



Fezile Dabi

District Municipality

FINAL INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) (2025 – 2026)

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Acronyms

CoGTA	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
COVID-19	Corona virus immune deficiency 2019
CWP	Community Works Programme
DCoG	Department of Cooperative Governance
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
HSP	Housing Sector Plan
ICIP	Integrated Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan
IDP	Integrated Development Planning
IEP	Integrated Energy Plan
IHSP	Integrated Human Settlement Plan
ITP	Integrated Transport Plan
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
LEDP	Local Economic Development Plan
LED	Local Economic Development
mSCOA	Municipal Standard Chart of Account
MSA	Municipal System Act
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NDP	National Development Plan
PMS	Performance Management System
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SMART	Simple, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic and Timely
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
WSDP	Water Services Development Plan

FOREWORD BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR

This document sets out the Fezile Dabi District Municipality's reviewed IDP for 2025-2026 containing key municipal goals and priorities emanating from IDP Stakeholder Engagement session convened from the 19th to 24th of February 2025. The IDP is strategic document of Council and guides all planning and development in the district municipality.

This reviewed Draft IDP for 2025/2026 FY will put in motion government initiatives that will reduce the level of unemployment and poverty through intensification of programmes such as the District Development Model (One Plan) and other means of economic opportunities in the district.

The model will also be consistent with a process of joint and collaborative planning undertaken at level of the district together with all spheres of government resulting in a single strategically focussed Joint-Plan (One Plan) for our the Fezile Dabi District Municipality and Local municipalities which are (Ngwathe, Metsimaholo, Moqhaka and Mafube Local Municipality).

Our actual role as a district municipality has been to co-ordinate all efforts of locals in the district as well as to carry out certain designated district specific services such as provision of fire and emergency services.

It is pleasing to report that in the previous financial year, the municipality has succeeded in sustaining the top management stability, conducted condition assessment of roads networks across the district and provided effective municipal health and environmental management services to communities.

Importantly, the municipality has made strides in the review and attendant development of 3rd Generation DDM One that entailed catalytic projects to be implemented by all stakeholders including the private sector in the New Year.

We have established labs / work-streams that mirror the six transformative pillars of the DDM and we are hoping that our coordination efforts may yield the anticipated outcome in the immediate future in progressively and steadily growing the Gross Geographic Product (GGP) of the district

Changing circumstances within the political, social, economic, environmental and technological environment of society has motivated us to become more innovative in the exercise of fiscal discipline and allocative efficiency thereby prioritising a sustainable and responsive budget which seeks to favour growth and effect major improvements in the lives of citizens.

The State of the Nation Address (SONA) is an important political and economic statement by the President which outlines the Government's economic and social investment programme, and is a precursor to the National Budget, this year's SONA was delivered on the 6th of February 2024. The President exhorted all spheres of government to implement the approved Medium Term Development Framework and pursue the following urgent tasks:

1. Grow the economy to create jobs, reduce poverty and improve the lives of citizens;
2. Build a competent, ethical and capable state;
3. Undertake repairs and maintenance of service delivery infrastructure assets;
4. Oversee the establishment of professionally managed and ring-fenced water and electricity utilities to ensure adequate investment and maintenance;
5. Review the funding model of local government to ensure their viability and sustainability;
6. Development and updating of the White Paper on local government to evolve a modern and fit-for-purpose local government system;
7. Harnessing technology to transform the way government works;
8. Investing in digital public infrastructure to give South Africans access to government services;

In addition, Premier M. Letsoha-Mathae during the State of the Province Address on the 21st of February 2025, stated the following critical matters that intersect municipalities:

- The extension of Vaal Special Economic Zone (SEZ) as part of the Vaal River City Region initiative between the Free State and Gauteng Provinces. The appointment of a Transactional Advisor and team will be imperative to drive the implementation of the project;
- Municipalities are at worrying and are failing to discharge their constitutional mandates of providing reliable water, electricity and refuse removal services;
- Local government should be professionalised through the implementation of Municipal Staff Regulations;
- Government has made grant funding through the Municipal Infrastructure and Water Services Improvement Grants to upgrade service delivery infrastructure assets;
- Municipalities will be supported in improving their fiscal governance to impact positively on future audit performance and outcome;
- The co-ordination and supporting the implementation of DDM One Plans will be strengthened

Without effective internal and external collaboration and cooperation amongst all our partners in development, the achievement of our district's aspirations will remain a challenge. The concept of Integrated Development Planning, in turn, compels municipalities to work together, in great team spirit, with our national, provincial and local counterparts. It is for this reason that the Fezile Dabi District Municipality, through the principle of good governance, aims to align its planning and programmes, through the utilisation of Inter-governmental

Relations platforms in order to opt for the deliberation and identification of the best possible alternatives to coordinate, facilitate and ultimately move service delivery to an advanced implementation phase.

It is with great honour that we can authenticate that as a district municipality, we already made a number of remarkable inroads. The implementation of district specific functions is encouraging and we will be redoubling our efforts in coordinating and co-implementation of our 3rd Generation DDM One plan with all critical stakeholders that include the private section, civil society and local municipalities

As the Mayor of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality, I hereby wish to present to you with the Draft 2025/2026 Integrated Development Plan.

Councillor D Khasudi
Executive Mayor

FOREWORD BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

An Integrated Development Plan (IDP) adopted by Council is the principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning and development, and all decisions with regard to planning, management and development in the municipality.

Fezile Dabi District Municipality's commitment to developing a caring and liveable municipality' is the focal point of the 2025/26 IDP, with a specific emphasis on the alignment of the Municipal Vision, strategy and implementation, while focus on building a more inclusive developmental local government that translates the Municipality's vision into action. It is important to be mindful of the need for alignment with all National, Provincial and Local Government imperatives against the backdrop of the approved Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) for 2024-2029. The IDP binds the municipality in the exercise of its executive authority, except to the extent of any inconsistency between the IDP and national or provincial legislation. A municipality must give effect to its IDP and conduct its affairs in a manner which is consistent with its IDP.

The IDP is not only a local government programme but the delivery plan of an entire government in a particular local space. The 2025/26 Reviewed IDP is prepared against the background of the objective of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality, which is in line with the government's aim of addressing the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment in the country.

This plan is a culmination of rigorous interaction and engagements with a wide variety of stakeholders conducted recently from the 19th to the 24th of February 2025 and will carve the way for the integrated development in the Fezile Dabi District.

As the Head of Administration, as contained in section 55 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 it will remain my duty to deliver on the strategic goals and provincial strategic outcomes, over the next years, with the view to better promote the good life for all inhabitants of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality.

As the municipal administration, it is our responsibility and obligation to fulfil tasks that have been assigned to us by Council, mainly, to create an enabling environment that supports local economic development and to design systems that will accelerate service delivery in the most efficient and sustainable manner.

Sound municipal administration processes, systems and procedures are a central focus of institutional transformation and organisational development. Emphasis will be placed on identifying new growth paths/areas, and rapidly responding to matters that require urgent intervention.

The IDP has been informed by the need to adapt to the changing circumstances and imperatives facing the political, social, economic, environmental and technological environment of society. The Fezile Dabi District Municipality response to the developmental mandate shall focus on the implementation of alternative sustainable planning models towards fostering enhanced functionality. Securing environmentally sustainable development and the efficient use of natural resources whilst promoting socioeconomic development remains our policy priority. The Reviewed IDP for 2025/2026 recognises the integration of parallel planning initiatives with the reviewed

District Spatial Development informed by the National and Provincial Spatial Development Frameworks serving as a transversal planning instrument guiding long term urban expansion, land release, densification and economic development.

We are encouraged by our experimentation of establishing the District Development Model Labs / Work-streams that is quickening the pace of reviewing and coordinating the implementation of FDDM DDM One Plan. We will be expending efforts in supporting and strengthening the work of the mentioned labs / workstream to practicalise and given meaning to joint planning, monitoring and implementation to maximise developmental impact as envisaged in DDM

I am very confident that despite the challenges that the municipality is facing due to high level of unemployment and poverty, the region remains a safe haven with potential for investment and economic growth and ultimately bringing hope to our communities with prosperity on employment and economic opportunities on horizon.

It is therefore a great honour to present this Draft Reviewed Integrated Development Plan for 2024/2025 FY for noting by Council as the Accounting Officer, I am responsible for the overall execution of this strategic document, the monitoring and implementation of this blue print as adopted by council to fast-track development in this district remains my responsibility together with the Administrative Management of the institution.

S.J. Thomas

Municipal Manager

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fezile Dabi District Municipality has successfully reviewed for the fourth time a five year Integrated Development Plan (IDP). This IDP is therefore the municipality's principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning, budgeting, investment, development, management and implementation in the medium-term decision-making. Following this IDP, each department within the municipality is required to conclude a detailed annual Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) that gives operational expression to the IDP.

The Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 on the other hand, defines integrated development planning as one of the core functions of a municipality in the context of its developmental orientation. The plan should be strategic and inclusive in nature. The plan should link, integrate and coordinate other plans, while taking development proposals into account. It should be aligned with the municipality's resources and capacity, while forming policy framework on which annual budgets are based. The Integrated Development Plan must be compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements.

It further requires of municipalities to structure and manage its administration and budgeting and planning processes 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 above mandate should therefore be captured in the IDP of the municipality and therefore the stronger focus on development programmes that address the needs of the community.

In 2021, the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs issued a revised Integrated Development Plan Framework Guide to provide clarification on the content packaging in preparation of the IDPs. This IDP was therefore prepared within this framework in line with section 26 of Municipal Systems Act, 2000, which outlines the core components of Integrated Development Plan. The framework, which serves as a cradle for the for core components defined in section 26 of Municipal Systems Act, 2000 and regulations 2 – 4 of Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001 are presented and briefly outlined hereunder as follows:

Section A - The Municipality's Vision, Mission and Values

This section focuses on the formulated vision, mission and values of the municipality.

Section B – Processes followed in reviewing the IDP

This section provides an overview of the process followed in compiling and reviewing the IDP, the processes unfolded in various phases which includes the preparation, analysis, strategies, projects, integration and finally the approval phase of the IDP.

Section C - Powers and Functions of the municipality:

This section provided an indication of the powers and functions constitutionally assigned to Fezile Dabi District Municipality in terms of Part B of Schedule 4 and Part B of Schedule 5 of the Constitution and any other matter assigned to it by national or provincial legislation.

Section D – Situational Analysis: This section aims to give the reader a deep understanding of the content in which the IDP was developed. It explicitly delineates the Municipal Profile in terms of the Institutional and external Environmental scan.

Section E - Spatial Economy and Development Rationale: This section outlines a high level Spatial Development Framework of the District, which reflects the text and maps. It also seeks to outline of the *causal* relationships between individual choices and land use change outcomes within the municipality.

Section F - Status Quo Assessment: This section focuses on the updated status quo analysis of the municipal area. It provides an analysis of the level of development and community needs. It aims at providing a comprehensive view of the municipality's acknowledgement and understanding of its own internal operations, strengths and weaknesses as well as the problems it's faced with.

Section G - Development Objectives: This section provides details of the municipality's outlook through the development objectives. The set development objectives clearly indicate what a municipality can reasonably achieve in a five-year period (or less) and with the available resources. The set development of objectives takes into account various national and provincial targets. The indicators and targets set against the strategic objectives follow the SMART principle (*Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound*) as outlined in the Framework for Managing Programme Performance Information, issued by the National Treasury in 2007. This section also serves as a clear linkage between challenges identified in the status quo assessment section and the intended course of action towards solutions.

Section H - Sector Plans: In this section, sector plans that have effect on the municipality are mentioned and discussed, including an indication of the current status of each sector plan. Importantly, this section demonstrates how sector plans relate to one another and each sector plan's strategic interventions that will be undertaken to make sure that the municipality broadly delivers service according to the strategic orientation of each such plan.

Included within the sector plan is a Fezile Dabi District Model, popularly known as One plan, it re-emphasises the importance of ensuring that all the spheres of government are not planning in silos and all the challenges within the Local municipalities are tackled from one plan. It also assist with reconfiguration of municipal planning and development.

Section I - Development Strategies, Programmes and Projects:

This section provides concrete interventions that the municipality will implement to attain the objectives highlighted in section G above.

Section J – Finance Mid-Year Budget & Performance Assessment Report

This section provides a the report on the income and expenditure, as well as the compliance with Municipal Finance Management Act as well as other financial policies that regulate the management of finances in municipalities.

Section K – MIG Projects for Local Municipalities

This section demonstrates the projects from local municipalities which will ensure sustainable service delivery to members of the community

Section L – Sector Departments Programmes and Projects:

This section will give a brief programmes and projects of various sector departments from both National and provincial spheres of government.

Section M: it delineates the processes of ensuring the alignment of IDP and budget.

This section outlines the programmes and projects of other spheres of government and stakeholders and as far as they will have impact within the area of jurisdiction of Fezile Dabi District Municipality.

IDP is a process through which the municipality conducts a comprehensive analysis of the community needs and subsequently priorities available resource to address those needs. The process seek to ensure vertical and horizontal integration among different spheres of government.

The IDP is underpinned by key sector plans and strategies, which include the Municipality's long term Plan (FDDM five year plan, Spatial Development framework (SDF), Local Economic Strategy, and an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) and the Environmental management Plan.

SECTION A: VISION, MISSION AND VALUES

Section 26(a) of Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, stipulates that an integrated development plan must reflect the municipal council's vision for the long term development of the municipality with special emphasis on the municipality's most critical development and internal transformation needs.

In compliance with the above legislative requirement and in support of the developmental objectives as outlined herein, the municipality reaffirms its vision as detailed below:

1. Vision

“Improving the lives of citizens and progressively meeting their basic, social and economic needs, thereby restoring community confidence and trust in government”

2. Mission

The above stated vision defines what Fezile Dabi District Municipality would like to attain over medium to long-term, and for that achievement to effectively materialize, we have set our mission as presented below, which essentially defines how we intend to attain our vision.

“Fezile Dabi District Municipality will strive to be a more responsive and accountable municipality towards sustainable development”

3. Values

Furthermore, in order to inspire employees' best efforts and also constrain their actions whilst industriously working towards our vision and mission, we have formulated our Organisational values which are aimed at defining the core ethics or principles which the municipality will abide by, and over time, improve the municipality's ethical character as expressed in its operations and culture. Our core values are out below:

- a) **Integrity:** *To engage with communities, stakeholders and customers in an ethical, just and accountable manner and always taking responsibility for our actions.*
- b) **Commitment:** *To fulfil our duties and responsibilities both at institutional and individual levels with an unwavering commitment to our vision and mission.*
- c) **Professionalism:** *To always deal with our communities, internal and external stakeholders in an efficient, approachable and responsive manner.*
- d) **Stewardship:** *To always take care of and exercise caution over use of public property and resources that are entrusted with us.*

SECTION B: PROCESSES FOLLOWED IN REVIEWING THE IDP

1. Introduction and background

In line with the provisions of section 34 Municipal Systems Act; this is a reviewed Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the Fezile Dabi District Municipality that covers the period 2022/27 for implementation in 2025/26 financial year. This IDP is the outcome of Integrated Development Planning process, and it is a key instrument which the municipality must adopt in order to drive its vision, it links, integrates and co-ordinates other institutional plans and takes into account proposals from various stakeholders and the community for the development of the municipality.

The process of compiling this IDP was informed by the processes entailed in various pieces of legislation, the IDP Guide Packs and the Revised Framework for Municipalities outside Metropolitan municipalities and Secondary Municipalities, issued by the National Department of Cooperative Governance.

These guidelines provide a clearer approach towards compiling a legally compliant IDP in line with Chapter 5 of Municipal Systems Act. This IDP was therefore prepared within the said IDP Framework Guidelines and the requirements of Municipal Systems Act: sections, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 21 of Chapter 4 and Part 1, 2 and 3 of Chapter 5. To that effect, the table below illustrated the timelines and activities that are proposed in the guidelines which were duly followed in the process of preparation of this IDP:

Table 6: Guidelines to the activities and timeframes up to the adoption of the IDP

July and August	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr to June	Jul – June (Implementation Year)
Adoption of the IDP & Budget Process Plan									Monitor and review
Final draft IDP process completed six months (end January) prior to the start of a financial year to inform the budget.					Table budget aligned to IDP 90 days (March) before the start of a municipal financial year.			Adopt IDP and PMS prior to the start of a financial year.	performance targets in the SDBIP and Performance Contracts.
Internal alignment of service delivery/development and budget targets, community consultation on service delivery/development and budget targets.									Community consultation on amending service delivery/

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July and August	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr to June	Jul – June (Implementation Year)
									development and budget targets.
Review IDP objectives and strategies.	Consider national, provincial and district priorities.	Finalise the development of objectives.	Finalise projects for each objective and programme.	Budget process as per MFMA.			Set measures/ KPIs and set targets.	Reporting, monitoring, audit and review.	
Budget preparation process is informed by IDP drafting process									Adopt and monitor SDBIP as per MFMA requirements

In the process of developing this IDP in consideration of the above stated guidelines and principles, due care and proactive efforts were taken to ensure that it is compatible with the District Planning Framework, which enables systematic and aligned approach towards integrated development planning between ourselves as a district municipality and the four local municipalities within our district. It is also compatible with all the relevant national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation

.

Once adopted by council, this IDP serves as the principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning and development, budgeting, annual performance review, management and development, in the municipality.

2. Legal and Statutory Requirements for preparation of an IDP

The need for Integrated Development Planning is a legislative requirement outlined in a number of legislative and policy documents, with some providing direct guidance and directions on the framework processes to be adopted in the development and implementation of the IDP. The subsections below list some of these legislations and policies that have direct implication on what the IDP is about.

2.1 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996

The Constitution mandates the local sphere of government to:

- a) Participate in corporative governance as outlined in chapter 3;
- b) Strives to achieve the objects of local government set out in section 152;
- c) Gives effect to its developmental duties as required by section 153; and
- d) Together with other organs of state contribute to the progressive realization of fundamental rights contained in sections 24 to 32.

2.2 National Development Plan 2030

The NDP through methodology and principles provides a framework for best practice planning. In addition to that the broad principles, it provides guidance for prioritization, resource allocation and implementation in government integrated development planning. The methodology outlined in the NDP provides a framework for robust analysis during integrated development planning.

2.3 The Free State Provincial Growth and Development Strategy

The PGDS through methodology and principles provides a framework for development planning for the province as well as the overall provincial goals to harness the entire region towards a shared objective.

2.4 Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 (Systems Act)

The Municipal Systems Act is the key legislation that provides a clear outline of the functions and responsibilities of the local sphere of government. Chapter 5 of the act explicitly provides the mechanisms and direction on Integrated Development Planning.

2.5 Municipal Structure Act 117 of 1998 (Structures Act)

The Municipal Structure Act outlines the organization, responsibilities, purpose and objectives of the local sphere of government. The act further outlines the relationships between the municipalities at a local and district level.

2.6 Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA)

The MFMA outlines the management and allocation of municipal resources and makes special emphasis on alignment of the IDP and the Budget. Chapter 5 outlines the need for cooperative government and need for alignment as required by the IDP processes.

2.7 Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001

The Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations set out in detail the requirements for Integrated Development Plans and Performance Management System.

2.8 Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002

The Disaster Management Act, in which the main features of disaster management are described as preventing or reducing disasters, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation. The Disaster Management Act, 2002, provides for the declaration of disasters through national, provincial and local level government.

2.9 Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act 13 of 2005

The intergovernmental Relations Framework Act provides a framework for intergovernmental relations, key to the promotion of cooperative government outlined in the Constitution.

3. Integrated Development Planning Procedures and Principles

This Integrated Development Planning is informed by a number of international, national, provincial and local developmental objectives. These objectives, discussed briefly below, especially at the higher spheres of government, requires an integrated development plan to harness and direct the local actions towards meeting high level broad developmental targets. This is due to the fact that a municipality, by virtue of its proximity to communities among the spheres of government, is where impact and measurement of such developmental objectives can be experienced.

A municipality therefore, being at the coal face of development impact, becomes the most important conduit of transmission of developmental objectives as well as the most reliable feedback loop to inform current and future developmental planning.

Government however is made up of several sector specific departments whose responsibilities range from housing, water and sanitation, security, electricity and economic development. All these sectors, while deriving their development plans from the same national and provincial developmental objectives, are tasked with the delivery of sector specific objectives necessary to meet the government's development objectives. These sector specific targets are cascaded down to the municipal level where their implementation takes place.

However, these plans are derived under conditions of limited resources and this requires cooperative implementation across the sectors in order to derive maximum benefit from such plans.

3.1 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

In September 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Over the next decade, the SDGs must form an action plan to free humanity from poverty and put the planet back on the road to sustainability.

The SDGs are a call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure peace and prosperity everywhere. The 17 SDGs form a unique fusion of two global agendas, namely: Sustainable development, and Development cooperation.

The focus of this agenda is on “universality”, which means that implementation must be ensured not only in the Global South, but also on the entire planet.

In order to monitor progress in achieving the UN goals and sub-goals, a set of 242 global indicators to measure the 169 sub-targets was presented in March 2016. A central aspect is that several indicators should be divided into relevant categories such as gender, age, geographical location, etc. The SDGs can be divided into 5 main themes, namely: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership

For South Africa as a country the SDGs have been embraced and milestones towards the achievement of these goals are tracked. These goals also provide a framework for planning and monitoring as well as being accepted to focus the different plans towards a shared vision that is directed towards achieving the same developmental objectives, while addressing specific local needs. The SDGs, as detailed below, can therefore be identified as one of the key objectives informing strategic planning.

Goal No.	Details
1	End Poverty in all its reforms everywhere
2	End hunger, achieve food security & improved nutrition & promote sustainable agriculture
3	Ensure healthy lives & promote well –being for all at all ages
4	Ensure inclusive & equitable quality education & promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women & girls
6	Ensure availability & sustainable management of water & sanitation for all
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable & modern energy for all
8	Promote sustained, inclusive & sustainable economic growth, full & productive employment & decent work for all

9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive & sustainable industrialization & foster innovation
10	Reduce inequality within & among countries
11	Make cities & human settlements viable inclusive, safe, resilient & sustainable
12	Ensure sustainable consumption & production patterns
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change & its impacts*
14	Conserve & sustainably use the oceans, seas & marine resources for sustainable development
15	Protect , restore & promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, & halt & reverse land degradation & halt biodiversity loss
16	Promote peaceful & inclusive societies for sustainable development , provide access to justice for all & build effective, accountable & inclusive institutions at all levels
17	Strengthen the means of implementation & revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Table 7: Sustainable Development Goals

3.2 The National Development Plan 2030 (NDP)

The universe of government service provision is quite large and diverse. Faced with a multitude of competing needs, with limited resources, it is conceivably tempting to try and satisfy the popular needs, especially as represented by the loudest voices. These however may result in an unfocussed depletion of these scarce resources with very little to show for the effort.

The NDP is therefore a framework to guide prioritization, resource allocation and implementation in the government planning and service provision universe. This is intended to bring about focused intergovernmental planning in order to achieve as much of the needs in the face of the limited resources and this is key in integrated development planning.

As stated in the NDP 2030, the plan provides a broad strategic framework to guide key choices and actions. The plan should therefore be understood both as a policy directive in terms of its methodology and principles and an indicative tool in terms of its content. That is:

- Its principles and methodology should inform the development plans, policies and programmes of all spheres and agencies of government as a matter of policy;
- The details of economic potential and demographic patterns in localities to be the subject of ongoing dialogue among state and non-state actors; and
- Districts and metropolitan areas should be positioned as the geographical units for building an understanding of the nature and distribution of potential and demographic patterns across the country.

While each sphere of government has instinct tasks informed by the local context and capacity, the approach followed in their planning should be informed both the methodology and principles documented in the NDP.

Proceeding from the premise that district and metropolitan areas are to be the pivotal sites on which to build an understanding of the nature and distribution of regional potential across the country, in the context of Fezile Dabi District Municipality's integrated development planning, the notion of potential will inform rigorous analysis of the space economy and to identify the areas of economic significance and the relative and dynamic comparative advantage.

3.3 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) [to be reviewed and replaced by MTDP]

The Medium Term Strategic Framework MTSF, has now been replaced by the Medium Strategic Development Plan (MTDP 2024-2029) and it reflects the commitments made in the election manifesto of the governing party, including the commitment to implement the National Development Plan (NDP). The MTSF sets out the actions Government will take and targets to be achieved.

The MTDP may be viewed as an arsenal used to give life to the NDP principles and goals, while at same time working towards the achievement of the SDG's. The MTDP is a national governments document providing clear unambiguous goals and objectives towards which the different spheres and agencies of government should work towards in a medium term. While the NDP offers the principles and goals to guide the planning process towards greater alignment, the MTDP moves further by explicitly setting out the actions that will be taken and the targets to be achieved. This provides a clearer picture for the lower spheres of government while planning by providing key focus areas towards which development planning should be focused in order to achieve the long term development principles.

3.4 Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS)

While the NDP and MTDP paints the national development plan in addition to providing the principles and approach to focus the planning process and strategic focus in the medium term, the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) is a framework to drive implementation within the province.

The PGDS is an indication of the various developments potential in the province broken down to a district level, the province's proposed economic growth trajectory and an indication of the sectors as well as areas of comparative advantage in which the province plans to invest.

Prepared within the ambit of cooperative government the PGDS, in as much the same way as the IDP at a local level, it provides an arena for intergovernmental debate regarding the implications of other strategies and plans in government. It also enables the three spheres to not only be involved in the preparation of the PGDS, but also to align infrastructure investment and development spending decisions, such as those captured in the IDP and

sector plans, to link these to budgets, and to collectively play a part in their implementation.

The PGDS is based on a long-term view of a province's development trajectory, and play an important role of further grounding the national strategies and within the realities and specificities by guiding local government in the development and implementation of IDP and programmes for sustainable development within the local context.

4. The Fezile Dabi District Integrated Development Planning Framework

According to section 27 of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000:

- 1) Each district municipality (such as Fezile Dabi), within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term and after following a consultative process with the local municipalities within its area, must adopt a framework for integrated development planning in the area as a whole.
- 2) A framework referred to in subsection (1) binds both the district municipality and the local municipalities in the area of the district municipality, and must at least:
 - a) Identify the plans and planning requirements binding in terms of national and provincial legislation on the district municipality and the local municipalities or on any specific municipality;
 - b) Identify the matters to be included in the integrated development plans of the district municipality and the local municipalities that require alignment;
 - c) Specify the principles to be applied and co-ordinate the approach to be adopted in respect of those matters; and
 - d) Determine procedures:
 - i. For consultation between the district municipality and the local municipalities during the process of drafting their respective integrated development plans; and
 - ii. To effect essential amendments to the framework.

This is supported by section 84 (1a) of the Municipal Structures Act. No. 117 of 1998 which states that one of the key functions and powers of a district municipality as integrated development planning for the district municipality as a whole including a framework for integrated development plans for the local municipalities within the area of the district municipality, taking into account the integrated development plans of those local municipalities. While the two acts places the responsibility of developing an the integrated development planning framework on the district municipality, the acts expressly requires of such process to be inclusive through consultation and buy in from the local municipalities within that district.

The IDP framework therefore facilitates consistency and acceptable practice IDP planning by setting out the:

- Objectives of the planning process by providing a consistent framework to focus planning on achieving outcomes as envisaged by the three spheres of the government.
- Procedures and principles that provide guidance on how to achieve the desired outcome.
- Planning Steps that offer a process to follow when undertaking integrated development planning.
- Control and Management of the framework that provide guidance on how to keep alive the framework throughout its lifespan through active measurement and control.

The IDP Framework for the district which is informed by certain responsibilities entrusted to district and local municipalities in terms of legislation. The summary of the Planning Framework is presented in the table below.

5. The IDP process Plan of the Municipality

The compilation of this fourth review of the Integrated Development Plan (2025/26) started with the preparation of the process plan that was done through the engagements with our four local /municipalities, (through IDP Managers Forum: 26/07/2024) to develop the district process plan.

Cogta through the (Provincial IDP Managers Forum) ensured that all sector departments are assisting municipalities with addressing all issues that were raised as limitations during the IDP assessment.

That led to several workshops, as well as training by sector departments to educate IDP Managers as to how to capture or collate their programmes and projects in the IDPs.

‘Fezile Dabi held four quarterly District IDP Managers Forum together with its locals to ensure that IDP processes are coordinated and providing capacity where it’s needed.

Support was also given to Local Municipalities during their IDP Steering Committee meetings, and IDP Representative Forums.

Meeting were held with finance as well as Performance Units to ensure coordination of processes.

The Technical Steering Committee meeting was held with the various directorates to discuss the strategies and objectives, it was followed by the IDP Steering Committee meeting, then followed the IDP Representative Forums that saw many sector departments presenting their programmes and projects.

The Stakeholder consultations were held in all four local municipalizes and the following are the outcome of the consultations or engagements held:

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Mafube	Moqhaka	Ngwathe	Metsimaholo
Assistance with 7 FPA in Mafube since they are registered (Fire Protection Association)	The stakeholders wanted to know if FDDM, is in contact with DFFE and if FDDM is aware of the missing money that was supposed to be paid to FDDM.	There was a suggestion for training, e.g. with plumbing so that the municipality can also benefit from the skills to assist with the government programme of war on leaks.	Environmental Impact Assessment, the lady required assistance to have documents to access funding.
Challenges of resource commonages	There's a need for training of farm workers , they need to be taught to be vigilant & not to throw things that can ignite fire e.g. ashes etc.	Business forum requested municipalities to enforce the preferential policy so that the local businesses can benefit from the projects.	Metsimaholo Development Agency: MIG (does the district assist the local municipalities with the refurbishment of water treatment plants? Or the LM are left to
Funding of Fire Services in Mafube since it is alleged that FDDM resolved to cut the funding	Farm workers Houses They requested to be assisted with the maintenance of farm workers houses. (They also requested a grant for farm workers)	Youth should be channelled in skills that can assist them to develop business for themselves e.g. Welding, brick laying & electricity so that they can be encouraged to be self-employed.	Plastic Pollution How are waste pickers being assisted by district municipalities to recycle , as they are really struggling,
Business licensing in Mafube in Mafube LM	Disaster Emergency numbers (Not 911) they suggested that there should be a billboard alongside the road with the regional numbers in times of emergencies. (alongside the road of Vredefort to Kroonstad)	There was a plea to assist our youth with various skills such as agriculture, and farming as well as supporting them with acquiring land for them,	Air pollution in the district, due to coal dust that is being deposited by Sigma, this complain was registered with the district, the meeting will be held on the 7 th of March 2025, what is the role of the district, as Sasol is not agreeing with the findings of the community

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Adoption of provincial draft by-laws for regulating tuckshops	They recommended that instead of having a fire truck which costs +/- R7m the municipality should consider purchasing Rescue Trucks .	Recommendation to train them to patch the pothole and appoint them to maintain access roads.	Non -compliance with the requirement of the water quality provision: Blue drop/Green drop is clear on the quality of water that the municipality should adhere to, local municipalities supplying the community with dirty water, what is the responsibility of the district.
Attendance of water sector forums by municipalities	Weather Services SA, should provide information regularly to warn farmers of the weather conditions, if it was possible to have satellite office for weather services.		PPP , suggestion was made that municipalities should collaborate with private sector to assist with refurbishment of sewer plant, especially in those municipalities who are struggling with financially.
Complain from the Mafube Mayor stating that there's only one working vehicle at the fire station.	Commended the SANRAL for maintaining N1, however the access roads are not maintained by the municipality and it impede with other services such as fire extinguishers and ambulance services.		Women in Agriculture: They wanted to know the role of the district in as far as agriculture is concerned They also wanted to be assisted with land for farming.
Fire fighters do not respond to fire calls	Homeless people next to the highway are causing fire.		Women in agriculture requested to be assisted

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			with fencing the farm that they are occupying, as well as to be subsidized for electricity as they cannot put up with the exorbitant price of electricity as it hampers with their production
Stakeholders requested satellite fire stations in Villiers, Tweeling & Cornelia	Request SAPS and traffic department visibility on the roads and conducting roadblocks.		Women in agriculture , wanted to be assisted with training new emerging farmer so that the can transfer the skills to the Youth
FDDM appointed contractors who did not complete the job despite the reason that	There was a request for municipalities to register with Fire Protection Association so as to be able to work together.		Taxi association. They wanted to be assisted with the restructuring or upgrading of the rank.
The Business forum requested that local business should be considered for local projects, preferential process.			
Assist emerging business with machinery.			

