municipal services through fully operational e-governance platforms by 30 June 2026.
<b>NPO 9</b>	Public Participation & Governance	Same as above	Conduct two (2) public education sessions on municipal e-platforms in each ward by 30 June 2026.
<b>NPO 3</b>	Public Participation & Governance	Promote ethical governance and prevent corruption.	Establish a Community of Practice (CoP) on whistleblowing with approved terms of reference by 31 December 2026.
<b>NPO 3</b>	Public Participation & Governance	Same as above	Establish and operationalise a confidential whistleblowing hotline for corruption-related complaints by 30 June 2026.
<b>NPO 3</b>	Public Participation & Governance	Same as above	Advertise the whistleblowing hotline through local radio and municipal social media platforms by 30 June 2026.
<b>Responsive Local Government</b>	Public Participation & Governance	Enhance community participation in governance.	Host four (4) quarterly public participation forums per financial year.
<b>Responsive Local Government</b>	Public Participation & Governance	Same as above	Increase community participation in IDP processes by

			30% from the 2026/27 baseline by 30 June 2026.
<b>Responsive Local Government</b>	Public Participation & Governance	Same as above	Develop and launch an online citizen engagement platform by 30 December 2026.
<b>NPO 1</b>	Community & Social Development	Support access to ECD and childcare services across all wards by 30 June 2026.	Include Childcare Facilities Support as a standing agenda item on the Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) Forum by 30 September 2026.
<b>Good Governance</b>	Public Participation & Governance	Improve transparency in municipal operations.	Ensure 100% compliance with PAIA requests within legislated timeframes by 30 June 2026.

TABLE 20: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

### 5.3. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Constitution stipulates that one of the objectives of municipalities is "to encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government". The White Paper Local Government (WPLG) emphasizes the issue of public participation (not only in municipal planning). It provides details on how to achieve public participation and the role of local government in the involvement of citizens in policy formulation and designing of municipal programmes, as well as implementation and monitoring and evaluation of such programmes. Public participation is meant to promote local democracy.

#### 5.3.1. MECHANISMS AND PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

##### 5.3.1.1. Print and Electronic Media

The following is done to ensure widespread and conducive stakeholder participation:

- ✓ Media such as the local newspaper, local radio stations, municipal bills etc. are utilized to inform communities and stakeholders of Council's intention to embark on the IDP process.
- ✓ The Mayoral Committee and the IDP Technical Committee are requested to identify a list of possible stakeholders. All messages/information are conveyed in a language/s understood by the general community.
- ✓ The correct venues and times for public meetings are well communicated. Furthermore, the municipality ensures that meetings are held at such times that all stakeholders can attend.
- ✓ Adequate time is allowed within limits to representatives of organizations to report back to their relevant organizations.
- ✓ Stakeholders are invited to the relevant Council meeting and the approved IDP document is made available at all public libraries within the municipal area of jurisdiction. In addition, the IDP is also made available on the website of the municipality.

### 5.3.1.2. Community Consultation

Regularly, the municipality engages in community consultation meetings in an endeavour to:

- ✓ Give feedback on progress in relation to the level of development; Gather inputs from communities in relation to service delivery needs;
- ✓ Disseminate information on the roles and responsibilities of the municipality.

### 5.3.1.3. Communication Platforms

- ✓ Print, electronic media and social media
  - Local newspapers, WhatsApp group and Facebook page are being utilised to disseminate information and ensure widespread and conducive stakeholder participation.
- ✓ Web page on [www.siyathemba.gov.za](http://www.siyathemba.gov.za)
  - The SLM website provide the community with easily accessible online information on service delivery matters, services, programmes, upcoming events and promote the municipality's corporate image.
- ✓ Notice Board
  - Official notice boards are a utilized to deliver key messages to staff and members of the public at low cost.

### 5.3.1.4. Administrative Services

To continue compiling good quality reports to Council, Mayoral Committee & Council Committees, implement and facilitate the process of ensuring the passing of resolutions and ensure all Council Resolutions are captured. To ensure effective, accountable administration and monitor and report the implementation of Council Resolutions.

### 5.3.1.5. Public Participation Meetings for the IDP Cycle 2026/27

Time and Date	Description
06/05/2026 at 17H00	Ward 3 - Niekerkshoop
07/05/2026 at 17H00	Ward 4 - Marydale
08/05/2026 at 18H00	Ward 5 - New extension, Town, Green Valley Nuts
13/05/2026 at 18H00	Ward 6 - Extension 15, New Location
14/05/2026 at 18H00	Ward 2 - Bonteheuwel & Rooiblock

<b>15/05/2026 at 18H00</b>	Ward 1- Plakkerskamp, Ethembeni, Mandela square and Rooiblock
<b>19/05/2026 at 10h00</b>	Stakeholder engagement

*TABLE 21: TIME AND DATES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION*

**5.3.1.6. Feedback from the different Ward and Stakeholder Public Participation Meetings**

<b>Wards 1 – 6: Public Participation Feedback</b>			
<b>Department Town Planning &amp; Developmental</b>	<b>Department Community &amp; Corporative Services</b>	<b>Department Technical</b>	<b>Department Finance</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Public participation is poor.</li> <li>2. Indigent register to be updated</li> <li>3. Community to apply for indigent grant – informal settlements (“Fynblyk’- area in Marydale)</li> <li>4. Management and Regulations of Informal Settlement</li> <li>5. Toilets &amp; electricity (Niekerkshoop)</li> <li>6. Plots to farm on (Prieska)</li> <li>7. Commonage land for small farmers- contracts on land</li> <li>8. Completion of process for allocation of plots – reference numbers were received but the process was not finalised.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ambulance Services</li> <li>2. Police Station After 19:00 closed</li> <li>3. Recreational Zone is needed for the sports of the town</li> <li>4. Show ground needs to be renewed</li> <li>5. Libraries needs to have educational programs and have or make use of electronic mediums such as academic journals ect</li> <li>6. Progress on Skills development college</li> <li>7. All by-laws must be posted on social platforms</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Filling potholes with ground is problems and fix requires attention</li> <li>2. Lack of Speed bumps and how it is a danger as motorist drive fast esp. streets such as Arbeck street (Police station street)</li> <li>3. Littering (more dustbins are needed around town)</li> <li>4. All communities needs to have water meters, in need of mast lights at the new extension</li> <li>5. Send out notifications to the community a day before dump sites will be emptied</li> <li>6. The bridge to cross to HSP needs to renewed, it is unsafe and unstable.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Valuation Role and Property Tax</li> <li>2. Guesthouses billing</li> <li>3. Tuckshops Policy</li> <li>4. Write-off of old Debt</li> <li>5. No reading of Meters</li> <li>6. Review of Indigent Registers</li> <li>7. Informal Settlement Services</li> <li>8. Review tariff Structure for different Towns</li> <li>9. Community to pay for basic services and make use of indigenous resources</li> </ol>

<p>9. Electricity for the 55 houses project Slow progress on allocation of houses</p> <p>10. Commonage land- lack of contracts and the revenue collected from area</p>		<p>7. More public toilets are needed in town.</p> <p>8. Entrance of Prieska needs to be revamped.</p> <p>9. Sewage dams need to be inspected &amp; landfill sites needs fencing</p>	
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TABLE 22: FEEDBACK ON WARD AND STAKEHOLDERS MEETINGS

#### **5.4. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (PMS) AND INTEGRATED PLANS (IDP)**

Planning in Siyathemba LM is regarded as a vital tool to ensure the integration of municipal activities with other sectors of development planning at different levels by serving as a basis for communication and interaction. The IDP and PMS serve as the basis for engagement between the council and the community, various stakeholders and interest groups. The municipality strives to remain a participatory and accountable government to all by ensuring proper planning, utilization of resources and performance management.

#### **5.5. INTERNAL AUDIT**

Internal Audit Function provide an independent, objective Assurance and Consulting Services that add value and improve the municipality's operations. The Function assist the Municipality to accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes.

The Function evaluate risk exposures relating to the Municipality's governance, operations, and information systems regarding the:

- ✓ Reliability and integrity of financial and operational information;
- ✓ Effectiveness and efficiency of operations;
- ✓ Safeguarding of assets; and
- ✓ Compliance with laws, regulations, and contracts.

SLM utilises a shared internal audit and legal services provided by the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality.

#### **5.6. CUSTOMER CARE**

Access to decent Customer Care is no longer a privilege to be enjoyed by a few, it is now the rightful expectation of all citizens. The municipality want to turn words into action and to ensure that the needs of the community come first and be satisfied. The community need to view and experience Customer Care in an entirely new way.

It is an initiative that aims to ensure that municipal employees are service orientated, strive for excellence in service delivery and commit themselves to continuous improvement in this regard. Siyathemba Local Municipality is accountable to our community for the level of service we render.

We constantly have to ask ourselves:

- ✓ Do we deliver the service standard that we promised?
- ✓ Do all citizens have equal access to services that they are entitled to?
- ✓ Do we always treat all citizens with courtesy, dignity and respect?
- ✓ Are we open and transparent about how we work?
- ✓ Do we ensure value for money?

46

- ✓ Are we having a positive impact on our customers?

SLM must develop a Customer Care strategy that details how we plan to deliver our customer care and explain the organisational commitments we aim to make to our

customers. In addition, we outline where we want to improve and detail how we will monitor and report our progress in achieving these commitments. We will encourage the adoption of service standards and measures of performance across the municipality.

## 6. CHAPTER 6: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

This chapter will aim to address the broader institutional layout of the Siyathemba Local Municipality

### 6.1. MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION & ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS, STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITY ISSUES

KPA	Strategic Objective	Priority Issue	SMART KPI
Municipal Transformation & Organisational Development	Strengthen organisational capacity and institutional performance.	Outdated organisational structure	Review, approve, and implement an updated organisational structure aligned to service delivery needs by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
Municipal Transformation & Organisational Development	Improve human resource planning and stability.	Vacant critical posts	Fill <b>100% of funded critical posts</b> as per the approved organisational structure by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
Municipal Transformation & Organisational Development	Enhance employee performance and accountability.	Weak performance management	Implement a Performance Management System (PMS) and ensure <b>100% of managers</b> have signed performance agreements by <b>31 July 2025</b> , with annual assessments completed by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
Municipal Transformation & Organisational Development	Build staff capacity and skills.	Skills gaps and limited training	Implement a Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) and train at least <b>80% of targeted employees</b> on identified priority skills by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
Municipal Transformation & Organisational Development	Improve organisational culture and employee wellness.	Low staff morale and wellness support	Implement an Employee Health and Wellness Programme and conduct at least <b>two (2) wellness initiatives per financial year</b> by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
Municipal Transformation & Organisational Development	Ensure effective labour relations.	Labour disputes and grievances	Resolve <b>90% of reported labour grievances</b> within prescribed timeframes by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
Municipal Transformation & Organisational Development	Strengthen internal communication and change management.	Poor internal communication	Develop and implement an internal communication strategy and conduct <b>quarterly staff communication sessions</b> by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
Municipal Transformation & Organisational Development	Promote employment equity and diversity.	Employment equity non-compliance	Implement an approved Employment Equity Plan and achieve <b>annual numerical</b>

			<b>targets</b> in line with legislation by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
Municipal Transformation & Organisational Development	Improve records and information management.	Inefficient records management	Implement an electronic document and records management system covering <b>100% of core departments</b> by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
Municipal Transformation & Organisational Development	Strengthen ICT governance and digital capability.	Limited ICT systems integration	Implement an ICT governance framework and ensure <b>95% system uptime</b> for critical municipal ICT systems by <b>30 June 2026</b> .

TABLE 23: MUNICIPAL ORGANISATIONAL TRANSFORMATION & DEVELOPMENT

## 6.2. POLITICAL STRUCTURE

The Municipality was established as a Collective Executive with a Ward Participatory System on 25 October 2021 in Provincial Gazette 2456. (General Notice 116 of 2021)

## 6.3. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

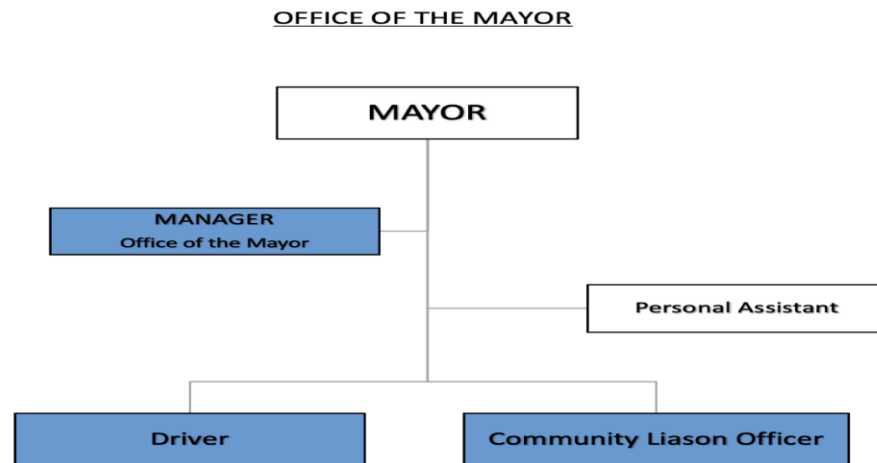


FIGURE 9: OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

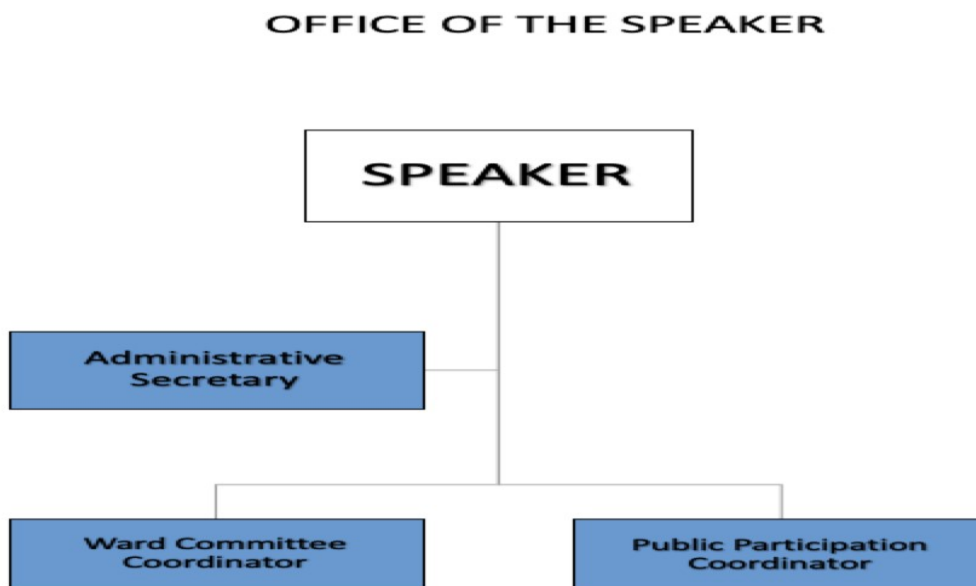


FIGURE 10: OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

## OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

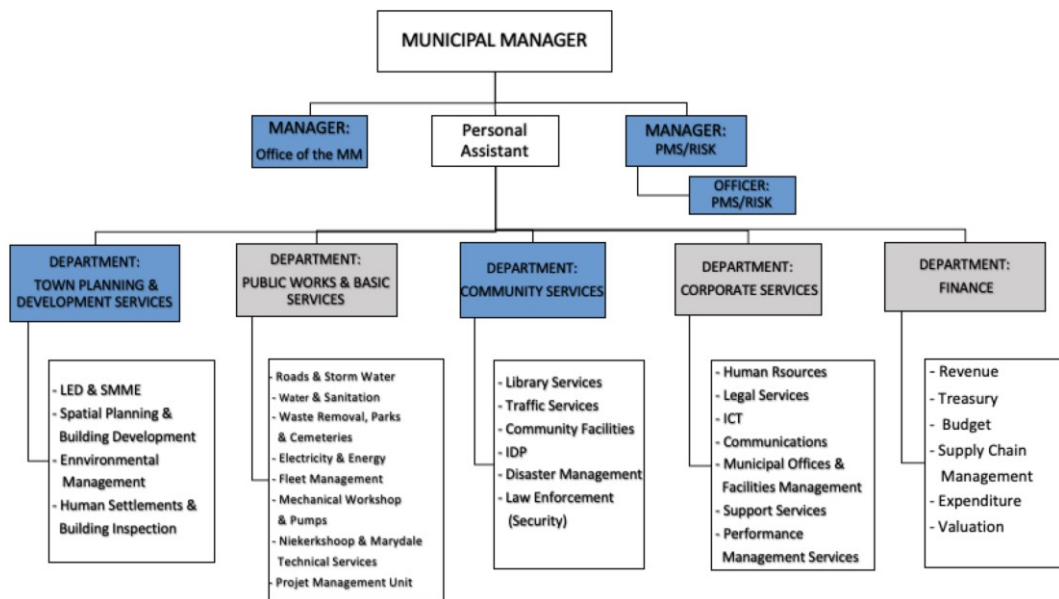


FIGURE 11: OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

## 6.4. HUMAN RESOURCE AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

### 6.4.1. RECRUITMENT, TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

In order to recruit, develop and retain critical and scarce skills, the municipality has developed the following policies:

- ✓ Recruitment Policy,
- ✓ Training and Development Policy,
- ✓ Retention and Succession Planning Policy.

### 6.4.2. STAFF ESTABLISHMENT

The staff establishment was reviewed in terms of the Staff Regulations published in Government Gazette 45181 of 20 September 2021 per Government Notices 890 and 891.

### 6.4.3. SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

Siyathemba Local Municipality recognizes the value of investing in its workforce through the implementation of a carefully planned training and development initiatives and activities. A skills audit was conducted to determine the kind of skills that employees regard as important for their own skills development needs and management also consulted to determine organisational skills needs. A Workplace Skills Plan is compiled and implemented annually to provide training on core and soft

skills needs which focus on the organization as a whole and submitted to the Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority (LGSETA). Skills development is aimed at benefitting all employees but, has to at the same time ensure that significant progress is made in advancing the development interests of designated groups in line with Employment Equity targets. The interpersonal and people management skills of senior and middle managers will continue to be improved through training with the assistance of the LGSETA and relevant other technical SETA's.

## 7. CHAPTER 7: MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT

### 7.1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Siyathemba municipality aims to fully comply with prevailing municipal financial legislation to ensure sound financial management and governance in order for it to improve on the current financial position and improve its audit outcomes prospectively.

The municipality has obtained a qualified audit opinions and/with findings for the last 5 financial periods (2024/25; 2023/24; 2022/2023; 2021/22) and is actively putting measures in place to not only address the findings and concerns raised by the Auditor general in the last audit report received but to strengthen internal measures in order to improve outcomes in the future financial period.

It is important that the financial affairs of the municipality are managed in an efficient and effective manner to sustain a sound financial position towards sustainable service delivery.

The Finance unit is managed by the Director Financial Services, who is also known as the Chief Financial Officer, with the assistance of one accountants that covers both units responsible for revenue generation and management of expenditure. The revenue unit is comprised of the following sections - Customer care and Property Rates as well as the Collection of Revenue on Services and the expenditure unit has the following sections Creditors and Expenditure, Payroll, Budget and treasury and Supply chain and Asset Management.

The multi-year financial plan for the IDP is prepared for five (5) years. Based on this plan, considering the particular requests from the community, Council then approves annually the municipal budget.

### 7.1. MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY: KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS, STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITY ISSUES

KPA	Strategic Objective	Priority Issue	SMART KPI
Municipal Financial Viability	Improve revenue generation and collection efficiency.	Low revenue collection rate	Achieve a <b>minimum revenue collection rate of 95%</b> by <b>30 June 2027</b> , measured monthly.
Municipal Financial Viability	Strengthen credit control and debt management.	High levels of outstanding consumer debt	Reduce outstanding municipal debt by <b>15%</b> from the 2025/26 baseline by <b>30 June 2027</b> .
Municipal Financial Viability	Improve billing accuracy and reliability.	Incorrect and delayed billing	Issue <b>100% accurate and timely monthly bills</b> to all active consumers by <b>30 August 2026</b> .

Municipal Financial Viability	Enhance cash flow management.	Cash flow constraints	Maintain a <b>positive monthly cash flow position</b> and ensure creditor payments are made within <b>30 days</b> throughout the 2026/27 financial year.
Municipal Financial Viability	Strengthen expenditure management and cost control.	Overspending and unfunded mandates	Contain operational expenditure within <b>100% of the approved budget</b> by <b>30 June 2027</b> .
Municipal Financial Viability	Improve supply chain management compliance.	SCM non-compliance risks	Achieve <b>100% compliance</b> with SCM legislation and regulations, with <b>zero material audit findings</b> , by <b>30 June 2027</b> .
Municipal Financial Viability	Enhance financial governance and audit outcomes.	Adverse or qualified audit opinions	Achieve an <b>unqualified audit opinion</b> for the <b>2026/27</b> financial year.
Municipal Financial Viability	Improve management of conditional grants.	Under-spending of grants	Achieve <b>100% expenditure</b> of approved conditional grants in line with business plans by <b>30 June 2027</b> .
Municipal Financial Viability	Strengthen asset management practices.	Incomplete or inaccurate asset register	Maintain a <b>verified and GRAP-compliant asset register</b> , updated quarterly, by <b>30 June 2027</b> .
Municipal Financial Viability	Improve long-term financial sustainability.	Weak financial planning	Develop, approve, and implement a <b>funded Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF)</b> annually by <b>31 May</b> each financial year.

TABLE 24: MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY & MANAGEMENT STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES & KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

## 7.2. FINANCIAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The Siyathemba Local Municipality is a developing and growing municipality striving for actualizing its constitutionally set out mandate by providing basic services to its residents, in the per suite of this there are many challenges that are faced with regards to financial planning and are ever changing due to the dynamic setting of local government.

The priority from a financial perspective is to ensure the municipality's financial position remains sustainable and viable. The financial plan with related strategies addresses a number of key areas in order to achieve this goal.

These strategies are detailed below:

### 7.2.1. REVENUE ENCHANCEMENT STRATEGY

Revenue enhancement and maintaining of existing revenue sources are essential for sustainable service delivery. Municipal budgets must be appropriately funded to ensure a financial going concern which can provide and extending service delivery.

It is essential that the municipality has an adequate source of revenue from its own operations and government grants to carry out its functions. The following actions are considered:

- ✓ To seek alternative sources of own revenue to increase funding for capital projects. Ensure economic services break-even
- ✓ Indigent support policy to provide free basic services to poor households to protect them from the worst impacts of the economy
- ✓ Ensure that water & sanitation tariffs are fully cost reflective Expand revenue base through implementation of new valuation roll. The ability of the community to pay for services.
- ✓ Identification and pursuance of government grants

- ✓ Tightening credit control measures and increase debt collection targets. Improve customer relations and promote a culture of payment.
- ✓ Realistic revenue estimates. Going back to basics to ensure MTREF are appropriately funded. The impact of inflation, the municipal cost index and other cost increases.
- ✓ Create an environment which enhances growth, development and service delivery.

### **7.3. ASSET MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES**

Allocations to repairs and maintenance and the renewal of existing infrastructure must be prioritised as an uncontrolled increase in renewal infrastructure backlogs will negatively impact on the financial sustainability and the reliability and quality of municipal services.

The managing of the assets must address the following:

- ✓ The implementation of a GRAP 17 compliant asset management system. Adequate budget provision for asset maintenance over its economic lifespan. Maintenance of assets according to an infrastructural asset maintenance plan. Maintain a system of internal control of assets to safeguard assets.
- ✓ Replacement/renewal of ageing assets according to replacement programme to ensure the ongoing health of municipal infrastructure.
- ✓ Ensure all assets owned and/or controlled are insured except where specifically excluded by policy.
- ✓ The Municipality will increase maintenance funding towards the 8% benchmark and implement preventative maintenance to improve infrastructure reliability.
- ✓ The Municipality will reduce water and electricity losses through metering audits, leak detection, and improved monitoring systems to protect revenue.

#### **7.3.1. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES**

Financial management strategies are important to guide the municipality to maximize the available financial resources to ensure long term financial viability through the following strategies:

- ✓ Manage revenue, expenditure, assets and liabilities in a responsible manner. Well thought-out budgetary and financial planning processes in line with budget and reporting regulation.
- ✓ Effective supply chain management. Effective cash flow management.
- ✓ Applying full credit control measures within the borders of legislation and fairness to prevent an escalation in non-recoverable outstanding debt.
- ✓ Ensure compliance with prescribed accounting standards and adherence to all legislation requirements.
- ✓ Implement the cost containment measures policy.

- ✓ Training and development of employees to achieve levels of compliance according to the regulation on minimum competency levels.  
Implement internal controls, procedures, policies and by-laws to regulate fair, just and transparent transactions.
- ✓ Prepare annual financial statements according to accounting framework and review performance and achievements for past financial year.

### **7.3.2. OPERATIONAL FINANCING STRATEGIES**

Financial planning and effective management of municipal cash resources will ensure that the municipality meets their service delivery mandate.

The strategies are:

- ✓ Ensure integrity of billing systems and accuracy of accounts. Eliminating spending on non-priority items.
- ✓ Ensure 100% spending of government conditional grants to prevent withholding of equitable share.
- ✓ Standardize chart of accounts.
- ✓ Effective cash flow management to ensure continuously a sufficient and sustainable cash position.
- ✓ Enhance budgetary controls and financial reporting.
- ✓ Direct available financial resources towards meeting the projects as identified in the IDP.
- ✓ To improve supply chain management processes in line with regulations.

### **7.3.3. CAPITAL FINANCING STRATEGIES**

One of the greatest challenges facing municipalities is the decline in public trust in service delivery. Investment in municipal infrastructure is critical to sustaining growth, rehabilitating ageing infrastructure and eradicating service delivery backlogs.

The strategies are:

- ✓ Ensure capital programme is based on priorities, programmes and projects of the IDP.
- ✓ Improve creditworthiness.
- ✓ Ensure capital replacement reserve is cash-backed.
- ✓ Expedite spending on capital budget especially projects that are funded from conditional grants.
- ✓ Explore new ways to find capital expenditure from own revenue contribution.
- ✓ Analyse feasibility and impact on operating budget before capital projects are approved.
- ✓ Determine affordable limits for borrowing.  
Maximizing of infrastructural development through the utilization of all available resources.

#### **7.3.4. COST-EFFECTIVE STRATEGY**

The cost-effectiveness strategy is very important to ensure an effective, efficient municipality rendering affordable, accessible and quality services. This strategy provides guidance on how to structure the MTREF within affordable levels. Maintaining affordable tariffs will contribute to the municipality's community wealth.

The strategies are:

- ✓ Structure tariffs to generate resources to fund maintenance, renewal and expansion of infrastructure to provide services.
- ✓ Ensure that water and sanitation tariffs are fully cost reflective. Eliminating nonpriority spending.
- ✓ Facilitate delivery of large capital projects to be appropriated for three financial years.
- ✓ Free basic services policies to adequately address provision of free basic services to poor households.
- ✓ Invest surplus cash not immediately required at the best available rates.
- ✓ Limit tariff increases taking into consideration the macro-economic growth limit guideline, municipal cost increases and inflation rate to ensure an appropriate balance between the interests of poor households, other consumers.
- ✓ To remain as far as possible within the following selected key budget assumptions: Provision for bad debts according to debtors' payment rate
  
- ✓ Utilization of equitable share for indigent support through free basic services.

#### **7.4. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES**

The purpose of financial policies is to provide a sound environment to manage the financial affairs of the municipality.

The following are key budget relating policies:

**Tariff Policy** – the policy prescribes the procedures for calculating tariffs. This policy is required in terms of Section 74 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000.

**Property Rates Policy** – a policy required by the Municipal Property Rates Act, Act 6 of 2004. This policy provides the framework for the determining of rates.

**Indigent Support Policy** – to provide access to and regulate free basic services to all indigent households.

**Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy** – to provide for credit and debt collection procedures and mechanisms to ensure that all consumers pay for the services that are supplied.

**Writing Off Policy** – to ensure that all long outstanding debt is evaluated, and debtors are not overstated in the year-end statements. The policy aims to set down principles for the writing off of bad debts.

**Budget Policy** – this policy set out the principles which must be followed in preparing a Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework Budget. It further ensures that the

budget reflects the strategic outcomes embodied in the IDP and related strategic policies.

**Asset Management Policy** – the objective of the policy is to prescribe the accounting and administrative procedures relating to property, plant and equipment (assets).

**Supply Chain Management Policy** – this policy is developed in terms of Section 111 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2003. The principle of this policy is to give effect to a fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective system for the procuring of goods and services, disposing of goods and selecting of contractors in the provision of municipal services.

