SIYANCUMA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP)

Final

Amended

2026/27

Contents

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF GRAPHS

LIST OF MAPS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABET	Adult Basic Education and Training
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBD	Central Business District
CMS	Catchment Management Strategies
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DEA	Department of Economic Affairs
DMR	Department of Mineral Resources
DSDF	District Spatial Development Framework
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DRPW	Department of Roads and Public Works
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EPWP	Extended Public Works Program
EXCO	Executive Committee of Council
FET	Further Education and Training
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
HDSA	Historically Disadvantaged South Africans
HIV	Human Immune Virus
HOD	Head of Department
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDC	Industrial Development Corporation
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IDP	Institutional Development Plan
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan
IDMP	Integrated Disaster Management Plan
ITP	Integrated Transport Plan
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LED	Local Economic Development
LRAD	Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development
MFMA	Municipal Financial Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MSA	Municipal Systems Act

MTEC	Medium Term Expenditure Committee
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
NAFU	National African Farmers Union
NCPGDS	Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
NCPIC	Northern Cape Provincial Intergovernmental Council
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIHE	National Institute of Higher Education
NSDP	National Spatial Development Perspective
PDI	Previously Disadvantaged Individual
PERO	Provincial Economic Review & Outlook
PGDP	Provincial Growth and Development Plan
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PHC	Primary Health Care
PIG	Provincial Infrastructure Grant
POA	Program of Action
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSDS	Provincial Spatial Development Strategy
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SLM	Siyancuma Local Municipality
SMMEs	Small Medium and Micro Enterprises
SoEs	State Owned Enterprises
STATSSA	Statistics South Africa
STI	Sexual Transmitted Infection
WMA	Water Management Area
WSDP	Water Services Development plan
WWTW	Waste Water Treatment Works
WTW	Water Treatment Works

A. FOREWORD BY THE MAYOR, CLLR PATRICK MCKLEIN

This marks the final cycle of the 5th review of the 5th Generation Integrated Development Plan (IDP) reflects on the municipalities achievements but also critically evaluates the municipalities' current status.

The IDP is more than a document or report as it expresses the essence of the Siyancuma Local Municipalities' plans, actions and accomplishments, which specify the Councils' endeavours to create a clean, safe, and prosperous environment that attracts investment, create jobs and lift communities out of poverty. As the elected councillors, we are entrusted with the responsibility of serving the needs of our communities fairly, equitably and in a sustainable manner.

The IDP serves as the foundational framework for the municipality and to fulfil its mandate and execute its budget. It also assists us in continuously planning ahead and in doing so working diligently in delivering the services the councillors and senior management are accountable for.

Among the key priorities for this term are:

1. To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
2. To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
3. To promote social and economic development;
4. To promote a safe and healthy environment; and
5. To encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government.

.

In order to optimise service improvement, maintenance, upgrades, and development our commitment is to run a clean and transparent local government. We consistently demonstrate our commitment to act decisively to corruption when the need arises. We are also progressing well with our plans to co-generate electricity to protect our communities from load shedding and provide more affordable energy services.

A top priority for us remains housing for all our residents. While housing is not a municipal competency, we continue to maximise our resources to provide housing opportunities, upgrades of informal settlements and mixed used developments.

Our commitment to empower residents to contribute to decision-making is also crucial for fostering transparency, accountability and civic engagement. Such a collaborative approach will lead to more effective governance and improved outcomes for Siyancuma Local Municipality.

____________ Date: __/__/____

Cllr. P. McKlein

Mayor

B. MESSAGE BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

The final review of the 5th Generation Integrated Development Plan (IDP) remains an important instrument in guiding Siyancuma Local Municipality in fulfilling its developmental mandate and service delivery responsibilities. It reflects both the progress made by the municipality and the areas where further effort, coordination and improvement are still required.

As the accounting officer of the municipality, I recognise the IDP as the strategic framework that directs planning, budgeting, implementation and performance management across the institution. It serves as a practical tool to ensure that the municipality's limited resources are allocated in a manner that responds to the priority needs of our communities, while remaining aligned to national and provincial policy objectives.

The review of the IDP provides an opportunity for the administration to assess the relevance of current strategies, evaluate implementation progress, and make the necessary adjustments to improve institutional performance and service delivery outcomes. It also reinforces the importance of integrated planning, sound financial management, infrastructure maintenance, and strengthened internal systems that support the municipality in carrying out its functions effectively and efficiently.

The administration remains committed to improving the quality of services provided to our communities, enhancing accountability, and promoting good governance throughout the municipality. This includes strengthening operational planning, improving monitoring and reporting, and ensuring that all municipal programmes are implemented in a manner that is responsive, sustainable and transparent.

We are mindful of the challenges facing local government, including financial constraints, ageing infrastructure, unemployment, service delivery pressures and the growing expectations of our communities. Despite these challenges, the municipality continues to work towards practical and sustainable solutions that will improve living conditions and support local development.

The successful implementation of the IDP requires cooperation between political leadership, the administration, sector departments, stakeholders and the broader community. Through collective effort, disciplined implementation and responsible stewardship of municipal resources, we can continue to advance the developmental objectives of Siyancuma Local Municipality.

____________ Date: __/__/____

Mr M. Vilakazi
Municipal Manager

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Siyancuma Local Municipality forms part of the Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality which is located in the south-eastern part of the Northern Cape Province. The Municipality is made up of three main entities, namely incorporating three urban settlements (Douglas, Griekwastad and Campbell) two restitution areas (Schmidtsdrift and Bucklands), rural areas (Plooysburg, Salt Lake, Witput, Belmont, Graspan, Heuningskloof, Volop), commercial farming areas, small farming areas, the Ghaap Mountain and small private game parks.

The Siyancuma Local Municipality is characterised by incorporating the confluence of South Africa's largest rivers, the Orange and Vaal Rivers, with rich mineral deposits (diamonds, tiger's eye, zinc, lead and copper). The municipality has relatively high levels of basic services, partially integrated society, medical facilities in Douglas and Griekwastad, one of the biggest correctional services in the province and is the neighbour to Kimberley, the provincial and legislative capital of the province. It still has major inequalities to overcome and in common with the rest of the country, a skew and sluggish economy to transform and speed up. The themes of this IDP are increasing economic growth, improving community self-reliance, achieving service excellence and sustainability led by strengthened leadership and good governance and a common approach between stakeholders.

B.1 Vision

"Together we commit ourselves to be an excellent transparent and ethical Municipality"

B.2 Mission

To enable us to achieve our Vision, we will strive to:

- Administratively deliver a quality service to our customers
- Communicate transparently and adequately
- Work as one Team
- Be effective and efficient in our service delivery
- Have Clean and open service delivery
- Be developmental and creating opportunities for all
- Alleviate poverty in our communities
- By developing our skills to deliver a continuous improved service day by day
- Responsive

B.3 Values

- Transparency
- Integrity
- Honesty
- Respectful
- Accountability
- Consistency
- Value for Money Services
- Commitment
- Involvement
- Productive
- Innovative
- Passion

B.4 Priorities

1. Overhaul the registry section of the municipality
2. Monitor on a weekly basis the sent and received correspondence from registry

3. Development of an Organisational Structure to meet the demands of the new strategy (In Place)
4. Develop a policy to manage contract workers
5. Implement a value system for the municipality
6. Implement a well-balanced employee wellness programme
7. Develop and implement a strict Overtime Policy
8. Implement a Confidentiality Policy for the municipality
9. Ensure that the targets are SMART
10. Develop a broader Municipal Infrastructure Maintenance Plan/Strategy
11. Implement the Municipal Infrastructure Maintenance Plan/Strategy
12. Develop quarterly service delivery targets for water, electricity, etc.
13. Quarterly monitoring and review of the targets
14. Incentivise delivery on targets: time-off, vouchers etc.
15. Establish a Customer Care Desk
16. Develop a Communication Strategy
17. Develop and implement a stakeholder engagement strategy
18. Incorporate the targets for the growth and development in the annual IDP review and align with the budget
19. Appoint a Project Management Unit (PMU) within Technical Services:
20. Fill the vacancies in the PM
21. Implement smart metering systems to include electricity vending after hours:
22. Automate the payment system to include payments after 15h00
23. As part of the Customer Care Desk develop and implement a Public Education Programme on all services
24. Develop a Revenue Enhancement Strategy: In place
25. Implement a Revenue Enhancement Strategy: Currently implemented
26. Monitor the revenue of the municipality monthly
27. Undertake a Service Delivery Equipment Audit
28. Implement the recommendations of the audit
29. Implement smart metering systems to help curb water losses to 0%
30. Fill vacancies in the LED Unit (Filled)
31. Develop clear targets and job description for the Unit
32. Develop a new LED Strategy for the Municipality: Policy in Place
33. Develop an Investment and Incentive Strategy for the municipality
34. Develop an SMME Development Strategy for the municipality
35. Implement a thorough Asset Register including the farms
36. Set targets for Traffic Officers
37. Design a policy for municipal contractors to have Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for funerals
38. Establish functional Ward Committees
39. Develop plans for the Ward Committees
40. Monitor the operations of Ward Committees
41. Review the Internal Audit relationship with the District Municipality
42. Revise the Internal Audit Function
43. Create systems for accountability, oversight and communication

B.5 Swot Analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Opportunity for Renewable Energy	Expansion of informal Settlements
Vast amount of Natural resources	Pressure on other economic sectors
Tourism along the Orange River	Poor access to health care services
Agriculture potential	Use of Mobile Health Care facilities deteriorates due to deteriorating road infrastructure
Mining potential	Deteriorating road infrastructure
Surface water is not polluted	Environmental degradation
Irrigation scheme for the Agricultural sector	Lack of TVET college
Water availability	
Mining activities in the area (Diamonds, Iron, Manganese)	
The Vaal-Orange River	
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
Competitive advantage of Agriculture	Environmental effect of mining in the area
Fish farming due to the geographical location and Vaal-Orange River	Lack of coordination from DMRE on the mining activities in the LM
Formalisation of a town outside Kimberley in Schmidtsdrift	Political Instability
Resort Rehabilitation for those owned by the LM	Community Coalitions (Various separate groups within the LM)
Opportunity for Private Public Partnerships	Electricity supply effects food security
Marketing Tourism sites for more traffic into the municipality	Lack of FPSU's
Upgrading of Resorts in the LM	Fracking
Development of tourism-based economy	Out-Migration
Expansion of Agri-processing industry	Policies don't support development
Better spatial integration	Corruption and Fraud
Diversification of economic sectors	

B.6 Purpose of the IDP

The IDP has to ensure that departments within National and Provincial Governments, as well as Municipalities, function in concert in the execution of their tasks and delivery of services to communities. The IDP therefore exists to assist the Municipality to fulfil its developmental goals, as it is the aim of every Municipality to improve the quality of life of its citizens. Through the IDP the Municipality can easily identify the problems, issues and needs affecting its municipal area, so as to develop and implement appropriate strategies and projects towards addressing the public's expectations and problems. The IDP also provides specific benefits for all the stakeholders that are involved in the process.

B.7 2026/27 Final IDP

This executive summary for Siyancuma Local Municipality 2026/2027 financial year summarizes the Final IDP document that consists of seven (7) different but interrelated chapters:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Situation Analysis
- Chapter 3: Priorities, Vision and Mission
- Chapter 4: Institutional Framework
- Chapter 5: Projects
- Chapter 6: Alignment and Integration
- Chapter 7: Closure

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 THE 5TH GENERATION INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Siyancuma Local Municipality's five-year Integrated Development Plan (IDP) represents the overarching strategic framework within which the municipality aims to realize its vision for the area by building on the strategic objectives as set out by Council. These strategic objectives will inform all of the municipality's plans and policies, and this document is structured to offer a clear view of the objectives, strategies and development priorities of Council. While this IDP is Siyancuma Local Municipality`s main planning document, it draws on, and is informed by a large number of other plans and strategic frameworks developed by the other spheres of government and the various municipal directorates and departments. The 5th Generation IDP serves as a road map for Council to determine its short, medium and long term destination and also incorporates indicators to constantly monitor and evaluate our progress. Siyancuma Local Municipality's IDP provides the strategic framework that guides the municipality's planning and budgeting over the course of each political term. The political regime that drafted and influenced the previous IDP was re-elected. This enables the 6th generation IDP process to achieve continuity in the development agenda.

Local government operates in an ever-changing environment. The dynamic nature of local, national and global environments constantly presents local government with new challenges and demands. Similarly, the needs of the communities of the Siyancuma Local Municipality continuously changing. The five-year IDP of the Siyancuma Local Municipality is reviewed annually, so that the Municipality can always be confident that it addresses the real and relevant needs and concerns of local communities and stakeholders.

1.2 AIMS OF THIS 5 YEAR IDP

- Build on the long term development strategies of all relevant sector plans and various master plans;
- Include ward based development plans to address the needs of specific wards/areas and seek targeted investment from government and other resources to address inequalities and the needs of local communities;
- Serve as a framework for the municipality to prioritize its actions in order to address service delivery backlogs, whilst ensuring that the existing economic, municipal and social infrastructure are maintained;
- Serve as a mechanism to facilitate joint planning and integration of efforts with other spheres of government; and
- Be owned by the political leadership, municipal administration and the community to ensure effective implementation of the municipal strategy

1.3 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN ACTION

Integrated Development Planning is an elaborate and collaborative planning process which produces a strategic plan designed to guide municipalities to systematically eradicate service delivery backlogs; encourage socio-economic development; preserve and conserve the natural environment; address spatial disparities of development and deliver on the agreed priorities which are translated into projects with clearly defined outputs and targets within a five year planning cycle. The illustration below indicates how the process will evolve over 5 years:

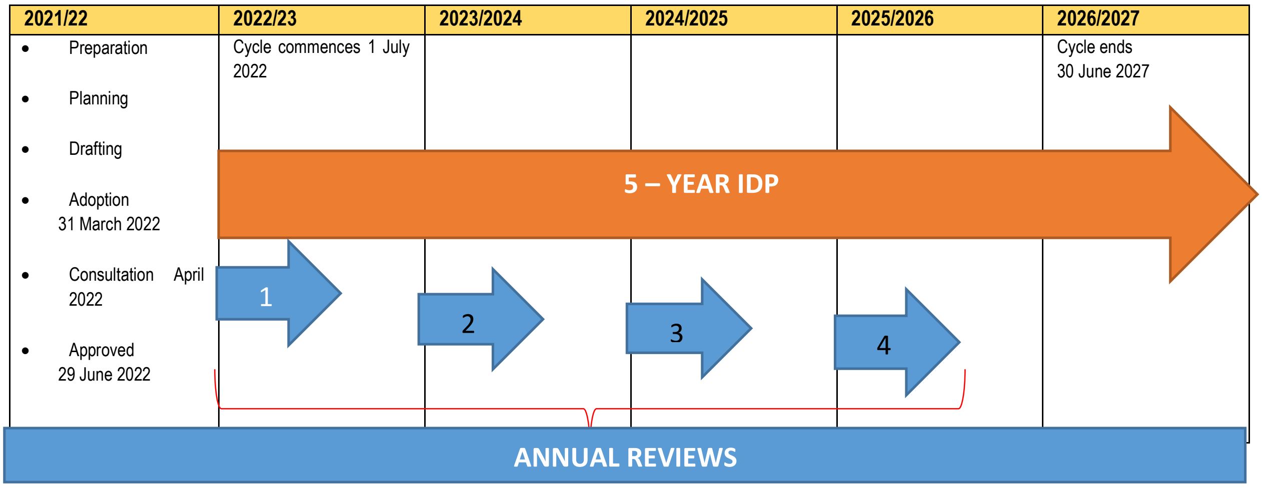


Figure 1: Five year IDP cycle

The IDP has been developed with maximum participation from all relevant internal and external stakeholders which range from Councillors, administration and the broader community. The preparation of the IDP started with the approval of the IDP Process Plan as required in terms of Section 28 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000) on **29 August 2025** with resolution number **OCM 2025/08/29/10.1.1**. It sets out the logistical planning and co-ordination to ensure an effective planning process in accordance with the approved process plan. It is important to bear in mind that the end result of the IDP process is not the drafting of the IDP document, but the actual implementation of projects and programmes which will ultimately create a conducive environment to improve the livelihoods of people in the Siyancuma Municipal Area.

1.4 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The **Constitution of the Republic of South Africa** defines the nature and purpose of local government. Sections 152 and 153 outline the key objectives of local government, namely:

- Ensuring the sustainable provision of services;
- Providing democratic and accountable governance for all communities;
- Promoting social and economic development;
- Advancing a safe and healthy environment;
- Giving priority to the basic needs of communities; and
- Encouraging the active involvement of communities and community organisations in matters of local governance.

The Constitution takes precedence over all legislative frameworks. To give effect to its mandate, a range of legislation has been developed to guide municipalities in fulfilling their functions, responsibilities, and mechanisms for implementing their constitutional obligations

Section 25(1) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (MSA) (Act 32 of 2000):

Each municipal Council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, all-inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which:

a. Links, integrates and co-ordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality
b. Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation plan

   Complies with the provisions of this Chapter; and
c. Is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements
d. binding on the municipality in terms of legislation

Section 26 of the MSA regulates the following core components that must be reflected in a municipality's IDP:

a. The Council's vision for the long term development of the municipality with special emphasis on the most critical development and internal transformation needs
b. An assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality, which must include and identification of communities which do not have access to basic municipal services
c. The Council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term, including its local economic development aims and its internal transformation needs
d. The Council's development strategies which must be aligned with any national and provincial sectoral plans and planning requirements biding on the municipality in terms of legislation
e. A Spatial Development Framework(SDF) which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system for the municipality
f. The Council's operational strategies;
g. Applicable Disaster Management Plans
h. A financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next three years
i. and the key performance indicators and performance targets determined in terms of Section 41 of the MSA.

Section 16 of MSA

1. A municipality must develop a culture of a municipal governance that complements formal representative government with a system of participatory governance, and must for this purpose-

(a) Encourage, and create conditions for, the local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality, including in-

   I. the preparation, implementation and review of its integrated development plan in terms of Chapter 5:

II. the establishment, implementation and review of its performance management system in terms of Chapter 6 iii. the monitoring and review of its performance including the outcomes and impact of such performance:

III. the preparation of its budget: and v. strategic decisions relating to the provision of municipal services in terms of Chapter 8;

(b) contribute to building the capacity of-

I. the local community to enable it to participate in the affairs of the municipality; and

II. councillors and staff to foster community participation; and

(b) use resources, and annually allocate funds in its budget, as may be appropriate for the purpose of implementing paragraphs (a) and (b).

Section 21 of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA)

Budget preparation process- (1) The Executive Mayor of the municipality must-

a. co-ordinate the processes for preparing the annual budget and for reviewing the municipality`s

integrated development plan and budget-related policies to ensure that the tabled and any revisions of the integrated development plan and budget-related policies are mutually consistent and credible;

b. at least 10 months before the start of the budget year, table in the municipal council a time schedule outlining key deadlines for:

I. the preparation, tabling and approval of the annual budget;

II. the annual review of;

III. the integrated development plan in terms of section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act; and

IV. the budget-related policies

V. the tabling and adoption of any amendments to the integrated development plan and the budget-related policies; and any consultative processes forming part of the process referred to in subparagraphs (1), (11) & (3)

1.5 METHODOLOGY

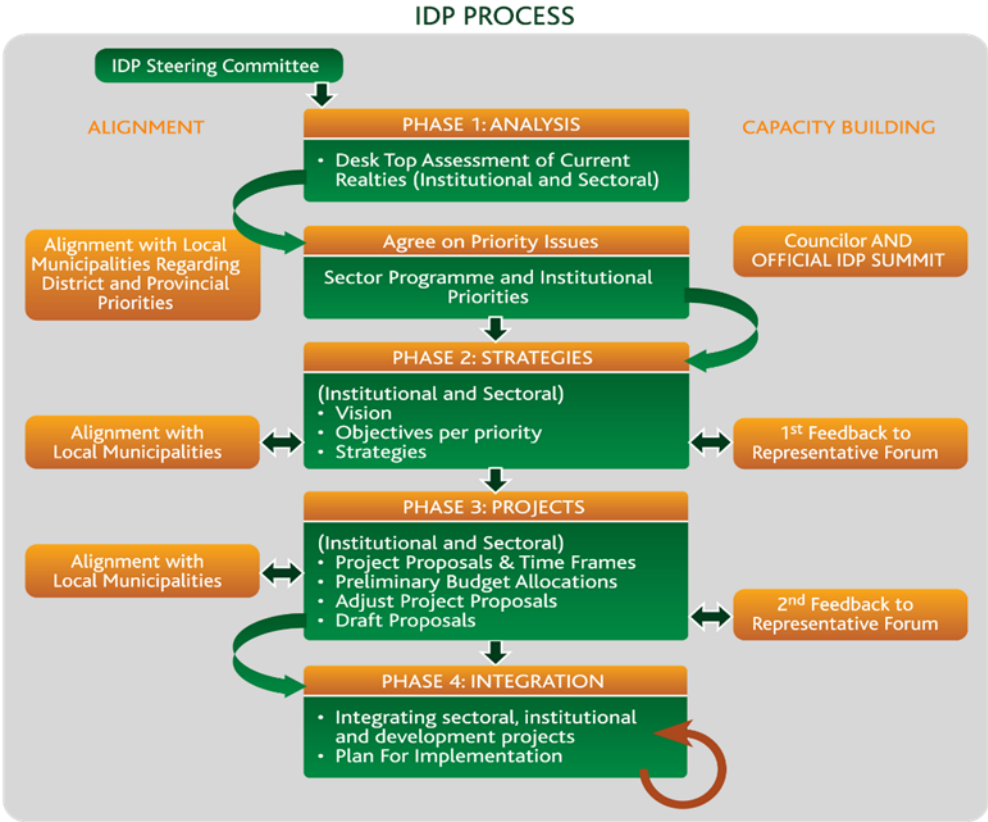


Figure 2: A Diagrammatic presentation of the IDP Process

Policies adopted by the National Government, stipulate that the IDP process consists of 5 phases. Each phase can be broken down into the various steps shown below:

Phase 1: Analysis

Session one will entail a desk top assessment of the area's *Current Realities* (institutional and sectoral realities) including a detailed study and research. Problems and issues identified during the assessment of the current realities will be weighed according to their urgency and importance. Consequently, the *Priority Issues* focussing on various sector and institutional programmes, will be analysed and agreed upon.

Phase 2: Strategies

Session two of will entail the formulation of a *Vision* and mission statement indicating the ideal situation the Siyancuma Local Municipality would like to achieve over the long term. Following the vision statement, *Development Objectives* will be formulated for each priority issue. The development objectives will indicate what the Municipality would like to achieve in the medium term to address the priority issues and to contribute to the realisation of the vision.

During session three, *Development Strategies* will be identified for each development objective. The strategies will provide the answers on how the Municipality will reach each of these objectives. Should it be necessary, the development priorities will also be revised during the session. Subsequent to the third session, general support will be obtained and consensus regarding the priority issues, vision, development objectives and strategies reached via the first feedback session to the IDP Representative Forum.

Phase 3: Projects

Session four will include the identification of projects. The projects will have a direct link to the priority issues, objectives and strategies identified in the previous sessions. At the same time preliminary budget allocations per project will be done to ensure a transparent and rational distribution of available resources between priority projects and the routine expenditure of the Council.

Session five will include the screening, adjusting and agreeing on projects after which the draft project proposals will be finalised. Subsequent to the fourth session, general support will again be obtained and consensus regarding the draft project proposals reached via the second feedback session to the IDP Representative Forum.

Phase 4: Integration

Following the adoption of the draft project proposals, the individual project proposals will be harmonised and integrated in terms of contents, location and timing in order to arrive at consolidated and integrated programmes and plans as required during the sixth and final session. Since institutional and sectoral issues will be addressed throughout the process, the documented programmes and plans will only be finalised and adopted during this session.

Phase 5: IDP Summit & Approval

To give notice of the Draft adopted IDP, an advertisement will be published to provide opportunity for comment by the broad public. The Draft IDP will also be circulated to the Governmental Organisations and service providers for comment. An IDP summit will be held that will ensure inter-Municipal co-ordination of the relevant IDP's. Once all comments received have been evaluated and amendments made accordingly, the Final IDP will be adopted by the Council. The approved Final IDP will then be submitted to the MEC for Local Government and Housing together with the approved Process Plan for monitoring purposes. A Summary document will be prepared.

Conflict Resolution

If an agreement cannot be reached regarding certain planning issues, conflict will have to be resolved by means of a decision within the formal Council.

In severe conflict situations, irrespective of the structure (Council, Steering Committee or Representative Forum) special mediation measures will have to be implemented, utilising an external person or body as a mediator. The proper legitimisation of the public participation process by professional facilitators, as explained in the above Public Participation Plan, is envisaged to reduce conflict.

Monitoring

The Provincial Government (Spatial Planning Directorate) will monitor compliance with the Process Plan.

1.6 THE PROCESS OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act stipulates that all municipalities must develop a culture of participatory governance. This implies that municipalities need to ensure that all their residents are at all times well informed about the affairs of the municipality. Opportunities should therefore be created for the general public to take part in the decision making of the council. Since the IDP is the strategic plan of a municipality, indicating the distribution of limited resources, it makes sense to plan with residents in order to ensure that their needs are addressed with a sole purpose of improving their living conditions. Mechanisms must therefore be created to allow residents within a municipality to participate in the planning process of development projects.

In order to comply with the provisions of chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act, public participation meetings will be conducted as follow:

Date	Day	Ward	Venue	Time
24 March 2026	Tuesday	Ward 4	Christen Netwerk Kerk / Grasdak Kerk	17:00
25 March 2026	Wednesday	Ward 1	Rainbow Community Hall, Griekwastad	11:00
25 March 2026	Wednesday	Ward 7	Mathlamola Community Hall	15:00
26 March 2026	Thursday	Ward 2	Church of Christ Mission, Breipaal	17:00
26 March 2026	Thursday	Ward 3 & Ward 4	Bongani Community Hall	11:00
27 March 2026	Friday	Ward 7	Drop-in Centre, Campbell	10:00
27 March 2026	Friday	Ward 6	Schmidtsdrift	14:00
30 March 2026	Monday	Ward 5	Breipaal Community Hall	17:00

Table 1: Public Participation meeting dates (2026)

2.1 SPATIAL MAKE-UP OF THE SIYANCUMA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

2.1.1 Location

The Northern Cape is the largest but most sparsely populated of South Africa's nine provinces, covering approximately 373,239 km² — roughly one third of the country's total land surface. It shares its borders with Namibia and Botswana to the north and northwest, the Atlantic Ocean to the west, the Western Cape to the southwest, and the Free State to the east. The province was established in 1994 following the dissolution of the former Cape Province. The Orange River traverses the Northern Cape from east to west, forming the international border with Namibia in the northwest and the provincial boundary with the Free State in the southeast.