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The table below presents a programme specifying timeframes for different phases and steps followed during the planning process:

Table 8: IDP, Budgeting, Performance and Reporting Process Plan of Fezile Dabi District Municipality 2021/22 for 2022/23 IDP

INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, BUDGETING, PERFORMANCE AND REPORTING PROCESS PLAN 2025-26					
(TIME SCHEDULE OF KEY DEADLINES)					
PHASE	DESCRIPTION	ACTIVITY	COORDINATING UNIT/DEPARTMENT	LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENT	TIMEFRAME
1. PREPARATION PHASE	This phase entails the review of the previous IDP process, preparation, and the approval of the process plan and the setting up or confirmation of the required institutional arrangements.	Preparation of Process Plan 2025/26	Planning Unit, Budget Office & PMS Office	MSA & MFMA	July 2025
		Completion and submission of Budget Evaluation Checklist to National Treasury	Accounting Officer, Heads of Departments (Section 56 Directors) & Budget Office	MFMA	July 2025
		Tabling of the IDP, Budget & PMS Process Plan 2024/25 to Council	Planning Unit, Budget Office & PMS Office	MSA & MFMA	August 2025
		Engagement with local Municipalities on the IDP Framework and IDP Process Plan during 1 st quarter IDP Managers' forum	Planning Unit	MSA	August 2025
		Planning of the next three year budget in accordance with co-ordination role of the budget process	Budget Office	MFMA	
		Advertise the IDP/ Budget Process Plan 2024/25	Compliance Office	MSA	August 2025
		Publication of process plan on the FDDM website			
		Begin with the Annual Report Preparation Process	PMS	MSA	August 2025
		Review and adoption of Budget related policies	Finance	MFMA	

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INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, BUDGETING, PERFORMANCE AND REPORTING PROCESS PLAN 2025-26					
(TIME SCHEDULE OF KEY DEADLINES)					
PHASE	DESCRIPTION	ACTIVITY	COORDINATING UNIT/DEPARTMENT	LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENT	TIMEFRAME
2. ANALYSIS PHASE	Serves as a point of departure in addressing and incorporating a developmental dimension in the IDP process. In this phase existing information is gathered and stakeholder information is received. This phase will inform the projects phase of the envisaged IDP process.	Desktop analysis of existing level of development through reports from local Municipalities (Situational Analysis)	Planning Unit	MSA	September 2025
		Confirmation and consolidation of status quo of projects and community needs (Needs Assessment report)	Planning Unit & Budget Office	MSA	September 2025
		Determine the funding/ revenue projections for the next three years	Budget Office	MFMA	
		Engagement with National & Provincial departments on the outcomes of the assessments with sector departments and other relevant stakeholders	Planning Unit	MSA	September 2025
		Alignment workshop to evaluate information from PMS and Monitoring & Evaluation	Monitoring & Evaluation Unit	MSA	September 2025
		Conduct Public Participation	Planning & Budget Units	MSA	September 2025
		SDBIP 2023/2024 1st quarter reporting	Monitoring & Evaluation Unit		July – September 2025
		Preparation of the draft budget commences	Budget Office	MFMA	
		First quarter budget report submitted to Council			

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INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, BUDGETING, PERFORMANCE AND REPORTING PROCESS PLAN 2025-26					
(TIME SCHEDULE OF KEY DEADLINES)					
PHASE	DESCRIPTION	ACTIVITY	COORDINATING UNIT/DEPARTMENT	LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENT	TIMEFRAME
3. STRATEGIES PHASE	This phase includes the involvement of specialists that can make valuable contributions in the formulation of alternative strategies to address priority issues. This phase includes the updating of national and provincial policy priorities and a review of Key Performance Areas (KPA's). Objectives, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and targets as per 5 year IDP.	Strategic Planning Session	Office of the Municipal Manager & Planning Unit	MSA	December 2025
		- Review of strategic objectives for service delivery and Development - Broad capital budget allocations - Development of the Vision & Mission of the District Municipality			
		Alignment of objectives with National & Provincial Imperatives (NDP, FSGDS & other relevant policies)			December 2025
		Preparation of the Draft Budget continues	Budget Office	MFMA	December 2025
		- Projects Identification (IDP Projects list) - Projects Costing - Confirmation of project lists from local Municipalities and alignment of projects with sector strategic plans, NDP, FSGDS, etc.	Planning Unit, PM&PW Department & Budget Office		January 2026
		Finalise Annual Report	Monitoring & Evaluation Unit	MSA	January 2026
		Tabling of the Mid-Year Performance Assessment Report to Council			
		Submit second quarter budget report to Council Conduct Steering	Budget Office	MFMA	
		Submission of the Budget Return Forms to National and Provincial Treasuries	Compliance Office	MFMA	February 2026
		Conduct Steering Committee to present progress on the draft IDP	Planning Unit	MSA	February 2026
		Tabling of Adjustment Budget to Council	Budget Office	MFMA	

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INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, BUDGETING, PERFORMANCE AND REPORTING PROCESS PLAN 2025-26					
(TIME SCHEDULE OF KEY DEADLINES)					
PHASE	DESCRIPTION	ACTIVITY	COORDINATING UNIT/DEPARTMENT	LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENT	TIMEFRAME
		As a result of Adjustment Budget, consider review of the SDBIP	Monitoring & Evaluation Unit	MSA/ MFMA	February 2026
		Publication of the Annual Report	Monitoring & Evaluation Unit	MSA	February 2026
4. PROJECTS PHASE	This phase focuses on the identification of priority projects in line with community needs and agreed strategic priorities. Projects will be aligned and synchronised to the Division of Revenue Act 4 of 2020 (DoRA) allocations and the Capital Investment Plan (CIP) will be reviewed and updated.	- Align and synchronise projects to the Division of Revenue Act 4 of 2020 (DoRA) allocations - Review and update Capital Investment Plan (CIP)	Planning Unit	MSA	April 2026
5. INTEGRATION PHASE	This is a crucial stage in the process to ensure that the dimensions have been adequately taken into consideration. This includes the consolidation and integration of applicable sector plans, alignment of municipal and sector department programmes as well as deepening the alignment between the IDP and the Budget. In this phase project proposals are screened for compliance with localised principles and guidelines pertaining to the dimensions. This phase includes the following programmes/plans: Integrated Spatial Development Framework (SDF); Integrated Local Economic Development (LED) programme; etc.	Integration of programmes and projects of National & Provincial departments	Planning Unit	MSA	April 2026
6. APP ROVAL	This phase entails the tabling of the draft IDP and Budget emanating from community consultations and	Present Draft IDP & Draft Budget to Council for approval	Planning Unit and Budget Unit	MSA & MFMA	March 2026
		Advertise draft IDP and draft Budget for public	Compliance Office	MSA & MFMA	April 2026

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INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, BUDGETING, PERFORMANCE AND REPORTING PROCESS PLAN 2025-26					
(TIME SCHEDULE OF KEY DEADLINES)					
PHASE	DESCRIPTION	ACTIVITY	COORDINATING UNIT/DEPARTMENT	LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENT	TIMEFRAME
	public participations, followed by the approval by council of the final IDP and Budget.	Comment Place draft IDP and draft Budget on FDDM website			
		Tabling of the Revised Service Delivery & Budget Implementation Plan to Council	Monitoring & Evaluation Unit	MSA & MFMA	March 2026
		Submission of an Oversight Report to Council for adoption	Monitoring & Evaluation Unit	MSA & MFMA	March 2026
		Submit to MEC for Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs, Provincial Treasury, National Treasury copies of approved Draft IDP, Draft Budget & Revised SDBIP	Compliance Office	MSA & MFMA	April 2026
		IDP & Budget Road Shows: - Present summarised draft IDP & draft Budget - IDP response to key issues raised by wards - Highlight planned projects and programmes	Planning Unit & Budget Office	MSA & MFMA	April 2026
		Third quarter Budget Report to Council	Budget Office	MFMA	
		Updating and Amendment of IDP (engagements and inputs from sector departments, National & Provincial departments)	Planning Unit	MSA	April – May 2026
		Submission of Budget Return form to National & Provincial Treasury	Compliance Office	MFMA	
		Submission of Oversight Report to Provincial Legislature & Provincial Treasury	Monitoring & Evaluation Unit	MSA	April 2026
		Tabling or Submission of final IDP & Budget to Council for Adoption	Planning Unit & Budget Unit	MSA & MFMA	May 2026
		Advertisement of final IDP and final Budget and publication on FDDM website	Budget Office	MSA & MFMA	

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INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, BUDGETING, PERFORMANCE AND REPORTING PROCESS PLAN 2025-26 (TIME SCHEDULE OF KEY DEADLINES)					
PHASE	DESCRIPTION	ACTIVITY	COORDINATING UNIT/DEPARTMENT	LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENT	TIMEFRAME
		Tabling of the Draft 2025/26 SDBIP	Monitoring & Evaluation Unit		May 2026
		Approval of 2025/256 SDBIP by the Executive Mayor	Monitoring & Evaluation Unit	MSA & MFMA	June 2026
		Submit to MEC for Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs, Provincial Treasury, National Treasury and place on FDDM web site the final IDP, final Budget and Approved SDBIP, within the prescribed timeframe	Compliance Office	MSA & MFMA	June 2026

7. Public Participation (*Ownership by the communities*)

Section 152(1) (a) mandates local government to provide democratic and accountable government for local communities. This mandate means that activities at local government should be underpinned by the principles of democratic governance and accountability. In terms of a planning process, it means that one of the critical principles for the development of an IDP is that the entire process needs to be consultative.

In order to give effect to the public participation process, the Municipal Systems Act 2000 forms the pedestal for community participation at local government. This piece of legislation explicitly entails in Chapter 4, section 16, the notion of community participation and mechanisms for development. Importantly, experience has shown that improving public participation in municipal administration can enhance good governance in the following areas:

- a) increased level of information in communities;
- b) better needs identification for communities;
- c) improved service delivery;
- d) community empowerment;
- e) greater accountability;
- f) better resource distribution;
- g) greater community solidarity;
- h) greater tolerance of diversity.

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For the development of this IDP, Stakeholder consultation process was conducted in all the four local municipalities.

The table hereunder, reflects a programme of action for stakeholder consultations in all municipalities within the district.

Table 9: Stakeholder Consultation Schedule of Fezile Dabi District Municipality

Municipality	Date	Venue	Time
Mafube	19 February 2025	Frankfort : Council Chamber	10:00
Moqhaka	20 February 2025	Kroonstad: Council Chamber	10:00
Ngwathe	21 February 2025	Parys : Council Chamber	10:00
Metsimaholo	24 February 2025	Sasol : Council Chamber	10:00

Table 10: IDP & Budget Public Meetings (Budget Road Shows)

Municipality	Date	Venue	Time
Ngwathe	15/04/2025	Vredefort	11:00
Metsimaholo	24/04/2025	Refengkgotso	11:00
Mafube	25/04/2025	Villiers	11:00
Moqhaka	29/04/2025	Viljoenskroon	11:00

Table 11: Internal Role-Players in the Integrated Development Planning Process

Role-Player	Roles/Responsibilities
Municipal Council	Monitoring of the planning process and the final approval of the IDP
Councilors	Organize Stakeholder Consultation in their respective constituencies
	Linking IDP process to their constituencies
Executive Mayor and the Mayoral Committee	Political oversight of the IDP
Finance and IDP Portfolio Committee	Responsible for assisting the Executive Mayor and the Mayoral Committee in their oversight role
	Summarizing /and processing of inputs from the participation process
	Commenting on inputs from other specialists
Municipal Manager	Overall responsibility of the IDP

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Role-Player	Roles/Responsibilities
IDP Manager	Responsible for managing the IDP process through: - Facilitation of the IDP Process - Coordinating IDP related activities including capacity building programmes - Facilitate reporting and the documentation of the activities - Making recommendations Executive Management - Liaising with Provincial Sector Departments - Providing secretariat functions for the IDP Steering Committee and Representative Forum
Chief Financial Officer	Ensure that the municipal budget is linked to the IDP
	Co-coordinating budget implementation as per IDP
	Development of the 5-year Municipal Integrated Financial Plan
IDP Steering Committee	Responsible for IDP processes, resources and outputs
	Oversees the status reports received from departments
	Makes recommendations to Council and oversees the meeting of the Representative Forum
	Responsible for the process of integration and alignment of the projects
IDP Representative Forum	Forms the interface for community participation in the affairs of the Council
	Participates in the annual IDP review process
Municipal Officials	Provide technical expertise and information
	Prepare draft project proposals
	Mobilize funding for the IDP projects
	Provide scheduled reports on the IDP implementation process
IDP Alignment Committee	Ensure alignment of IDPs amongst all the municipalities in the District
	Ensure alignment of all IDPs in the district with plans of various provincial and national sector plans where appropriate.

SECTION C: POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

1. Introduction

This section outlines the powers and functions constitutionally assigned to the municipality. Municipalities are empowered by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 to provide a broad range of services in a sustainable manner. This authority emanates from section 152(1) of the Constitution which stipulates the objects of local government, namely to:

- a) Provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- b) Ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- c) Promote social and economic development;
- d) Promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- e) Encourage the involvement of community organisations in the matters of local government.

On the other hand, section 152(2) of the Constitution outlines the manner in which a municipality must strive to achieve the aforementioned objectives. Metsimaholo Local Municipality must strive, within its financial and administrative capacity, to achieve the objects set out in subsection 152(1). The developmental duties of a municipality are specified in section 153(a) of the Constitution which indicates that Metsimaholo Local Municipality must “structure and manage its administration and budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community, and to promote the social and economic development of the community.”

2. General Powers and Functions

In terms of Section 156 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, Fezile Dabi District Municipality is a category B municipality that has executive and legislative authority to administer Local Government Matters listed in Part B of Schedule 4 and Part B of Schedule 5 and any other matter assigned to it by national or provincial legislation.

Furthermore, this municipality is accordingly empowered to do anything reasonably necessary for, or incidental to, the effective performance of its functions and the exercise of its powers and this includes making and administering by-laws and policies.

The powers and functions of the municipality are as detailed on the table below:

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Powers & Functions	Reference	Performed (Yes/No)
Air pollution	Schedule 4 Part B	Yes
Building regulations	Schedule 4 Part B	Yes
Child care facilities	Schedule 4 Part B	Yes
Electricity and gas reticulation	Schedule 4 Part B	No
Firefighting services	Schedule 4 Part B	Yes
Local tourism	Schedule 4 Part B	Yes
Municipal airports	Schedule 4 Part B	No
Municipal planning	Schedule 4 Part B	Yes
Municipal health services	Schedule 4 Part B	Yes
Municipal public transport	Schedule 4 Part B	Yes
Municipal public works	Schedule 4 Part B	No
Pontoons, ferries, jetties, piers and harbours,	Schedule 4 Part B	No
Storm water management systems in built-up areas	Schedule 4 Part B	No
Trading regulations	Schedule 4 Part B	Yes
Water and sanitation services	Schedule 4 Part B	Yes
Beaches and amusement facilities	Schedule 5 Part B	No
Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places	Schedule 5 Part B	No
Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria	Schedule 5 Part B	No
Cleansing	Schedule 5 Part B	No
Control of public nuisances	Schedule 5 Part B	Yes
Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public	Schedule 5 Part B	No
Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals	Schedule 5 Part B	No
Fencing and fences	Schedule 5 Part B	No
Licensing of dogs	Schedule 5 Part B	No
Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public	Schedule 5 Part B	No
Local amenities	Schedule 5 Part B	No
Local sport facilities	Schedule 5 Part B	No
Markets	Schedule 5 Part B	Yes
Municipal abattoirs	Schedule 5 Part B	Yes
Municipal parks and recreation	Schedule 5 Part B	Yes
Municipal roads	Schedule 5 Part B	No
Noise pollution	Schedule 5 Part B	Yes
Pounds	Schedule 5 Part B	No
Public places	Schedule 5 Part B	No
Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal	Schedule 5 Part B	Yes
Street trading	Schedule 5 Part B	Yes

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Powers & Functions	Reference	Performed (Yes/No)
Street lighting	Schedule 5 Part B	No
Traffic and parking	Schedule 5 Part B	No

3. Fiscal Powers and Functions

Section 229 of the Constitution states the following regarding municipal fiscal powers and functions:- subject to subsections (2), (3) and (4), a municipality may impose:-

- a) rates on property and surcharges on fees for services provided by or on behalf of the municipality; and
- b) if authorised by national legislation, other taxes, levies and duties appropriate to local government or to the category of local government into which that municipality falls, but no municipality may impose income tax, value-added tax, general sales tax or customs duty.

The power of a municipality to impose rates on property, surcharges on fees for services provided by or on behalf of the municipality, or other taxes, levies or duties:-

- a) may not be exercised in a way that materially and unreasonably prejudices national economic policies, economic activities across municipal boundaries, or the national mobility of goods, services, capital or labour; and
- b) may be regulated by national legislation

4. Other powers and function not specified by the constitution

The table on the below provides a list functions and powers that might be undertaken by a local municipality in addition to those specified in the Constitution.

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Table 5: Incidental Powers and Functions of Fezile Dabi District Municipality

Powers & Functions	Performed (Yes/No)
Disaster management (*)	Yes
Gas reticulation Housing (**)	N/A
Integrated development planning	Yes
Libraries and museums (other than national libraries and museums)	No
Nature conservation Tourism promotion (at a district level only)	Yes
Explanation of Legends: <i>** Certain powers and functions have been assigned to both district and local municipalities in accordance with section 44 of the Disaster Management Act, Act 57 of 2002.</i> <i>** Certain powers and functions have been assigned to local municipalities in accordance with section 9 of the Housing Act, Act 107 of 1997</i>	

SECTION D: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The situational analysis aims to give the reader a deep understanding of the content in which the IDP has been developed. It explicitly delineates the Municipal Profile in terms of the institutional and external environmental scan, it gives a rigorous analysis of socio-economic indicators as encapsulate in the SDG (sustainable developmental goals) which comprises amongst others the demographic profile of the district municipality, social- economic analysis, spatial analysis, and environmental analysis.

Institutional arrangement

The Directorate of Corporate Support Services, (CSS) has successfully completed reviewing job descriptions & staff establishment for alignment with Municipal Staff Regulations of 2021, as well as facilitation of the Skills Audit Process. The objective of the organizational review were to;

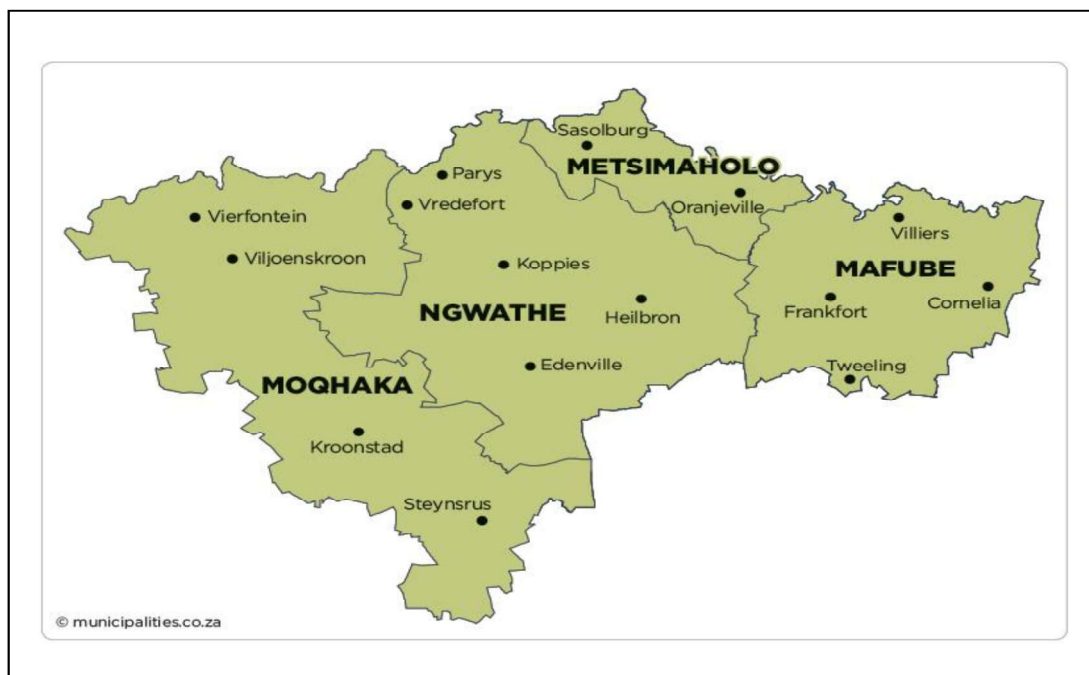
- Diagnose and define the status quo of the municipality, its current structure, systems, processes and its alignment to the vision, mission and the IDP.
 - Analyze skills and competencies of managerial staff and their placement and utilization
 - Analyze possible skills gaps and recommend remedies for same and draft individual Personal Development Plans.
 - Ensure that all job descriptions are updated and that all post levels are correctly placed in the organogram and salary curve
 - Performance management is cascaded to non-section 56/57 employees
- a) The skills audit outcome were presented to the skills development committee, management and council.
- b) Council also approved 35 Human Resource policies for the 2024/25 financial year on the 28th of October 2024.
- c) The Department managed to reach an agreement with LFF to conclude the minimum services level agreement & subsequently received a rectification ruling from CCMA approving the agreement.
- d) The department managed to establish the following committee:
- Employment Equity Committee
 - Training (Skills Development Committee)
 - LLF Structure (in line with collective agreement)
 - Health & Safety Committee
- e) Annually, timeously submitted Work Skills Plan to LGSETA & Annual training plan,
- f) Timeously submitted the Employment Equity Report to the Department of Labour.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

This section provides a situational analysis for the district (regional analysis) which ranges from quantifying the, demographic, economic and socio-economic environment of Fezile Dabi District Municipality in the context of neighboring regions, the provinces and South Africa. A better understanding of the demographic, economic and socio-economic environment could inform stakeholders to implement and monitor plans and policies that will allow for a healthy, growing and inclusive economy and society.

Geographic location

Fezile Dabi District Municipality is a category C municipality, established in the year 2000. The municipality is located in the north of the Free State Province and is 20 829.1 km². The municipality is the smallest district in the province, making up 16% of its geographical area. The main attraction site is the Vredefort Dome, being the third largest meteorite site in the world, and it is located within the district.



The dominant economic activities are agriculture, industry, mining and tourism. The District is known for its significant agricultural contribution to the Free State's Gross Geographic Product (GDP) and is labelled as the breadbasket of South Africa. Common crops grown in the District Municipal Area include maize, sunflower seed, sorghum and wheat. Cattle, sheep, and game farming are also common and provides opportunities for agro-processing industries in the region. The Frankfort area is home to the largest butter producing facility in the southern hemisphere (Fezile Dabi IDP, 2015). Metsimaholo is the only local municipality where the economy is dominated by the private sector

DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

“Demographics”, or “population characteristics”, includes analysis of the population of a region. Distributions of values within a demographic variable, and across households, as well as trends over time are of interest.

In this section, an overview is provided of the demography of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality and all its Neighboring regions, the Free State Province and South Africa as a whole.

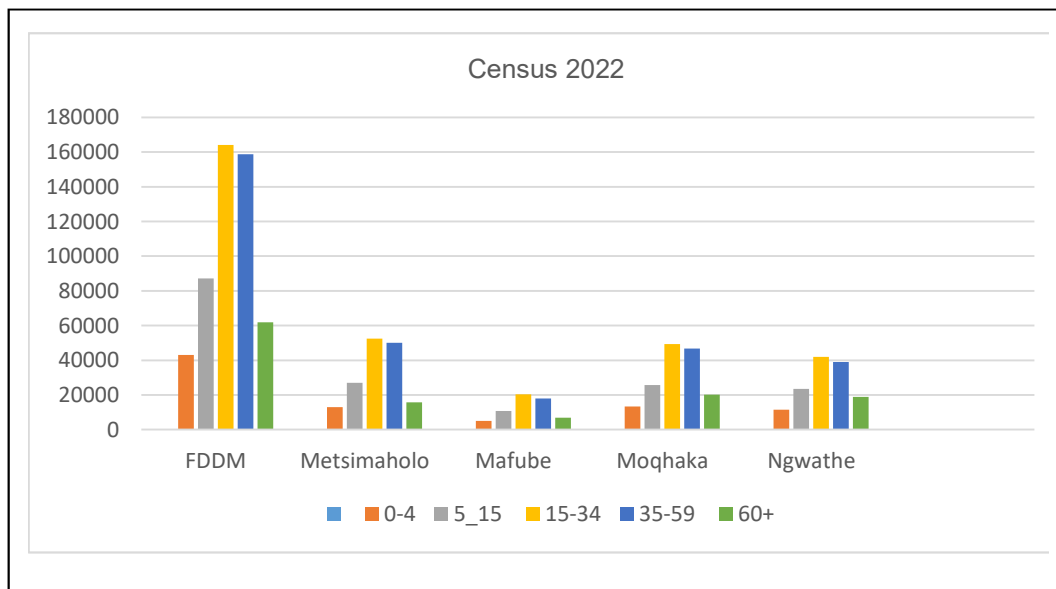
TOTAL POPULATION

Population statistics is important when analyzing an economy, as the population growth directly and indirectly impacts employment and unemployment, as well as other economic indicators such as economic growth and per capita income.

Population Characteristics

Population is the most fundamental aspect of human existence and is defined as a set of individuals that share a characteristic or a set of these. The population data that follows below provides other important data and characteristics about the Fezile Dabi district population and this data include, amongst others the following age, level of education, family dynamics such as household heads, etc.

Chart 1: Distribution of population by broad age per Municipality



Data Source: Stats SA: Census 2022

FEZILE DABI: POPULATION PYRAMID



Data Source Source: STATSSA

A population pyramid is a graph that shows the distribution of ages across a population divided down the center between male and female members of the population, a population pyramid is a way to visualize two variables: age and sex

This population pyramid is wide at the base, which means there are a large proportion of young people in Fezile Dabi District M

Certain characteristics demographic features of developing countries are, high fertility, low or rapidly falling mortality rate, rapid population growth and very young age distribution, high fertility, high density, rapidly rising mortality rate and a very young age distribution.

BASIC SERVICES

Service delivery refers to the the provision of essential public sservices such as clean water , waste management, health care, education and infrastructure development. Adequate access to safe water and snitation is essential for life, well-being, and human dignity.

HOUSEHOLD SERVICES

Municipalities in South Africa are costitutionally assigned with the primary role of providing role of providing basic services to

communities, regardless of race,gender, and origin.

HOUSEHOLD SERVICES

Households Services	2022	2011
Flush toilet connected to sewerage	89,9	80,0%
Weekly refuse disposal services	83,3%	81,7%
Access to pipe water in dwelling	60,6%	56,7%
Electricity for lighting	94,3%	89,8

Data Source: STATSSA, Census 2022

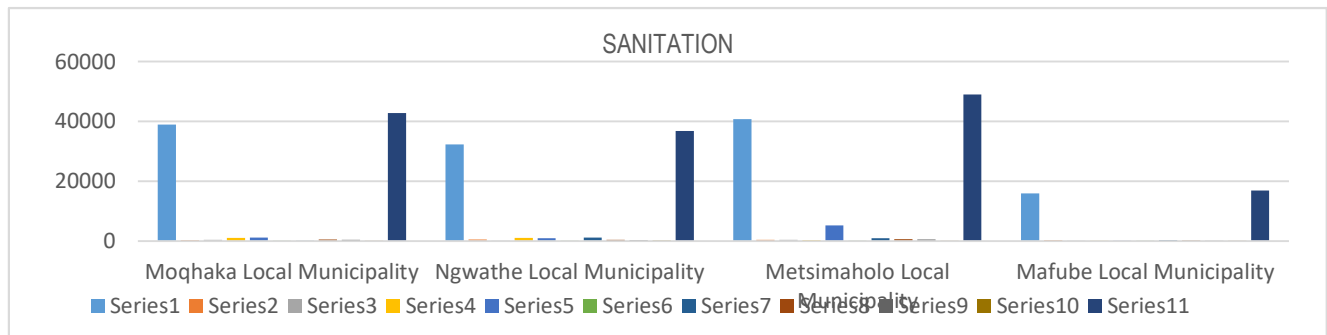
Fezile Dabi District Municipality

Integrated Development Plan 2025-2026

ACCESS TO SANITATION

	Moqhaka Local Municipality	Ngwathe Local Municipality	Metsimaholo Local Municipality	Mafube Local Municipality	Total
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	38911	32328	40752	15877	127867
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank or conservancy tank	337	474	432	248	1491
Chemical toilet	364	67	354	22	807
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe (VIP)	1034	1018	269	104	2424
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	1125	882	5196	39	7242
Ecologisa toilet (e.g. urine diversion, enviroloo, etc)	31	33	38	20	121
Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)	69	1122	934	286	2411
Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	514	424	580	169	1687
None	363	270	459	113	1205
Other	41	177	47	18	283
Total	42789	36793	49060	16896	145539

ACCESS TO SANITATION



Data Source: STATSSA, Census 2022

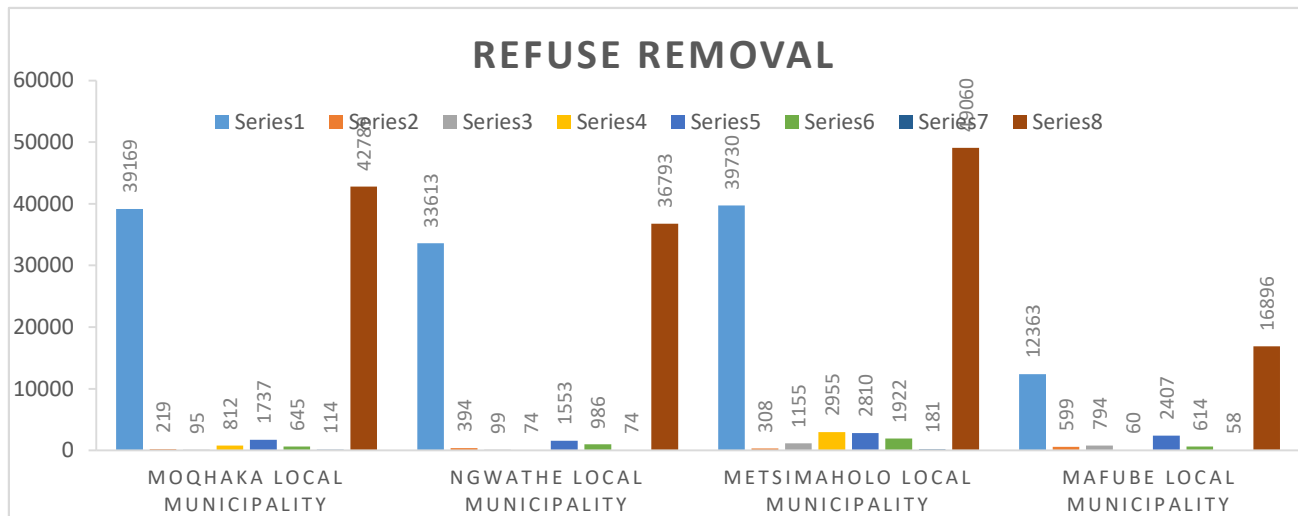
About 75% of the country's wastewater treatment plants deemed to be in a "critical" state have failed to deliver the recovery plans demanded by government's Green Drop report.

Free State is high on the list of non-compliance per province, only 1 municipality out of 19 covering 82 Plants submitted plans. Broken down, abandoned, and vandalized wastewater treatment plants continue to pollute South Africa's major water sources by flooding rivers such as the Vaal Dam with raw sewage.

The impact of this collapsing infrastructure spreads beyond the borders of the Free State, Vaal Dam supplies water to Gauteng and is a major water source in South Africa, with around 19 million people depending on it for both domestic and commercial use.

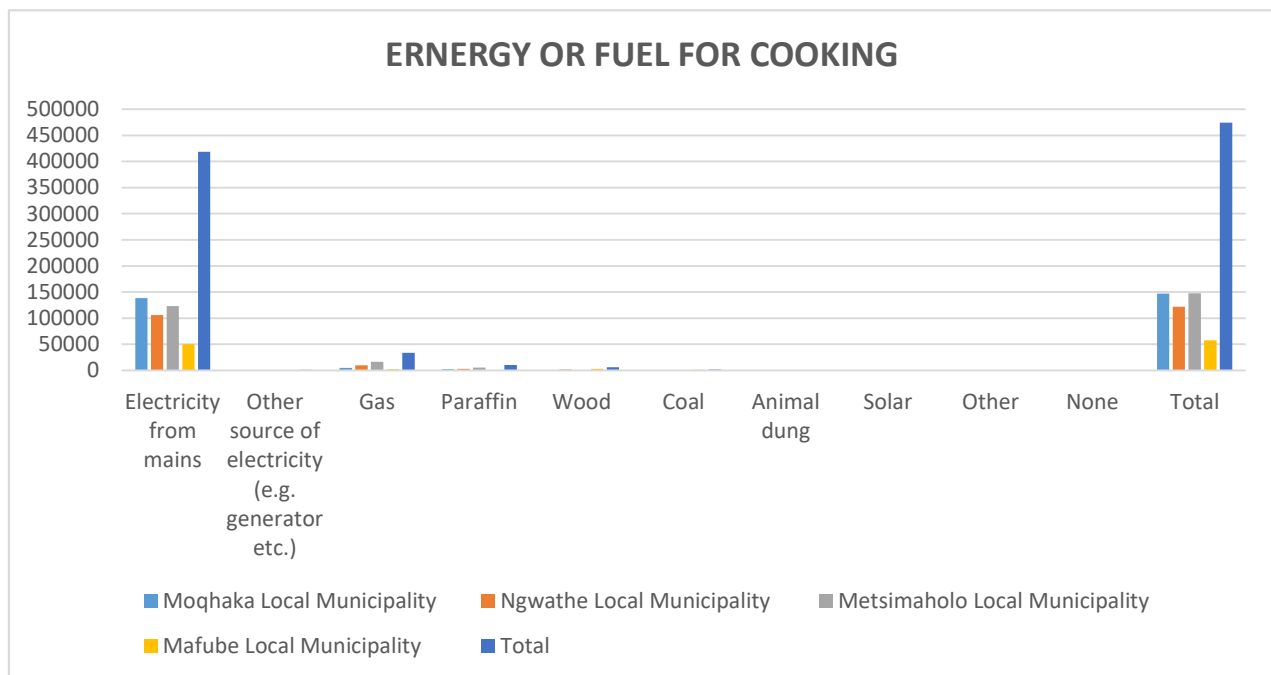
Direct impact on health, rights to dignity, agriculture, economy, and endangered species in the Vaal Dam. It will cost the Free State R930 million to fix all the plants.