## **7.5. MEDIUM TERM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK FORCAST (MTREF)**

The medium-term expenditure and revenue framework (MTREF) is based on the priorities, programmes and projects of the IDP and implemented according to the service delivery and budget implementation plan (SDBIP) to ensure delivery on the IDP key performance indicators. The outcome of the required integrated development plan is the alignment of the planning process and resources to the strategic direction. The result is the compilation and approval of the annual budget. Based on the financial framework, the medium term financial plan was compiled based on the following key assumptions:

- Such as Inflation, however moderate, is slightly increasing and projected to increase by an average of over the period ahead.
- The cost-of-living increases by mutual agreement between the South African Local Government Bargaining Council and the unions increase with over the five (5) indicative years.
- Bulk electricity purchases
- Provision has been made for a property rates tariff increases
- Water tariffs are projected to increases
- Sanitation and refuse tariffs are projected to increases

## 7.5.1. FINAL BUDGET SUMMARY 2025/26

Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousands										
<u>Financial Performance</u>										
<b>Property rates</b>	–	32,533	34,485	36,002	36,002	36,002	36,002	39,014	38,563	38,563
<b>Service charges</b>	45,369	47,651	55,049	59,481	59,481	59,481	59,481	64,467	63,713	63,713
<b>Investment revenue</b>	482	536	528	551	551	551	551	597	590	590
<b>Transfer and subsidies - Operational</b>	47,847	50,658	53,779	54,132	54,132	54,132	54,132	56,165	54,679	57,046
<b>Other own revenue</b>	9,958	15,148	32,973	36,424	36,424	36,424	36,424	39,472	39,015	39,015
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	103,656	146,526	176,814	186,590	186,590	186,590	186,590	199,715	196,559	198,926
<b>Employee costs</b>	60,395	61,695	62,282	63,178	63,178	63,178	63,178	68,193	66,956	77,204
<b>Remuneration of councillors</b>	4,471	4,434	5,638	4,667	4,667	4,667	4,667	5,145	15,682	73,657
<b>Depreciation, amortisation and impairment</b>	28,357	26,576	21,368	21,368	21,368	21,368	21,368	21,185	20,140	20,140
<b>Interest, Dividends and Rent on Land</b>	17,611	23,013	3,671	3,071	3,071	3,071	3,071	3,133	3,092	3,092
<b>Inventory consumed and bulk purchases</b>	30,361	35,754	48,065	53,702	53,702	53,702	53,702	60,827	57,522	57,522
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Other expenditure</b>	60,265	60,437	51,529	51,688	51,688	51,688	51,688	59,690	66,830	66,830
Total Expenditure	211,288	211,908	192,554	197,675	197,675	197,675	197,675	218,174	230,221	298,445
Surplus/(Deficit)	(112,369)	(65,382)	(15,740)	(11,085)	(11,085)	(11,085)	(11,085)	(18,459)	(33,662)	(99,519)
<b>Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)</b>	8,000	21,987	20,710	33,013	–	–	–	14,094	15,243	15,627
<b>Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind)</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	(104,369)	(43,396)	4,970	21,928	(11,085)	(11,085)	(11,085)	(4,365)	(18,419)	(83,892)
<b>Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Associate</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	(104,369)	(43,396)	4,970	21,928	(11,085)	(11,085)	(11,085)	(4,365)	(18,419)	(83,892)
<u>Capital expenditure &amp; funds sources</u>										
Capital expenditure	6,760	8,061	10,729	36,202	46,513	46,513	46,513	17,094	15,243	15,627
<b>Transfers recognised - capital</b>	6,760	8,061	10,729	33,013	33,013	33,013	33,013	14,094	15,243	15,627
<b>Borrowing</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
<b>Internally generated funds</b>	-	-	-	3,189	13,500	13,500	13,500	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funds	6,760	8,061	10,729	36,202	46,513	46,513	46,513	14,094	15,243	15,627
<u>Financial position</u>										
<b>Total current assets</b>	18,443	37,721	42,856	51,211	9,199	9,199	9,199	145,006	176,894	176,894
<b>Total non current assets</b>	635,680	613,838	637,572	628,620	621,713	621,713	621,713	616,712	587,693	588,077
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	242,206	285,489	340,897	274,418	272,687	272,687	272,687	327,650	302,654	302,654
<b>Total non current liabilities</b>	26,992	13,668	17,525	21,572	17,243	17,243	17,243	39,233	42,384	42,384
<b>Community wealth/Equity</b>	472,457	410,530	375,471	400,679	377,580	377,580	377,580	428,663	431,166	431,166
<u>Cash flows</u>										
<b>Net cash from (used) operating</b>	(60,094)	(76,852)	41,646	36,530	15,225	15,225	15,225	410,447	394,417	394,417
<b>Net cash from (used) investing</b>	-	-	-	(22,056)	(53,490)	(53,490)	(53,490)	35,475	17,617	17,617
<b>Net cash from (used) financing</b>	-	-	-	(1,346)	-	-	-	-	0	0
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	(54,449)	(76,645)	83,485	13,150	(38,243)	(38,243)	(38,243)	460,090	872,124	1,284,158
<u>Cash backing/surplus reconciliation</u>										
<b>Cash and investments available</b>	(54,449)	(76,645)	83,485	13,150	(38,243)	(38,243)	(38,243)	460,090	872,124	1,284,158
<b>Application of cash and investments</b>	241,067	284,283	330,229	258,957	249,141	249,141	249,141	165,068	81,060	81,060
Balance - surplus (shortfall)	(295,516)	(360,928)	(246,744)	(245,807)	(287,384)	(287,384)	(287,384)	295,022	791,064	1,203,098
<u>Asset management</u>										

<b>Asset register summary (WDV)</b>	635,610	613,778	637,512	628,613	621,706	621,706		616,705	587,685	588,069
<b>Depreciation</b>	28,357	26,576	22,337	21,368	21,368	21,368		21,185	20,140	20,140
<b>Renewal and Upgrading of Existing Assets</b>	6,760	8,061	10,729	11,013	11,013	11,013		11,094	11,816	12,045
<b>Repairs and Maintenance</b>	5,991	5,799	7,446	1,944	2,779	2,779		2,143	2,082	2,082
<u>Free services</u>										
<b>Cost of Free Basic Services provided</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
<b>Revenue cost of free services provided</b>	10,403	15,428	22,198	33,061	33,061	33,061		33,061	35,829	35,413
<u>Households below minimum service level</u>										
<b>Water:</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
<b>Sanitation/sewerage:</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
<b>Energy:</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
<b>Refuse:</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-

TABLE 25: FINAL BUDGET SUMMARY

## 7.5.2. BUDGETED OPERATING REVENUE

The projected revenue for the municipality is reflected in

Functional Classification Description	Ref	2022/23			2023/24			2024/25			Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29							
R thousand	1																
<u>Revenue - Functional</u>																	
<i>Governance and administration</i>		35,655	69,189	68,547	80,332	77,082	77,082	71,210	70,909	71,537							
<b>Executive and council</b>		3,091	2,779	3,124	2,961	2,961	2,961	3,073	3,172	3,265							
<b>Finance and administration</b>		32,563	66,409	65,423	77,371	74,120	74,120	68,137	67,737	68,271							
<b>Internal audit</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							

<i>Community and public safety</i>		<b>1,302</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>22,503</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>1,422</b>					
<b>Community and social services</b>		1,300	1,356	1,400	1,420	1,420	1,422	1,537	2	-	2
<b>Sport and recreation</b>		-	1,030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public safety</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
<b>Housing</b>		2	14	21,103	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Health</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Economic and environmental services</i>		<b>9,335</b>	<b>3,028</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>11,015</b>	<b>11,015</b>					
<b>Planning and development</b>		261	-	-	-	-	11,015	12,388	11,818	-	12,047
<b>Road transport</b>		9,074	3,028	1,200	11,015	11,015	11,015	12,388	11,818	-	12,047
<b>Environmental protection</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trading services</i>		<b>65,362</b>	<b>93,163</b>	<b>108,882</b>	<b>126,227</b>	<b>126,228</b>					
<b>Energy sources</b>		26,613	27,115	36,331	47,408	48,168	126,228	128,016	128,422	-	130,316
<b>Water management</b>		15,886	35,420	37,721	43,212	42,025	48,168	44,410	44,715	-	45,305
<b>Waste water management</b>		14,228	16,263	22,349	22,862	22,979	42,025	42,578	42,437	-	42,871
<b>Waste management</b>		8,635	14,365	12,480	12,746	13,057	22,979	24,694	24,767	-	25,202
<i>Other</i>	4	<b>3</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>1,125</b>	13,057	16,334	16,503	-	16,938
Total Revenue - Functional	2	<b>111,656</b>	<b>168,513</b>	<b>201,814</b>	<b>219,604</b>	<b>216,872</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>652</b>	-	<b>652</b>
							<b>216,872</b>	<b>213,809</b>	<b>211,802</b>	-	<b>214,553</b>
<u>Expenditure - Functional</u>	-										
<i>Governance and administration</i>		<b>110,468</b>	<b>110,961</b>	<b>115,729</b>	<b>81,546</b>	<b>108,374</b>					
<b>Executive and council</b>		20,742	25,348	22,325	22,134	23,421	108,374	89,707	107,114	-	175,338
<b>Finance and administration</b>		89,726	85,613	93,404	59,412	84,952	23,421	26,739	45,973	-	114,197
<b>Internal audit</b>		-	-	-	-	-	84,952	62,968	61,141	-	61,141
<i>Community and public safety</i>		<b>6,119</b>	<b>6,726</b>	<b>8,583</b>	<b>7,011</b>	<b>7,011</b>					
<b>Community and social services</b>		1,821	1,812	1,788	1,698	1,698	7,011	7,524	7,369	-	7,369
<b>Sport and recreation</b>		4,253	4,899	6,780	5,277	5,277	1,698	1,840	1,801	-	1,801
<b>Public safety</b>		44	15	15	36	36	5,277	5,645	5,529	-	5,529
							36	39	38	-	38

<b>Housing</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Health</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
<i>Economic and environmental services</i>		<b>18,702</b>	<b>19,106</b>	<b>12,334</b>	<b>17,670</b>	<b>17,670</b>	<b>17,670</b>	<b>19,100</b>	<b>18,678</b>	<b>18,678</b>
<b>Planning and development</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Road transport</b>		18,702	19,106	12,334	17,670	17,670	17,670	19,100	18,678	18,678
<b>Environmental protection</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trading services</i>		<b>73,186</b>	<b>77,296</b>	<b>101,373</b>	<b>88,135</b>	<b>84,680</b>	<b>84,680</b>	<b>98,493</b>	<b>93,781</b>	<b>93,781</b>
<b>Energy sources</b>		38,008	43,689	50,592	56,260	55,011	55,011	63,509	60,136	60,136
<b>Water management</b>		19,984	17,435	26,919	21,744	19,989	19,989	24,196	14,626	14,626
<b>Waste water management</b>		6,536	10,864	14,584	5,846	5,394	5,394	6,250	6,118	6,118
<b>Waste management</b>		8,658	5,308	9,279	4,286	4,286	4,286	4,538	12,900	12,900
<i>Other</i>	4	<b>3,140</b>	<b>3,323</b>	<b>2,265</b>	<b>3,312</b>	<b>4,029</b>	<b>4,029</b>	<b>3,552</b>	<b>3,477</b>	<b>3,477</b>
Total Expenditure - Functional	3	<b>211,615</b>	<b>217,411</b>	<b>240,283</b>	<b>197,675</b>	<b>221,763</b>	<b>221,763</b>	<b>218,377</b>	<b>230,419</b>	<b>298,643</b>
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		<b>(99,958)</b>	<b>(48,899)</b>	<b>(38,470)</b>	<b>21,929</b>	<b>(4,891)</b>	<b>(4,891)</b>	<b>(4,567)</b>	<b>(18,617)</b>	<b>(84,090)</b>

Table 25 below. It is important that anticipated revenue levels are realistic for each revenue source and consistent with expenditure and collection experience. Municipal budgets must be funded and credible. The needs of the communities have to be met within the financial capacity and resource constraints of the municipality to ensure long term sustainability.

The revenue forecast of R213,809 million for the 2026/27 financial year will be is set to be realized by the end of the financial period.

## BUDGETED FINANCIAL POSITION

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
<b>ASSETS</b>											
Current assets											
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	1	670	7,444	884	(225)	(39,136)	(39,136)	(39,136)	14,009	3,967	3,967
<b>Short term Investments</b>	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions</b>	3	15,216	13,839	16,524	28,195	25,951	25,951	25,951	56,593	82,611	82,611
<b>Receivables from non-exchange transactions</b>	3	(14)	13,577	22,304	21,857	21,742	21,742	21,742	39,043	56,779	56,779
<b>Current portion of non-current receivables</b>	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
<b>Inventory</b>	5	1,358	762	967	783	54	54	54	56	58	58
<b>VAT Receivable</b>	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34,717	32,892	32,892
<b>Other current assets</b>	7	1,212	2,099	2,177	601	588	588	588	588	588	588
Total current assets		<b>18,443</b>	<b>37,721</b>	<b>42,856</b>	<b>51,211</b>	<b>9,199</b>	<b>9,199</b>	<b>9,199</b>	<b>145,006</b>	<b>176,894</b>	<b>176,894</b>
Non current assets											
<b>Investments</b>	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Investment property</b>	9	153,140	153,098	175,061	153,098	153,098	153,098	153,098	153,098	153,098	153,098
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	10	480,909	459,127	460,941	473,967	467,060	467,060	467,060	462,063	433,047	433,431
<b>Biological assets</b>	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Living resources</b>	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Heritage assets</b>	13	1,514	1,514	1,474	1,514	1,514	1,514	1,514	1,514	1,514	1,514
<b>Intangible assets</b>	14	46	39	37	33	33	33	33	29	25	25
<b>Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions</b>	15	66	53	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<b>Non-current receivables from non-exchange transactions</b>	15	(0)	–	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other non-current assets</b>	16	4	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Total non current assets		<b>635,680</b>	<b>613,838</b>	<b>637,572</b>	<b>628,620</b>	<b>621,713</b>	<b>621,713</b>	<b>621,713</b>	<b>616,712</b>	<b>587,693</b>	<b>588,077</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>654,123</b>	<b>651,560</b>	<b>680,428</b>	<b>679,831</b>	<b>630,912</b>	<b>630,912</b>	<b>630,912</b>	<b>761,719</b>	<b>764,587</b>	<b>764,971</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>											
<b>Current liabilities</b>											
<b>Bank overdraft</b>	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(0)	(0)
<b>Financial liabilities</b>	18	–	–	–	474	474	474	474	92	28	28
<b>Consumer deposits</b>	19	1,139	1,206	1,321	1,174	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,088
<b>Trade and other payables from exchange transactions</b>	20	234,253	268,978	332,290	265,767	264,430	264,430	264,430	294,944	268,415	268,415
<b>Trade and other payables from non-exchange transactions</b>	21	211	8,089	211	–	–	–	–	0	0	0
<b>Provision</b>	22	6,603	7,215	7,075	7,003	6,696	6,696	6,696	7,003	7,324	7,324
<b>VAT Payable</b>	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,147	24,424	24,424
<b>Other current liabilities</b>	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,376	1,376	1,376
Total current liabilities		<b>242,206</b>	<b>285,489</b>	<b>340,897</b>	<b>274,418</b>	<b>272,687</b>	<b>272,687</b>	<b>272,687</b>	<b>327,650</b>	<b>302,654</b>	<b>302,654</b>
<b>Non current liabilities</b>											
<b>Financial liabilities</b>	25	1,767	1,274	1,275	4,411	1,719	1,719	1,719	1,154	1,034	1,034
<b>Provision</b>	26	25,224	12,394	16,250	17,161	15,524	15,524	15,524	17,376	19,453	19,453
<b>Long term portion of trade payables</b>	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Other non-current liabilities</b>	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20,704	21,897	21,897
Total non current liabilities		<b>26,992</b>	<b>13,668</b>	<b>17,525</b>	<b>21,572</b>	<b>17,243</b>	<b>17,243</b>	<b>17,243</b>	<b>39,233</b>	<b>42,384</b>	<b>42,384</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>269,197</b>	<b>299,157</b>	<b>358,422</b>	<b>295,990</b>	<b>289,931</b>	<b>289,931</b>	<b>289,931</b>	<b>366,883</b>	<b>345,038</b>	<b>345,038</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>384,926</b>	<b>352,403</b>	<b>322,006</b>	<b>383,841</b>	<b>340,982</b>	<b>340,982</b>	<b>340,982</b>	<b>394,835</b>	<b>419,549</b>	<b>419,933</b>
<b>COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY</b>											
<b>Accumulated surplus/(deficit)</b>	29	472,457	410,530	375,471	400,679	377,580	377,580	377,580	428,663	431,166	431,166

Reserves and funds	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY	32	472,457	410,530	375,471	400,679	377,580	377,580	377,580	428,663	431,166	431,166

TABLE 26: BUDGETED FINANCIAL POSITION

The current budget of the Siyathemba municipality is unfunded but the municipality seeks to include the following revenue generation strategies:

- ✓ Ensure that all households are metered Review all rental contracts
- ✓ Seek to implement other revenue enhancement strategies
- ✓ Biggest impact to improve the quality of life of our communities and striking a balance to provide sustainable services.

National and provincial allocations are contained in the Division of Revenue Act, which are recognized under government grants and consist of the following allocations over the medium term:

### **7.5.3. TARIFF SETTING**

Tariff setting plays a critical role in ensuring certain levels of revenue according to affordability and to accommodate the consideration of basic services in the IDP strategic plan. The affordability of tariffs is under pressure due to increased cost and the increasing demand for bulk infrastructure and renewal of ageing infrastructure as the municipality expands.

Appropriate ways to restructure tariffs must be explored to encourage more efficient use of utility services and to generate the resources required to fund maintenance, renewal and expansion of infrastructure to provide services. Increases in tariffs must be closely linked to the National Treasury cost-of-living guidelines and reflect an appropriate balance between the interest of poor households, other customers and ensuring the financial sustainability of the municipality.

Water and sanitation tariffs must be cost reflective which include the bulk cost of water, cost of maintenance and renewal of purification/ treatment plants and network infrastructure as well as the cost for new infrastructure. In the case of solid waste tariffs, it must include the cost of providing the different components of the service.

Refuse removal is an economical service resulting that the budget is a break-even service. Refuse removal tariffs are mainly affected by high labour costs, petrol price increases and vehicle costs which are in many cases beyond the municipality's control.

In addition, new ways need to be explored for alternative methods to manage the landfill site such as the revival of the recycling process and measures to prevent dumping, for example, garden refuse removal etc.

## THE TARIFF LIST FOR 2026/27

POS NR.	BESKRYWING	2026/2027	2026/2027	2026/2027	2025/2026	2025/2026
		BTW INGESLUIT	Tarief	% Verhoging	BTW INGESLUIT	Tarief
<b>111</b>	<b>KORPORATIEWE DIENSTE</b>					
	<i>Sertifikate en afdrukke by biblioteek - Slegs vir take</i>					
	A4 Grootte	3.59	3.12	3.70%	3.48	3.01
	A3 Grootte	8.24	7.17	3.70%	7.99	6.91
	A4 Grootte (Eie papier)	1.79	1.55	3.70%	1.73	1.50
	A3 Grootte (Eie papier)	4.13	3.59	3.70%	4.00	3.46
<b>273</b>	<b>Opsit van plakkate en baniere</b>					
	Deposito	1,210.90	1,052.96	3.70%	1,172.77	1,015.39
	<i>Verkeer gebruik vir die Motorkades per uur</i>					
	<i>Besighede bedryf uit eie eindom sonder hersonerings sertifikaart</i>					
	<i>Tarief word per maand gehef teen die rekening</i>					
	Prieska	2,086.49	1,814.34	3.70%	2,020.79	1,749.60
	Marydale	2,086.49	1,814.34	3.70%	2,020.79	1,749.60

	Niekerkshoop		1,814.34	3.70%		
		2,086.49			2,020.79	1,749.60
	<i>(Verkope sal gemonitor word deur die verkeersbeamptes en/of munisipale amptenare)</i>					
	<b>Straat verkope/Street Trading</b>					
	Tarief per dag		130.96	3.70%		126.28
		150.60			145.86	
	Tarief per maand		550.02	3.70%		530.39
		632.52			612.60	
	<i>(Straat verkope sal gemonitor word deur die verkeersbeamptes en/of munisipale amptenare)</i>					
<b>124</b>	<b>MEENT</b>					
<b>237</b>	<b><i>Sandverkope</i></b>					
	Gruis uit groef per m (per keer)		96.19	3.70%		92.76
		110.62			107.14	
	Sand in Prieska Rivier per m <sup>3</sup>		96.19	3.70%		92.76
		110.62			107.14	
	Tuingrond per m <sup>3</sup>		96.19	3.70%		92.76
		110.62			107.14	
	(Munisipaliteit verskaf nie vervoer nie.)					
<b>112</b>	<b>FINANSIËLE DIENSTE</b>					
<b>212</b>	<b><i>Administrasie Koste</i></b>					
	Indien n tjek onbetaald terug ontvang sal word vanaf die bank, met n verwysing, "verwys na trekker", sal n boete van R1,000 gehef word op sy rekening. Die munisipaliteit het ook die reg om n saak van bedrog aanhangig te maak by SAPD.					
<b>212</b>	Kennisgewing koste van agterstallige dienste		65.29	3.70%		62.97
		75.09			72.72	
<b>215</b>	<b><i>Waardasiesertifikate</i></b>					
<b>215</b>	Per sertifikaat(elk)		342.82	3.70%		330.59
		394.25			381.83	

<b>215</b>	Uitklaring sertifikate		394.25	342.82	3.70%	381.83	330.59
<b>265</b>	<b><i>Naslaangelde</i></b>						
	Per navraag(elk)		87.58	76.16	3.70%	84.83	73.44
<b>114</b>	<b>BEGRAAFPLAAS</b>						
<b>219</b>	<b><i>Grafgelde</i></b>						
	1 (a) <b>Ekonomies</b> -Voorsiening van grafperseel						
	Enkelgraf		863.98	751.28	3.70%	836.77	724.48
	Dubbelgraf		1,725.82	1,500.71	3.70%	1,671.48	1,447.17
	2 (b) <b>Sub -Ekonomies</b>						
	Enkelgraf		287.76	250.22	3.70%	278.70	241.30
	Dubbelgraf		575.24	500.21	3.70%	557.13	482.36
	2.1 Gelde vir ter aarde bestelling(wanneer Munisipaliteit die graf grawe en weer toemaak)						
	Per 2 meter of gedeelte daarvan per enkelgraf		1,726.80	1,501.56	3.70%	1,672.42	1,447.99
	2.2 Vir begrawings op Saterdag,Sonday en Openbare vakansie dae.						
	Per 2 meter of gedeelte daarvan per enkelgraf		2,210.95	1,922.57	3.70%	2,141.34	1,853.97
	3. Oopmaak van grafte waarop reeds 'n graf steen is :						
	Die gedeelte hierbo(2.1 & 2.2 ) plus		1,105.39	961.21	3.70%	1,070.58	926.91

	4. Opgraving en herbegraving van 'n lyk in 'n ander graf					
	Die gedeelte betaalbaar in 1,2 en 3 plus	1,105.39	961.21	3.70%	1,070.58	926.91
	5. Naslaangelde- per aanvraag	92.51	80.44	3.70%	89.60	77.57
<b>115</b>	<b>BIBLIOTEEK</b>					
	<b>Grafgeld</b>					
	Anker Penne op Teer of Plaveisel Paaie en Oppervlaktes aan Begrafnis Ondernemers	1,725.82	1,500.71	3.70%	1,736.42	1,503.39
<b>223</b>	<b>Boetes</b>					
	Per dag, per boek	1.50	1.31	3.70%	1.45	1.26
<b>118</b>	<b>EIENDOMSBELASTING</b>					
	EIENDOMSBELASTING					
	<b>Residential Properties (RR01)</b>					
	HOUSES, FLATS, TOWNHOUSES		0.00044881	3.70%		0.01213000
	As per Section 2(a) of the Property Rates Act No6 .of 2004					
	<b>Industrial Properties</b>		0.001162625	3.70%		0.03142229
	WAREHOUSES, STORES, FACTORIES, COOL ROOMS,					
	As per Section 2(b) of the Property Rates Act No6 .of 2004					
	<b>Business and commercial properties (RB01)</b>					
	SHOPS, OFFICES, CONSULTING ROOMS		0.000681396	3.70%		0.01841611
	As per Section 2(c) of the Property Rates Act No6 .of 2004					

	<b>Agriculture Properties (RA01)</b>		0.0000333	3.70%	0.00090000
	FARMS, SMALL HOLDINGS, ALL PROPERTIES USED FOR FARMING PURPOSES				
	As per Section 2(d) of the Property Rates Act No6 .of 2004				
	<b>Mining (RM01)</b>		0.001375396	3.70%	0.037172853
	OPEN MINES, SALT MINES, WHERE ANYTHING IS CULTIVATED FROM UNDER THE GROUND				
	As per Section 2(e) of the Property Rates Act No6 .of 2004				
	<b>Government (RS01)</b>		0.001198693	3.70%	0.03239711
	Properties owned by an organ of state and used for public service purposes				
	As per Section 2(f) of the Property Rates Act No6 .of 2004				
	<b>Public Service Infrastructure Properties (RI01)</b>				
	ROADS, TOWERS, MASTS, RAILWAY LINES		0.000060457439	3.70%	0.00163398
	As per Section 2(g) of the Property Rates Act No6 .of 2004				
	<b>Public Benefit Organisations</b>				
	Properties owned by public benefit organisations and used for specific public benefit activities		0.000060457439	3.70%	0.00163398
	As per Section 2(h) of the Property Rates Act No6 .of 2004				
	LET WEL:				
	Pensioenarisse word versoek om skriftelik aansoek te doen vir hulp aan die Raad om 'n addisionele korting met die implementering van die nuwe eiendomsbelasting tarief te ontvang. Die Raad sal die kortings op 'n geval-tot-geval-grondslag toeken.				
	Rente op belasting = Primakoers + 1%				

	<b>Renewable energy</b>					
	Sodra die rezonning sertifikaat uitgereik vir die verbruiker, sal die eiendomsbelasting bedrag gehef word op die rekening van die die verbruiker.		0.001375396	3.70%		0.037172853
	<b><u>LET WEL:</u></b>	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Pensioenarisse word versoek om skriftelik aansoek te doen vir hulp aan die Raad om 'n addisionele korting met die implementering van die nuwe eiendomsbelasting tarief te ontvang. Die Raad sal die kortings op 'n geval-tot-geval-grondslag toeken.</b>					
<b>228</b>	<b>Bouklousule Heffing</b>					
	Prieska	0.02	0.02	3.70%	0.02	0.02
	Marydale	0.02	0.02	3.70%	0.02	0.02
	Niekerkshoop	0.02	0.02	3.70%	0.02	0.02
<b>266</b>	<b>Staat</b>					
	Prieska	0.05	0.04	3.70%	0.05	0.04
	Marydale	0.05	0.04	3.70%	0.05	0.04
	Niekerkshoop	0.05	0.04	3.70%	0.05	0.04
	<b>Rente op belasting = Primakoers + 1%</b>					
<b>122</b>	<b>KAMPEERTERREIN</b>					
<b>232</b>	<b>Woonwapark</b>					
	(Fasiliteit nie meer beskikbaar.)					

125	MUNISIPALE GEBOUE EN KANTORE					
	<i>Saalhuur per geleentheid</i>					
	<i>1. Diskoteke, Huwelike, Onthale, Danse ,</i>					
	<i>Etes en Sport</i>					
	<b>Prieska</b>					
275	Stadsaal	3,434.91	2,986.88	3.70%	3,326.75	2,880.31
276	Omegasaal	1,717.48	1,493.46	3.70%	1,663.41	1,440.18
277	E'Thembenisaal	981.33	853.33	3.70%	950.43	822.88
	Marydale	981.33	853.33	3.70%	950.43	822.88
	Niekerkshoop	981.33	853.33	3.70%	950.43	822.88
	<i>2. Konserte, Uitstallings, Kongresse, Vergaderings</i>					
	<i>en Konferensies</i>					
	<b>Prieska</b>					
275	Stadsaal	1,961.76	1,705.88	3.70%	1,899.99	1,645.02
276	Omegasaal	737.05	640.91	3.70%	713.84	618.04
277	E'Thembenisaal	490.86	426.83	3.70%	475.40	411.60
	Marydale	490.86	426.83	3.70%	475.40	411.60
	Niekerkshoop	490.86	426.83	3.70%	475.40	411.60
	<i>3. Welsyn, Eredienste, ter Aardebestellings en</i>					
	<i>Opvoedkunde</i>					

	<b>Prieska</b>					
275	Stadsaal	871.32	757.67	3.70%	843.88	730.64
276	Omegasaal	322.04	280.04	3.70%	311.90	270.05
277	E'Thembenisaal	322.04	280.04	3.70%	311.90	270.05
	Marydale	322.04	280.04	3.70%	311.90	270.05
	Niekerkshoop	322.04	280.04	3.70%	311.90	270.05
	<b>4. Oefendoeleindes of voorbereiding van saal per geleentheid</b>					
	<b>Prieska</b>					
	Stadsaal	435.86	379.01	3.70%	422.14	365.49
	Omegasaal	218.01	189.58	3.70%	211.15	182.81
	E'Thembenisaal	218.01	189.58	3.70%	211.15	182.81
	Marydale	218.01	189.58	3.70%	211.15	182.81
	Niekerkshoop	218.01	189.58	3.70%	211.15	182.81
	<b>5. Funksies op Sondae en Kerklike Vakansiedae(eredienste en ter aarde bestellings uitgesluit.)</b>					
	Dubbel alle tariewe van bogenoemde plekke					
	<b>6. Affiliasie fooie vir dans skole per jaar betaalbaar.</b>	951.47	827.36	3.70%	921.51	797.84
	<b>7. Biblioteeksale</b>					
	Word nie verhuur nie.					