Map 1: Locality Map of Northern Cape. Source: Google Maps (2024)

2.1.2 Demographic Profile

[1]Siyancuma in Northern Cape has an estimated total population of 53 165 in 2022. Spanning an area of 16 587.4 km², the population density is 3.2 persons per km² (Census 2022). The population comprises 25 474 females (49.5%) and 26 037 males (50.5%), translating to a sex ratio of 102.2 males per 100 females. By age, children 0–14 number 14 577 (28.3%), working-age 15–64 total 32 128 (62.4%), and 65+ account for 4 805 (9.3%). The dependency ratio is 60.3 per 100 working-age individuals. Lifetime immigrants total 611: male 453 (74.1%), female 158 (25.9%); age distribution among lifetime immigrants — 0–14: 3.3%, 15–64: 93.8%, 65+: 2.9%.

Population

2022

53 165

Population by Sex

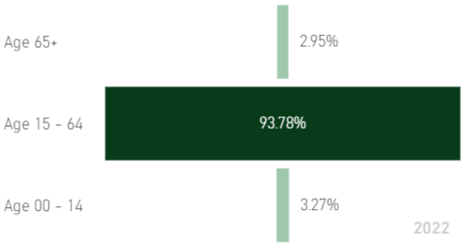
2022

Immigration

Lifetime immigration population

611

Life immigration population by Age



Population Density

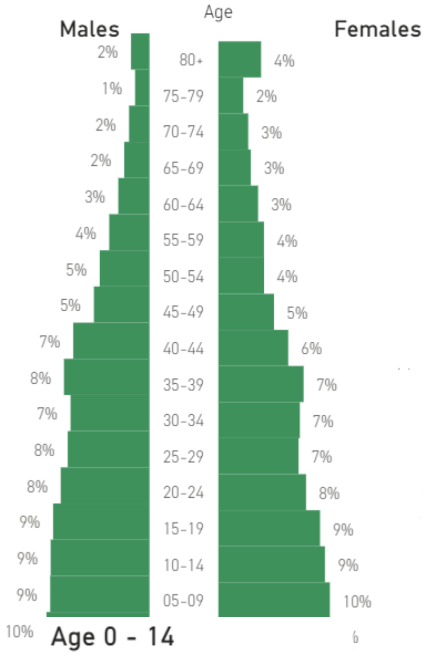
The number of people per square kilometre

3.2

2022

Area km² 16,587

Population by Age Groups



Age 0 - 14

28%

Age15 - 64

62%

Age 65+

9%

Dependency Ratio

The number of dependents supported by every 100 working-age people

60.3

Lifetime immigration population by sex

2022

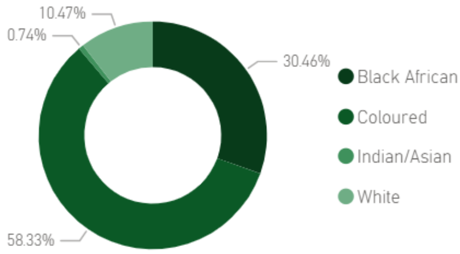
Sex Ratio

The number of males for every 100 females in the population

102.21

Population Group

2022



Afrikaans – 85.0%

Dominant language

[1] All statistics on this page are taken from Statistics South Africa.

CHAPTER 3: VISION, MISSION, VALUES & STRATEGIC ISSUES

The Siyancuma Local Municipality decided on the following strategic framework which was held on 14 Mar 2025:

3.1 Vision

“Together we commit ourselves to be an excellent transparent and ethical Municipality”

3.2 Mission

To enable us to achieve our Vision, we will strive to:

- Administratively deliver a quality service to our customers
- Communicate transparently and adequately
- Work as one Team
- Be effective and efficient in our service delivery
- Have Clean and open service delivery
- Be developmental and creating opportunities for all
- Alleviate poverty in our communities
- By developing our skills to deliver a continuous improved service day by day
- Responsive

3.3 Values

- Transparency
- Integrity
- Honesty
- Respectful
- Accountability
- Consistency
- Value for Money Services
- Commitment
- Involvement
- Productive
- Innovative
- Passion

3.4 Strategic Issues

3.4.1 Spatial Rationale

Spatial Rationale						
NO	**Strategic Objective**	**KPI**	**Unit of Measurement**	**Target 2026/27**	**Target 2027/28**	**KPI Owner**
SR.1	Develop and adopt a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) as required by SPLUMA June 2027	Council approval of the Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	One SDF adopted by council by 30 June 2027	N/A	1	Corporate Services
SR.2	Implement Geographic Information System (GIS) technology to monitor land use and zoning.	GIS software acquired for spatial planning and land use management	One GIS system acquired.	N/A	1	Corporate Services
SR.3	Formalize and upgrade at least 2 informal settlements over the five-year IDP cycle to improve housing conditions and promote sustainable human settlements	Submit a funding application to the Department: Human Settlement (DHS) by end-June 2027	One funding application submitted to the Department: Human Settlements by end-June 2027	1	1	Corporate Services
SR.4	Formalize and upgrade at least 2 informal settlements over the five-year IDP cycle to improve housing conditions and promote sustainable human settlements	Conduct socio-economic impact assessments for informal settlement upgrades.	One SEIA conducted for IFSU by 30 June 2028	N/A	1	Corporate Services
SR.5	Implement land use management scheme to monitor land use and zoning compliance	Adoption of land use management scheme for zoning, land-use tracking, and reporting	One of Land use Management scheme in place by 2028	N/A	1	Corporate Services
SR.6	Develop land tenure programs to formalize informal housing units.	Survey and register informal settlements in municipal records.	Number of informal settlements on the municipal register	27	27	Corporate Services
SR.7	Develop land tenure programs to formalize informal housing units.	Work with the Department of Human Settlements on issuing title deeds.	Number of Title deeds issued in collaboration with Deeds registrar	N/A	100	Corporate Services
SR.8	Develop land tenure programs to formalize informal housing units.	Public awareness campaigns conducted in partnership with Department of Human Settlements to inform communities of available human settlements funding programmes.	programmes conducted	N/A	1	Corporate Services

SR.9	Municipal land designated as conservation areas to enhance biodiversity protection	Identify ecologically sensitive zones for conservation.	One reviewed Siyancuma LM Environmental Profile 2026/27	1	1	Corporate Services
SR.10	Municipal land designated as conservation areas to enhance biodiversity protection	Develop municipal bylaws to prevent illegal land use.	Submission of bylaw on the prevention of illegal land use to council by 30 June 2028	N/A	1	Corporate Services
SR.11	Strengthen development control turnaround times to support sustainable human settlements and orderly spatial development.	Percentage of Building Plans finalised in line with the approved service standards by 30 June 2027	Finalise 100% of building plan applications in line with the approved service standards by 30 June 2027.	100%	100%	Corporate Services

3.4.2 Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development

Basic Service Delivery					
Ref	**Strategic Objective**	**KPI**	**Unit of Measurement**	**Target 2026/27**	**Target 2027/28**
BSD.1	Increase household access to basic water services ensuring compliance with minimum standards for water quality	Conduct baseline studies to identify underserved areas.	One Baseline study conducted to identify underserved areas by 30 June 2027	N/A	1
BSD.2	To improve and maintain current basic service delivery through specific infrastructural development projects	Supplying of piped water service points to residential account holders which are connected to the municipal water infrastructure network as at 30 June 2027 as per Reg 10(a)	Number of formal residential properties with access to Water services as registered on the Municipal financial system including Service providers as at end June 2027	8253	8253
BSD.3	Expand access to refuse removal services to 100% of households	Supplying of refuse removal services to municipal residential account holders as at 30 June 2027 as per Reg 10 (a)	Number of formal residential properties which are billed for refuse removal as at 30 June 2027 of the financial year	9773	9773
BSD.4	To improve and maintain current basic service delivery through specific infrastructural development projects	Supplying of electricity services to municipal residential account holders as at 30 June 2027 as per Reg 10 (a)	Number of formal residential properties with access to electricity services registered on the Municipal financial system and service providers at 30 June of the 2027	4115	4115
BSD.5	To improve and maintain current basic service delivery through specific infrastructural development projects	Supply of sanitation services to municipal residential account holders as at 30 June 2027 as per Reg 10 (a)	Number of formal residential properties which are billed for sewerage as at 30 June 2027 of the financial year	9635	9635
BSD.6	To improve and maintain current basic service delivery through specific infrastructural development projects	Registered indigent formal households with access to free basic water (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg.S10(a), (b)	Number of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic water, measured quarterly	2244	2244
BSD.7	To improve and maintain current basic service delivery through specific infrastructural development projects	Registered indigent formal households with access to free basic electricity provided by the municipality (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg.S10(a), (b)	Number of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic electricity provided by the municipality, measured quarterly	1449	1449
BSD.8	To improve and maintain current basic service delivery through specific infrastructural development projects	Registered indigent formal households with access to free basic refuse removal (NKPI Proxy - MSA,Reg. S10(a), (b	Number of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic refuse removal, measured quarterly	2266	2266
BSD.9	To improve and maintain current basic service delivery through specific infrastructural development projects	Capital Budget Spend on IDP Projects Reg 10©	Percentage of the municipality's capital budget actually spent on capital projects identified in the IDP — Percentage (%)	100%	100%

BSD.13	To improve and maintain current basic service delivery through specific infrastructural development projects	Record quarterly limited electricity losses to less than 10% (Number of Electricity Units Purchased and/or Generated - Number of Electricity Units Sold) / Number of Electricity Units Purchased and/or Generated) x 100S10(a), (b)	Less than 10% electricity losses reported quarterly	<10.00%	<10.00%
BSD.14	Increase household access to basic water services by installing communal standpipes and ensuring compliance with minimum standards for water quality	Ensuring construction of communal standpipes for all informal settlements	Submit Quarterly Progress reports on the installation of communal standpipes in informal settlements by 30 June 2027	50	50
BSD.15	Electrify informal households in under-served areas, contributing to sustainable rural development	Partner with Eskom and implement the Integrated National Electrification Programme (INEP).	(Actual expenditure on INEP projects divided by the total gazetted INEP allocation) x 100	100%	N/A
BSD.16	Maintain 10 km of gravel roads in urban areas improve connectivity and economic infrastructure	Apply for funds from the Roads Maintenance and Rehabilitation Grant (RMRG).	One Funding application submitted to RMRG for Funding	N/A	1
BSD.17	Maintain 10 km of gravel roads in urban areas improve connectivity and economic infrastructure	Develop annual road maintenance schedules.	One Annual Road Maintenance Schedule developed by 30 June 2028	N/A	1
BSD.18	Reduce sanitation backlogs in rural areas through targeted infrastructure projects	Implement waterborne toilet system in rural areas	Compile One business plan for submission to DWS for sewer reticulation	N/A	1
BSD.19	Reduce sanitation backlogs in rural areas through targeted infrastructure projects	Secure funding through Conditional Water Services Infrastructure Grant and COGHSTA.	One Funding application submitted to secure funding through Conditional Water Services Infrastructure Grant and COGHSTA.	N/A	1
BSD.20	Reduce sanitation backlogs in rural areas through targeted infrastructure projects	Conduct education campaigns on hygiene and sanitation practices.	Number of education campaigns on hygiene and sanitation practices conducted	N/A	1
BSD.21	Ensure public facilities such as schools and clinics have access to water, sanitation, and electricity	Conduct Site Inspections on Council owned leased premises	Number of Site Inspections conducted on Council owned leased premises	6	6
BSD.22	Ensure public facilities such as schools and clinics have access to water, sanitation, and electricity	Ensure Municipal Health Service Quarterly Report report is tabled in Council by 2027	Number of Municipal Health Service Quarterly reports tabled in council by 30 June 2027	4	4
BSD.23	maintain the existing storm water drainage systems in urban areas.	To conduct storm water management studies to identify priority areas.	Storm water management studies conducted identify priority areas.	N/A	1
BSD.24	Maintain of storm water drainage systems in urban areas width 5 km of drainage annually by June 2028.	To compile a Roads and Stormwater Master Plan.	One roads and stormwater master plan compiled	N/A	1
BSD.25	Improve waste management planning and refuse collection services across all wards	Development and inclusion of refuse removal schedules in the Final IDP	Inclusion of one refuse removal schedule in the final IDP by 30 June 2027	1	1
BSD.26	Expand access to refuse removal services to 100% of households.	Conduct consumer education on illegal dumping and littering	Consumer education conducted on illegal dumping and littering	1	1

3.4.3 Local Economic Development (LED)

Local Economic Development					
Ref	**Strategic Objective**	**KPI**	**Unit of Measurement**	**Target 2026/27**	**Target 2027/28**
LED.1	To create an enabling environment for social development and economic growth	Number of employment opportunities created through the Municipality's local economic development initiatives	Expanded Public Works Programme employment opportunities created by 30 June 2027 of the financial year	500	500
LED.2	To create an enabling environment for social development and economic growth	Number of SMME Compliance workshops held by 30 June 2027	Number of Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise (SMME) compliance workshops conducted during the financial year.	5	5
LED.3	To create an enabling environment for social development and economic growth	Ensure Municipal Commonage users have valid lease agreements	Number of Commonage users with valid lease agreements reported by 30 June 2027	31	31
LED.4	To create an enabling environment for social development and economic growth	Facilitate access to agricultural grants like the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP).	Number of Commonage users that applied for CASP	5	5
LED.5	To create an enabling environment for social development and economic growth	Develop a municipal tourism strategy to boost local economic activity and attract visitors	One tourism strategy adopted by council	1	N/A
LED.6	Establish a youth entrepreneurial program to support youth-owned businesses	Host annual youth entrepreneurship expos.	Number of youth entrepreneurship expos hosted	N/A	1
LED.7	Establish a youth entrepreneurial program to support youth-owned businesses	Provide business mentorship programs.	Number of business mentorship programmes provided	N/A	1
LED.8	Establish a youth entrepreneurial program to support youth-owned businesses	Partner with renewable energy companies for solar and wind projects.	Number of partnerships established with renewable energy companies	N/A	1

LED.9	Establish a youth entrepreneurial program to support youth-owned businesses	Identify municipal land for renewable energy development.	Number of municipal land parcels identified for renewable energy development	N/A	1
LED.10	Establish a youth entrepreneurial program to support youth-owned businesses	Develop incentive schemes for residents to adopt renewable energy systems.	Number of incentive schemes developed	N/A	1
LED.11	Increase local agricultural production by supporting 5 new commercial farmers	Facilitate access to markets via partnerships with retailers.	Number of retailer partnerships facilitated	N/A	1
LED.12	Facilitate investment worth R50 million in local infrastructure development	Develop marketing campaigns to promote municipal areas as investment destinations.	Number of marketing campaigns developed	N/A	1
LED.13	Facilitate investment worth R50 million in local infrastructure development	Offer tax rebates or incentives for businesses setting up in local municipalities.	Number of tax rebates or incentives offered to businesses	N/A	1

3.4.4 Financial Viability and Management

MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT						
REF	**Strategic Objective**	**KPI**	**Unit of Measurement**	**Target 2026/2027**	**Target 2027/2028**	**Department**
Fin.1	To ensure full and timely resolution of all audit findings in compliance with applicable legislative requirements.	Percentage of audit action plan findings addressed by 30 June 2026.	Percentage	100%	100%	All Directorate
Fin.2	To grow the revenue base of the municipality	Financial viability measured in terms of the Municipality's ability to meet its service debt obligations (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg.S10(g)(i))	Debt coverage ratio ((Total operating revenue - conditional operating grants received) / (Debt service payments due within the year)) measured and reported quarterly	15%	15%	Financial Services
Fin.3	To grow the revenue base of the municipality	Financial viability measured in terms of the outstanding service debtors (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(g)(ii))	Service debtors to revenue ratio - (Total outstanding service debtors / revenue received for services) measured on a quarterly basis	50%	50%	Financial Services
Fin.4	To grow the revenue base of the municipality	Financial viability measured in terms of the available cash to cover fixed operating expenditure (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg.S10(g)(iii))	Cost coverage as at 30 June annually: (Cash and Cash Equivalents - Unspent Conditional Grants - Overdraft) + Short Term Investment) / Monthly Fixed Operational Expenditure excluding (Depreciation, Amortisation, Provision for bad debts, Impairment and Loss on disposal of assets)	1,00	1,00	Financial Services
Fin.5	To grow the revenue base of the municipality	Actual expenditure of the approved Capital Budget for the municipality by 30 June (NKPI - MSA, Reg. S10(c)) 95% of the approved Capital Budget for the municipality actually spent by 30 June 2026	95% of the approved Capital Budget for the municipality actually spent by 30 June	100%	100%	Financial Services
Fin.6	To grow the revenue base of the municipality	Ratio in respect of Debtor Payment days (Collect billed revenue to ensure that sufficient cash is generated to meet the operating commitments	Net Debtor Days Ratio (Gross Debtors - Bad debt provision)/Billed Revenue*365. Target number of days	30	30	Financial Services

Fin.7	To grow the revenue base of the municipality	Achieve an average payment percentage of 91% by 30 June 2027 [Gross Debtors (Opening Balance + Billed Revenue - Gross Debtors Closing Balance - Bad Debts Written Off) / Billed Revenue x 100]	Gross Debtors (Opening Balance + Billed Revenue - Gross Debtors Closing Balance - Bad Debts Written Off) / Billed Revenue x 100	95%	95%	Financial Services
Fin.8	Achieve a 95% revenue collection rate	Review and update billing systems to improve accuracy.	One update the billing system	N/A	1	Financial Services
Fin.9	Achieve a 95% revenue collection rate	Conduct credit control interventions with arrears accounts in line with credit control and debt collection policy	Number of credit control interventions conducted	N/A	1	Financial Services
Fin.10	Achieve a 95% revenue collection rate	Review the Revenue Enhancement Strategy by 30 June 2027	One Revenue Enhancement Strategy reviewed by 30 June 2027	N/A	1	Financial Services
Fin.11	Achieve a 95% revenue collection rate	Train finance staff on the latest Generally Recognized Accounting Practice (GRAP).	Number of finance staff trained on the latest Generally Recognized Accounting Practice (GRAP).	N/A	6	Financial Services
Fin.12	Achieve a 95% revenue collection rate	Strengthen legal action against defaulters.	Number of final letters of demand issued to defaulting consumers in terms of the Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy	5	5	Financial Services
Fin.13	Reduce unauthorised expenditure by annually by implementing stronger financial controls	Year-on-year reduction of at least 10% of prior year amount	(Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful and Unauthorised Expenditure) / Total Operating Expenditure x100	-10%	-10%	Financial Services

3.4.5 Good Governance and Public Participation

Good Governance and Public Participation						
NR	**Strategic Objective**	**KPI**	**Unit of Measurement**	**Target 2026/27**	**Target 2027/28**	**Department**
G.G.1	Strengthen ward committee functionality through SALGA or (COGTA) supported training	To partner with SALGA or (COGTA) in delivering capacity-building training to ward committees.	Number of training sessions hosted by SALGA or COGTA by 30 June 2027	N/A	1	Corporate Service
G.G.2	Ward Committee Policy outdated.	Review Siyancuma Local Municipality's Ward Committee Policy	Submission of reviewed Ward committee Policy to council for adoption by 30 June 2027	1	N/A	Corporate Service
G.G.3	To structure and manage the municipal administration to ensure efficient service delivery	Ensuring performance by the timeous development and signing of the Section 56 performance agreements in adherence to the Performance Framework	Percentage (%) of signed performance agreements of Section 56 managers concluded within the prescribed legislative timeframes	100%	100%	Corporate Service
G.G.3	No proper communication between Ward Committees and their constituencies	Develop a Communication policy	Submission of communication policy to council for adoption by 30 June 2027	1	N/A	Corporate Service
G.G.4	Ineffective communication strategy between the municipality and stakeholders.	Develop a public participation policy	Submission of public participation policy to council for adoption by 30 June 2028	N/A	1	Corporate Service
G.G.5	To strengthen ward committee functionality.	12 monthly KYC 30 form submissions completed and submitted to COGTA by 30 June 2027	Number of monthly KYC 30 ward committee functionality forms completed and submitted to COGHTA.	12	12	Corporate Service
G.G.6	Response to complaints and suggestions by citizens not effective.	Complaints register submitted to COGTA	Submission of complaints registers to COGTA by 30 June 2027	4	4	Corporate Service
G.G.7	Create a municipal tourism strategy to boost economic activity and attract visitors.	Develop a municipal Tourism strategy	Submission of tourism strategy to council for adoption by 30 June 2027	1	1	Corporate Service
G.G.8	Enhance public access to municipal information by establishing e-communication platforms.	Ensuring timeously implementation of council resolutions	Number of council resolutions implemented by 30 June 2027	5	5	Corporate Service

G.G.9	To structure and manage the municipal administration to ensure efficient service delivery	Submit to the Executive Mayor the draft 2027/2028 SDBIP for consideration by no later than 28 days after the approval of the annual budget	One Draft Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) submitted to the Executive Mayor by 30 June 2027	1	1	Corporate Service
G.G.10	To structure and manage the municipal administration to ensure efficient service delivery	Submission of the IDP / Budget / SDF time schedule (process plan) to the Council	Number of IDP / Budget / SDF time schedules (process plan) submitted to the Council by 31 August 2026	1	1	Corporate Service
G.G.11	To structure and manage the municipal administration to ensure efficient service delivery	Submit the Draft Review Integrated Development Plan (IDP) to Council for consideration by end March 2027	One Draft Review Integrated Development Plan submitted to Council by end-March 2027	1	1	Corporate Service
G.G.12	To structure and manage the municipal administration to ensure efficient service delivery	Submit the Reviewed Integrated Development Plan (IDP) to Council for consideration by end May 2027	One Reviewed Integrated Development Plan submitted to Council by end-May 2027	1	1	Corporate Service
G.G.13	To structure and manage the municipal administration to ensure efficient service delivery	Table the Annual Report as required by MFMA (121) to Council by end of January 2027	One Annual Report tabled to Council by the end of January 2027	1	1	Corporate Service
G.G.14	To grow the revenue base of the municipality	2026/27 Mid-Year Budget Assessment Report - Sec 72 MFMA (July 2026 – December 2026)	One S72 MFMA Mid-Year Budget Assessment Report 2026/27 tabled in council by January 2026/27	1	1	CFO
G.G.14	To structure and manage the municipal administration to ensure efficient service delivery	Develop and submit the Oversight Report to Council by end-March in terms of Section 129 (1) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, No. 56 of 2003 by end-March 2027	One Oversight Report submitted to Council by end March 2027	1	1	Corporate Service
G.G.15	Enhance public access to municipal information by establishing e-communication platforms.	Use SMS notifications to share council decisions.	One SMS notification system procured	NA	1	Corporate Service
G.G.16	To strengthen electoral democracy by supporting voter registration processes within the municipal area	Collaborate with the IEC for voter registration drives.	Number of municipal venues made available as voting stations	1	N/A	Corporate Service
G.G.17	To strengthen electoral democracy by supporting voter registration processes within the municipal area	Run awareness campaigns on the importance of voting	Number of awareness campaigns conducted	1	N/A	Corporate Service

G.G.18	To strengthen electoral democracy by supporting voter registration processes within the municipal area	Implementation of a satisfactory client service system at all municipal offices	Number of customer satisfaction surveys conducted	NA	1	Corporate Service
G.G.19	To grow the revenue base of the municipality	Council minutes where Adjustment budget was submitted to Council by 28 February 2027	Submission of the Adjustment budget to Council for approval by 28 February 2027	1	1	CFO
G.G.20	To grow the revenue base of the municipality	Council minutes where Annual Budget was submitted to Council by 31 May 2027	Submission of the Annual Budget to Council for approval by 31 May 2027	1	1	CFO
G.G.21	To grow the revenue base of the municipality	Council minutes where Draft Budget was submitted to Council by 31 March 2027	Submission of the Draft Budget to Council for noting	1	1	CFO
G.G.22	To achieve and maintain a financially compliant and accountable municipality through effective financial management and reporting	Submission of Fixed Asset Register (FAR) in compliance with applicable Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) Standards to the Auditor-General by end-August 2027	One Fixed Asset Register submitted to the Auditor-General by end-August 2027	1	1	CFO
G.G.23	To achieve and maintain a financially compliant and accountable municipality through effective financial management and reporting	Submit the Section 52(d) Report to Council following the end of each quarter as prescribed in the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, No. 56 of 2003	Four Section 52(d) Reports submitted to Council for noting	4	4	CFO
G.G.24	Compliance with Monitoring and Evaluation results orientated deadlines	Monthly budget statements submitted in terms of section 71 of the MFMA	Number	12	12	CFO
G.G.25	Implement the Procurement Plan	Implement the Procurement Plan	Number of Reports submitted to Provincial treasury on the implementation of the procurement plan	4	4	CFO
G.G.26	Conduct quarterly revenue and expenditure reviews with Municipal Councils.	Number of Finance Portfolio Committee meetings conducted	Number of Finance Portfolio Committee meetings conducted	4	4	CFO
G.G.27	To strengthen institutional governance and decision-making	Facilitation of Management Team meetings	Number of Management meetings facilitated	12	12	CFO
G.G.28	To achieve and maintain a financially compliant and accountable municipality through effective financial management and reporting	Submission of the Annual Financial Statements to the Auditor-General by end-August 2027	One Annual Financial Statements submitted to the Auditor-General by end-August 2027	1	1	CFO

3.4.6 Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development

Municipal Institutional Development and Organisational Transformation						
Ref	**Strategic Objective**	**KPI**	**Unit of Measurement**	**Target 2026/2027**	**Target 2027/2028**	**Department**
MIDOT.1	To structure and manage the municipal administration to ensure efficient service delivery	The percentage (%) of appointments made in the three highest levels of management which comply with the Employment Equity Plan, measured by the Number of appointments in the three highest levels of management, which comply with Employment Equity targets/Total appointments made in three highest levels of management x 100 by end June 2027	Employment in line with Employment Equity targets in the three highest levels of management by end-June 2027	70%	70%	Corporate Service
MIDOT.2	Achieve 95% compliance with the municipal Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) by training at least 50 employees.	The percentage of the payroll budget spent on implementing the Municipal Workplace Skills Plan (NKPI Proxy- MSA, Reg. S10(f))	Percentage of the municipality's payroll budget actually spent on implementing its Workplace Skills Plan ((Total Actual Training Expenditure / Total Annual payroll Budget) x 100), measured by 30 June 2027	100%	100%	Corporate Service
MIDOT.3	Reduce the municipal staff vacancy rate to below 10% to ensure efficient service delivery	Limit vacancy rate to 10% of budgeted posts by 30 June 2027	% vacancy rate	10%	10%	Corporate Service
MIDOT.4	Implement an e-governance platform to streamline municipal operations and improve citizen engagement	Develop an online citizen portal for service requests and payments.	One Online citizen portal for service and payment request developed	N/A	1	Corporate Service
MIDOT.5	Maintain compliance through timely annual WSP submissions to LGSETA	Submit WSPs to LGSETA annually for funding approval.	One WSP submitted to LGSETA by 30 April 2027	1	1	Corporate Service
MIDOT.6	Capacitate councillors through structured SALGA-hosted capacity-building interventions.	Capacitate councillors through SALGA-hosted capacity-building programmes	Number of SALGA-hosted capacity-building sessions attended by councillors	4	4	Corporate Service
MIDOT.7	Enhancing compliance with the occupational Health and Safety Act	Establish and maintain a functional occupational health and safety committee to ensure a safe and healthy working environment	One OHS Committee Established	1	1	Corporate Service
MIDOT.8	Improve electricity service efficiency through the installation of smart meters	Procure technological solutions like smart meters and GIS tools.	Number of households connected to smart electricity meters as of 30 June 2027	3200	3200	Corporate Service

MIDOT.9	Promote effective organisational change through structured change management processes	Draft a change management policy	Submission of one change management policy to council by 30 June 2027	N/A	1	Corporate Service
MIDOT.10	Proper and effective access control contributing to a safe work environment	Refurbishment of the access control biometric systems	One functioning access control biometric system	N/A	1	Corporate Service
MIDOT.11	Establish a municipal innovation hub to improve service delivery efficiency.	Secure funding through public-private partnerships.	funding secured through PPP	N/A	1	Corporate Service
MIDOT.12	Improve electricity service efficiency through the installation of smart meters	Host hackathons to engage youth in finding innovative solutions.	one hackathon hosted	N/A	1	Corporate Service
MIDOT.13	Decrease municipal employee absenteeism	Strengthen workplace wellness programs.	host wellness programs	1	1	Corporate Service
MIDOT.14	Decrease municipal employee absenteeism	Use electronic time-keeping systems to monitor attendance.	One electronic time-keeping systems to monitor attendance.	N/A	1	Corporate Service

Table 28: Strategic Issues. Source: Siyancuma Local Municipality (2026)

3.5 Feedback from the Communities

The examination and analysis of the socio-economic conditions within the municipality indicate without any doubt that the most critical challenge facing the Municipality is the reduction of poverty. Other challenges that the Municipality must confront, but which in themselves will also address poverty, includes the following:

- Ensuring that all citizens have access to basic services such as water, sanitation, electricity and housing.
- Increasing access to services in education, health and social services.
- Stabilizing and decreasing the rate of HIV and AIDS infection, tuberculosis, FAS etc.
- Reduction in the crime rate.
- Economic empowerment.
- The shortage of critical skills, development of an attraction and retention strategy, improving skills of the labour force, etc.
- Targeting special groups e.g. women, disabled and youth, and
- Sustainable job creation.