ACCESS TO WASTE REMOVAL IN FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY



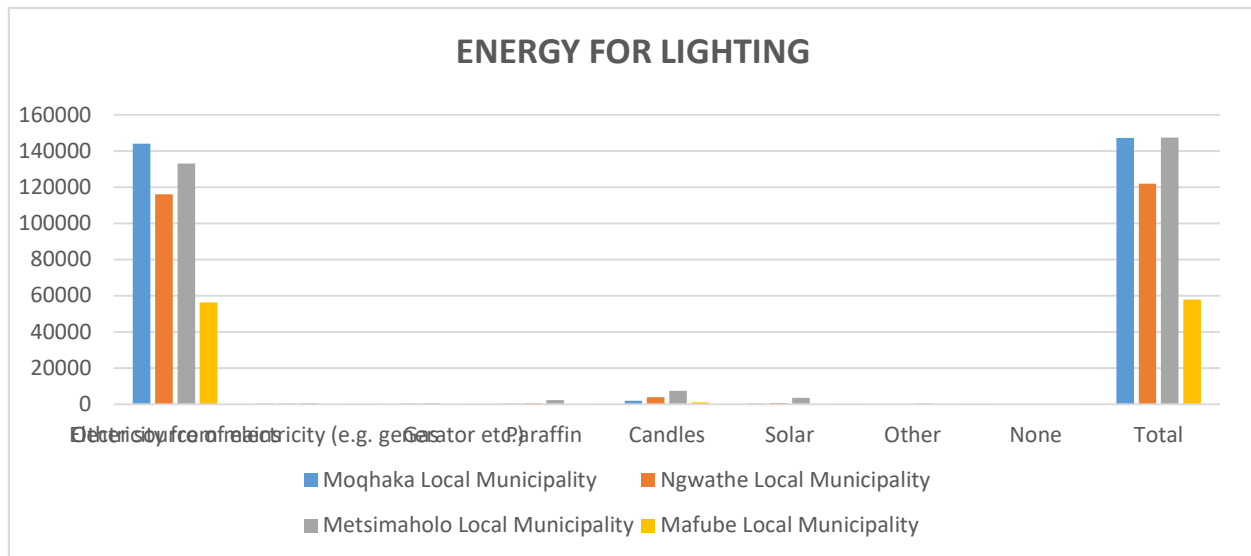
Data Source: Census 2022

ACCESS TO ENERGY



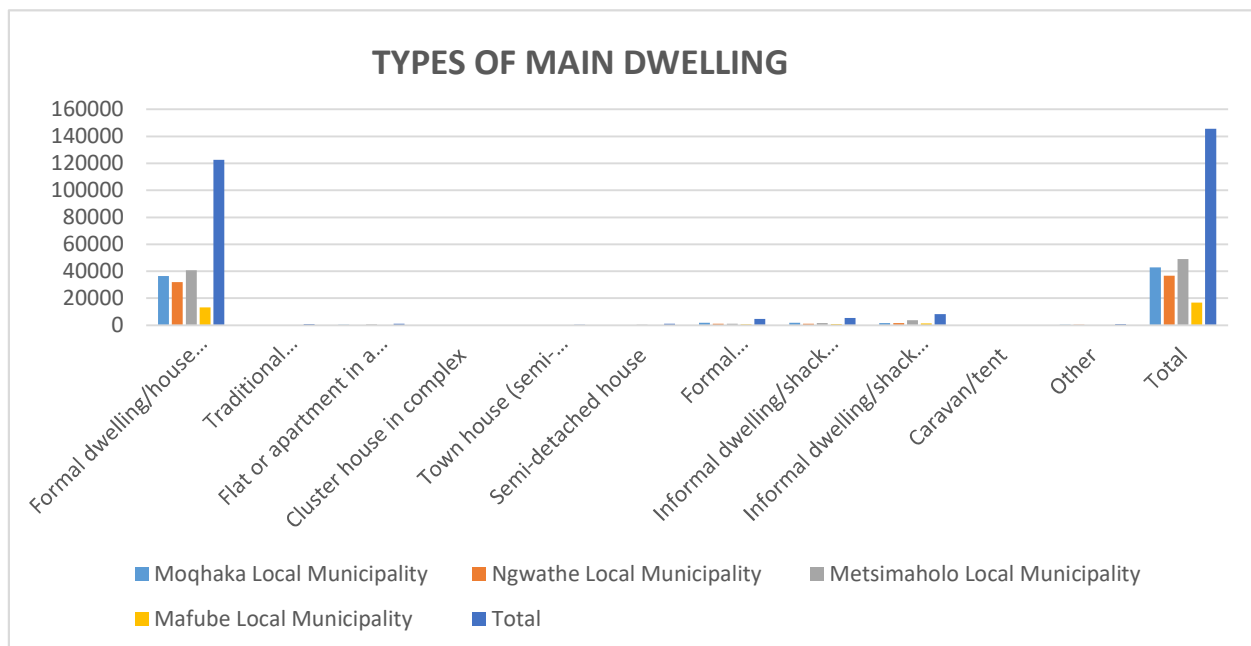
Data Source: Census 2022

ENERGY FOR LIGHTING IN EZILE DABI



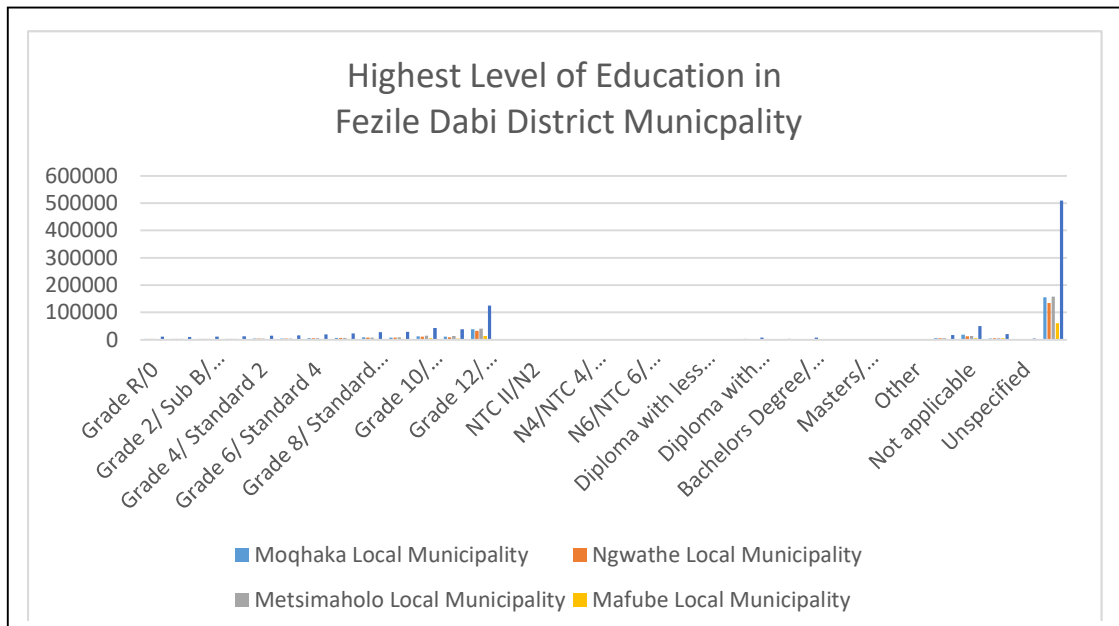
Data Source: Census 2022

TYPES OF MAIN DWELLING



Data Source: Census 2022

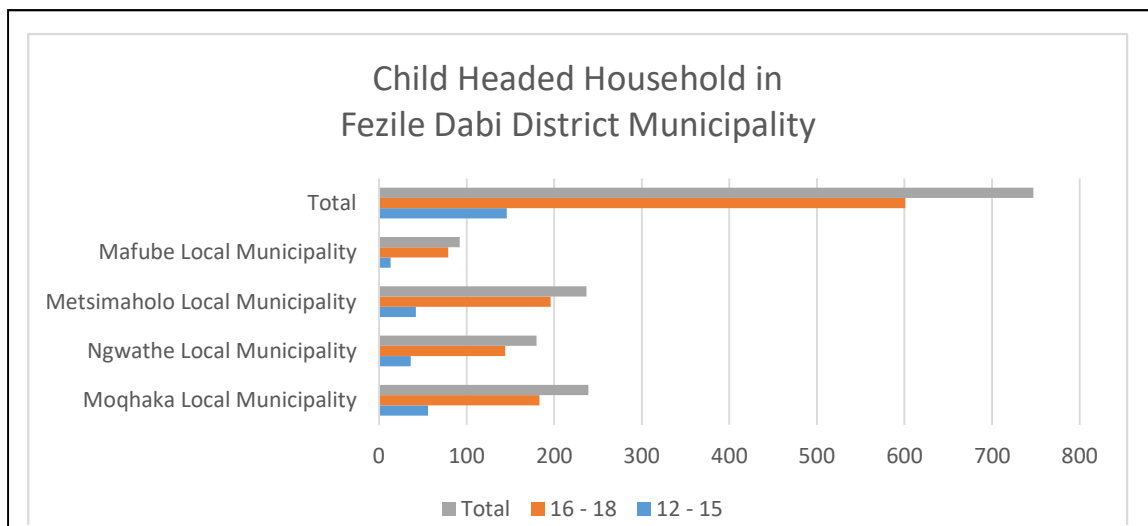
Chart 2: Highest Level of Education in Fezile Dabi District Municipality



Data Source: Stats SA: Census 2022

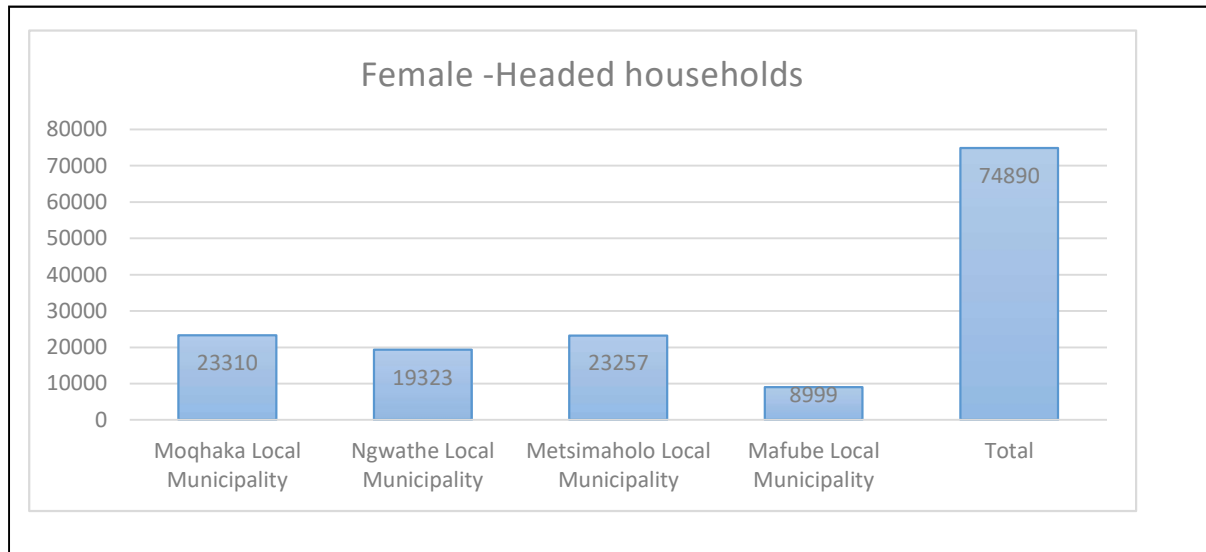
Family Dynamics

Chart 3: Child HEADED Household in Fezile Dabi District Municipality



Data Source: Stats SA: Census 2022

Chart 4: Distribution of population by broad age per Municipality



Data Source: Stats SA: Census 2022

TABLE 1. Total Population –Fezile Dabi, Free State and National total, 2013-2023 [Numbers percentage]

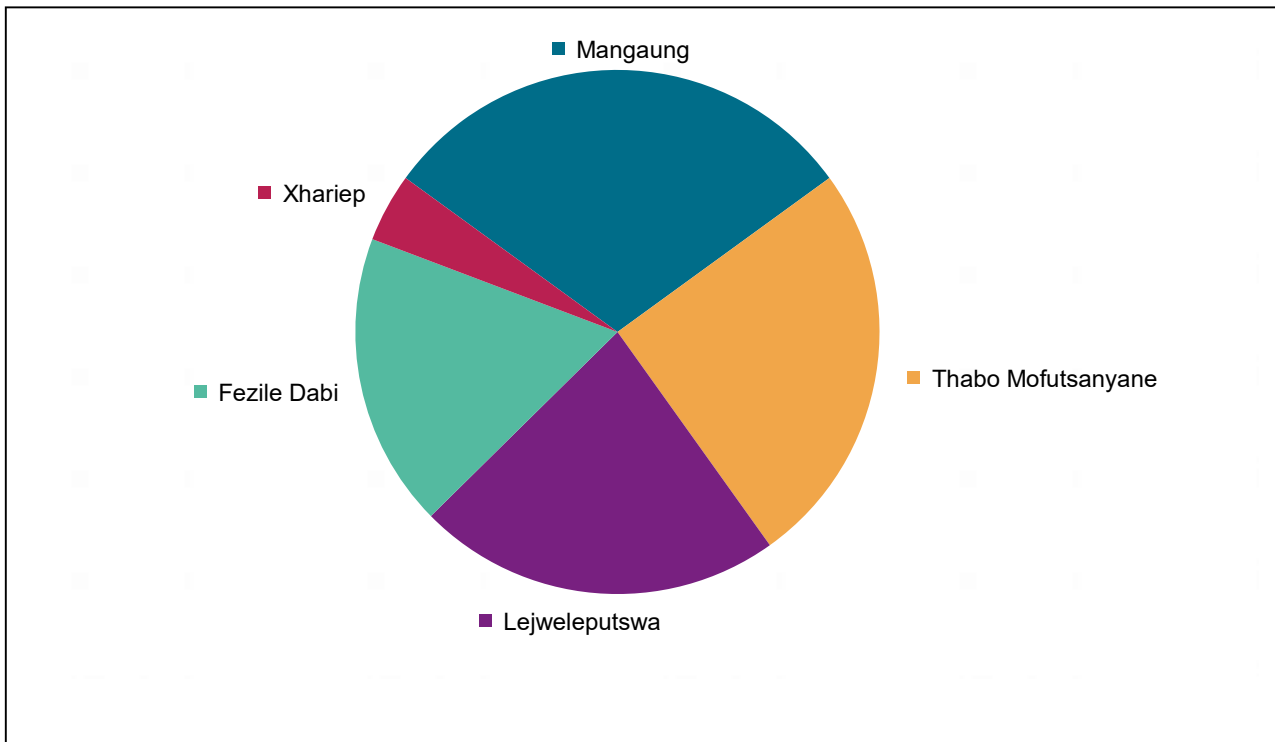
	Fezile Dabi	Free State	National Total	Fezile Dabi as % of Province	Fezile Dabi as % of National
2013	513,000	2,880,000	54,900,000	17.8%	0.94%
2014	519,000	2,900,000	55,800,000	17.9%	0.93%
2015	524,000	2,930,000	56,700,000	17.9%	0.92%
2016	529,000	2,950,000	57,600,000	17.9%	0.92%
2017	534,000	2,970,000	58,400,000	18.0%	0.94%
2018	539,000	2,990,000	59,300,000	18.0%	0.91%
2019	544,000	3,010,000	60,200,000	18.1%	0.90%
2020	549,000	3,040,000	61,000,000	18.1%	0.90%
2021	553,000	3,050,000	61,700,000	18.1%	0.90%
2022	557,000	3,070,000	62,400,000	18.1%	0.89%
2023	561,000	3,090,000	63,200,000	18.1%	0.89%
Average Annual Growth 2013-2023	0.90%	0.71%	1.43%		

Source: South African Regional eXplorer v257.

With 561 000 people, the Fezile Dabi District Municipality housed 0.9% of South Africa's total population in 2023. Between 2013 and 2023 the population growth averaged 0.90% per annum which is close to half than the growth rate of South Africa as a whole (1.43%). Compared to Free State's average annual growth rate (0.71%), the growth rate in Fezile Dabi's population at 0.90% was slightly higher than that of the province.

CHART 5. Total population – Fezile Dabi and the rest of Free State, 2023 [Percentage]

Source: South African Regional eXplorer



When compared to other regions, the Fezile Dabi District Municipality accounts for a total population of 561,000, or 18.1% of the total population in the Free State Province, with the Mangaung being the most populous region in the Free State Province for 2023. The ranking in terms of the size of Fezile Dabi compared to the other regions remained the same between 2013 and 2023. In terms of its share the Fezile Dabi District Municipality was slightly larger in 2023 (18.1%) compared to what it was in 2013 (17.8%). When looking at the average annual growth rate, it is noted that Fezile Dabi ranked second (relative to its peers in terms of growth) with an average annual growth rate of 0.9%

between 2013 and 2023.

TABLE 2. Total population- Local Municipalities of Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2013, 2018 & 2023 [Number percentage]

	2013	2018	2023	Annual Average Growth
Moqhaka	167,000	169, 000	172, 000	0,31%
Ngwathe	126,000	131,000	135,000	0,72%
Metsimaholo	160,000	176,000	189,000	1,69%
Mafube	61, 200	63,600	65,200	0,64%
Fezile Dabi	513,349	539,226	561,277	0,90%

Source: South African Regional eXplorer

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The Metsimaholo Local Municipality increased the most, in terms of population, with an average annual growth rate of 1.7%, the Ngwathe Local Municipality had the second highest growth in terms of its population, with an average annual growth rate of 0.7%. The Moqhaka Local Municipality had the lowest average annual growth'

Population's projections

Based on the present age-gender structure and the present fertility, mortality and migration rates, Fezile Dabi's population is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.8% from 561 000 in 2023 to 583 000 in 2028.

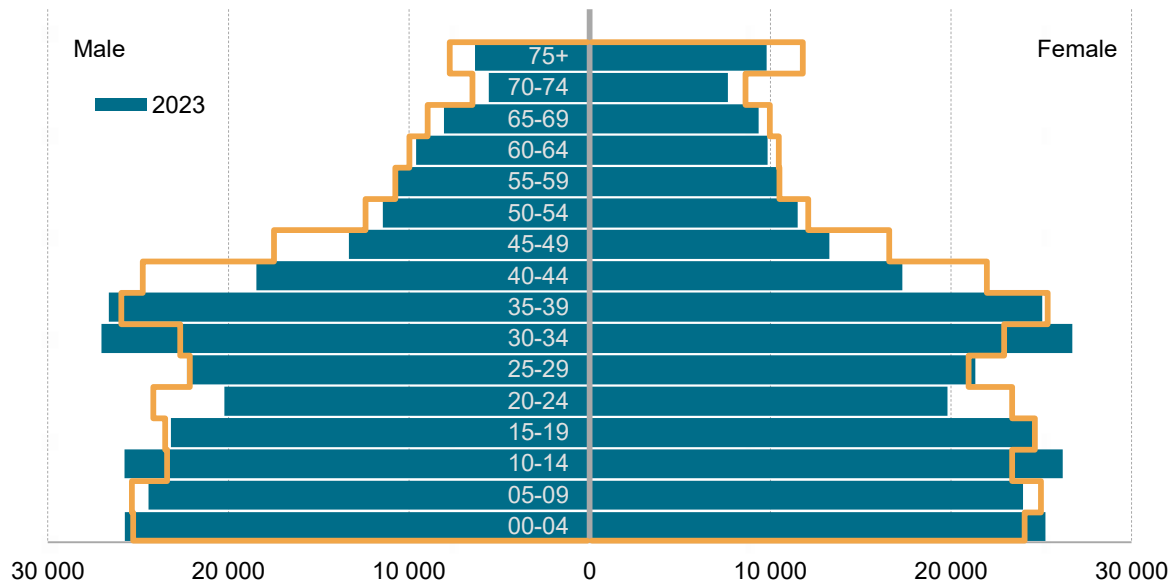
TABLE 3. Population Projections –Fezile Dabi, Free State and National Total, 2023-2028[Number percentage]

	FDDM	Free State	National Total	FDDM as a %of Province	Fezile Dabi as % of National
2023	561,000	3,090,000	63,200 000	18,1%	0,89%
2024	566,000	3,120,000	64,100 000	18,2%	0,88%
2025	570,000	3,140,000	64,900 000	18,2%	0,89%
2026	575,000	3,160,000	65,700 000	18,2%	0,89%
2027	579, 000	3,180,000	66,500 000	18,2%	0,87%
2028	583,000	3,200,000	67,300 000	18,2%	0,87%
Average Annual Growth 2013-2023	0.75%	0,71%	1.25%		

Source: South African Regional eXploer v257.

The population projection of Fezile Dabi District Municipality shows an estimated average annual growth rate of 0.8% between 2023 and 2028. The average annual growth rate in the population over the forecasted period for Free State Province and South Africa is 0.7% and 1.2% respectively. The Free State Province is estimated to have average growth rate of 0.7% which is lower than the Fezile Dabi District Municipality. The South Africa as a whole is estimated to have an average annual growth rate of 1.2% which is higher than that of Fezile Dabi's growth rate.

CHART 6. Population pyramid - Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2023 vs. 2028 [Percentage]



Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571.

The population pyramid reflects a projected change in the structure of the population from 2023 and 2028. The differences can be explained as follows:

- In 2023, there is a significantly larger share of young working age people between 20 and 34 (24.5%), compared to what is estimated in 2028 (23.4%). This age category of young working age population will decrease over time.
- The fertility rate in 2028 is estimated to be slightly higher compared to that experienced in 2023.
- The share of children between the ages of 0 to 14 years is projected to be significantly smaller (25.1%) in 2028 when compared to 2023 (27.0%).

In 2023, the female population for the 20 to 34 years age group amounts to 12.1% of the total female population while the male population group for the same age amounts to 12.4% of the total male population. In 2028, the male working age population at 11.8% still exceeds that of the female population working age population at 11.5%, although both are at a lower level compared to 2023.

POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUP, GENDER AND AGE

The total population of a region is the total number of people within that region measured in the middle of the year. Total population can be categorized according to the population group, as well as the sub-categories of age and gender. The population groups include African, White, Coloured and Asian, where the Asian group includes all people originating from Asia, India and China. The age subcategory divides the population into 5-year cohorts, e.g. 0-4, 5-9, 10-13, etc.

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TABLE 4. Population by gender - Fezile Dabi and the rest of Free State Province, 2023 [Number].

	Male	Female	Total
Fezile Dabi	278,890	282,386	561,277
Mangaung	450,357	477,282	927,639
Xhariep	62,089	69,044	131,134
Lejweleputswa	332,062	363,310	695,372
Thabo Mofutsanyane	361,001	416,518	777,519
Free State	1,484,400	1,608,540	3,092,940

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571.

Fezile Dabi District Municipality's male/female split in population was 98.8 males per 100 females in 2023. The Fezile Dabi District Municipality appears to be a fairly stable population with the share of female population (50.31%) being very similar to the national average of (51.13%). In total there were 282 000 (50.31%) females and 279 000 (49.69%) males. This is different from the Free State Province as a whole where the female population counted 1.61 million which constitutes 52.01% of the total population of 3.09 million.

TABLE. 5 Population by population group, gender and age - Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2023 [Number].

	African		White		Coloured		Asian	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
00-04	23,400	23,800	1,460	1,510	366	378	51	61
05-09	22,100	22,400	1,500	1,520	336	384	58	102
10-14	24,200	23,800	1,600	1,580	341	351	60	58
15-19	22,700	21,100	1,640	1,630	346	364	61	53
20-24	18,100	18,800	1,280	1,070	365	338	31	56
25-29	19,400	20,400	1,580	1,450	342	432	56	57
30-34	24,300	24,700	1,840	1,770	500	539	47	55
35-39	22,400	23,800	2,140	2,210	417	542	48	75
40-44	14,900	15,700	1,960	2,220	324	378	81	134
45-49	11,100	10,800	1,760	2,050	322	332	81	99
50-54	9,190	8,610	1,920	2,270	363	478	40	88
55-59	8,490	8,520	1,670	1,850	405	407	48	6
60-64	7,760	7,600	1,800	1,730	272	198	24	68
65-69	6,960	5,900	2,110	1,880	255	210	31	83
70-74	5,520	3,750	1,950	1,740	179	69	2	28
75+	5,590	3,400	4,000	2,770	206	172	6	11
Total	246,000	243,000	30,200	29,200	5,340	5,570	726	1,040

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571.

In 2023, the Fezile Dabi District Municipality's population consisted of 87.15% African (489 000), 10.59% White (59 400), 1.94% Coloured (10 900) and 0.31% Asian (1 760) people.

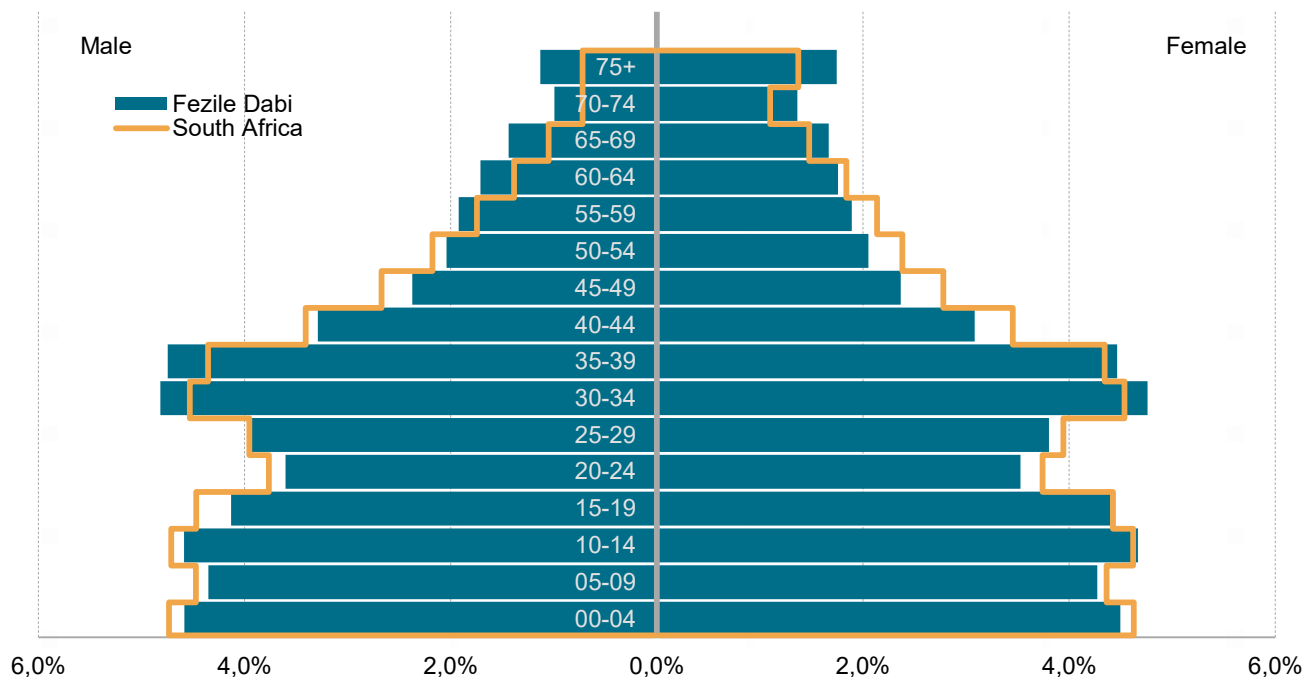
The largest share of population is within the young working age (25-44 years) age category with a total number of 185 000 or 32.9% of the total population. The age category with the second largest number of people is the babies and kids (0-14 years) age category with a total share of 27.0%, followed by the older working age (45-64 years) age category with 90 400 people. The age category with the least number of people is the retired / old age (65 years and older) age category with only 46 800 people, as reflected in the population pyramids below.

POPULATION PYRAMIDS

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

With the African population group representing 87.2% of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality's total population, the overall population pyramid for the region will mostly reflect that of the African population group. The chart below compares Fezile Dabi's population structure of 2023 to that of South Africa.

CHART 7. Population pyramid - Fezile Dabi District Municipality vs. South Africa, 2023 [Percentage]

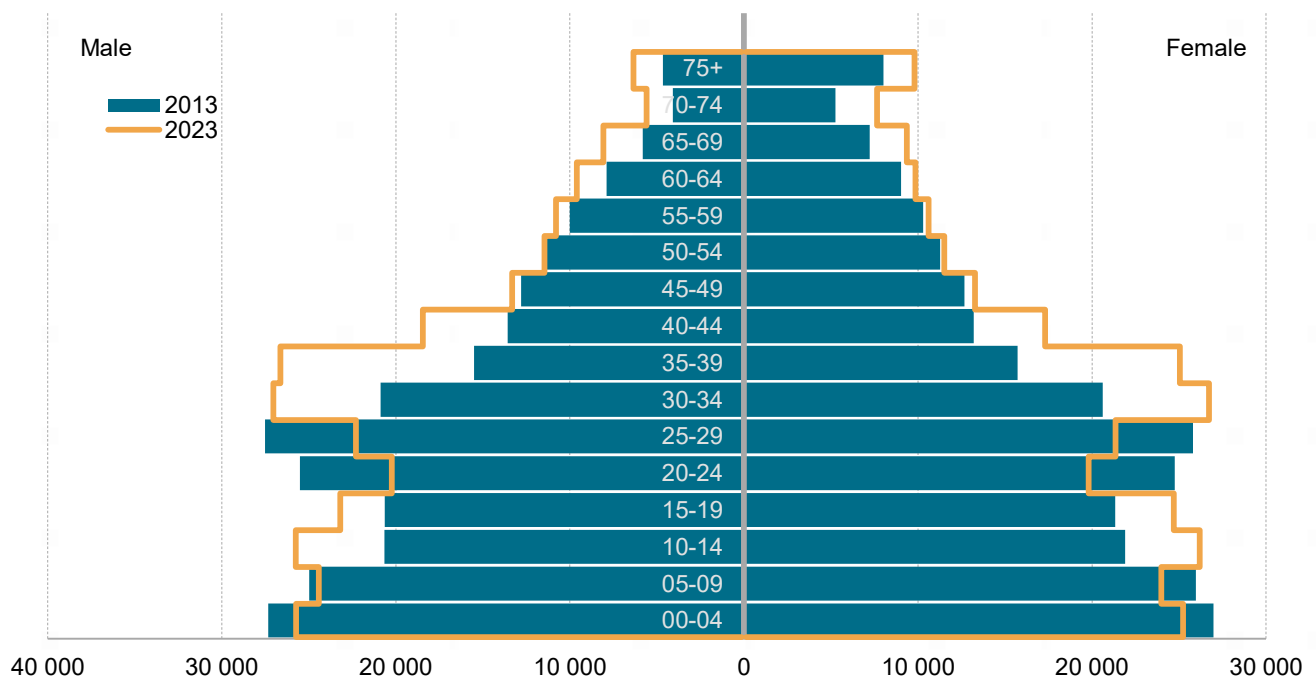


Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571.

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

- There is a very similar share of young working age people - aged 20 to 34 (24.5%) - in Fezile Dabi, compared to the national picture (24.5%).
- Fertility in Fezile Dabi is very similar compared to South Africa as a whole.
- Spatial policies changed since 1994.
- The share of children between the ages of 0 to 14 years is slightly smaller (27.0%) in Fezile Dabi compared to South Africa (27.5%). Demand for expenditure on schooling as percentage of total budget within Fezile Dabi District Municipality will therefore be lower than that of South Africa.

CHART 8. Population pyramid - Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2013 vs. 2023 [Percentage]



Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571.

When comparing the 2013 population pyramid with the 2023 pyramid for the Fezile Dabi District Municipality, some interesting differences are visible:

- In 2013, there were a significantly larger share of young working age people - aged 20 to 34 (28.3%) - compared to 2023 (24.5%).
- Fertility in 2013 was significantly higher compared to that of 2023.
- The share of children between the ages of 0 to 14 years is significantly larger in 2013 (28.8%) compared to 2023 (27.0%).
- Life expectancy is increasing.

In 2023, the female population for the 20 to 34 years age group amounted to 13.9% of the total female population while the male population group for the same age amounted to 14.4% of the total male population. In 2013 the male working age population at 12.4% still exceeds that of the female population working age population at 12.1%.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY POPULATION GROUP

Definition: A household is either a group of people who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or it is a single person living on his/her own. An individual is considered part of a household if he/she spends at least four nights a week within the household. To categorise a household according to population group, the population group to which the head of the household belongs, is used.

If the number of households is growing at a faster rate than that of the population it means that the average household size is decreasing, and vice versa. In 2023, the Fezile Dabi District Municipality comprised of 174 000 households. This equates to an average annual growth rate of 1.24% in the number of households from 2013 to 2023. With an average annual growth rate of 0.90% in the total population, the average household size in the Fezile Dabi District Municipality is by implication decreasing. This is confirmed by the data where the average household size in 2013 decreased from approximately 3.3 individuals per household to 3.2 persons per household in 2023.

TABLE 6. Number of households - Fezile Dabi, Free State and National Total, 2013-2023 [Number percentage]

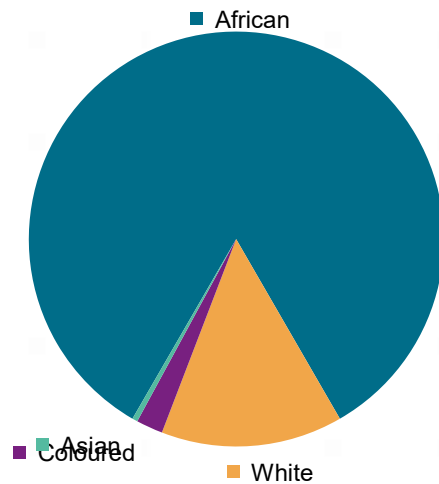
	Fezile Dabi	Free State	National Total	Fezile Dabi as % of province	Fezile Dabi as % of national
2013	154,000	860,000	15,100,000	17.9%	1.02%
2014	156,000	870,000	15,400,000	17.9%	1.01%
2015	159,000	885,000	15,800,000	18.0%	1.00%
2016	162,000	903,000	16,200,000	18.0%	1.00%
2017	163,000	904,000	16,500,000	18.0%	0.99%
2018	164,000	905,000	16,700,000	18.1%	0.98%
2019	166,000	915,000	16,700,000	18.2%	1.00%
2020	167,000	918,000	16,700,000	18.2%	1.01%
2021	170,000	929,000	16,900,000	18.3%	1.00%
2022	172,000	942,000	17,400,000	18.2%	0.99%
2023	174,000	951,000	17,800,000	18.3%	0.98%

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571.

Relative to the province, the Fezile Dabi District Municipality had a higher average annual growth rate of 1.24% from 2013 to 2023. In contrast, the South Africa had a total of 17.8 million households, with a growth rate of 1.66%, thus growing at a higher rate than the Fezile Dabi.

The composition of the households by population group consists of 83.3% which is ascribed to the African population group with the largest amount of households by population group. The White population group had a total composition of 14.2% (ranking second). The Coloured population group had a total composition of 2.1% of the total households. The smallest population group by households is the Asian population group with only 0.4% in 2023.

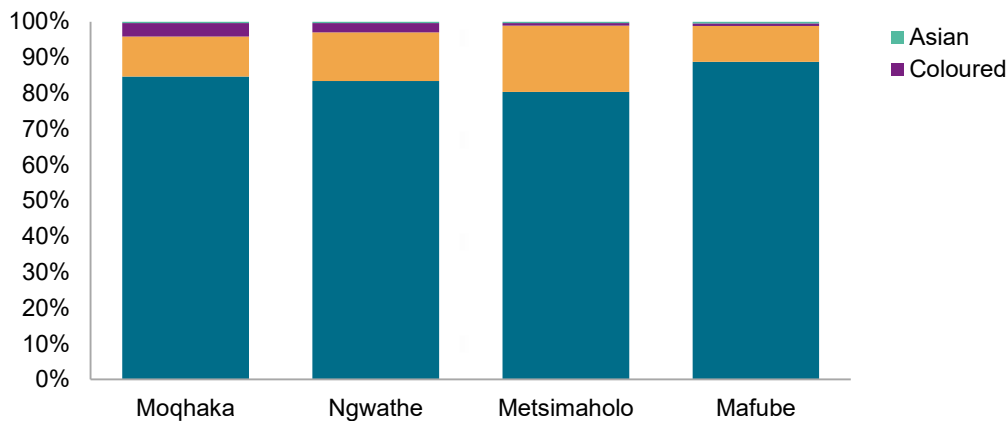
CHART 9. Number of households by population group - Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2023 [Percentage]



Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571.

The growth in the number of African headed households was on average 1.44% per annum between 2013 and 2023, which translates in the number of households increasing by 19 300 in the period. Although the Asian population group is not the biggest in size, it was however the fastest growing population group between 2013 and 2023 at 3.85%. The average annual growth rate in the number of households for all the other population groups has increased with 1.23%.

CHART 10. Number of households by population group-local municipalities of Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2023[Percentage]



Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571

HIV+ AND AIDS ESTIMATES

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

HIV+ and AIDS estimates are defined as follows:

The HIV+ estimates are calculated by using the prevalence rates from the HIV/AIDS model built by the Actuarial Society of Southern Africa (ASSA-2008). These rates are used as base rates on a provincial level. S&P Global slightly adjusted the provincial ASSA-2008 data to more accurately reflect the national HIV Prevalence rate per population group as used in the national demographic models. The ASSA model in turn uses the prevalence rates from various primary data sets, in particular the HIV/AIDS surveys conducted by the Department of Health and the Antenatal clinic surveys. Their rates are further adjusted for over-reporting and then smoothed.