	<b>8. Raadsaal</b>		342.98	3.70%		330.74
		394.43			382.01	
	<b>9. Komitee Kamer</b>		257.24	3.70%		248.06
		295.82			286.51	
	<b>10. Sleuteldeposito en Saalhuur deposito</b>					
	In alle gevalle		1,256.03	3.70%		1,211.21
	(Terme en voorwaardes soos uiteengesit in die saalhuur ooreenkoms, geen tafels en stoele sal uitverhuur word nie.)	1,444.43			1,398.95	
<b>278</b>	<b>Skouterrein</b>					
	Sportkompleks per geleentheid		1,541.17	3.70%		1,486.18
		1,772.34			1,716.54	
	Oefendoeleindes per geleentheid		132.05	3.70%		127.34
		151.86			147.08	
	Krale per geleentheid		1,541.17	3.70%		1,486.18
		1,772.34			1,716.54	
	Perderstalle per stal		220.06	3.70%		212.21
		253.07			245.10	
	Sleuteldeposito per geleentheid		1,256.03	3.70%		1,211.21
		1,444.43			1,398.95	
<b>280</b>	<b>Unitas, Omega en Kantore waar dienste ingesl is</b>					
	Per m2 per maand		142.34	3.70%		137.26
		163.69			158.54	
<b>281</b>	<b>Vinkneste</b>					
	Per huis per maand(6)					
	Per huis per maand(2)					
	Deposito = 1 maand se huur indien nie 'n amptenaar					
	<b>Munisipale Huise</b>					

	Deposito = 1 maand se huur indien nie 'n amptenaar					
<b>283</b>	<b><i>Ander Huurgeld</i></b>					
	Ander: Per m2 per maand				19.45	16.84
	Ou Biersaal					
<b>284</b>	<b>Huur van wonings - Ramkamp (Insl belasting)</b>				269.93	233.70
	Kantore by Omegasaal					
	<b><i>Verkope van Grond</i></b>					
	Ekonomies / m <sup>2</sup>			3.7	107.75	93.29
	Ongedienste Ekonomies / m <sup>2</sup>				24.57	21.27
	Sub - Ekonomies / m <sup>2</sup>			23,964.28	59.91	51.87
	Ongedienste Sub - Ekonomies / m <sup>2</sup>				13.67	11.84
	Besighede / m <sup>2</sup>				131.70	114.03
	Ongedienste Besighede / m <sup>2</sup>				30.02	25.99
	Kerke / m <sup>2</sup>				57.48	49.77
	Ongedienste Kerke / m <sup>2</sup>				13.67	11.84
<b>129</b>	<b><i>OPENBARE WERKE</i></b>					
<b>210</b>	<b><i>Bouplan gelde</i></b>					
	<b>AANSOEK FOOI</b>					
	Per 10m <sup>2</sup> of 'n gedeelte daarvan	138.40	120.35	3.70%	134.05	116.06
	Minimum per aansoek	1,380.86	1,200.75	3.70%	1,337.38	1,157.90

	Ondergeskikte bouwerk(per aansoek)	769.50	669.13	3.70%	745.27	645.25
<b>211</b>	<b><i>Sertifikate en afgedrukte- Munisipale Kantore</i></b>					
	A4 Grootte	7.09	6.16	3.70%	6.87	5.94
	A3 Grootte	9.24	8.03	3.70%	8.95	7.74
	A4 Grootte (Eie papier)	5.74	4.99	3.70%	5.56	4.81
	A3 Grootte (Eie papier)	7.09	6.16	3.70%	6.87	5.94
	Fakse - per blad (Slegs in SA)	39.09	33.99	3.70%	37.86	32.78
	Soneringsertifikaat	413.97	359.97	3.70%	400.93	347.13
	<b><i>Bouplan afgedrukke</i></b>					
	Per vel	315.72	274.54	3.70%	305.78	264.74
<b>274</b>	<b><i>SPLUMA en Grond gebruik Veranderings</i></b>					
	<b>General fees:</b>					
	1) Advertisement: Local newspaper, government gazette and any other costs;					
	2) Bulk services contribution.					
	<b>Category 1 Applications (DMPT)</b>					
	Township establishment: Basic Fee plus Cost below	7,419.24	6,451.52	3.70%	7,185.63	6,221.33
	0 – 20 erven (per erf)	123.61	107.49	3.70%	119.72	103.65
	Plus tariff per erf <u>in addition</u> to the first 20 erven.					

Rezoning. Basic Fee	7,419.24	6,451.52	3.70%	7,185.63	6,221.33
Bulk services contribution only to higher order usage.					
Removal, amendment or suspension of a restrictive or obsolete condition, servitude or reservation registered against the title of the land.	7,419.24	6,451.52	3.70%	7,185.63	6,221.33
Amendment or cancellation in whole or in part of a general plan.	4,946.15	4,301.00	3.70%	4,790.41	4,147.54
Subdivision / consolidation of any land other than a subdivision and consolidation which is provided for as a Category 2 application; Basic Fee	7,419.24	6,451.52	3.70%	7,185.63	6,221.33
Per additional portion after 5.	123.61	107.49	3.70%	119.72	103.65
Then per erf tariff per erf in addition.					
Permanent closure of any public place / road.	4,946.15	4,301.00	3.70%	4,790.41	4,147.54
Any consent or approval required in terms of a condition of title, a condition of establishment of a township or condition of an existing scheme or land use scheme.	4,946.15	4,301.00	3.70%	4,790.41	4,147.54
<b>Category 2 Applications (Authorised official)</b>					
Subdivision / consolidation (separate or simultaneous) of any land where subdivision is expressly provided for in a land use scheme;	6,182.71	5,376.27	3.70%	5,988.03	5,184.44
Per additional portion after 5.	123.61	107.49	3.70%	119.72	103.65
Then per erf tariff per erf in addition.					
The consent of the municipality for any land use purpose or departure or deviation in terms of a land use scheme or existing scheme which does not constitute a land development application.	6,182.71	5,376.27	3.70%	5,988.03	5,184.44
Application to occupational practice, relaxation of building lines, coverage, boundary wall height, amendment of site development plan.	741.88	645.11	3.70%	718.52	622.10
Removal, amendment or suspension of a restrictive title condition relating to the density of residential development on a specific erf where the residential density is regulated by a land use scheme in operation.	4,946.15	4,301.00	3.70%	4,790.41	4,147.54

					-	-
	Application that where not provided for elsewhere in this schedule.	4,946.15	4,301.00	3.70%	4,790.41	4,147.54
	<b>Other tariffs as per specific need (examples: Authorised official)</b>					
	Zoning certificate (per erf)	197.84	172.04	3.70%	191.62	165.90
	Government Gazette notices (only in case where LM will publish)					
	Hard copy of SDF	3,709.61	3,225.75	3.70%	3,592.81	3,110.66
	Hard copy of Land Use Regulations	741.88	645.11	3.70%	718.52	622.10
	Customised product compilation fee (DVD / CD of e.g. SDF / LUS)	494.66	430.14	3.70%	479.08	414.79
	Extension of approval timeframes					
	<b>Boetes (SPLUMA)</b>					
	Soos bepaal deur die Siyathemba SPLUMA By-Law					
<b>133</b>	<b>REINIGINGSDIENSTE</b>					
	<i>Huishoudings met inkomste van minders as R2840.00 per maand word gesubsidieer met die maandelikse tarief.</i>					
	<i>(Twee staatspensione word as n basis gebruik)</i>					
<b>246</b>	<b>Vullis</b>					
	<i>Per standaard Drom per maand</i>					

	Prieska		121.06	3.70%		116.74
		139.22			134.83	
	Marydale		121.06	3.70%		116.74
		139.22			134.83	
	Niekerkshoop		121.06	3.70%		116.74
		139.22			134.83	
<b>247</b>	<b><i>Tuinvullis en Rommel</i></b>					
	<b><i>Per vrag</i></b>					
	Prieska		298.87	3.70%		288.20
		343.70			332.88	
	Marydale		298.87	3.70%		288.20
		343.70			332.88	
	Niekerkshoop		298.87	3.70%		288.20
		343.70			332.88	
<b>247</b>	<b><i>Kontrakteurs</i></b>					
	<b><i>Per maand</i></b>					
	Prieska		867.82	3.70%		836.86
		997.99			966.57	
	Marydale		867.82	3.70%		836.86
		997.99			966.57	
	Niekerkshoop		867.82	3.70%		836.86
		997.99			966.57	
<b>135</b>	<b><i>RIOOL</i></b>					
	<b><i>Huishoudings met inkomste van minders as R2,840.00 per maand word gesubsideer met die maandelikse tarief.</i></b>					
	<b><i>(Twee staatspensione word as n basis gebruik)</i></b>					
<b>240</b>	<b><i>Rioolverstopings</i></b>					
	Per uur of gedeelte van 'n uur		292.63	3.70%		282.18
		336.52			325.92	

<b>248</b>	<b><i>Sanitêre verwyderings</i></b>					
	Prieska	75.48	65.63	3.70%	73.10	63.29
	Marydale	75.48	65.63	3.70%	73.10	63.29
	Niekerkshoop	75.48	65.63	3.70%	73.10	63.29
<b>249</b>	<b><i>Suigtenk verwyderings (Emmers)</i></b>					
	<b><i>Per vrag</i></b>					
	Prieska	270.91	235.57	3.70%	262.38	227.17
	Marydale	270.91	235.57	3.70%	262.38	227.17
	Niekerkshoop	270.91	235.57	3.70%	262.38	227.17
	<i>Enige suigtenk wat gebou word se inhoudsmaat moet minstens 4.5 kiloliter wees.</i>					
	<i>Na-ure = Dubbel die gewone tarief</i>					
	<i>Buite dorpsgebied, maar binne Munisipale gebied= Tarief plus voorgeskrewe km-tarief</i>					
<b>258</b>	<b><i>Aansluitings</i></b>	365.91	318.18	3.70%	354.39	306.83
<b>271</b>	<b><i>Riooltarief</i></b>					
	Beboude woonerwe (Huishoudings)	402.13	349.68	3.70%	389.47	337.20
	Kerke,kerksale,Sport en welsyn	268.22	233.23	3.70%	259.77	224.91
	Besighede	630.75	548.48	3.70%	610.89	528.91
	Besighede -Ekstra potte	633.15	550.57	3.70%	613.22	530.92
	Onbeboude staatsrwe	2,131.45	1,853.44	3.70%	2,064.34	1,787.30

	Kontrakteurs	1,330.85	1,157.26	3.70%	1,288.95	1,115.97
	<b>Beskikbaarheidsgelde</b>					
	Beskikbaarheid	294.92	256.45	3.70%	285.63	247.30
	<b>Alle ander persele</b>					
	Eerste gerief(1 pot)	633.15	550.57	3.70%	613.22	530.92
	Plus per pot vir twee of meer potte	189.15	164.48	3.70%	183.19	158.61
	Munisipale verbruik	268.22	233.23	3.70%	259.77	224.91
	<i>Die tarief is verskuldig en betaalbaar op die 1ste dag van Julie van die jaar waarvoor sodanige tariewe gehef word, maar kan ook in twaalf gelyke maandelikse paaiemente betaal word.</i>					
<b>136</b>	<b>VLIEGVELD</b>					
<b>200</b>	<b>ELEKTRISITEITS DIENS</b>					
	<i>Huishoudings met inkomste van minders as R2,840.00 per maand word gesubsideer met die maandelikse tarief.</i>					
	<i>(Twee staatspensione word as n basis gebruik)</i>					
	<b>DIENSTEHEFFINGS</b>					
	<b>a) Aansluitingsgelde</b>					
	Per Installasie	515.47	448.24	9.01%	474.92	411.19
	Hierdie gelde is betaalbaar wanneer 'n toevoer punt van eienaar verander.					

	<b>b) Heraansluitingsgelde</b>					
	Per Installasie	1,032.07	897.45	9.01%	950.88	823.27
	1. Hierdie gelde is betaalbaar wanneer 'n verbruiker se naam op die afsnylys verskyn het, ongeag of die krag fisies afgesny en aangeskakel is of nie. Aangesien die Raad addisionele koste vir die spesifieke rekening moes aangaan.					
	2. Hierdie gelde is betaalbaar wanneer 'n toevoerpunt afgesny word weens 'n oortreding van artikel 24(peuter en bemoei) van die raad se elektrisiteits-verordening, deur die okkupeerder :					
	Eerste oortreding of die gemid. maandelikse rekening oor 12 maande	18,048.25	15,694.13	9.01%	16,628.49	14,396.97
	Welke bedrag die grootste is					
	Tweede oortreding	36,093.83	31,385.94	9.01%	33,254.53	28,791.80
	<b>Indien u skuldig bevind word aan hierdie misdryf en by skuldigbevinding strafbaar wees met n gevangenisstraf van nie meer as 6 (ses) maande nie of n boete van nie meer as R14,714.10 of n kombinasie van bg.</b>					
	<b>c) Uitroepgelde</b>					
	Per Uitroep	601.25	522.83	9.01%	553.95	479.61
	1. Hierdie gelde is betaalbaar wanneer die Munisipaliteit uitgeroep word weens toevoer-onderbrekings en die fout op die klant se installasie gevind word.					
	<b>d) Spesiale meterlesingsgeld</b>					
	Per Versoek	601.25	522.83	9.01%	553.95	479.61
	1. Betaalbaar wanneer 'n spesiale meterlesing deur die klant versoek word					
	<b>e) Meter Toetsgelde</b>					

Per Meter	1,032.48	897.81	9.01%	951.26	823.60
Betaalbaar wanneer 'n metertoets deur die klant versoek word. Indien die meter foutief is, is die gelde terugbetaalbaar.					
<b>f) Nuwe aansluitings</b>					
Hierdie is gevalle waar 'n aansluiting vanaf die kraglyn gebou moet word:					
Enkelfase(konvensioneel of voorafbetaald)	18,071.71	15,714.53	9.01%	16,650.11	14,415.68
Driefase(Konvensioneel of voorafbetaald)	36,142.69	31,428.43	9.01%	33,299.55	28,830.78
Maksimum aanvraag = Werklike koste					
<b>g) Vervanging</b>					
Vervanging van konvensionele meter met enkelfase voorafbetaalde meter.	6,444.83	5,604.20	9.01%	5,937.85	5,140.99
Insentief van 50% Afslag					
Vervanging van voorafbetaalde meter met konvensionele enkelfase meter	9,023.51	7,846.53	9.01%	8,313.68	7,197.99
Vervanging van konvensionele meter met driefase vooraf betaalde meter.	9,024.33	7,847.25	9.01%	8,314.44	7,198.65
<b>h) Voorafbetaalde</b>					
<b>i) Deposito</b>					
Betaalbaar wanneer aansoek gedoen word vir die voorsiening van 'n toevoerpunt:					
Kleinkrag	7,416.42	6,449.06	9.01%	6,833.01	5,916.03
Huishoudelik	4,449.37	3,869.02	9.01%	4,099.36	3,549.23
Grootkrag	34,335.04	29,856.56	9.01%	31,634.10	27,388.83
<b>j) Besikbaarheidsgelde</b>					

Betaalbaar deur die eienaar van 'n erf(erwe) waar by 'n kraglyn verby gebou is, maar die betrokke erf nie oor 'n toevoerpunt beskik nie of die toevoer punt wel bestaan maar onbenut is. Erwe wat saam met 'n ontwikkelde erf as eenheid bedryf word, word hierby ingesluit.						
<b>Tarief</b>						
Die basiese heffing per maand soos op die verskillende kategorië verbruikers van toepassing						
<b>A GROOTKRAGVERBRUIK</b>						
Beskikbaar op besighede wat 'n maksimum aan						
vraag van groter as 50KVA het.						
a) Energieheffing c/kWh	0.99	0.86	9.01%	0.91	0.79	
b) Aanvraagheffing R/KVA	420.77	365.88	9.01%	387.67	335.64	
c) Basiese Heffing per maand	31,549.49	27,434.34	9.01%	29,067.67	25,166.81	
<b>B1) KLEINKRAGVERBRUIK (&lt;1000kwh p/m)</b>						
<i>Besighede waarvan die gemiddelde maandelikse gebruik vir die voorafgaande 12 maande minder was as 1000kwh ( 1 Julie -30Junie )</i>						
a) Energieheffing	2.66	2.31	9.01%	2.45	2.12	
b) Basieseheffing	2,236.20	1,944.52	9.01%	2,060.29	1,783.80	
<b>B2) KLEINKRAGVERBRUIK(&gt;1000 kwh p/m)</b>						
<i>Besighede waarvan die gemiddelde maandelikse gebruik vir die voorafgaande 12 maande meer was as 1000kwh (1 Julie - 30 Junie )</i>						

a) Energieheffing	2.79	2.43	9.01%	2.57	2.23
b) Basiesheffing	2,474.37	2,151.63	9.01%	2,279.73	1,973.79
<b>C) HUISHOUELIK</b>					
<i>Vir huishoudelike toevoere waar konvensionele meet toerusting gebruik word :</i>					
a) Energieheffing c/kwh	2.70	2.35	9.01%	2.49	2.16
b) Basiesheffing per maand	846.13	735.77	9.01%	779.57	674.95
<b>D) VOORAFBETAALD</b>					
<i>Van toepassing vir enkelfase-toevoere waar 'n voorafbetaalde metingstelsel gebruik word:</i>					
a) Energieheffing c/kwh	3.40	2.96	9.01%	3.14	2.72
b) Basiesheffing per maand					
<b>E1) MUNISIPAAL(GROOT)</b>					
<i>Die tarief is vir Munisipale grootkragverbruik.</i>					
a) Energieheffing c/kWh	1.19	1.03	9.01%	1.09	0.95
b) Aanvraagheffing per KVA	389.56	338.75	9.01%	358.92	310.75
<b>E1) MUNISIPAAL(KLEIN)</b>					
<i>Die tarief is vir munisipale toevoere (Straatligte en Munisipale geboue)</i>					
a) Energieheffing c/kWh	2.63	2.29	9.01%	2.42	2.10
b) Aanvraagheffing per KVA					

	<i>Huishoudings met inkomste gelykstaande aan twee staatspensioene word gesubsideer met 50 kwh elektrisiteit per maand.</i>					
	<i>(Twee staatspensioene word as n basis gebruik)</i>					
<b>300</b>	<b>WATERDIENS</b>					
	<i>Huishoudings met inkomste gelykstaande aan twee staatspensioene word gesubsideer met die basiese heffing en die eerste 6 kl water.</i>					
	<i>(Twee staatspensioene word as n basis gebruik)</i>					
<b>123</b>	<b>Instandhouding</b>					
	Nuwe aansluitings	6,098.79	5,303.29	3.70%	5,906.75	5,114.07
	Deposito	2,047.82	1,780.71	3.70%	1,983.34	1,717.17
	Deposito : Indigent	379.55	330.04	3.70%	367.59	318.26
<b>258</b>	<b>Aansluitingsgelde</b>					
	Per aansluiting	487.75	424.13	3.70%	472.39	409.00
	<b>Heraansluitingsgelde</b>					
	Per aansluiting	522.80	454.61	3.70%	506.34	438.39
	Hierdie gelde is betaalbaar wanneer 'n verbruiker se naam op op die afsnylys verskyn het, ongeag of die water fisies afgesny en aangeskakel is of nie. Aangesien die Raad addisionele koste vir die spesifieke rekening moes aangaan.					
<b>260</b>	<b>Beskikbaarheidsgelde</b>					
	Per maand	139.22	121.06	3.70%	134.83	116.74
<b>263</b>	<b>Leiwatergelde</b>					

	<b>Ongemeter</b> : Per uur, per week, per maand					
	Prieska	477.70	415.39	3.70%	462.66	400.57
	Niekerkshoop	96.28	83.72	3.70%	93.25	80.73
	<b>Gemeter:</b> per kiloliter	2.15	1.87	3.70%	2.08	1.80
<b>264</b>	<b><i>Waterverkope (Huishoudings en Besighede)</i></b>					
	per kiloliter					
	0 tot 6	10.48	9.12	3.70%	10.15	8.79
	7 tot 12	11.65	10.13	3.70%	11.29	9.77
	13 tot 50	13.01	11.31	3.70%	12.60	10.91
	50 tot 150	15.06	13.10	3.70%	14.59	12.63
	Groter as 150	18.02	15.67	3.70%	17.45	15.11
	<b>Basies heffing</b> : per maand	139.22	121.06	3.70%	134.83	116.74
<b>269</b>	<b><i>Alkantaran</i></b>					
	Bulk levy to be charged					
<b>270</b>	<b><i>Staankrane</i></b>					
	Plakkers en Ramkamp	68.57	59.63	3.70%	66.41	57.50
	<b><i>Heraansluitingsgelde</i></b>					
	Per aansluiting	522.80	454.61	3.70%	506.34	438.39
	1. Hierdie gelde is betaalbaar wanneer 'n verbruiker se naam op die afsnylys verskyn het, ongeag of die water fisies afgesny en aangeskakel is of nie. Aangesien die Raad addisionele koste vir die spesifieke rekening moes aangaan.					

	2. Hierdie gelde is betaalbaar wanneer 'n toevoer punt afgesny word weens 'n oortreding van artikel 24 (peuter en bemoei) van die raad se water-verordening, deur die okkupeerder.					
	Eerste oortreding;	20,300.35	17,652.48	3.70%	19,661.15	17,022.64
	Of die gemiddelde maandelikse rekening oor 12 maande periode, welke bedrag die grootste is					
	Tweede oortreding;	40,600.61	35,304.88	3.70%	39,322.21	34,045.21
	Indien u skuldig bevind word aan hierdie misdryf en by skuldigbevinding strafbaar wees met n gevangenisstraf van nie meer as 6 (ses) maande nie of n boete van nie meer as R16,060 of n kombinasie van bg.					
	<b>VERHUURTARIEWE - VOERTUIG+ TOERUSTING</b>					
	<b>Alle huur is voorafbetaalbaar met n bestuurder en onerhegwig van beskikbaarheid:</b>					
	<b>VOERTUIGE</b>					
<b>1</b>	Betonmenger <b>Nie te huur</b>					
<b>2</b>	Paving Breaker <b>Nie te huur</b>					
<b>3</b>	Kompakteerder-Jumbo Jack <b>Nie te huur</b>					
<b>4</b>	Kompressor <b>Nie te huur</b>					
<b>5</b>	Alle klein toerusting <b>Nie te huur</b>					
<b>6</b>	Padskraper <b>per uur</b>	2,943.43	2,559.51	3.70%	2,850.75	2,468.19
<b>7</b>	Laaigraaf klein trekker <b>per uur</b>	1,648.36	1,433.35	3.70%	1,596.45	1,382.21
<b>8</b>	Laaigraaf TLB <b>per uur</b>	2,892.07	2,514.85	3.70%	2,801.01	2,425.12
<b>9</b>	Roller(Static Flatsteel - Groot) <b>per uur</b>	1,648.36	1,433.35	3.70%	1,596.45	1,382.21
<b>10</b>	Roller(Bomag - Klein) <b>per uur</b>	624.10	542.69	3.70%	604.44	523.33
<b>11</b>	Trekker en Sleepwa <b>per uur</b>	869.28	755.89	3.70%	841.91	728.92

	<b>VRAGMOTORS</b>					
<b>12</b>	Platbak 2-4 ton	per km	47.61	41.40	3.70%	39.92
<b>13</b>	Platbak 4-7 ton	per km	65.79	57.21	3.70%	55.17
<b>14</b>	Platbak met kraan	per uur gewerk	1,373.79	1,194.60	3.70%	1,151.97
		<b>Plus per km</b>	65.79	57.21	3.70%	55.17
<b>15</b>	Wip 4-7 ton	Per uur	1,373.79	1,194.60	3.70%	1,151.97
		<b>Plus per km</b>	65.79	57.21	3.70%	55.17
<b>16</b>	Water 4-7 KL	Per uur gewerk	1,373.79	1,194.60	3.70%	1,151.97
		<b>Plus per km</b>	65.79	57.21	3.70%	55.17
<b>17</b>	<b>LAW (Bakkie)</b>	<b>Nie te huur</b>				
<b>18</b>	Uitroepfooi		998.90	868.61	3.70%	837.61
	(Nie van toepassing op skole, kerke en ouetehuse)					
	<b>OPMERKINGS</b>					
	Per uur beteken : Per uur of gedeelte van 'n uur					
	Per km beteken : Per km of gedeelte van 'n km					
	<b>Aansluiting van dienste vir n 'Indigent/Werklose Persoon" vir die volgende dienste, Vullis, Water, Riool en Elektrisiteit sal deur die Raad oorweeg word.</b>					

TABLE 27: FINAL TARIFF LIST FOR 2025/26

#### 7.5.4. CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION

The continuous strict implementation of the credit control policy resulted that the municipality could maintain an exceptional payment rate. It is however, envisaged that with on-going economic pressures and increasing rate in unemployment the payment rate might become under pressure. Special attention must therefore be paid on managing all revenue and cash streams especially debtors.

#### 7.5.5. PROTECTING THE POOR

The equitable share allocation is mainly used to provide free basic services to registered indigent households. Indigent support provided to protect poor households is as follows:

Free Basic Service (per month)	Per Household
Electricity	50kWh
Water	10 kl
Refuse	Free
Sewer	Free

TABLE 28: FREE BASIC SERVICES FOR INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS

### **7.5.6. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**

Proposed capital programmes over the medium-term framework are only considered once the full projected and future operational costs have been determined and the sources of funding are available.

The capital requirements are reflected in the table below for the next three (3) years. These figures are based on the projects identified through the IDP process project phase and reflect estimated amounts based on the availability of funding.

The projected sources of funding over the medium term have been carefully considered and can be summarised as follows:

The table below, Table 30 indicates the operating expenditure as per vote

Vote Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
<u>Capital expenditure - Vote</u>											
<u>Multi-year expenditure to be appropriated</u>	2										
<b>Vote 1 - Executive and Council</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Vote 3 - Directorate Financial Services</b>		-	-	-	3,189	13,500	13,500	13,500	-	-	-
<b>Vote 4 - Directorate Corporate &amp; Community Services</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Vote 5 - Directorate Infrastructure Services</b>		6,760	8,061	10,729	11,013	11,013	11,013	11,013	14,094	11,816	12,045
<b>Vote 6 - COMMUNITY &amp; SOCIAL SERVICES</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital multi-year expenditure sub-total	7	<b>6,760</b>	<b>8,061</b>	<b>10,729</b>	<b>14,202</b>	<b>24,513</b>	<b>24,513</b>	<b>24,513</b>	<b>14,094</b>	<b>11,816</b>	<b>12,045</b>
<u>Single-year expenditure to be appropriated</u>	2										
<b>Vote 1 - Executive and Council</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Vote 3 - Directorate Financial Services</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Vote 4 - Directorate Corporate &amp; Community Services</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Vote 5 - Directorate Infrastructure Services</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Vote 6 - COMMUNITY &amp; SOCIAL SERVICES</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenditure - Vote		<b>6,760</b>	<b>8,061</b>	<b>10,729</b>	<b>14,202</b>	<b>24,513</b>	<b>24,513</b>	<b>24,513</b>	<b>14,094</b>	<b>11,816</b>	<b>12,045</b>

TABLE 29: FINAL CAPITAL BUDGET

Proposed capital programmes over the medium-term framework are only considered once the full projected and future operational costs have been determined and the sources of funding are available. The capital requirements are reflected in the table below for the next five (5) years. These figures are based on the projects identified through the IDP process project phase and reflect estimated amounts based on the availability of funding.

### 7.5.7. OPERATING EXPENDITURE

The table below, Table 30 indicates the operating expenditure as per functional area

Vote Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
<u>Capital Expenditure - Functional</u>											
<i>Governance and administration</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive and council		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance and administration		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal audit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Community and public safety</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community and social services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sport and recreation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Economic and environmental services</i>		817	2,055	-	11,013	11,013	11,013	11,013	14,094	11,816	12,045
Planning and development		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road transport		817	2,055	-	11,013	11,013	11,013	11,013	14,094	11,816	12,045

<b>Environmental protection</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trading services</i>		5,943	6,006	10,729	25,189	35,500	35,500	35,500	3,000	3,427	3,582
<b>Energy sources</b>		-	-	-	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	3,000	3,427	3,582
<b>Water management</b>		-	-	-	13,189	23,500	23,500	23,500	-	-	-
<b>Waste water management</b>		5,943	6,006	10,729	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
<b>Waste management</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenditure - Functional	3	6,760	8,061	10,729	36,202	46,513	46,513	46,513	17,094	15,243	15,627

TABLE 30: FINAL EXPENDITURE BUDGET

Cognisance should also be given that national government has prioritized the quality of drinking water and failures in the management of wastewater through the blue and green drop performance ratings.

Measures have to be taken over the MTREF to implement these strategies to ensure that existing water supply and wastewater comply with these requirements

From the above it is clear that for the next five years many challenges lie ahead to appropriate capital expenditure towards available sources of funding and to obtain alternative funding sources to address the needs as identified in the IDP.

## 7.6. CONCLUSION

This framework with its financial strategies and policies contribute to ensure the municipality remains financially viable and sustainable to provide quality municipal services to all communities. It can be expected that municipal revenue and cash flows will gradually improve through increased municipal growth and envisaged new development.

The increasing pressure on the municipal bulk services and upgrade of ageing infrastructure will continue for the next five (5) years. Therefore, new imaginable ways need to be explored to become efficient to generate the required resources to maintain, renew and expand infrastructure.

A new energized focus on maximizing job creation through labour intensive approaches and participation in the expanded public works programme is essential not only to reduce the unemployment rate but also protecting the poor against the downturn of the economy.