During the Community Consultation meetings residents identified the following needs:

3.5.1 GRIEKWASTAD

RAINBOW VALLEY, VAALBLOK & MATHLOMOLA

WARDS 1 & 7

1	Building of houses.
2	Provisioning of new erven for residential purposes
3	Establishment of a Water Purification Plant.
4	Creation of more employment opportunities, especially for the youth.
5	Upgrading & maintenance of street lights.
6	Installation of new street lights/ high mast lights.
7	Paving of streets.
8	Upgrading of a storm-water drainage system, especially from town to wetland (vleiland).
9	Erection of road signs in residential areas.
11	Upgrading of water network.
12	Upgrading of landfill site.
13	Removal of asbestos roofs.
14	Creation of cleaning projects.
15	Upgrading of sports facilities and playgrounds, as well as providing security.
16	Establishment of a new library.
17	Erection of speed bumps.
18	Provisioning of water tanks for rain harvesting.
19	Naming/ re-naming of streets.
20	Erection of refuse drums for dumping of garden waste.
21	Establishment of a new cemetery.
22	Establishment of a new clinic.
23	Removal of alien Prosopis trees.
24	Establishment of a wellness and fitness centre for the elderly.
25	Development of industrial sites for recycling purposes.
26	Establishment of a pound for stray animal.

27	Establishment of a FET centre for artisans.
28	Building of a crèche.
29	Establishing of an entertainment centre for the youth.
30	Re-opening of Youth Agency Centre.
31	Establishment of permanent banking facilities.
32	Issuing of contracts to Emerging Farmers.
33	Establishment of a Permanent Home Affairs Office.
34	Construction of a City Hall

Source: Siyancuma Local Municipality (2026)

3.5.2 BREIPAAL

WARDS 2 & 5

1	Building of houses
3	Provisioning of new land for housing purposes
3	Planning and land surveying of low and middle income and church sites.
4	Creation of more employment opportunities, especially for the youth.
5	Upgrading of street lighting / high mass lighting.
6	Installation of a storm-water drainage system.
7	Rectification of the rest of the 515 houses (Ward 2).
8	Creation of cleaning projects.
9	Erection of more speed bumps.
10	Greening and planting of trees.
11	Provisioning of Dustbins (wheely bins) to curb illegal dumping.
12	Provisioning of solar panels and geysers.
13	Provisioning of land for a new graveyard.
14	Building of a new Clinic in Ward 2.
15	Building of a new Community Hall in Ward 2.
16	Naming/ renaming of streets.
17	Establishment of a taxi route.
18	Establishment of a mobile police station.
19	Enforcement of all bylaws.
20	Developing of sites for recycling purposes.
21	Establishment of a FET centre for artisans.
22	Prioritizing SMME's development and capacity building.
23	Establishment of a centre for children/ people with disabilities.
24	Establishment of a centre for destitute/ street children.
25	Writing off of bad debt.
26	Establishment of a Multi-Purpose Centre.

Source: Siyancuma Local Municipality (2026)

3.5.3 BONGANI

WARD 3

1	Building of houses
2	Developing/ availing of business sites.
3	Construction of internal services in formalized areas.
4	Creation of more employment opportunities, especially for the youth.
5	Upgrading of sewer network.
6	Installation of a storm-water drainage system.
7	Planning and land surveying of low and middle income and church sites.
8	Accelerate economic development.
9	Upgrading of sports facilities and parks.
10	Curbing of illegal electricity connections.
11	Procurement and availing of solar panels and geysers.
12	Erection of more speed bumps.
13	Writing off of bad debt.
14	Creation of cleaning projects.
15	Prioritizing SMME's development and capacity building.
16	Optimizing local Tourism opportunities.
17	Establishment of a new library.
18	Establishment of a FET centre for artisans.
19	Construction of a swimming pool at sports facilities.
20	Provisioning of swimming, lifesaving and diving lessons.
21	Building of a mortuary.
22	Establishment of a centre for children/ people with disabilities.
23	Upgrading of RDP houses.
24	Establishment of a community radio station.
25	Replacing of asbestos roofs with corrugated iron roofs.
26	Assistance to NGO's with regards to soup kitchens.
27	Establishment of a taxi route.

Source: Siyancuma Local Municipality (2026)

3.5.4 DOUGLAS TOWN

WARD 4

1	Upgrading of electrical network.
2	Upgrading of storm-water drainage system.
3	Upgrading of sewer network.
4	Upgrading and registration of dumping site.
5	Establishment of a new Drivers Test and Licence Centre.
6	Maintenance and repair/ resealing of all tarred roads.
7	Replacement of vandalized road-signs and painting of road marks.
8	Upgrading of hospital.
9	Assisting/ capacitating businesses with affordable tariffs and rates.
10	Enhancing Tourism opportunities.

Source: Siyancuma Local Municipality (2026)

3.5.5 RIEMVASMAAK (BONGANI)

WARD 4

1	Building of houses.
2	Construction of internal services (water & sewerage).
3	Creation of more employment opportunities, especially for the youth.
4	Establishment of a taxi route.
5	Erection of street lighting / high mass lighting.
6	Installation of a storm-water drainage system.
7	Creation of cleaning projects.
8	Erection of speed bumps.
9	Greening and planting of trees.
10	Provisioning of solar panels and geysers.
11	Naming/ renaming of streets.
12	Enforcement of all bylaws.

Source: Siyancuma Local Municipality (2026)

3.5.6 SCHMIDTSDRIFT

WARD 6

1	Building of houses.
2	Electrification of all sites (also for Zones 1, 2 and 3).
3	Erection of a full water-borne toilet system (VIP's to be phased out).
4	Provisioning of clean, potable water.
5	Creation of more employment opportunities, especially for the youth.
6	Erection of street lighting / high mass lighting (also in Zone 1, 2 and 3).
7	Establishment of a landfill site.
8	Installation of a storm-water drainage system where needed.
9	Removal of alien species, eg. swarthaak and prosopis trees.
10	Upgrading of existing sports field/ Establishment of new sports grounds.
11	Tarring of road to Douglas.
12	Naming of streets.
13	Establishment of a Recycling Centre, eg. recycling of tyres.
14	Paving of internal roads as well as entrance road to Zone 3 and 5.
15	Upgrading of all gravel roads.
16	Building of a clinic/ day hospital/ Availability of a full time clinic sister in the meantime.
17	Instituting a permanent ambulance service.
18	Upgrading the library (permanent).
19	Building of a crèche in Zone 5.
20	Building of a new high school/ Systematic phasing in of a new grade each year.
21	Establishment of a bursary fund for students.
22	Establishment of a pound for stray animals.
23	Establishment op Oxidation Ponds in Zone 5.
24	Erection of a filling station.
25	Developing a shopping centre.
26	Building of a One Stop Centre.
27	Establishment of a Mortuary.
28	Assistance with Irrigation Farming.
29	Instituting a Disaster Management facility.
30	SMME development and empowerment.
31	Building of a Community Hall.

3.5.7 CAMPBELL

WARD 7

1	Building of houses in formalized area (190).
2	Availing of new erven for residential purposes.
3	Upgrading of water tanks and security fence.
4	Installation of street lighting / high mass lighting.
5	Relocation of landfill site.
6	Establishment of a new oxidation pond.
7	Upgrading of Community Hall.
8	Creation of more employment opportunities, especially for the youth.
9	Extension/ upgrading of clinic with permanent nurse/s.
10	Instituting a permanent ambulance service.
11	Planning and land surveying of residential and church sites.
12	Upgrading of UDS toilet system to a full water-borne system.
13	Creation of projects such as cleaning, clearing of shrubs and trees, greening, etc.
14	Naming of streets in formalized area (190).
15	Upgrading/ Establishment of sports facilities.
16	Erection of speed bumps.
17	Paving of all internal roads, including Bo-Campbell.
18	Establishment of parks/ playing grounds for children.
19	Building of a new High School.
20	Tarring of road to Douglas.
21	Construction of a mortuary
22	Availing of land for Old Age Centre, Creche, etc.
23	Construction of a Bakery.
24	Establishment of a Social Service Centre with own officials (local).
25	Procurement and availing of solar panels and geysers.
26	Establishment of a stock-theft and organized crime prevention unit.
27	Deforestation of areas between residential areas.
28	Erection of devils fork fencing at Municipal Offices.
29	Appointment of a Commonage Manager.
30	Construction of a swimming pool.
31	Replacement of non-functioning water meters.
32	Provisioning of Jo-Jo tanks for rain harvesting.
33	Provisioning of water at graveyard.
34	Establishment of a satellite Drivers' License Testing Centre (DLTC).

Source: Siyancuma Local Municipality (2026)

CHAPTER 4: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 Institutional Arrangements

COUNCILLOR	PARTY	WARD
P.J. McKlein [Mayor]	ANC	PR
J.H. George[Speaker]	ANC	1
M.J Kolberg	ANC	2
V.B. Makabe	INDEP	3
L.C. van Niekerk	DA	4
D.H. Morolong	INDEP	5
M.G. Tau	ANC	6
H.T. Kolberg	ANC	7
E.K. Louw	DA	PR
D.V. Smous	DA	PR
Van der Spuy Botes	DA	PR
Reboane Molema	EFF	PR
S.A. Buitendag	FF PLUS	PR

Table 29: Councillor Profile. Source: Siyancuma Local Municipality (2026)

Siyancuma Local Municipality consists of the office of the Municipal Manager and three departments which are accountable to Municipal Manager namely:

- Department of Corporate Services
- Department of Finance
- Department of Technical Services

4.2 Committees of Council

4.2.1 Executive Committee

The Siyancuma Municipality migrated in August 2017 from a section a section 9(f) municipality, in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998, Act 117 of 1998 to a section 9(b) municipality under the same act. The municipality thus as stated, migrated from:

“a Municipality with a plenary executive system combined with a ward participatory system to

a Municipality with a collective executive system combined with a ward participatory system”

The Municipality, from August 2017 has a fulltime Speaker, who is the chairperson to the Municipal council and presides as the chairperson of the Municipal council during council meetings.

The Speaker will also deal with the discipline of councillors and with discipline during council meetings.

In terms of the new system under section 9(b) of the Act the Municipality elected an Executive Committee consisting of 3 members and the municipal councillors elected a member of the Executive Committee as the Mayor of the Municipality.

Siyancuma has a fulltime Mayor, who is the chairperson of the Executive Committee and two part-time members. The Executive Committee was established in terms of section 42 of the above-mentioned Act and is representative as descripted in terms of the Constitution of South Africa, as per section 160(8).

The Municipality does not currently have any standing committee as per section 80 of the Local Government Structures Act but has an oversight committee, the Municipal Public Accounts Committee. This committee was established in terms of section 79 of the above-mentioned Act and consists of 3 members, none of the members of MPAC holds any executive position in Council.

4.2.2 Ward Committees

The Constitution requires of Local Government to provide democratic and accountable government, to ensure sustainable service provision, to promote social and economic development, and to encourage community involvement in its affairs. Furthermore, the White Paper on Local Government (1998) defines Developmental Local Government as "local government committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs to improve the quality of their lives."

The primary objective for the establishment of Ward Committees is to enhance participatory democracy in local government.

The Ward Committee members must represent a diversity of interests in the ward with an equitable representation of women. No remuneration is to be paid to Ward Committee members.

The functions and powers of Ward Committees are limited to making recommendations to the Ward Councillors, the metro or local council, the Executive Committee and/or the Executive Mayor. However, a Municipal Council may delegate appropriate powers to maximize administrative and operational efficiency and may instruct committees to perform any of council's functions and powers in terms of Chapter 5 of the MSA as amended.

The Municipal Council may also make administrative arrangements to enable Ward Committees to perform their functions and powers.

The principles of developmental local government are further expanded upon in the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) and strongly endorse the purpose and functions of Ward Committees, allowing for representative government to be complemented with a system of participatory government. The municipality is to encourage and create the conditions and enable the local community to participate in its affairs. Members of the local community have the right to contribute to the decision-making processes of the municipality, and the duty to observe the mechanisms, processes and procedures of the municipality.

4.3 The Municipal Organisational Structure

Staff Regulations were introduced by Government Notice 890 of September 20, 2021, as per Government Gazette 45181 and guidelines for the implementation of the regulations were promulgated in Government Notice 891 of 20 September 2021 in the same Government Gazette (45181). The promulgation of the regulation was effective from the date it was published, but the implementation date was set for July 1, 2022.

The Municipality was supposed to organise itself to be able to implement the regulations as of July 1, 2022. The Minister of COGTA then issued Circular 12 of 2022 (June 28, 2022) to guide the implementation of the regulations further. The Siyancuma Municipality however did not adhere to the deadlines as per the Regulations and only started with the review process in February 2024.

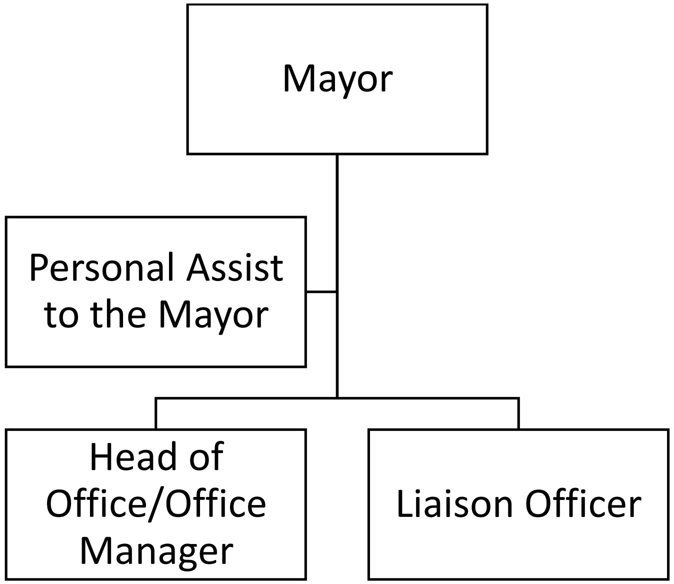
The review process was long and difficult because the staff regulations were very prescriptive regarding position naming and the required competencies. The process was consulted as widely as possible and understandably, there were some resistance and unhappiness initially but unions and staff ultimately gave their support and cooperation.

After consultation, it was agreed the New Organisational Structure will consist of the following layers:

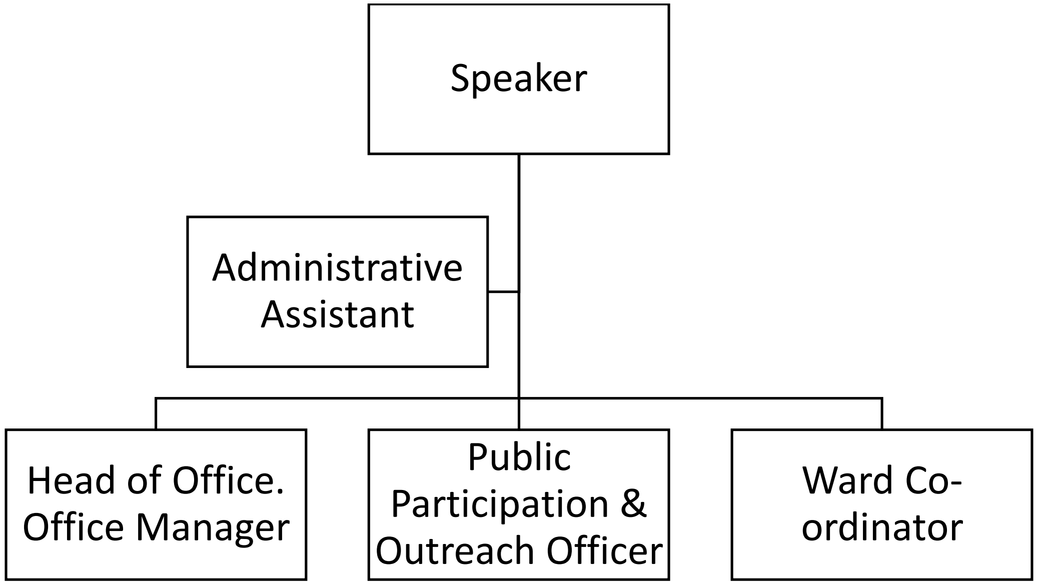
1. Office of the Mayor
2. Office of the Speaker
3. Office of the Municipal Manager
4. Department of Cooperate Services
5. Department of Finance
6. Department of Technical Services

Proposed Organisational Structure for Siyancuma Municipality in terms of the Staff Regulations: 2024

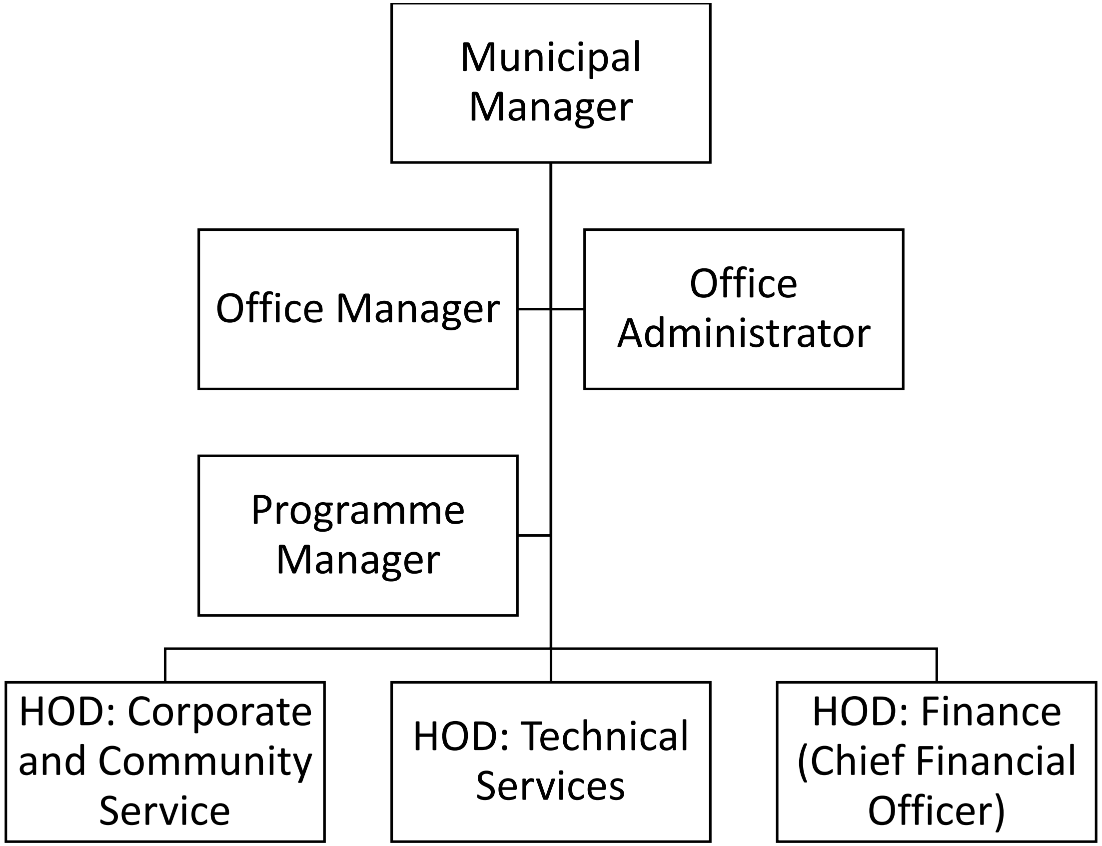
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR



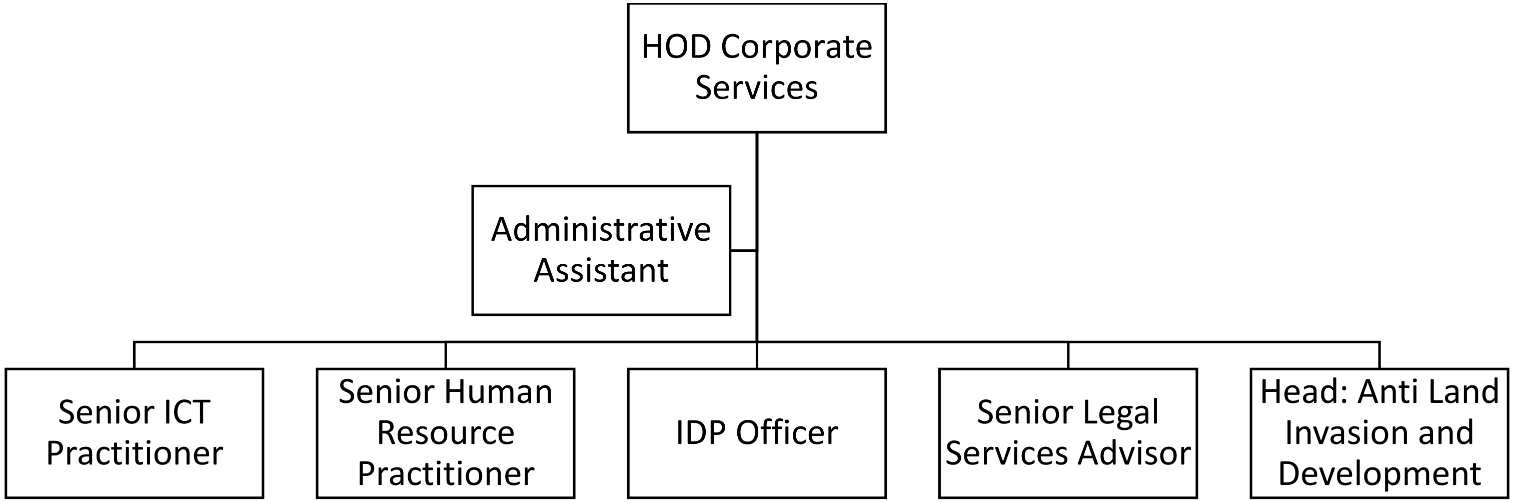
OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

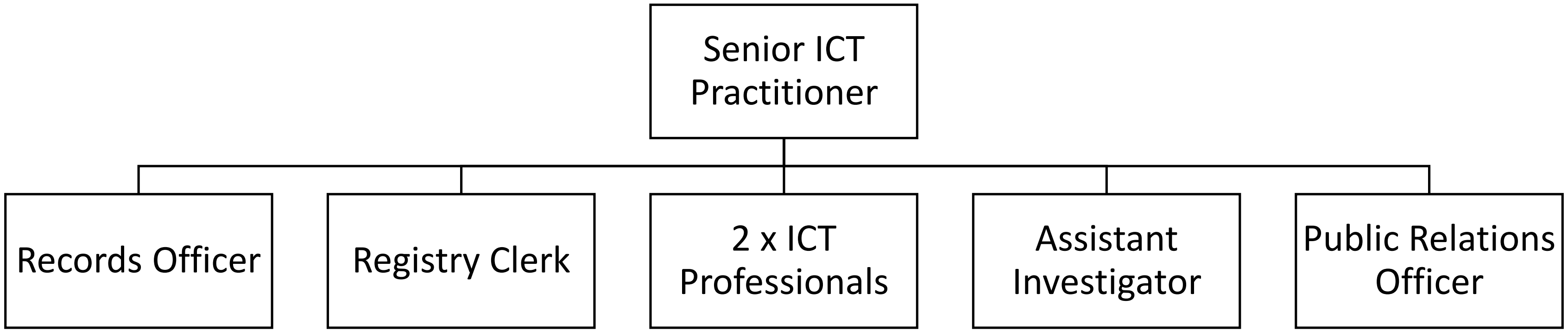


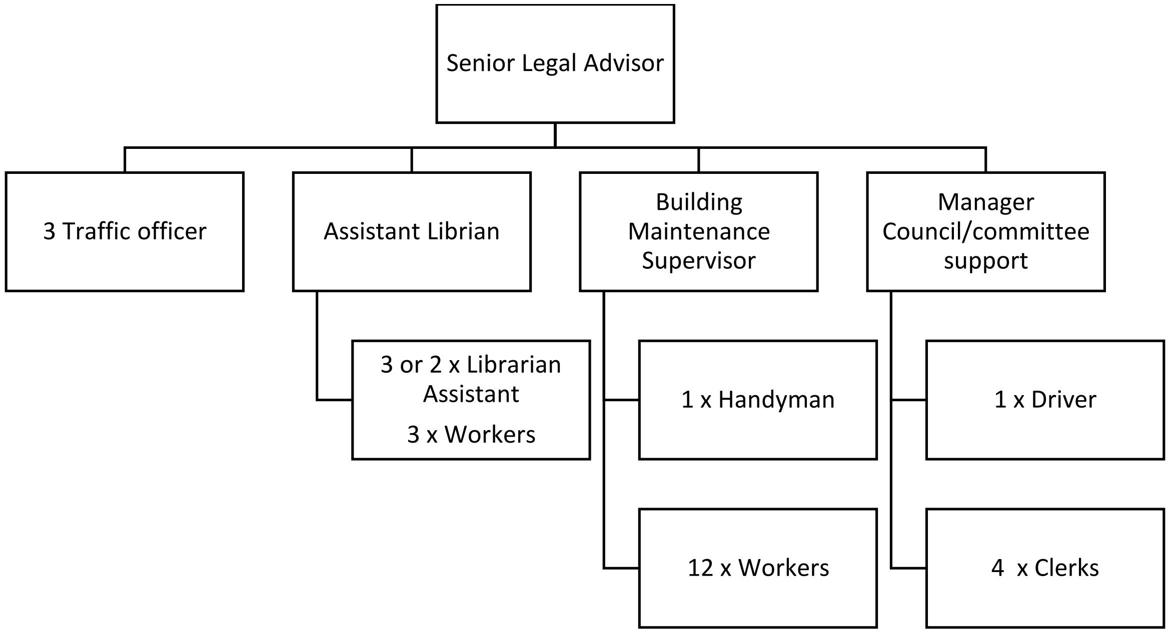
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