TABLE 7. Number of HIV+ people - Fezile Dabi, Free State and National Total, 2013-2023 [Number and percentage]

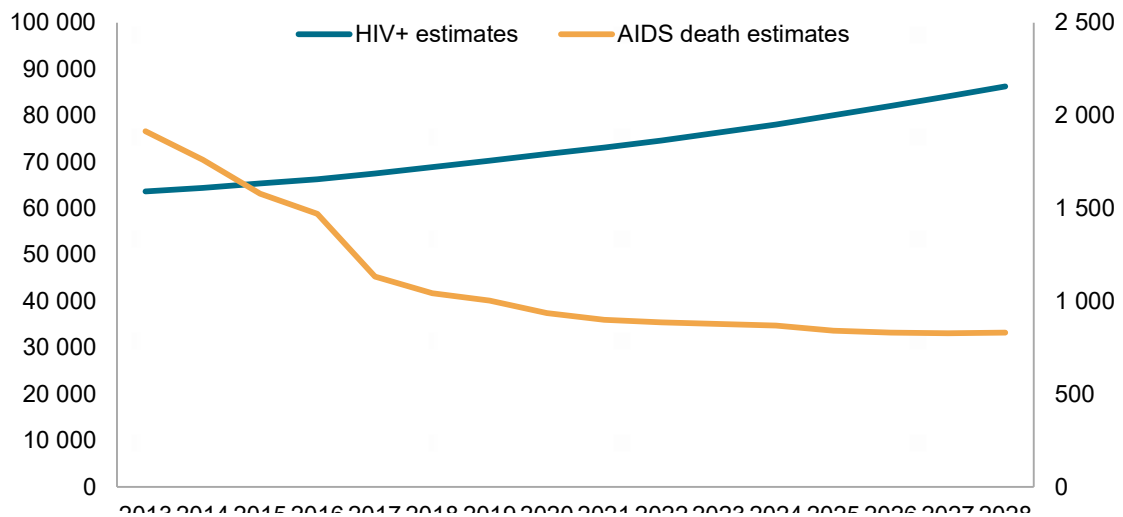
	Fezile Dabi	Free State	National Total	Fezile Dabi as % of province	Fezile Dabi as % of national
2013	63,700	358,000	6,080,000	17.8%	1.05%
2014	64,400	361,000	6,210,000	17.8%	1.04%
2015	65,400	365,000	6,350,000	17.9%	1.03%
2016	66,300	369,000	6,490,000	17.9%	1.02%
2017	67,500	375,000	6,650,000	18.0%	1.02%
2018	68,900	382,000	6,820,000	18.0%	1.01%
2019	70,300	389,000	7,000,000	18.1%	1.00%
2020	71,700	397,000	7,170,000	18.1%	1.00%
2021	73,100	404,000	7,340,000	18.1%	1.00%
2022	74,600	412,000	7,520,000	18.1%	0.99%
2023	76,300	421,000	7,730,000	18.1%	0.99%

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571.

In 2023, 76 300 people in the Fezile Dabi District Municipality were infected with HIV. This reflects an increase at an average annual rate of 1.83% since 2013, and in 2023 represented 13.60% of the district municipality's total population. The Free State Province had an average annual growth rate of 1.63% from 2013 to 2023 in the number of people infected with HIV, which is lower than that of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality. When looking at the South Africa as a whole it can be seen that the number of people that are infected increased from 2013 to 2023 with an average annual growth rate of 2.42%.

The lifespan of people that are HIV+ could be prolonged with modern ARV treatments. In the absence of any treatment, people diagnosed with HIV can live for 10 years and longer before they reach the final AIDS stage of the disease.

CHART 11. AIDS profile and forecast - Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2013-2028 [numbers]



Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571.

Presenting the number of HIV+ people against the number of people living with AIDS, the people with AIDS added up to 1920 in 2013 and 878 for 2023. This number denotes an decrease from 2013 to 2023 with a high average annual rate of - 7.51% (or -1040 people). For the year 2023, they represented 0.16% of the total population of the entire district municipality

ECONOMY

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

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

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY REGION (GDP-R)

The gross domestic product (GDP), an important indicator of economic performance, is used to compare economies and economic states.

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

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

Table 8. Gross domestic product (GDP) - Fezile Dabi, Free State and National Total, 2013-2023 [R billions, Current prices]

	Fezile Dabi	Free State	National Total	Fezile Dabi as % of province	Fezile Dabi as % of national
2013	43.0	191.3	3,868.6	22.5%	1.11%
2014	45.3	202.1	4,133.9	22.4%	1.10%
2015	48.7	216.8	4,420.8	22.4%	1.10%
2016	53.1	233.6	4,759.6	22.7%	1.12%
2017	57.1	248.9	5,078.2	22.9%	1.12%
2018	60.6	260.7	5,363.2	23.3%	1.13%
2019	64.6	277.1	5,625.2	23.3%	1.15%
2020	64.9	277.1	5,562.8	23.4%	1.17%
2021	73.6	308.7	6,220.2	23.8%	1.18%
2022	82.1	328.9	6,655.5	24.9%	1.23%
2023	83.8	342.1	7,024.0	24.5%	1.19%

Source: South African Regional eXploer v257.

With a GDP of R 83.8 billion in 2023 (up from R 43 billion in 2013), the Fezile Dabi District Municipality contributed 24.50% to the Free State Province GDP of R 342 billion in 2023 increasing in the share of the Free State from 22.48% in 2013. The Fezile Dabi District Municipality contributes 1.19% to the GDP of South Africa which had a total GDP of R 7.02 trillion in 2023 (as measured in nominal or current prices). It's contribution to the national economy stayed similar in importance from 2013 when it contributed 1.11% to South Africa, but it is lower than the peak of 1.23% in 2022.

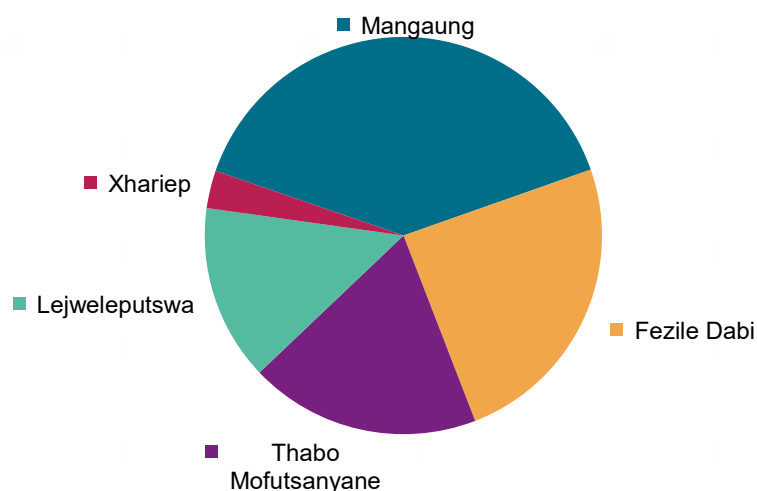
TABLE 9. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)- FEZILE DABI, FREE STATE and National Total, 2013-2023
[Annual % change, Com]

	Fezile Dabi	Free State	National Total
2013	1.6%	2.0%	2.5%
2014	1.5%	1.9%	1.4%
2015	0.8%	-0.3%	1.3%
2016	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%
2017	-0.4%	1.5%	1.2%
2018	0.5%	0.7%	1.6%
2019	1.6%	-0.1%	0.3%
2020	-5.3%	-5.8%	-6.2%
2021	2.0%	4.3%	5.0%
2022	-1.7%	1.8%	1.9%
2023	2.9%	0.1%	0.7%
Average Annual growth 2013-2023	0.23%	0.38%	0.74%

Source: South African Regional eXploer v257.

In 2023, the Fezile Dabi District Municipality achieved an annual growth rate of 2.91% which is a significantly higher GDP growth than the Free State Province's 0.15%, and is higher than that of South Africa, where the 2023 GDP growth rate was 0.70%. Contrary to the short-term growth rate of 2023, the longer-term average growth rate for Fezile Dabi (0.23%) is slightly lower than that of South Africa (0.74%).

CHART 12. Gross domestic product (GDP) - Fezile Dabi District Municipality and the rest of Free State, 2023 [Percentage]



Source: South African Regional eXploer v257.

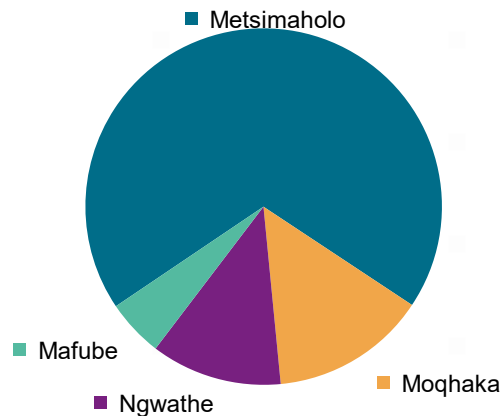
The Fezile Dabi District Municipality had a total GDP of R 83.8 billion and in terms of total contribution towards Free State Province the Fezile Dabi District Municipality ranked second relative to all the regional economies to total Free State Province GDP. This ranking in terms of size compared to other regions of Fezile Dabi remained the same since 2013. In terms of its share, it was in 2023 (24.5%) significantly larger compared to what it was in 2013 (22.5%). For the period 2013 to 2023, the average annual growth rate of 0.2% of Fezile Dabi was the fourth relative to its peers in terms of growth in constant 2010 prices.

Table 10. Gross domestic product (GDP) - local municipalities of Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2013 to 2023, share and growth

	2023 (Current prices)	Share of district municipality	2013 (Constant prices)	2023 (Constant prices)	Average Annual growth
Moqhaka	11.85	14.14%	8.13	7.11	-1.33%
Ngwathe	9.97	11.89%	6.38	6.57	0.30%
Metsimaholo	57.64	68.77%	30.28	32.01	0.56%
Mafube	4.36	5.20%	2.76	2.96	0.71%
Fezile Dabi	83.82		47.55	48.66	

Source: South African Regional eXploer v257.

CHART 13. GDP contribution - local municipalities of Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2023 [Current prices, percentage]



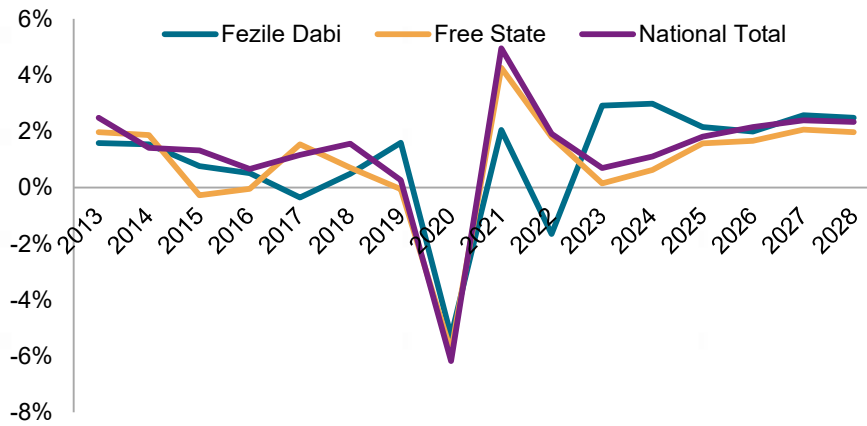
Source: South African Regional eXploer v257.

The greatest contributor to the Fezile Dabi District Municipality economy is the Metsimaholo Local Municipality with a share of 68.77% or R 57.6 billion, increasing from R 27.6 billion in 2013. The economy with the lowest contribution is the Mafube Local Municipality with R 4.36 billion growing from R 2.37 billion in 2013.

ECONOMIC GROWTH FORECAST

It is expected that Fezile Dabi District Municipality will grow at an average annual rate of 2.44% from 2023 to 2028. The average annual growth rate of Free State Province and South Africa is expected to grow at 1.58% and 1.95% respectively.

CHART 14. Gross domestic product (GDP) - Fezile Dabi, Free State and National Total, 2013-2028 [Average annual growth rate, constant 2010 prices]



Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571.

In 2028, Fezile Dabi's forecasted GDP will be an estimated R 54.9 billion (constant 2010 prices) or 22.9% of the total GDP of Free State Province. The ranking in terms of size of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality will remain the same between 2023 and 2028, with a contribution to the Free State Province GDP of 22.9% in 2028 compared to the 22.0% in 2023. At a 2.44% average annual GDP growth rate between 2023 and 2028, Fezile Dabi ranked the highest compared to the other regional economies

TABLE 11, Gross domestic product (GDP) - local municipalities of Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2023 to 2028, share and growth

	2028 (Current prices)	Share of district municipality	2023 (Constant prices)	2028 (Constant prices)	Average Annual growth
Moqhaka	13.91	12.35%	7.11	7.13	0.06%
Ngwathe	13.00	11.55%	6.57	7.06	1.45%
Metsimaholo	79.86	70.94%	32.01	37.50	3.22%
Mafube	5.81	5.16%	2.96	3.18	1.45%
Fezile Dabi	112.58		48.66	54.88	

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571.

When looking at the regions within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality it is expected that from 2023 to 2028 the Metsimaholo Local Municipality will achieve the highest average annual growth rate of 3.22%. The region that is expected to achieve the second highest average annual growth rate is that of Ngwathe Local Municipality, averaging 1.45% between 2023 and 2028. On the other hand the region that performed the poorest relative to

the other regions within Fezile Dabi District Municipality was the Moqhaka Local Municipality with an average annual growth rate of 0, 06%

GROSS VALUE ADDED BY REGION (GVA-R)

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

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

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

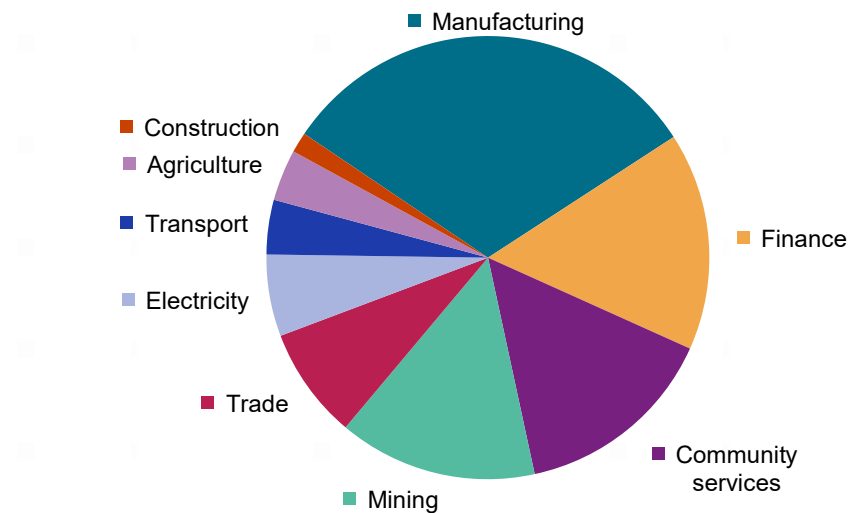
TABLE 12. Gross value added (GVA) by broad economic sector - Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2023 [R billions, current prices]

	Fezile Dabi	Free State	National Total	Fezile Dabi as % of province	Fezile Dabi as % of national
Agriculture	2.7	16.5	183.8	16.3%	1.47%
Mining	10.4	27.9	444.2	37.1%	2.34%
Manufacturing	22.4	36.1	910.5	62.1%	2.46%
Electricity	4.3	11.9	219.4	35.8%	1.95%
Construction	1.1	5.4	155.2	19.4%	0.68%
Trade	5.8	40.7	877.7	14.4%	0.66%
Transport	2.8	21.2	495.0	13.3%	0.57%
Finance	11.4	60.3	1,471.8	18.9%	0.77%
Community services	10.6	87.2	1,553.2	12.2%	0.68%
Total Industries	71.5	307.3	6,310.8	23.3%	1.13%

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571.

In 2023, the manufacturing sector is the largest within Fezile Dabi District Municipality accounting for R 22.4 billion or 31.4% of the total GVA in the district municipality's economy. The sector that contributes the second most to the GVA of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality is the finance sector at 15.9%, followed by the community services sector with 14.9%. The sector that contributes the least to the economy of Fezile Dabi District Municipality is the construction sector with a contribution of R 1.05 billion or 1.47% of the total GVA.

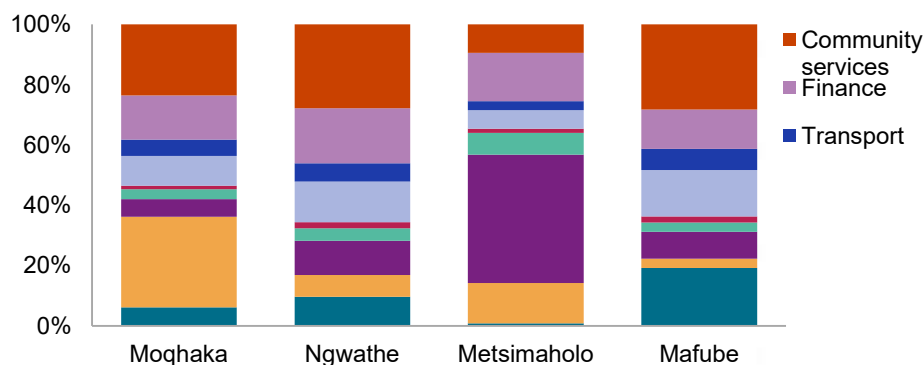
CHART 11. GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY BROAD ECONOMIC SECTOR- FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2003 [PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION]



Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571.

The community sector, which includes the government services, is generally a large contributor towards GVA in smaller and more rural local municipalities. When looking at the regions within the district municipality, the Metsimaholo Local Municipality made the largest contribution to the community services sector at 42.57% of the district municipality. As a whole, the Metsimaholo Local Municipality contributed R 47.9 billion or 67.03% to the GVA of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality, making it the largest contributor to the overall GVA of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality

CHART 12. Gross Value Added (GVA) by broad economic sector - local municipalities of Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2023 [percentage composition]



Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571

HISTORICAL ECONOMIC GROWTH

For the period 2023 and 2013, the GVA in the finance sector had the highest average annual growth rate in Fezile Dabi at 2.25%. The industry with the second highest average annual growth rate is the agriculture sector averaging at 1.58% per year. The construction sector had an average annual growth rate of -2.76%, while the electricity sector had the lowest average annual growth of -2.87%. Overall a positive growth existed for all the industries in 2023 with an annual growth rate of 3.40% since 2022.

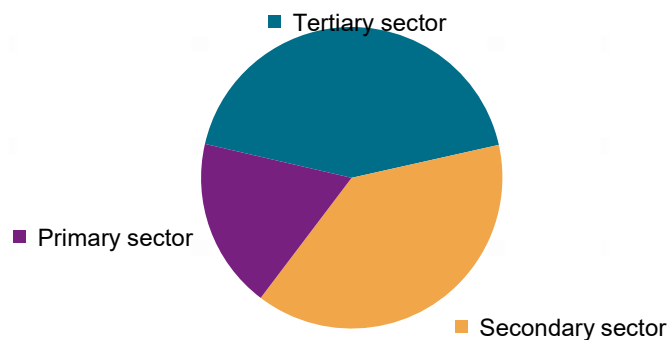
TABLE 13. Gross value added (GVA) by broad economic sector - Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2013, 2018 and 2023 [R billions, 2010 constant prices]

	2013	2018	2023	Average Annual growth
Agriculture	1.65	1.69	1.93	1.58%
Mining	4.53	4.22	4.55	0.04%
Manufacturing	12.69	13.10	11.18	-1.26%
Electricity	2.43	2.13	1.82	-2.87%
Construction	0.96	0.92	0.73	-2.76%
Trade	3.65	3.77	3.51	-0.39%
Transport	1.97	2.10	2.29	1.51%
Finance	6.86	7.41	8.57	2.25%
Community services	6.43	6.89	7.50	1.55%
Total Industries	41.19	42.23	42.08	0.21%

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571.

The tertiary sector contributes the most to the Gross Value Added within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality at 42.9%. This is significantly lower than the national economy (69.7%). The secondary sector contributed a total of 38.8% (ranking second), while the primary sector contributed the least at 18.3%.

CHART 13. Gross value added (GVA) by aggregate economic sector - Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2023 [percentage]



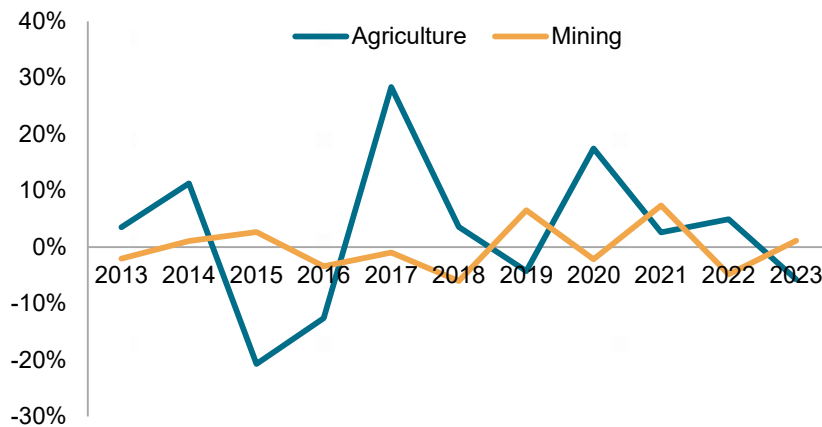
Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer

The following is a breakdown of the Gross Value Added (GVA) by aggregated sector:

PRIMARY SECTOR

The primary sector consists of two broad economic sectors namely the mining and the agricultural sector. The following chart represents the average growth rate in the GVA for both of these sectors in Fezile Dabi District Municipality from 2013 to 2023.

CHART 14. Gross value added (GVA) by primary sector - Fezile Dabi, 2013-2023 [Annual percentage change]



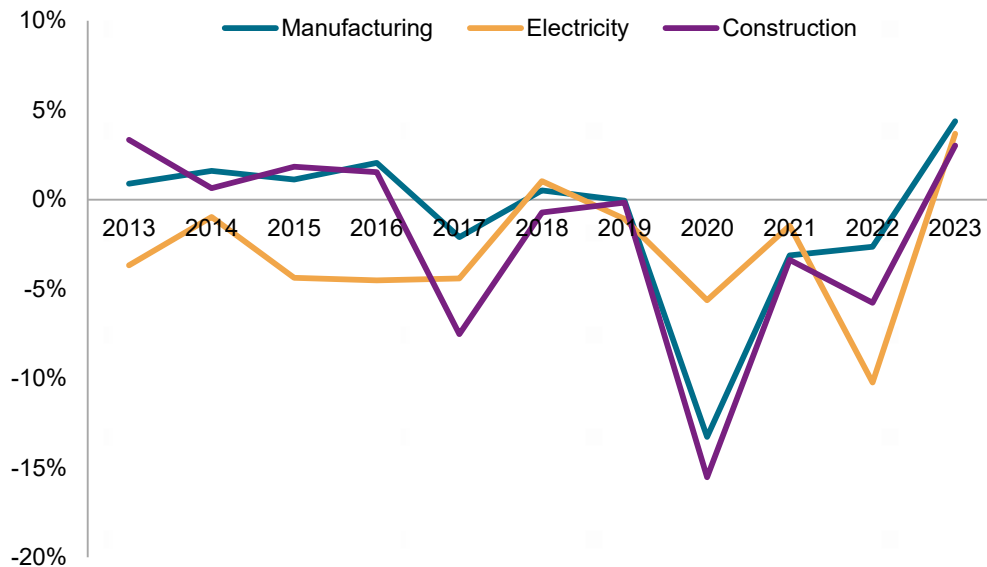
Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571.

Between 2013 and 2023, the agriculture sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2017 with an average growth rate of 28.3%. The mining sector reached its highest point of growth of 7.4% in 2021. The agricultural sector experienced the lowest growth for the period during 2015 at -20.7%, while the mining sector reaching its lowest point of growth in 2018 at -6.0%. Both the agriculture and mining sectors are generally characterized by volatility in growth over the period.

SECONDARY SECTOR

The secondary sector consists of three broad economic sectors namely the manufacturing, electricity and the construction sector. The following chart represents the average growth rates in the GVA for these sectors in Fezile Dabi District Municipality from 2013 to 2023.

CHART 15. Gross value added (GVA) by secondary sector - Fezile Dabi, 2013-2023 [Annual percentage change]



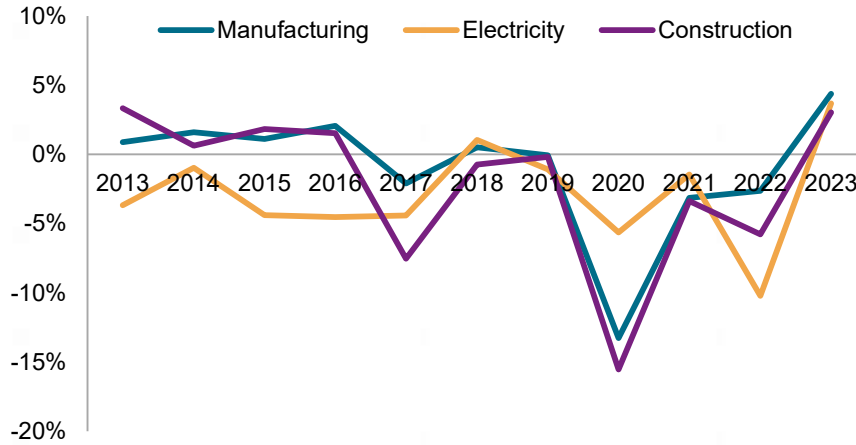
Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571.

Between 2013 and 2023, the manufacturing sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2023 with a growth rate of 4.4%. The construction sector reached its highest growth in 2013 at 3.3%. The manufacturing sector experienced its lowest growth in 2020 of -13.3%, while construction sector also had the lowest growth rate in 2020 and it experiences a negative growth rate of -15.5% which is higher growth rate than that of the manufacturing sector. The electricity sector experienced the highest growth in 2023 at 3.7%, while it recorded the lowest growth of -10.2% in 2022.

TERTIARY SECTOR

The tertiary sector consists of four broad economic sectors namely the trade, transport, finance and the community services sector. The following chart represents the average growth rates in the GVA for these sectors in Fezile Dabi District Municipality from 2013 to 2023

Chart 16. Gross value added (GVA) by tertiary sector - Fezile Dabi, 2013-2023 [Annual percentage change]



Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571.

The trade sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2021 with a growth rate of 5.9%. It is evident for the transport sector that the highest positive growth rate also existed in 2021 at 8.6% which is higher than that of the manufacturing sector. The finance sector experienced the highest growth rate in 2023 when it grew by 5.9% and recorded the lowest growth rate in 2022 at -2.4%. The Trade sector had the lowest growth rate in 2020 at -14.2%. The community services sector, which largely consists of government, experienced its highest positive growth in 2023 with 3.5% and the lowest growth rate in 2022 with -0.1%.

SECTOR GROWTH FORECAST

The GVA forecasts are based on forecasted growth rates derived from two sources: historical growth rate estimates and national level industry forecasts. The projections are therefore partly based on the notion that regions that have performed well in the recent past are likely to continue performing well (and vice versa) and partly on the notion that those regions that have prominent sectors that are forecast to grow rapidly in the national economy (e.g. finance and telecommunications) are likely to perform well (and vice versa). As the target year moves further from the base year (2010) so the emphasis moves from historical growth rates to national-level industry growth rates.

Fezile Dabi District Municipality
Integrated Development Plan 2025-2026

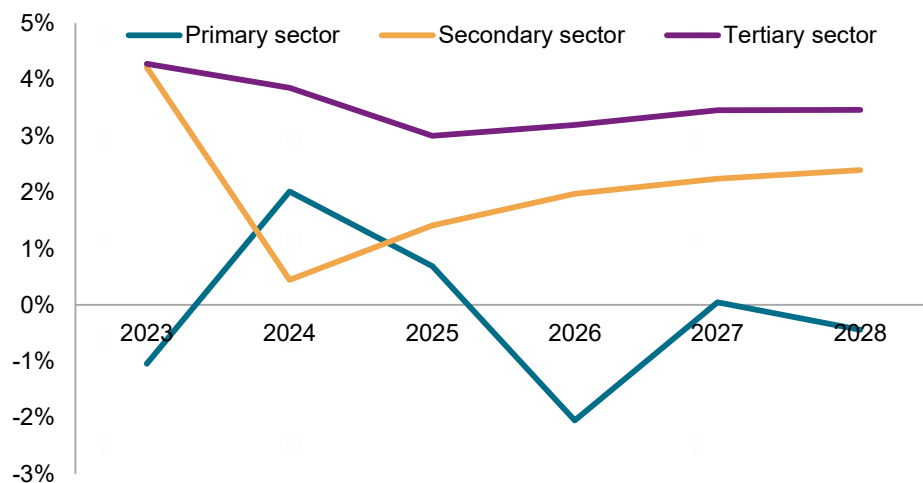
TABLE 14. Gross value added (GVA) by broad economic sector - Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2023-2028 [R billions, constant 2010 prices]

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Average Annual growth
Agriculture	1.93	1.81	1.90	1.94	1.98	2.01	0.77%
Mining	4.55	4.79	4.75	4.58	4.54	4.48	-0.28%
Manufacturing	11.18	11.30	11.53	11.79	12.06	12.36	2.04%
Electricity	1.82	1.77	1.71	1.70	1.71	1.74	-0.91%
Construction	0.73	0.71	0.74	0.76	0.79	0.82	2.44%
Trade	3.51	3.50	3.65	3.77	3.90	4.06	2.93%
Transport	2.29	2.44	2.51	2.59	2.67	2.76	3.75%
Finance	8.57	9.01	9.33	9.69	10.07	10.44	4.03%
Community services	7.50	7.78	7.91	8.10	8.34	8.59	2.74%
Total Industries	42.08	43.11	44.03	44.92	46.08	47.26	2.35%

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571.

The finance sector is expected to grow fastest at an average of 4.03% annually from R 8.57 billion in Fezile Dabi District Municipality to R 10.4 billion in 2028. The manufacturing sector is estimated to be the largest sector within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality in 2028, with a total share of 26.2% of the total GVA (as measured in current prices), growing at an average annual rate of 2.0%. The sector that is estimated to grow the slowest is the electricity sector with an average annual growth rate of -0.91%.

CHART 17. Gross value added (GVA) by aggregate economic sector - Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2023-2028 [Annual growth rate, constant 2010 prices]



Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571

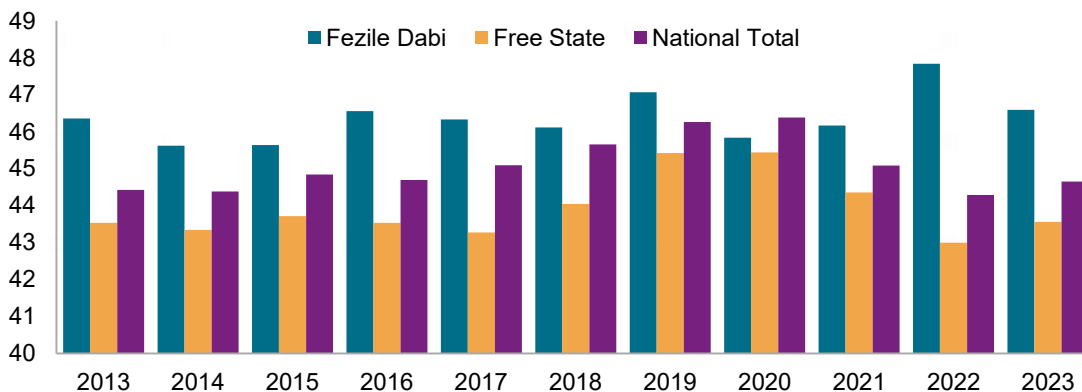
The Primary sector is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.04% between 2023 and 2028, with the Secondary sector growing at 1.69% on average annually. The Tertiary sector is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 3.39% for the same period.

Based on the typical profile of a developing country, we can expect faster growth in the secondary and tertiary sectors when compared to the primary sector. Also remember that the agricultural sector is prone to very high volatility as a result of uncertain weather conditions, pests and other natural causes - and the forecasts presented here is merely a long-term trend rather than trying to forecast the unpredictable weather conditions.

TRESS INDEX

Definition: The Tress index measures the degree of concentration of an area's economy on a sector basis. A Tress index value of 0 means that all economic sectors in the region contribute equally to GVA, whereas a Tress index of 100 means that only one economic sector makes up the whole GVA of the region.

CHART 18. Tress index - Fezile Dabi, Free State and National Total, 2013-2023 [Number]



Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571

In 2023, Fezile Dabi's Tress Index was estimated at 46.6 which are higher than the 43.6 of the province and higher than the 43.6 of the South Africa as a whole. This implies that - on average - Fezile Dabi District Municipality is less diversified in terms of its economic activity spread than the national's economy.

The Fezile Dabi District Municipality has a concentrated manufacturing sector

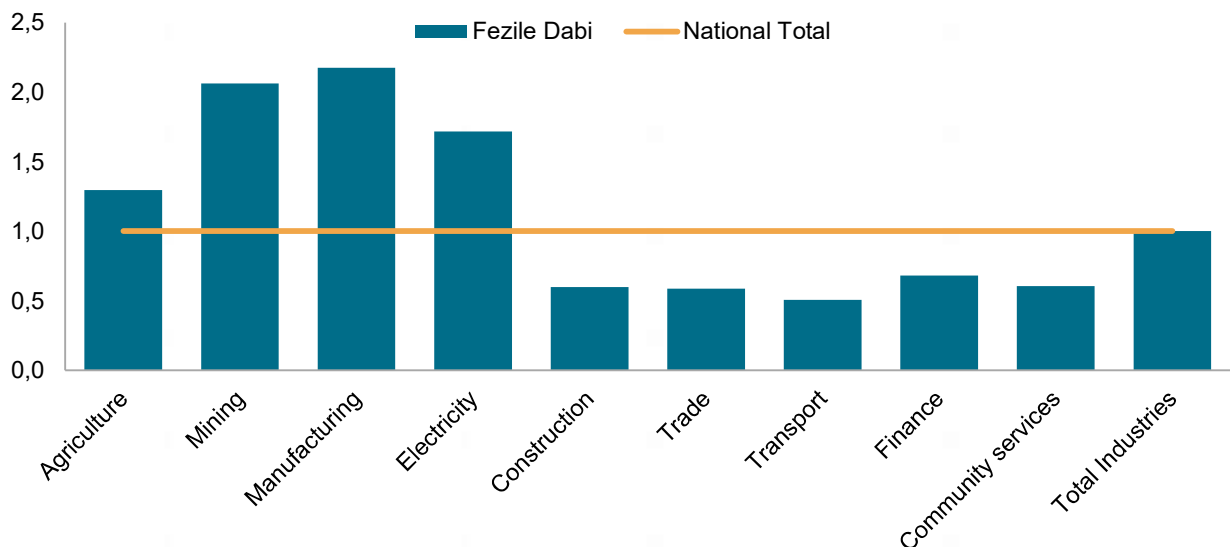
The more diverse an economy is, the more likely it is to create employment opportunities across all skills levels (and not only - for instance - employment opportunities that cater for highly skilled labourers), and maintain a healthy balance between labour-intensive and capital-intensive industries. If both economic growth and the alleviation of unemployment are of concern, clearly there need to be industries that are growing fast and also creating jobs in particular the lower skilled categories. Unfortunately, in practice many industries that are growing fast are not those that create many employment opportunities for unskilled labourers (and alleviate unemployment).

LOCATION QUOTIENT

Definition: A specific regional economy has a comparative advantage over other regional economies if it can more efficiently produce the same good. The location quotient is one way of measuring this comparative advantage.

If the location quotient is larger than one for a specified sector within a region, then that region has a comparative advantage in that sector. This is because the share of that sector of the specified regional economy is greater than the same sector in the national economy. The location quotient is usually computed by taking the percentage share of the sector in the regional economy divided by the percentage share of that same sector in the national economy.

CHART 19. Location quotient by broad economic sectors - Fezile Dabi District Municipality and South Africa, 2023 [Number]



Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571

For 2023 Fezile Dabi District Municipality has a very large comparative advantage in the manufacturing sector. The mining sector also has a very large comparative advantage. The electricity also has a comparative advantage when comparing it to the South Africa economy as a whole, although less prominent. The Fezile

Dabi District Municipality has a comparative disadvantage when it comes to the transport and trade sector which has a comparative disadvantage. In general mining is a very concentrated economic sector. Mining is very important to the Fezile Dabi District Municipality Area, with a LQ far above the national average, but not like the predominant mining areas such as Rustenburg and Sishen areas.