It is imperative that the municipality continues with sound and sustainable management of its governance and fiscal affairs to improve audit outcomes as well as financial prudence prospectively. The many challenges facing the municipality are addressed through the following important elements:

- ✓ Greater levels of transparency and accountability; Integrity of billing systems and accurate accounts;
- ✓ Going back to basics of good cash and revenue management;
- ✓ Stabilizing senior management and ensuring appropriate technical skills;
- ✓ Implementation of asset management systems and improving levels of spending on repairs and maintenance;
- ✓ Effective spatial and land use planning;
- ✓ Generate more employment through labour intensive programmes;
- ✓ Structure tariffs for utility services to encourage growth and generate additional sources of revenue to fund capital expenditure;

Ensure sound financial management policies exist; and Eliminating spending on nonpriority items.

It is important that strategies and action plans are put in place to outline processes and measures to address the challenges that are listed above. It is critical that these are rectified in order for the municipality to provide services in line with its strategic objectives.

## **8. CHAPTER 8: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

### **8.1. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

Local Economic Development (LED) is a participatory approach to sustainable economic growth that focuses on mobilising local resources, strengthening partnerships, and encouraging communities, government, and the private sector to work together to stimulate economic activity. The overarching objective of LED is to create employment, reduce poverty, and improve the quality of life of residents through inclusive and locally driven economic initiatives.

In the Northern Cape, LED planning is guided by the Provincial LED Strategy developed by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism, aligned to the Northern Cape Growth and Development Strategy. These frameworks provide a coordinated foundation for integrated economic development planning across the province. Within this policy context, the Siyathemba Local Municipality undertook the development of its own LED Strategy to give practical effect to provincial priorities at a local level.

Examples of LED-related initiatives in Siyathemba include renewable energy investment, such as the Copperton Wind Farm, which has created local employment opportunities and supports community development through a dedicated community trust. The municipality has also supported basic service-linked LED projects, including the installation of solar high-mast lighting in Prieska, contributing to local labour absorption during implementation and improving the business environment. In addition, the municipality prioritises agriculture-related SMME support, small-scale farming, and community-based projects, as identified in its Integrated Development Plan, to broaden economic participation and strengthen local livelihoods.

## 8.2. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS, STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITY ISSUES

Outcome / NPO	KPA	Strategic Objective	Priority Issue	SMART KPI
NPO 4: Economic Transformation & Job Creation	LED	Support youth entrepreneurship.	High youth unemployment	Implement a youth entrepreneurship programme supporting <b>10 youth-owned businesses per annum</b> by <b>30 June 2027</b> .
NPO 4: Economic Transformation & Job Creation	LED	Improve youth access to funding and training.	Limited youth enterprise support	Formalise partnerships with <b>SEDA and NYDA</b> for youth funding and training by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
NPO 4: Economic Transformation & Job Creation	LED	Promote youth innovation and exposure.	Limited business platforms for youth	Host <b>one (1) youth entrepreneurship expo per annum</b> by <b>30 December 2026</b> .
NPO 4: Inclusive Economic Growth	LED	Create employment through labour-intensive programmes.	High unemployment	Create <b>300 employment opportunities annually</b> through the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) by <b>30 December 2026</b> , verified through quarterly reports to the Department of Public Works.
NPO 4: Inclusive Economic Growth	LED	Promote labour-intensive project implementation.	Limited identification of labour-intensive projects	Identify and approve <b>at least five (5)</b> local infrastructure or environmental projects suitable for labour-intensive methods by <b>30 September 2026</b> .
NPO 4: Inclusive Economic Growth	LED	Strengthen SMME development and sustainability.	Weak SMME capacity	Support a <b>minimum of 30 SMMEs per annum</b> through training, incubation, or funding programmes by <b>31 December 2026</b> .

NPO 4: Inclusive Economic Growth	LED	Promote entrepreneurship and business skills.	Limited entrepreneurial skills	Conduct <b>one (1) entrepreneurship workshop per financial year by 30 June 2026.</b>
NPO 4: Inclusive Economic Growth	LED	Improve access to finance for SMMEs.	Limited SMME funding	Facilitate access to <b>R10 million per annum</b> in funding for local SMMEs through partnerships with financial institutions by <b>30 December 2026.</b>
NPO 4: Inclusive Economic Growth	LED	Enhance SMME mentorship and support.	Low business survival rates	Implement <b>four (4) business mentorship programmes per financial year by 30 June 2027.</b>
NPO 4: Inclusive Economic Growth	LED	Increase SMME participation in procurement.	Low SMME participation in tenders	Increase SMME participation in municipal procurement by <b>30%</b> from the 2026/27 baseline by <b>30 June 2027.</b>
NPO 4: Inclusive Economic Growth	LED	Attract investment into local infrastructure.	Low investment levels	Facilitate <b>R60 million</b> in public and private investment for local infrastructure development by <b>30 June 2027.</b>
NPO 4: Inclusive Economic Growth	LED	Promote the municipality as an investment destination.	Poor investor visibility	Develop and implement an <b>investment marketing campaign</b> promoting municipal areas by <b>30 December 2026.</b>
NPO 4: Inclusive Economic Growth	LED	Incentivise business investment.	Lack of incentive framework	Develop and approve a <b>municipal investment incentive policy</b> , including tax rebates or incentives, by <b>30 December 2026.</b>
NPO 4: Inclusive Economic Growth	LED	Strengthen tourism development.	Untapped tourism potential	Develop and adopt a <b>Municipal Tourism Strategy</b> by <b>30 August 2026.</b>

NPO 4: Inclusive Economic Growth	LED	Promote heritage and local attractions.	Under-developed heritage assets	Identify and market <b>at least three (3)</b> heritage sites or local attractions by <b>30 August 2026</b> .
NPO 6: Advancing Infrastructure for Sustainable Energy Systems	LED	Promote renewable energy generation.	Limited local energy production	Facilitate renewable energy projects generating <b>at least 3 MW</b> of locally produced energy by <b>30 June 2027</b> .
NPO 6: Advancing Infrastructure for Sustainable Energy Systems	LED	Enable private-sector renewable energy partnerships.	Limited investor participation	Partner with <b>at least three (3)</b> renewable energy companies for solar or wind projects by <b>30 December 2026</b> .
NPO 6: Advancing Infrastructure for Sustainable Energy Systems	LED	Improve renewable energy uptake.	Low adoption of renewable technologies	Develop and implement renewable energy incentive schemes for residents by <b>31 December 2026</b> .
NPO 7: Agricultural Development & Food Security	LED	Support emerging commercial farmers.	Limited farmer development	Support <b>five (5)</b> new commercial farmers annually through targeted assistance by <b>30 June 2027</b> .
NPO 7: Rural Development	LED	Promote agricultural cooperatives.	Limited organised rural economic activity	Establish <b>five (5)</b> community agricultural cooperatives supported by completed feasibility studies by <b>30 June 2027</b> .
NPO 7: Rural Development	LED	Improve access to agricultural funding.	Under-utilisation of grants	Facilitate access to agricultural funding programmes, including <b>CASP</b> , for qualifying cooperatives and farmers by <b>30 June 2027</b> .

NPO 12: Innovation & Government Efficiency	LED	Promote innovation-led economic growth.	Limited innovation platforms	Establish a <b>municipal innovation hub</b> funded through public-private partnerships by <b>30 December 2026</b> , and host <b>one (1) annual innovation hackathon</b> .
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TABLE 31: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC GOALS OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

### 8.3. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

In the previous LED Strategy, labour market conditions were analysed using Quantec Research (2012) data, which indicated an unemployment rate of 34.7% in Siyathemba Municipality in 2009, today this figure 23.46% with the youth employment rate 30.2%. Since then, more recent datasets from Statistics South Africa (Census 2022), Quarterly Labour Force Surveys (2023–2025), and updated Quantec regional estimates (2023/24) allow for a revised interpretation of local labour market dynamics.

While total employment levels increased nationally and provincially in the period following 2020, labour market recovery has been uneven and spatially concentrated, favouring larger urban economies. In contrast, small rural municipalities such as Siyathemba have not experienced comparable job growth, reflecting persistent structural constraints such as limited economic diversification, low private investment, and declining primary-sector employment.

Updated Quantec regional modelling and Census-aligned estimates indicate that unemployment in Siyathemba has remained structurally high and above national averages and continues to exceed the Pixley ka Seme District average. Although precise official unemployment figures are not released by Stats SA at individual local-municipality level, multiple planning sources confirm that labour market distress has deepened rather than improved over the past decade, particularly among youth and low-skilled workers.

The labour force participation rate (LFPR)—reflecting the share of working-age adults who are either employed or actively seeking work—has stagnated in small rural municipalities when compared to national trends. While South Africa’s overall LFPR fluctuated around 59–60% between 2022 and 2024, participation rates in municipalities such as Siyathemba are lower and constrained by discouragement, limited job prospects, and outward migration.

Evidence from Census 2022 and IDP analyses suggests that a growing portion of the working-age population is economically inactive, increasingly due to long-term unemployment rather than voluntary withdrawal from the labour market.

The skills profile of the local labour force remains largely unchanged from earlier assessments. Census 2022 confirms that Siyathemba’s workforce continues to be dominated by low- and semi-skilled occupations, closely linked to agriculture, basic services, and community services employment. The share of workers classified as highly skilled (post-secondary or professional) remains substantially below provincial and national averages, reinforcing structural barriers to economic diversification and resilience.

More than half of economically active residents remain employed in semi-skilled or unskilled work, while limited access to tertiary education and skills pipelines restrict upward mobility and new-sector development.

### **8.3.1. ECONOMIC PROFILE**

Economy of the Northern Cape Province and Pixley ka Seme district. The Northern Cape Province is divided into five Districts, and each District contributes to the economy of the province. The Pixley ka Seme District is the poorest contributor, contributing 10%. Frances Baard is the biggest contributor at 36%.

## **8.4. SECTOR CONTRIBUTION TO THE ECONOMY**

### **8.4.1. POTENTIAL SECTORS**

#### **8.4.1.1. Agriculture**

The Orange River runs through the Municipality and provides ideal conditions for irrigation farming in Siyathemba, especially the cultivation of grains and vegetables. The main livestock farming in the Region includes cattle, sheep and goat farming. Game farming also takes place in the area and aids in the development of tourism and hunting activities.

#### **Development Potential**

- ✓ Crop farming could be significantly expanded if market demand could be improved. This is especially relevant for irrigated production along the Orange River.
- ✓ Hydroponic production may be well-suited to the area, due to the warm climate (i.e. energy cost saving for hydroponic projects) and available water.
- ✓ Sheep farming could be expanded and benefited locally.
- ✓ The local beneficiation of crops can provide valuable local revenue.
- ✓ Electricity shortages could be alleviated through local production. This could justify investment in a local solar power plant.
- ✓ The agricultural sector should be diversified to include higher value products such as essential oils.
- ✓ A poultry and broiler project could be implemented as part of an Emerging Farmer Support Programme.
- ✓ A piggery project could be introduced as part of an Emerging Farmer Support Programme.
- ✓ Game farming in the area could be expanded to bolster the production of meat. This could then be linked to investment in a local abattoir.

There should be a greater focus on agriculture in Schools to change the perception of young people that farm work is not “prestigious”. It should be instilled that it is better to work on a farm than being unemployed.

Early Childhood Development Programs should be made available to farm workers (on farms).

An Agricultural School or College should be developed in the municipal area to foster skills development in the agricultural sector and retain these skills within the local economy.

#### **8.4.1.2. Mining**

The main deposits in Siyathemba include possible alluvial diamond mining along the Orange River, various semi-precious stones, such as tiger-eye and zinc deposits. The Region also has various salt pans for the potential of salt production.

#### **Development Potential**

- ✓ Semi-precious stones should be commercially mined and locally beneficiated. Building sand and clay could be mined throughout the area, especially along the Orange River.
- ✓ Locally extracted clay could be used for manufacturing building bricks.
- ✓ A local gemstone beneficiation plant can be refurbished and engaged in production again. This plant could be used to cut and polish locally mined semiprecious stones. The production and packaging of table salt and salt products is a viable option to gain valuable sources of revenue.

#### **8.4.1.3. Manufacturing**

Agri-processing is the main Manufacturing activity in Siyathemba, which consists of the production of various plant and meat products. Figure 3.5 indicates the Manufacturing Production Growth of Siyathemba from 2000 to 2010 as compared with the District, the Province and South Africa. From the Figure below, it is evident that Siyathemba follows a relatively higher production trend to that of the Pixley Ka Seme District's manufacturing sector, except for a decline post- 2009.

#### **Development Potential**

- ✓ The opportunity exists to establish an Agri-processing plant in Prieska, thereby beneficiating produce from the agriculture sector.
- ✓ Investment in a local recycling plant (paper, plastic and glass) provides a good opportunity to expand job creation.
- ✓ The implementation of Training and Skills Development Programmes in local communities (focused on the youth).
- ✓ The local production of solar panels that could supply the Utilities Sector of the Northern Cape.
- ✓ The production of local Arts & Crafts (such as bead work) for the tourism market will provide much needed revenue to the area.
- ✓ Investment in a local leather tannery, cotton gin, game abattoir and a chicken broiler house will provide opportunities for beneficiation of agricultural produce.
- ✓ Investment in a construction equipment plant will expand manufacturing opportunities, as well as provide for skills development in the area.

#### **8.4.1.4. Retail and Wholesale**

The Figure below indicates the Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector Production Growth of Siyathemba from 2000 to 2010, compared with the District, the Province and South Africa. It is apparent that Siyathemba experienced a slightly lower

production trend to that of the Pixley ka Seme District's Trade sector, however the sector showed growth in 2010.

### **Development Potential**

- ✓ There may be opportunities to invest in a new small grocery shop and restaurant in Prieska.
- ✓ Railway infrastructure should be restored and placed back into operation to reduce the cost of bulk transport.
- ✓ Training and registration assistance should be provided to construction workers. This initiative must be aimed at placing these workers in a position where they can operate their own businesses and tender for government contracts.
- ✓ Entrepreneurship Training and Development Programs should be implemented in local communities to facilitate the development of SMMEs.

#### **8.4.1.5. Tourism**

The town of Prieska is located on the south bank of the Orange River at the foot of the Doringberg. It was originally named Prieskab, a Khoisan word meaning, "lace of the lost she-goat". The site of the town, founded in 1882 and renowned for its semiprecious stones, was a fording place used by early travellers.

The following are the main tourism attractions in the Region:

- ✓ Die Bos Nature Reserve British Fort;
- ✓ Green Valley Nuts;
- ✓ The Oranjezicht and the "Keikamspoort Hiking Trails
- ✓ Khoisan Rock Art Memorial Garden Prieska Museum
- ✓ Ria Huysamen Aloe Garden Schumann Rock Collection Wonderdraai Island

### **Development Potential**

- ✓ Resort and adventure tourism along the Orange River will result in enticing tourists to explore the Region for longer and staying for lengthier periods of time.
- ✓ The "Die Bos" area could be developed into a tourism resort with associated adventure tourism activities, such as water sports and hiking.
- ✓ Expanding the game tourism and hunting industry can enhance the eco-tourism profile of the Region.
- ✓ Mineral processing tourism can become an inviting prospect for visitors. If the old gemstone processing plant can be renovated, it could also become a popular tourist destination.
- ✓ A local attraction known as "Die Koppie" could facilitate local festivals.
- ✓ The area should develop a unique tourism brand of its own and marketed on various platforms.
- ✓ Investment in a new casino near Prieska may attract travellers from all over.

- ✓ The re-routing of the N10 highway through Prieska will provide tourists the opportunity to appreciate the town and view it as a stop-over or destination on its own.

## **8.5. JOB CREATION AND ANCHOR DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES BY THE SIYATHEMBA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**

### **8.5.1. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT KEY PROJECTS**

#### **8.5.1.1. The Bos Development**

The turn-around and rejuvenation of the “Die Bos” Holiday Resort in Prieska have been identified by the Siyathemba Municipality as a priority project for tourism development in the Northern Cape Province. This is an important development initiative to the Municipality as one of its mandates to utilise our municipal assets as a catalyst for economic development and growth.

The focus of this development initiative includes four different properties which border each other. All four properties are situated in the town of Prieska.

These entail areas like [1] Die Bos Holiday Resort situated on the bank of the Orange River, [2] Prieska Golf Course, [3] Die Koppie Nature Garden, and the [4] the Municipal Settling Ponds. For the purpose of the feasibility study, the four properties should be viewed as one entity to be considered for further development. All four properties belong to the Siyathemba Municipality.



The Siyathemba Municipality believes that additional and large projects like the international SKA, the Renewable Energy boom (Solar Park and IPP's) that's coming; a potential Industrial Zone Development and new Secondary Industry Development projects will have a major boost on the proposed "Die Bos" development project.

A new Feasibility Study Objective will be to:

- ✓ Consider the initial feasibility study findings and analysis the original business impressions;
- ✓ Determine the market demand and advice the Municipality on Innovative and Commercial foci like an integrated golf estate development combined with business that can draw huge numbers; e.g. a casino, etc.;
- ✓ Identify additional and stimulating segments to ensure the commercial success of the project;
- ✓ Propose creative but sustainable cultural and arcade improvement initiatives to the benefit of both the municipality, the public at large and the business communities;
- ✓ Develop practical ways to develop and upgrade, refurbish, rehabilitate, and to maintain the existing facilities;
- ✓ Propose optimal consideration and enhancement of fauna, flora and aquatic features; like constructing a weir in the Orange River to enhance the landscape, suggested commerce and nature preserve;
- ✓ Propose a vibrant marketing tool as branding medium for both the resort and the municipality;
- ✓ Propose an integrated development approach taking into consideration the new and upcoming developments;
- ✓ Consider the provincial and national tourism strategies and trends. Compilation of locality Maps and Artists Impression;
- ✓ Propose an appropriate management, maintenance and operational model for the resort to ensure sustainability; and
- ✓ Ensure public buy-in and create jobs and business opportunities for the local community.

#### **8.5.1.2. Solar Energy Project**

The Siyathemba LM identified Alternative Energy Development as an Anchor economic activity. The Siyathemba Council signed an MOU with the Department of Energy for a 5 000ha of Commonage Land to develop a Prieska Solar Park to initially generate 1 GW of Solar Energy into the Eskom Grid with the possible expansion if

the space permits utilising variety of technologies. The “**Proposed Land**” has to be identified from Erf 01 in Prieska and/or alternatively on Erf 260 in Marydale on the communal Land. Council permitted the Mayor and the then Acting Municipal Manager to **Sign the MOU** and then to conclude with a complementary round of Community Participation with the Minister as it were on the 20<sup>th</sup> of October 2012. It is also necessary to note that the Council also declared its municipal area as a **Nodal Point** for growth to participate and develop in the proposed Solar Park and Secondary Stream Developments to enhance poverty and unemployment reduction.

The studies for this proposed Solar Park have started and should the Steering Committees be ready with a Draft Concept by August 2013.

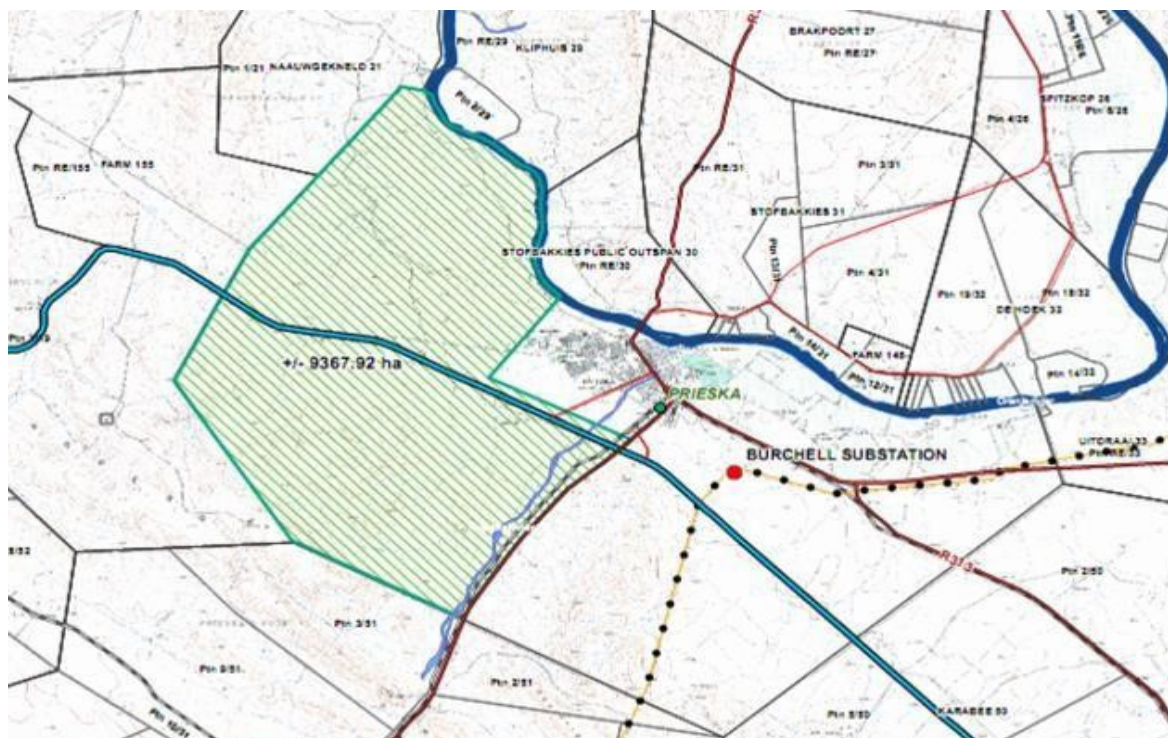


FIGURE 13: SOLAR ENERGY IDENTIFIED AREA

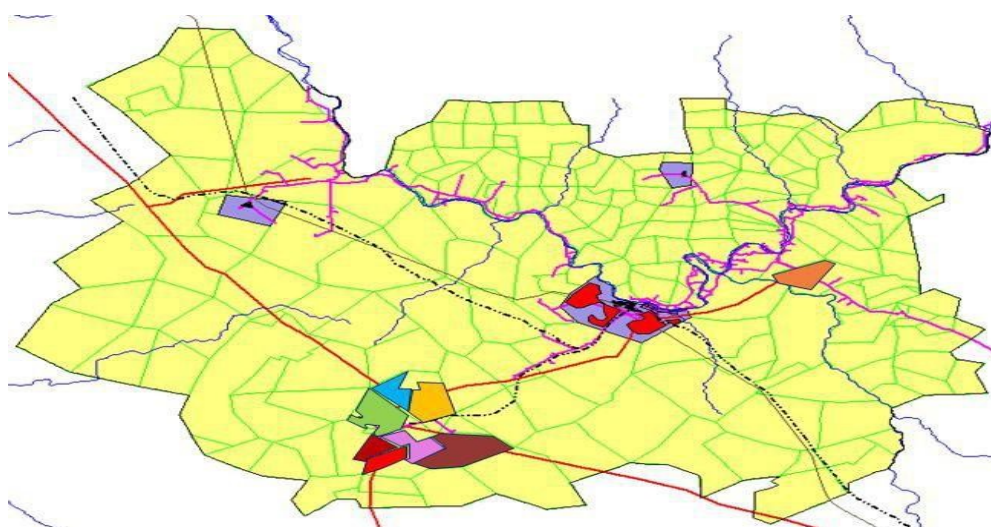


FIGURE 14: SOLAR ENENERGY IDENTIFIED AREAS

Before Council signed an agreement with the DoE to develop a Prieska Solar Park Council already contracted Solar Investors.

Their contracts provide for an interim rental fee whilst they applying for their permits with a permanent rental fee once the permits get issued. Council later agreed to sign Amendments to their Lease Agreements in order to bring their Contracts in line with expectations as requested by the NERSA and Eskom PPA application requirements. We also allowed them to register those agreements against our Title Deed with the office of the Surveyor General and we gave them permission to sub-lease for financial security with their Investors.

Besides the four Municipal Contracts keen interest is shown by Independent Power Producers (IPP) between the Prieska and Copperton areas on private land to the extent of 1.18GW, Mulilo is the first company who has been allocated a permit for 19.5MW during the second bidding phase.

Regular consultation at Council Imbizo's and Ward Committee meetings is taking place to inform and prepare the communities about these developments. Discussions and negotiations around the required Solar Development Trusts are underway. The entire project will entail a Solar Park and almost 8 to 12 IPP Power Producers. Our Municipality can only be negotiated for the compulsory social and labour arrangement as well as for the employment and SMME opportunities with them.

The Municipal Council are in discussions with a number of Companies because of the latter developments to lease land for manufacturing, agricultural, mining, housing and tourism related developments as part of our Secondary Industry Development plans.

These initiatives propel the Council to urgently look at enhancing our own technical capacity and strategic planning like;

- ✓ Spatial Development Framework
- ✓ Roads, works and storm water master planning Water and Sanitation master plan
  
- ✓ Electricity and Energy Infrastructure and Distribution
- ✓ Civil Engineering and Design
- ✓ IT Hub and Technology Development Physical and Cyber Security Planning

The following are pressing challenges in pursuit of our developmental goals;

- ✓ Non-disclosure of bidding information by IPP contractors Lack of regulations in relation to leases and wages
  
- ✓ Absence of a single coherent approach to the question of community benefit (Community Trusts)
- ✓ Slow Eskom Grid development can delay the implementation of national targets Historical infrastructural backlog
  
- ✓ Ailing electricity network

- ✓ Two thirds of household electricity supply serviced by Eskom in Municipal areas Low Skills shortages and Literacy Levels
- ✓ Absence of disaster management unit Huge housing backlog
- ✓ High unemployment HIV / AIDS and TB Asbestoses
- ✓ Sanitation with Water Distribution Challenges Limited Municipal resources
- ✓ Absence of strategic planning
- ✓ Engineering Surveys and Strategic Planning Capacity

#### Opportunities

- ✓ Renewable Energy Development
- ✓ A Single and all-encompassing Trust for all IPP Contractors Siyathemba a Gateway to SKA opportunities Underutilised prime agricultural land and Agro processing Enough water with rights and water extraction abilities Untapped Mining Development and Value adding Secondary Industry Development opportunities Aquaculture
- ✓ Enough land for multi-Industry development Enterprise Development
- ✓ Tourism Development
- ✓ Sound economic development plan
- ✓ Enhance local community economic development benefit Require planning capacity development
- ✓ Infrastructure Development
- ✓ Training - The Siyathemba Municipality have appointed a serves provider to pursue and implement its Siyathemba Integrated Education and Skills Development Initiative (SIESDi).

#### **8.5.1.3. Prieska Power Reserve Project**

The project consists of an array of renewable energy (solar PV and wind turbines) plants as well as a chemical plant to convert the electrical energy from the renewable energy plants into chemical energy (green hydrogen, stored in the form of ammonia).

##### **Renewable energy plants**

The electrical energy required for the chemical plant will be obtained from solar PV and wind farms on properties south and southeast of the plant, of which a 60 MW solar PV plant will be developed on municipal land. These plants are between 10 and 15 km from the chemical plant.

The electrical transmission will run via private power lines (33 kV and 132 kV overhead lines), which will be constructed and maintained by the Prieska Power Reserve.

##### **Chemical plant**

The chemical plant will include a waste-to-energy plant, chemical plant, battery storage area, storage area for hydrogen and ammonia, an office building, substation, as well as associated electrical, water and road infrastructure. All these are located

on approximately 19 ha (phase 1) of municipal land, adjacent to the Prieska industrial area, south of Proudfoot Street. A loading area is on four existing industrial erven north of Proudfoot Street. Further phases will be located on an additional 49 ha adjacent and south to the site for the first phase. The total land lease option in the industrial area is 68 ha, as agreed between PPR and the Siyathemba Local Municipality (SLM)

The SLM will provide essential services and bulk raw water (effluent) from the municipal water treatment works, and the municipal wastewater treatment works, with the first right of refusal granted to PPR on all municipal effluent for expansion.

The construction of the plant will be relatively quick, since the components will arrive as relatively easy-to-install modules designed by a European specialist manufacturer.

An important phase in the operation is the production of hydrogen employing electrolysis. The hydrogen is then combined with nitrogen, and the plant is designed to produce 80 000 tonnes of green ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) per year. The ammonia will be kept in storage tanks, from where it will be pumped either into containers for railway trucks or into road tankers. It is expected that either eleven 25t road trucks per day or one rail unit per week will leave the loading zone.

The ammonia plant will operate 24/7. All the operations, whether solar, wind or ammonia production, will be monitored and controlled from these premises of the chemical plant. During the daytime shift (one of three shifts) there may be as many as 130 employees on the premises.

In the same 19 ha area, there will also be a waste-to-energy plant that will produce hydrogen-rich gas for generating electricity. It will utilize only organic matter in the form of chipped or mulched plant material. Such feedstock material will be harvested mechanically from invasive and other specifically classified plant species in the district.

Vast stretches of such species cover farms in the Prieska area and degrading grazing areas. A total of 30 tons of gross feedstock will be required daily to drive the 2MWac plant. It is calculated that such chipped plant material could be collected cost-efficiently in a 30 km radius around the town. Collection points will be established as per schedule at several points.

### **Licensing and permitting**

Public notifications have been posted for the chemical plant area (phase 1). The application for a basic assessment has been submitted to the Northern Cape Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform. The first part of this process is a public participation process of 30 days whereby interested and affected parties may register and ask for more information. The process will be conducted according to the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA, 107 of 1998) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended) in respect of activities identified in terms of Regulations No. 327 and 324, (2014, as amended) of the Act.

The application for one of the solar PV areas is already in the second public consultation round. The applications for the wind turbine area and others are in various stages of preparation. Effluent from the chemical plant is minimal and within

regulations and will be disposed of utilising the municipal effluent license. The carbon dioxide emitted by the waste-to-energy plant will be carbon negative with the implementation of CO<sub>2</sub> capture technology. The ash produced as waste is a rich plant nutrition and will be used by emerging farmers as a form of fertilisation.