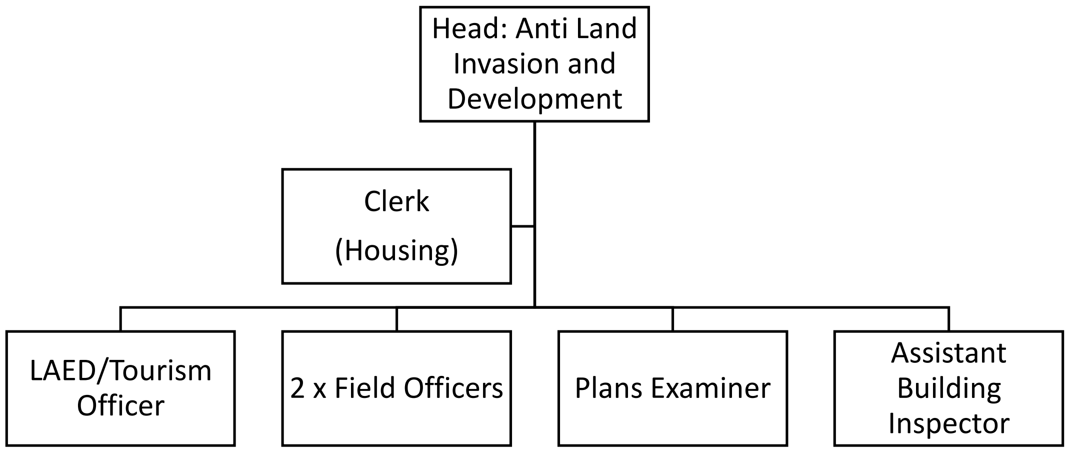


DEPARTMENT OF COOPERATE SERVICES

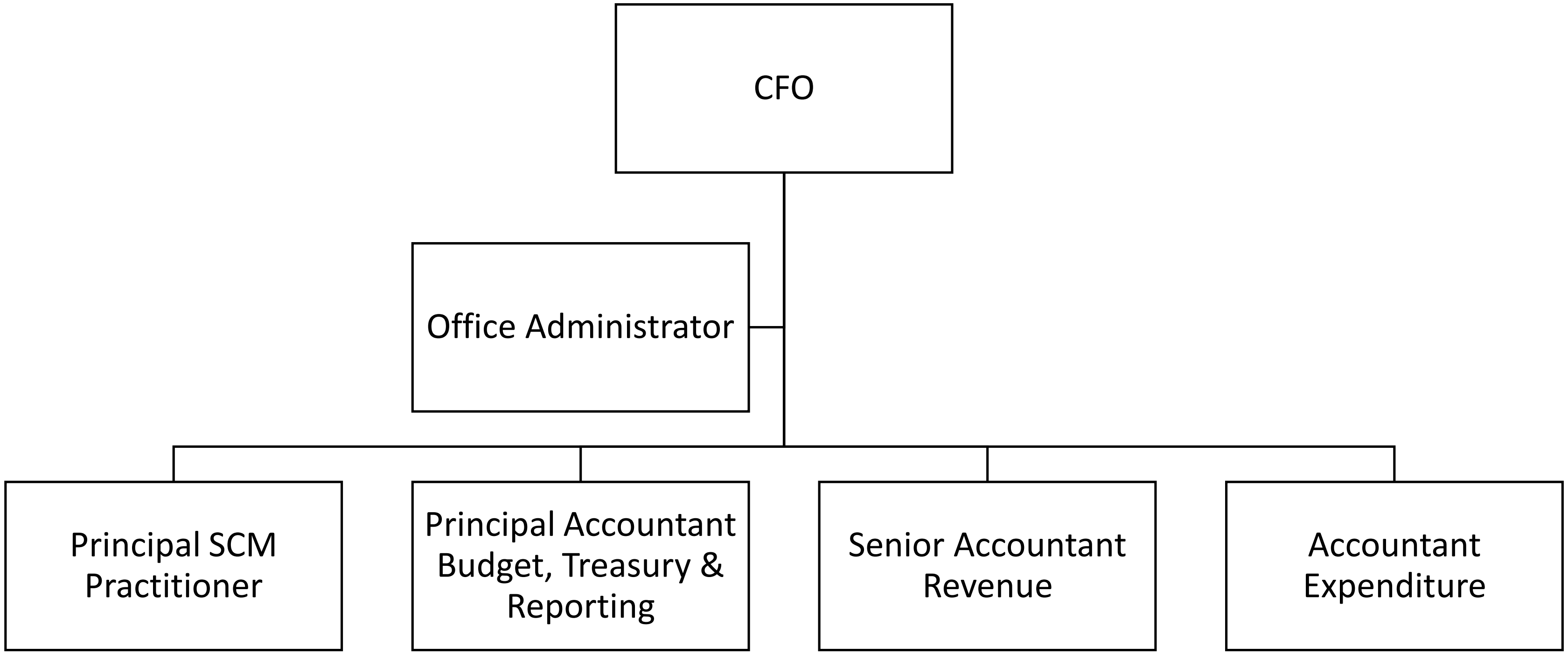


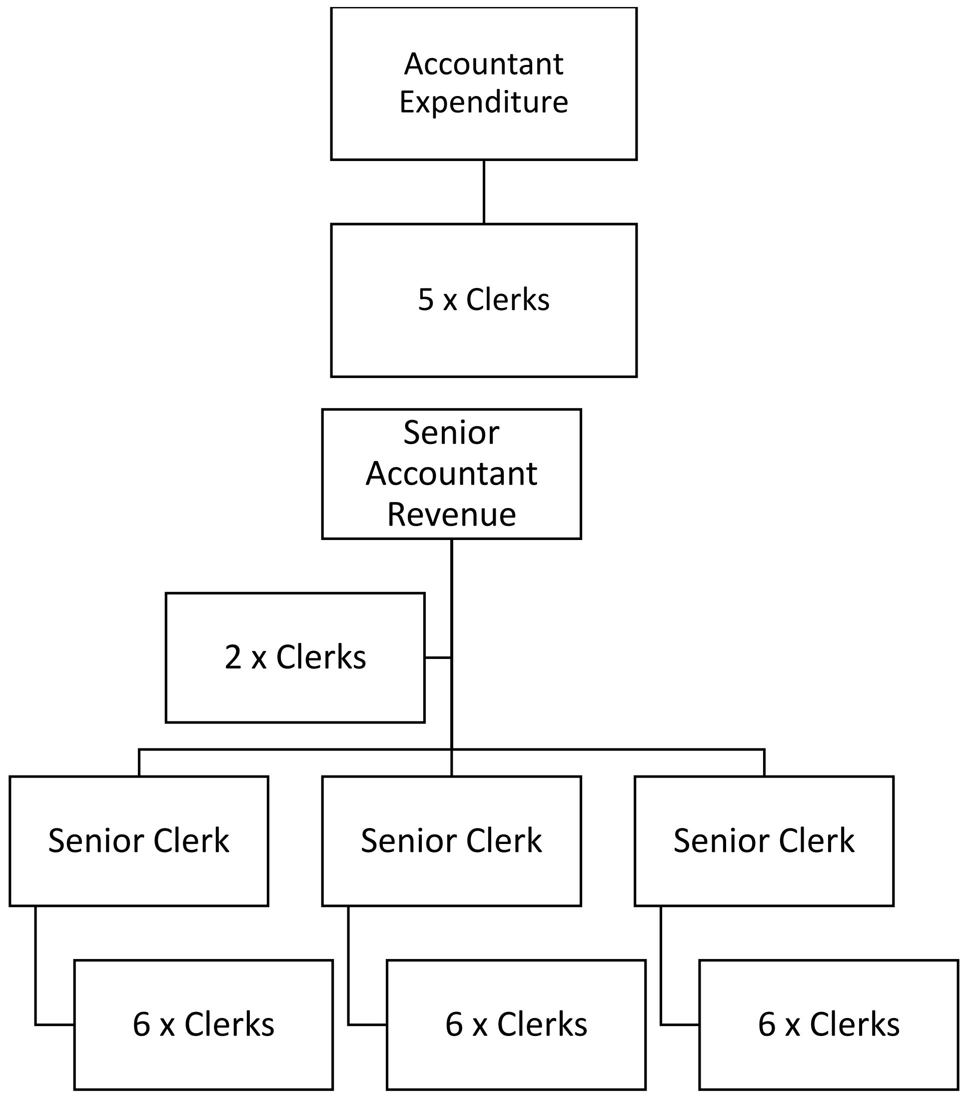



Senior Legal Advisor
3 Traffic officer
Assistant Librian
Building Maintenance Supervisor
Manager Council/committee support
3 or 2 x Librarian Assistant
3 x Workers
1 x Handyman
12 x Workers
1 x Driver
4 x Clerks

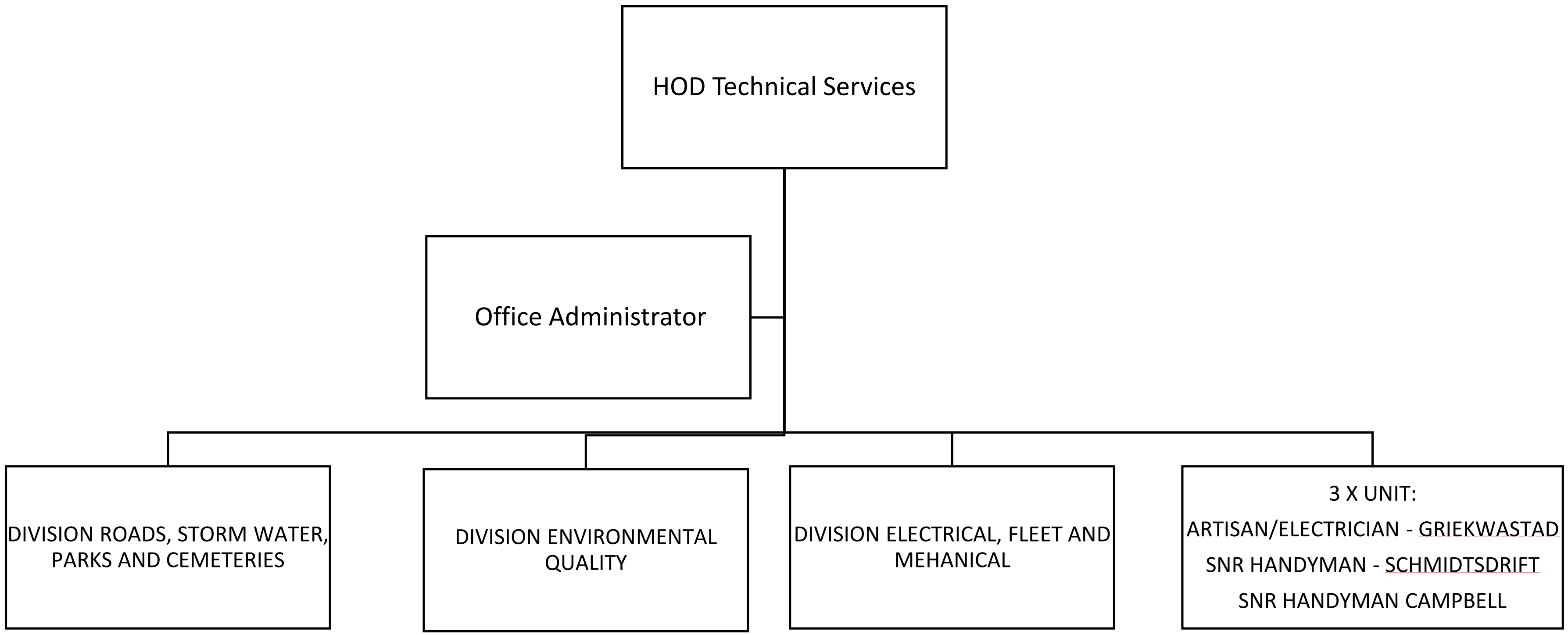

Head: Anti Land Invasion and Development
Clerk
(Housing)
LAED/Tourism Officer
2 x Field Officers
Plans Examiner
Assistant Building Inspector

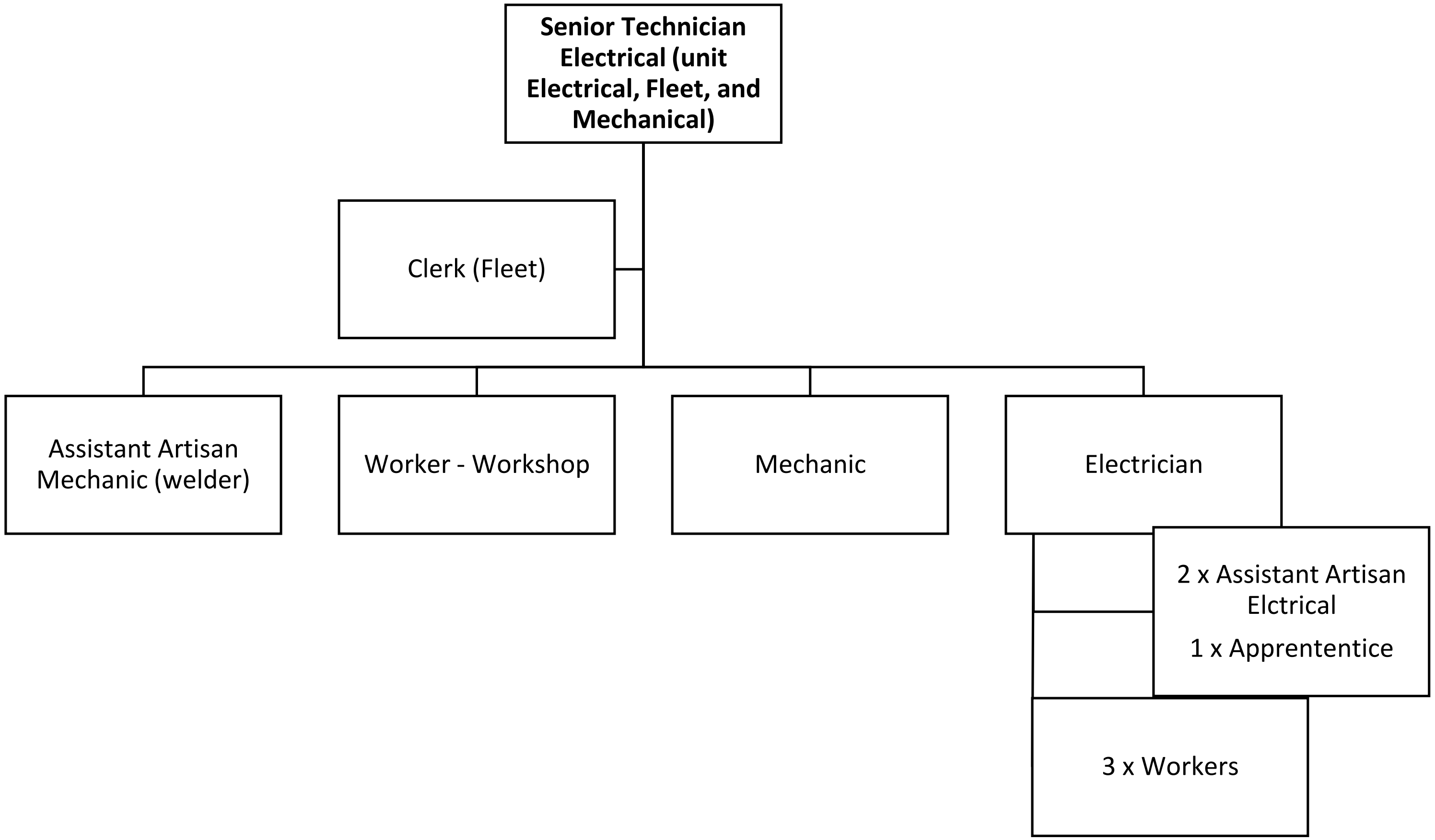
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

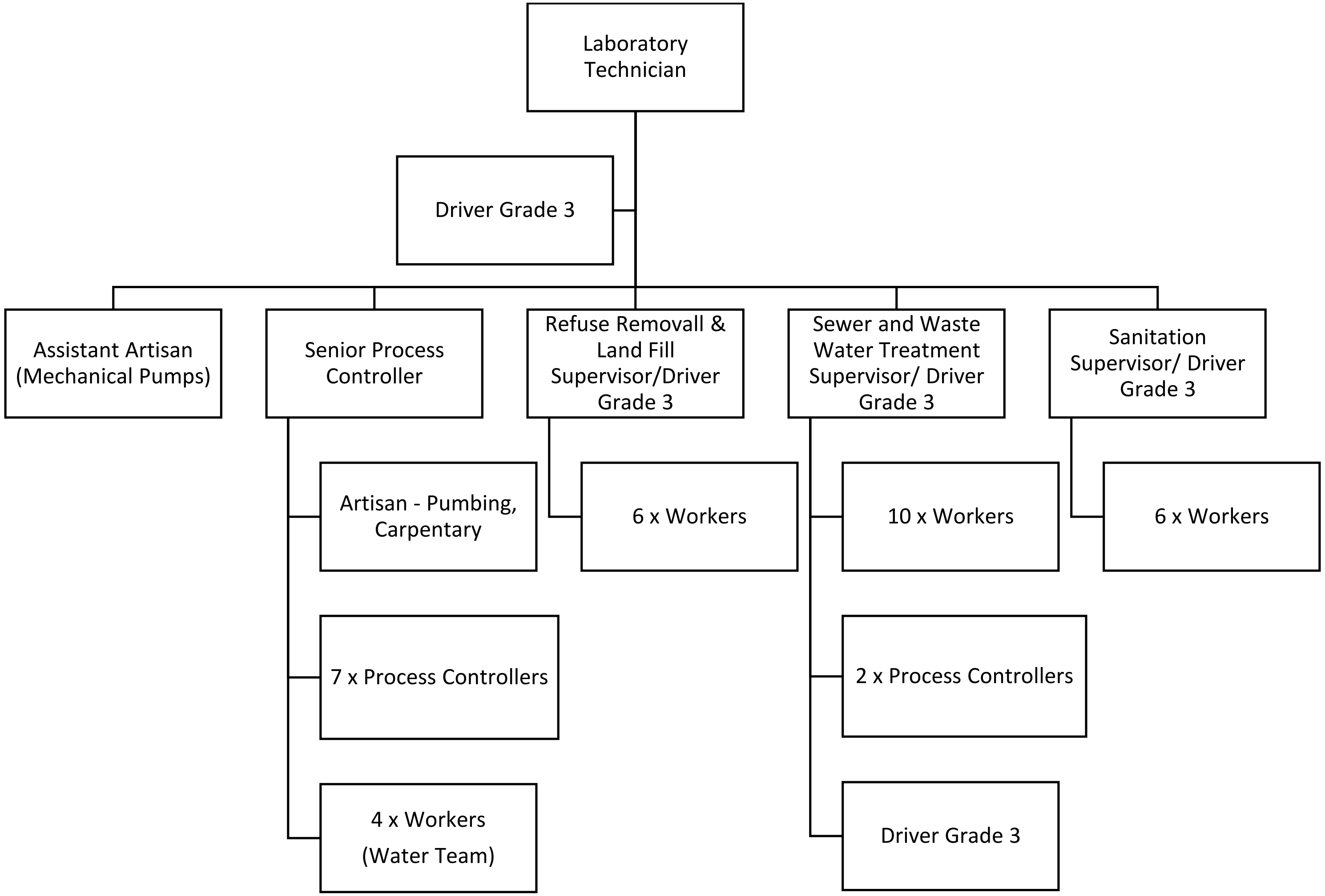


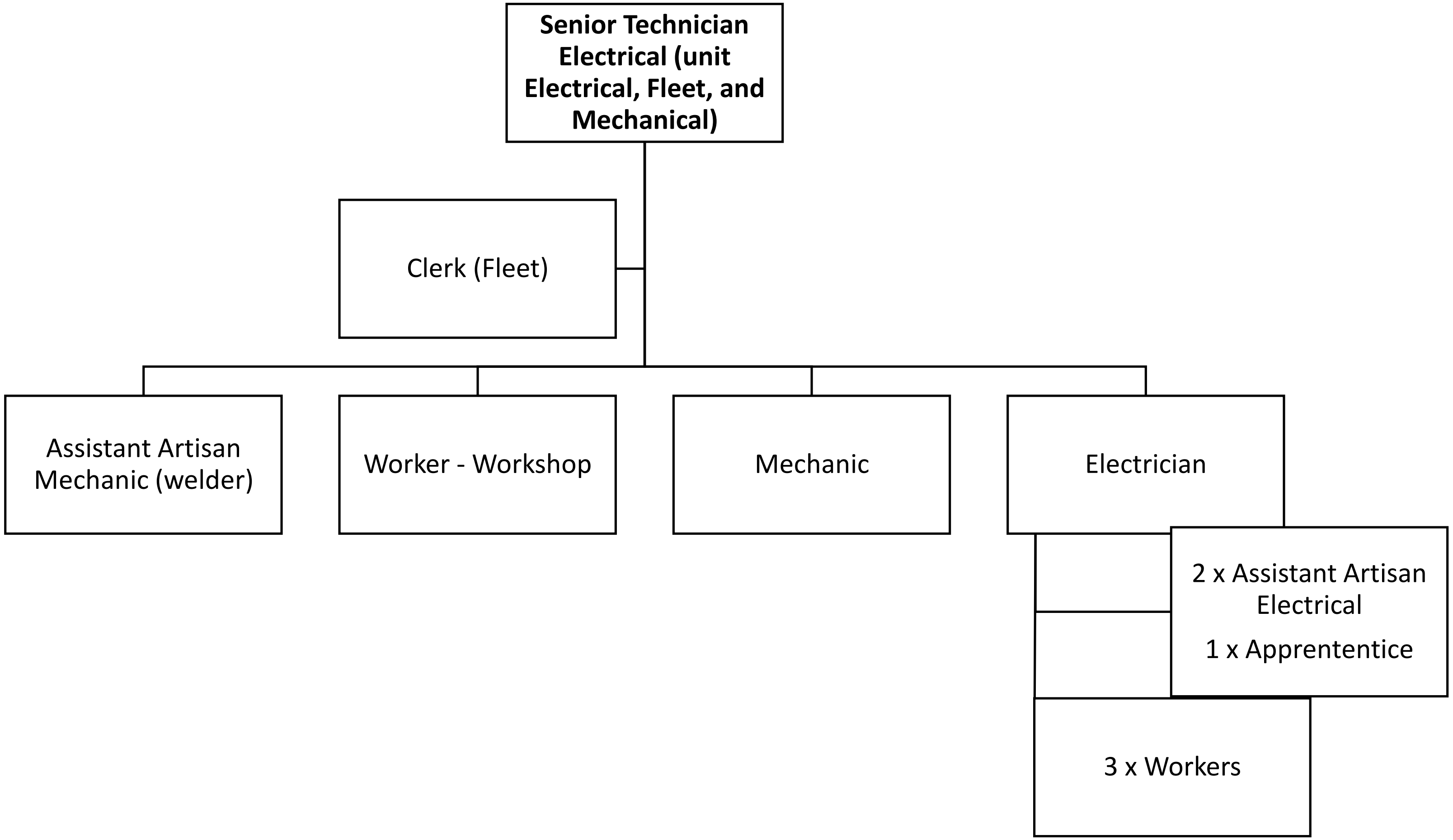

Accountant
Expenditure
5 x Clerks
Senior
Accountant
Revenue
2 x Clerks
Senior Clerk
Senior Clerk
Senior Clerk
6 x Clerks
6 x Clerks
6 x Clerks

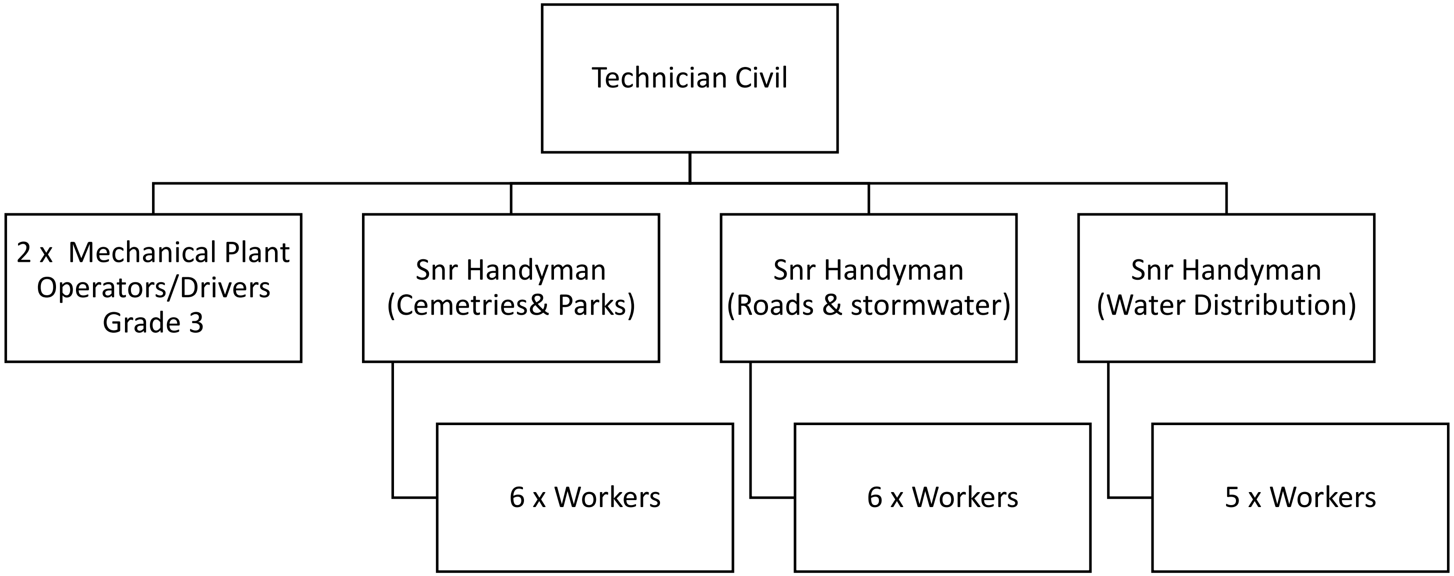
DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL SERVICES