LABOUR

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

TABLE1 5. Working age population in Fezile Dabi, Free State and National Total, 2013 and 2023 [Number]

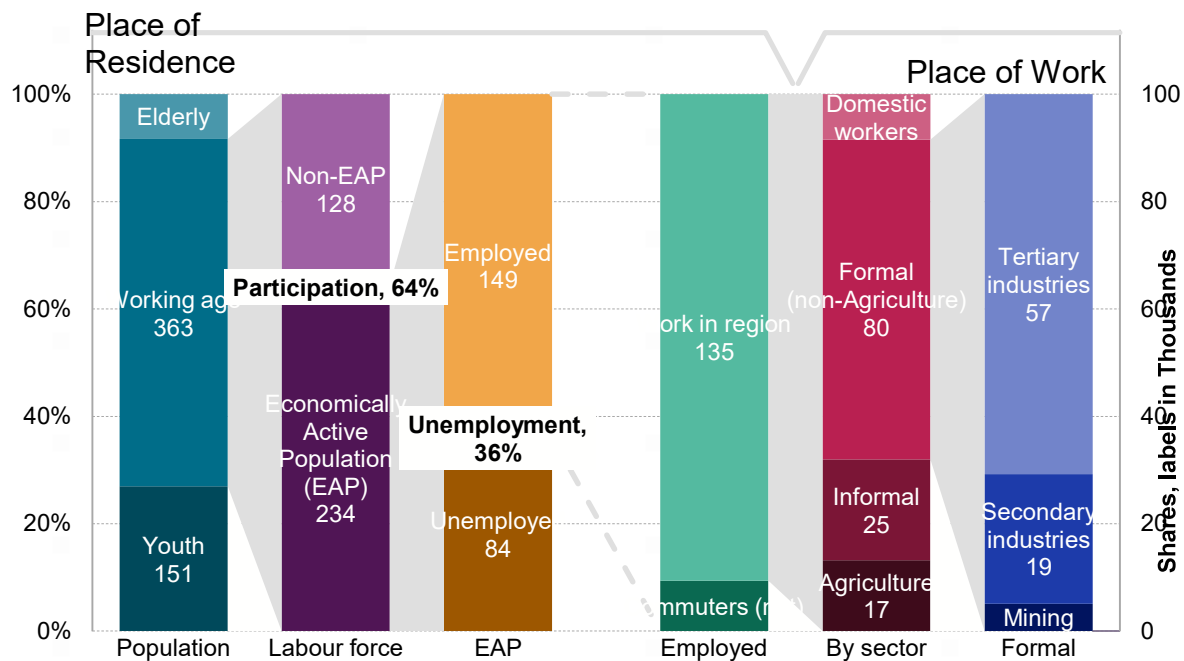
	Fezile Dabi		Free State		National Total	
	2013	2023	2013	2023	2013	2023
15-19	42,000	47,900	256,000	295,000	4,800,000	5,620,000
20-24	50,300	40,000	299,000	242,000	5,540,000	4,750,000
25-29	53,300	43,600	295,000	236,000	5,490,000	4,990,000
30-34	41,500	53,800	221,000	272,000	4,480,000	5,730,000
35-39	31,200	51,700	170,000	268,000	3,660,000	5,500,000
40-44	26,800	35,800	149,000	198,000	3,120,000	4,340,000
45-49	25,500	26,600	140,000	147,000	2,710,000	3,450,000
50-54	22,700	23,000	123,000	128,000	2,320,000	2,880,000
55-59	20,300	21,400	106,000	119,000	1,910,000	2,450,000
60-64	16,900	19,500	86,700	104,000	1,510,000	2,040,000
Total	330,000	363,000	1,850,000	2,010,000	35,500,000	41,800,000

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571.

The working age population in Fezile Dabi in 2023 was 363 000, increasing at an average annual rate of 0.95% since 2013. For the same period the working age population for Free State Province increased at 0.86% annually, while that of South Africa increased at 1.62% annually.

The graph below combines all the facets of the labour force in the Fezile Dabi District Municipality into one compact view. The chart is divided into "place of residence" on the left, which is measured from the population side, and "place of work" on the right, which is measured from the business side.

CHART 20. Labour glimpse - Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2023



Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571.

Reading the chart from the left-most bar, breaking down the total population of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality (561 000) into working age and non-working age, the number of people that are of working age is about 363 000. As per definition, those that are of age 0 - 19 (youth) or age 65 and up (pensioners) are part of the non-working age population. Out of the working age group, 64.5% are participating in the labour force, meaning 234 000 residents of the district municipality forms currently part of the economically active population (EAP). Comparing this with the non-economically active population (NEAP) of the district municipality: fulltime students at tertiary institutions, disabled people, and those choosing not to work, sum to 129 000 people. Out of the economically active population, there are 84 700 that are unemployed, or when expressed as a percentage, an unemployment rate of 36.2%. Up to here all the statistics are measured at the place of residence.

On the far right we have the formal non-Agriculture jobs in Fezile Dabi, broken down by the primary (mining), secondary and tertiary industries. The majority of the formal employment lies in the Tertiary industry, with 57 100 jobs. When including the informal, agricultural and domestic workers, we have a total number of 136 000 jobs in the area. Formal jobs make up 59.6% of all jobs in the Fezile Dabi District Municipality. The difference between the employment measured at the place of work, and the people employed living in the area can be explained by the net commuters that work outside of the district municipality.

In theory, a higher or increasing population dividend is supposed to provide additional stimulus to economic growth. People of working age tend to uphold higher consumption patterns (Final Consumption Expenditure, FCE), and a more dense concentration of working age people is supposed to decrease dependency ratios - given that the additional labour which is offered to the market, is absorbed.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (EAP)

The economically active population (EAP) is a good indicator of how many of the total working age population are in reality participating in the labour market of a region. If a person is economically active, he or she forms part of the labour force.

Definition: The economically active population (EAP) is defined as the number of people (between the age of 15 and 65) who are able and willing to work, and who are actively looking for work. It includes both employed and unemployed people. People, who recently have not taken any active steps to find employment, are not included in the measure. These people may (or may not) consider themselves unemployed. Regardless, they are counted as discouraged work seekers, and thus form part of the non-economically active population.

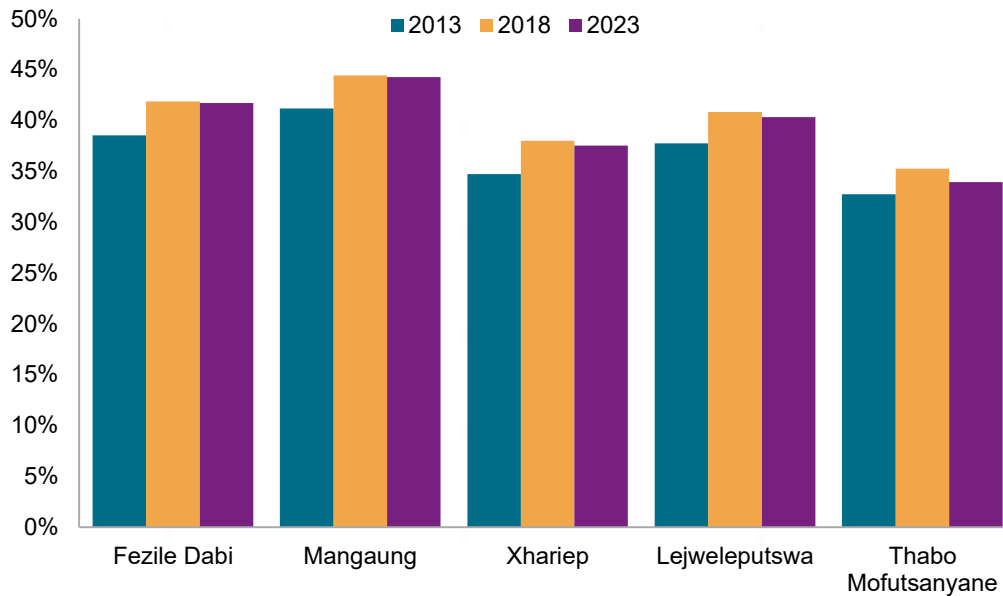
TABLE 16. Economically active population (EAP) - Fezile Dabi, Free State and National Total, 2013-2023
[number, percentage]

	Fezile Dabi	Free State	National Total	Fezile Dabi as % of province	Fezile Dabi as % of national
2013	198,000	1,080,000	19,600,000	18.4%	1.01%
2014	206,000	1,120,000	20,500,000	18.4%	1.01%
2015	213,000	1,160,000	21,200,000	18.4%	1.00%
2016	219,000	1,180,000	21,900,000	18.5%	1.00%
2017	223,000	1,200,000	22,500,000	18.6%	0.99%
2018	226,000	1,210,000	22,800,000	18.6%	0.99%
2019	228,000	1,220,000	23,200,000	18.7%	0.98%
2020	219,000	1,170,000	22,700,000	18.8%	0.97%
2021	219,000	1,160,000	22,800,000	18.8%	0.96%
2022	226,000	1,200,000	23,700,000	18.8%	0.95%
2023	234,000	1,240,000	24,800,000	18.9%	0.94%
Average Annual growth					
2013-2023	1.70%	1.40%	2.39%		

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571.

Fezile Dabi District Municipality's EAP was 234 000 in 2023, which is 41.72% of its total population of 561 000, and roughly 18.91% of the total EAP of the Free State Province. From 2013 to 2023, the average annual increase in the EAP in the Fezile Dabi District Municipality was 1.70%, which is 0.301 percentage points higher than the growth in the EAP of Free State's for the same period.

CHART 21. EAP as % of total population - Fezile Dabi and the rest of Free State, 2013, 2018, 2023 [percentage]



In 2013, 38.5% of the total population in Fezile Dabi District Municipality were classified as economically active which increased to 41.7% in 2023. Compared to the other regions in Free State Province, Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality had the highest EAP as a percentage of the total population within its own region relative to the other regions. On the other hand, Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality had the lowest EAP with 33.9% people classified as economically active population in 2023.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

Definition: The labour force participation rate (LFPR) is the Economically Active Population (EAP) expressed as a percentage of the total working age population.

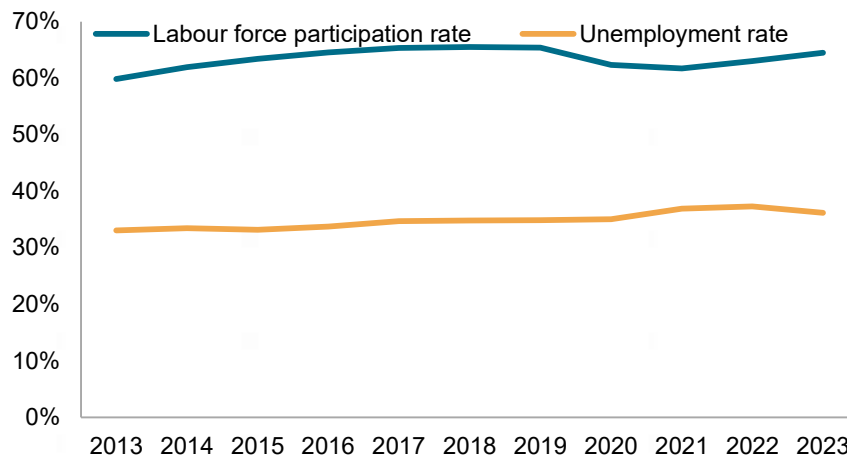
The following is the Labour participation rate of the Fezile Dabi, Free State and National Total as a whole.

TABLE 17 .The labour force participation rate - Fezile Dabi, Free State and National Total, 2013-2023 [percentage]

	Fezile Dabi	Free State	National Total
2013	59.9%	58.4%	55.2%
2014	61.9%	60.4%	56.6%
2015	63.4%	61.8%	57.7%
2016	64.5%	62.8%	58.8%
2017	65.4%	63.5%	59.5%
2018	65.5%	63.5%	59.4%
2019	65.4%	63.2%	59.4%
2020	62.3%	59.9%	57.0%
2021	61.7%	59.2%	56.5%
2022	63.0%	60.4%	57.8%
2023	64.5%	61.6%	59.5%

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571.

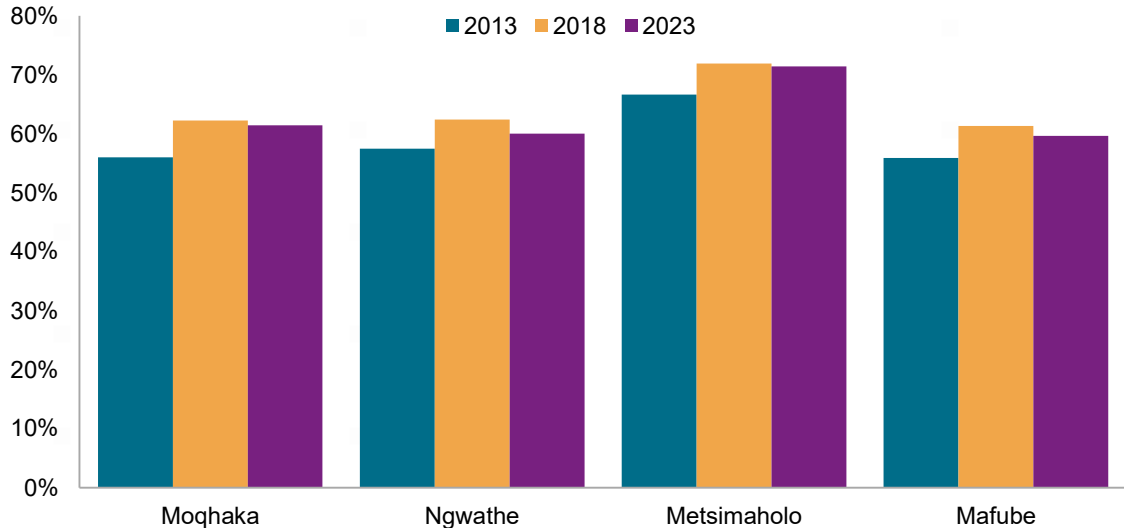
CHART 22.The labour force participation and unemployment rates - Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2013-2023 [percentage]



Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571.

In 2023 the labour force participation rate for Fezile Dabi was at 64.5% which is slightly higher when compared to the 59.9% in 2013. The unemployment rate is an efficient indicator that measures the success rate of the labour force relative to employment. In 2013, the unemployment rate for Fezile Dabi was 33.0% and increased overtime to 36.2% in 2023. The gap between the labour force participation rate and the unemployment rate decreased which indicates a negative outlook for the employment within Fezile Dabi District Municipality.

CHART 23. The labour force participation rate - local municipalities and the rest of Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2018 and 2023 [percentage]



Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality had the highest labour force participation rate with 71.4% in 2023 increasing from 66.7% in 2013. Mafube Local Municipality had the lowest labour force participation rate of 59.7% in 2023, this increased from 55.9% in 2013.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

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

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

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**TABLE 18. TOTAL EMPLOYMENT –FEZILE DABI, FREE STATE AND NATIONAL TOTAL,
2013-2023[NUMBERS]**

	Fezile Dabi	Free State	National Total
2013	127,000	723,000	14,700,000
2014	131,000	750,000	15,300,000
2015	135,000	777,000	15,800,000
2016	137,000	788,000	16,100,000
2017	137,000	792,000	16,400,000
2018	138,000	797,000	16,600,000
2019	138,000	796,000	16,600,000
2020	130,000	758,000	15,800,000
2021	125,000	739,000	15,100,000
2022	128,000	768,000	15,700,000
2023	135,000	795,000	16,700,000
Average Annual growth			
2013-2023	0.69%	0.95%	1.31%

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571

In 2023, Fezile Dabi employed 136 000 people which is 17.04% of the total employment in Free State Province (795 000), 0.81% of total employment in South Africa (16.7 million). Employment within Fezile Dabi increased annually at an average rate of 0.69% from 2013 to 2023.

**TABLE 19.Total employment per broad economic sector - Fezile Dabi and the rest of Free State, 2023
[Numbers]**

	Fezile Dabi	Mangaung	Xhariep	Lejweleputswa	Thabo Mofutsanyane	Total Free State
Agriculture	17,900	11,200	5,120	16,200	32,100	82,459
Mining	4,130	1,750	2,820	22,400	785	31,858
Manufacturing	15,400	16,000	1,440	8,670	13,600	55,116
Electricity	868	1,600	70	699	491	3,724
Construction	8,830	14,300	1,800	5,380	9,390	39,705
Trade	28,800	64,600	8,230	30,800	50,000	182,431
Transport	5,860	14,600	1,350	5,620	8,090	35,537
Finance	12,700	38,900	2,700	12,700	16,900	83,928
Community services	29,600	90,300	8,170	29,800	51,700	209,538
Households	11,400	25,200	4,560	13,500	16,100	70,848
Total	135,000	278,000	36,300	146,000	199,000	795,143

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571

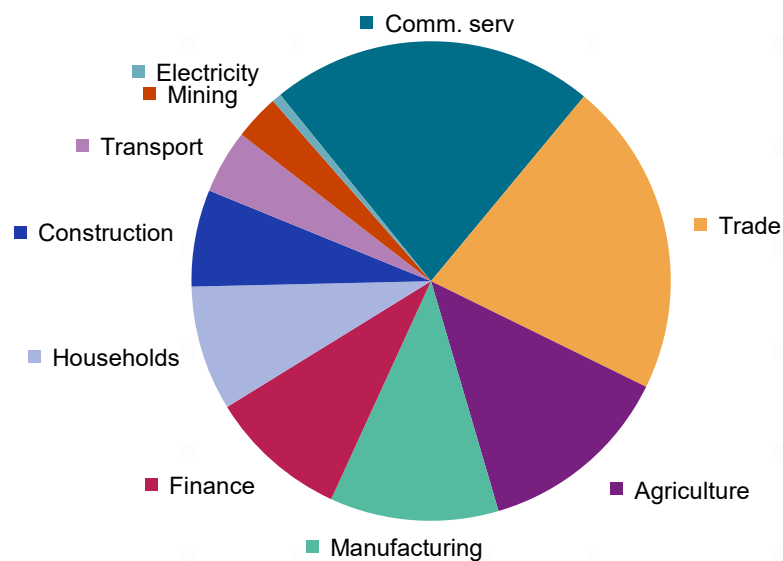
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Fezile Dabi District Municipality employs a total number of 136 000 people within its district municipality. The district municipality that employs the highest number of people relative to the other regions within Free State Province is Mangaung district municipality with a total number of 278 000. The district municipality that employs the lowest number of people relative to the other regions within Free State Province is Xhariep district municipality with a total number of 36 300 employed people.

In Fezile Dabi District Municipality the economic sectors that recorded the largest number of employment in 2023 were the community services sector with a total of 29 600 employed people or 21.8% of total employment in the district municipality. The trade sector with a total of 28 800 (21.3%) employs the second highest number of people relative to the rest of the sectors. The electricity sector with 868 (0.6%) is the sector that employs the least number of people in Fezile Dabi District Municipality, followed by the mining sector with 4 130 (3.0%) people employed.

CHART 24.Total employment per broad economic sector - Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2023
[percentage]



Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571

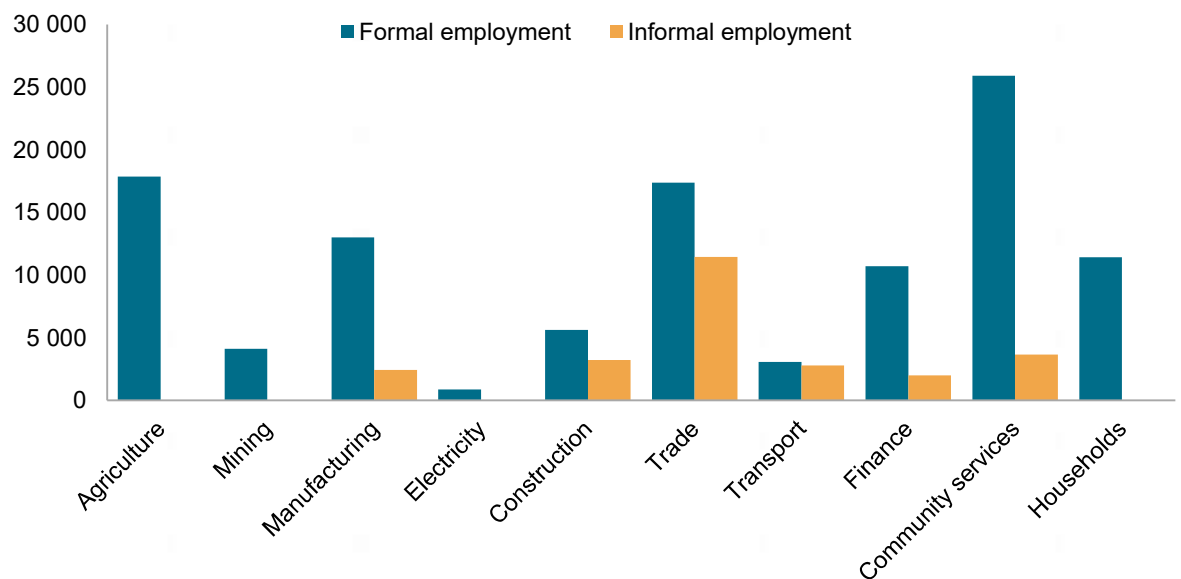
FORMAL AND INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT

Total employment can be broken down into formal and informal sector employment. Formal sector employment is measured from the formal business side, and the informal employment is measured from the household side where formal businesses have not been established.

Formal employment is much more stable than informal employment. Informal employment is much harder to measure and manage, simply because it cannot be tracked through the formal business side of the economy. Informal employment is however a reality in South Africa and cannot be ignored.

The number of formally employed people in Fezile Dabi District Municipality counted 110 000 in 2023, which is about 81.17% of total employment, while the number of people employed in the informal sector counted 25 500 or 18.83% of the total employment. Informal employment in Fezile Dabi increased from 18 300 in 2013 to an estimated 25 500 in 2023.

CHART 25. Formal and informal employment by broad economic sector - Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2023 [numbers]



Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571

Some of the economic sectors have little or no informal employment:

Mining industry, due to well-regulated mining safety policies, and the strict registration of a mine, has little or no informal employment. The Electricity sector is also well regulated, making it difficult to get information on informal employment. Domestic Workers and employment in the Agriculture sector is typically counted under a separate heading.

In 2023 the Trade sector recorded the highest number of informally employed, with a total of 11 400 employees or 44.84% of the total informal employment. This can be expected as the barriers to enter the Trade sector in terms of capital and skills required is less than with most of the other sectors. The Finance sector has the lowest informal employment with 1 990 and only contributes 7.79% to total informal employment

TABLE 20. Formal and informal employment by broad economic sector - Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2023 [numbers]

	Formal employment	Informal employment
Agriculture	17,900	N/A
Mining	4,130	N/A
Manufacturing	13,000	2,420
Electricity	868	N/A
Construction	5,620	3,210
Trade	17,400	11,400
Transport	3,080	2,780
Finance	10,700	1,990
Community services	25,900	3,660
Households	11,400	N/A

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571

The informal sector is vital for the areas with very high unemployment and very low labour participation rates. Unemployed people see participating in the informal sector as a survival strategy. The most desirable situation would be to get a stable formal job. But because the formal economy is not growing fast enough to generate adequate jobs, the informal sector is used as a survival mechanism.

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

- "Without work", i.e. not in paid employment or self-employment;
- "Currently available for work", i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; and

"Seeking work", i.e. had taken specific steps in a specified reference period to seek paid employment or self-employment. The specific steps may include registration at a public or private employment exchange; application to employers; checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, market or other assembly places; placing or answering newspaper advertisements; seeking assistance of friends or relatives; looking for

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TABLE 21. Unemployment (official definition) - Fezile Dabi, Free State and National Total, 2013-2023
[Number percentage]

	Fezile Dabi	Free State	National Total	Fezile Dabi as % of province	Fezile Dabi as % of national
2013	65,400	349,000	4,940,000	18.7%	1.32%
2014	69,000	367,000	5,150,000	18.8%	1.34%
2015	70,800	374,000	5,410,000	18.9%	1.31%
2016	73,800	389,000	5,800,000	19.0%	1.27%
2017	77,500	405,000	6,130,000	19.1%	1.26%
2018	78,600	408,000	6,240,000	19.3%	1.26%
2019	79,300	414,000	6,600,000	19.2%	1.20%
2020	76,800	400,000	6,880,000	19.2%	1.12%
2021	80,900	417,000	7,660,000	19.4%	1.06%
2022	84,400	424,000	8,000,000	19.9%	1.05%
2023	84,700	435,000	8,120,000	19.5%	1.04%
Average Annual growth					
2013-2023	2.62%	2.23%	5.11%		

Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571

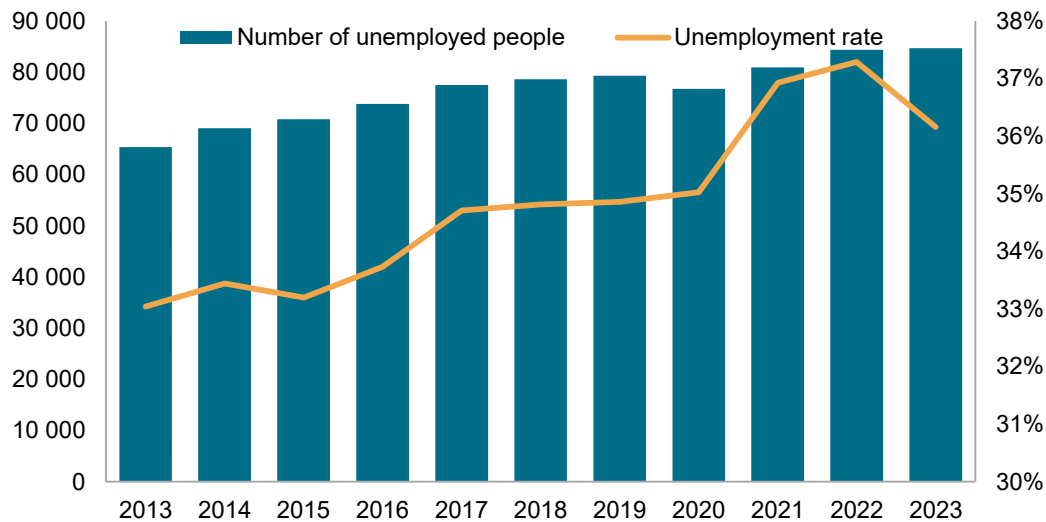
In 2023, there were a total number of 84 700 people unemployed in Fezile Dabi, which is an increase of 19 300 from 65 400 in 2013. The total number of unemployed people within Fezile Dabi constitutes 19.47% of the total number of unemployed people in Free State Province. The Fezile Dabi District Municipality experienced an average annual increase of 2.62% in the number of unemployed people, which is worse than that of the Free State Province which had an average annual increase in unemployment of 2.23%.

TABLE 22. Unemployment rate (official definition) - Fezile Dabi, Free State and National Total, 2013-2023
[Percentage]

	Fezile Dabi	Free State	National Total
2013	33.0%	32.4%	25.2%
2014	33.4%	32.7%	25.2%
2015	33.2%	32.4%	25.5%
2016	33.7%	32.9%	26.4%
2017	34.7%	33.7%	27.2%
2018	34.8%	33.7%	27.4%
2019	34.9%	34.0%	28.4%
2020	35.0%	34.3%	30.3%
2021	36.9%	35.8%	33.6%
2022	37.3%	35.3%	33.7%
2023	36.2%	35.1%	32.7%

In 2023, the unemployment rate in Fezile Dabi District Municipality (based on the official definition of unemployment) was 36.16%, which is an increase of 3.12 percentage points. The unemployment rate in Fezile Dabi District Municipality is higher than that of Free State. The unemployment rate for South Africa was 32.70% in 2023, which is a increase of -7.54 percentage points from 25.15% in 2013.

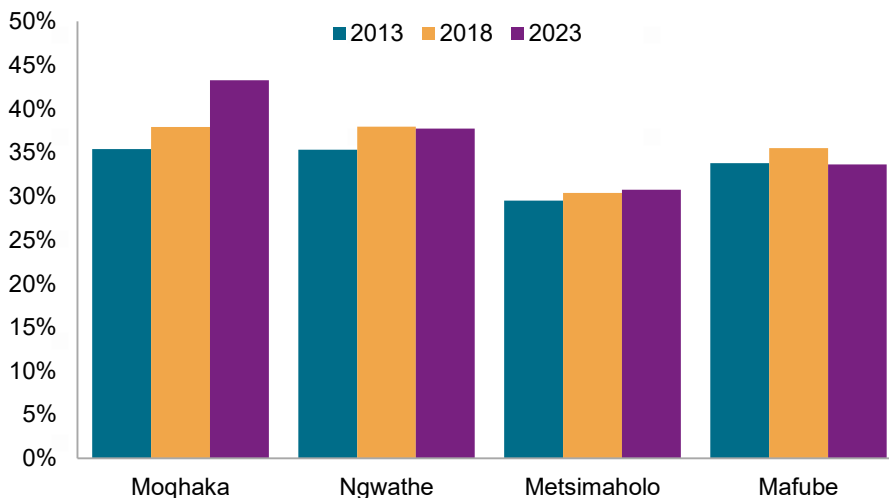
CHART 26. Unemployment and unemployment rate (official definition) - Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2013-2023 [number percentage]



Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571

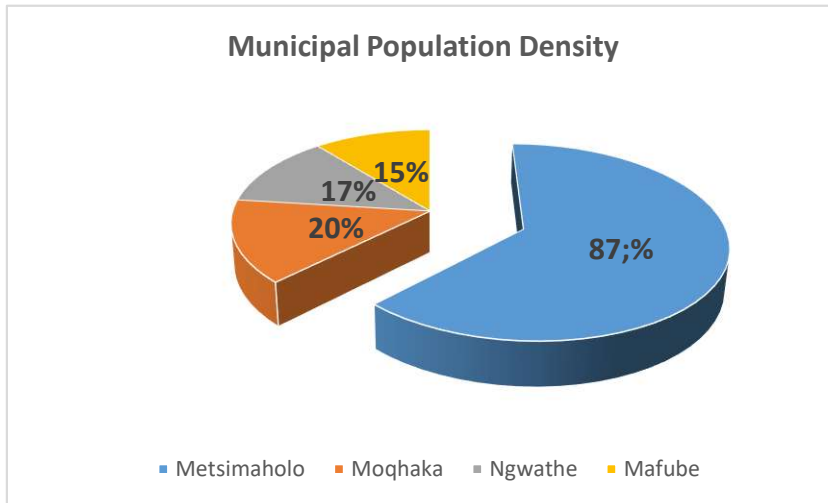
When comparing unemployment rates among regions within Fezile Dabi District Municipality, Moqhaka Local Municipality has indicated the highest unemployment rate of 43.3%, which has increased from 35.4% in 2013. It can be seen that the Metsimaholo Local Municipality had the lowest unemployment rate of 30.7% in 2023, which increased from 29.5% in 2013

CHART 1. Unemployment rate - local municipalities and the rest of Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2013, 2018 and 2023 [percentage]



Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2571

Chart 3: The Local Municipality Population Density



Settlement Types

The Saolburg town is the main economic driver in the district and the growth point of the region. The town of Kroonstad is the second largest town in the district.

Data Source: Stats SA: Census 2022

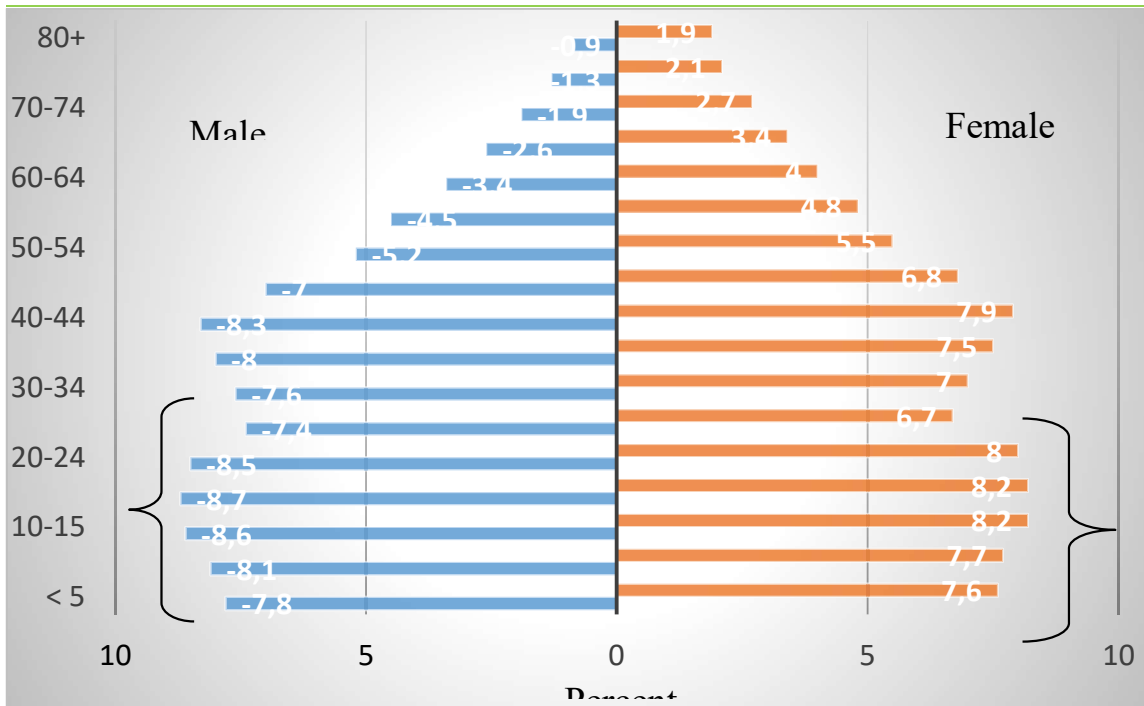
2.1 Migration

Migration is one of the three demographic processes that affects the population size and structure of locality / place at a particular time. This subsection presents basic descriptive analysis of the migratory patterns of person with regard to the Fezile Dabi district, however it should be noted that there's serious limitation of data for migrants as most of them are undocumented illegal migrants.