#### **8.5.1.4. Aqua-commercial fish farming project- DTI**

The DTI and Pixley Ka Seme DM intend to put up Fish Dams for Fish Farming purposes on the Orange River. Aqua Eco have subsequently developed a feasibility study for the DTI on behalf of the Pixley Ka Seme DM and their findings suggest Prieska should be the site for the pilot project.

This study included all the municipalities on the banks of the Orange River. The Siyathemba Municipality was identified as ideal for the pilot project provided.

A feasibility study prepared by AquaEco guided the DTI and the Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality on whether it is economically viable to establish a pilot aquaculture enterprise in Prieska. The study determines fish species/crops that could be farmed in these areas and the associated market feasibility. Prieska based on the outcome of the feasibility studies on certain parts of the Orange River and on the wastewater treatment plants within the municipal jurisdiction of the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality is deemed favourable, a complimentary business plans will be compiled.

The objectives of the assessment were:

- ✓ To determine whether it is feasible to set up a community-based aquaculture enterprise in Prieska.
- ✓ To investigate the possibility of including hydroponics farming linked to the aquaculture enterprise.
- ✓ To determine the kind of fish species that will be suitable for the areas given the Northern Cape climate.
- ✓ To advise on the kind of crops that could be planted in association with the fish farming activities.
- ✓ To identify the best possible form of a business model that should be used in the implementation of such an enterprise.
- ✓ To develop a business plan or make recommendations to investigate other enterprise possibilities.

#### **8.5.1.5. New Catalytic Projects for further job creation**

##### **Karoo Pistachio Small Growers Project**

Siyathemba Local Municipality, and Prieska in particular, is uniquely positioned to benefit from the expansion of pistachio farming as a high-value agricultural activity suited to the Karoo's climate. Pistachios are a drought-resilient, long-term perennial crop that thrives in hot, dry conditions with controlled irrigation, making them well aligned to local environmental realities. The development of pistachio orchards represents a shift from low-margin agriculture toward **high-end, export-oriented production**, strengthening the municipality's economic base and resilience.

The greatest economic benefit of pistachio farming lies not only in primary production but in **local beneficiation**. Establishing processing, sorting, grading, packaging, and storage facilities within Siyathemba ensures that value is retained locally rather than exported in raw form. These downstream activities create opportunities for small and medium enterprises, cooperative participation, and skills development across the agricultural value chain. Over time, this supports the growth of an agro-processing ecosystem anchored in Prieska, with pistachios acting as a flagship product.

Pistachio farming offers **multi-layered job creation**:

- **Primary jobs** in nursery operations, orchard establishment, irrigation management, pruning, harvesting, and ongoing maintenance.
- **Secondary jobs** in processing plants, quality control, logistics, warehousing, packaging, and cold-chain services.
- **Tertiary jobs** in administration, marketing, certification, compliance, and export coordination.

Because pistachio orchards require consistent care over many years, they provide more stable and sustained employment compared to seasonal crops. Importantly, skills developed in pistachio production — such as precision irrigation, quality grading, and export compliance — are transferable to other high-value agricultural activities, strengthening the local labour market.

The pistachio industry also creates opportunities for **inclusive participation**, particularly through out-grower schemes, cooperatives, and public-private partnerships. Emerging farmers can be integrated into supply chains with shared access to seedlings, technical support, and processing infrastructure. This supports transformation objectives while reducing barriers to entry for small-scale producers. Ongoing stakeholder engagement around pistachio out-growing in the municipality highlights growing momentum toward inclusive models of agricultural development in Prieska.

With coordinated investment, Prieska has the potential to position itself as a **centre for premium pistachio exports** from the Northern Cape. Global demand for pistachios is driven by high-end food markets, health-conscious consumers, and specialty manufacturers. By combining reliable production, local beneficiation, and strong branding linked to the Karoo's clean and arid environment, Siyathemba can build a reputation for quality, traceability, and sustainability. This positioning enhances foreign earnings, attracts further agribusiness investment, and elevates the municipality's role in regional and international agri-value chains.

Pistachio farming represents a strategic opportunity for Siyathemba Local Municipality to diversify its economy, create sustainable employment, and transition toward high-value agricultural exports. Through deliberate support for beneficiation, skills development, and inclusive participation, Prieska can emerge as a recognised hub for premium pistachio production — driving long-term economic growth and social upliftment in the region.

## Bulk Haulage Owner Driver Programme

Siyathemba Local Municipality continues to face structural unemployment, limited local ownership of productive assets, and economic leakage where value-generating activities benefit external entities rather than local communities. Addressing these challenges requires development interventions that move beyond short-term employment and instead create **sustainable, locally owned economic activity** aligned with the municipality's Local Economic Development (LED) objectives.

The referenced programme demonstrates a proven, structured approach to inclusive economic participation that can be adapted and applied as part of Siyathemba's broader job-creation strategy.

A core benefit of this model is that it shifts beneficiaries from being wage earners to becoming **owners of income-generating assets**. Unlike traditional job-creation initiatives that depend on ongoing subsidies or short-term projects, asset-based programmes enable participants to generate sustainable income over many years.

By supporting local participants to operate and ultimately own productive assets, the municipality promotes **long-term employment stability**, reduces dependency on social support systems, and builds economic resilience at household level. This approach aligns directly with LED objectives that prioritise sustainability over temporary work opportunities.

The programme's structure supports **multi-layered job creation**:

- **Direct jobs**, created through participation in the primary economic activity.
- **Indirect jobs**, generated through supporting services such as maintenance, administration, compliance, fuel supply, insurance, training, and financial services.
- **Induced economic activity**, where income earned locally is spent within the municipality, supporting informal businesses and secondary enterprises.

This multiplier effect ensures that the economic benefits extend beyond direct participants and contribute to broader economic circulation within Prieska, Marydale, and Niekerkshoop.

One of the most significant developmental benefits is the **reduction of economic leakage**. Historically, large contracts and high-value economic activities are often awarded to operators based outside the municipality, resulting in minimal local benefit.

By embedding local participation into core value chains through structured programmes, the municipality ensures that a greater share of economic value is retained locally. This strengthens the local tax base, supports local suppliers, and reinforces the municipality's role as an active facilitator of inclusive growth rather than a passive observer.

The programme emphasises **structured training, operational support, and governance**, enabling participants to develop practical skills in:

- Business management
- Financial discipline
- Regulatory compliance
- Operational planning

These skills are transferable and create a pipeline of capable local entrepreneurs who are better equipped to participate in other economic opportunities within the municipality. Over time, this contributes to the development of a stronger local SME sector, which is a key driver of job creation and economic diversification.

The referenced model prioritises inclusion, particularly for individuals who would otherwise face high barriers to entry due to limited access to capital, assets, or formal business experience. Through transparent beneficiary selection and structured support, the municipality can ensure that economic opportunities translate into **real empowerment**, not symbolic participation.

This approach supports transformation objectives while ensuring that beneficiaries are economically productive and commercially viable, thereby balancing social impact with financial sustainability.

The programme also demonstrates the value of **collaboration between local government, development finance institutions, community structures, and the private sector**. Such partnerships strengthen institutional capacity, improve governance outcomes, and increase the municipality's credibility when engaging potential funders and investors.

By positioning itself as a coordinating and enabling authority, Siyathemba Local Municipality reinforces its leadership role in driving inclusive economic development and job creation.

As part of Siyathemba Local Municipality's job-creation focus, the adoption of structured, asset-based development models offers a high-impact pathway to sustainable employment, local ownership, and economic resilience. The referenced programme illustrates how carefully designed interventions can convert economic activity into long-term, locally owned economic infrastructure.

By prioritising such models, the municipality can move beyond short-term job creation and lay the foundation for enduring local economic growth that benefits communities across Prieska, Marydale, and Niekerkshoop.

## 9. CHAPTER 9: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

In compliance with the South African Constitution, municipalities are tasked with ensuring the delivery of essential services, fostering social and economic advancement, and creating a secure and hygienic atmosphere for both employment and living. The municipal infrastructure and services offered by SLM are described in this chapter.

### 9.1. BASIC SERVICES DELIVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS, STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITY ISSUES

National Outcome / NPO	KPA	Strategic Objective	Priority Issue	SMART KPI
<b>NPO 6: Economic Infrastructure</b>	Basic Services Delivery & Infrastructure Development	Increase access to safe and reliable water services.	Inadequate access to potable water	Increase household access to basic water services from <b>85% to 95%</b> in compliance with national water quality standards by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
<b>NPO 6: Economic Infrastructure</b>	Basic Services Delivery & Infrastructure Development	Improve planning for water infrastructure.	Lack of coordinated water planning	Conduct baseline studies to identify underserved areas and submit <b>quarterly progress reports</b> by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
<b>NPO 6: Economic Infrastructure</b>	Basic Services Delivery & Infrastructure Development	Strengthen long-term water infrastructure planning.	Aging and insufficient infrastructure	Develop and adopt a <b>Water Provision Master Plan</b> , including boreholes, pipeline extensions, and treatment facilities, by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
<b>NPO 6: Economic Infrastructure</b>	Basic Services Delivery & Infrastructure Development	Improve funding for water infrastructure.	Funding constraints	Submit <b>at least four (4)</b> funding applications for water infrastructure through conditional grants, including <b>MIG</b> , by <b>30 June 2026</b> .

<b>NPO 7: Rural Development</b>	Basic Services Delivery & Infrastructure Development	Expand electrification in underserved communities.	Limited access to electricity in informal and rural areas	Electrify <b>1,000 informal households</b> in underserved areas through the Integrated National Electrification Programme (INEP) by <b>31 December 2025</b> .
<b>NPO 7: Rural Development</b>	Basic Services Delivery & Infrastructure Development	Strengthen coordination for electrification rollout.	Weak stakeholder coordination	Formalise engagement with <b>Eskom</b> and conduct <b>quarterly coordination meetings</b> to support electrification rollout by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
<b>NPO 7: Rural Development</b>	Basic Services Delivery & Infrastructure Development	Improve community participation in electrification planning.	Poor prioritisation of beneficiaries	Conduct <b>four (4)</b> community engagement sessions and maintain a prioritisation database for electrification projects by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
<b>NPO 6: Economic Infrastructure</b>	Infrastructure Development	Improve road connectivity and economic mobility.	Poor condition of gravel roads	Upgrade <b>8 km of gravel roads to tarred roads</b> in urban areas by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
<b>NPO 6: Economic Infrastructure</b>	Infrastructure Development	Strengthen road maintenance planning.	Reactive maintenance approach	Develop and implement an <b>annual road maintenance schedule</b> by <b>31 August 2025</b> , with quarterly progress reporting.
<b>NPO 6: Economic Infrastructure</b>	Infrastructure Development	Promote labour-intensive road projects.	Limited local job creation	Implement labour-intensive road projects through EPWP-aligned contractors, supported by an approved

				implementation plan by <b>30 November 2025</b> .
<b>NPO 7: Rural Development</b>	Basic Services Delivery	Reduce sanitation backlogs in rural areas.	Sanitation service backlogs	Reduce rural sanitation backlogs by <b>10% per annum</b> through targeted infrastructure projects by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
<b>NPO 7: Rural Development</b>	Basic Services Delivery	Improve sanitation planning and funding.	Insufficient funding for sanitation	Develop an on-site sanitation implementation plan by <b>31 December 2025</b> and secure funding through conditional water grants by <b>31 March 2026</b> .
<b>NPO 1: Basic Education &amp; Social Services</b>	Basic Services Delivery	Ensure basic services to public facilities.	Service gaps in schools and clinics	Ensure <b>100%</b> of public facilities (schools and clinics) have access to water, sanitation, and electricity by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
<b>NPO 1: Basic Education &amp; Social Services</b>	Basic Services Delivery	Monitor compliance with service standards.	Non-compliance risk	Conduct <b>quarterly audits</b> to monitor compliance with national service delivery standards by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
<b>NPO 6: Economic Infrastructure</b>	Infrastructure Development	Improve stormwater management in urban areas.	Flooding and inadequate drainage	Construct <b>5 km of stormwater drainage per annum</b> in identified priority areas by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
<b>NPO 6: Economic Infrastructure</b>	Infrastructure Development	Improve reliability of electricity supply.	Network instability	Provide <b>24-hour electricity supply to 95% of households</b> through network upgrades and maintenance by <b>31 December 2025</b> .

<b>NPO 7: Rural Development</b>	Basic Services Delivery	Expand refuse removal services.	Incomplete waste collection coverage	Expand refuse removal services to <b>100% of households</b> by <b>30 June 2025</b> , supported by revised ward-based collection schedules.
<b>NPO 6: Economic Infrastructure</b>	Basic Services Delivery	Improve municipal road asset condition.	Deteriorating road infrastructure	Upgrade and maintain <b>100% of municipal roads annually</b> based on completed annual road condition assessments by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
<b>NPO 7: Human Settlements</b>	Basic Services Delivery	Expand sanitation services to underserved communities.	Lack of sanitation access	Increase sanitation service provision to underserved communities by <b>15% per annum</b> through targeted infrastructure delivery by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
<b>NPO 6: Renewable Energy</b>	Basic Services Delivery	Increase access to alternative energy sources.	High dependence on conventional energy	Facilitate installation of <b>500 household solar energy units per annum</b> and approve renewable energy incentive schemes by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
<b>NPO 6: Renewable Energy</b>	Basic Services Delivery	Promote energy efficiency awareness.	Low public awareness	Conduct <b>quarterly public awareness sessions</b> on energy efficiency and renewable energy adoption by <b>30 June 2026</b> .

TABLE 32 BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT KEY PERFORMANCE AREA WITH KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

## 9.2. WATER SERVICES

**Strategic objective:** Plan, develop and maintain infrastructure and facilities

**Objective:** Provision of safe and reliable drinking water

As required by national legislation, the Municipality aims to fulfil all WSA and WSP responsibilities set by the Department of Water Affairs. The Municipality, in its capacity as a WSA, must guarantee water service accessibility, create a WSDP, assemble policies and bylaws, and establish institutional frameworks for service delivery. In accordance with the legislative documentation created by the WSA, the Municipality, in its capacity as WSP, must ensure that services are provided in a way that is sustainable, effective, and efficient. Thus, it is crucial to prioritize asset management, operation, maintenance, and customer service.

The water legislative requirements are indicated in the following documents:

- ✓ National Water Act
- ✓ Water Services Act
- ✓ Regulations for the Blue and Green Drop processes
- ✓ Mine Water Regulations (GN 704)
- ✓ Water Services By-Laws

Within its jurisdiction, Siyathemba Municipality serves as both the Water Services Authority (WSA) and Water Services Provider (WSP). Water services are rendered in Prieska, Niekerkshoop and Marydale. The Municipality is also supplying bulk water to Copperton, but Alkantpan (Armscor) is responsible for the delivery of water & sanitation in Copperton. No services are currently being rendered to farms. Prieska is abstracting water from the Orange River whilst Marydale and Niekerkshoop are dependent on groundwater (Boreholes). Copperton receives purified water from the Flippie Holtshauzen Water Treatment Plant in Prieska.

### **9.2.1. PRIESKA**

The total volume of potable water for Prieska is supplied from the Flippie Holtshauzen Water Treatment Plant that extracts all its raw water from the Orange River. Electrically driven pumps (4) which can deliver up to 200ℓ/s to a purification plant, are used. The purification plant has a capacity of 12 Mℓ/day and potable water is stored in two potable water reservoirs. Water is pumped by two pumps (that operate alternately) from the water treatment plant via a 300mm pipeline to three nearby distribution reservoirs. Two of the reservoirs have a volume of 2.27 Mℓ and the third, 0.34 Mℓ. These reservoirs are hereafter referred to as the Koppie Reservoirs.

The 300mm pipeline is a dedicated line from the pumps at the water treatment plant to the reservoir. The 200mm pipeline has a connection to a 300mm line that supplies the other reservoirs in the system from the Koppie Reservoirs. The 150mm pipeline connects the water treatment plant to the smaller 0.34 Mℓ capacity reservoir. This reservoir is located next to, but slightly lower than the two larger reservoirs. The 150mm pipeline has many direct connections with the distribution system and is not a dedicated supply to the reservoir. There is a bulk water meter at the water treatment plant that measures all the purified water pumped from the water treatment plant.

### **9.2.2. MARYDALE**

In Marydale, water supply is obtained from 6 production boreholes. The rated capacity of the boreholes is 8.9 l/s. The safe yield of the 6 boreholes per year is 276,820.80. 3 submersible pumps withdraw the water from 6 production boreholes and pump the water to two high lying water distribution reservoirs. The reservoirs store water for use during periods of peak demand and provide the pressure needed to reticulate water to the town. There is no water treatment facility in Marydale. Water is purified with liquid chlorine that is added by means of a dosing pump which is set to a certain frequency dependent on the volume of water pumped.

### **9.2.3. NIEKERKSHOOP**

Water delivery to the community for human consumption at Niekerkshoop consists of ground water from five boreholes namely GWK1, GWK2, Municipal Offices, G42098 and GWK 3.

The water is abstracted with supply lines to the existing two reservoirs with a combined capacity of 0.4 Ml. From these reservoirs water is distributed to the water reticulation system to the consumers of Niekerkshoop.

There is no water treatment works facility in Niekerkshoop. Water is purified with liquid chlorine that is added by means of a dosing pump by hand and floaters which is set to a certain frequency dependant on the volume of water pumped.

### **9.2.4. COPPERTON**

The total pipeline length from the water treatment works at Prieska to Copperton is approximately 52 km. After the Mine was closed in about 1988, the ownership of the pipeline was transferred to Alkantpan, who is using the pipeline to supply water to their testing facilities close to Copperton. Alkantpan is the Owner of the pipeline and also operates and maintains the pipeline.

The water demand on the pipeline in 2008 was estimated at 0.45MI/day, and includes the provision to Alkantpan, Copperton and some of the farms on the pipeline route. Water meters are connected at each demand point and the water is measured on a monthly basis.

The total length of the pipeline is approximately 52 km, and the first approximately 40 km of the pipeline is a pumping main, from Prieska Water Treatment Works to a set of reservoirs from where it gravitates for approximately 12 km to the Mine in Copperton.

### **9.2.5. CHALLENGES**

Aged infrastructure remains the biggest challenge in the Municipality. The Flippie Holtshauzen water treatment plant is currently undergoing mechanical and electrical upgrades. The aged asbestos water reticulation network results in high number of pipes burst, which leads to high water losses. The department has developed a 5-year water and sanitation reliability plan to address all the water related challenges in each Municipality.

The Municipality has plans to implement smart water meters, the programme in the near future. The replacement of the water meters would also result in increased revenue as the SLM would be able to accurately bill consumption, as well as ensure that the information of these meters are correctly included on the billing database.

Siyathemba Municipality is providing 6kl of free basic water to all the indigent households.

An Indigent Policy is available which provides the detail with regards to who qualify as an indigent. The register is updated on an annual basis.

The Municipality is experiencing frequent pipe bursts and valve failures due to ageing infrastructure, while boreholes are running dry as a result of declining groundwater levels.

Pump breakdowns further affect the reliability of supply, and ongoing pressure instability continues to impact consistent water distribution across the network.

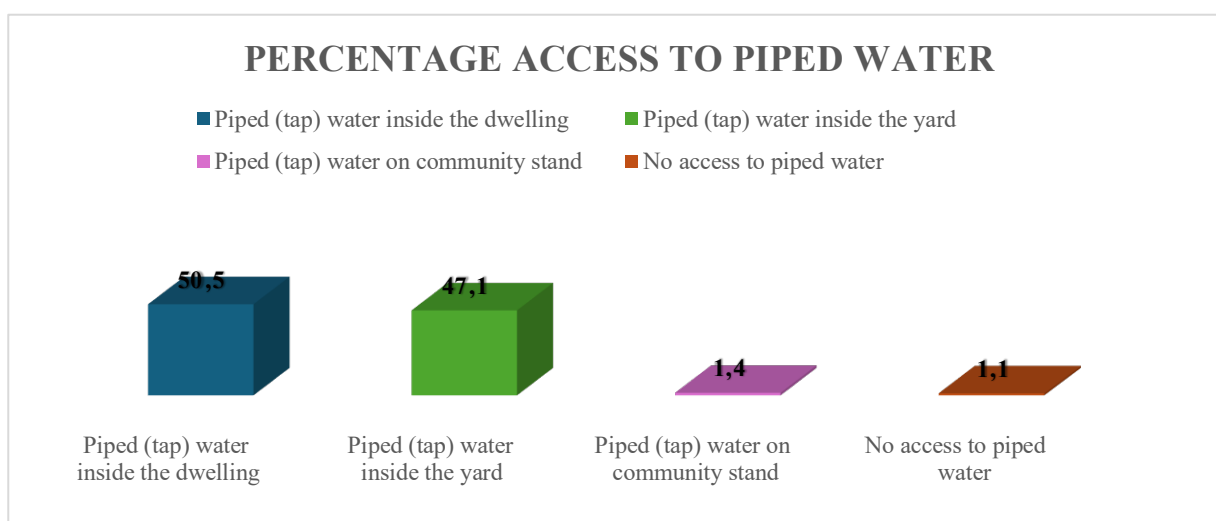


FIGURE 18: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO PIPED WATER

### 9.3. SANITATION

**Strategic Objective:** Plan, develop and maintain infrastructure and facilities

**Objective:** Release effluent that meets the license conditions/requirements, set standards Contribute towards the mitigation of climate change impact.

The Municipality is responsible for maintenance on the wastewater treatments and upgrading of wastewater treatment plants and sewer networks. Provide new sewer network connection for the new developments. Regular blockages of main sewer lines is mainly caused by the misuse of the network by the dumping of foreign objects in the system. The Department of Water and Sanitation has set up a standard practice to all Water Services Authorities to comply with the discharge of wastewater and should comply with the permit conditions. The treated wastewater has to be tested on regular basis as per the Green Drop requirements.



FIGURE 19: SIYATHEMBA SANITATION PONDS

Description	Prieska	Niekerkshoop	Marydale
<b>Wastewater treatment works</b>	Anaerobic digesters / Oxidation ponds	Oxidation ponds	Oxidation ponds
<b>Design capacity</b>	3.6Ml	940Kl/s	120kl/day
<b>Operate within design capacity</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Collection services</b>	3 pump station and approx. 57.3 km pipework	No pump stations and approx. km pipework	No pump stations and approx. km pipework.

TABLE 33: SANITATION PONDS DESCRIPTION

### 9.3.1. PRIESKA

The Sanitation System in the Prieska community consists of an internal sanitation system with waterborne sanitation network and onsite sanitation facilities. Furthermore, there are some septic tanks in areas not serviced with the sewer network.

The waterborne sewage contents gravitate through a network of underground sewer pipes to various collection sewage pump stations. Electrical driven submersible sewage pumps transfer the sewage to a main sewer pump station. From this pump station, another set of electrical driven submersible pumps pump the sewage to the Prieska Wastewater Treatment Plant.

The Wastewater Treatment Plant is an Anaerobic Oxidation Pond System. The current capacity of the ponds is 3,6 Ml/day and the capacity used, is 80%. All final water or effluent is pumped to the Prieska Golf Club for irrigation of the lawns and fields. The final effluent is not disinfected with chlorine at this stage.

### **9.3.2. MARYDALE**

The Sanitation System in the Marydale community consists of VIP toilets and some flush toilets with a conservancy tank. The septic tanks are serviced by the Local Municipality staff on a daily basis. The WWTW/Oxidation Pond System in Marydale is utilized for the sewer effluent from the conservancy tanks transported by tankers to the Works. No return flows from the oxidation ponds are available. The tanker loads dumped per day are captured in the Registers to determine the inflow volume.

### **9.3.3. NIEKERKSHOOP**

The Sanitation System in the Niekerkshoop community consists of VIP and UDS toilets and some flush toilets with a conservancy tank. The septic tanks are serviced by the Local Municipality staff daily. The WWTW/Oxidation Pond System in Niekerkshoop is utilized for the sewer effluent from the conservancy tanks transported by tankers to the Works. The WWTW is in a process of being upgraded and the Council has submitted Business Plans to the relevant MIG Offices for possible funding of the project. No return flows from the oxidation ponds are available and no quality tests are done. The tanker loads dumped per day are captured in the Registers to determine the inflow volume.

### **9.3.4. FREE BASIC SERVICES**

Siyathemba Municipality is providing free basic sanitation services to all the indigent households. These households do not pay the monthly rates and taxes on sanitation services. For buckets, VIP and conservancy tanks, the service are 100% subsidised by the Municipality. In the case of full waterborne sanitation, 70% of the rates and taxes are paid by the Municipality as part of Free Basic Services. An Indigent Policy is available which provides the detail with regards to who qualify as an indigent. The Register is updated on an annual basis.

### **9.3.5. CHALLENGES**

Households in the informal area in Prieska have access to shared sanitation facilities. There are however vacant erven which do have proper services. These people need to be relocated to these areas.

The municipality is doing maintenance of infrastructure on an ad-hoc basis. An Operation and Maintenance plan has been developed for all the water infrastructure/assets.

Currently the Municipality is providing sanitation services on farm areas by means of a honey sucker.

The Municipality experiences occasional sewer spills due to an ageing sewer network, while pump station failures continue to impact the effective operation of the sanitation system.

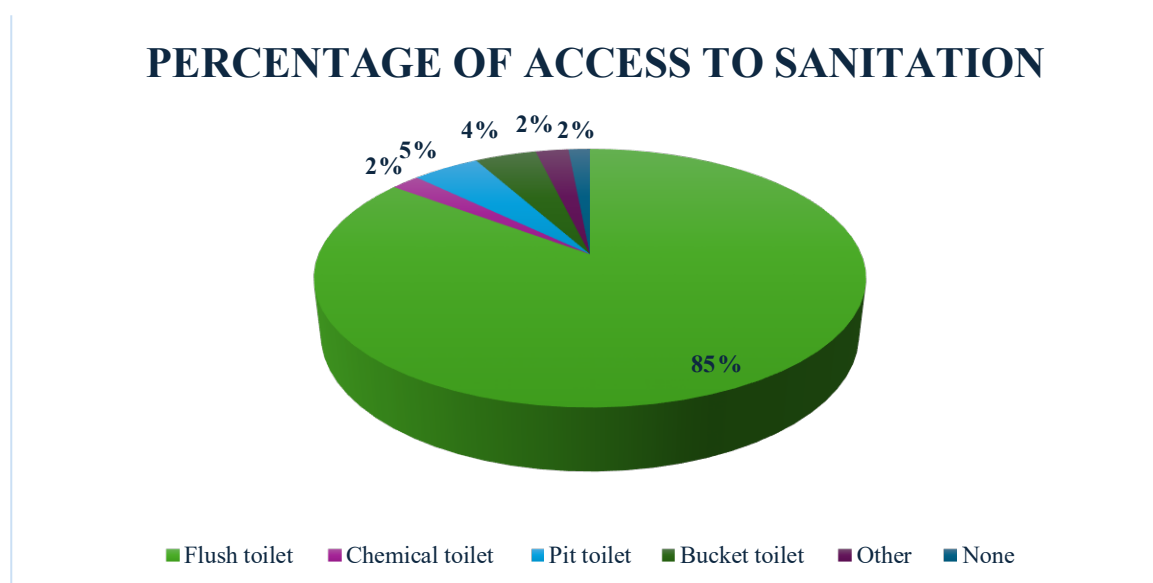


FIGURE 20: ACCESS TO SANITATION

#### 9.4. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

**Strategic Objective:** Plan, develop and maintain infrastructure and facilities.

**Objective:** Maintain and provide compliant waste disposal sites and transfer sites according to permit conditions and standards.

To ensure planning for new waste facilities and infrastructure while maintaining the existing ones. The Municipality must ensure that waste is handled and disposed in a proper manner by developing and maintaining facilities and infrastructure. Also ensure planning of new waste facilities for proper waste disposal, treatment and processing purposes. Plan for the upgrading of waste facilities as and when required.

**Strategic Objective:** - Provide safe and healthy environment for the community.

**Objective:** To ensure a clean and healthy environment through the provision of regular waste removal services to existing and new developments.

In order to protect the environment and health of the community, the Municipality will continue to render waste collection services as scheduled.

**Objective:** To contribute towards the growth of the green economy through implementation of waste minimization projects.

Implementation of waste minimization projects will promote sustainable development, economic growth, quality of life and protect the environment by reducing the amount of greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere. Promote waste minimization in order to maximize the involvement of community and private sector in waste minimisation.

**Objective:** To ensure that people are aware of the impact of waste on their health, wellbeing and the environment.

Awareness strategy will be developed and implemented to create public awareness about health impacts of waste through conducting awareness campaigns throughout the Municipal area.

Create awareness on waste minimization, reuse, recycling in order to reduce the amount of waste generated and disposed at the landfill site

**Objective:** To ensure compliance with national legislation/ policies by reducing the amount of waste disposed at landfill sites through the implementation of appropriate waste minimization strategies.

The promulgation of the Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008) shifts the approach to waste management hence Municipalities must embrace the principles of waste minimization, reuse, recycling and energy recovery as the preferred options to waste management over treatment and disposal to landfill. The Municipality will ensure the introduction of waste minimization projects and encourage separation of waste at source and recycling where possible.

#### **9.4.1. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS**

- ✓ National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 National Environmental Management Waste Act 59 of 2008 National Waste Management Strategy of 2020
- ✓ National Environment Management: Air Quality Act 39 of 2004 Occupational Health & Safety Act
- ✓ Constitution of republic of South Africa

The Municipality provides waste management services that include waste collection, street cleaning, clearing of illegal dumping and waste disposal. Waste collection service is provided to business, institutions and households within the jurisdiction of the Municipality in accordance with waste collection standards.