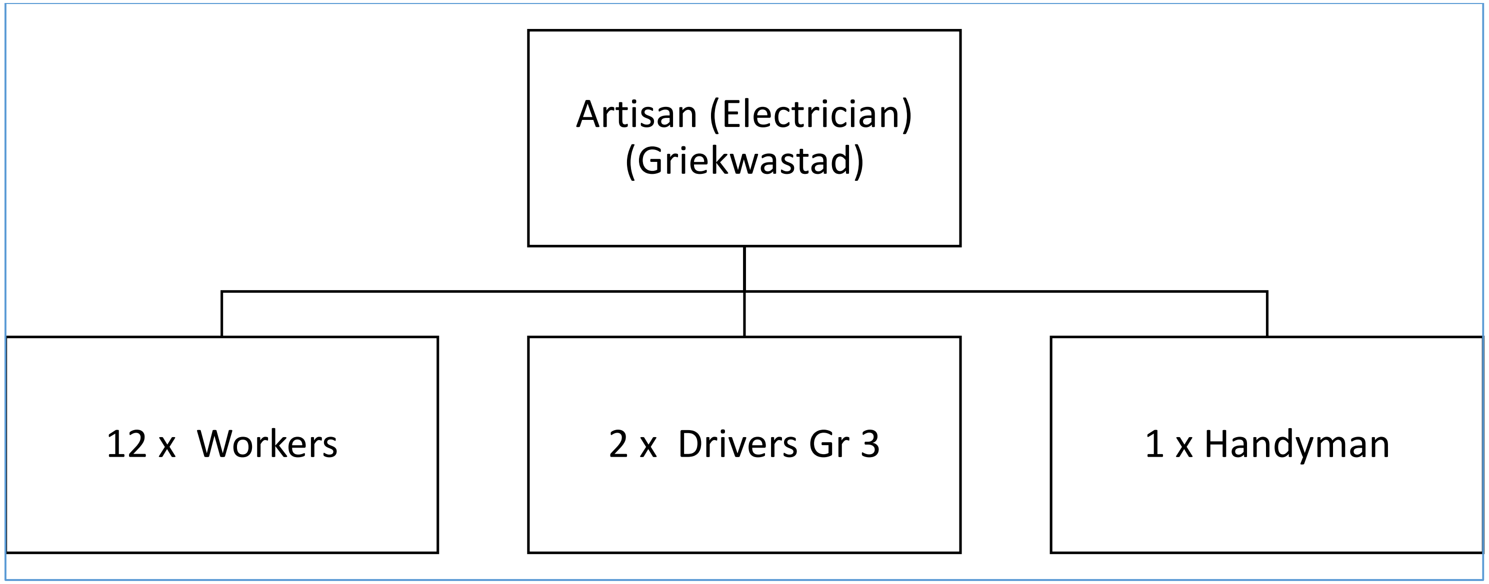


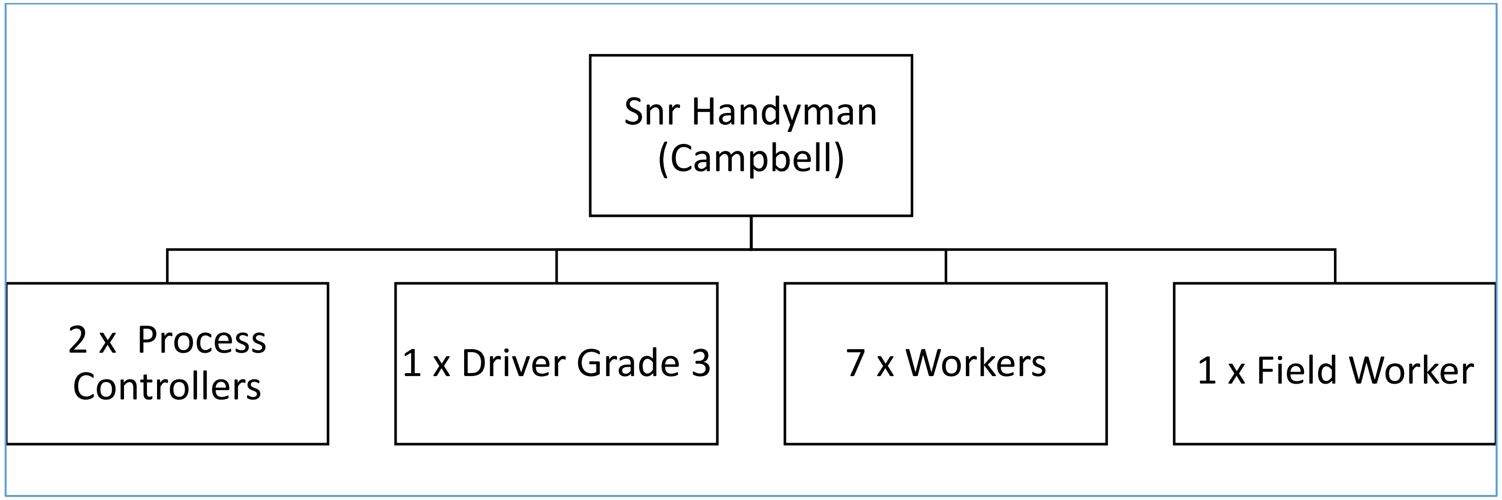

Senior Technician Electrical (unit Electrical, Fleet, and Mechanical)
Clerk (Fleet)
Assistant Artisan Mechanic (welder)
Worker - Workshop
Mechanic
Electrician
2 x Assistant Artisan Elctrical
1 x Apprententice
3 x Workers

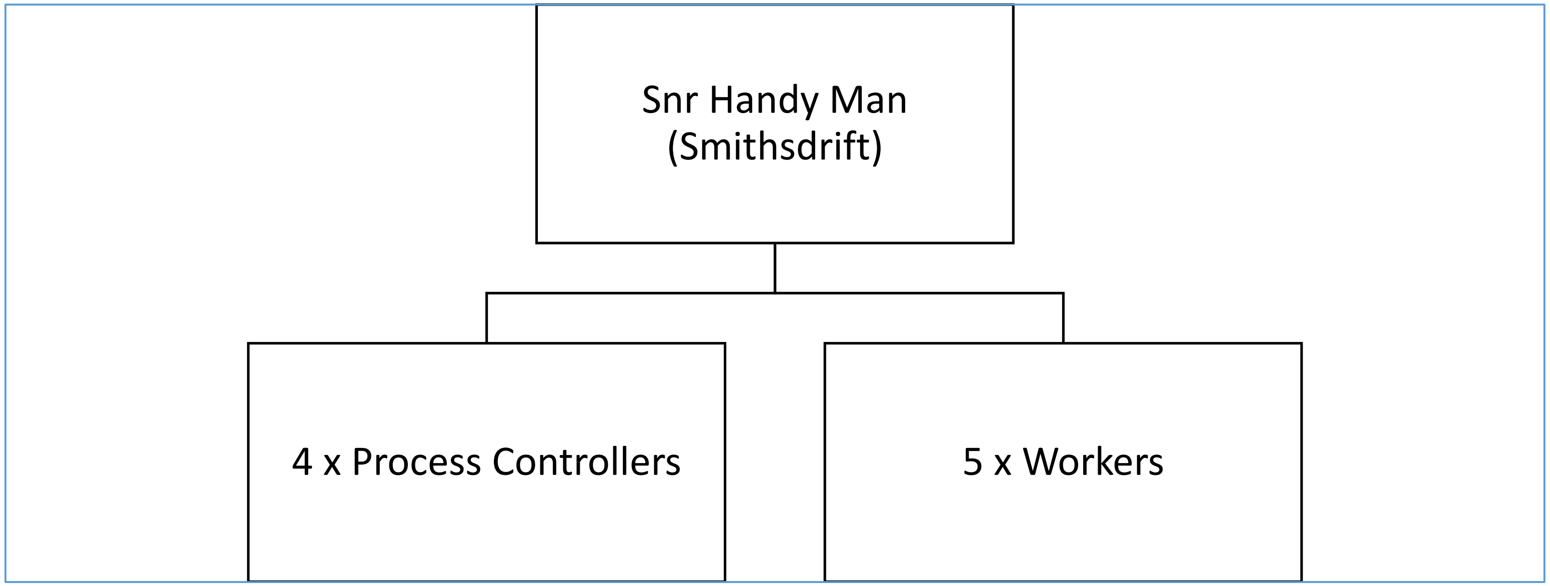

Laboratory Technician
Driver Grade 3
Assistant Artisan (Mechanical Pumps)
Senior Process Controller
Refuse Removall & Land Fill Supervisor/Driver Grade 3
Sewer and Waste Water Treatment Supervisor/ Driver Grade 3
Sanitation Supervisor/ Driver Grade 3
Artisan - Pumbing, Carpentary
7 x Process Controllers
4 x Workers
(Water Team)
6 x Workers
10 x Workers
2 x Process Controllers
Driver Grade 3
6 x Workers


Senior Technician Electrical (unit Electrical, Fleet, and Mechanical)
Clerk (Fleet)
Assistant Artisan Mechanic (welder)
Worker - Workshop
Mechanic
Electrician
2 x Assistant Artisan Electrical
1 x Apprententice
3 x Workers


Technician Civil
2 x Mechanical Plant Operators/Drivers Grade 3
Snr Handyman (Cemetries& Parks)
Snr Handyman (Roads & stormwater)
Snr Handyman (Water Distribution)
6 x Workers
6 x Workers
5 x Workers


Artisan (Electrician) (Griekwastad)
12 x Workers
2 x Drivers Gr 3
1 x Handyman


Snr Handyman (Campbell)
2 x Process Controllers
1 x Driver Grade 3
7 x Workers
1 x Field Worker


Snr Handy Man
(Smithsdrift)
4 x Process Controllers
5 x Workers

CHAPTER 5: PROJECTS

5.1 Municipality's Development Projects

Derived from the identified development strategies and projects in the previous chapter, it was necessary to formulate sufficiently detailed project proposals in order to ensure an executive direction for the implementation of the projects.

This phase therefore focused on the technical and financial decisions and formed the detailed project designs needed to ensure the link between planning and physical delivery of projects.

5.2 Detailed Project Design

In order to ensure the smooth implementation of a project proposal, it is imperative to first check that such a project complies with the principles, objectives and strategies set earlier in the IDP process.

The different projects are therefore listed under the heading of its related development priority and numbered in accordance with the preferred objectives and strategies, as indicated below:

5.3 Funded Project list for 2026/27

No.	Project Description	Estimated Project Value	Funding Body	Project Duration	Phase /Stage
1.	Completion of Bongani Electrification of 458 Stands	R 3 mil.	INEP	12 months	Construction
2.	Campbell BWS (BEP)	R 41,6 mil.	DWS	TBD	Construction
3.	Refurbishment of Griekwastad WWTW	R16,5 mil.	MIG	TBD	
4.	Bulk Line Point Bucklands	R3,2 mil	INEP	TBD	
5.	Campbell Bucket Eradication - Campbell internal services	R75,4 mil	DWS	TBD	Construction
6.	Construction of a Clinic (Schmidtsdrift)	R49 mil.	DOH	TBD	Construction
7.	Upgrading of Sport and Recreation facilities (Campbell)	R8 mil.	MIG	TBD	Registered Designs
8.	Breipaal 100 (Houses)	R12 mil.	COGHSTA	TBD	Construction
9.	Breipaal 50 (Houses)	"—"	COGHSTA	TBD	Construction
10	Siyancuma Security Project	R742,280	EPWP Grant	4 Months	Commencement date: 1 August 2026
11	Siyancuma General Maintenance	R371,586	EPWP Grant	4 Months	Commencement date: 1 August 2026
12	Siyancuma Cleaning and Maintenance	R240,134	EPWP Grant	4 Months	Commencement date: 1 August 2026

Table 30: Funded Project list for 2026/27. Source: Siyancuma Municipality

5.4 Division of Revenue Bill Allocations (2026/27 MTEF)

G	H	I	J
Grant	Budget Figures 2024/25	Budget 2025/2026	Budget 2026/2027
Equitable Share	R66 107 000	R68 159 000	R69 524 000
FMG	R3 000 000	R3 000 000	R3 000 000
Library	R1 516 000	R1 536 000	R1 651 000
MIG	R26 620 000	R19 332 000	R20 658 000
EPWP	R1 200 000	R0	R0
INEP	R0	R5 412 000	R5 000 000
WSIG	R20 000 000	R0	R0
Total	R118 443 000	R97 439 000	R99 833 000
Breakdown			
MIG	R26 620 000	R19 332 000	R20 658 000
Sports & Recreation	R8 000 000	R0	R0
Sanitation network	R18 620 000	R19 332 000	R20 658 000
Breakdown			
WSIG - Water network	R20 000 000	R0	R0

Table 31: DoRA Allocations & Preparation of the Budget for the 2026/ 2025 MTEF. Source: Northern Cape Provincial Treasury (2025)

5.5 Unfunded Project List

5.5.1 Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development

IDP NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE BUDGET	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
MT1	Organizational redesign	R500,000	Municipality Province
MT2	Skills audit (Completed)	Included in total funding of R500,000	
MT3	Design and implement HR systems	Included in total funding of R500,000	
MT4	Marketing and branding	Included in total funding of R500,000	
MT5	Information Technology	Included in total funding of R500,000	
MT6	Training and capacity building	Included in total funding of R500,000	
MT7	Review and develop all sector plans including infrastructure plans	R 1,000,000.00	Sector Departments
MT8	Upgrading of audio-visual systems of Council. (recording system; overhead projector)	R200,000	Municipality

5.5.2 Governance

IDP NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE BUDGET	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
G1	Capacity Building on institutional arrangements		
G2	Enforcement of By-laws		
G3	Naming/ Re-naming of streets in all affected areas within Siyancuma Municipality		
G4	Writing off of bad debts		
G5	Regulation and Control of Street Vendors within Siyancuma Municipality		

5.5.3 Sustainable Human Settlement Development

IDP NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE BUDGET	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
SHS1	Compilation of Housing Business Plans and submission to CoGHSTA for approval	Depends on housing allocation from CoGHSTA	CoGHSTA
SHS2	Provision of Civil Services in Siyancuma (Douglas, Griekwastad, Campbell and Schmidtsdrift).	R20,724,000.00	CoGHSTA
SHS3	Construction of Low Cost Housing in Siyancuma (Douglas, Griekwastad, Campbell and Schmidtsdrift).	R34,417,218,00	CoGHSTA
SHS4	Rehabilitation of Low Cost Housing in Siyancuma (Douglas, Griekwastad and Campbell).	R16,908,000.00	CoGHSTA
SHS5	Procurement of new land for township establishment in Breipaal		CoGHSTA
SHS6	Procurement of new land for higher income erven in Griekwastad		CoGHSTA
SHS7	Planning and land surveying of residential and church sites in Breipaal, Bongani, Campbell and Griekwastad		CoGHSTA
SHS8	Township Establishment in all areas of Siyancuma Municipality: ▸ EIA ▸ Closure of Public Open Space ▸ Subdivision ▸ Rezoning ▸ Consolidation		CoGHSTA
SHS9	Transferring of Title Deeds to beneficiaries on formalized sites		CoGHSTA
SHS10	Replacement of asbestos roofs in Douglas		CoGHSTA
SHS11	Replacement of asbestos roofs in Griekwastad		CoGHSTA
SHS12	Establishment of a new Drivers Licence Testing Centre and Testing Station in Douglas		
SHS13	Developing of industrial sites for recycling in Griekwastad		

IDP NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE BUDGET	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
SHS14	Developing of industrial sites for recycling in Douglas		
SHS15	Establishment of permanent banking facilities in Griekwastad		
SHS16	Establishment of a pound for stray animals in Griekwastad		
SHS17	Establishment of a pound for stray animals in Campbell		
SHS18	Establishment of a pound for stray animals in Schmidtsdrift		
SHS19	Establishment of a centre for children/ people with disabilities in Breipaal		
SHS20	Establishment of a centre for destitute/ street children in Douglas		
SHS21	Establishment of a wellness and fitness centre for the elderly in Griekwastad		
SHS22	Construction of a mortuary in Bongani		
SHS23	Construction of a Bakery in Campbell		
SHS24	Construction of a Shopping Centre in Campbell		
SHS25	Construction of a satellite police station in Breipaal		

5.5.4 Local Economic Development

IDP NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE BUDGET	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
LED1	Creation of projects such as cleaning, clearing of shrubs and trees greening	R3,000,000.00	DPW

IDP NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE BUDGET	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
LED2	Reviving of Tiger Eye Mining	R2,000,000.00	Community and Municipality, Agricultural Dept, Private Companies (banks, IDC)
LED3	Establishment of a Peanut Butter Plant	R3,500,000.00	District LED, Dept. Agric, GWK
LED4	Chicken Poultry Project: Griekwastad	R840,000.00	Dept. Agric, SEDA,
LED5	Upgrading of Commonage Infrastructure	R3,000,000.00	Dept. of Agric and Land Affairs
LED6	Establishment of Tourism Information Centre	R2,200,000.00	Dept. Tourism, District LED, SEDA
LED7	Establishment of a FET centre for artisans		DPW
LED8	Production of Window and Door Frames	R3,300,000.00	Mac Steel, Economic Affairs, District LED
LED9	Production of Building and Paving Bricks	R3,000,000.00	District LED, Dept. Economic Affairs
LED10	Recycling of Paper, Cans, Bottles and Iron	R1,500,000.00	SEDA, District LED, Economic Affairs
LED 11	Investigate the various uses (feasibility) for the Douglas Resort	R800,000.00	Treasury, Dept. Tourism, NCEDA
LED 12	Establishment of a Stone Crasher	R4,500,000.00	DME, SEDA, Econ Affairs
LED 13	Upgrading and Reparations of glacial pavements	R2,000,000.00	Dept. Tourism , SEDA
LED 14	SMME Trading Centre upgrading and extension	R350,000.00	Dept. Economic Affairs, DBSA
LED 15	Planting of trees (greening)	R2,000,000.00	Community, Municipality, Agricultural Dept and Private Companies (banks, IDC)
LED 16	Establishing of Heritage site in Griekwastad and Campbell	R500,000.00	DEAT
LED 17	Manufacturing of Toilet Rolls and Cleaning & Laundry materials	R1,800,000.00	DEAT, DBSA, SEDA
LED 18	Provisioning of water tanks for rain harvesting	R3,000,000.00	DRDLA
LED 19	Development of an Incentive and Investment Attraction Policy	R100,000.00	DEAT, DBSA, SEDA
LED 20	Launching of the LED Forum	R300,000.00	DEAT, DBSA, SEDA
LED21	Upgrading of Confluence	R600,000.00	DEAT, DBSA, SEDA

5.5.5 Sports and Recreation

IDP NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE BUDGET

		AMOUNT	SOURCE
SR1	Rehabilitation of Douglas Sports Grounds, Tennis Court and Swimming Pool	R5,678,000.00	DSAC Lotto
SR2	Upgrading of Siyancuma Sports Facilities	R37,600,500.00	MIG
SR3	Upgrading of Parks in Siyancuma	R5,000000.00	DSAC
SR4	Establishment of new Multipurpose sports facilities in Siyancuma	R119,000,000.00	DSAC
SR5	Maintenance of existing sports grounds in Siyancuma		DSAC
SR6	Breipaal Sports Facilities	R25,000,000	MIG/DSAC
SR7	Continuation of the upgrading of Campbell Sports Facilities	R10,000,00	MIG/DSAC

5.5.6 Health

IDP NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE BUDGET	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
H1	Building of a new clinic in Ward 2, Breipaal		DoH DPW
H2	Building of a new clinic in Matlhomola, Griekwastad		DoH DPW
H3	Upgrading of clinic in Ward 5 Breipaal		DoH DPW
H4	Upgrading of clinic in Campbell		DoH DPW
H5	Upgrading of hospital in Douglas		DoH DPW
H6	Upgrading of hospital in Griekwastad		DoH DPW
H7	Appointment of a permanent doctor in Griekwastad		DoH
H8	Establishment of medical services in Schmidtsdrift		DoH DPW
H9	Instituting a permanent ambulance service in Schmidtsdrift		DoH
H10	Establishment of a wellness and fitness centre for the elderly		DoH DPW
H11	Training on emergency services		DoH
H12	Providing transport to out patients		DoH
H13	Home Care based (HIV- and AIDS)		DoH
H14	Re-engineering of Primary health care (NHI)		DoH (Equitable Share)
H15	HIV Counselling and testing Male medical circumcision(MMC) Outreach activities also to farming areas		DoH (Equitable Share)
H16	Upgrading and Fencing of Breipaal Clinic		DoH DPW

IDP NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE BUDGET	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
H17	Upgrading of the Griekwastard CHC and Nurses Home		DoH DPW
H18	Upgrading of the Douglas CHC and Nurses Home		DoH DPW

5.5.7 Education and Development

IDP NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE BUDGET	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
ED1	Establishment of a new FET College		Education, DBSA, private companies
ED2	Building of a new High School in Schmidtsdrift		Dept. of Education DPW
ED3	Building of a crèche in Schmidtsdrift		Dept. of Education DPW
ED4	Building of a crèche in Griekwastad		Dept. of Education DPW
ED5	Establishment of a centre for children/ people with disabilities in Breipaal		DPW
ED6	Establishment of a centre for destitute/ street children in Douglas		DPW
ED7	Provisioning of transport for learners		Dept. of Education
ED8	Construction of a new library in Bongani		DSAC
ED9	Upgrading of the mobile Library in Schmidtsdrift to a permanent structure	R1,000,000.00	DSAC
ED10	Upgrading of all Public Libraries in Siyancuma	R80,000.00	DSAC
ED11	Maintenance of all Public Libraries in Siyancuma	R60,000.00	DSAC
ED12	Construction of a new ECD Centre in Douglas	R369,000.00	Dept. of Education

5.5.8 Disaster Management

IDP NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE BUDGET	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
DM1	Development of a Disaster Management Plan	R1,800,000.00	PkS DM
DM2	Training residents on Firefighting skills		
DM3	Construction of a new Disaster Management Centre in Douglas	R9,741,000.00	MIG
DM4	Provision of swimming, lifesaving and diving skills to residents		

5.5.9 Fleet Management

IDP NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE BUDGET	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
FM1	Provision of a Tipper Truck.	R350,000.00	Private Sector Funders

FM2	Provision of a Garbage Collection Truck.	R1,600,000.00	“
FM3	Provision of a Honey Sucker Truck.	R1,600,000.00	
FM4	Provision of a Grader.	R1,800,000.00	“
FM5	Provision of a Loader Backshoe.	R900,000.00	“
FM6	Provision of a Water Tanker Truck.	R500,000.00	“
FM7	Provision of a Crane Truck with basket (electricity)	R1,200,000.00	
FM8	Provision of a Fire Fighter Truck.	R2,000,000.00	“
FM9	Provision of Law Enforcement Vehicles.	R500,000.00	“
FM10	Provision of Municipal Bakkies/ Cars		“

5.5.10 Water and Sanitation

IDP NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE BUDGET	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
WS1	Upgrading of Sewer Pumping main to Douglas Oxidation Ponds	R9,935,000.00	MIG
WS2	Upgrading and up keeping of Douglas Oxidation Ponds	R6,000,000.00	MIG
WS3	Construction of new Oxidation Ponds in Campbell	R27,000,000.00	MIG
WS4	Installation of full Water borne Sanitation in Campbell (Out phasing of UDS).	R63,000,000.00	MIG
WS5	Schmidtsdrift Zone 5 Sewer Reticulation and Oxidation Ponds	R17,611,000.00	MIG
WS6	Douglas Bulk Water Supply	R79 828,720.00	WSIG
WS7	Upgrading of Douglas Reservoir Complex	R15,610,546.00	MIG
WS8	Siyancuma Water Conservation and Demand Management (Non-revenue)	R65,000,000.00	WSIG
WS9	Installation of internal services in formalized areas of Bongani	R20,000,000.00	MIG
WS10	Griekwastad Bulk Water Supply Augmentation	R20,500,000.00	MIG
WS11	Establishment of a Water Treatment Works in Griekwastad	R23,000,000.00	MIG
WS12	Schmidtsdrift Zone 5. Sewer Reticulation & Oxidation Ponds	R17,611,000.00	MIG
WS13	Water Supply in Salt Lake	R20,000,000.00	MIG
WS14	Bucklands Bulk Water Supply	R16,987,000.00	MIG
WS15	Updating of Siyancuma Water Services Development Plan	R4,990,000.00	DWS
WS16	Developing a WCWDM Plan for Siyancuma	R5,998,554.00	DWS
WS17	Eradication of all buckets in Siyancuma Municipality		DWS

5.5.11 Roads and Storm water

IDP NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE BUDGET	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
RS1	Rehabilitation of tarred roads in Siyancuma	R32,781,000.00	MIG
RS2	Establishing of a Taxi Route in Breipaal, Bongani and Griekwastad		Private Sector Funding
RS3	Upgrading of remaining gravel roads in Siyancuma	R83,000,000.00	MIG
RS4	Feasibility Study for Storm Water Drainage in Siyancuma	R2,000,000.00	Municipality
RS5	Development of Roads and Storm Water Master Plan	R4,990,000.00	MIG
RS6	Upgrading and upkeep of Flood Water Management Systems in Douglas	R1,600,000.00	PKSDM COGHSTA

IDP NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE BUDGET	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
RS7	Spraying of disinfectants and chemicals on sidewalks and pavements to control weeds and scrubs.	(Ongoing)	Municipality Mines Solar Farms

5.5.12 Energy

IDP NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE BUDGET	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
E1	Provision High Mast lighting in Douglas and Griekwastad	R 5,450,000.0	MIG
E2	Provision of High Mast Lighting in Campbell and Schmidtsdrift.	R5,450,000.00	MIG
E3	Installation of street lighting in affected areas in Siyancuma	R10,000,000.00	DPW
E4	Electrification of outstanding sites in Schmidtsdrift	R 3,500,000.00	Dept of Energy
E5	Electrification of stands in Griekwastad	R 2,499,000.00	INEP
E6	Bucklands Electrification: 200 connections	R 3,400,000.00	Eskom
E7	Upgrading of Bongani Bulk Supply	R2,450,000.00	INEP
E8	Installation of Solar Water Heaters	R63,087,636.00	
E9	Development of Siyancuma Energy/ Electricity Master Plan	R4,990,000.00	Dept of Energy
E10	Upgrading and maintenance of the Douglas Electrical Network	(Ongoing)	Dept of Energy
E11	Upgrading and maintenance of the Griekwastad Electrical Network	(Ongoing)	Dept of Energy

5.5.13 Transport

IDP NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE BUDGET	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
T1	Establishing a taxi rank: Schmidtsdrift	R5,000,000.00	
T2	Upgrading of taxi rank: Griekwastad	R4,000,000.00	
T3	Establishing a taxi rank: Campbell	R5,000,000.00	
T4	Establishing a taxi rank: Douglas	R9,000,000.00	
T5	Coordinating transport permits	(Ongoing)	
T6	Establishment of a new Drivers License Testing Centre (DLTC) in Douglas	R4,500,00.00	
T7	Establishment of a satellite Drivers License Testing Centre (DLTC) in Campbell	R4,500,00.00	
T8	Establishment of a new Vehicle Testing Station (VTS) in Douglas	R6,500,000.00	
T9	Replacement of stolen and vandalized road signs and painting of road marks	R600,000.00	

IDP NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE BUDGET	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
T10	Establishment of a Truck Stop for heavy duty vehicles	R2,000,000.00	

5.5.14 Waste Management

IDP NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE BUDGET	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
WM1	Provision of new Waste Management sites in Douglas, Griekwastad, Campbell and Schmidtsdrift.	R25,750,000.00	MIG
WM2	Provisioning of wheely bins to curb illegal dumping		DENC
WM3	Upgrading and registration of all Landfill Sites in Siyancuma Municipality		DENC

5.5.15 Public Facilities

IDP NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE BUDGET	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
PF1	Rehabilitation of Community Halls in Campbell, and Griekwastad	R2,500,000.00	District Municipality
PF2	Rehabilitation of Community Halls in Breipaal & Bongani	R2,500,000.00	District Municipality
PF3	Establishment of new Cemeteries in Campbell and Griekwastad	R10,640,000.00	MIG
PF4	Establishment of new Cemeteries in Schmidtsdrift and Douglas	R10,640,000.00	MIG
PF5	Upgrading and fixing of Cemeteries in In Campbell	R3,400,00.00	MIG DEAT
PF6	Upgrading and fixing of Cemeteries in In Griekwastad	R3,400,00.00	MIG DEAT
PF7	Upgrading and fixing of Cemeteries in In Douglas	R3,400,00.00	MIG DEAT
PF8	Upgrading of Community Halls in all Wards	R6,000,000.00	DPW
PF9	Building of a new Community Hall in Ward 2, Breipaal	R8,000,000.00	DPW

Table 32: Unfunded Project list. Source: Siyancuma Local Municipality (2026)

CHAPTER 6: ALIGNMENT AND INTEGRATION

During this phase of the IDP, true meaning is given to the process of integrated development planning. With the designed projects for implementation in mind, the integration phase aims to align these different project proposals firstly with specific deliverables from the IDP and secondly with certain legal requirements.