Chart 7: Reasons for moving for Fezile Dabi-born population

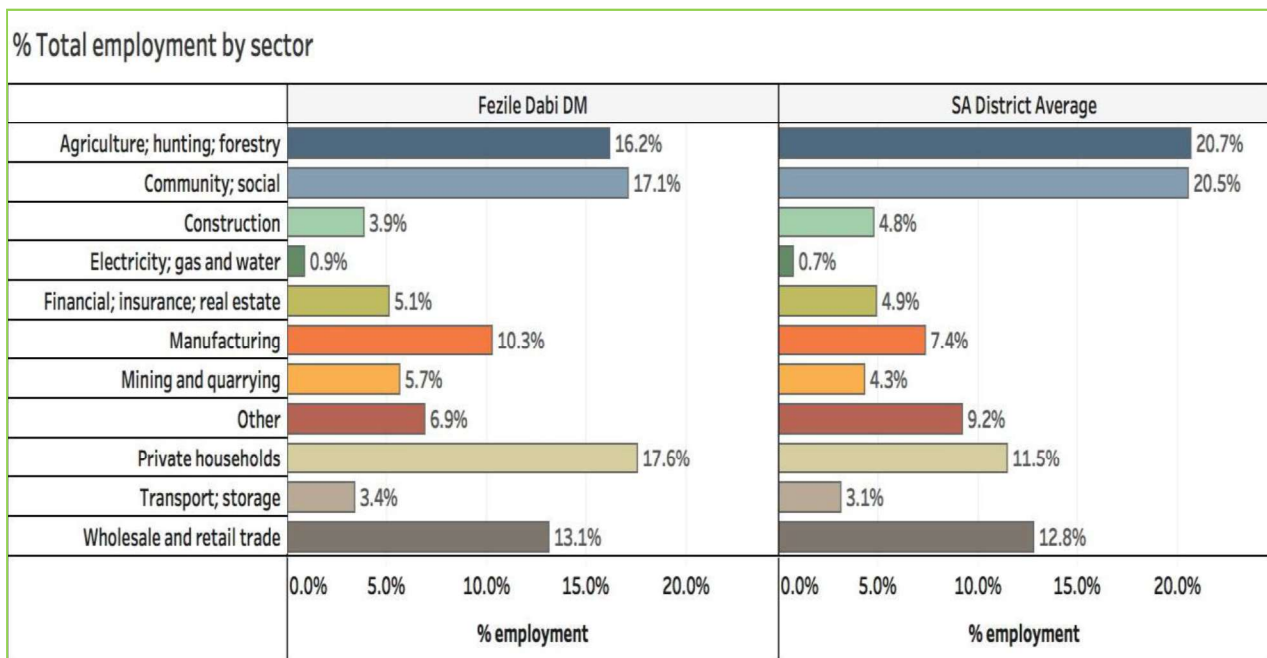
From chart 7 above, the biggest number of Fezile Dabi-born persons who migrated moved as households, which could also explain the general decline in population Mafube, Moqhaka and Ngwathe local municipalities between 2011 and 2016. Another notable proportion, which constitutes 13.69% of the total population if the district; are people who migrated out of the district looking for paid work.

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Data Source: Stats SA: Census 2022

The chart depicts the population pyramid for migrants which denotes that migrants who are residing in Fezile Dabi, active population which may be coming to Fezile Dabi for education purposes or looking for employment.



(Source: Municipal Demarcation Board: Municipal Capacity Assessment Report, 2018)

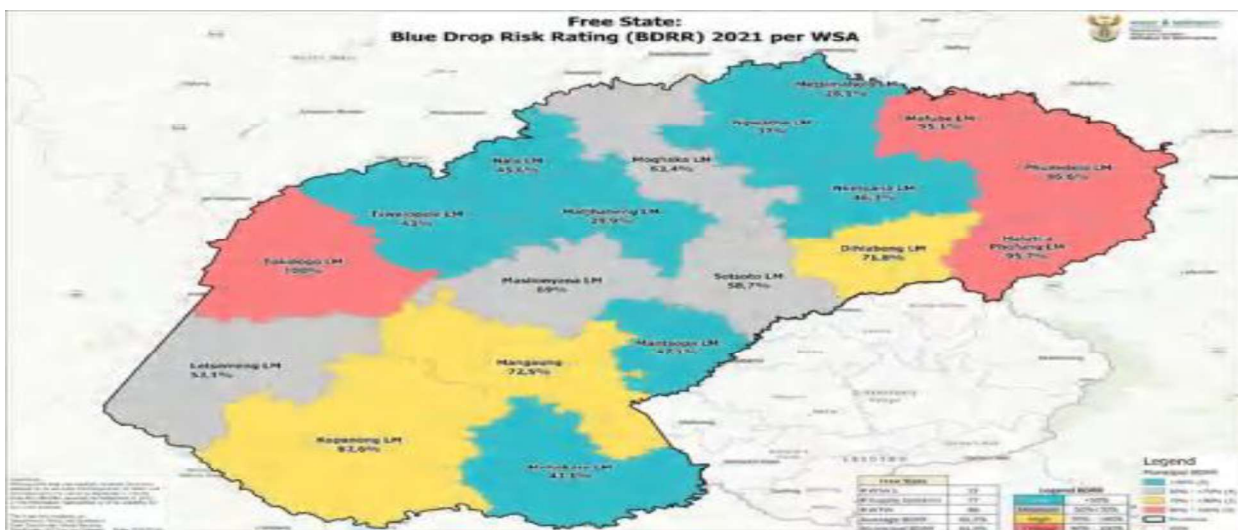
SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS ON WATER

Blue Drop report is a similar assessment of **the state of all drinking water systems** (including water treatment works and municipal water distribution systems) in the country

Green Drop report is a comprehensive assessment of the state of all **wastewater treatment systems** in South Africa, including municipal, Department of Public Works and private wastewater treatment systems

Both reports include assessments of the condition of the infrastructure;

- ☐ whether the capacity of the infrastructure is sufficient to deal with the demand;
- ☐ whether the required maintenance is being done on the infrastructure,
- ☐ whether the infrastructure is operated correctly;
- ☐ **whether the proper treatment processes are followed;**
- ☐ whether proper monitoring and controls are in place; and whether the staff have the necessary skills and qualifications



MAP : Blue Drop Risk Rating

MAFUBE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Assessment Areas	Frankfort	Tweeling	Villiers
Bulk /WSP			
A: Total Design Capacity(Ml/d)	14.4	2	5
B: % Operational Capacity in terms of design	N/I	N/I	N/I
C1a:% Microbiological Compliance	0%	0%	0%
C1b: % Microbiological Monitoring Compliance	0%	0%	0%
C2a: Chemical Compliance	0%	0%	0%
C2b: Chemical Monitoring Compliance	0%	0%	0%
D:% Technical Skills	65.6%	56.3%	56.3%
E: Water Safety Plans Status	0%	0%	0%
% BDRR/BDRR max	95.1%	94.6%	95.1%

METSIMAHOLO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Assessment Areas	Deneysville	Oranjeville	Sasolburg
Bulk /WSP			Rand Water
A: Total Design Capacity(Ml/d)	9.90	2.59	4800
B: % Operational Capacity in terms of design	70%	46.3%	0.3%
C1a:% Microbiological Compliance	100%	100%	100%
C1b: % Microbiological Monitoring Compliance	100%	79.2%	81.4%
C2a: Chemical Compliance	88.7%	91.4%	99.5%
C2b: Chemical Monitoring Compliance	14.7%	14.7%	64.1%
D:% Technical Skills	54.2%	35.4%	100%
E: Water Safety Plans Status	9.1%	90.9%	100%
% BDRR/BDRR max	40.2%	39%	26%

MOQHAKA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Assessment Areas	Kroonstad	Steynsrus	Viljoenskroon
Bulk /WSP			
A: Total Design Capacity(Ml/d)	N/I	N/I	N/I
B: % Operational Capacity in terms of design	81%	83.2%	76.4%
C1a:% Microbiological Compliance	72.5%	100%	100%
C1b: % Microbiological Monitoring Compliance	100%	79.2%	81.4%
C2a: Chemical Compliance	88.7%	91.4%	99.5%
C2b: Chemical Monitoring Compliance	14.7%	14.7%	64.1%
D:% Technical Skills	54.2%	35.4%	88.%
E: Water Safety Plans Status	9.1%	90.9%	69'2%

NGWATHE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Assessment Areas	Edenville Boreholes	Heilbron WSA	Koppies WSA	Parys WSA	Vredefort WSA
Bulk /WSP		Rand Water			
A: Total Design Capacity(Ml/d)	0.38	4800	3.8	25	3.7
B: % Operational Capacity in terms of design	67.9%	98.2%	100%	91.1%	100%
C1a:% Microbiological Compliance	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
C1b: % Microbiological Monitoring Compliance	0%	79.2%	0%	0%	0%
C2a: Chemical Compliance	0%	91.4%	0%	0%	0%
C2b: Chemical Monitoring Compliance	0%	14.7%	0%	0%	0%
D:% Technical Skills	8.3%	91.7%	8.3%	8.3%	45.8%
E: Water Safety Plans Status	0%	90.9%	69'2%		0%
% BDRR/BDRR max	92%	36.7%	88.1%	81.4%	84.7%

GREEN DROP

All the Local Municipalities within Fezile Dabi District Municipality have regressed when it comes to the function of waste water treatment.

The regulator determined that no wastewater system scored the minimum of 90% when measured against the Green Drop standards for the audited period and thus no WSA qualified for the prestigious Green Drop Certification

LANDFILL SITES

All our landfill site were found not to be compliant with the prescribed regulations / legislation

AIR QUALITY

National Petroleum (Natref) has been certified in terms of the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System. Although the volume of crude oil to be processed will increase, assessments show that impacts on the environment resulting from expansion will be within the legal compliance limits and the current refinery operating permits

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

No.	Air pollutant	Averaging Period	Concentration	Allowable exceedances (yr)
1	Sulphur Dioxide	24 Hrs	125µg/m ³	4
2	Nitrogen Dioxide	1 Hr	200µg/m ³	88
3	Particulate Matter	24 Hrs	75µg/m ³	4
4	Ozone	8 Hrs (running)	120µg/m ³	11
5	Benzene	1 Yr	5µg/m ³	0
6	Lead	1 Yr	0.5 µg/m ³	0
7	Carbon Monoxide	1 Hr	30µg/m ³	88

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY IN FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

No.	Location	Pollutants Monitored	Owner
1	Iketsetseng Secondary School (Zamdela)	Particulate Matter, Sulphur Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, Ozone, Hydrogen Sulphide	National Department of Forestry Fisheries and the environment
2	Bongani Mabaso Ecopark (Vaalpark)	Particulate Matter, Sulphur Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, Meteorological data	Sasol
3	AJ Jacobs Secondary School (Sasolburg)	Particulate Matter, Sulphur Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, Meteorological data	Sasol
4	Leitrim (Coalbrook)	Particulate Matter, Sulphur Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, Meteorological data	Sasol

Non –Industrial Air pollution in Fezile Dabi District Municipality

Residential waste burning: Residential waste combustion for energy use in the residential environment in the Vaal. Waste burning is prevalent in the region due to poor waste management services and bad environmental attitudes.

Residential fuel burning: Fuel combustion for energy use in the residential environment. Rising population contributes to establishment of informal settlements without municipal services where any kind of fuel is burnt for space heating and cooking

Mobile sources: Accounting for vehicles travelling on arterial and main roads, national freeways, secondary roads, off- and onramps and streets. The R82, 57 and N3 are main busy roads within the area. There are also trucks stops for which transportation of raw materials and final products.

Windblown Particulate Emissions: Particulates are the typical form of pollutants associated with mining activities. These emanates from unpaved streets in the townships and also ash dust from coal combustion facilities and also mining dust emissions in the area of Sasolburg.

Biomass burning: Biomass burning emissions from large-scale agricultural burning and natural fires

IMPROVEMENT OF AIR QUALITY

Sasol & Natref celebrated the completion of two projects that improve the ambient of air quality in Metsimaholo:

- ☐ The paving of a 1.6km stretch of road in Amelia &

□ The Upgrade of the satellite fire station in Zamdela, Sasolburg

The road was handed over by Sasol to ensure the safety of families on the road, and a quicker response time to veld and waste fires as well as home.

The 1.6km road was paved to reduce dust and improve road safety during high traffic volumes, particularly on a road that connect multiple township.

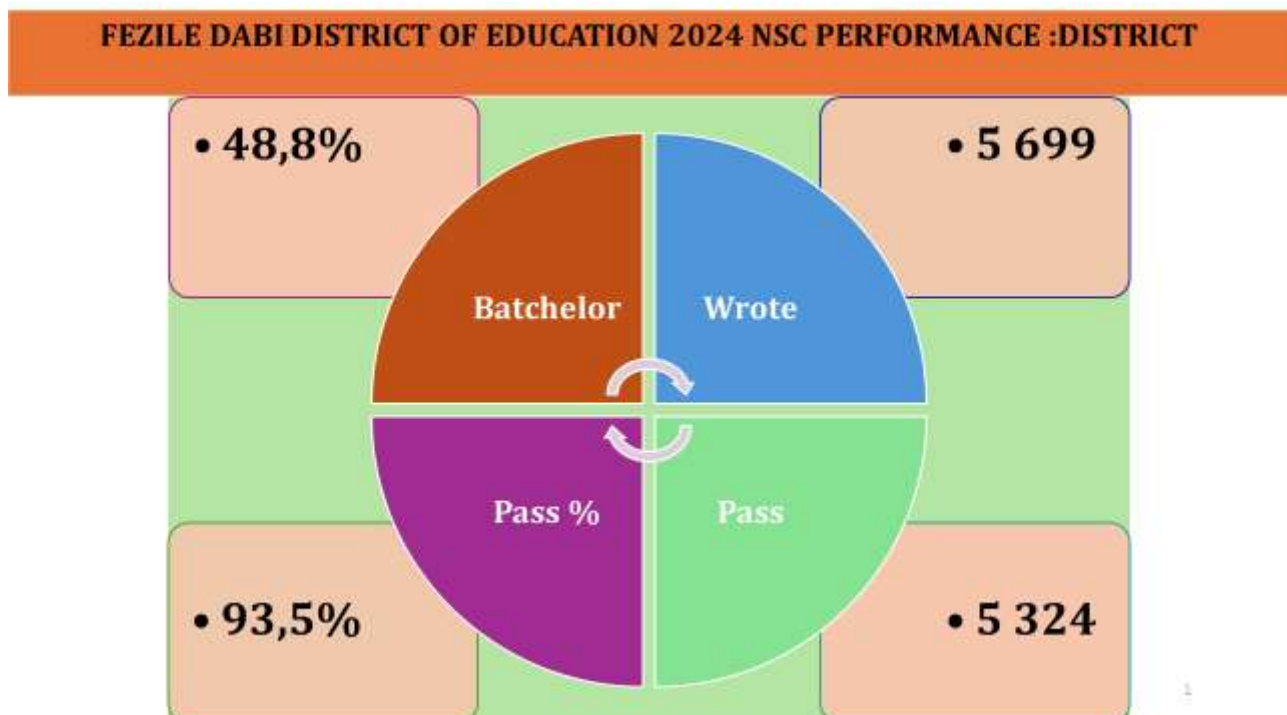
The work included the provision of a pedestrian walkway, bus shelters, speed humps, road markings and signage

The satellite fire station project at the station Harry Gwala Multi-Purpose Sports Centre in Zamdela was upgraded to accommodate a 6000-litre fire truck that is now stationed closer to the community –making the response time quicker,

Renovation work inside the station entitled the upgrading of office space, ablution facilities and the reception area, while a structure was erected outside the station to house the fire truck.

For Sasol, safety remains a key priority; and in this instance, these two infrastructures will solidify the municipality's response to safety measures and ensure that the local wards are better equipped to respond to and mitigate emergencies for the safety of all our fenceline communities.

EDUCATION



FEZILE DABI 2024 MUNICIPALITIES PERFORMANCE

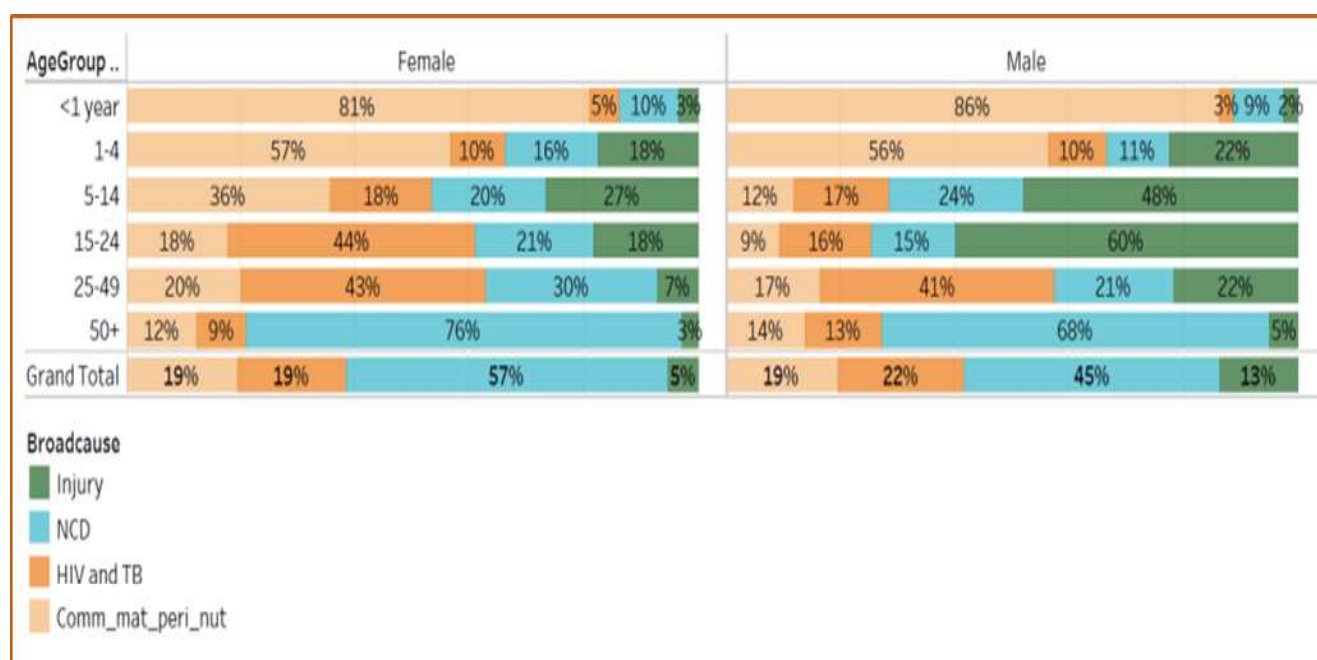
CLASS OF 2024 PERFORMANCE

MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER WROTE	NUMBER PASS	PASS %	NUMBER PASS BACHELORS	BACHELOR PASS %	NUMBER PASS DIPLOMA	DIPLOMA PASS %
NGWATHE	1535	1467	95,6%	726	49,5%	489	33,3%
MAFUBE	777	732	94,3%	345	47,1%	237	32,4%
METSIMAHOLO	1724	1608	93,3%	828	51,5%	500	31,1%
MOQHAKA	1668	1525	91,4%	703	46,1%	468	30,7%

HEALTH

		DC 20	FS 205	FS 204	FS 203	FS 201
Facility by Level	Period	Fezile Dabi District	Mafube LM	Metsim aholo LM	Moqha ka LM	Ngwath e LM
Clinic	2022/2023	36	8	8	8	12
CHC/CDC	2022/2023	5	0	1	2	2
Mobiles	2022/2023	14	3	4	4	3
District Hospital	2022/2023	4	1	1	0	2
Regional Hospital	2022/2023	1	1	0	0	0
Private Hospital/Clinic	2022/2023	4	1	1	1	0

BURDEN OF DISEASES LEADING TO CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DISTRICT



HAZARDS THAT POSE HIGHEST RISK IN FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

- Communities in informal settlements are the most vulnerable to many of these physical risks, but proximity to certain installations or hazards also exposes other communities to risks.
- In terms of capacity to address and therefore reduce risks, there currently is a strong emphasis on preparedness and response planning.
- This means that capacity and planning in terms of mitigation and prevention should be strengthened

Growth of informal settlements in Fezile Dabi

- Substantial growth in the number of informal settlement in Fezile Dabi has been observed. The influence of poverty, rapid population growth, unsafe building practices, lack of infrastructure and accessibility places these communities at threat risk of disasters.
- Emergency shelter and water supply in crises is of great concern. There are no community halls in their vicinity and it was found that the disaster stricken refuses to leave their property for facilities in other areas

THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS CRITICAL DIASASTER MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND SHOULD RECEIVE PRIORITY ATTENTION IN THE IDP.

Integrating risk management programs with the IDP;

- To maintain **risk specific safety infrastructure** and **plans** e.g. Aircraft, railway and mayor road accidents;
- The establishing of a fully functional and equipped **Disaster Management Centre** for Fezile Dabi;
- To establish **disaster prevention programmes** that focus on the most vulnerable communities and endeavor to support sustainable livelihoods.
- To design a program in **support of fire protection** on the urban fringe
- To refine disaster **loss tracking** and establish a culture of **scientific risk analysis**;
- To establish and maintain **multi-disciplinary co-operation** and **co-operative partnerships**;
- To establish **pro-active media liaison** and rapid response to media inquiries.
- To contribute to preventive and reactive management strategies for the **HIV/AIDS** pandemic
- Education and awareness programmes

COMMON CRIMES THAT ARE PREVALENT IN FEZILE DABI DISTRICT

House robbery (with fire arms)

Business robbery

Car Jacking

Murder

Rape

Assault

Common Assault & Theft

SECTION E: SPATIAL ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT RATIONALE

1. THE FEZILE DABI DISTRICT SWOT ANALYSIS

In the Status Quo Phase a number of development strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT analysis) in the Fezile Dabi District Municipality have been identified. This SWOT analysis will have an impact and a bearing on the spatial structure and the vision of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality Spatial Development Framework.

“This phase mainly seeks to identify the spatial challenges and opportunities of the District or Local Municipality by assessing the municipality’s social, economic and environmental conditions. This phase will also include more detailed investigations of the Local or District functions”. Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs. 2017.

Development Strengths

- The district has 15 towns which strengthens the functionality within the district.
- The district is strategically located on the Northern tip of the Free State Province.
- The district is in close proximity to the Gauteng province and the markets.
- There is a thriving Manufacturing Sector in the Sasolburg area.
- The Agricultural sector is a strong anchor of the economy throughout the district.
- The tourism development has a potential of growth in the district because of the Dams and Rivers, the declared World Heritage Site, Parys tourism, etc.
- There are water resources like dams, rivers, Spruits and big river tributaries across the district
- Two National corridors the 1 and the N3 traverse the district

Development Opportunities

- FDDM forms part of the Vaal River City Development
- FDDM is defined as part of the Innovation Belt in the NSDF
- Sasolburg falling within the confines of the Gauteng City Region
- The utilisation of the proposed Agri-Park (Parys)
- Proposed new SEZ within the Metsimaholo Local Municipality
- Proposed townships with mixed development.
- Proposed densifications and infill of suitable unoccupied municipal sites in the local municipalities
- National development corridors passing through the district (N1 and N3)
- The FDDM is only about 100KM to the OR International Airport depending on which route you take.
- Tourism development enhancement.
- Promotion of Eco- Tourism attractions
- Promotion of beneficiation of Agricultural Products
- Promotion of beneficiation of Petrochemicals
- Diversification of Agricultural Development

Development Weaknesses

- Environmental degradation
- Urbanisation / influx of job seekers into towns.
- Unemployment and poverty
- Crime and violence
- Housing backlogs
- Mushrooming of informal settlements
- Aging infrastructure and unmaintained infrastructure.
- Illegal dumping of litter all over the place.
- Tourism and the agricultural potential are not fully explored
- Lack of serviced land for industrial and housing development
- Some local municipalities have a problematic water supply (Ngwathe and Moqhaka)
- Damaged roads with potholes
- Vaal River and other rivers pollution
- Air pollution
- Electricity load shedding

Development Threats

- Decline in the agricultural sector production
- Decline in the mining sector production
- Instability in food security
- Natural disasters like floods, storms and veld fires.
- Depletion and degradation of the Biodiversity
- Nuisance developments with negative impact of noise, dust and others
- Dirty, garbage littered towns and residential areas
- Global warming and Climate change
- Protests and unrests , illegal land occupations
- Fraud and corruption
- Global pandemic and diseases e.g. Covid -19, HIV & AIDS, TB etc.
- Degradation of the environment by littering, pumping of raw sewerage into rivers and dams.
- Some developments like mining along the Vaal River will sterilize the land.
- Gender Based Violence (GBV).
- Backlog in proper sanitation allocation
- Low literacy levels
- Lack of maintenance of the bulk infrastructure
- Placing of municipalities under administration
- Theft and vandalism of utilities, stealing of cables and steel structures.
- Illegal electricity and water connections.

- Unemployed youth & lack of skills and capacity locally

2. THE PROPOSED SPATIAL VISION

“The Fezile Dabi District Municipality strives to meet and manage the spatial needs of its communities in collaboration with the neighbouring municipalities”.

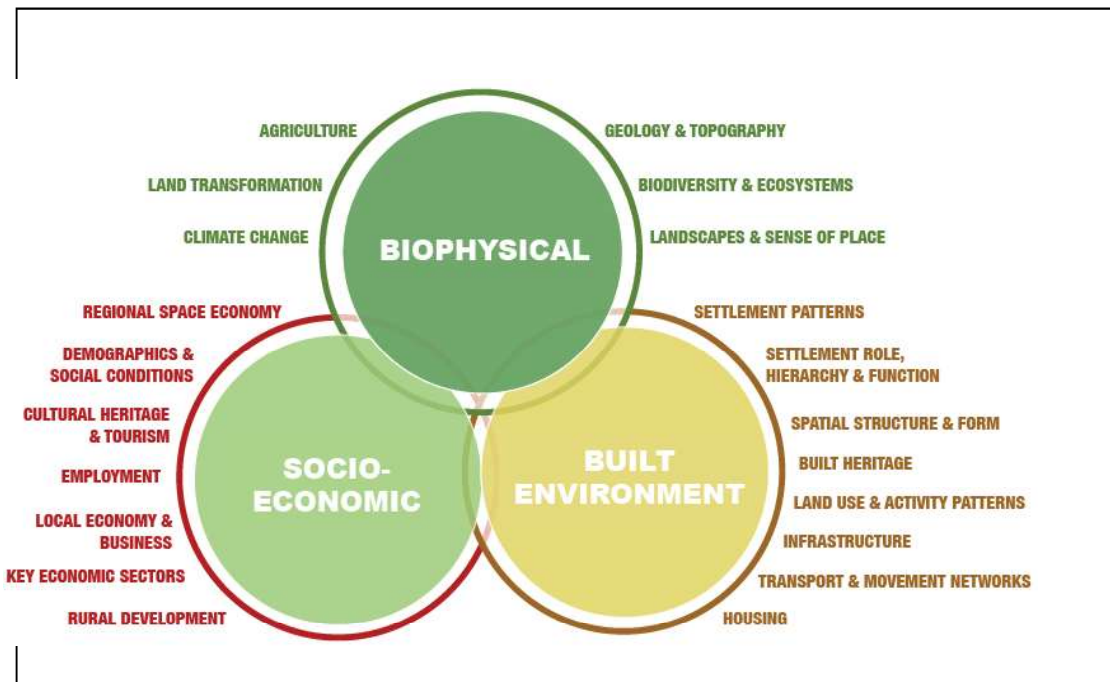
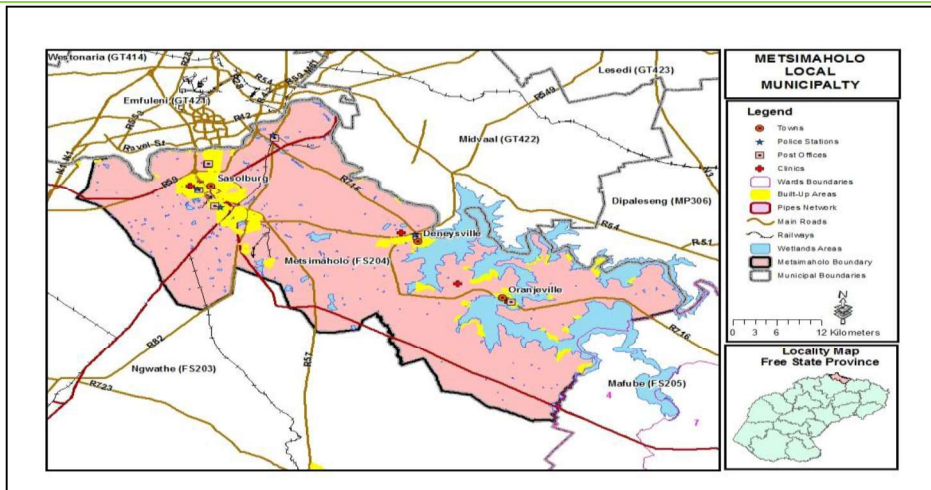


Figure 6: Spatial Themes of the Status Quo

3 The Local Municipalities, Spatial Overview

Local municipalities are the main points of service delivery. The welfare and the provision for the basic needs and services of the communities are identified and delivered through the local municipalities’.

3.3.1 METSIMAHOLO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (FS204)



Map 4: Metsimaholo Local Municipality (Sesotho name Metsimaholo means “big waters”)

Category: B

Geographic Area: 1 717km²

Main Towns: Sasolburg, Orangeville, Deneysville and Kragbron.

Economic Sectors: Manufacturing, retail and community service.

The municipality is a Category B municipality located within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality. It is the smallest of the four municipalities in the district, making 8% of the geographic area. The municipality was established in the year 2000 after the amalgamation of the then Sasolburg, Deneysville and Orangeville Transitional Local Councils. Metsimaholo municipality has a total population of 158 391 people.

The population of Metsimaholo has shown a growth rate of 0.6% according to Census 2022.

The strong industrial and manufacturing character of the area attracts a large numbers of people to it hence the rapid population growth.

The Metsimaholo area has 32.2% of the population in the district and it produces 68.1% of the GDP in the district. The manufacturing sector is the main economic driver driven mostly by the Sasol industries. Some areas in the municipality are said to be rich with underground coal deposits.

Sasolburg town and Zamdela

Sasolburg is a modern town that is predominantly industrial separated by the Vaal River from the equally industrial towns of Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark on the nearby Gauteng province. Sasolburg is subdivided into Sasol proper, Vaalpark (a more affluent cluster of suburbs located north of Sasolburg) and Zamdela (a township formerly reserved for Black people).

Most of the white residents speak Afrikaans, while the black people speak Sesotho.

There is an internationally known SASOL firm in Sasolburg which is said to be the country's first and largest oil manufacturer from coal refinery. It provides 40% of the country's fuel. The extensive coal reserves found in the area in close proximity to the Vaal River led to the establishment of the South African Synthetic Oil Limited (SASOL) Company in 1950. The firm produces and manufactures oil from coal refinery, and a vast number of by-products such as oils, waxes, alcohol, tar products, inorganic chemical, rubber, gases, plastics, fertilizers etc., are manufactured in the area. The establishment of the SASOL firm led to the proclamation of the town Sasolburg. Sasol 1 became one of the first places to be designated as a National Key Points under the National Key Point Act of 1980.

The Metsimaholo area is highly urbanised (at 91% urban and 9% rural) as cited in the Metsimaholo SDF 2016/17. There is a big population growth experienced in Zamdela related to the strong industrial and manufacturing character of the area

Deneysville/Refengkgotso is located in the north -eastern side of Metsimaholo. It is approximately 36 km from the town of Sasolburg. Deneysville is also known as the "South Africa's Inland Riviera".

Some call it the "Highveld Inland Sea" due to its proximity to the Vaal Dam.

The town is situated on the walls of the Vaal Dam and that has made it famous for different Water Sports such as power boats and pontoon boat trips and fishing charters. The construction of the Vaal Dam in 1934 contributed to the formation of a small village which became known as Deneysville. The people from Gauteng and overseas countries have invested in the town by having luxury holiday homes along the Vaal Dam.

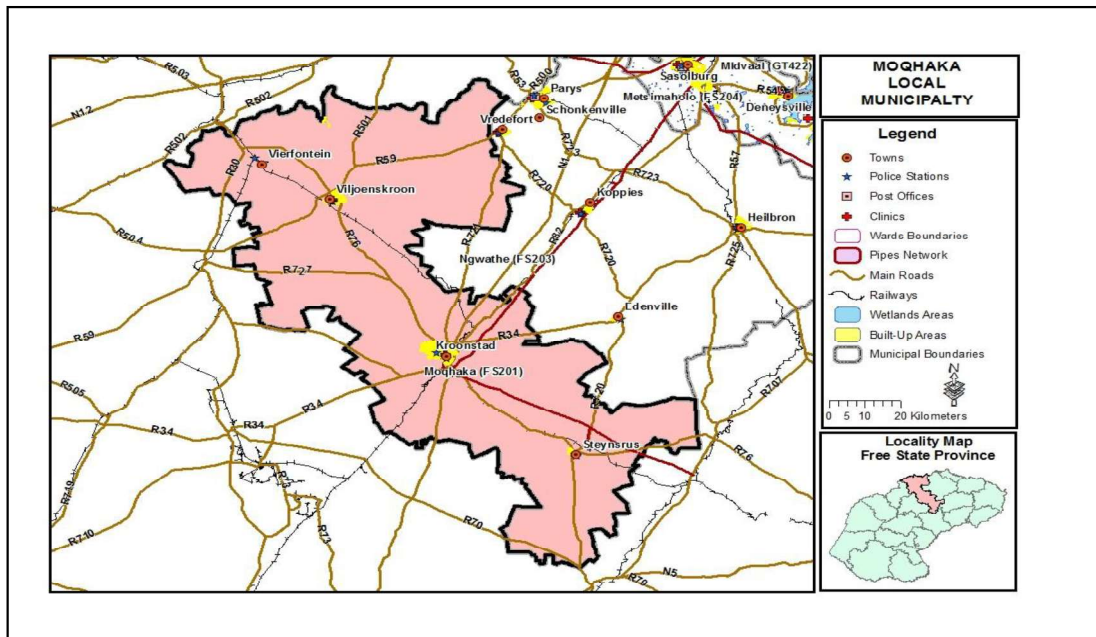
The industrial development in the area is boosted by the marinas and boating activity taking place in this town.

Many of the people of this town are employed at the nearby towns of Sasolburg in the Free State and Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark towns in the Gauteng province. Deneysville has become an important tourist and recreation town. There are annual events taking place in Deneysville like "Round the Island" yacht race, the biggest inland regatta or boat race in South Africa.

There is also "The Deneysville Crocodile Ranch" which has about 2800 crocodiles and also Emus farms.

Oranjeville/Metsimaholo, the town is within 55 km from the town of Sasolburg and it is also accessible from Vereeniging (Gauteng), Frankfort, Heilbron and Villiers in the Free State. The economy of the area is predominantly agriculture, recreation and tourism because of the Vaal Dam flowing around it. The development of the town has also been boosted by water sports and fishing. The town is also a place to which pensioners retire. The town is bound by three sides of the Vaal Dam.

3.3.2 Moqhaka Local Municipality (FS 201)



Map 5: Moqhaka Local Municipality

Category: B

Geographic Area: 7 925 Km²

Main Towns: Kroonstad, Viljoenskroon, Steynsrus

Economic Sectors: Agriculture, Mining (even though mining has declined drastically) retail and government sector, commercial transport.

The Moqhaka local municipality is situated in the Southern part of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality. The area covers 7. 925 Km² and it is the largest municipality in the Fezile Dabi District area. The towns in Moqhaka Local Municipality are Kroonstad, Viljoenskroon, Steynsrus, Vierfontein and Renovaal.

According to Census 2022, Moqhaka has a population of 155 410. The Moqhaka Local municipality has experienced the highest negative population growth --0.3 in the district. Moqhaka is characterised by pockets of industry and commerce in the towns.

The municipality is made up of former Transitional Local Councils of Kroonstad, Viljoenskroon, Steynsrus, and sections of Riemland, Kroonkop and Koepel.

Moqhaka has the second highest GDP contribution of 20.5% in the district. The N1 national road passes through the municipality of Moqhaka.

Moqhaka also has other proclaimed existing towns that are formal residential areas. These towns are Renovaal, Vierfontein and the Vaal Reefs hostel complex and settlement. Renovaal is a town adjacent to the Vaal River and the Renoster River that was established in 1974. The purpose for this township establishment was to provide residential settlement to the people working at the mines in the nearby North West province. The town was later turned into leisure residential area with a recreation potential. The development of the town at this stage is latent.