Waste collection from residential premises is carried out on a weekly basis. The Siyathemba Municipality does not have a set of Bylaws which comprehensively address the Council's responsibility for the removal of refuse, management of disposal facilities, waste minimization, illegal activities, payment of fees and penalties.

The Municipality is also currently not offering any recycling incentives to private people or businesses. There is one Provincial Hospital (in Prieska) and smaller Medical Clinics in Niekerkshoop and Marydale. The Municipality is not involved in the removal of any medical waste from these Institutions. The medical waste is collected by SANUMED and incinerated and disposed of in the Free State. The Municipality does not experience any problems with medical waste at the landfill sites. Industries in the area are mostly confined to light industries. The Municipality is currently not experiencing any problems with regard to the disposal of hazardous waste from industry or mining activities on the existing disposal facilities.

### 9.4.2. PRIESKA

The landfill in **Prieska** is a Class G: C: B-permitted site. The site has approximately enough airspace for the next 20 years. The waste is not covered on a regular basis and is burned once disposed of. No record-keeping takes place at the entrance to the site. Wind-blown litter is a serious problem at the site.

<b>Position of site:</b>	<b>4 km south of town.</b>
<b>Permit:</b>	Yes
<b>Year issued:</b>	14/4/2003
<b>Classification of site:</b>	Class G: C: B-
<b>Type of Operation (end – tip, trench, cell):</b>	There is only a large area excavated for dumping purposes. Waste is disposed haphazardly and burned.
<b>Estimated size of site:</b>	Approximately 2 ha.
<b>Estimated remaining life of site:</b>	The remaining life of the site is 20 years
<b>Separation of fresh and contaminated water:</b>	None in place.
<b>Groundwater monitoring:</b>	Not required in permit
<b>Volumes per day, week or month:</b>	It is estimated that the site receives approximately 76 tonnes per week.
<b>Is cover material available?</b>	No
<b>Is the drainage sufficient?</b>	No
<b>Is there access control?</b>	No
<b>Is the site fenced?</b>	No.
<b>Does the site have a sufficient buffer zone?</b>	Yes. No houses situated in the proximity of the site.
<b>Type of equipment utilised on site:</b>	None
<b>Operating hours:</b>	7h30 to 16h30
<b>Estimating cost for closure:</b>	No estimate regarding closure exists. Due to the extended life of the site, the Saving Plan is not in place yet.

TABLE 34: PRIESKA LANDFILL SITE

### 9.4.3. MARYDALE

The **Marydale landfill site** is located 3 km north of town. The site is fenced but access is not controlled. Wind-blown litter is also a serious problem in the vicinity of the site. There is no landfill equipment on the site and therefore covering of the waste does not occur at all.

<b>Position of site:</b>	<b>3 km North of town</b>
<b>Permit:</b>	No
<b>Year issued:</b>	N/A
<b>Classification of site:</b>	Not permitted - no classification.
<b>Type of Operation (end – tip, trench, cell):</b>	Site is an open pit where waste is burned indiscriminately.

<b>Estimated size of site:</b>	Approximately 1.5 ha.
<b>Estimated remaining life of site:</b>	Expected to be 20 years
<b>Separation of fresh and contaminated water:</b>	None in place.
<b>Groundwater monitoring:</b>	No groundwater monitoring takes place.
<b>Volumes per day, week or month:</b>	4.4 tonnes/week
<b>Is cover material available?</b>	No
<b>Is the drainage sufficient?</b>	No
<b>Is there access control?</b>	No
<b>Is the site fenced?</b>	No
<b>Does the site have a sufficient buffer zone?</b>	Yes
<b>Type of equipment utilised on site:</b>	None
<b>Operating hours:</b>	7h30 to 16h30
<b>Estimating cost for closure:</b>	No estimate regarding closure exists. The Municipality must budget for the closure and
<b>Saving Plan for closure:</b>	rehabilitation in the near future.

TABLE 35: MARYDALE LANDFILL SITE

#### 9.4.4. NIEKERKSHOOP

The landfill site at **Niekerkshoop** is located 7 km outside town. The site is fenced, but access is not controlled. The open burning of waste in a pit forms part of the operational procedure for the site.

The waste is not covered daily due to the absence of proper landfill equipment.

<b>Position of site:</b>	<b>7 km east of town</b>
<b>Permit:</b>	No
<b>Year issued:</b>	N/A
<b>Classification of site:</b>	Not permitted - no classification.
<b>Type of Operation (end – tip, trench, cell):</b>	Site is an open pit where waste is burned indiscriminately.
<b>Estimated size of site:</b>	Approximately 2.5 ha.
<b>Estimated remaining life of site:</b>	20 years
<b>Separation of fresh and contaminated water:</b>	None in place.
<b>Groundwater monitoring:</b>	No groundwater monitoring takes place.
<b>Volumes per day, week or month:</b>	It is estimated that the site receives approximately 4 tonnes per week.
<b>Is cover material available?</b>	No
<b>Is the drainage sufficient?</b>	No
<b>Is there access control?</b>	No
<b>Is the site fenced?</b>	Yes, however the existing fence needs some maintenance

<b>Does the site have a sufficient buffer zone?</b>	Yes, the site is situated some distance away from the town.
<b>Type of equipment utilised on site:</b>	None
<b>Operating hours:</b>	None
<b>Estimating cost for closure:</b>	No estimate regarding closure exists. The Municipality
<b>Saving Plan for closure:</b>	must budget for the closure and rehabilitation in the near future.

TABLE 36: NIEKERKSHOOP LANDFILL SITE

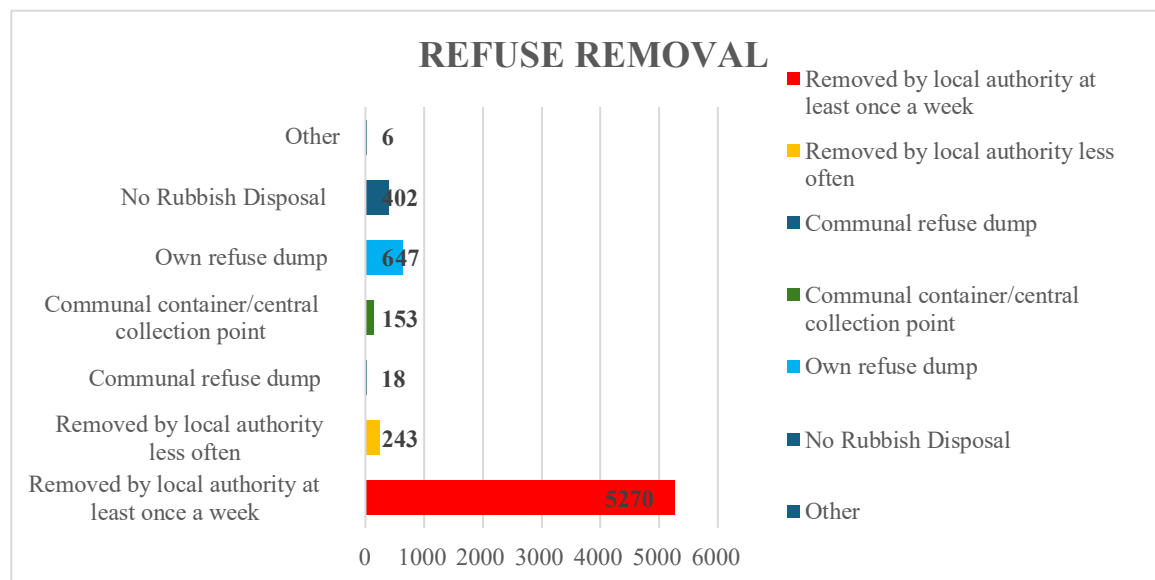


FIGURE 21: REFUSE REMOVAL IN SIYATHEMBA MUNICIPALITY

## Operational Challenges

Fleet constraints continue to impact the efficiency and reliability of waste collection and service delivery operations across the Municipality.

Illegal dumping remains a challenge in certain areas, affecting environmental health and the overall cleanliness of communities.

Delays in street cleaning services contribute to declining cleanliness levels and negatively impact the visual condition of public spaces.

## 9.5. ELECTRICITY

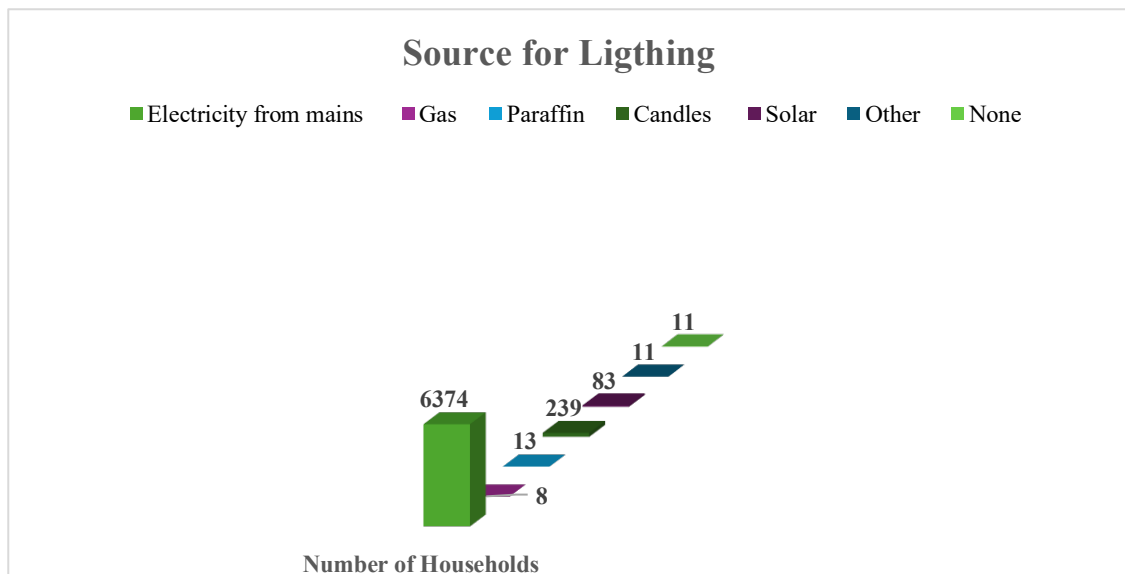


FIGURE 22: HOUSEHOLD SOURCE FOR LIGTHING

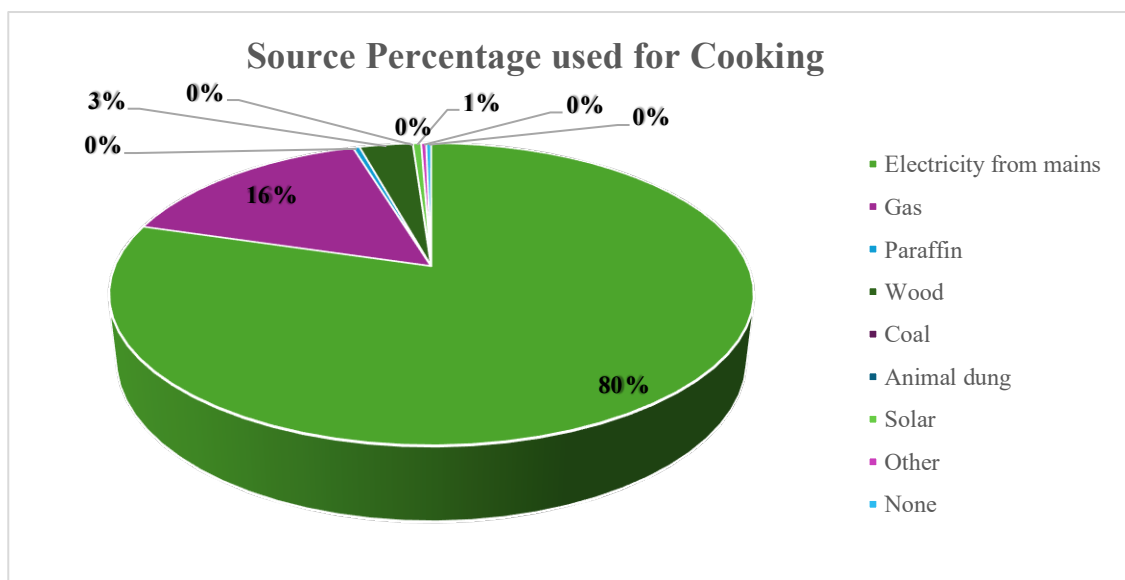


FIGURE 23: PERCENTAGE ELECTRICITY OF HOUSEHOLD USED AS SOURCE FOR COOKING

## 9.6. SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL PROJECTS TO ENHANCE SERVICE DELIVERY

This IDP Projects list represents the current Infrastructure Priorities as reflected in the 2022/23 and 2023/24 approved IDP's. These are the projects the Municipality intend to implement in this financial year, with consideration and approval from Council.

### 9.6.1. PROVISION FOR WATER

Provision of water	(WS)
Upgrading of Bulk and Internal Water Reticulation in Marydale.	WS 03
Upgrading of Bulk and Internal Water Reticulation in Niekerkshoop.	WS 04
Smart Water Metering in all three towns.	WS 05
Assessment and Refurbishment of the Reservoirs in Prieska	WS 06
Construction of a New 5ML Reservoir with Bulk Line to serve the Copper Mine and Hydrogen Housing Developments	WS 07
Water use water application (Wula)	WS 08

TABLE 37: POTENTIAL PROJECTS: WATER

### 9.6.2. WASTEWATER SERVICES

Wastewater Services	WWS
Waste Water services in all three towns.	WWS 01
Marydale Bulk Sewer Line, Pump Station and Rising Main Phase 2	WWS 02
Niekerkshoop Bulk Sewer Line, Pump station and Rising Main Phase 1	WWS 03
Construction of Full Borne or VIP toilets in all three (3) informal settlements, Prieska (Plakkerskamp), Marydale and Niekerkshoop (continuous).	WS04/WWS 04
Construction of a Waterborne Gravitational Sewer System,	WWS 05
Bulk Outfall Sewer Infrastructure to E'thembeni township with development potential	WWS 06
Upgrade/Refurbishment of Prieska structures & sewerage pump station	WWS 07
Upgrade of Niekerkshoop & Marydale Wastewater Treatment Works	WWS 08

TABLE 38: POTENTIAL PROJECTS: WASTEWATER

### 9.6.3. EXPENDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME

Expanded Public Works Programme	EPWP
Siyathemba Social Project 2022/2023	EPWP 01
Siyathemba Water Demand Management 2022/2023	EPWP 02
Siyathemba Storm Water & Cleaning 2022/2023	EPWP 03

Paving making Projects through Co-operatives	EPWP 04
Concrete Fences making Project	EPWP 05

TABLE 39: POTENTIAL PROJECTS: EPWP

#### 9.6.4. ENERGY PROJECTS

Department of Energy (INEP) Electrification Project	ELEC
Hydrogen Generation Projects	ELEC 01
Department of Energy (INEP) Off-Grid Electrification Solutions	ELEC 02
Phase Upgrade of Municipal Electrical Grid in Prieska	ELEC 03
High mast Lighting for all three Towns	ELEC 04
Multiple Renewable energy projects	ELEC 05
Upgrading of Prieska Notified Maximum Demand (NMD increase)	ELEC 06
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Programme	ELEC 07

TABLE 40: POTENTIAL PROJECTS: ELECTRICITY

#### 9.6.5. COMMUNITY FACILITY PROJECTS

Community Facilities	CF
Upgrading of sports facilities	CF 01
Development of new graveyard site	CF 02
Repairs of Swimming Pools in Three Towns	CF 03
Helipad for the Hospital in Prieska	CF 04
Development of various new Sporting Facilities	CF 05
Refurbishment of Town Halls into Multipurpose establishments	CF 06

TABLE 41: POTENTIAL PROJECTS: COMMUNITY FACILITIES

#### 9.6.6. GENERAL PROJECTS

General Projects	GEN
Upgrade of gravel roads in all three towns; Prieska, Marydale and Niekerkshoop	GEN 01
Town planning in all three (3) Towns	GEN 02
Asbestos Remediation Project (Department of Environmental Affairs): Upgrade of 15km gravel roads to block paving roads in Prieska	GEN 03

Asbestos Re-integrate rehabilitated plots in Prieska to potential Industrial Sites to manage the asbestos dust pollution	GEN 04
Refuse Removal, Street Waste and Upgrade of Landfill Sites	GEN 05
Special Economic Zone (SEZ) project	GEN 06
Land Use Management and Scheme Regulations	GEN 07
Development of Plakkerskamp	GEN 08
Green Deed Campaign Programme	GEN 09
Ambulance Service: Purchasing of Ambulances, Fire Truck and Equipment	GEN 10
Upgrading of Low- Water Bridge in Loots Boulevard by means Source funding from Department of Public Works	GEN11
Prieska Power Reserve Project	GEN 12
Development of Shopping Complexes	GEN 13
Pump System to control the pumps not to pump 24/7	GEN 14
Metering of all municipal property ( high mast lights, municipal buildings etc )	GEN 15
Roads and Stormwater Infrastructure Projects	GEN 16

TABLE 42: POTENTIAL PROJECTS: GENERAL PROJECTS

## **10. SPATIAL RATIONAL AND PLANNING**

### **10.1. SPATIAL PLANNING**

Spatial planning can be described as largely public-sector-led collection of activities to influence the future spatial distribution of activities, to enhance the integration between different sectors, to create a more rational territorial organization of land uses including the linkages between them, to balance demands for development with the need to protect the environment, and to achieve social and economic objectives. Therefore, spatial planning is regarded a key instrument for establishing long- term sustainable frameworks for social, environmental and economic development and thus relates to the concept of urbanization of SLM.

Integrated development Planning is an approach to planning that involves the entire municipality and its citizens in finding the best solutions to achieve sustainable longterm development. An IDP provides an overall framework for development. It aims to co-ordinate the work of local and other spheres of government in a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living in an area. It should consider the existing conditions and problems and resources available for development.

The plan should look at economic and social development for the area. It must set a framework for how land should be used, what infrastructure and services are needed and how the environment should be protected.

All municipalities must produce an integrated development Plan (IDP). The municipality is responsible for the co- ordination of the IDP and must draw in other stakeholders in the area who can impact on and/or benefit from development in the area. Once the IDP is drawn up all municipal planning and projects should happen in terms of the IDP. The annual council budget should be based on the IDP. Other government departments working in the area should take the IDP into account when making their own plans. The IDP is reviewed every year and necessary changes can be made. The IDP has a lifespan of 5 years that is linked directly to the term of office for local councillors. After every local government election, the new council has to decide on the future of the IDP. The council can adopt the existing IDP or develop a new IDP that takes into consideration existing plans.

A Municipal Spatial Development Framework must contribute to and form part of the municipal integrated development Plan; and assist in integrating, coordinating, aligning and expressing development policies and plans emanating from the various sectors of the spheres of government as they apply within the municipal area. Spatial Development Frameworks must also outline specific arrangements for prioritizing, mobilizing, sequencing and implementing public and private infrastructural and land development investment in the priority spatial structuring areas identified in Spatial Development Frameworks. A municipal Spatial Development Framework must also determine the purpose, desired impact and structure of the land use management scheme to apply in that municipal area.

A Land Use Scheme must give effect to and be consistent with the municipal Spatial Development Framework and determine the use and development of land within the municipal area to which it relates in order to promote economic growth, social inclusion,

efficient land development and minimal impact on public health, the environment and natural resources. As mentioned earlier, property rights are managed through “zoning” as indicative rights of what land use can be exercised on a property. These property rights are assigned, managed and amended through the controls and mechanisms of a Land Use Scheme.

Schemes may be amended in the following manner:

- ✓ Land development applications which amend the scheme by changing the rights applicable to properties (e.g. a rezoning from residential rights to business rights). These amendments are decided by a municipal planning tribunal or a land development officer. This tribunal CANNOT make a decision on an amendment of a Land Use Scheme (called a development application) that is inconsistent with a municipal Spatial Development Framework (unless site specific circumstances justify such a departure).
- ✓ Changes to the scheme that affects the regulations (which sets out the procedures and conditions relating to the use and development of land) may only be authorized by the Municipal Council.

## 10.2. SPATIAL RATIONALE & PLANNING KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS, STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITY ISSUES

National Outcome / NPO	KPA	Strategic Objective	Priority Issue	SMART KPI
NPO 9: Responsive Local Government	Spatial Rationale & Planning	Ensure compliant and integrated spatial planning.	Outdated or non-compliant spatial plans	Develop, adopt, and implement a <b>Spatial Development Framework (SDF)</b> that is <b>100% compliant with SPLUMA</b> by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
NPO 9: Responsive Local Government	Spatial Rationale & Planning	Align municipal planning with national frameworks.	Poor alignment with national spatial priorities	Align the municipal SDF with the <b>National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)</b> by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
NPO 9: Responsive Local Government	Spatial Rationale & Planning	Promote inclusive spatial planning.	Limited stakeholder participation	Conduct <b>quarterly spatial planning workshops</b> with community stakeholders to support inclusive planning by <b>30 November 2026</b> .

NPO 8: Human Settlements	Spatial Rationale & Planning	Upgrade informal settlements to promote sustainable human settlements.	Informal settlement proliferation	Formalise and upgrade <b>at least two (2) informal settlements per annum</b> by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
NPO 8: Human Settlements	Spatial Rationale & Planning	Improve planning for settlement upgrading.	Limited socio-economic data	Conduct <b>socio-economic impact assessments</b> for all informal settlement upgrade projects by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
NPO 8: Human Settlements	Spatial Rationale & Planning	Promote spatial integration through land use planning.	Segregated land-use patterns	Identify and allocate <b>20% of suitable municipal land</b> for mixed-use development by <b>31 December 2026</b> .
NPO 8: Human Settlements	Spatial Rationale & Planning	Enable mixed-use land development.	Restrictive zoning	Rezone <b>10% of identified municipal land</b> for mixed residential and commercial use by <b>30 June 2026</b> , with the remaining <b>10% rezoned in the following financial year</b> .
NPO 9: Responsive Local Government	Spatial Rationale & Planning	Improve land-use monitoring and compliance.	Weak zoning enforcement	Implement a <b>Geographic Information System (GIS)</b> to monitor zoning and land-use compliance across <b>100% of municipal jurisdiction</b> by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
NPO 9: Responsive Local Government	Spatial Rationale & Planning	Build GIS capacity.	Skills gaps in spatial systems	Train <b>at least three (3)</b> municipal officials in GIS operations and land-use compliance tracking by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
NPO 8: Human Settlements	Spatial Rationale & Planning	Promote integrated urban development.	Urban sprawl and spatial inequality	Establish <b>three (3) integrated urban development zones</b> to promote spatial equity by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
NPO 8: Human Settlements	Spatial Rationale & Planning	Identify priority urban	Lack of targeted urban regeneration	Identify and approve <b>priority urban renewal nodes</b> by <b>31 December 2025</b> .

		renewal areas.		
NPO 8: Human Settlements	Spatial Rationale & Planning	Strengthen funding for integrated settlements.	Funding constraints	Submit funding applications through the <b>Urban Settlements Development Grant (USDG)</b> for integrated development projects by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
NPO 8: Human Settlements	Spatial Rationale & Planning	Strengthen tenure security.	Insecure land tenure	Formalise land tenure for <b>4,000 informal housing units</b> through registration and issuance of title deeds by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
NPO 10: Sustainable Environment	Spatial Rationale & Planning	Protect environmental and biodiversity assets.	Encroachment on sensitive areas	Designate <b>10% of municipal land</b> as conservation areas to protect biodiversity by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
NPO 10: Sustainable Environment	Spatial Rationale & Planning	Prevent illegal land use.	Weak regulatory enforcement	Develop and adopt <b>municipal land-use and environmental protection bylaws</b> to curb illegal land use by <b>31 December 2025</b> .
NPO 9: Responsive Local Government	Spatial Rationale & Planning	Strengthen zoning enforcement.	Non-compliance with zoning regulations	Achieve <b>100% compliance monitoring</b> through <b>quarterly zoning compliance audits</b> and increase enforcement actions against illegal land use by <b>20%</b> by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
NPO 9: Responsive Local Government	Spatial Rationale & Planning	Improve efficiency of land-use applications.	Lengthy approval processes	Develop and implement an <b>online zoning and land-use application system</b> to process applications within <b>30 days</b> by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
NPO 10: Sustainable Environment	Spatial Rationale & Planning	Protect riverfront ecological zones.	Environmental degradation along riverbanks	Develop and implement a <b>Greenbelt Plan along the Orange River</b> , protecting <b>30% of municipal riverfront land</b> by <b>30 June 2026</b> .

NPO 10: Sustainable Environment	Spatial Rationale & Planning	Promote eco-tourism and recreation.	Underdeveloped eco-tourism potential	Develop an <b>eco-tourism and recreational facilities plan</b> for the Orange River region and secure private-sector investment by <b>30 June 2026</b> .
NPO 8: Human Settlements	Spatial Rationale & Planning	Increase availability of social housing.	Limited affordable housing	Identify suitable land for <b>500 new social housing units</b> by <b>31 December 2025</b> and ensure <b>70% of new housing developments are affordable units</b> by <b>30 June 2026</b> .

TABLE 43: SPATIAL RATIONAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES WITH KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

### 10.3. PRINCIPLES TO BE CONSIDERED IN A LAND USE SCHEME

Society has various needs and expectations such as land for settlement, protection of the environment, economic wellbeing, various social needs, proper management of resources and infrastructure. Planning aims to meet these by addressing aspects of economic, environmental and social well-being affected by land use and development. The following list of general planning principles should inform the formulation of a Land Use Scheme. A planning authority preparing or administering a scheme must consider these principles as they will guide good decision-making in land use and development planning:

#### 10.3.1. THE PRINCIPLES CONTAINED IN PLANNING AND OTHER LAW PRINCIPLES OF SPATIAL JUSTICE

- ✓ Past spatial development imbalances to be redressed – better access and use of land
- ✓ SDF and policies must address inclusion of previously excluded
- ✓ Spatial planning mechanisms and LUS must enable redress in access to land
- ✓ Land use management system (LUM) systems must include provisions that are flexible and appropriate for:
  - Managing disadvantaged areas
  - Land development procedures must include provisions that accommodate access to secure tenure and upgrading of informal areas
  - A Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) may not be impeded or restricted solely on ground that value of land or

- Property is affected by the outcome of the application

### **10.3.2. PRINCIPLE OF SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY**

- ✓ Promote land development within fiscal, institutional and administrative means of Republic Ensure that special consideration is given to protection of prime agricultural land
- ✓ Uphold consistency of land use measures in accordance with environmental management instruments Promote and stimulate effective functioning of land markets
- ✓ Consider all costs (present and future) to all parties for the provision of Infrastructure and social services in land developments
- ✓ Promote land development in locations that are sustainable and limit urban sprawl.

### **10.3.3. PRINCIPLE OF EFFICIENCY**

- ✓ Land development optimizes use of existing resources and infrastructure.
- ✓ Decision-making procedures designed to minimize negative financial, social, economic or environmental impacts
- ✓ Development application procedures are efficient and timeframes are adhered to by all parties. Note that these
- ✓ Timeframes should be reasonable to ensure that adequate consideration is given to any proposal.

### **10.3.4. PRINCIPLE OF SPATIAL RESILIENCE**

- ✓ Flexibility in spatial plans, policies and land use management systems are accommodated - ensure sustainable Livelihoods in communities most likely to suffer the impacts of economic and environmental shocks.
- ✓ Environmental shock may take on two forms – firstly there is the accepted natural even such as floods and Earthquakes. Secondly – natural shocks that occur incrementally resulting from climate change. Often the
- ✓ second type of shock go unnoticed due to the delay in the effects of their impacts.

### **10.3.5. PRINCIPLE OF GOOD ADMINISTRATION**

- ✓ All spheres of government ensure integrated approach to land use and land development - guided by spatial planning and land use management systems embodied in this Act
- ✓ All government departments provide their sector inputs and comply with any other prescribed requirements during preparation or amendment of SDF's.

- ✓ Requirements of any law relating to land development and land use are met timeously Preparation and amendment of spatial plans, policies, Land Use Schemes and procedures for development
- ✓ Applications, include transparent processes of public participation including all parties the opportunity to provide inputs
- ✓ Policies, legislation and procedures must be clearly set to inform members of public

#### **10.4. SPATIAL PLANNING ENVIRONMENT**

The spatial planning and land use management functions are regulated within a framework, which is guided, amongst others, by the following pieces of legislation, policies, and strategic plans:

- ✓ Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act No. 16 of 2013;
- ✓ Siyathemba Local Municipality Land Use Scheme, 2022;
- ✓ Spatial Development Framework (SDF), 2019
- ✓ National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act No. 103 of 1977;
- ✓ National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998
- ✓ Heritage Resources Act No.25 of 1999
- ✓ Co-operative governance, including alignment of all plans (Municipal Systems Act, Act No. 32 of 2000 Section 24)
- ✓ Participation (Municipal Systems Act, Act No. 32 of 2000 Chapter 4)

As far as integrated and sustainable human settlement planning is concerned, the municipality is faced with some challenges of reoccurring informal settlements that are causing backlogs of housing and services. The municipality is currently facing an increase of new developmental potential projects which may result in an increase in population. The mushrooming of informal settlements and backyard dwellers is a result of people migrating to Prieska with the knowledge of possible mining opportunities. The census of 2022 clearly indicates a slight increase in population; this might be the job seekers positioning for possible employment. The establishment of new retail shops and opening of new business viz KFC, Mr. Price, Crazy Store and Studio 88 has also a positive influence on the influx of people. This is seen as potential growth.