More specifically, the projects have to be aligned with the agreed objectives and strategies to ensure transparency as well as with the available financial and institutional resources to ensure implementation.

Furthermore, the projects also need to be aligned with national and provincial legal requirements to ensure uniformity and compatibility with government strategies and programmes.

Instead of arriving at a simplified "to do" list for the next five years, the aim is to formulate a set of consolidated and integrated programmes for implementation, specifically focusing on contents, location, timing and responsibilities of key activities.

The integration requirements are divided into three broad categories namely:

- Integrated sector programmes;
- Internal planning programmes; and
- External policy guideline requirements.

6.1 Integrated Sector Programmes

Sector planning reflects the development and operational strategies of the municipality in response to the strategic objectives set by the Council. The sector plans focus on specific sectors within local government. The alignment of sector plans between all spheres of government is important in ensuring integration of programmes and maximum utilization of available resources.

It is important to note that these programmes do not only make provision for IDP related projects but also other project costs and activities in order to create a comprehensive picture for budgeting purposes. Summary of the sectoral plans and programmes are included at the end of this chapter.

6.2 Internal Planning Programmes

In order to set up close links between planning and budgeting as well as between planning and implementation, a number of internal planning programmes are required. These plans, however, do not only serve as a framework for managing finances, but it also sets the groundwork for regular management information in respect of monitoring progress and performance.

Finally, it also demonstrates compliance of the IDP with spatial principles and strategies and which serves as a basis for spatial co-ordination of activities and for land use management decisions.

6.3 External Policy Guideline Requirements

In order to complete the integration phase of the IDP, it is necessary to check consistency with policy guidelines of certain cross-cutting dimensions. This requires the formulation of several programmes which assess the effect or impact of project proposals in relation to poverty reduction and gender equity, environmental practices, economic development and employment generation as well as the prevention and spreading of HIV / AIDS.

6.4 Northern Cape Growth and Development Strategy

The PGDS is a strategic and integrated provincial development plan providing direction and scope for province-wide development programmes and projects within the context of a long term perspective and taking into consideration the resources and constraints. The PGDS provides a spatially referenced framework for both public and private sector investment, indicating areas of opportunities and developmental priorities and enabling intergovernmental alignment. It guides the activities of all agencies and role-players by linking and deepening the application of the NSDP and of the MTSF in areas of shared impact.

The Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (NCPGDS) evolved after an extensive consultative process with all spheres of government, organized labour, all formations of organized business and civil society. This process culminated in a stakeholder summit that was held on the 27 and 28 October 2004. This was, thereafter, followed with the adoption of the strategy in mid-January 2005 by the Executive Council. The PGDS was publicly launched at the end of January 2005.

The strategy realizes the hope of sustainable and integrated development that seeks to promote economic growth and social development, improve the quality of life of all its citizens, improve the institutional efficiency of government, attain regional integration and enhance innovation. The PGDS is a further elaboration of an adopted policy framework that attempts to provide a clear vision for growth and development. The strategy identifies both opportunities and challenges and provides for strategic interventions in dealing with them.

The PGDS identifies the comparative advantages and opportunities that emanate from an analysis of the mining, agriculture, manufacturing, fishing and marine-culture, and tourism sectors that can turn the economy of the province around. The industrial value chain becomes the catalyst towards building local economies in these competitive sectors. This approach forms the basis of ensuring that the resources of the province are geared towards having the greatest impact for meaningful local economic growth and development – bridging the divide between the first and second economies.

The PGDS also focuses on issues around social development and has developed targets and strategies that address the challenges that are faced in health, education, housing, water, sanitation, electricity, crime reduction and social services to name but a few. It further provides for interventions that promote human and capital development.

The PGDS asserts that it is only through the proper institutional arrangements, and, in particular, strong partnerships among all stakeholders in development that the province can realize its vision of effectively reducing poverty. The development targets as espoused in the PGDS and the realisation of the potential of the province will be achieved through the collaboration of all stakeholders.

Finally, the PGDS makes adequate provisions for the incorporation of all the national planning instruments, including the National Spatial Development Perspective and the Medium Term Strategic Framework, inter alia, as well as the District and Local Municipal IDP's with the provincial development imperatives.

6.5 Pixley ka Seme District Growth and Development Strategy

In 2006, the District and Local Municipalities compiled their District Growth and Development Strategy (DGDS). The strategy is a living document that should help the district achieves its development goals which are:

- To stimulate economic development
- To develop and enhance infrastructure for economic growth and social development
- To reduce poverty through human and social development
- To ensure a safe and secure environment for all people of the district and
- To promote effective and efficient governance and administration

The strategy covers 6 sectors that are critical for unlocking the economic potential within the district. These sectors are:

- Agriculture and agro-processing
- Mining and mineral processing
- Tourism
- Manufacturing
- Wholesale and retail; and
- Local economic development

The following basic guiding principles, taken together as a whole structure the philosophy that underpins the District Growth and Development Strategy:

- An Integrated developmental approach that brings together the strategies and programmes of the three spheres government for sustainable growth and development
- The utilization of resources – human, financial and natural – that ensures that the capacity and efficiency are enhanced in order to meet the challenges of growth and development
- Facilitating growth and development through effective partnerships between the state, private sector, organized labour and civil society and to meet the socio-economic challenges confronting the district
- Ensuring transparency and accountability in shaping the future of the Pixley ka Seme District through participatory democracy and good governance
- Contributing to national and international commitments such as the WSSD, the Millennium Development Goals and the objectives of the RDP

- The specific and complementary role that each sphere of government and each sector of society has to play in ensuring socio-economic development and transformation
- The Constitutional obligation to provide for the rights and needs of all citizens of the district
- Striving at all times to advance the needs of the historically disadvantaged, including all vulnerable groups, whilst ensuring at the same time that all persons are treated equitably
- The promotion of spatially coherent district and local economic development and improved service delivery systems

In order to position the entire district, the District Council will be adopting the strategy to make it a legal document that will guide development in the region.

6.6 Medium Term Strategic Framework

The Medium Term Strategic Framework is a reflection of government's assessment of, and perspective on, key developmental challenges at a particular point in time, as well as a statement of intent - with strategic objectives and targets - as to the way it envisages addressing the challenges over the medium term, that is, five years. It serves as a backdrop to guide planning and budgeting across the three spheres of government.

Government is currently implementing the electoral mandate based on the core objectives of increasing employment and reducing poverty. This mandate is premised on a people's contract that defines the strategic objectives and targets for a five-year period.

The MTSF also takes into account the fact that global and domestic conditions may change over time. Although it is recognized that there are many things government does and should continue to do, it should also define a new trajectory of growth and development, identify the key things to attain it and make strategic choices in expending effort and allocating resources. Arising out of this, the logical path of development can be summarized as follows:

- State intervention in promoting the involvement of the marginalized in economic activity, including sustainable livelihoods
- Welfare grants should be seen as a temporary intervention which should diminish at the same rate that economic interventions succeed
- The performance of the state, the campaign against crime and international relations should improve mainly to promote economic growth and social inclusion.

The strategic priorities that have been identified include economic and fiscal policy trade-offs, increasing the rate of investment, both private sector and public sector investment, facilitating economic activity within the second economy (the Expanded Public Works programme, development of small and micro-enterprises, direct facilitation of job creation, skills development and work experience and land reform and agricultural support programmes), preserving and developing human resources for and through economic growth.

The central tenet of the MTSF recognizes that government has to pursue higher economic growth through all its programmes, while using the space that higher growth affords to put the country on a higher development trajectory which ensures all-round improvement in the quality of people's lives.

In localities with low development potential, government spending beyond basic services should focus on social investment, such as human resource development, labour market intelligence and social transfers, so as to give people in these areas better information and opportunities. This will enable people to become more mobile and migrate, if they choose to, to localities that are more likely to provide sustainable employment or other economic opportunities. The further concentration of people in need in areas of low potential should therefore not be encouraged.

6.7 Institutional Development Plan (IDP)

The constitution assigns the developmental mandate to local government this implies that all municipalities must strive to achieve the goals of local government within its financial and institutional capacity, namely:

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

It further requires municipalities to structure and manage their administration and budgeting and planning process to give priority to the basic needs of the community and to promote the social and economic development of the community whilst participating in national and provincial development programmes.

The Local Government Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) sets out the basis for the establishment of new municipalities. This legislation divides municipalities into the following categories: Category A is metro council's; Category B is local councils and Category C is District Municipalities. The Act also defines the institutional and political systems of municipalities and determines the division of powers and functions between the categories.

According to Chapter 5 (Section 83 (1)) of the Act, a local municipality (Category B) has the functions and powers assigned to it in terms of Sections 156 and 229 of the Constitution. Section 156 deals with the powers and functions of municipalities, while Section 229 deals with fiscal powers and functions.

The division of functions and powers between district and local municipalities are described in Section 84 of the Act and the adjustment of division of functions and powers between district and local municipalities by the Provincial MEC for local government is described in Section 85 of the Act.

The passing of by-laws is one of the tasks of municipalities. The Local Government Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) directs that after amalgamation, all existing by-laws had to be reviewed and rationalized. An analysis of the status quo of Northern Cape local governance found that in the year after amalgamation, the most common by-law passed was credit control by-law.

In general, the Minister of Provincial and Local Government had authority to assign certain functions to local and district municipalities.

The Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997) transfers the responsibility for the provision and management of existing water supply and sanitation from national to local government. The two key areas of responsibility in terms of water services provision are the governance functions and the provision functions. Governance functions are legally the responsibility of the Water Services Authority (WSA) and include the planning and regulatory functions, as well as ensuring water services provision, which includes monitoring, finances, governance, contracts, and reporting. According to the Constitution and the Water Services Act, local government is responsible for ensuring water services provision to its constituency.

Local authorities may be constituted as Water Services Authorities, and would have the role of selecting and appointing a Water Services Provider (WSP) for their area. The WSA may however not delegate the authority and responsibility for providing services of adequate standard to all residents within their areas of jurisdiction. In some cases, a WSA can simultaneously be the WSP.

6.8 Water Service Development Plan (WSDP)

IDP Water Sector Input Report

6.8.1 Background and Motivation

The Water Services Act, 1997 (Act No. 108 of 1997) places a duty on Water Services Authorities to prepare a Water Services Development Plan as part of the process of preparing any integrated development plan. Section 15 (5) of the Water Services Act, 1997 states that:

A water services development plan must form part of any integrated development plan contemplated in the Local Government Transition Act, 1993 (Act No. 209 of 1993).

The Department of Water Affairs has developed water sector-specific requirements for local government's integrated development plans as a means to ensure sufficient incorporation of water services delivery matters in local government's strategic planning processes. The incorporation of water sector-specific matters is assessed by the Department during the IDP review and comment cycles. In order to improve local government's compliance with the water sector specific requirements of its IDP's, the Department of Water Affairs has developed a '**Water Sector IDP Report**' template in October 2010. The Water Sector IDP Report template contains outputs from Module 1 of the WSDP Guide Framework towards providing status quo information as well as the WSA's self-assessment of its planning maturity for each of the elements of the water services business.

The need has been expressed for the review of the WSDP: IDP Outflow report to address the following:

- Enable sufficient and appropriate narrative for IDP integration
- Alignment with the latest WSDP Guide Framework as established in the WSDP System
- Incorporation of Water Services-specific Objectives and Strategies
- Distinction between approved MTEF projects and conceptual projects as prompted from the WSA's water services development planning initiatives.

The Water Service Development Plan was reviewed in April 2024, but because of its thickness it could not be incorporated into this IDP document but it is available on the Municipality's website as an attachment.

6.9 Spatial Development Framework

PLEASE NOTE THAT ONLY THE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE SDF IS INCLUDED IN THE IDP. THE FULL COMPOSITE SDF IS TOO BIG TO BE INCORPORATED INTO THIS IDP DOCUMENT BUT IT IS AVAILABLE ON THE MUNICIPALITY WEBSITE.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document serves as the Siyancuma Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework (SDF). The adoption of this SDF is a legal requirement, and as such fulfils the requirements as set out within the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No.16 of 2013). This SDF is an integral component of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP); it both informs and translates the IDP spatially and guides how the implementation of the IDP should occur in space. The SDF therefore guides the overall spatial distribution of land uses within the Municipality to give effect to the spatial vision, goals, and objectives of the district.

This SDF is also aligned with provincial and municipal sector plans and strategies as a way of ensuring that the desired spatial form and outcomes of the Municipality are achieved. The SDF is wide strategic document that goes with the IDP, it does not provide definitive statements on all aspects of spatial development in the Municipal Area. As such, it is advisable that this SDF be read in conjunction with other Council approved sector plans. These plans include Urban Development Frameworks (UDFs), Local Area Plans (LAPs), Precinct Plans or Special Projects, etc. as these translate the strategic and spatial intentions of the SDF into detailed and cadastral based land use and implementation plans and facilitate the translation into Schemes.

PROCESS UNDERTAKEN

This section outlines and briefly discusses the Siyancuma SDF Development Process. The approach that has been chosen in preparing the Siyancuma Local Municipal SDF complies with the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations of 2001 and the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA No. 16 of 2013). The drafting of this SDF adhered to the Guidelines for the Development of Spatial Development Frameworks, introduced by the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development as well as the COGTA Spatial Planning Guidelines.

SUMMARY OF THE STATUS QUO

This section includes the status of sectors within the district and has been developed through alignment with the SPLUMA Pillars of **Biophysical**, **Built Environment** and **Socio Economic**.

The detailed full Status Quo report (Phase 2 Report) can be found at the following address: https://siyancuma.gov.za/

Socio-Economic Assessment

The Municipality of Siyancuma has a contraction rate of 3.5% from 2011 to 2016 with the population going from StatsSA 2011 to Community Survey of 2016. Based on the 2022 Census statistics, the municipality has an average growth rate of 3.5% and is expected to have a population of 71 509 people by 2040.

The main economic sectors in the municipality include.

1. Mining
2. Agriculture
3. Manufacturing
4. Trade
5. Transport
6. Finance
7. Community Services

Built Environment Assessment

The Land Uses were captured on site for verification. This process played an important step in the formulation of the spatial plans of each community and the municipal area, also indicating future growth and development possibilities.

The Land Uses were conducted in all towns and communities.

Bio-Physical Assessment

Land is a critical issue towards the development of our urban centres as well as the promotion of sustainable livelihoods. It is on land that we reap most of our economic benefits, including farming and building infrastructure. Land coverage will be considered based on three (3) classifications; **urban, traditional and farms.**

SWOT Analysis and Key Issues

Spatial planning directives from the National and Provincial level as well as the district sector plans, and local Municipal plans aims to unpack the state of the area or the sector within its location. Through a detailed analysis of these plans, we are able to create a picture of the positive and negative aspects of each sector within the areas that either fall within the district or surrounding the municipality which has equal impact on how the municipality functions.

The section highlights the SWOT Analysis and Key Issues pertaining to the Siyancuma Local Municipality. These have been developed through a Workshopping session with the Local Municipality, Internal and External Municipal Departments. Some of the key issues that are of importance include but are not limited to;

- Lack of land for town township establishment
- Difficulty buying land from private owners.
- Lack of FPSU's implementation
- Lack of skills development facilities
- Difficulty purchasing strategically located land for urban development.
- Lack of integration within Douglas town
- Lack of contribution to the income base with collective contributions at 2% from the mining and agricultural companies.
- Environmental impacts on mining
- Low adaptive capacity to climate change

Strategic Framework

The “Strategic Framework” in relation to a Spatial Development Framework refers to the strategic background and guidelines which will underpin the development of the Spatial proposals. It aims to identify the strategic spatial focus of the municipality. The development strategy includes meaningful target measures and objectives that help focus on the key efforts that implement the strategy. The Strategic Framework outlines the vision of the SLM which is as follows.

“To become a thriving municipality which embraces alternative energy sources, mining, agricultural productivity, whilst attracting tourists, ensuring sustainability, protecting of the land and the environment to promote socio-economic growth and development through the implementation of effective spatial planning strategies."

Spatial Development Framework

A Spatial Development Framework is a framework that seeks to guide overall spatial distribution of current and desirable land uses within a municipality, to give effect to the vision, goals and objectives of the municipal IDP.

Biophysical Framework

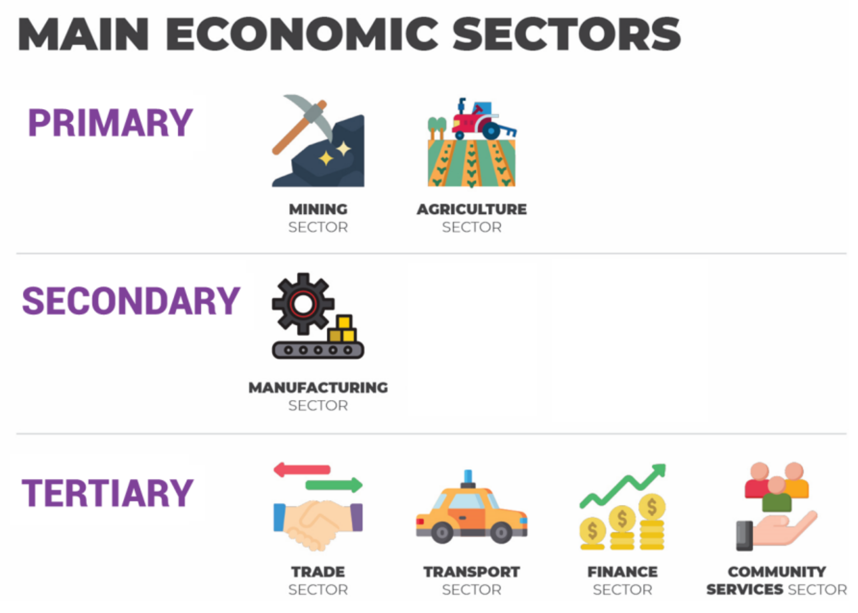
There are three (3) different types of conservation areas that can be found within the Siyancuma Municipal area:

- River Systems
- Critical Biodiversity Areas
- Threatened Eco-systems.

It has been seen through the SDF that SLM has the opportunity to promote the advancement of the Agricultural sector and further promote jobs in this sector in order to ensure that the LM does not only play the role in supplying the agricultural demand within the district/province/country but also promoting job creation for the locals, thus ensuring that they are able to benefit by this sector and essentially become in a situation where they are less grant dependent and are able to live more sustainable lives.

Socio-Economic Framework

The key economic sectors within the municipality are as follows:



Developing tourism attractions and the identification of new tourism attractions is a good starting point for tourism development, however, if the number of tourist visitations to these attractions is to increase, there needs to be an active marketing strategy to attract these tourists to the area.in doing so **the LM will need to develop a Strategic Marketing Plan** that should incorporate the following goals and objectives:

- Promoting tourism attractions within the area.

- Update local tourism websites with new tourism activities in the area.
- Market the local accommodation opportunities within each town and help with bookings.
- Understand the motivations and preferences of visitors to the area.
- Marketing of niche markets and combining tourism attractions as packages to increase and diversify tourism.

Built-Environment Framework

The concept for the future development of the local is to strengthen the existing residential nodes, both Urban and Rural areas and define the edges of these areas, to protect the areas of Agricultural potential, areas of mining potential as well as the areas of environmental sensitivity.

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

The Implementation Plan depicts the projects reviewed and identified as part of this SDF development process. Some of the Mega Projects are listed below.

Mega Projects

- Green Hydrogen
- Agri-Park Programme
- Logistics Hub/ storage facilities for locally produced crops

Catalytic Projects

- Promote small-scale and subsistence farming.
- Agro-Processing Hub as part of the Agri-Hub Initiative
- N1 and N12 Road maintenance
- A Renewable energy and gas energy skills development centre
- Pixley Ka Seme (Renewable Energy SEZ)
- SIP 15 Broadband Roll-out
- New Industries in the manufacturing revolution
- One Hectare One Household
- A Renewable energy and gas energy business incubator

CONCLUSION

The development of the Spatial Development Framework is derived from the outcome of the Spatial Analysis and the feedback from the workshopping sessions regarding the key issues faced by various departments who operate within the space.

6.10 Integrated Disaster Management Plan (IDMP)

6.10.1 Introduction

A disaster is an event, which disrupts the daily life of the population, a community, or country and can result in substantial loss of life and social upheaval, leading to many persons becoming homeless, helpless and hungry. The situation is further aggravated by the disruption, dislocation or loss of vital economic production and national infrastructure including water and power supplies, communications and transportation.

Disasters occur when hazards affect a community to the extent that available resources cannot cope with the problem effectively. The community itself needs support and assistance, to prevent and cope with disasters and their effects.

Like many Municipalities, the Northern Cape is at risk from a wide range of natural, technological and environmental hazards that can lead to disaster such as droughts, foods, major fires and even earthquakes.

In the past, the District Municipality has pursued various strategies to counter the effects of these disasters. However, it has now been recognized that these strategies were not adequate. There is a need for a clear policy on risk reduction and Disaster Management that is **pro**-active and not **re**-active.

6.10.2 Purpose

The overall purpose of the IDMP is:

- to promote an integrated coordinated approach to Disaster Management
- to identify key role – players and their responsibility
- to identify the population at risk
- to put effective risk reduction, preventative and mitigation strategies in place
- to develop, improve and maintain disaster preparedness and response capabilities
- to provide a foundation the effective utilization of resources
- to promote training and education programmes that are focus at the public, private sectors, volunteers and government
- to encourage community self sufficiency

6.10.3 Planning and Assumptions

1. The Municipality will continue to be exposed to hazards.
2. Implementation of this plan will reduce disaster – related losses.
3. Comprehensive Disaster Management includes activities to mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from the effects of a disaster.
4. Municipality officials recognize their responsibilities with regard to public safety and accept

them in the implementation of this plan.

5. In responding to a disaster, the Municipality is prepared to implement policies regarding utilization of public and private resources.

6. There may be a delay in activating the Disaster Management Plan.
7. Initial response by the Municipality will be to take actions that have the greatest lifesaving potential under the circumstances.
8. Assets and system may be overwhelmed, especially during the few days of a disaster. Accordingly, citizens will most likely be on their own and self-sufficient for 24 hours.
9. In situations not specifically addressed in this plan, the Municipality will improve and carry out their responsibilities to the best of their abilities under the circumstances.

6.10.4 The effects of a disaster

Disasters are resulting in environmental degradation and increased poverty. Several areas near rivers are occupied by informal settlements without any or with only inadequate essential services. This resulted in high level of pollution of the rivers and the immediate environment. On farms, poor farming practices have increased the degradation of the land thus increase the risk of drought.

Development projects in the District Municipality are hampered by recent disasters. Funding are being needed to address the consequences of floods, fires, droughts, and this reduced the funds available for development.

From a developmental perspective, disasters are not seen as isolated random acts of nature. Rather, disasters are increasingly viewed as an expected consequence of poor risk management over the long – term. They are the outcome of interconnected social and physical processes that increase risk and vulnerability to even modest threats.

From this perspective, both reduction and Disaster Management are clearly multi – disciplinary processes, engaging a wide range of stakeholders. In the broadest sense, risk reduction is a developmental imperative for achieving sustainable growth, as well as a strategy that protects the lives and livelihoods for those most vulnerable.

Disasters are managed in a parallel series of activities rather than in a sequence of actions. If the local authority cannot cope with the situation it must request assistance/support from the District. If the District cannot cope, it must likewise request support from the Province.

6.10.5 Response

Response consists of activities designed to address the short – term effects of a disaster. This includes departmental response, resources coordination, organizational structure, warning systems, and communication.

Response Partners: A number of partners may be involved in responding to a disaster. The most common first responders are SAPS, Municipal officials, fire and rescue, emergency medical services, community volunteers and public work personnel. Disaster Management teams must work closely with these partners to determine the type of response required for each hazard identified and the capacities and resources needed by responders.

Resource coordination: During a disaster, most communities and organizations will not have enough resources. A number of gaps in resources will be identified during the planning process. The department should consider how extra resources could be accessed in case of a disaster. Private industry and other nearby Municipalities may be able to provide assistance. Resources based outside your District Municipality may not be immediately available after a disaster, so it may be necessary to have interim plans.

Organizational Structure: The organizational structure during a disaster is usually different from day-to-day management. The joint Operation Centre (JOC) is the structure used in the District Municipality in case of a disaster. To prepare people to successfully fulfil their roles, the structure needs to be practiced through training and exercises.

Warning System: A warning system is needed in case of a disaster. Based on their hazard analyses, the District Municipality has already implemented warning systems, which are linked to the communication system.

The District utilizes the following means of communication:

- ❑ Telephones and Cell phones
- ❑ NEAR
- ❑ Radio and news media

Recovery from a disaster consists of a whole range of activities designed to restore community life and services to normal levels. Recovery also reduces the future vulnerability of the community and improves planning for future events.