Kroonstad /Maokeng is the centre of a large agricultural community that plays an important role in the economy of the region that produce maize, wheat, dairy products, meat products and wool. Industrial activities in this town contribute to the economy of the district. Kroonstad is 122 km from the town of Sasolburg and about two hours' drive from the province of Gauteng. The town is situated on the banks of the Vals River which is a tributary of the Vaal River.

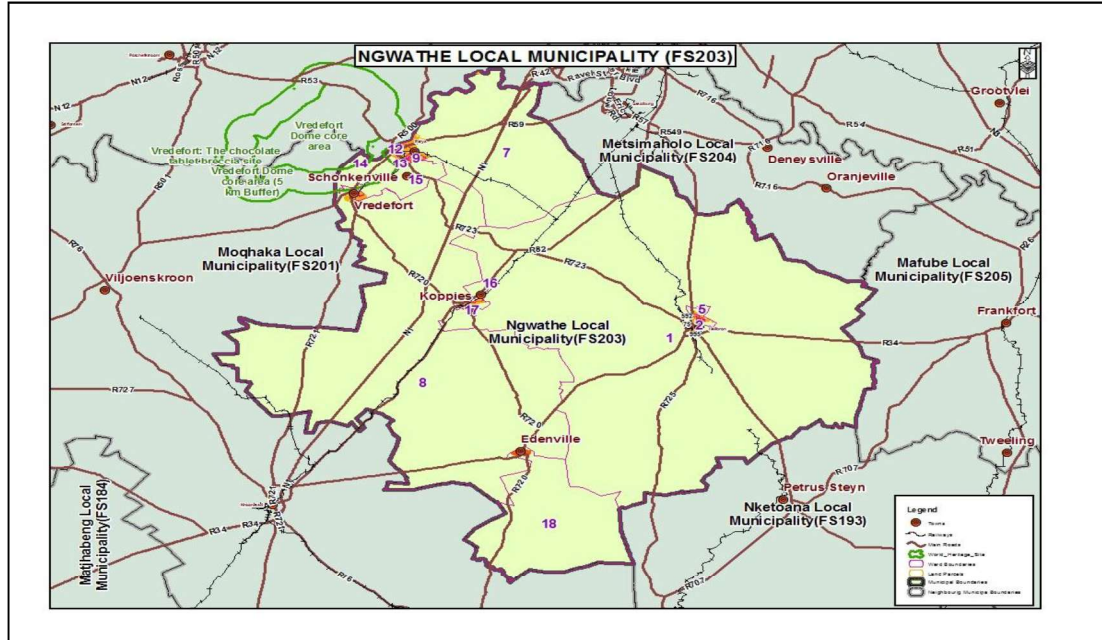
The Department of Correctional Service and School of Engineer's military bases are situated in this town. There's a modern and popular holiday resort of Kroon Park adjacent to the Val River. The urban area is situated adjacent the N1 national road connecting Johannesburg and Cape Town. The town is also known for being a four way railway junction.

Kroonstad has a number of industries that contribute to the local economy, which are industries such as the Premier Milling, Senwes, and Octa Engineering. Government departments and state owned entities among many others such as the Correctional Service, National Defence Force and Transnet etc. have offices in Kroonstad. Kroonstad also plays a major role in the health services in the district. The only regional hospital for the district, the Boitumelo Hospital is situated in the Kroonstad town.

Steynsrus / Matlwangtlwang is situated approximately 45 km East of Kroonstad and 92 km West of Bethlehem. The major link road between Bethlehem and Kroonstad stretches adjacent to the town. The area is of agricultural character and mainly provides for the agricultural services in the area. For specialised services people travel to Kroonstad as a large service centre which is not very far.

Viljoenskroon/ Rammulotsi urban area is located within the area of extremely high agricultural significance. The area plays a significant role in providing residential opportunities to the adjacent goldfields and mini activities for the North West province.

The provincial roads P15 /1 and P15/2 from Kroonstad to the North West province extend through the area from north to south.



Economic sectors in the town are agriculture, commercial transport, mining and business services, there is also cross provincial boarder influx due to gold mining activities

3.3.3 Ngwathe Local Municipality (FS 203)

Map 6: Ngwathe Local Municipality

Category: B

Geographic Area: 7 055Km²

Main Towns: Parys, Vredefort, Koppies, Edenville and Heilbron

Economic Sectors: Agriculture, Tourism, Manufacturing and Mining

Ngwathe is the Sesotho name for the “Renoster River”. The area covers 7 055 km². The Ngwathe local municipality is located in the Northern part of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality. Ngwathe has five urban centres which are, Parys, Heilbron, Koppies, Vredefort and Edenville.

According to Census 2022 the population of Ngwathe is 134 962 and the growth rate is 1, 2%.

The Vaal River forms a boundary which separates the northern part of the municipality from the North West province. The Vaal River and the Barrage also separates the Ngwathe from the Metsimaholo local municipality.

The Vredefort Dome is the prominent topographical feature in Ngwathe.

The Vaal River and the Vredefort Dome make the area a unique and exceptional attraction for tourism in the Ngwathe municipality.

Parys

Parys/Tumahole is an urban area and a service point which is situated on the banks of the Vaal River. Parys has an exceptional and unique natural environmental features which makes it a tourism potential. On the banks of the Vaal River there are number of guest houses, conference facilities and golf estates, restaurants and fast food outlets. The town has unique curio, antique arts and crafts shops which attract tourists from the Gauteng province and all over South Africa.

Parys also has a well-developed airfield that supports commercial and tourism development in the area. Parys has a strong commercial component of tourism and it provides a wide range of services including health services, education and other professional services. Parys is said to be underlain with granite which is exploited for the export markets. Alluvial diamonds are exploited at isolated locations of the Vaal River riparian.

Heilbron is a typical small town that was established in 1878. It is located approximately 53 Kilometres South of Sasolburg. It has developed to be a small urban centre, serving the surrounding agricultural communities. Heilbron serves as a specialised economic hub focussing on agricultural activities and related manufacturing.

Vredefort/Mokwallo area is located approximately 50 Kilometres West of Sasolburg. Vredefort is also serving the surrounding agricultural communities. One prominent topographical feature in Vredefort is the Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site. The form of the dome consists of a central cone of granite surrounded by concentric ridges of quartzite belonging to the Witwatersrand System. (www.infosa.co.za, 2019.02.06). The Vredefort Dome is the main tourism attraction in the Ngwathe municipality.

Koppies/Kwakwatsi is situated approximately 70km South of Sasolburg and about 90km to Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark. Koppies is an area of agricultural significance and it provides services to the surrounding farms. The agriculture in Koppies is said to be enhanced by the three well developed irrigation schemes. The Renoster River passes through Koppies in a series of dams which are Welteverde, Rooiport, and the Koppies Dam. There has been a recent upgrading of the Koppies Dam Nature Reserve and a new private nature resort at Rooiport Dam. The R82 Battlefield Route passes through Koppies.

There is Bentonite exploitation and the initiative for coal mining in the Koppies region which leads to job creation in the area. The national annual angling competitions are held at the Koppies Dam (NgwatheSDF2015/16, p95)

Edenville/Ngwathe

Edenville is a small rural town just East of Kroonstad. It offers a few outdoor activities such as horse riding and horse trails, farm stays and wildlife attractions. Edenville is also being regarded as an area of agricultural significance. The terrain around Edenville is flat like typical of the central Free State. Edenville is about two hours' drive from Johannesburg on the N1 and about 45 minutes' drive from Kroonstad on the R34 road. The main road linking Kroonstad and Heilbron runs adjacent to the town. (www.infosa.co.za 2019.02.06).

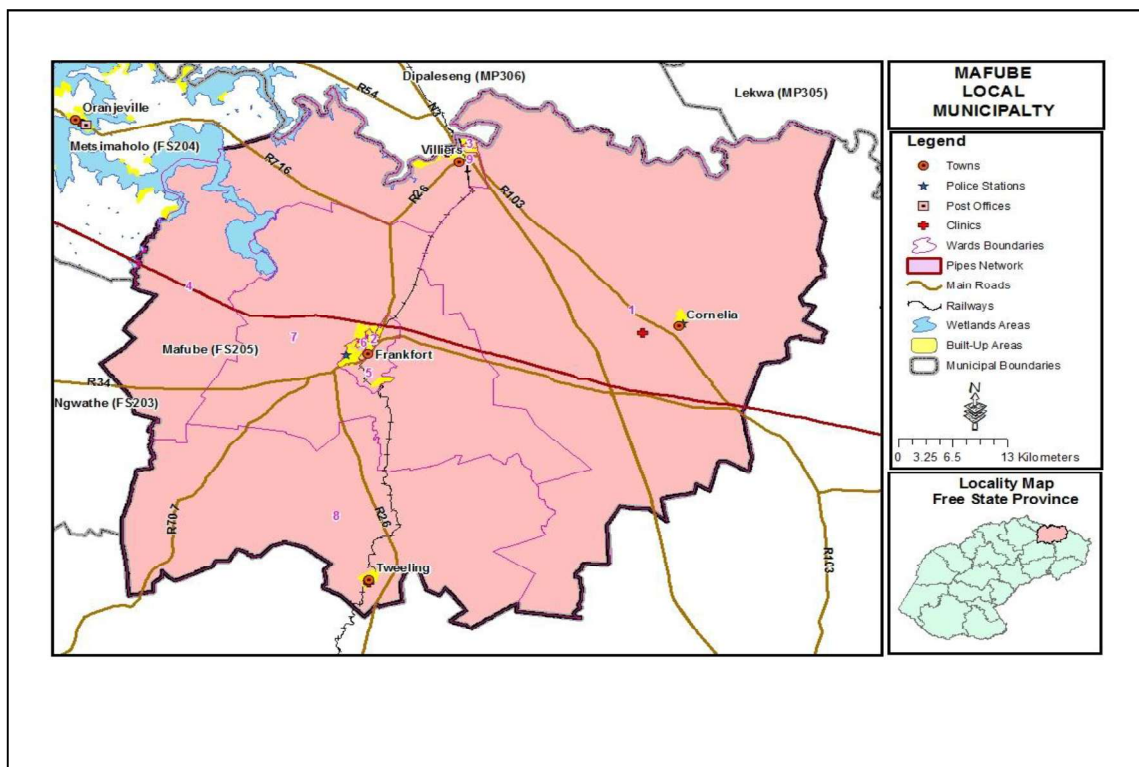
The Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site (VDWHS)

The Vredefort Dome was listed as a world heritage site by UNESCO in 2005 which is to be proclaimed. The Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site is located within both the Free State and the North West Provinces. The geographical area of VDWHS is covered in the Fezile Dabi District Municipality and the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality respectively. The Fezile Dabi district side comprises of 20 414 ha and the North West province is 68 040 ha. In the Fezile Dabi District Municipality the local municipalities within the Vredefort Dome are Moqhaka Local Municipality and the Ngwathe Local Municipalities and in the North West side it is the J.B. Marks Local Municipality.

The VDWHS Spatial Development Framework will be prepared separately because of the unique and special character of the area.

3.3.4 Mafube Local Municipality (FS 205): Mafube is a Sesotho name meaning “dawning of the new day”

Map 7:



MAFUBE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Category: B

Geographic Area: 3 971Km²

Main Towns: Frankfort, Villiers, Tweeling, Cornelia

Economic Sectors: Agriculture, community service, retail, manufacturing and transport.

The municipality has four towns which are service points to the communities of the area. The population of the municipality is 61 150 according Census 2022 and the growth rate is 0.5. Mafube has the smallest population in the district. Mafube is the lowest densely populated local municipality in the district.

Mafube Local Municipality covers the amount of 12, 5% area in the district.

Frankfort/ Namahadi is the growth and service point of the greater Mafube municipality. It renders service provision to the agriculture, industrial and commercial developments in the area. The Wilge River passes adjacent to the town. The major provincial road R34 stretches from Kroonstad through the town of Frankfort to the Eastern Free State and Kwa Zulu Natal Province. Frankfort was built in 1869 as a small town, serving the predominant surrounding agricultural community. According to the Mafube SDF 2016/17 Frankfort remains the node and growth point in Mafube. It plays a major role in terms of a regional service provider, industrial and commercial development. Frankfort has Clover SA and Saskor as prominent industries.

Tweeling / Mafahlaneng is primarily agricultural in nature boasting with sheep and cattle farming, maize, and sunflower seed production. Tweeling / Mafahlaneng is located approximately 150 km East of Sasolburg and 350 km North -East of Bloemfontein and is adjacent to the Frankfort/ Reitz primary road.

Villiers/Qalabotjha is situated on the banks of the Vaal River and has the N3 National Road from Johannesburg to Durban passing through it. The area of Villiers is predominantly agriculture in nature. Products such as maize, sunflower, wheat, grain, sorghum, meat and dairy are produced in this area. Villiers was established in 1881 and it slowly developed into a service centre providing a wide range of services.

Cornelia/ Ntwsanatsatsi town is situated adjacent to the R103 secondary road between Warden and Villiers. Cornelia is situated 60 km east of Frankfort,

160 km east of Sasolburg and 32 km South of Villiers. The area is of agricultural significance in terms of providing for the surrounding rural area.

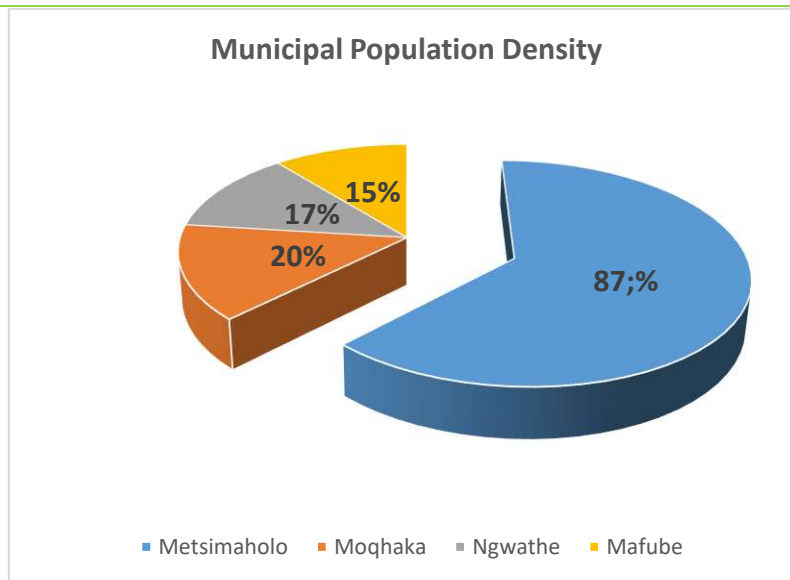


Figure 7: The Local Municipal Population Density

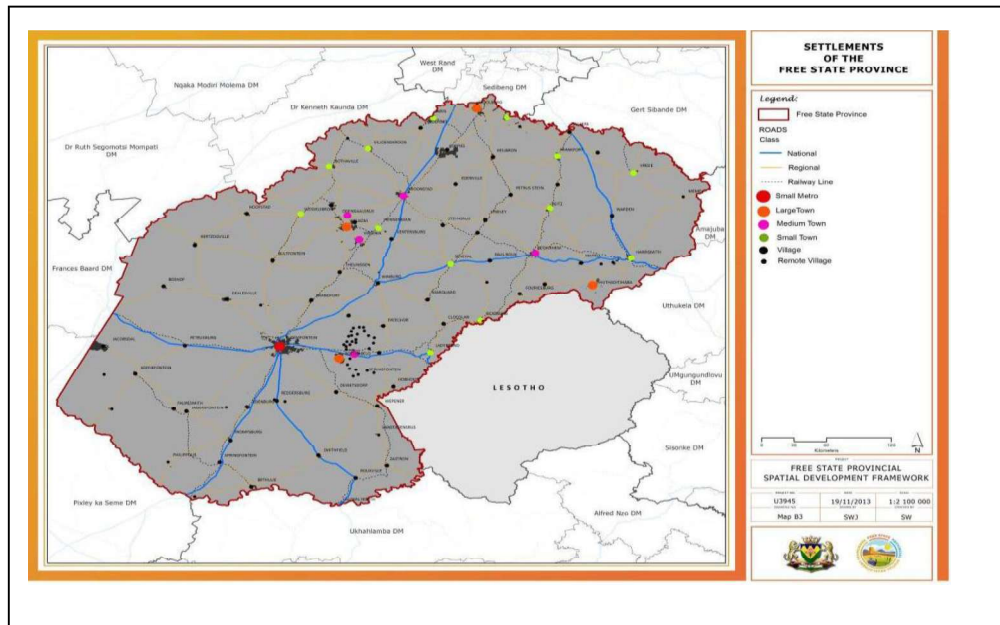
3.4 Settlement Types

The Sasolburg town is the main economic driver in the district and the growth point of the region. The town of Kroonstad is the second largest town in the district.

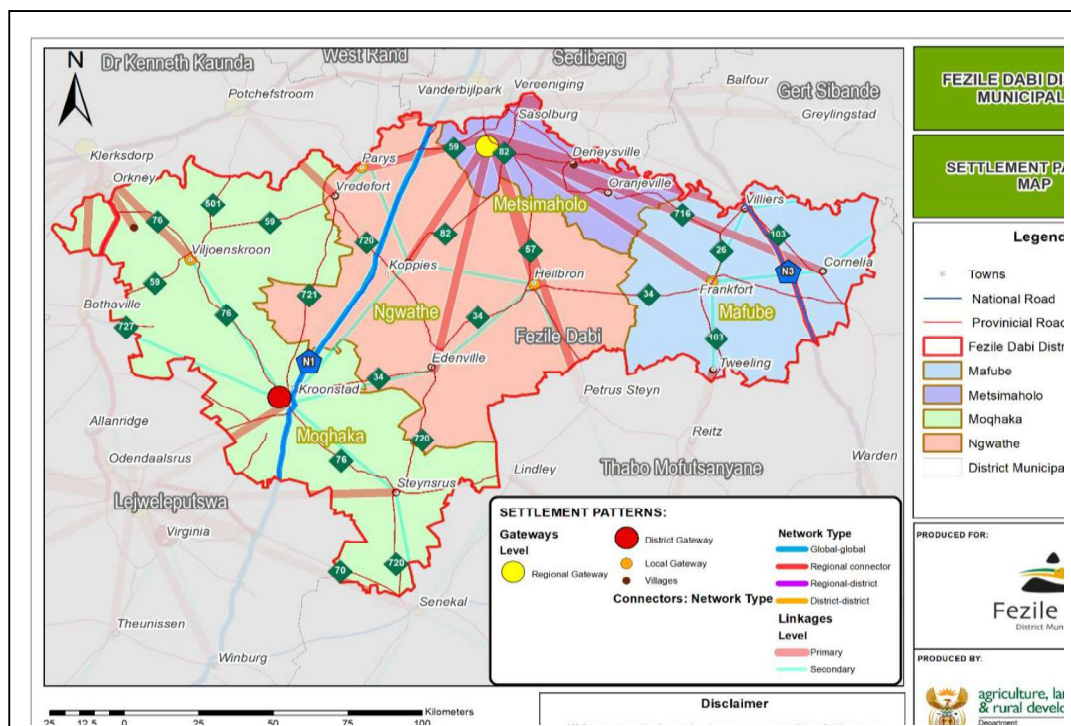
- **Urban Areas** are Sasolburg, Kroonstad, Frankfort and Parys. The high population numbers, economic activities, administrative, services are concentrated in these towns.
- **Rural Areas** function as agricultural, tourism, and mining areas.
- **The small settlements and villages** are scattered through the local municipalities engaging in agriculture, mining and tourism activities.

Settlement Type	Town
Large Town	Sasolburg
Small-Medium	Kroonstad
Small Town	Viljoenskroon, Parys, Frankfort, Deneysville
Village	Vredefort, Koppies, Edenville, Steynsrus, Heilbron, Tweeling, Cornelia
Remote Village	Vierfontein, Oranjeville, Kragbron

Fezile Dabi District Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2025-2026



Map 8: The Free State Province Settlements Map



Map 9: The Fezile Dabi Settlements Patterns

3.5 Heritage Sites

The Vredefort Dome is a well-known listed World Heritage site in the Fezile Dabi District by UNESCO in 2005 as the World's seventh Heritage Site. There are also several provincial heritage sites such as old church buildings in towns like Kroonstad, post offices, town halls and other old buildings declared by the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA).

3.6 Socio Economic Analysis

3.6.1 Demographic Overview

3.6.2 Population Distribution and Growth by Province

PROVINCE	2011	2022	Growth Rate
Western Cape	5 822 734	7 433 020	2.4
Eastern Cape	6 562 053	7 230 204	0.9
Northern Cape	1 145 861	1 355 945	1.6
Free State	2 745 590	2 964 412	0.7
Kwa Zulu natal	10 267 300	12 423 907	1.9
North west	3 509 953	3 804 584	0.8
Gauteng	12 272 263	15 099 422	2.0
Mpumalanga	4 039 939	5 143 324	2.3
Limpopo	5 404 868	6 572 721	1.9

Table 6: Population Distribution and Growth by Province, Census 2011 and Census 2022

Table 6. Shows the distribution of the population and growth by province from Census 2011 in comparison to Census 2022. The highest growth rate of 2.4% is observed in the Western Cape and the lowest growth rate of 0.7% is in the Free State province.

3.6.4 Population Distribution by Local Municipality

District /Local Municipality	Census 2022	Census 2011	Growth Rate
DC20: Fezile Dabi	509 912	488 036	0.4
FS204:Metsimaholo	158 391	149 108	0.6
FS205:Mafube	61 150	57 876	0.5
FS206:Moqhaka	155 410	160 532	-0.3
FS207:Ngwathe	134 962	120 520	1.2

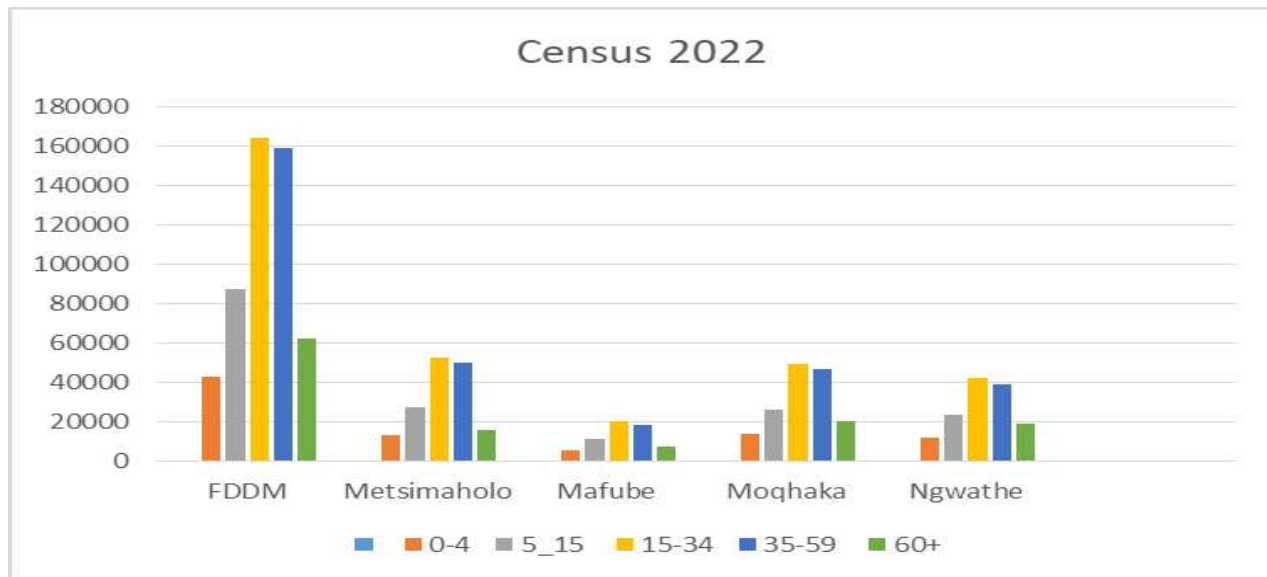
Table 7: Population Distribution and growth rate per Local Municipality in Census 2022 and 2011

Table 7: Profiles the population size by municipalities between 2011 and 2022 census. The district municipality has grown in the population size, Local Municipality has the highest growth number. Moqhaka Local Municipality has the highest decrease in numbers of -0.3%. The Mafube Local Municipality has the lowest population in the district. Ngwathe has the highest growth population.

3.6.5 Distribution of population by Age Groups

	Census 2022				
	0-4	5-14	15-34	35-59	60+
DC20: Fezile Dabi	43 006	87 123	164 157	158 820	61 802
FS204:Metsimaholo	13 036	27 019	52 542	50 014	15 777
FS205:Mafube	50 53	10 859	20 354	17 901	6 983
FS204:Moqhaka	13 421	25 746	49 326	46 804	20 111
FS203:Ngwathe	11 496	23 499	41 935	39 101	18 930

Distribution of Population by Municipality and broad age groups, Census 2022



Source: STATSSADistribution of Population by broad age groups per municipality

- Ages between 0 to 4 years are identified as children and adolescents age, the highest percentage is in Mafube Local Municipality
- The working age starts from 15 to 59 years which is 68.5%.
- This is the Economically Active People (EAP) in all the municipalities. The people are either employed or actively seeking employment or acquiring education.
- Metsimaholo Local Municipality has the highest working age population, which will require infrastructure development and employment opportunities.
- The dependency ratio is lower at Metsimaholo Local Municipality.
- The ages 60 years and above is the elderly population
- The official working age in South Africa is 64 year
- The district's population is characterized by a large segment of ages 15 to 59 years which will somehow influence the spatial transformation. The people in this bracket are very active in the socio- economic matters. There will be more demands for residential developments, social facilities, business opportunities, employment, sports facilities leisure and recreation facilities for the age range 15-59.
- Ngwathe, Moqhaka and Mafube have quite a noticeable high number of ageing population which is above 60 years. This elderly population has its special needs such as healthcare facilities, social services and other

Population Estimates for Fezile Dabi District Area

YEAR	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Estimate	510895	512777	514408	515835	517081

3.6.8 Education

The Fezile Dabi matric results have always been in the top bracket in both the country and the province for the past five years.

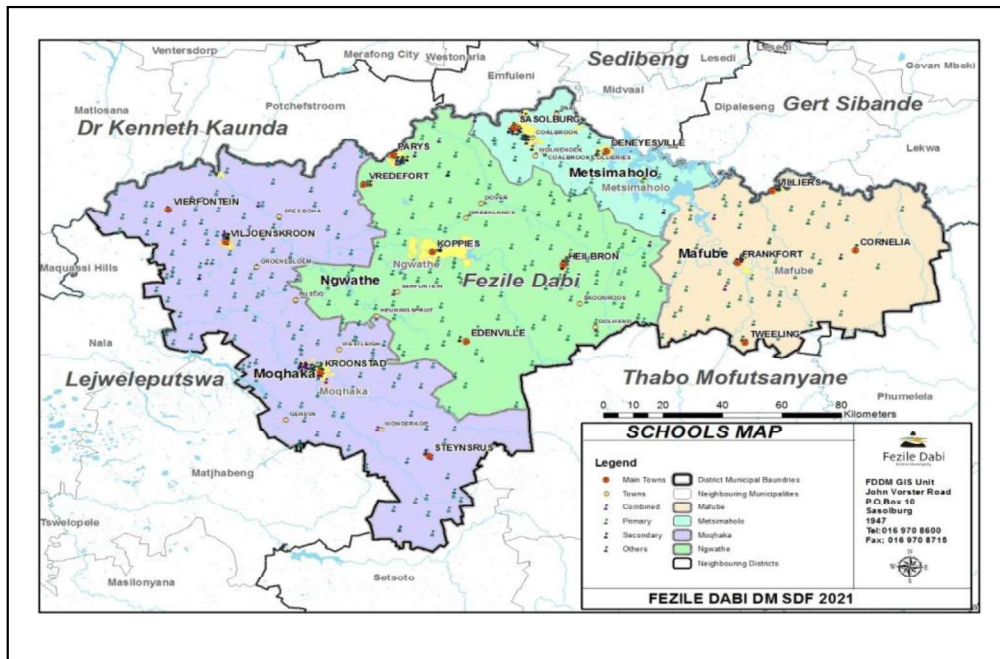
1. Farm School	3
2. Early Childhood Development	179
3. Finishing	1
4. Hospital	0
5. Independent	16
6. Public	143
7. Special	7
Total	349

Free State education facilities by type in the Fezile Dabi District Municipality

Education is one of the key priorities in the Fezile Dabi District Municipality and a basic right for all South Africans including adult basic education and further education as stipulated in the South Africa's Constitution. One of the main objectives of the NDP vision 2030, Chapter 9 is to improve education, innovation and training. Education is a central element for eradicating poverty and reducing inequality.

The Department of Education in Fezile Dabi has formed private- public partnerships to build and develop the education system in the district. The Fezile Dabi District Education is part of the District Whole School Development (DWSD) program that assists to build and renovate school

Map 10: The Schools in the Fezile Dabi District



SECTION F: STATUS QUO ASSESSMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

This section addresses Fezile Dabi District Municipality's current situation, and further provides an overview of the level of development and service delivery issues, and challenges faced by the community at large within the municipality's area of jurisdiction, which will require attention going forward. The needs reflected herein were sourced from the respective local municipality's IDP and are a result of inputs from community and other stakeholders following public participation process that was embarked upon during the planning process.

In line with the IDP Framework Guidelines 2012, the pertinent issues contained in this section are presented in line with the following 5 key performance areas for local government, which are the basis of planning and reporting on service delivery performance in line with Municipal Planning and Performance Management regulations 2001:

KPA1: Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development;

KPA2: Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Investment;

KPA3: Local Economic Development;

KPA4: Financial Viability and Financial Management;

KPA5: Good Governance and Community Participation

2. Characteristics of Fezile Dabi District Municipality

Fezile Dabi District consists of the following four local municipalities: Metsimaholo, Mafube, Moqhaka and Ngwathe. The area is characterized by the following key features:

- a) A total area of approximately 20,668 square kilometers (15.92% of the Free State)
- b) A total population of approximately 509 912 people (17,5% of the Free State)
- c) A total number of households of about 145 539 (18.2% of the Free State)
- d) An average household size of 3.5 people (average of 3,0 for the Free State)
- e) A total of 38 settlements comprising 4 farming settlements, 15 formal urban towns, 17 former urban townships and 2 urban informal settlements.
- f) The 13 major towns within the district are: Sasolburg, Deneysville, Edenville, Frankfort, Heilbron, Koppies, Kroonstad, Oranjeville, Parys, Tweeling, Viljoenskroon, Villiers and Vredefort and majority (approximately 74.7%) of the population speak Sesotho

2. Analysis of existing level of development

This subsection focuses on a detailed *status quo* analysis of the municipal area as in relation to the above Key Performance Areas:

Table 15: Status Quo Assessment, KPA1 – KPA 5

KPA 1: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		
Strategic Objectives for KPA 1:		Intended Outcomes for KPA 1:
1.1	To ensure retention of adequately skilled and experience employees.	This objective will ensure retention of employees with requisite skills and experience who are essential to building and maintaining a capable institution and administration.
1.2	To maintain sound labour relations so as to minimise labour disputes and improve efficiency in work.	This objective will contribute to institutional stability and harmonious employer - employee relations, and improved which level of efficiency in operations which are essential for sustainable service delivery
1.3	Improve administrative and financial capability of the municipality.	This objective will ensure that the municipality utilizes available resources effectively and efficiently so as to improve service delivery.
1.4	Ensure that the district's approach to integrated development planning and policy formulation is informed by relevant, up to date and timely sector plans.	This objective will ensure the development and regular review of key sector plans that informs service delivery in the district, such as SDF, WSDP, IP, ITP, CIP, IWMP, IDMP, Tourism & Marketing Strategy, IEP, etc.

Overview of the KPA: **Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development**

Focus Area	Status Quo
Status of Information Technology (IT)	The municipality does not have sufficient internal capacity to deal with its IT needs There is no disaster recovery and business continuity plan in place.
Human Resources:	The position of the Chief Financial Officer, the Director: Project Management & Public Works and the Director: Local Economic Development are filled.
Number of positions available as per the approved organizational structure	082
Number of positions filled as per the approved	147
Vacancy rate	19.78%

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Focus Area	Status Quo
Staff turnover rate	10%
Performance Management System	The framework policy will be reviewed for Council approval on or before the 30th of June 2025. PMS is only implemented at senior management level but the Municipality will be cascading the PMS to Managers (Levels 1 – 3) and subsequently to all levels within the dictates of the Local Government Municipal Staff Regulations. Performance Evaluation is done and reporting will be done formally twice a year in line with the Policy Framework and Regulations
Audit & Performance Committee	In place and fully functional
Internal Audit Unit	In place and fully functional
Skills Audit	Skills audit was conducted in the 2024/2025 FY and the skills audit to frame the WSP 2025/2026 FY will be submitted to LGSETA on the 30 th of April 2025.
Human Resource Policies	35 HR policies in place and they will all be reviewed in the 2025/2026 financial year
Workplace Skills Plan	In place and submitted on time to LGSETA. Training is conducted according to the plan and reporting is done on a monthly basis.