The Municipality was assisted by both Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) and Municipal Infrastructure Support Agent (MISA) to establish a compliant SDF and LUS. These documents were approved by council in December 2019 and January 2022 respectively and they are used to process all SPLUMA and other related approvals concerning development and building projects.

## Area Locality

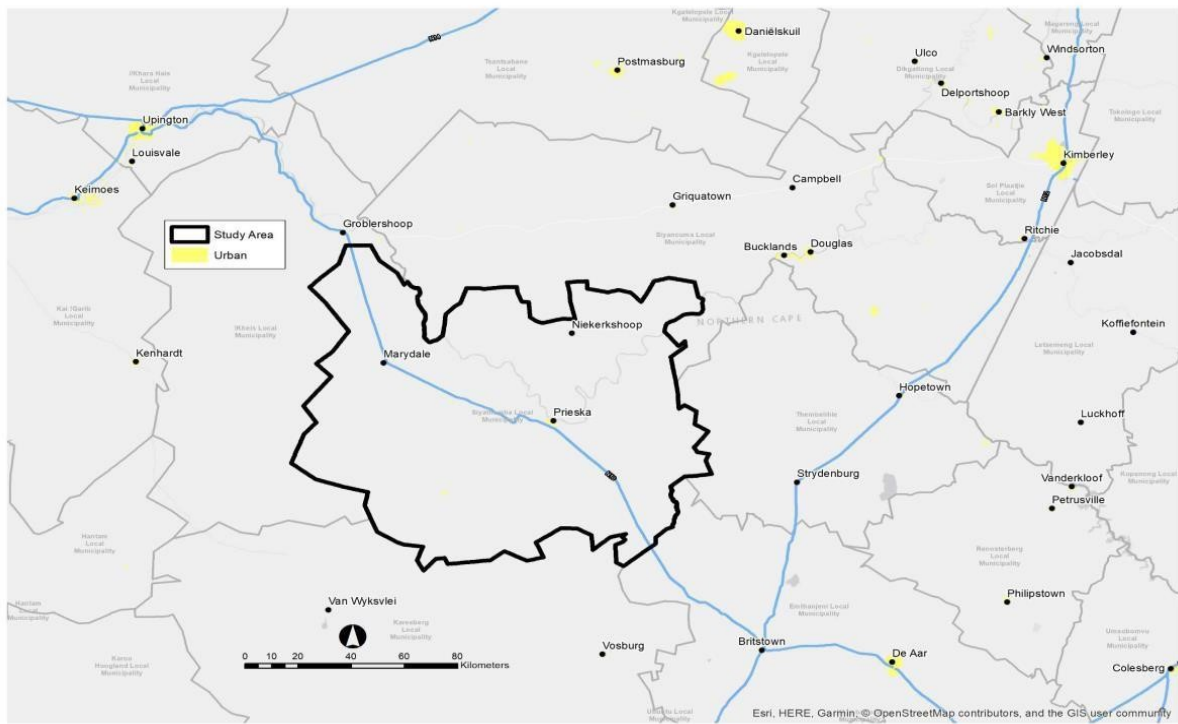


FIGURE 24: AREA LOCALITY MAP

## Municipal Spatial Framework Development

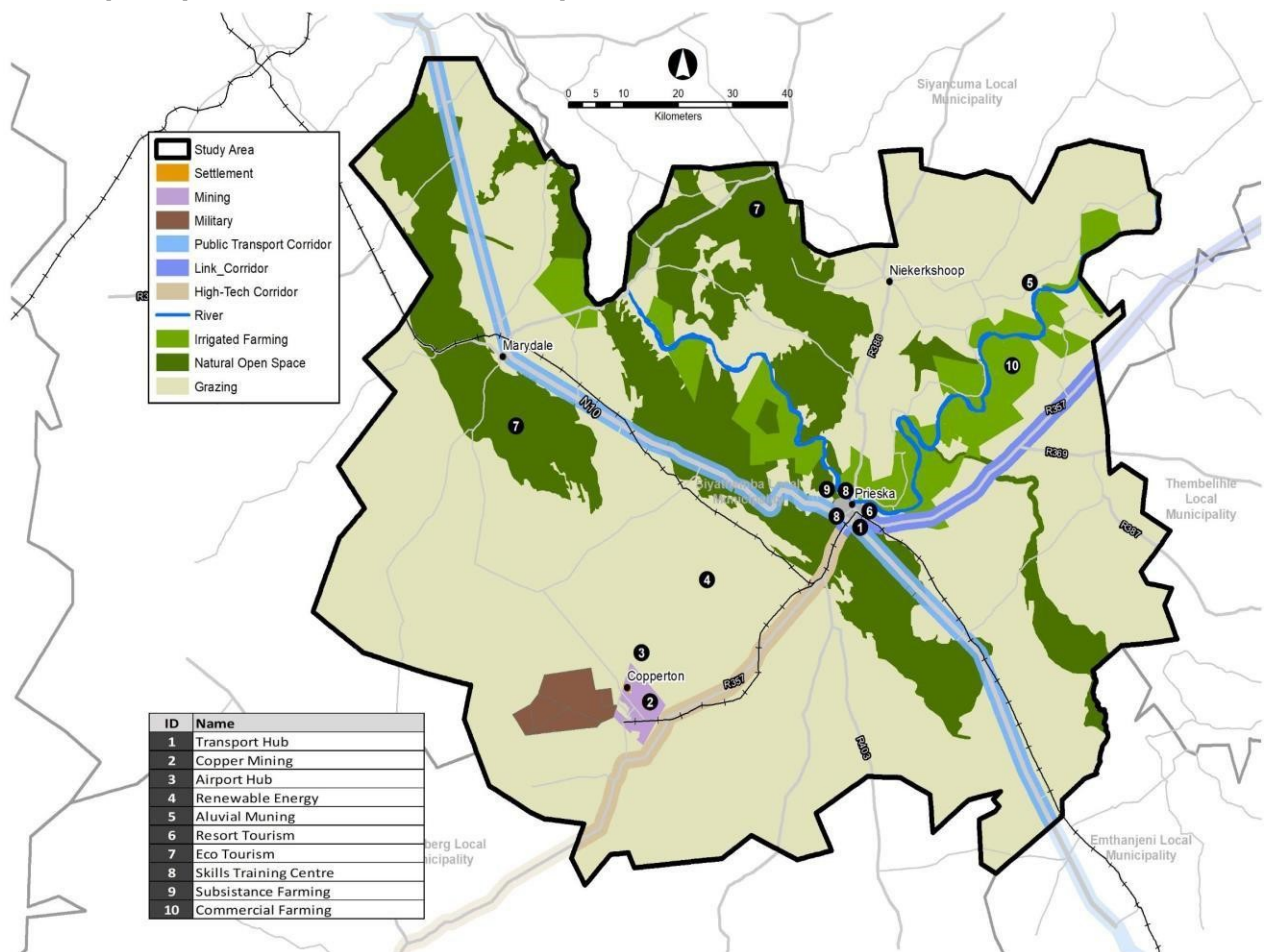


FIGURE 25: SIYATHEMBA SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

The Figure 25 above indicates the following:

- ✓ **Copperton Mine:** Although mining at Copperton has ceased in 1991, it is currently in a process to reopen.
- ✓ **Airport link:** It is proposed that an airport shuttle link be instated between the Copperton airfield and Prieska. Establishing a shuttle link between the Copperton airfield and Prieska will ensure the personnel visiting the Copperton region uses the business tourist facilities located in Prieska, to the benefit of the Prieska economy.
- ✓ **Renewable energy expansion:** A small number of renewable energy projects have already been established, and additional projects are in the pipeline. The hydrogen project, Prieska Power Reserve (PPR) is at a bigger scale project which is to be implemented in Prieska and surrounding farms. The development of the Copperton region for renewable energy needs to be supported to intensify the high-tech industry clustering in the Copperton region.

- ✓ **Alluvial mining:** Alluvial diamonds are currently mined on the south bank of the Orange River, between Douglas and Prieska.
- ✓ **Resort tourism:** The Orange River has tourist potential that can be exploited, such as developing a resort and adventure tourism along the Orange River. To fully utilise the potential of the Orange River, it is proposed that Die Bos be redeveloped into a more contemporary tourist facility
- ✓ **Eco-tourism:** Much of the farmland in Siyathemba is regarded as wilderness and will therefore be suitable for the development of game farms and associated safari lodges. In turn, these eco-tourist facilities can link to the business tourism industry in Prieska.
- ✓ **Skills training centre:** The trade centre which is currently under construction will promote technical skills and upskill locals and the serve for the rest of the district.
- ✓ **Subsistence farming:** To enable greater farming equity, it is proposed that small-scale, subsistence farms on smallholdings be developed along the Orange River, north of Prieska. The aim of these smallholdings will be to give the local residents of Prieska an opportunity to establish irrigated farmland, small-scale commercial farming enterprises, and subsistence farming to supplement local food supplies.
- ✓ **Commercial farming:** It is important to protect and enhance the existing commercial agricultural industry. Partially, this can be done by maintaining and strengthen linkages between this agriculture industry and Prieska, which is the Agri-service centre to the local commercial agricultural industry.

## 10.5. DETAILED ZONAL MAPS

### 10.5.1. PRIESKA

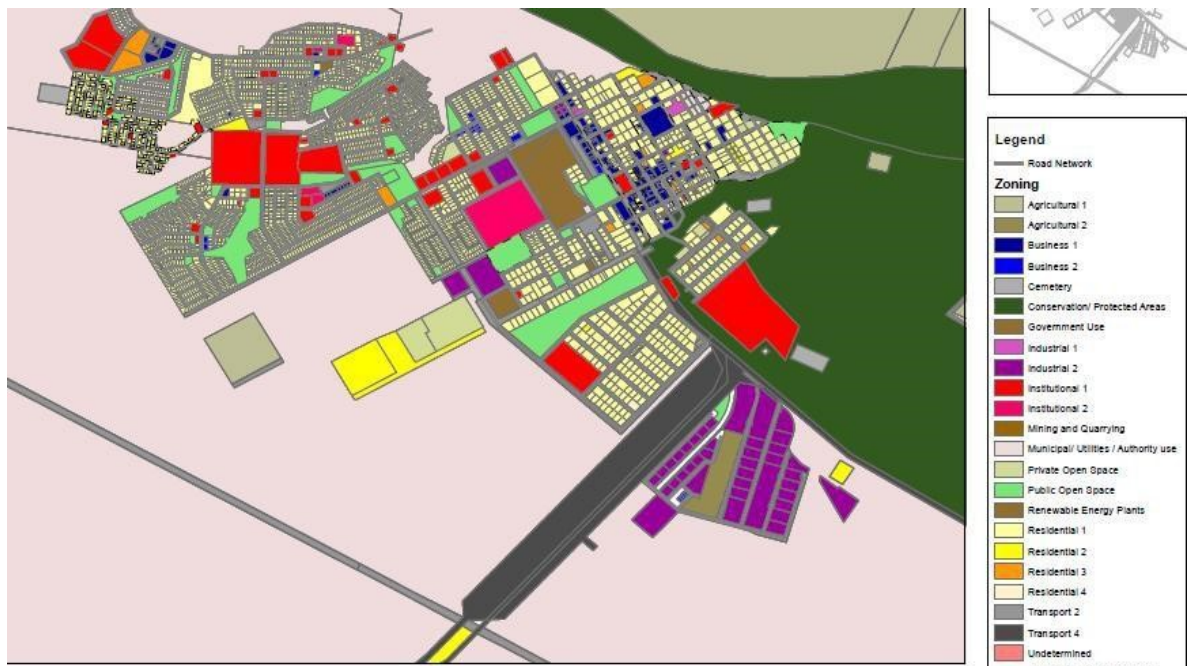


FIGURE 26: PRIESKA DETAILED ZONAL MAP

### 10.5.2. MARYDALE

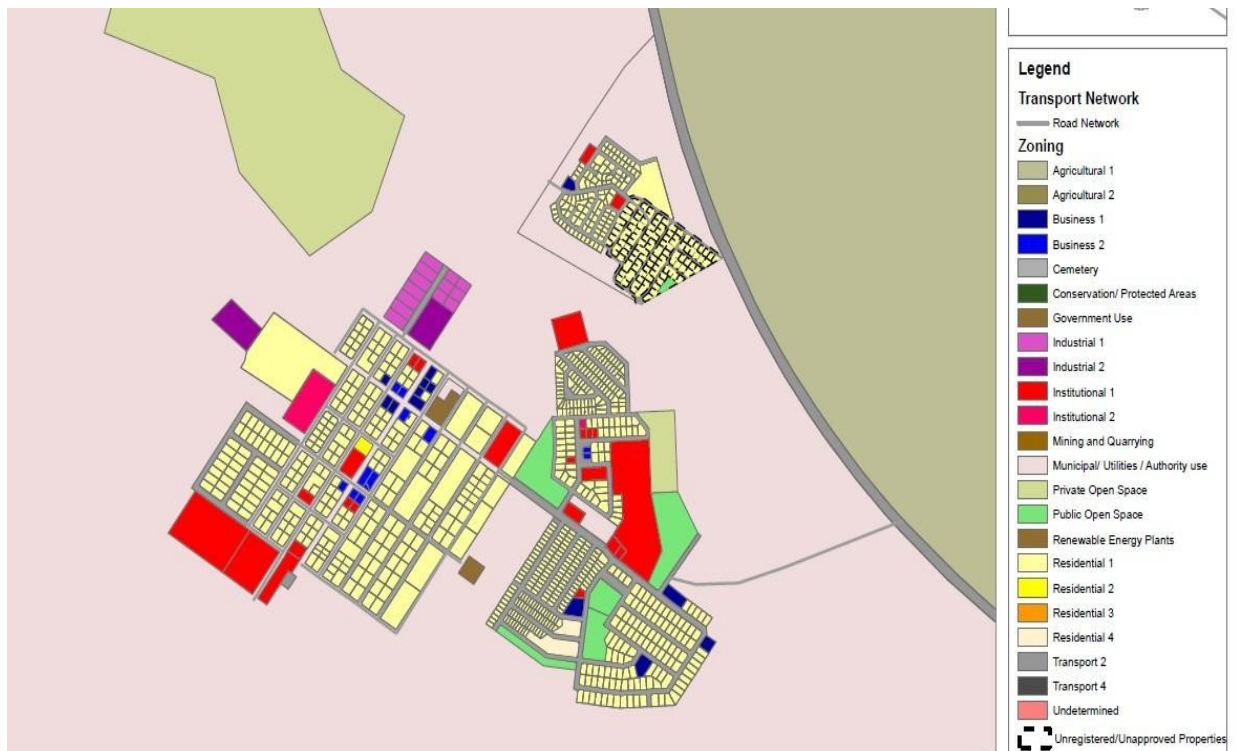


FIGURE 27: MARYDALE DETAILED ZONAL MAP

### 10.5.3. NIEKERKSHOOP



FIGURE 28: NIEKERKSHOOP DETAILED ZONAL MAP

### 10.5.4. FARMS

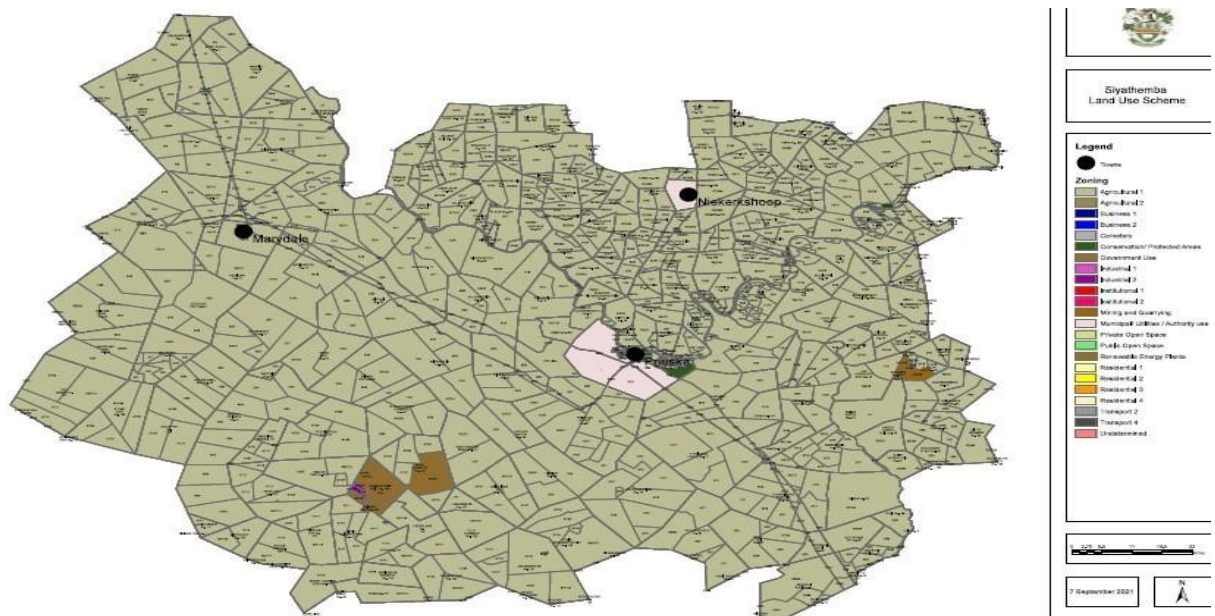


FIGURE 29: FARMS IN SIYATHEMBA LM DETAILED MAP

### 10.5.5. DEVELOPMENT BOUNDRIES, ZONES AND NODES

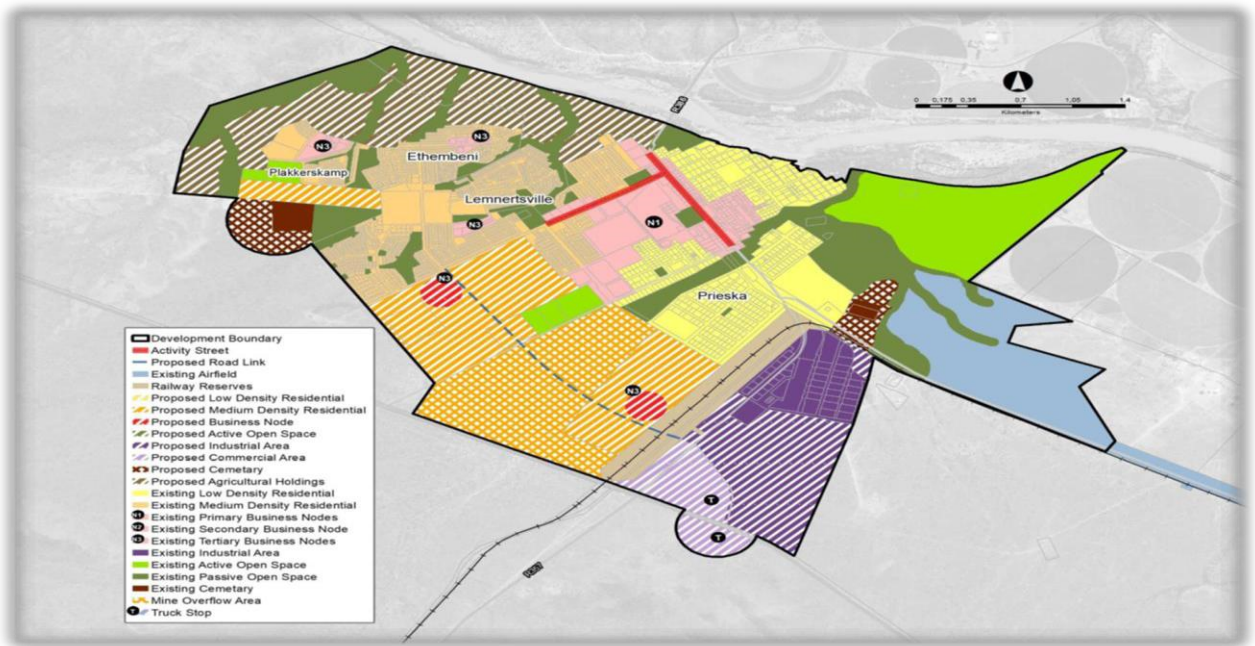


FIGURE 30: DEVELOPMENT BOUNDRIES, ZONES AND NODES FOR PRIESKA



FIGURE 31: DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARIES, ZONES AND NODES IN NIEKERKSHOOP

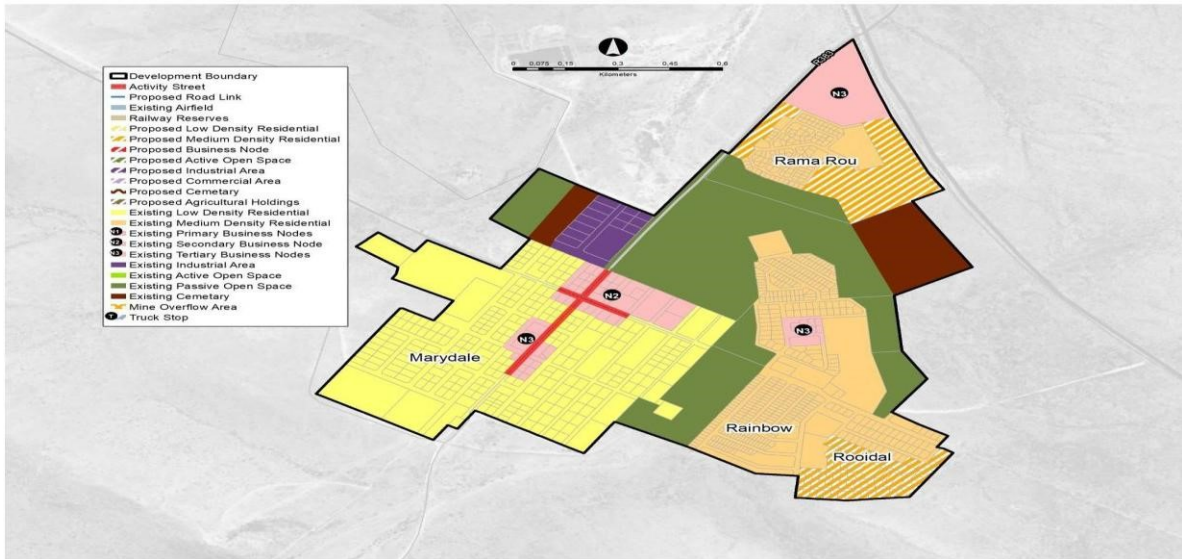


FIGURE 32: DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARIES, ZONES AND NODES FOR MARYDALE

## 10.6. MOVEMENT PATTERNS IN SIYATHEMBA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



FIGURE 33: MOVEMENT PATTERNS

Figure 33 illustrates the movement patterns provide an understanding of how an area functions, because it illustrates the spatial relationships between towns and settlements and the linkages that exist between such spatial entities. This depicts the movement of people within Siyathemba and between Siyathemba and the neighbouring municipal areas. Four towns and settlements are located within

Siyathemba, namely Prieska, Marydale, Niekerkshoop and Copperton. In addition, a number of towns surround the municipal area of which the 2 largest towns are Kimberley (population 142,000 people) and Upington (population 71,000 people). These towns have a significant impact on the movement within Siyathemba.

Movement within Siyathemba largely occurs along 2 axis that cross each other at Prieska. The first axis links Prieska to the northeast to Kimberley and southwest to Vanwyksvlei. The southwestern part of the axis also links Prieska to Copperton, located within the municipal area. The second axis links Prieska to the northwest to Upington and to the southeast to De Aar. The northwest section of the axis links Prieska to Marydale. A third, smaller axis, links Prieska to Niekerkshoop located in the northern parts of the municipal

Taking into account the movement pattern set out above, it can be assumed that the strongest movement of people and goods occurs along the N10 freeway because of the road's hierarchy and the fact that this axis connects Namibia and Upington in the northwest to De Aar and Port Elisabeth in the southeast. Movement along the axis is supported and strengthened by an existing freight railway line. A strong movement of people and goods also occurs between Prieska and Kimberley, largely because of the size of Kimberley. This implies strong movement along the R357. Movement along this axis is supported by military and chartered flights to Copperton airfield.

List of applications that went through the DMPT for the 2023/24:

- ✓ Rezoning from Residential Zone I to Business Zone I, Departure from Siyathemba Municipal Scheme Regulations and Removal of Title Deed Restrictions of Erf 62. The rezoning of a 230ha the Remainder of the Farm Hoekplaas No. 146, Prieska RD (Hoekplaas PV 2 @ Solar Facility) from Unspecified Zone to Special Zone. The rezoning of a 322ha the Remainder of the Farm Hoekplaas No. 146, Prieska RD (Hoekplaas PV3 Solar Facility) from Unspecified Zone to Special Zone
- ✓ The rezoning of a 240ha of Portion 4 of the Farm Klipgats Pan No. 117. (Klipgate PV3 Solar Facility) from Unspecified Zone to Special Zone
- ✓ The rezoning of a 240ha of Portion 4 of the Farm Klipgats Pan No. 117. (Klipgate PV7 Solar Facility) from Unspecified Zone to Special Zone
- ✓ The rezoning of a 1200ha portion of Portion 1 of Farm 67, Bosjesmansberg (Bosjesmansberg solar PV facility) of four separate portions of about 300ha areas from Unspecified Zone to Special Zone for the development of 300MW renewable energy facility.
- ✓ Subdivision & Removal of Restrictive Conditions on Erf 780 □ The subdivision of Erf 900 into the following land units:
  - ✓ Remainder of Erf 900: 1624m<sup>2</sup>
  - ✓ Portion A: 1350m<sup>2</sup>
  - ✓ Application for the removal of restrictive conditions on erf 430, Prieska.
  - ✓ Rezone from residential zone 1 to residential zone iii and permanent departure on erf 206, Prieska.
- ✓ Consent use & removal of restrictive conditions on erf 1206, Prieska

## **10.7. SPATIAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

Section 20 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act No. 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA) states that the Municipal Council must by notice in the Provincial Gazette adopt a municipal spatial development framework. It also states that the municipal spatial development framework must be prepared as part of a municipality's integrated development plan (IDP) in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal System Act. SPLUMA that before adopting the municipal spatial framework contemplated in subsection (1) and any proposed amendments to the municipal spatial development framework, the Municipal Council must-

- ✓ Give notice of the proposed municipal spatial development framework in the Gazette and the media;
- ✓ Invite the public to submit written representations in respect of the proposed municipal spatial development framework to the Municipal Council within 60 days after the publication of the notice referred to in paragraph (a); and
- ✓ Consider all representations received in respect of the proposed municipal spatial development framework.

Previously, some municipalities would take decisions that are inconsistent with the SDF without following procedures or facing legal consequences. However, Section 22 of the SPLUMA gives a MSDFA legal effect in the sense that it states that:

According to SPLUMA, a Municipal Planning Tribunal or any other authority required or mandated to make a land development decision in terms of this Act or any other law relating to land development, may not decide, which is inconsistent with a municipal spatial development framework. Deviation from the SDF may only be allowed subject to compliance with Section 42 of the SPLUMA and only if site-specific circumstances justify a departure from the provisions of such municipal spatial development framework.

Section 22(3) of the SPLUMA states that where a provincial spatial development framework is inconsistent with a municipal spatial development framework, the Premier must, in accordance with the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, take the necessary steps, including the provision of technical assistance, to support the revision of those spatial development frameworks in order to ensure consistency between the two.

## **10.8. OBJECTIVES**

The objective of the Spatial Development Framework is to formulate strategic and spatially based policy guidelines and proposals whereby changes, needs and growth in the municipal area can be managed to the benefit of the environment and its inhabitants. The SDF process is guided by a realistic set of local goals and objectives which are contextualized within the overall vision for the municipality.

## 10.9. CONTENTS OF THE MUNICIPAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

In terms of Section 21 of the SPLUMA, the municipal Spatial Development Framework must:

- ✓ Give effect to the development principles and applicable norms and standards set out in Chapter 2;
- ✓ Include a written and spatial representation of a five-year spatial development plan for the spatial form of the municipality;
- ✓ Include a longer-term spatial development vision statement for the municipal area which indicates a desired spatial growth and development pattern for the next 10 to 20 years;
- ✓ Identify current and future significant structuring and restructuring elements of the spatial form of the municipality, including development corridors, activity spines and economic nodes where public and private investment will be prioritized and facilitated;
- ✓ Include population growth estimates for the next five years;
- ✓ Include estimates of the demand for housing units across different socioeconomic categories and the planned location and density of future housing developments;
- ✓ include estimates of economic activity and employment trends and locations in the municipal area for the next five years;
- ✓ Identify, quality and provide location requirements of engineering infrastructure and services provision for existing and future development needs for the next five years;
- ✓ Identify the designated areas where a national or provincial inclusionary housing policy may be applicable;
- ✓ Include a strategic assessment of the environmental pressures and opportunities within the municipal area, including the spatial location of environmental sensitivities, high potential agricultural land and coastal access strips, where applicable;
- ✓ Identify the designation of areas in the municipality where incremental upgrading approaches to development and regulation will be applicable;
- ✓ Identify the designation of areas in which- □ more detailed local plans must be developed; and
- ✓ shortened land use development procedures may be applicable and land-use schemes may be so amended;
- ✓ Provide the spatial expression of the coordination, alignment and integration of sectoral policies of all municipal departments;
- ✓ Determine a capital expenditure framework for the municipality's development programmes, depicted spatially;
  
- ✓ Determine the purpose, desired impact and structure of the land use management scheme to apply in that municipal area and
- ✓ Include an implementation plan comprising of-
  - sectoral requirements, including budgets and resources for implementation;

- specification of institutional arrangements necessary for implementation
- specification of implementation targets, including dates and monitoring indicators
- Specification where necessary, of any arrangements for partnerships in the implementation process.