Short – term recovery from a disaster returns vital life support systems to minimum operating standards. Long – term recovery may continue for years.

The community should be involved in recovery, including certain levels of government, the business sector, families and individuals. Ideally, disaster recovery processes will improve the community and make it a better, safer place for citizens.

6.10.6 The District Municipal Disaster Management Framework

The aim of the framework is to provide for an integrated and uniformed approach to matters pertaining to the District.

The District Disaster Management Framework comprises six key performance areas (KPA's). Each KPA is informed by specified objectives and, as required by the Act, key performance indicators (KPI's) to guide and monitor its implementation.

The relevant funding and financial arrangements for the implementation of the Act are described in KPA 1 and incorporated into each respective key performance area.

Key performance area 1 focuses on establishing the necessary institutional arrangements for implementing Disaster Management within the District and Municipal spheres of government and describes some of the mechanisms for funding Disaster Management.

It specifically addresses the application of the principles of cooperative governance for the purposes of Disaster Management. It also emphasizes the involvement of all stakeholders in strengthening the capabilities of District and Municipal organs of state to reduce the likelihood and severity of disasters.

KPA 1 describes with inter-district role – players. It also outlines the institutional arrangements for establishing the disaster management information system required by the Act.

Key performance area 2 addresses the need for disaster risk assessment and monitoring to set priorities, guide risk reduction action and monitor the effectiveness of our efforts.

Although the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality faces many different types of risk, disaster risk specifically refers to the likelihood of harm or loss due to the action of hazards or other external threats on vulnerable structures, services, areas, communities and households.

KPA 2 outlines the requirements for implementing disaster risk assessment and monitoring by organs of state within all spheres of government.

Key performance area 3 introduces Disaster Management Planning and implementation to inform developmentally – oriented approaches, plans, programmes and projects that reduce disaster risks.

KPA 3 addresses requirements for the alignment of Disaster Management Framework and planning within all spheres of government.

It also gives particular attention to the planning for and integration of the core risk reduction principles of prevention and mitigation into ongoing programmes and initiatives.

Key performance area 4 presents implementing priorities concerned with disaster response and recovery and rehabilitation.

KPA 4 also addresses requirements in the Act for an integrated and coordinated policy that focuses on rapid and effective response to disasters and post – disaster recovery.

When a significant event or disaster occurs or is threatening to occur, it is imperative that there must be no confusion as to roles and responsibilities and the procedures to be followed.

The KPA further describes measures to ensure effective disaster response, recovery and rehabilitation planning.

Key performance area 5 addresses Disaster Management priorities in public awareness, education, training and research.

It addresses requirements to promote and support a broad – based culture of risk avoidance through strengthened public awareness and responsibility.

KPA 5 describes mechanisms for the development of both non – accredited and accredited education and training for Disaster Management and associated professions and the incorporation of relevant aspects of Disaster Management in primary and secondary school curricula. It also addresses priorities and mechanisms for supporting and developing a coherent and collaborative disaster risk research agenda.

Key performance area 6 presents processes for evaluation, monitoring and improvement of Disaster Management as envisaged in the implementation of the Act. It introduces a range of mechanisms for measuring and evaluating compliance with the National Disaster Management Framework and the Act.

These include performance audits, self – assessments, peer reviews, reviews of significant events and disasters and rehearsals, simulations, exercises and drills.

6.10 7 Disaster Notification

Notification of a disaster might reach key role players via the following modes:

- word of month
- radio
- telephone
- newspaper
- NEAR Communication

The report will be forwarded to the district disaster centre and then to the Provincial disaster centre. The report might also come through the Provincial centre but will be forwarded to the relevant centres and role players.

The following information will be conveyed:

1. Date and time of event
2. Location
3. Number of people affected
4. Organizations / departments who responded
5. Immediate needs
6. Other relevant information

Disaster Centres will reflect receipt of notification of all role-players. A follow up call will be made to parties from the relevant centre to ensure receipt of information.

6.10.8 Declaration of a State of Disaster

In terms of section 55 of the Act, the Council of the District Municipality will declare a disaster.

In order to do this the District Council must consult with Local Municipalities. After consultation, a disaster is declared.

The following systems must be considered:

- current legislation
- contingency arrangement
- ability / capacity to deal with the disaster
- special circumstances that warrant declaration

After the declaration of a District Disaster, regulations or direction must be issue with regard to:

- mobilizing of available resources
- evacuation of temporary shelters
- regulation of traffic and movement of goods
- communication systems
- information management
- facilitation of response and post-disaster recovery

The above powers are exercised in order to protect property, lives of people, prevention of destruction, and minimize the effects of the disaster

6.11 Integrated HIV/AIDS Plan

The Siyancuma Council and community realise and face the consequences and impact of HIV/AIDS on both the community and council and therefore, not only because of its legal obligations, but also due to the impact of HIV/AIDS on the economy, labour force, youth and future of the Municipality, designed a strategy in collaboration and partnership with the community and NGO's against HIV/AIDS. Council embark on a strategy that includes execution of the HIV/AIDS Programme by NGO's.

Vision

Our vision is to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS amongst the youth and our communities as a whole.

Mission

To promote community involvement in the struggle against HIV/AIDS through the promotion of abstinence and safe sex and by improving STD management and control through voluntary testing and counselling and also to create acceptance and a non-discriminatory society against HIV/AIDS patients.

Development objectives

The goals and objectives of the Siyancuma Local Municipality regarding HIV/AIDS include the following:

The goals

- Reduce the Spread of HIV/AIDS amongst the youth and the communities as a whole
- Demote promiscuous sexual behaviour amongst the youth
- Promote community involvement against the struggle against HIV/AIDS

The objectives

- Promote safe and healthy sexual behaviour
- Reduce the spread of mother to child transmission (MTCT)
- Improve access to voluntary HIV testing and counselling

Strategies

The Municipality established a HIV/AIDS task team in partnership with the Swedish government and the Municipal Training institute (MTI) to address the youth and communities in the Siyancuma Local Municipality, regarding the dangers of HIV/AIDS and the impact thereof on South Africa and the rest of the world. Accordingly, they arranged a number of programmes and activities that include workshops and other programmes as set out by themselves in alignment with the National government as well as media and publicity table, talk shows and debate groups.

6.12 Gender Equity Plan

The Gender Equity Plan includes basically the documents that have been integrated with the amalgamation of the Douglas, Griekwastad and Campbell Municipalities. The integrated documents are the Equity Plan for Douglas and Griekwastad. No Plan exists for Campbell.

The purpose of the plan is to reduce inequality from previous dispensations and also to promote empowerment of the previously disadvantaged, both men and women. The Gender Equity Plan can, at this stage, not be fully implemented as the placement of staff is still outstanding. Hence, the first phase for implementation of the Gender equity plan will be during the placement of staff.

Vision

Ensuring equality of the work force serving the communities of the Siyancuma Local Municipality.

Mission

Ensuring that all officials working for the Siyancuma Local Municipality enjoy equality before Council and that no discrimination on the basis of race gender and or (dis) ability are allowed during appointment of staff taking into consideration previously disadvantaged individuals.

Development objectives

The goals and objectives of the Gender Equity Plan is the following:

- Ensuring no discrimination during appointments and or placement of staff
- Ensuring equality of all workers
- Ensuring no discrimination on the basis of race or sex

Strategies

Programmes and activities regarding Gender Equity include the following:

- Amalgamation and Centralisation of top management and some equipment
- All officials into one pool
- Appointment of Senior Management (Municipal Manager and his/her HOD's)
- Drafting and adoption of organogram and placement policy
- Placement of staff from pool
- Advertising and appointment of staff in vacant posts.

6.13 The Financial Management Plan

The Financial Management Plan of the Municipality is also segmented into different parts: The Budget, the Indigent Policy and the Credit and Debt Control Policy. These documents address different aspects of the Financial Plan.

The budget is drawn up annually and guides the total income and expenditure of the institution. It compares the expenditure of the Municipality with its income in order to evaluate and monitor the financial situation.

The budget is broken down per department and also per division for monitoring and evaluation purposes. Each Head of Department is responsible for his budget evaluation, monitoring and control and will be held accountable. As per Council decision a monthly report on the financial status must be taken to Council. This will help with the budgetary control. An income and expenditure statement is then to be evaluated by Council who will make recommendations and or resolutions.

The Indigent Policy is adopted by council and discussed with communities. This policy guides the handling of accounts by the indigent. It gives clear guidelines on how much is allowed for consumption by a household and what will happen if a household uses more of any service than its suppose to.

It also mentions that money for payment of services for the indigent is taken from the Equitable Share. This is a grant given by the National Government as subsidy for the poorest of the poor. The Equitable Share is then booked as Income in the Budget.

The Credit and Debt Control Policy is also adopted by Council to ensure there is debt recovery by officials according to guidelines laid down in the policy. It allows officials to act on behalf of Council.

The policy guides officials on the payment of Council's debt. If the policy is disrespected by either an official or councillor steps would be taken against the offender. Refer to Credit and Debt Control Policy.

Vision

Ensuring the Municipality is in good standing financial position.

Mission

The mission of the financial plan is to ensure through proper financial control accounting methods that the municipality become financially sound and independent.

Development objectives

The goals and objectives of the Financial Management plan is to:

- Evaluate, monitor and control expenditure
- Ensure billing and timeous payment of accounts by consumers
- Ensure timeous payment of Municipal accounts
- Ensure consumers are paying for service rendered.
- Control arrears and debts
- Ensure indigents do not exceed their limit

Strategies

Strategies for arranging the Financial Management Plan are summarised below:

- Budget
- Indigent Policy and the
- Credit and Debt Control Policy

6.14 The Integrated Performance Management System

Some work has been done on the performance management for the Senior Management, the Municipal Manager and his direct subordinates, the heads of departments (HODs). Because the PMS are to be linked to the IDP and key performance indicators (KPI's) as well as input, output and outcome indicators are to be linked to both Councillors and officials it was decided to complete this part after completion of the IDP.

Vision

The vision of the integrated PMS is to create a performance based institution.

Mission

To create through specific, measurable, achievable, real, time (SMART) indicators whereby the performance of both Councillor and official can be measured.

Development objectives

The goals and objectives of the PMS would be summarised as follows:

- To create SMART indicators for performance management
- To link the PMS with the IDP
- Monitor the performance of both councillor and official

- Monitor progress and development of IDP
- Monitor institutional performance

Strategies

Strategies for arranging the PMS are listed below:

- Completion of the IDP
- Assigning of councillors to specific portfolio's
- Determination of SMART indicators
- Link PMS to IDP
- Monitoring and evaluation

6.15 Integrated Transport and Traffic Law Enforcement Plan

The Integrated Transport Plan (ITP) for Siyancuma Municipality aims to create a sustainable, efficient, and inclusive transport system. It focuses on:

- Improving accessibility, connectivity, and reliability through strategic initiatives.

- Expanding bus and t
- Developing safe pedestrian pathways and cycling lanes.
- Implementing intelligent transport systems (ITS).
- Promoting the use of electric vehicles and eco-friendly transport modes.
- Establishing intermodal transport hubs and enhancing accessibility for people with disabilities.

The Traffic Law Enforcement and Municipal By-Law Enforcement component addresses transportation challenges such as traffic congestion and safety issues. Strategic objectives include:

- Enhancing traffic law enforcement to reduce violations and accidents.
- Strengthening municipal by-law enforcement.
- Improving infrastructure through road rehabilitation, installing speed humps and signage.
- Managing local and long-distance taxi operations.
- Regulating abnormal vehicle parking and implementing permit systems.
- Conducting a community impact study of weight bridges.

A 36-month Law Enforcement Project Plan emphasizes:

- Integration with the fire department and disaster management.
- Creation of a scholar patrol unit involving students, schools, parents, teachers, and local businesses.
- Upgrading administrative processes and technologies.
- Conducting weekly roadblocks/routine stop and check for vehicle safety and sobriety checks.
- Utilizing weighbridge operations and speed enforcement systems.
- Ensuring self-sustainability through budgeting, revenue generation, and partnerships.

Phases cover comprehensive assessment, targeted training, effective implementation, community outreach, and sustainability, alongside detailed risk assessments and contingency planning.

The Back Office Plan further supports these operational goals by:

- Optimizing administrative processes.
- Integrating technology and data management systems.
- Improving inter-departmental coordination and communication.
- Fostering staff development through training, performance monitoring, and career progression.

Collectively, these plans aim to enhance public safety, promote sustainable transport solutions, improve municipal compliance, and strengthen community engagement.

6.17 Local Economic Development Strategy

Siyancuma Local Municipality recognises Local Economic Development (LED) as a critical catalyst for transforming its socio-economic landscape and achieving sustainable development. The municipality's LED Strategy provides the foundational framework that informs and guides all economic development initiatives, ensuring that interventions are strategic, inclusive, and aligned to both local realities and national imperatives. As a strategic extension of this Strategy, the Local Agricultural Economic Development and Tourism Strategy (2025) serves as a comprehensive roadmap for implementing LED in a manner that is responsive to local strengths, challenges, and opportunities.

The LED Strategy advocates a developmental role for the municipality, wherein it must actively stimulate economic growth, reduce poverty, promote employment creation, and unlock local potential through partnerships with communities, business, and other spheres of government. Within this context, the strategy identifies agriculture, tourism, SMME development, and infrastructure expansion as the primary economic levers for Siyancuma. These focus areas are deliberately selected to reflect the municipality's comparative advantages, such as fertile agricultural zones along the Orange and Vaal Rivers, untapped tourism potential linked to cultural and environmental heritage, and a growing entrepreneurial base seeking market opportunities and institutional support.

In line with Section 152 of the Constitution and the Municipal Systems Act (2000), the strategy ensures integration with the municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP), thereby institutionalising LED as a core function of local governance. It further aligns with a suite of national and provincial frameworks, including:

- National Development Plan 2030, which calls for inclusive rural economies and employment-driven growth;
- Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP), which prioritises agro-processing, renewable energy, and tourism as growth sectors;
- National LED Framework, which guides municipalities toward community-driven, competitive, and sustainable development;
- Tourism Act (2014) and National Tourism Sector Strategy, which reinforce the importance of place-based tourism development;
- Pixley ka Seme District LED and Tourism Strategy, which provides the regional lens for coordination and cross-municipal collaboration.

The strategy also addresses cross-cutting enablers such as improved infrastructure (roads, ICT, water, energy), skills development, youth empowerment, land reform support, environmental sustainability, and access to finance—all of which are necessary to create a conducive environment for enterprise growth and private sector investment.

Through an evidence-based and participatory methodology, the strategy was developed with extensive stakeholder engagement. Inputs from local councillors, emerging farmers, tourism operators, and the broader community were integrated to ensure that the strategic thrusts and projects are grounded in the lived experiences and expressed priorities of Siyancuma's residents. Particular attention is paid to the economic inclusion of women and youth, the strengthening of local value chains, and the promotion of township and village economies through micro-enterprise support and informal sector formalisation.

The LED Strategy, envisions "a vibrant, inclusive Siyancuma economy leveraging agriculture, mining, and tourism for sustainable growth and improved quality of life." Its mission is to mobilise the collective capacity of the municipality and its partners to unlock economic potential, create jobs, and reduce poverty through structured, coordinated, and locally owned economic initiatives.

The LED goals, therefore, do not exist in isolation. They are deeply embedded within the strategic architecture of the municipality's IDP and contribute directly to realising Siyancuma's developmental vision. These goals include:

- Economic growth and diversification, with a focus on high-potential sectors;
- Employment creation and poverty reduction, particularly among youth and vulnerable groups;

- SMME and cooperative development, to drive grassroots economic resilience;
- Infrastructure-led investment promotion, including tourism infrastructure and agro-processing facilities;
- Environmental sustainability, to ensure that economic gains are not achieved at the expense of ecological integrity.

In this context, the LED projects presented in the unfunded project section 5.5.4 of the IDP are not ad hoc initiatives. Rather, they are structured and prioritised interventions that flow directly from the strategic thrusts outlined in the LED Strategy. These projects aim to:

- Unlock land and water resources for productive agriculture,
- Establish agri-hubs and processing facilities to capture local value,
- Develop heritage and eco-tourism routes that harness cultural identity and environmental beauty,
- Create economic infrastructure to support emerging entrepreneurs,
- Strengthen institutional support for cooperatives and township enterprises,
- Attract investment into renewable energy and green economy sectors, and
- Enhance youth employment through targeted skills development and enterprise incubation.

By anchoring these projects in the strategic intent of the LED Strategy, Siyancuma Local Municipality reinforces its commitment to coherent, outcome-driven economic development. This integrated approach ensures that all LED activities are implemented in a way that is spatially targeted, economically inclusive, and institutionally supported.

6.18 Risk Management

Siyancuma Municipality has undertaken a structured and policy-driven approach to enhance its risk management capabilities. The Municipality formally adopted a suite of policies, including the Risk Management Policy, Risk Management Strategy, Fraud and Corruption Prevention Policy, and Whistleblowing Policy. These policies collectively establish the foundation for a comprehensive enterprise risk management (ERM) framework. Implementation measures include the designation of the Accounting Officer as the executive authority for risk governance, the forthcoming establishment of a Risk Management Committee, and the planned completion of a municipal risk register. In addition, the role of the Risk Management Officer has been institutionalised to coordinate risk assessments and consolidate departmental risk inputs. As part of its commitment to ethical governance, the municipality has also activated formal reporting mechanisms through a fraud hotline and established clear roles for the public, officials, and oversight structures in reporting and addressing misconduct. These actions demonstrate Siyancuma Municipality's proactive stance in aligning with MFMA Section 62(1)(c)(i), promoting risk-aware culture, and enhancing institutional resilience against potential threats.

6.19 District Development Model

Historically, all spheres of government have faced sustained criticism for operating in isolation, resulting in fragmented planning and disjointed implementation of transversal programmes. This lack of coordination has significantly undermined the effectiveness of service delivery and constrained government's capacity to address the persistent challenges of poverty, inequality, and unemployment. In response, the President's Coordinating Council (PCC), at its meeting in August 2019, adopted the District Development Model (DDM) as a transformative approach to foster integrated and collaborative governance. The DDM promotes a unified, district-based framework aimed at enhancing service delivery, localised procurement, and inclusive job creation, with a deliberate focus on supporting local enterprises and ensuring active community participation.

The District Development Model was initially piloted in three municipalities across South Africa, with the Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality (PKSDM) being one of the selected pilot sites. PKSDM has made significant progress in institutionalising the DDM by establishing enabling structures and governance mechanisms to support its implementation. In February 2020, the PCC reaffirmed its commitment to scaling the model nationally, recognising its potential to drive cohesive planning and synchronised implementation across all spheres of government. The DDM presents a critical opportunity to institutionalise coordinated service delivery, strengthen intergovernmental alignment, and achieve greater efficiencies—ultimately advancing the developmental objectives of the state.

6.16 Environmental Management Profile/ Plan

Below is a synopsis of the Environmental Profile of the Siyancuma Municipality. The comprehensive version is too big to be incorporated into this IDP document, but it is available on the website.

No	Parameter		Status
1	**Environmental Situation Analysis**		
1.1	**Geomorphology**		
1.1.1	*Topography [Avg. elevation (m)]*	*Douglas*	1 014
		Griekwastad	1 340
		Campbell	1 263
		Schmidtsdrif	1 015
1.1.2	*Geology*		• **Karoo Supergroup**: - East of the Higgs Hope-Schmidtsdrif line: **Dwyka and Ecca groups** with **Dolerite intrusions**. Douglas and Schmidtsdrif located within this area. • Within the Boegoeberg-Duikerdal-Daamplats-Schmidtsdrif-Niekerkshoop polygon: **Transvaal Supergroup**. Campbell and Griekwastad located within this area. • West of the Duikerdal-Daamplats line: **Kalahari group** dominant with **Dolerite intrusions** and **Transvaal group** rocks scattered in some areas.
1.1.3	*Mineral deposits*		• Alluvial diamonds are found along the Vaal and Orange Rivers. • Lead, and Salt have been confirmed to be present
1.1.4	*Soils*		Limited soils within the municipal area
1.1.5	*Land Cover*		Land covered by vegetation consistent with the biomes present within the LM and these are: • **Nama-karoo** - Present in the southern edges of the LM area • **Savanna** - Dominant in the area
1.1.6	*Land Use*		Land Use Scheme in Place
1.2	**Water Sources**		
1.2.1	*Catchment characteristics*		• Orange River Catchment (≈69% of municipal area). • Vaal River Catchment (≈31% of municipal area). • Nama-karoo and Savanna Biomes and the elevation mentioned on point 1.1.1.

No	Parameter		Status
1.2.2	*Surface water resources (quantity and quality)*		• Modder River (perennial); • Riet River (perennial); • Vaal River (perennial); • Orange River (perennial)
1.2.3	*Ground water sources (quantity and quality)*	*Douglas*	Major settlements get water from the Vaal River.
		Griekwastad	Griekwastad solely dependent on ground water for their water use needs.
		Campbell	Campbell solely dependent on ground water for their water use needs.
		Schmidtsdrif	Gets water from the Vaal River.
1.2.4	*Wetlands*		• There is a significant wetland in Campbell.• Areas along the Riet, Vaal and Orange Rivers are also wetlands.
1.2.5	*Aquifer classification*	*Douglas*	Minor Aquifer region - Moderately-yielding aquifer region of variable water quality (DWS, 2012).
		Griekwastad	Major Aquifer region - High-yielding aquifer region with good water quality (DWS, 2012).
		Campbell	Minor Aquifer region - Moderately-yielding aquifer region of variable water quality (DWS, 2012).
		Schmidtsdrif	Minor Aquifer region - Moderately-yielding aquifer region of variable water quality (DWS, 2012).
1.2.6	*Aquifer susceptibility*	*Douglas*	Low susceptibility
		Griekwastad	Highest susceptibility
		Campbell	High susceptibility
		Schmidtsdrif	High susceptibility
1.2.7	*Aquifer Vulnerability*	*Douglas*	Least vulnerable
		Griekwastad	Most vulnerable
		Campbell	Most vulnerable
		Schmidtsdrif	Most vulnerable
2	**Air Quality Management**		
2.1	**State of Air Quality in the Municipality**		
2.1.1	*State of Air Quality in the Municipality*		• No major industries within the LM. • Significant farming operations along the Rivers. • R357 road traverses the municipal area, potential for vehicle emissions.
2.1.2	*Air Quality Index*		Acceptable, According to the National Framework for Air Quality Management, 2017
2.2	**Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP)**		
2.2.1	*AQMP developed?*		There is no AQMP developed in the LM. The LMs are covered under the PKSDM AQMP.

No	Parameter		Status
2.2.2	*Adopted/ Approved by the municipal council?*		The AQMP has not been adopted the municipal council.
2.2.3	*Is the AQMP up-to-date?*		There is no AQMO in the LM.
2.3	**Air Quality Officer designated?**		There is no designated AQO in the LM.
2.4	**Air Quality By-Laws in place?**		There are no Air-Quality By-Laws in place
2.5	**Annual AQMP Progress and Compliance report submitted?**		There is no AQMP at the LM hence there can be no progress reporting
2.6	**Air quality monitoring stations?**		There are no Air Quality Monitoring stations within the LM. Vandalism and theft make it costly to permanently install such equipment hence the NC-DAERL can be requested for monitoring if there are areas that are posing health implications to communities or economic activities.
2.7	**Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement by EMIs**		The NC-DAERL: Compliance section conducts EMI activities within the province. Any identified non-compliances should be reported to the DAERL for follow-up.
2.8	**Air Quality Management related work budget**	Allocated	There is no Budget allocated for the Air Quality management.
		Available	There is no budget available for Qir Quality management
3	**Biodiversity and Conservation**		
3.1	**Biodiversity & Conservation**		
3.1.1	*Sensitive ecosystem*		Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) (see Map) present within the Siyancuma LM are: • CBA 1 (Present along most of the Riet, Vaal, and Orange Rivers as well as other small water courses within the LM). • CBA 2 (Significant but discontinuous patches near the CBA 1 areas). • Ecological Support Area [ESA] (Dominant on the slopes of the Ghaap escarpment and other mountainous areas)
3.1.2	*Red data species*		CBAs include sensitive habitats and threatened species that need to be protected so the CBA data is sufficient.
3.1.3	*Protected areas*		• Witsand Provincial Nature Reserve (Province) • Glen Lyon Nature Reserve (Private) • Klaarwater Nature Reserve (Municipality) • Mokala National Park (SANParks)
3.2	**Availability of Alien Invasive Species Eradication Plan?**		Not in place.
3.3	**Alien clearing initiatives and projects implemented by the LM?**		There are no projects implemented for clearing of alien plants, the municipality does not have budget.
3.4	**Protection and conservation of sensitive ecosystems**	Wetlands	• There is a significant wetland in Campbell. • Areas along the Riet, Vaal and Orange Rivers are also wetlands. • Areas protected by environmental legislation such as NEMA EIA Listing notices and NWA Water Uses.

No	Parameter		Status
		Rehab. of degraded areas	No work done on degraded land in the 2023/2024 financial year.
3.5	**Availability of Open Space management plan?**		Open Spaces are management as per the Spatial Planning Category guideline as seen in the Siyancuma LM SDF 2023 and the Municipality's Land Use Management Scheme (LUMS).
3.6	**Availability of Biodiversity By-Laws?**		No Biodiversity By-Laws
3.7	**Biodiversity related work budget**	Allocated	There is no Budget allocated for Biodiversity related work.
		Available	There is no budget allocated for Biodiversity related work.
4	**Climate Change (CC)**		
4.1	**Climate and Climate Change projections**		
4.1.1	Climate regions	*Hot Desert climate (BWh)*	*Douglas.*
		Cold Semi-arid climate (BSk)	*Griekwastad. Douglas. Campbell.*
		Hot Semi-arid climate (BSh)	*Campbell. Schmidtsdrif. Douglas*
		Cold Desert climate (BWk)	*Griekwastad.*
4.1.2	Annual average temperature [°C] (Baseline)	*Douglas*	*20ºC*
		Griekwastad	*18ºC*
		Campbell	*20ºC*
		Schmidtsdrif	*20ºC*
4.1.3	Projected Temperature increases [°C] (2021-2050)	RCP 4.5	*1.97°C - 3.19°C*
		RCP 8.5	*2.83°C - 3.57°C*
4.1.4	Annual average rainfall [mm] (Baseline)	*Douglas*	*920*
		Griekwastad	*781*
		Campbell	*803*
		Schmidtsdrif	*903*
4.1.5	Projected average rainfall increases [mm] (2021-2050)	RCP 4.5	*-32.20 - 109.40*
		RCP 8.5	*-25.38 - 83.90*

No	Parameter			Status		
4.1.6	Precipitation vs Potential Evapo-transpiration rate (POTET) [%]	*Hot Desert climate (BWh)*		*Precipitation in these areas is reported to be less than 50% of POTET.*		
		Hot Semi-arid climate (BSh)		*Precipitation is known to be more than, but not equal to, 50% of the (POTET).*		
		Cold Semi-arid climate (BSk)		*Precipitation is known to be more than, but not equal to, 50% of the (POTET).*		
		Cold Desert climate (BWk)		*Precipitation in these areas is reported to be less than 50% of POTET.*		
4.1.7	Very Hot Days [Days hotter than 35°C] (N)	RCP 4.5	*Douglas*	*38,3*		
			Griekwastad	*20,7*		
			Campbell	*25,8*		
			Schmidtsdrif	*31,7*		
4.2	**CC Response Plans/Strategies**			*PKSDM Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Response Plan (2016). A 2025* ***Climate Change Action Plan*** *is currently under development.*		
4.3	**Does the DMP include CC Response?**			*The PKSDM Disaster Management Plan includes the adaptive capacity rating as seen in the PKSDM Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Response Plan.*		
4.3	**Are there CC Response related initiatives and projects?**			No, Climate change response related initiative and projects does not exist.		
4.4	**Is CC mainstreamed into municipal strategic plans**	LED Strategy		Yes, LED strategy exits.		
		Municipal Infrastructure Plan		No		
		WC/DM		No		
4.5	**CC related work budget**	Allocated		No budget allocated for Climate Change		
		Available		No budget available for Climate Change		
5	**Waste Management**			**Type of waste**	**Mass (kg)**	**Percent (%)**
5.1	**Type of waste produced in the municipality (Low, Middle and High Income areas)** *(Extracted from waste characterisation results obtained during the municipal IWMP development in 2013)*			*Paper*	*13,82*	*17%*
				Plastics	*18,98*	*23%*
				Glass	*10,08*	*12%*
				Card Boxes	*3,9*	*5%*
				Metal (tins)	*1,94*	*2%*
				Green Waste	*0*	*0%*

No	Parameter	Status		
		Non-recyclables	*34,04*	*41%*
		Total	***82,76***	***100%***
5.2	**Households serviced** (StatsSA 2022 Census)			
5.2.1	*Removed by local authority at least once a week*	*69,10%*		
5.2.2	*Removed by local authority less often*	*0,50%*		
5.2.3	*Communal refuse dump*	*0,40%*		
5.2.4	*Communal container/central collection point*	*9,80%*		
5.2.5	*Own refuse dump*	*16,80%*		
5.2.6	*No Rubbish Disposal*	*3,00%*		
5.2.7	*Other*	*0,40%*		
5.2.8	**Total**	***100%***		
5.3	**Designation of Waste Management Officer (WMO)**	Not designated		

5.4	Status of waste management fleet	Douglas	Griekwastad	Campbell	Schmidtsdrif
5.4.1	*Type of transport collecting waste from settlements to Landfill site (including condition)*	*Refuse compactor truck. Good condition.*	*Tractor. It is in a bad condition.*	*Tractor Poor condition.*	*Tractor Poor condition.*
5.4.2	*Type of machinery for compacting waste at the landfill site (including condition)*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*
5.4.3	*Type of machinery for opening cells and digging/loading cover soil (including condition)*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*
5.4.4	*Type of machinery to transport the cover material to the cells (including condition)*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*

5.5	Waste facilities and licensing status									
	Location of the waste site	**GPS Coordinates**	**Licensed / Permitted**	**WML No.**	**Class**	**Date of Approval**	**Validity period (Yrs.)**	**Years of validity left**	**Review frequency (Yrs.)**	**Compliance to WML or minimum requirements**
5.5.1	*Douglas*	*29° 3'18.69"S; 23°44'29.10"E*	*Yes*	*2014/L1/1/DOUG*	*G:C:B-*	*30-Sept-14*	*20*	*9*	*5*	*Non-compliant*
5.5.2	*Griekwastad*	*28°52'17.63"S; 23°14'51.21"E*	*No*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*Unlicensed*		*Non-compliant*
5.5.3	*Campbell*	*28°47'32.95"S; 23°43'3.72"E*	*Yes*	*NC/PIX/CAMP1/2014*	*G:C:B-*	*15-Dec-14*		*Expired*		*Non-compliant*

No	Parameter	Status
5.5.4	*Schmidtsdrif*	*Non-compliant*
5.6		**Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)**
5.6.1	*Is the IWMP available*	*Yes. The municipality does have an IWMP in place.*
5.6.2	*Is the IWMP up-to-date?*	*No. The IWMP was developed in 2013*
5.6.3	*Adopted by municipal council*	*No, New IWMP still under review*
5.6.4	*IWMP submitted to the MEC for endorsement*	*No*
5.7		**Waste or Refuse By-Law**
5.7.1	*Availability and status of waste bylaw*	*Implied. In the IWMP it is mentioned that by the time of the IWMP development there was a draft by-law in place. It is not clear whether this by-law was adopted by the municipal council afterwards.*
5.7.2	*Is the by-law aligned to the NEM: WA?*	*No, according to the 2013 IWMP the existing by laws do not address all relevant matters.*
5.8	**No. of indigents receiving free basic waste removal services**	2794 indigents households
5.9	**Waste collection in business and urban areas (%)**	Census 2022 data has not given this level of detail yet. As soon as it is released it will be incorporated into the IDP.
5.10	**Waste collection in informal settlement areas (%)**	
5.11	**Waste collection in rural areas (%)**	
5.12		**Availability and status of other waste facilities**
5.12.1	*Drop-off*	*There are no drop-off centres mentioned in the IWMP.*
5.12.2	*Transfer station*	*There are no transfer stations within the LM*
5.12.3	*Buy-back centres*	*There are no Buy-back centres*
5.12.4	*Storage*	*There are no waste storage areas within the LM*
5.13		**Availability and status of alternative waste disposal initiatives**
5.13.1	*Separation at source*	*Currently, this option is not practiced within the LM according to the IWMP.*
5.13.2	*Recycling*	*There are no formal recycling activities taking place in the municipality.*
5.13.3	*Composting*	*There is no composting activities mentioned in the IWMP.*
5.13.4	*Waste to energy*	*There are no waste to energy facilities mentioned in the IWMP.*
5.14	**Does the municipality report waste disposal quantities on SAWIS?**	According to the IWMP the LM is not registered with the SAWIS
5.15	**Waste management related work budget** — Allocated	*Waste management related work budget allocated*
	Available	*Waste management related work budget available*

No	Parameter		Status
6			**Environmental Governance and Cross Cutting Issues**
6.1	**Are municipal projects screened for EIA applicability?**		*MIG and WSIG projects conducted by the municipality include screening for EIA applicability.*
6.2	**Municipal comments on EIAs as an Interested and Affected Party?**		EIA's are very essential because they help us identify possible environmental impacts and proposed measures to reduce and manage them responsibly.
6.3	**Status of Environmental Education and awareness activities**		*The DFFE:LGS; NC-DAERL:Awareness; PKSDM:MEH officials provide environmental awareness support to the LM. The following matters are addressed during these awareness activities - Eco-schools programme, Environmental Education and Awareness in communities, Environmental Health Awareness.*
6.4			**Does the organizational structure reflect environmental functions?**
6.4.1	*Air Quality Management (including designated AQO)*		*There is no AQM post in the municipal organisational structure.*
6.4.2	*Biodiversity and Conservation*		*There is no B&C post in the municipal organisational structure.*
6.4.3	*Climate Change*		*There is no CC post in the municipal organisational structure.*
6.4.4	*Waste Management (including designated WMO)*		*There is no WMO in the municipal organisational structure.*
6.4.5	*Integrated Environmental Management*		*There is no IEM post in the municipal organisational structure.*
6.4.6	*Environmental Awareness and Communication (EA&C)*		*There is no EA&C post in the municipal organisational structure.*
6.5	**Budget for staffing of Enviro. Unit, EA&C, and EIA**	Allocated	There is no budget allocated for staffing of Environment unit.
		Available	There is no available budget for the staffing of Environmental Unit.

A list of desired environmental projects within the Siyancuma LM

No	Issue/ insight from the Enviro. Profile	General intervention needed	Specific project(s)/ Actions to possibly implement
1	Areas above the Ghaap escarpment (Griekwastad and Campbell) are at highest elevations compared to those below the Ghaap escarpment (Douglas and Schmidtsdrif).	Identify areas of soil erosion and flooding and implement mitigation appropriate mitigation measures.	**Prioritise storm water management projects in areas susceptible to flooding within the Siyancuma LM communities. Areas such as:**
			New Park and Riemvasmaak (Douglas) floods a lot during times of rainfall. This should be one of the focus areas for intervention
			Areas that flood in other towns of the local municipality
2	According to C.J. Vorster Jan, 2005, the following minerals maybe present within the municipal area: - *Alluvial diamonds found in some areas along the Vaal and Orange Rivers* - *Lead* - *Salt*	Confirm the existence of minerals within the Siyancuma LM and explore ways to sustainably exploit these minerals.	Conduct a mineral exploration exercise within the Siyancuma LM to confirm minerals present within the municipal area
3	• Aquifers in the Griekwastad, Campbell, and Schmidtsdrif regions are '***Most Vulnerable***' to contamination from many contaminants except those that are strongly absorbed or readily absorbed in many pollution scenarios. • Aquifers in the Douglas region are '***least vulnerable***' to contamination because they are only vulnerable to the long-term, continuous discharge/ leaching of conservative pollutants.	Protect aquifers within the Siyancuma LM from over use, pollution and destruction.	Prevent untreated water discharge from waste water treatment infrastructure by complying with the Green and Blue Drop Water Standards
			• Audit the Siyancuma LM Landfill sites for compliance with the ***National Norms and Standards for Disposal of Waste to Landfill, 2013*** • Ensure the proper design of landfill sites to comply with the ***National Norms and Standards for Disposal of Waste to Landfill, 2013***
			• Investigate the condition of the Waste Water Treatment Plants for potential intervention • Identify areas where there are sewage leaks within the municipal area. These have a potential to contaminate ground water
4	Investigate the potential impact of the national road, N8, on the Air Quality of the towns of Griekwastad and Campbell. A major national road (N8) traverses the Siyancuma LM in towns of Griekwastad and Campbell.	Investigate the potential impact of the N8 national road on the Air Quality of the municipality of the Siyancuma LM.	Conduct an ***Air Quality Impact Assessment*** on the contribution of the N8 national road as well as the municipal landfill sites to the air quality of the Siyancuma LM
		Request assistance from the NC-DAERL to monitor areas where air quality is a concern, should there be a need.	Communicate the availability of the NC-DAERL:Air Quality Management section to monitoring air quality in areas of concern to the municipal officials and community members.

No	Issue/ insight from the Enviro. Profile	General intervention needed	Specific project(s)/ Actions to possibly implement
5	The Siyancuma LM does not comply to some stipulations of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (No. 39 of 2004). These are: *(1) No AQMP in place as required under section 15(2)* *(2) No reporting of the AQMP implementation as required under section 17* *(3) No AQO designated from the Siyancuma LMs administration as required in s14(3)*	Get the Siyancuma LM Council to adopt the relevant sections of the PKSDM AQMP as its AQMP	Siyancuma LM to adopt the PKSDM AQMP as their own plan for compliance with section 15(2) of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (No. 39 of 2004)
		Initiate the process to get the AQO designated from the Siyancuma LMs administration as required in s14(3) of the NEMAQA 39 of 2004.	Siyancuma LM to designate, from its administration, an Air Quality Officer as required in s14(3) of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (No. 39 of 2004)
6	Community members within the Siyancuma LM need to be aware of environmental crimes as well as procedures for reporting such.	Conduct EMI awareness activities within the LM area.	Conduct the following environmental training/ awareness in the Siyancuma LM and communities: • *Environmental Compliance and Enforcement activities* • *Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) listing notices (including EIA processes followed in CBAs)* • *Ways in which local municipalities can provide comments to EIA applications occurring within the jurisdiction* • *Align the community awareness activities from the National and Provincial departments as well as the PKSDM with the Siyancuma LM awareness needs. These are some of the municipal awareness needs:* *– Environmental Awareness activities around waste minimisation can be pursued* *– Illegal dumping prevalent in informal areas and townships. Awareness activities around these matters should be explored* *– Addressing the cutting of trees (Bessie boom)* *– Poaching* *– Waste burning at the Douglas landfill site etc.*
7	Officials within the Siyancuma LM need to be aware of EIA listing notices as well as responsibilities and procedures to be considered prior development is implemented.	Provide EIA training to Siyancuma LM officials.	
8	Municipalities are commenting authorities with regards to EIA applications for developments within their jurisdiction.	The municipality should confirm whether it provides comments to EIA applications of developments to occur within its jurisdiction.	
9	There are some CBAs within the Siyancuma LM jurisdiction that need protection from other land uses	Siyancuma LM must protect the CBAs within their area of jurisdiction.	
10	Currently the environmental awareness activities implemented by the national and provincial departments are not aligned to the needs of the Siyancuma LM.	Align the awareness activities from National and Provincial departments as well as the PKSDM with the Siyancuma LM awareness needs.	
11	The Klaarwater Nature Reserve is not used to its full potential	• Proclaim other Nature Reserves or expand the existing nature reserves in the LM • Revitalise existing municipal owned nature reserves and exploit for recreational and tourism purposes.	Clear the waste dump near the Klaarwater Nature Reserve
			Revitalise the Klaarwater Nature Reserve to exploit its recreational and tourism value
			Explore the potential of establishing municipal protected areas in the towns of Douglas, and Campbell
12	• The Siyancuma LM does not have an "***Invasive Species Monitoring, Control and Eradication plan***" as required in s76(2)(a) of the MEMBA 10 of 2004. • The Orange, Vaal and Riet Rives need to be protected	Request the assistance of SANBI to develop the "***Invasive Species Monitoring, Control and Eradication plan***". The Orange and Vaal Rivers should be prioritised for the removal activities.	With the assistance of SANBI, develop and implement an "***Invasive Species Monitoring, Control and Eradication plan***". The Orange and Vaal Rivers should be prioritised for the removal activities.

No	Issue/ insight from the Enviro. Profile	General intervention needed	Specific project(s)/ Actions to possibly implement
	from invasive alien vegetation infestations, pollution and over-exploitation		
13	Some lands within the Siyancuma LM (bush encroachment, grazing lands and alluvial diamond mining along the Orange and Vaal Rivers) are degraded and need rehabilitation	Identify and Rehabilitate degraded lands within the Siyancuma LM.	Identify and Rehabilitate degraded lands within the Siyancuma LM. Especially diamond digging and Grazing lands.
14	The Environment Sector requires that the Siyancuma LM develop an "***Open Space Management Plan***". We are of the opinion that this will not be necessary as the municipal SDF and LUMS addresses such matters at a scale sufficient for development planning and regulation.	Review the Siyancuma SDF and LUMS SPCs as well as the LUMS for appropriateness for managing municipal open spaces.	Review the Spatial Planning Categories (SPCs) related with Open Spaces for appropriateness of environmental protection conditions in the Siyancuma LM (Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and Land-Use Management Scheme (LUMS).
15	The Siyancuma LM does not have any Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan to prepare for the anticipated climate changes within its jurisdiction.	Conceptualise and implement adaptation and mitigation projects/actions to respond to the climate change projections for the Kareeberg LM. These projections are as follows: **- Avg. annual temperatures will increase from a baseline [1961-1990] of:** • Douglas, Campbell, and Schmidtsdrif ≈20°C • Griekwastad ≈18°C **to a projected increase [2021-2050] of:** • Douglas, Campbell, and Schmidtsdrif ≈22,6°C (RCP4.5) or ≈23,2°C (RCP8.5) • Griekwastad ≈20,6°C (RCP4.5) or ≈21,2°C (RCP8.5) **- Avg. annual rainfall will shift from a from a baseline [1961-1990] to the new projected increases as seen below:** • **Douglas**: Baseline [920 mm], projection [**RCP4.5**, 888-1030 mm] or [**RCP8.5**, 895-1004 mm] • **Campbell**: Baseline [781 mm], projection [**RCP4.5**, 749-891 mm] or [**RCP8.5**, 756-865 mm] • **Schmidtsdrif**: Baseline [803 mm], projection [**RCP4.5**, 771-912	**Implement projects to improve the adaptive capacity of the Siyancuma LM to the projected climate change impacts:** • Storm water infrastructure improvement in New Park and Reimvasmaak to prevent flooding and soil erosion • Reinforce structures against wind in New Park and Reimvasmaak • Assess the suitability of the shanties along the canal in Riemvasmaak built along the canal • Rehabilitate the soil erosion at the Orange-Vaal Confluence soil erosion. • Revitalise the Orange-Vaal River confluence to exploit its recreational and tourist potential Green municipal buildings e.g. Retrofitting, Solar panel replacement. LED bulb installation. Rainwater harvesting installation Tree Planting projects within the Siyancuma LM for thermoregulation, carbon sequestration, wind attenuation during extreme rainfall events Insulate government buildings for effective thermoregulation Insulate public health facilities for effective thermoregulation

No	Issue/ insight from the Enviro. Profile	General intervention needed	Specific project(s)/ Actions to possibly implement
		mm] or [**RCP8.5**, 778-887 mm] • **Griekwastad**: Baseline [903 mm], projection [**RCP4.5**, 871-1012 mm] or [**RCP8.5**, 878-987 mm] **- Avg. no. of 'Very Hot Days':** • **Douglas**: 38,3 days • **Campbell**: 20,7 days • **Schmidtsdrif**: 25,8 days • **Griekwastad**: 31,7 days **- Avg. no. of 'Extreme rainfall Days':** • **Douglas**: [**RCP4.5**, 0,5] or [**RCP8.5**, -1,6] • **Campbell**: [**RCP4.5**, 0,0] or [**RCP8.5**, -0,1] • **Schmidtsdrif**: [**RCP4.5**, -0,5] or [**RCP8.5**, -0,6] • **Griekwastad**: [**RCP4.5**, 0,3] or [**RCP8.5**, -0,2]	Insulate school buildings for effective temperature control Establish/ Revitalise community parks for use during hot days especially in Campbell and Schmidtsdrif Assess the suitability of storm water infrastructure (gradient of roads and channels, size of channels, height of culverts and bridges etc.) against the projected rainfall fluctuations Assess the level of compliance of building structures to the **National Building Regulations** and **Building Standards Act 103 of 1977** and its suite of **SANS 10400 standards** Pave gravel roads within communities to prevent soil erosion and flooding during rainfall events Pursue storm water harvesting projects for communities with erratic water supply Protect ground water recharge areas for sustainable ground water supply Install lightning protection systems in houses and municipal infrastructure to avoid strikes associated with extreme rainfall events Separation of storm water infrastructure for waste water infrastructure to avoid water pollution Erect gabions in areas susceptible to water erosion
16	The PKSDM does not have a Disaster Management Plan that comprehensively incorporates Climate Change matters in place.	Update the Disaster Management Plan to incorporate Climate Change matters.	Incorporate the projected Climate Change impacts in the **PKSDM Disaster Management Plan**
17	• The types of waste produced within the Siyancuma LM show that there is potential for an increased implementation of "Diversion from Landfill" programmes. • The condition of the Landfill sites within the PKSDM indicates that there is a deeper problem with the current waste disposal that needs to be examined by the PKSDM. • According to the StatsSA (2022), the current refuse removal rate within the Siyancuma LM is 69%. The	Maximise recycling and other '***diversion from landfill***' programmes within the Siyancuma LM.	• Assess the State of Recycling (from generation, waste picking, buy-back, transportation and sale to recyclers in bigger cities) within the towns of Siyancuma LM. Identify areas of potential improvement and develop projects to increase the rate of recycling. Coke bottle caps are recycled but not the whole bottle. Increase incentives to recycling • Create "***General waste***", "***Garden Waste***", and "***Construction waste***" compartments in the landfill site in order to conserve landfilling space and for possible composting of biodegradable waste as well as potential reclamation of construction waste

No	Issue/ insight from the Enviro. Profile	General intervention needed	Specific project(s)/ Actions to possibly implement
	current refuse removal rate is satisfactory but there is room for improvement.		There is a potential for establishing a composting facility for the garden waste. Garden waste not collected by the municipality currently
			Support Waste Pickers with PPE and other tools
			Fence all the municipally owned Landfill sites
			Install a guard house for landfill site personnel
		The PKSDM to review the district's **Waste Disposal Strategy** to explore feasible options of final waste disposal as stipulated in s84(1)(e)(i) and (ii) of the Municipal Structures Act 11 of 1998.	• The PKSDM to conduct a ***State of Waste Disposal Assessment*** within the district (sites, WMLs and compliance, availability of machinery, funding of operations, staff availability, air space availability, waste type, disposal method(s), waste picking etc.) • Comparison of current waste management practises with the National Waste Management Resources Strategy, 2020. Including the Waste Management Hierarchy.
		Increase the weekly refuse removal rate from 69% to 100%.	• There is a proper refuse collection vehicle in Douglas. Collection schedule adhered to most of the time in Douglas. Griekwastad and Campbell collection not clear, to be clarified. • Employ a team to collect refuse and drive the refuse removal vehicles • Develop a refuse collection schedule and adhere to it
			Procure refuse collection and other waste management vehicles for all the other towns within the Siyancuma LM e.g. Excavators, Compactor, TLB etc.
18	Currently there is no official that is designated as a Waste Management Officer as required by s10(3) of the National Environment Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008) in the Siyancuma LM.	Designate a Waste Management Officer as required by s10(3) of the National Environment Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	• Visit the Siyancuma LM to brief the municipality on the importance of designating a Waste Management Officer • Select and designate an official from the Siyancuma LM administration as a WMO as required by s10(3) of the National Environment Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008) • Capacitate the WMO to effectively execute his/her duties
19	• The WML status of the Griekwastad and Schmidtsdrif is not clear. The WML of the Campbell Landfill Site has some outstanding information	Confirm the WML status for the two landfill sites in Griekwastad and Schmidtsdrif as well as outstanding information in the Campbell WML	• Confirm the licensing status of the Griekwastad and Schmidtsdrif Landfill Sites • Confirm the outstanding information in the Campbell WML

No	Issue/ insight from the Enviro. Profile	General intervention needed	Specific project(s)/ Actions to possibly implement
	• The condition of the Siyancuma LM Landfill sites needs improvement • It is not clear whether the Siyancuma LM has been reviewing its WMLs every 5 years as required by the respective WMLs.	Conduct a WML audit, determine compliance status, thereafter develop and implement a plan to rectify. Confirm whether the 5 yearly reviews have been conducted over the years.	• Conduct a Waste Management License (WML) audit for all licensed Siyancuma LM Landfill Sites
		Develop and Implement the '***Landfill Site condition improvement plan***' for all municipal landfill sites within the LM.	• Develop a '***WML Compliance Plan***' to address all the non-compliances identified in the WML audit • Implement the '***WML Compliance Plan***' for improved compliance
20	Currently, the Siyancuma LM landfill sites do not report their disposal data on the SAWIS system as required by law.	Register the Siyancuma LM Landfill sites on the SAWIS and facilitate for the LM to report monthly as required by law.	• Register all Siyancuma LM Landfill sites on the SAWIS • Facilitate for the Siyancuma LM to report on SAWIS on a monthly basis as required by law
21	• Currently it is not clear whether the 2013 Siyancuma IWMP was implemented. This needs to be confirmed with the municipality. • The Siyancuma LM must confirm whether the 2013 IWMP was adopted by the municipal council. • The Siyancuma LM must confirm whether the 2013 IWMP was submitted to the MEC of Environmental Affairs for endorsement.	Assess the level of implementation of the 2013 IWMP by the Siyancuma LM.	Provide a report on the percentage implementation of the 2013 IWMP actions as seen on section 11 (page 96 - 109)
22	The Siyancuma LM IWMP was last updated in 2013. This plan needs to be updated.	Update the Siyancuma LM IWMP	Update the Siyancuma LM IWMP as required in s11(4)(a) of the NEM:WA, 59 of 2008.
23	Currently there limited environmental management related posts in the Siyancuma LM organogram.	Explore the possibility of incorporating the environmental posts in the municipal structure via the Municipal Staff Regulations.	Explore the possibility of incorporating the environmental posts in the municipal structure via the Municipal Staff Regulations.
24	It is not clear whether the Siyancuma LM has by-laws that address the implementation of the environmental management related functions listed part B's of the Schedule 4 and 5 of the Constitution of South Africa viz. - • *Air Quality Management By-law* • *Waste Management By-law*	Develop an Air Quality Management By-law for the Siyancuma LM.	Develop an Air Quality Management By-law for the Siyancuma LM
		Align the municipal waste by-laws with the NEMWA, 2008 stipulations.	Align the municipal waste by-laws with the NEMWA, 2008 legislation stipulations.
		Work towards enforcing the municipal by-law.	Employ officials to enforce the municipal waste by-law
25	It is not clear whether the Siyancuma LM has a by-law to manage Biodiversity matters within its jurisdiction	Develop a Biodiversity Management by-law for the Siyancuma LM	Develop a Biodiversity Management by-law for the Siyancuma LM
26	It is not clear whether the Siyancuma LM budgeting template reflects all the environmental management matters such as: *(1) Air Quality Management*	Include a line item and sub-line items for "Environmental Management/ Protection" in the Siyancuma LM budget template. This should be done as follows:	Include a line item and sub-line items for "Environmental Management/ Protection" in the Siyancuma LM budget template. This should be done as follows:
		1. Environmental Management	***1. Environmental Management***

No	Issue/ insight from the Enviro. Profile	General intervention needed	Specific project(s)/ Actions to possibly implement
	(2) Biodiversity Management *(3) Climate Change Management* *(4) Waste Management* *(5) Environmental Governance*	***1.1.*** *Air Quality Management*	***1.1.*** *Air Quality Management*
		1.2. *Biodiversity Management*	***1.2.*** *Biodiversity Management*
		1.3. *Climate Change Management*	***1.3.*** *Climate Change Management*
		1.4. *Waste Management*	***1.4.*** *Waste Management*
		1.5. *Enviro. Governance*	***1.5.*** *Enviro. Governance*

CHAPTER 7: CLOSURE

7.1 Introduction

This document contains the Final Integrated Development Plan of the Municipality and was formulated over a period of one year, taking into consideration the views and aspirations of the entire community. It provides the foundation for development for the next financial year, which is 2027/28.

7.2 Invitation for Comments

In order to ensure transparency of the IDP process everybody was given the chance to raise concerns regarding the contents of this IDP.

Selected national and provincial departments were firstly given a chance to assess the viability and feasibility of project proposals from a technical perspective. More specifically, the spheres of government are responsible for checking the compliance of the IDP in relation to legal and policy requirements, as well as to ensure vertical coordination and sector alignment.

Since the operational activities of the Local Municipality will have a certain effect and possible impact on surrounding areas, adjacent local and district municipalities were also given the opportunity to raise any concerns in respect of possible contradicting types of development and to ensure the alignment of IDPs.

Finally, all residents and stakeholders were also given the opportunity to comment on the contents of the IDP, should they be directly affected.

7.2 Adoption

After all the comments are incorporated in the IDP document, Council will approve the Final IDP document **by 30 May 2026.** The approved document will be submitted to the MEC: Cooperative Governance Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs [COGHSTA], as required by the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (32 of 2000).