## **10.10. NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL POLICY CONTEXT AND DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES**

Municipalities throughout South Africa are finding it increasingly difficult to provide their inhabitants not only with cost-effective and equitable infrastructure, but also with sufficient social infrastructure and economic opportunities. For this reason, development in South Africa is guided and directed by a range of national, provincial and local development policies. The most prominent development directives emerging from the various developments policy documents, which should inform the development of the Siyathemba SDF include the following

### **National Development Plan (NDP)**

- ✓ In Urban Areas, amongst others, the NDP advocates the following:  
Upgrading of informal settlements;
- ✓ Urban densification within the existing urban fabric and along development corridors; Extensive provision and prioritization of public transport;
- ✓ Job creation and urban renewal in former township areas;
- ✓ The diverse range of subsidized housing typologies and densities, and focusing on filling the housing “gap market” in terms of bonded housing.

### **In Rural Areas, the NDP advocates the following:**

- ✓ Spatial consolidation of rural settlements to increase densities and enhance sustainability; Innovative (green), targeted and coordinated infrastructure delivery;
- ✓ Prioritize rural development along mobility corridors and at strategic intersections;
- ✓ Rural nodal development and revitalization of small towns;
- ✓ Diversification of rural economy towards mining, tourism and local business

The spatial vision statement for the Siyathemba Local Municipality evolves around the following key elements:

- ✓ Consolidating of the spatial structure of existing towns and settlements to achieve physical, social and economic integration of communities and to enhance cost-efficient and sustainable service delivery;
- ✓ Making sufficient provision for upgrading of informal settlements and development of sustainable human settlements on strategically located vacant land areas;

- ✓ Continuing to focus on the sustainable extraction and beneficiation of local minerals with comprehensive mining rehabilitation programmes;
- ✓ Encouraging the beneficiation of local agricultural produce in rural focus areas before exporting to surrounding markets;
- ✓ Promoting the SLM as an eco-tourism destination;
- ✓ Continuously manage and maintain the public space and ensure that engineering services and community facilities are well maintained and upgraded in line with increased demand in various parts of the municipal area;
- ✓ Ensuring that the urban spatial form is compact, integrated and sustainable

## 11. PROJECT SPENDING SINCE 2008

### 11.1. FINANCIAL YEAR 2024/25

#### 11.1. FINANCIAL YEAR 2023/24

Description	Sub-Description	Amount Spent
Provision of Water Borne Gravitation Sewer System for 472 Low Income erven Prieska 2999		R3 770 896.91
Prieska: Bulk Water Supply (MIG 1331)		R112 794.15
Prieska: Upgrading of Show Grounds Sports Facilities		R1 030 204.45
Prieska: Construction of Paved Roads at Intersection of Burger, School & Soetdoring Streets		R2 363 332.92
Bulk Outfall Sewer Infrastructure to service E'Thembeni Township		R3 136 259.70
Upgrading of Prieska Water Treatment Works		R11 573 105.48
Replacement Assets		R264 187.80
New 90KW 380V 2 pole motor	R113 702.80	
New Pump & Motor	R135 893.20	
Submersible 4sd16-25 Aqua P	R5 025.80	
Motor 7.5kw 400 v	R9 566.00	
Total	R264 187.80	R22 250 781.41

TABLE 44: PROJECT SPENDING 2023/24

#### 11.2. FINANCIAL YEAR 2022/23

Description	Amount Spent
Provision of Water Borne Gravitation Sewer System for 472 Low Income erven Prieska 2999	R75 900.00
Upgrading of Prieska wastewater treatment works and 247m outfall sewer pipeline	R1 808 905.99
Prieska: 4ml Reservoir, Rising Mains and Bulk Water supply line	R3 003 487.48
Prieska: Construction of Storm Water Infrastructure Intersection of Burger Road School- and Soetdoring Street	R939 380.08
E'Thembeni Bulk Outfall Sewer Main	R4 948 179.11
Replacement of Assets: Speroni Submersible drainage pump	R1 836.68

Total	R10 777 689.32
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TABLE 45: PROJECT SPENDING 2022/23

### 11.3. FINANCIAL YEAR 2021/22

Project/Fund Name	Project value	Year Funded	Project area	2021/22 expenditure
Marydale Bulk Sewer Line & Rising Main (MIG 1327)	R11,111,867.11	2020/21	Marydale	<b>R1 909 922.83</b>
Prieska Bulk Water Line (MIG1331)	R40 297 664.64	2020/21	Prieska	<b>R7 471 882.90</b>
Upgrade of Gravel Roads (MIG 1028)	R0.00	2020/21	All	<b>R0.00</b>
Upgrade of Gravel Roads (MIG 1398)	R0.00	2020/21	All	<b>R319 685.77</b>
Disaster Management: Installation of VIP Toilets & Standpipes	pes R0.00	2020/21	All	<b>R.00</b>
Upgrading of Electrical Network & Main Intake Substation	R	2020/21	Prieska	<b>R2</b>
Water Services Infrastructure	R27 500 000.00	2020/21	All	<b>R11 022 209.30</b>
<b>EPWP</b>	<b>R1 087 000.00</b>	<b>2020/21</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>R1 462 258.00</b>

TABLE 46: PROJECT SPENDING 2021/22

### 11.4. FINANCIAL YEAR 2020/21

Project/Fund Name	Project value	Year Funded	Project area	Grants & Investment
Marydale Bulk Sewer Line & Rising Main (MIG 1327)	R22 223 734.22	2020/21	Marydale	R22 223 734.22
Prieska Bulk Water Line (MIG1331)	R80 595 329.28	2020/21	Prieska	R80 595 329.28
Upgrade of Gravel Roads (MIG 1028)	R0.00	2020/21	All	R0.00
Upgrade of Gravel Roads (MIG 1398)	R0.00	2020/21	All	R0.00

<b>Disaster Management: Installation of VIP Toilets &amp; Standpipes</b>	R24 400 000.00	2020/21	All	R24 400 000.00
<b>Upgrade of Electrical Feeder Network</b>	R10 600 000.00	2020/21	All	R10 600 000.00
<b>Water Services Infrastructure</b>	R30 371 000.00	2020/21	All	R30 371 000.00
<b>EPWP</b>	R1 000 000.00	2020/21	All	R1 000 000.00

TABLE 47: PROJECT SPENDING 2020/21

## 11.5. FINANCIAL YEAR 2019/20

Project name	Project value	Year Funded	Project area	Grants & Investment
Marydale Bulk Sewer Line & Rising Main (MIG 127)		2019/20	Marydale	
Prieska Bulk Water Line (MIG 1331)		2019/20	Prieska	
Upgrading of Gravel Roads (MIG 1028)		2019/20	Prieska, Marydale, Niekerkshoop	
Upgrading of Gravel Roads (MIG 1398)		2019/20	Prieska, Marydale, Niekerkshoop	
Social Sector Community Securities (EPWP)	400000	2019/20	Prieska	400000
Upgrade of Electrical Feeder Network (INEP)	860000	2019/20	Prieska	860000
Upgrade of WWTW in Prieska (WSIG)	3350000	2019/20	Prieska	3350000
Equitable Share	32939000	2019/20	Siyathemba	32939000
Financial Management Grant (FMG)	2830000	2019/20	Siyathemba	2830000
Siyathemba Water Demand Management (EPWP)	431000	2019/20	Prieska	431000
Cleaning and Storm Water Management (EPWP)	300000	2019/20	Prieska & Marydale	300000
	<b>41110000</b>			<b>41110000</b>

TABLE 48: PROJECT SPENDING 2019/20

## 11.6. FINANCIAL YEAR 2018/19

Project name	Project value	Year Funded	Project area	Grants & Investment
Marydale Bulk Sewer Line & Rising Main (MIG 127)	1504830	2018/19	Marydale	1504830
Prieska Bulk Water Line (MIG 1331)	0	2018/19	Prieska	0
Upgrading of Gravel Roads (MIG 1028)	0	2018/19	Prieska, Marydale, Niekerkshoop	0
Project name	Project value	Year Funded	Project area	Grants & Investment
Upgrading of Gravel Roads (MIG 1398)	5410180	2018/19	Prieska, Marydale, Niekerkshoop	5410180
Social Sector Community Securities (EPWP)	360000	2018/19	Prieska	360000
Regional Bulk infrastructure Grant (RBiG)	7183713.03	2018/19	Marydale	7183713.03
Kgotso Pula Nala	2000000	2018/19	Prieska, Marydale, Niekerkshoop	2000000
Treasury BASV22NC CO-P	8000000	2018/19	Siyathemba	8000000
Equitable Share	27850000	2018/19	Siyathemba	27850000
Financial Management Grant (FMG)	2415000	2018/19	Siyathemba	2415000
Siyathemba Water Demand Management (EPWP)	352000	2018/19	Prieska	352000
Cleaning and Storm Water Management (EPWP)	288000	2018/19	Prieska	288000
	55363723.03			55363723.03

TABLE 49: PROJECT SPENDING 2018/19

## 11.7. FINANCIAL YEAR 2017/18

Project name	Project value	Year Funded	Project area	Grants & Investment
Marydale bulk sewer line & Rising Main (MIG 1327)	579183	2017/18	Marydale	579183
Prieska bulk water line (MIG 1331)	768455	2017/18	Prieska	768455

Marydale Upgrading of gravel streets (MIG 1028)	1238464	2017/18	Marydale	1238464
Upgrading of gravel streets (MIG 1398)	4336641	2017/18	Prieska & Niekerkshoop	4336641
Marydale bulk ground water supply (MIG 1028)	689236	2017/18	Marydale	689236
Equitable Share	25624000	2017/18	Siyathemba	25624000
Financial Management Grant (FMG)	2345000	2017/18	Siyathemba	2345000
<b>Project name</b>	<b>Project value</b>	<b>Year Funded</b>	<b>Project area</b>	<b>Grants &amp; Investment</b>
Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)	1000000	2017/18	Prieska & Niekerkshoop	1000000
	<b>36580979</b>			<b>36580979</b>

TABLE 50: PROJECT SPENDING 2017/18

## 11.8. FINANCIAL YEAR 2016/17

Project name	Project value	Year Funded	Project area	Grants & Investment
Marydale bulk sewer line & Rising Main (MIG 1327)	485502	2016/17	Marydale	485502
Prieska bulk water line (MIG 1331)	1628720	2016/17	Prieska	1628720
Marydale Upgrading of gravel streets (MIG 1028)	5727467	2016/17	Marydale	5727467
Upgrading of gravel streets (MIG 1398)	3682338	2016/17	Prieska & Niekerkshoop	3682338
Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)	1000000	2016/17	Prieska, Marydale & Niekerkshoop	1000000
Integrated National Electrification Program (INEP)	5000000	2016/17		5000000

Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBiG)		2016/17		
Equitable Share	23892000	2016/17	Siyathemba	23892000
Financial Management Grant (FMG)	2010000	2016/17	Siyathemba	2010000
	43426027			43426027

TABLE 51: PROJECT SPENDING 2026/17

### 11.9. FINANCIAL YEAR 2015/16

Project name	Project value	Year Funded	Project area	Grants & Investment
Marydale bulk sewer line & Rising Main (MIG 1327)	1050086	2015/16	Marydale	
Project name	Project value	Year Funded	Project area	Grants & Investment
Prieska bulk water line (MIG 1331)	928953	2015/16	Prieska	
Marydale Upgrading of gravel streets (MIG 1028)	5746466	2015/16	Marydale	
Marydale Upgrading of internal bulk water supply (MIG 1273)	500225	2015/16	Marydale	
Marydale Upgrading of internal reticulation system (MIG 1274)	2327789	2015/16	Marydale	
Expanded Public Works Program (EPWP)	0	2015/16	Prieska, Marydale, Niekerkshoop	
Refurbishment of electrical works at Prieska WTW (WSIG)	1200000	2015/16	Prieska	
Equitable Share		2015/16	Siyathemba	
Financial Management Grant (FMG)		2015/16	Siyathemba	

TABLE 52: PROJECT SPENDING 2015/16

### 11.10. FINANCIAL YEAR 2014/15

Project name	Project value	Year Funded	Project area	Grants & Investment
Marydale Upgrading of internal reticulation system (MIG 1274)	2162584	2014/15	Marydale	
Marydale Upgrading of internal bulk water supply (MIG 1273)	867370	2014/15	Marydale	
Marydale Upgrading of gravel streets (MIG 1028)	683930	2014/15	Marydale	
Niekerkshoop Upgrading of gravel streets (MIG 1028)	3466614	2014/15	Niekerkshoop	
Upgrading of Solid Waste (MIG 923)	162326	2014/15		
High mast Lighting Prieska & Marydale (MIG 1273)	1543032	2014/15	Prieska&Marydale	
Equitable Share			Siyathemba	
Project name	Project value	Year Funded	Project area	Grants & Investment
Financial Grant Management (FMG)			Siyathemba	

TABLE 53: PROJECT SPENDING 2014/15

### 11.11. FINANCIAL YEAR 2013/14

Project name	Project value	Year Funded	Project area	Grants & Investment
Upgrading of Solid waste	270 937	2013/2014	Marydale	270 937
Upgrading of Solid Waste	244 664	2013/2014	Prieska	244 664
Upgrading of water supply infrastructure	296 642	2013/2014	Marydale	296 642
Upgrading of Gravel streets	2 368 829	2013/2014	Siyathemba	2 368 829
Expansion of existing cemetery	0	2013/2014	Marydale	0
Wastewater treatment works	2 158 884	2013/2014	Marydale	2 158 884
Prieska Development of New Cemetery	0	2013/2014	Siyathemba	0

High Mast Lights	1 330 935	2013/2014	Siyathemba	1 330 935
MIG – Sundry (Not included in above Projects)	3 292 109	2013/2014	Siyathemba	3 292 109
Integrated National Electrification Grant (INEP)	2 400 000	2013/2014	Siyathemba	2 400 000
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (MSIG)	890 000	2013/2014	Siyathemba	890 000
Financial Management Grant (FMG)	1 650 000	2013/2014	Siyathemba	1 650 000
Department of Water Affairs (DWA)	2 648 424	2013/2014	Siyathemba	2 648 424
Sports Arts and Culture (Library)	605 500	2013/2014	Siyathemba	605 500
Expanded Public Works (EPW)	700 000	2013/2014	Siyathemba	700 000
Public Works – Pula Nala	0	2013/2014	Siyathemba	0
Equitable Share	15 133 000	2013/2014	Siyathemba	15 133 000
<b>Project name</b>	<b>Project value</b>	<b>Year Funded</b>	<b>Project area</b>	<b>Grants &amp; Investment</b>
	<b>33 989 924</b>			<b>33 989 924</b>

TABLE 54: PROJECT SPENDING 2013/14

## 11.12. FINANCIAL YEAR 2012/13

Project name	Project value	Year Funded	Project area	Grants & Investment
Access Roads	177 094	2012/2013	Prieska	177 094
Upgrading of Solid waste	815 436	2012/2013	Marydale	815 436
Upgrading of Solid Waste	1 527 621	2012/2013	Prieska	1 527 621
Upgrading of water supply infrastructure	261 979	2012/2013	Marydale	261 979
Upgrading of Gravel streets	3 759 163	2012/2013	Siyathemba	3 759 163
Expansion of existing cemetery	42 929	2012/2013	Marydale	42 929
High mast Lighting	1 096 404	2012/2013	Siyathemba	1 096 404
Wastewater treatment works	797 914	2012/2013	Marydale	797 914

Development of New Cemetery	1 894 251	2012/2013	Prieska	1 894 251
High Mast Lights	2 106 534	2012/2013	Siyathemba	2 106 534
Integrated National Electrification Grant (INEP)	2 400 000	2012/2013	Prieska	2 400 000
Integrated National Electrification Grant (INEP)	1 200 000	2012/2013	Prieska	1 200 000
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (MSIG)	800 000	2012/2013	Siyathemba	800 000
Financial Management Grant (FMG)	1 500 000	2012/2013	Siyathemba	1 500 000
Department of Water Affairs (DWA)	7 792 465	2012/2013	Siyathemba	7 792 465
Sports Arts and Culture (Library)	344 500	2012/2013	Siyathemba	344 500
Expanded Public Works (EPWP)	1 000 000	2012/2013	Siyathemba	1 000 000
Public Works – Pula Nala – Upgrading of Halls	2 500 000	2012/2013	Siyathemba	2 500 000
Equitable Share	20 108 000	2012/2013	Siyathemba	20 108 000
<b>Project name</b>	<b>Project value</b>	<b>Year Funded</b>	<b>Project area</b>	<b>Grants &amp; Investment</b>
Service of 205 Sites in Prieska	6 700 000	2012/2013	Prieska	6 700 000
Building of 203 Houses	-	2012/2013	Prieska	-
	<b>56 824 290</b>			<b>56 824 290</b>

TABLE 55: PROJECT SPENDING 2012/13

### 11.13. FINANCIAL YEAR 2011/12

Project name	Project value	Year Funded	Project area	Grants & Investment
924: Upgrading of Solid waste	126 612	2011/2012	Marydale	126 612
923: Upgrading of Solid Waste	91 105	2011/2012	Prieska	91 105
926: Upgrading of water supply infrastructure	2 289 481	2011/2012	Marydale	2 289 481
1028: Upgrading of Gravel streets	1 773 680	2011/2012	Siyathemba	1 773 680
927: New Cemeteries Feasibility study	95 536	2011/2012	Prieska	95 536

929: Development of New Cemetery	1 623 962	2011/2012	Niekerkshoop	1 623 962
928: Expansion of existing cemetery	2 108 422	2011/2012	Marydale	2 108 422
1105: Highmast Lighting	1 641 682	2011/2012	Siyathemba	1 641 682
MIG – Sundry (Not included in above Projects)	495 520	2011/2012	Siyathemba	495 520
Integrated Nat. Electrification Grant (INEP)	0	2011/2012	Siyathemba	0
Mun. Systems Improvement Grant (MSIG)	790 000	2011/2012	Siyathemba	790 000
Financial Management Grant (FMG)	1 450 000	2011/2012	Siyathemba	1 450 000
Department of Water Affairs (DWA)	5 544 503	2011/2012	Siyathemba	5 544 503
Sports Arts and Culture (Library)	542 000	2011/2012	Siyathemba	542 000
Expanded Public Works (EPW)	529 000	2011/2012	Siyathemba	529 000
<b>Project name</b>	<b>Project value</b>	<b>Year Funded</b>	<b>Project area</b>	<b>Grants &amp; Investment</b>
Transport – Roads	1 605 191	2011/2012	Siyathemba	1 605 191
Equitable Share	17 829 000	2011/2012	Siyathemba	17 829 000
	<b>38 535 694</b>			<b>38 535 694</b>

TABLE 56: PROJECT SPENDING 2011/12

#### 11.14. FINANCIAL YEAR 2010/11

Project name	Project value	Year Funded	Project area	Grants & Investment
MIG	7 026 000	2010/2011	Siyathemba	7 026 000
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (MSIG)	750 000	2010/2011	Siyathemba	750 000
Financial Management Grant (FMG)	1 200 000	2010/2011	Siyathemba	1 200 000
Sports Arts and Culture (Library)	519 000	2010/2011	Siyathemba	519 000
Equitable Share	15 441 000	2010/2011	Siyathemba	15 441 000

	<b>24 936 000</b>			<b>24 936 000</b>
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TABLE 57: PROJECT SPENDING 2010/11

### 11.15. FINANCIAL YEAR 2009/10

Project name	Project value	Year Funded	Project area	Grants & Investment
High Mast Lights	2 245 000	2009/10	Prieska, Marydale, Niekerkshoop	2 245 000
Tar of gravel Roads	5 442 000	2009/10	Prieska	5 442 000
Sports Arts and Culture	361 000	2009/10	Siyathemba	361 000
Equitable Share	12 346 000	2009/10	Siyathemba	12 346 000
MSIG	850 000	2009/10	Siyathemba	850 000
Financial Management Grant	750 000	2009/10	Siyathemba	750 000
Tar of Roads 2	9 578 260	2009/10	Prieska, Marydale, Niekerkshoop	9 578 260
Project name	Project value	Year Funded	Project area	Grants & Investment
	<b>31 572 260</b>			<b>31 572 260</b>

TABLE 58: PROJECT SPENDING 2009/10

### 11.16. FINANCIAL YEAR 2008/09

Project name	Project value	Year Funded	Project area	Grants & Investment
Sewerage Plant	1 600 000	2008/9	Prieska	1 600 000
Tar of gravel Roads	1 735 000	2008/9	Prieska	1 735 000
Sports Arts and Culture	335 000	2008/9	Siyathemba	335 000
Equitable Share	9 253 000	2008/9	Siyathemba	9 253 000
MSIG	182 500	2008/9	Siyathemba	182 500
Financial Management Grant	30 000	2008/9	Siyathemba	30 000
Housing x 40 – Thabilitho	-	2008/9	Marydale	-

13 135 500

13 135 500

TABLE 59: PROJECT SPENDING 2008/09

## 12. INVESTMENT: POTENTIAL LIST

Description	Strategies with Objective	Projects	Immediate	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
Municipal Capacity	Planning	Compilation of a credible Spatial Development Framework ( <b>SDF</b> ) to guide all developments within the Municipal area	✓			
		Develop a Masterplan for Water, Sewer, Roads, Electrical, Waste, Energy and Housing in all Three Towns	✓			
		Replace Old Fleet and Buy New Fleet to Improve Services Delivery in all Three Towns.	✓			
		Develop a Water and Electricity Demand Management System.			✓	
		Review and update of the LED strategy		✓		
		Create and access strategy for the LED opportunities in Siyathemba		✓		
		Revisit the IDP Plan	✓			
		Develop a Asset Management System.			✓	
	Safety	Development of Disaster and Fire Brigade Management Plan and establish a Reaction Unit			✓	✓
	Improve Competency Levels	Improve Data Networks and Systems			✓	
		Siyathemba Call Centre with Technologize Systems			✓	✓
		Contributing to the Additional Staff Stipends	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Operation Clean Audit		✓	✓	

		Expand LED / IDP Unit; Recruit or train staff (local people) to this Regard	✓	✓		
		Improve or Train Staff to Improve Minimum Competency Levels			✓	✓
		Establish a Security System for all Priorities and Assets of the Municipality			✓	
		Improve Traffic Control Systems, Weigh Bridge and Dept Collection			✓	
		Dept Collection	✓			
	<b>Stimulating Municipal Income</b>	Write-off of Communities Bad Debts	✓	✓		
		Buyout / Take Over of the Eskom Network to Stimulate Municipal Income			✓	✓
		Install Municipal Prepaid Electricity Meters and Replace all Eskom electricity meters			✓	✓
		Replace all Old Plessey electricity Meters with new Conlog meters		✓	✓	✓

Description Strategies Projects Immediate Short Medium Long with Term Term Term						
Objective						
		Install Municipal Prepaid Water Meters to all Households		✓	✓	
<b>Human Capacity of Communities</b>	<b>Rebuild Moral Values</b>	Develop and a School and Training facility to Prepare Workers for the Solar Park - Pay Stipends		✓		
		Erect and Improve Museum in Prieska to promote Tourism in Siyathemba			✓	✓
		Build One - Stop Centres in Siyathemba		✓		
		Develop Decent Sport Fields in all Three Towns and all 8x Schools			✓	✓



		Build a New Reservoir for Water Supply in Prieska			✓		
		Upgrade Old Water Bul Network (Old Asbestos Pipes) - by means of Cracking	κ		✓		
		Upgrade of Bulk Water Pipeline between Prieska and Copperton			✓	✓	
		Bulk Water Reticulation Prieska, Marydale and Niekerkshoop Housing Development		✓	✓		
<b>Service Deliveries Opportunities</b>	<b>Sanitation</b>	Eradication of nearly 195 bucket toilets in Marydale		✓			
		Bulk Sewer Reticulation Niekershoop			✓	✓	
		Bulk Sewer Reticulation Marydale			✓	✓	
		Bulk Sewer Reticulation Prieska Industrial Area			✓	✓	
		Bulk Sewer Reticulation Prieska , Marydale and Niekerkshoop Housing Development			✓	✓	
		Upgrading VIP with Bul and Reticulation Sewer networks in Niekershoo and Marydale	κ ο	✓			
		Upgrade of Niekerkshoop Sewerag Works	ε		✓	✓	
		Upgrade of Marydale Sewerage Works			✓	✓	
	Sanitation - Upgrading of VIP to full borne systems in Marydale and Niekershoop				✓	✓	
	<b>Waste management</b>	Develop Waste Dispos ( <b>Diversify</b> ) Sites Prieska, Marydale and Niekershoop	ι			✓	
		Upgrade Solid Waste ( <b>Diversify</b> ) Sites Prieska, Niekerkshoop and Marydale				✓	
		Development of an Air Quality Management plan				✓	
		<b>Energy</b>	Expand and Upgrade Electrical Network in Prieska, Marydale and				

		Niekerkshoop				
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Description Strategies Projects Immediate Short Medium Long with Term Term Term						
Objective						
		Electrical Supply for 206 Households in Prieska	✓			
		High Mast lights for Prieska, Marydale and Niekerkshoop		✓	✓	
		Development of Light Industrial Area			✓	
	<b>Roads</b>	Resealing of All existing Excess Roads in Prieska, Marydale and Niekerkshoop	✓			
		Upgrading and Tarring all National (r) Roads to Stimulate Growth		✓	✓	
		Upgrading and Tarring all Local Excess Roads (r) Roads Prieska, Marydale and Niekerkshoop to Stimulate Growth		✓	✓	
		Upgrade and Adress all Stormwater problems in Prieska, Marydale and Niekerkshoop		✓	✓	
		Upgrading of Hawkers and Taxi Rank in Prieska			✓	✓
		Upgrade and Betterment of all Municipal and Government Buildings	✓	✓	✓	
		Landscaping and Greening of Streets in Prieska, Marydale and Niekerkshoop	✓	✓	✓	
		Road Signage for all three Towns		✓		
	<b>Housing</b>	Finalisation of the Cader Housing project in Marydale	✓			
		Provision of Service sites in all Three Towns		✓		
		Planning and surveying of Services Sites		✓		

		Build almost 5 000 (Integrated) Low Cost and Houses in Prieska, Marydale and Niekerkshoop		✓		
		Install Solar Water Geysers for all Housholds (12500) and for each new house to be Build	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<b>LED Projects</b>	Pursue the Developed of "Die Bos" as a Tourist		✓	✓	

**Description Strategies Projects Immediate Short Medium Long with Term Term Term Objective**

<b>Stimulating Growth Opportunities</b>		destination with Weir in Orange River					
		Propose to Develop Infrastructure for Solar Projects in Prieska		✓	✓		
		Develop a Solar Manufacturing Development Zone		✓	✓		
		LED / Solar Lights in Municipal Buildings and Streets		✓	✓		
		Airport with Tarring of Runways		✓	✓		
		100Ha Cotton farming under Irrigation Farming		✓	✓		
		Property Development for Solar Companies and Other Types		✓	✓		
		Investigate and Explore SKA related opportunities		✓	✓		
		Erect Information Centre to promote Tourism in Siyathemba		✓	✓		
		Solar Investment (To establish Local BEE Partners) for Local BEE Initiative		✓	✓		
		Develop a Shopping Complex		✓	✓		
	<b>Feasibility Studies</b>		Mineral Water bottling plant in Prieska	✓	✓	✓	
			Explore, Develop and Revitalise the Copper fields	✓	✓	✓	
		Development (Alluvial) Diamond Development	✓	✓	✓		

		Establish a Paprika Development Plant	✓	✓	✓	
		Essential Oils Development	✓	✓	✓	
		Establishing of Fish Farming projects	✓	✓	✓	
		Tiger Eye Beneficiation Development Plant and Manufacturing	✓	✓	✓	
		Licensing of mining of Tigers Eye Projects				
		Investigate Game Farming, Meat Processing Plant and Tannery	✓	✓	✓	
		Establishment of a Chicken Farm project	✓	✓	✓	
<b>Description</b>	<b>Strategies with Objective</b>	<b>Projects</b>	<b>Immediate</b>	<b>Short Term</b>	<b>Medium Term</b>	<b>Long Term</b>
		Establish a Hydroponics Development Plant	✓	✓	✓	
		Investigate and Explore Local HIV Medicinal Developments	✓	✓	✓	
		Project Development for all the Above			✓	✓
<b>Stimulate Cross Sectoral Growth</b>	<b>Cross Sectoral Projects</b>	Bulk Pipeline from Copperton to Vanwyksvlei / Carnavon for SKA			✓	
		Upgrading and Tarring all National ( <b>N</b> ) Roads to Stimulate Growth		✓	✓	
		Upgrading and Tarring all National ( <b>R</b> ) Roads to Stimulate Growth		✓	✓	
		Inland Port, Rail Revitalisation, De Aar		✓	✓	✓
		Rail Network around Prieska			✓	
		Smelter Plant, Iron Ore, De Aar			✓	✓
		Upgrade Rail Line between De Aar and Kuruman to secure Iron Ore as Source of Supply for De Aar Smelter Plant				
		Manufacturing Plant; Tankers, Trailers and Containers			✓	✓

		Develop Holiday Resort, Van Der Kloof. Compliment Tourism Route in Northern Cape			✓	✓
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TABLE 60: INVESTMENT: POTENTIAL LIST