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KPA 2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT		
Strategic Objectives for KPA 1:		Intended Outcomes for KPA 1:
2.1	To assist local municipalities in the district in setting up their road asset management systems and to collect roads and traffic data in the district in line with the Road Infrastructure Strategic Framework for South Africa (RISFSA).	This objective will ensure compliance and alignment with the national government's strategic objectives in supporting municipalities in maintaining and upgrading the road networks in the district.
2.2	To support local municipalities' initiatives to maintain, improve, renew and provide service delivery infrastructure and community facilities.	This objective will enable rapid maintenance and provision of essential infrastructure assets and community facilities within the district.
2.3	To ensure effective and efficient Fire & Rescue Services in Mafube LM	This objective will ensure that the municipality is well positioned to respond to fire and rescue incidents in Mafube Local Municipality as per SANS 10090
2.4	To provide Environmental Health & Emergency Services & effectively & equitably in the District.	This objective will ensure that the municipality provides sustainable environmental health and emergency services concerned with natural and built environment that may affect human health.
2.5	To ensure effective & efficient disaster management & emergency services in the district.	This objective will ensure that the municipality is readily prepared to deal with the following aspects of disaster management: prevention, preparation, relief and recovery
2.6	To contribute towards the national government's goal of reduction in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district.	This objective will ensure proactive contribution towards the reduction and prevention of HIV/Aids prevalence within the district.
2.7	To provide for regular maintenance, upgrade and replacement and acquisition assets, equipment and systems.	This objective will ensure that the municipality takes a proactive approach in planning for maintenance, acquisition, upgrade and replacement in order to ensure continuity and mitigation of unplanned service delivery disruption.
28	Effective implementation of Municipal Infrastructure Grant Annual Implementation Plan on the behalf of Mafube Local Municipality	Percentage improvement in service delivery and percentage increase in communities accessing municipal services

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Overview of the KPA: **Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Investment**

Service under Review: **WATER**

Focus Area	Status Quo
National Target	90% access by 2025 and 100% by 2030.
Status of Water Services Development Plan (WSDP)	Metsimaholo: No plan in place
	Mafube: No plan in place
	Moqhaka: No plan in place
	Ngwathe: No plan in place
Household by type of water access – Fezile Dabi District Municipality, 2023	

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Service under Review: **SANITATION**

Focus Area	Status Quo
National Target	Elimination of backlog by 2010.
Households by type of sanitation- Moqhaka, Ngwathe, Metsimaholo and Mafube Local Municipalities, 2023	

Service under Review: **Refuse Removal**

Focus Area	Status Quo
National Target	95% of urban households and 75% of rural households to have adequate levels of refuse removal by 2016.
Status of Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)	Metsimaholo: Approved by Council in 2014/15 financial year and not reviewed since.
	Mafube: Plan needs to be reviewed
	Moqhaka: Plan needs to be reviewed
	Ngwathe: Plan needs to be reviewed

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Focus Area	Status Quo					
Household by refuse removal –Moqhaka, Ngwathe, Metsimaholo and Mafube Local Municipalities, 2023						
	Removed weekly by authority	Removed less often than weekly by authority	Removed by community members	Personal removal (own dump)	No refuse removal	Total
Moqhaka	38,819	3,177	2,250	4,806	1,611	50,663
Ngwathe	34,089	3,187	1,226	2,908	1,248	42,657
Metsimaholo	45,905	1,181	3,069	5,943	3,514	59,612
Mafube	15,078	1,080	912	1,477	1,101	19,648
Total Fezile Dabi	133,891	8,625	7,456	15,134	7,474	172,581
% of households with access to refuse removal	Metsimaholo: 77%					
	Mafube: 76.7%					
	Moqhaka: 76.6%					
	Ngwathe: 79.9%					
Status of landfill sites	Metsimaholo: Licensed and the one in Sasolburg near full capacity					
	Mafube: Licensed					
	Moqhaka: Licensed					
	Ngwathe: Licensed					
Challenges with the provision of refuse removal services	Inadequate fleet					
	Unlicensed site					
	Illegal dumping site					
	Poor maintenance of fleet and land fill sites					
Availability of service to schools, clinics, police stations, etc.	Effectively available					

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Service under Review: **ELECTRICITY & ENERGY**

Focus Area	Status Quo																														
National Target	Universal access to modern energy to all South Africans by 2025.																														
Status of Integrated Energy Plan (IEP)	No IEPs in 3 local municipalities except for Moqhaka Local Municipality that has an Energy Master Plan that was approved by Council in the 2018/19 financial year																														
Households by type of electrical connection- Moqhaka, Ngwathe, Metsimaholo and Mafube Local Municipalities, 2023																															
<table><tr><th></th><th>Electricity for lighting only</th><th>Electricity for lighting and other purposes</th><th>Not using electricity</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>Moqhaka</td><td>898</td><td>47,587</td><td>2,178</td><td>50,663</td></tr><tr><td>Ngwathe</td><td>515</td><td>40,316</td><td>1,827</td><td>42,657</td></tr><tr><td>Metsimaholo</td><td>830</td><td>52,572</td><td>6,210</td><td>59,612</td></tr><tr><td>Mafube</td><td>829</td><td>17,498</td><td>1,321</td><td>19,648</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>3,072</td><td>157,973</td><td>11,535</td><td>172,581</td></tr></table>			Electricity for lighting only	Electricity for lighting and other purposes	Not using electricity	Total	Moqhaka	898	47,587	2,178	50,663	Ngwathe	515	40,316	1,827	42,657	Metsimaholo	830	52,572	6,210	59,612	Mafube	829	17,498	1,321	19,648	Total	3,072	157,973	11,535	172,581
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households with and without access to electricity in the district.																															
% of provision/ access to electricity/ solar of Free	Metsimaholo: 89.5%																														
	Mafube: 93.2%																														
	Moqhaka: 95.7%																														
	Ngwathe: 95.7%																														
Challenges with electricity services	Sharply rising cost of bulk electricity, electricity theft, distribution losses and high costs of maintenance and repairs of network and distribution infrastructure. Outsourcing of electricity services to Rural Maintenance for 25 years																														
Status of network and distribution infrastructure	Network and distribution infrastructure within the district generally old and has become costly to maintain.																														
Availability of service to schools, clinics, police stations, etc.	Effectively available																														

Service under Review: **ROADS AND STORM WATER CHANNELS**

Focus Area	Status Quo
Status of Integrated Transport Plan (ITP)	There is no plan in place across the four local municipalities.
Status with regard to road classification	Metsimaholo: Gravel: 322 km, Tarred: 379 km
	Mafube: Gravel:, Tarred:
	Moqhaka:
	Ngwathe:
Status of roads with regard to public transport, major economic roads and roads leading to social facilities such as clinics, schools, etc	Status of major economic roads and roads leading to social facilities across the district are generally in fair conditions, but require substantial maintenance and renewal.

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Status of arterial roads or internal roads	Generally in good conditions, however require maintenance and upgrade, particularly internal roads in townships.
Areas without access (backlog) to the service and the reasons for this.	All informal settlements. Reason being that these areas were not established through proper planning processes.
Resources available to support the delivery of the service	Major service delivery interventions are mainly delivered through grants and subsidies from the national Government.
Status of the operations and maintenance	The municipality does not have major infrastructure assets that require heavy operations and regular maintenance.
Other challenges with local roads	Rapid deterioration and excessive costs of repairs and maintenance.

Service under Review: **OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES**

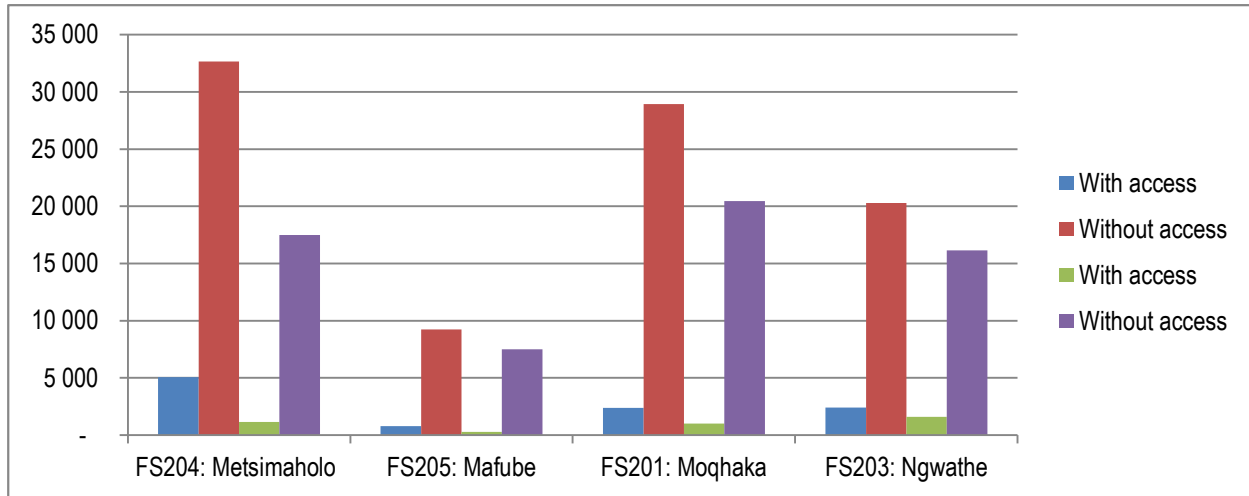
Focus Area	Status Quo
HOUSING	
Integrated Human Settlement Plan (IHS) / Housing Sector Plan (HSP)	Metsimaholo: Has IHS, however, the plan needs to be reviewed.
	Mafube: Plan currently being developed
	Moqhaka: No plan
	Ngwathe: No plan
Households by dwelling unit type of main dwelling in the district.	
	</

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Focus Area	Status Quo																
Health facilities per 100 000 population in the district.																	
Status Quo (Source: MDB Municipal Capacity Assessment Report 2018) <table><thead><tr><th>Category</th><th>SA District Average</th><th>Fezile Dabi District</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Private Hospitals</td><td>0,35</td><td>0,61</td></tr><tr><td>Police Stations</td><td>2,75</td><td>4,3</td></tr><tr><td>Hospitals</td><td>1,29</td><td>1,23</td></tr><tr><td>Clinics per</td><td>9,42</td><td>9,84</td></tr></tbody></table>		Category	SA District Average	Fezile Dabi District	Private Hospitals	0,35	0,61	Police Stations	2,75	4,3	Hospitals	1,29	1,23	Clinics per	9,42	9,84	
Category	SA District Average	Fezile Dabi District															
Private Hospitals	0,35	0,61															
Police Stations	2,75	4,3															
Hospitals	1,29	1,23															
Clinics per	9,42	9,84															
Other challenges related to the sector.	The capacity and the level and quality of service at the health facilities in the district needs to be improved.																
EDUCATION:																	
Status of other support services such as water, electricity and roads.	All schools within the district are provided with clean, portable drinking water, sanitation and electricity. Access roads to schools are fairly maintained.																
Other challenges related to the sector.	Drug abuse and ill-discipline of learners.																
The following table indicates the number of schools and learners registered in the district in 2017.																	
<table><thead><tr><th>Details</th><th>Schools</th><th>Educators</th><th>Learners</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Fezile Dabi District (DC20)</td><td>208</td><td>4 420</td><td>116 230</td></tr><tr><td>Free State Province</td><td>969</td><td>19 114</td><td>484 943</td></tr><tr><td>% of the Provincial statistics</td><td>21.5%</td><td>23.1%</td><td>23.9%</td></tr></tbody></table>		Details	Schools	Educators	Learners	Fezile Dabi District (DC20)	208	4 420	116 230	Free State Province	969	19 114	484 943	% of the Provincial statistics	21.5%	23.1%	23.9%
Details	Schools	Educators	Learners														
Fezile Dabi District (DC20)	208	4 420	116 230														
Free State Province	969	19 114	484 943														
% of the Provincial statistics	21.5%	23.1%	23.9%														
Source: MDB Municipal Capacity Assessment Report 2018																	
From the above table the following can be deduced:																	
- The total number of schools in the district accounted for 21.5% of the schools in the Free State; - Educators accounted for 23.% of the number of educators in the province, and - The number of leaners attending schools in the district accounted for nearly a quarter (23.9%) of the total number of learners in the Free State.																	

INTERNET SERVICE:

Distribution of households with access to internet services.



KPA 3: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Strategic Objectives for KPA 1:		Intended Outcomes for KPA 1:
3.1	To implement programmes and initiatives that are aimed at entrepreneurial support, job creation and poverty alleviation	This objective will enable the municipality to leverage creation of business and jobs in the SMME sector and ensure long-term sustainability of those that are already in existence in the district.
3.2	To nurture the development of people's potential in the district through arts & culture	This objective will enable the municipality to support job creation and local economic development through promotion and support of arts and culture.
3.3	To promote & develop the tourism sector in the District.	This objective is about promoting tourism within the district, by ensuring exposure, development and maintenance local tourism products and facilities, improving security and ensuring that all residents are welcoming of tourists.
3.4	To promote and support the development of vulnerable groups in the district.	This objective will enable the municipality to support job creation initiatives by supporting women and disabled person's owned business in the district and to encourage them to actively play meaning full role in various communities and ensure that young children are given an opportunity for proper early childhood care.

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Overview of the sector: **LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Focus Area	Status Quo
Status of Local Economic Development (LED) Strategy.	The municipality's LED strategy was reviewed and approved by Council in 2010.
Total unemployment rate in the district	34.0 %
Youth unemployment rate in the district	44.6 %

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Average Annual growth
■ Agriculture	2.14	2.18	2.20	2.23	2.27	2.31	1.53%
■ Mining	4.22	4.08	4.00	3.87	3.85	3.82	-1.98%
■ Manufacturing	11.02	11.17	11.37	11.59	11.85	12.12	1.93%
■ Electricity	1.88	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.81	1.85	-0.28%
■ Construction	0.77	0.82	0.85	0.88	0.92	0.96	4.64%
■ Trade	3.59	3.67	3.81	3.86	3.95	4.03	2.37%
■ Transport	2.45	2.55	2.64	2.74	2.83	2.94	3.71%
■ Finance	8.75	9.16	9.51	9.88	10.28	10.71	4.13%
■ Community services	7.74	7.92	8.07	8.26	8.49	8.75	2.50%
■ Total Industries	42.55	43.34	44.25	45.11	46.27	47.50	2.23%

The construction sector is expected to grow fastest at an average of 4.64% annually from R 766 million in Fezile Dabi District Municipality to R 960 million in 2028. The manufacturing sector is estimated to be the largest sector within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality in 2028, with a total share of 25.5% of the total GVA (as measured in current prices), growing at an average annual rate of 1.9%. The sector that is estimated to grow the slowest is the mining sector with an average annual growth rate of -1.98%.

Job creation initiatives by the municipality (e.g. local procurement, EPWP implementation, CWP, etc).	The Municipality has budgeted R1.33 million for EPWP programmes for implementation in the 2025/26 FY
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KPA 4: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT & VIABILITY

Strategic Objectives for KPA 1:		Intended Outcomes for KPA 1:
4.1	To ensure financial management practices that enhance viability & compliance with the requirements of MFMA & other relevant legislation	This objective will ensure that the municipality implements sound financial management practices to ensure functional financial management systems which include rigorous internal controls.

Overview of the KPA: **FINANCIAL VIABILITY & FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

STATUS OF BUDGET RELATED POLICIES:	
Asset Management Policy	These budget related policies will be reviewed and subsequently approved by Council for 2025/2026 FY.
Banking & Investment Policy	
Funding & Reserves Policy	
Budget Virement Policy	
Budget & Reporting Policy	
Supply Management Policy	
SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT:	
The following positions are currently filled in the unit:	Number of positions filled:
The SCM unit is well establishment and it is able to perform its duties as required.	
Status of Bid Committees	The Bid Specifications, Bid Evaluation and Bid Adjudication committees are legally constituted and are fully functional
AUDIT OUTCOMES	
2021-22 – Qualification	
2022/23 Financial Year – Qualification	
2023/24 Financial Year - Qualification	

KPA 5: GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION		
Strategic Objectives for KPA 1:		Intended Outcomes for KPA 1:
5.1	To enforce, promote and adhere to Good Governance practices by complying with prescribed laws and regulations at all levels within the organization.	This objective will improve transparency and accountability regarding performance while empowering the Council to exercise effective oversight over administration, thereby improving functionality of the system as a whole.
5.2	To promote effective, public consultation, regular communication with communities.	This objective will ensure that the municipality facilitates ease of access of information by communicates, private sector and other stakeholders in the business of the municipality.
5.3	To support & capacitate Councillors, Ward committees & Community Development workers in an effort to enhance governance in within the municipality.	This objective will ensure that Councillors, Ward Committees and Community Development workers are well capacitated to function effectively in order to discharged their legislative responsibilities towards communicates.

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KPA 5: GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Strategic Objectives for KPA 1:		Intended Outcomes for KPA 1:
5.4	To ensure regular engagements with various sectors of the community in the district through various special programmes of the municipality.	This objective will ensure that the municipality contributes close the social distance between itself and the community and that it is able to have meaningful and direct relationship with the community.
5.5	To promote and facilitate Intergovernmental Relations amongst stakeholders in the district.	This objective will enable the municipality to actively play a role in advancing and participating intergovernmental relations endeavors at various levels.
5.6	To ensure effective oversight over the affairs of the municipality.	This objective will enable management / administration to make available reports to the oversight structures of the council so as to allow them to exercise oversight over the affairs and performance of the municipality.
5.7	To build a risk conscious culture within the organisation.	This objective will ensure that the municipality is proactively aware of the kind and magnitude of risks that it is faced with and thus allow for mitigation plans to be developed, resourced and executed.
5.8	To plan, coordinate & support sports and recreation programmes in the district.	This objective will enable the municipality to utilize sport as a tool to enhance youth development and ensure social cohesion within the district.

Overview of the KPA: **GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

The Internal audit function	There is an established internal audit function within the municipality. The municipality's Internal Audit function plays a critical role in enhancing governance and accountability at all levels within the institution. The Internal Audit functions adequately, and has fulfilled its duties according to the annual internal audit plan. The Internal Audit covered the following areas according to the Internal Audit Annual Plan: – Follow-up of prior year Internal Audit Findings – Verification of the Action plan on prior year's Auditor General Report – Audit of Annual Financial Statement – Risk Management Review

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	– Supply Chain Management Review – Contract Management Review – Compliance Management Review – Fleet Management Review – Asset Management Review – Information Technology Management Review – Records Management Review – Disaster Management Review – Project Management Review – Audit of Reported Performance Information	
Challenges with the Internal audit function	There were no material challenges experienced by Internal Audit.	
The Audit Committee	The municipality Audit Committee has been established	
Challenges of the Audit Committee	There were no material challenges experienced by the Audit Committee	
Oversight Committee – MPAC	The municipality's MPAC has been established and held three meetings during the 2023/2024 FY.	
Stake holder Consultation	Fezile Dabi District Municipality has mechanism and processes in place to enable effective public participation. In line with section 55(1) (n) of the Municipal Systems Act, the Speaker played a central role in facilitating public participation in the implementation of the IDP during the period under review. On the other hand, the Executive Mayor was responsible for reporting to the council on the involvement of communities in the affairs of the municipality.	
	Mafube	19 February 2025
	Moqhaka	20 February 2025
	Ngwathe	21 February 2025
	Metsimaholo	24 February 2025
	Frankfort	
	Kroonstad	
	Parys	
	Sasolburg	

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Ward Committees	n/a		
Challenges affecting Ward Committees	n/a		
	n/a		
MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS:			
Complaints management system	There is no effective complaints management system in place.		
Fraud prevention plan	The municipality has an existing Fraud Prevention Plan in place, although it currently needs to be reviewed. During the period under review, the municipality continued to enforce strategies to combat fraud and corruption. The municipality's Internal Audit also plays a pivotal role in the review of processes and adherence to process relating to segregation of duties, procurement process, efficiency of internal controls, and other measures to prevent fraud and corruption from occurring.		
Communication strategy	Strategy has been reviewed (awaiting Council approval)		
Stakeholder mobilization strategy or public participation strategy.	Not in place		

3. Priority needs emanating from public consultations

This section covers details of priority issues / problems and inputs received from the stakeholders following consultation processes conducted directly by the district and the respective four local municipalities in the district.

In order to ensure effective alignment between community needs and budget programs, MFMA, Chapter 4, as well as Circular 48 provide guidance on the relevant steps that must be followed in the annual budget process. Critical to the development of a credible budget are:

- a) the manner in which the strategic planning process is integrated;
- b) the input of policy directions; and consultation with the community and other stakeholders.

4. Priority needs emanating from the public consultations

This section covers the details of the priority issues and inputs received from the community and other stakeholders during the public participation meetings and the community needs assessment sheets.

The strategic alignment between national, provincial, district and the local municipalities' service delivery priorities formed a critical factor during the preparation process of this IDP. Priority needs emanating from communities during stakeholder consultation meetings have been considered and reflected by the district municipality as outlined below:

Data Analysis

In order to report on findings or the stakeholder's inputs that were gathered through the consultation or engagements meetings, from local municipalities, the Fezile Dabi District Municipality captured and recorded the public's inputs exactly as they appeared on the local municipality public participation reports.

Roads

- Municipalities should be encouraged to maintain access roads;
- Taxi association need assistance with the restructuring of taxi rank at Sasolburg

Human Settlement (Housing)

- Farmworkers are requesting government to assist them in maintaining their houses

Water and Sanitation

- Training of community plumber who will be assisting the local municipalities when there are water services disruptions;
- Fostering of PPP to leveraging resources for the refurbishment of bulk sewer sanitation infrastructure assets;

Environmental Health and Emergency Services

- Provision of assistance to seven Fire Protection Association at Mafube;
-
- Conducting fire awareness campaigns with farm workers;
- Provision of an effective fire services to Mafube Local Municipality
- Build satellite fire stations at Villiers, Tweeling and Cornelia
- The district should be involved in supporting waste pickers to recycle and deal with plastic pollutions;
- Creating awareness of Disaster Emergency numbers to ensure effective mitigating in times of emergencies
- Replenishing fire-fighting fleet by buying rescue trucks instead of fire trucks;
- Supporting local municipalities in complying to blue and green drop programmes

LED & Tourism

- Supporting of emerging farmers with planning requirement such as Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies;
- Alleviating resources faced by emerging farmers at commonages;
- The municipality to enforce the preferential policy so that the intended beneficiaries can benefit;
- Development and implementation of empowerment programmes geared towards enskilling the Youth with artisanal skills (welding, brick laying and electricity); agricultural and farming skills; maintenance of roads and storm-water by fixing potholes and inlet culverts
- Dealing with air pollution at Sasolburg, SIGMA;
- Support prospective women farmers in accessing farms, fencing off of farms and subsidised toward the purchase of electricity;
- Create the conducive environment for the experienced women farmers to traing upcoming and young agricultural entrepreneurs
- Business Forum members should be empowered by being appointed for local infrastructural projects
-
- Equipment for SMME's

SECTION G: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. Introduction

This section primarily focuses on the strategic objectives identified to achieve the set goals of the municipality. In line with the obligation accorded to the municipality in terms of section 152 of the Constitution, it is a requirement that the IDP of the municipality should reflect its development priorities and strategic objectives in line with section 26 of Municipal Systems Act.

Section 26 (a) of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) therefore provides for the recognition and inclusion of the Municipal Council's vision with special emphasis on the critical development and internal transformation needs. The municipality's developmental strategy phase focuses on the future through the setting of objectives and appropriate strategies to achieve these objectives.

Therefore, the developmental priorities and objectives as outlined herein are directly linked to a specific developmental needs and objectives of the municipality, which must be measured in line with the organizational Performance Management System (PMS), and give effect to Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan's (SDBIP's) key performance indicators and targets.

2. Strategic Outcome Oriented Goals of the Municipality

The strategic oriented outcome goals (SOOG) are the outcome indicators which serve as the basis of what the municipality needs and intend to achieve over short to medium term. These goals are the foundation for sustainable service delivery, fully aligned with the 5 KPAs for local Government for the purpose of alignment with institutional performance management framework and the Back 2 Basics approach for the purpose of alignment with the broader municipal turnaround and reform initiatives driven from the National Government. These SOOGs also inform the strategic objectives as detailed in the following subsection of this IDP.

The table below provides an overview of these SOOGs and their defining statements. These SOOGs focus broadly on the municipality as a whole, while the strategic objectives that will follow focus on each of the municipality's key performance areas and are aligned to the budget.

Table 21: Strategic Outcome Oriented Goals of the Municipality

SOOG Nr.	Goal Description	Goal Statement
1	Good Governance & Public Participation	Improve transparency, accountability and regular engagements with communicates by ensuring that council structures must be functional and meet regularly and implement responsive and accountable processes to communicates
2	Delivery of basic services & creating conditions for decent living	Take a proactive and deliberate actions to improve the quality and increase the reach of services within the powers of the municipality and to support local municipalities in the district to improve their capacity to deliver quality basic services to the community (i.e basic electricity, basic water, sanitation and waste removal)
3	Sound financial management and viability	Enforce and ensure adherence to financial management practices that enable effective and efficient planning, channeling, utilisation, monitoring and control of the municipality's current and future financial resources in a manner that adds value to and enhances the quality of lives of communities in the district.
4	Build capable institution and administration.	Inculcate a culture of good customer care and performance excellence at all levels of the within the organisation and appoint and retain persons with the requisite skills, expertise and qualifications.
5	Stimulate local economic growth & ensure social cohesion	Implement various direct LED, Tourism and other related social programs at a district level in an effort to create an attractive environment for businesses and investors and encourage and support local municipalities within the district to develop and maintain their basic infrastructure so as to create an environment that is conducive to attract and retain private sector investments within each locality.

The following directorates / departments and their respective functional units as outlined below will be responsible for realisation of the strategic oriented outcome goals, objectives, performance indicators and targets as outlined in this plan:

DIRECTORATE / DEPARTMENT 1: Office of the Municipal Manager

This department is responsible for the overall strategic direction, executive and administration leadership of the municipality. The following support functions falls directly under this department, viz:

- Internal Audit;
- Planning Services
- Performance Management and Monitoring
- Risk Management;
- Communication; and
- Internal Security

DIRECTORATE / DEPARTMENT 2: Finance

This department is responsible for performing various municipal finance management functions, including budget preparation, financial management and reporting, financial accounting, financial analysis, cash management, debt management, supply chain management. The department, through the Chief Financial Officer, is also responsible to advise the Accounting Officer and other officials of the municipality in discharging their respective financial management duties and responsibilities assigned to them in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act.

This department consists of the following divisions:

- Supply Chain Management;
- Financial Accounting;
- Financial Administration;
- Information Communication Technology; and
- Payroll

DIRECTORATE / DEPARTMENT 3: Corporate Support Services

This department is responsible for facilitating accountability, good corporate governance and oversight rendering internal administrative support function to all departments and the council. This programme consists of the following divisions:

- Human Resource;
- Legal Services;
- Training & Skill Development;
- Administration & Auxiliary Services
-

DIRECTORATE / DEPARTMENT 4: Project Management & Public Works

This programme is responsible for erection, maintenance and repairs of municipal infrastructure and well as management of services distribution networks within the municipality's areas of supply. This programme consists of the following divisions:

- Civil Services;
- Electrical & Mechanical Services; and
- Project Management.

DIRECTORATE / DEPARTMENT 5: Environmental Health & Emergency Services

This department is responsible for provision of environmental health and emergency services across the district. The main objective of this directorate is to ensure that members of the community are not exposed to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being. This department is divided into four main divisions, namely:

- Municipal Health Services;
- Environmental Management;
- Disaster Management; and
- Fire & Emergency Services

DIRECTORATE / DEPARTMENT 6: Local Economic Development, Tourism & Infrastructure

This department is responsible for core function is to create an enabling environment for local economic development by focusing on:

- Promoting and enhancing the SMME sector;
- Developing and supporting business co-operatives;
- Agricultural development (developing emerging farmers into mainstream farming and development of agro-processing projects); and
- Promoting tourism in Fezile Dabi District;

This department is divided into three main divisions, namely:

- Local Economic Development (LED);
- Tourism; and
- Sports, Recreation, Arts, Culture and Social Development

3. Key Performance Area (KPA) Based Strategic Objectives

This section covers the strategic objectives identified to achieve the set goals. The strategic objectives are related to and outlined within the context of guiding the budget allocations and are aligned to the Strategic Oriented Goals.

Each strategic objective is aligned with goals that are stated in a form of performance statements that are within the Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Timely (SMART) principles and allows for setting of performance indicators and targets that the municipality can achieve. The strategic objectives span for a period of five years, while the performance targets set in relation to those strategic objectives in the SDBIP cover on the relevant financial year.

In line with the IDP Framework Guide, the strategic objectives and goals presented below are packaged within the 5 KPA's of Local Government Strategic Agenda as outlined in the Municipal Planning and Performance Management regulations 2001 as follows:

KPA1: Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development;

KPA2: Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Investment;

KPA3: Local Economic Development;

KPA4: Financial Viability and Financial Management;

KPA5: Good Governance and Public Participation

Table 22: Key Performance Area (KPA) Based Strategic Objectives (KPA 1 – KPA5)

Key Performance Area 1: Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development						
Pre-Determined Strategic Objectives					Link / Alignment With Strategic Outcome Oriented Goal	
ID	Strategic Objective	Objective Statement	Baseline as at 2023/24	Justification	Goal No.	Goal Description
1.1	To ensure retention of adequately skilled and experience employees.	Implement retention policy and other conventional retention strategies so as to ensure retention of employees who represent value, output and contribution,	2023//24 Staff turnover rate.	This objective will ensure retention of employees with requisite skills and experience who are essential to building and maintaining a	4	Build capable institution and administration.

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Key Performance Area 1: Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development						
Pre-Determined Strategic Objectives					Link / Alignment With Strategic Outcome Oriented Goal	
ID	Strategic Objective	Objective Statement	Baseline as at 2023/24	Justification	Goal No.	Goal Description
		which the FDDM may not afford to lose to its competitors.		capable institution and administration.		
1.2	To maintain sound labour relations so as to minimize labour disputes and improve efficiency in work.	Ensure compliance with Collective Agreements, Basic Conditions of Employment Act, Labour Relations and & institutional policies pertaining to labour relations.	2023/24 Local Labour Forum (LLF) engagements	This objective will contribute to institutional stability and harmonious employer - employee relations, and improved which level of efficiency in operations which are essential for sustainable service delivery	4	Build capable institution and administration.

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Key Performance Area 1: Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development						
Pre-Determined Strategic Objectives					Link / Alignment With Strategic Outcome Oriented Goal	
ID	Strategic Objective	Objective Statement	Baseline as at 2023/24	Justification	Goal No.	Goal Description
1.3	Improve administrative and financial capability of the municipality.	Ensure continuous institutional development by embracing and implementing sector reforms as introduced by Treasury, CoGTA and other sector leaders and ensure proper risk management, adequate internal controls for improved financial management, and improved overall organisational performance.	2023/24 Audited Annual performance indicators and targets	This objective will ensure that the municipality utilizes available resources effectively and efficiently so as to improve service delivery.	4	Build capable institution and administration.
1.4	Ensure that the district's approach to integrated development planning and policy formulation is informed by relevant, up to date and timely sector plans.	To ensure that the municipality integrated approach to planning and policy formulation that is informed by up to date and timely sector plans and frameworks.	Sector Plans as at 2023/24 financial year	This objective will ensure the development and regular review of key sector plans that informs service delivery in the district, such as SDF, WSDP, IP, ITP, CIP, IWMP, IDMP, Tourism & Marketing Strategy, IEP, etc.	2	Delivery of basic services & creating conditions for decent living

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Key Performance Area 2: Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development						
Pre-Determined Strategic Objectives					Link / Alignment With Strategic Outcome Oriented Goal	
ID	Strategic Objective	Objective Statement	Baseline as at 2023/24	Justification	Goal No.	Goal Description
2.1	To assist local municipalities in the district in setting up their road asset management systems and to collect roads and traffic data in the district in line with the Road Infrastructure Strategic Framework for South Africa (RISFSA).	To improve roads in the district to be more efficient and internationally competitive.	2023/24 RRAMS reports	This objective will ensure compliance and alignment with the national government's strategic objectives in supporting municipalities in maintaining and upgrading the road networks in the district.	2	Delivery of basic services & creating conditions for decent living
2.2	To ensure effective and efficient Fire & Rescue Services in Mafube LM	To ensure planning, coordination and regulation of fire & rescue services in Mafube LM	2023/24 performance reports relating	This objective will ensure that the municipality is well positioned to respond to fire and rescue incidents in Mafube Local Municipality as per SANS 10090	2	Delivery of basic services & creating conditions for decent living
2.3	To provide Environmental Health & Emergency Services & effectively & equitably in the District.	To ensure equitable allocation and distribution of Environmental Health & Emergency	2023/24 Audited Annual Performance against this objective	This objective will ensure that the municipality provides sustainable environmental	2	Delivery of basic services & creating conditions for decent living

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Key Performance Area 2: Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development						
Pre-Determined Strategic Objectives					Link / Alignment With Strategic Outcome Oriented Goal	
ID	Strategic Objective	Objective Statement	Baseline as at 2023/24	Justification	Goal No.	Goal Description
		Services resources across the district so as to ensure fair and equitable health services within the district.		health and emergency services concerned with natural and built environment that may affect human health.		
2.4	To ensure effective & efficient disaster management & emergency services in the district.	To take proactive actions in a form of planning, preparation and community and stakeholder so as to ensure a well-coordinated response to any eventuality of disaster or emergency that may occur	2023/24 Audited Annual Performance against this objective	This objective will ensure that the municipality is readily prepared to deal with the following aspects of disaster management: prevention, preparation, relief and recovery	2	Delivery of basic services & creating conditions for decent living
2.5	To contribute towards the national government's goal of reduction in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district.	Develop and implement HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns and promote regular HIV testing & disclosure amongst communities within the District.	2023/24 Audited Annual Performance against this objective	This objective will ensure proactive contribution towards the reduction and prevention of HIV/Aids prevalence within the district.	2	Delivery of basic services & creating conditions for decent living

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Key Performance Area 2: Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development						
Pre-Determined Strategic Objectives					Link / Alignment With Strategic Outcome Oriented Goal	
ID	Strategic Objective	Objective Statement	Baseline as at 2023/24	Justification	Goal No.	Goal Description
2.6	To provide for regular maintenance, upgrade and replacement and acquisition assets, equipment and systems.	Conduct regular assessment and inspection of fleet, asset, equipment and systems in order to determine maintenance, acquisition, upgrade and replacement requirements in order to ensure continuity and mitigation of unplanned service delivery disruption.	2023/2024 Assessment reports of various assets classes and systems.	This objective will ensure that the municipality takes a proactive approach in planning for maintenance, acquisition, upgrade and replacement in order to ensure continuity and mitigation of unplanned service delivery disruption.	2	Delivery of basic services & creating conditions for decent living

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Key Performance Area 3: Local Economic Development						
Pre-Determined Strategic Objectives					Link / Alignment With Strategic Outcome Oriented Goal	
ID	Strategic Objective	Objective Statement	Baseline as at 2023/24	Justification	Goal No.	Goal Description
3.1	To implement programmes and initiatives that are aimed at entrepreneurial support, job creation and poverty alleviation	To provide dedicated support to SMMEs, Cooperatives and other entrepreneurial initiatives in the district so as to stimulate economic development in the district.	2021/22 Audited Annual Performance against this objective.	This objective will enable the municipality to leverage creation of business and jobs in the SMME sector and ensure long-term sustainability of those that are already in existence in the district.	5	Stimulate local economic growth & ensure social cohesion
3.2	To nurture the development of people's potential in the district through arts & culture	To develop arts & crafts in the communities within the district by providing required resources and support.	2023/24 Audited Annual Performance against this objective.	This objective will enable the municipality to support job creation and local economic development through promotion and support of arts and culture.	5	Stimulate local economic growth & ensure social cohesion
3.3	To promote & develop the tourism sector in the District.	To continuously plan and implement tourism sector related programmes and initiatives in collaboration with all key stakeholders within the district.	2023/24 Audited Annual Performance against this objective.	This objective is about promoting tourism within the district, by ensuring exposure, development and maintenance local tourism products and facilities, improving	5	Stimulate local economic growth & ensure social cohesion

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Key Performance Area 3: Local Economic Development						
Pre-Determined Strategic Objectives					Link / Alignment With Strategic Outcome Oriented Goal	
ID	Strategic Objective	Objective Statement	Baseline as at 2023/24	Justification	Goal No.	Goal Description
				security and ensuring that all residents are welcoming of tourists.		
3.4	To promote and support the development of vulnerable groups in the district.	Capacitate women and disabled people to participate in mainstream economy as well as in various activities in society and ensure that young children are provided with an appropriate care and educational support.	N/A	This objective will enable the municipality to support job creation initiatives by supporting women and disabled person's owned business in the district and to encourage them to actively play meaning full role in various communities and ensure that young children are given an opportunity for proper early childhood care.	5	Stimulate local economic growth & ensure social cohesion

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Key Performance Area 4: Financial Management & Viability						
Pre-Determined Strategic Objectives					Link / Alignment With Strategic Outcome Oriented Goal	
ID	Strategic Objective	Objective Statement	Baseline as at 2023/2	Justification	Goal No.	Goal Description
4.1	To secure sound financial management practices that enhance financial viability & compliance with the requirements of MFMA & other relevant legislation	Plan, implement, monitor and report on financial management activities in accordance with MFMA, its associated regulations and prescribed accounting norms and standards.	2023/24 Audited Annual Performance against this objective.	This objective will ensure that the municipality implements sound financial management practices to ensure functional financial management systems which include rigorous internal controls.	3	Sound financial management and viability

Key Performance Area 5: Good Governance & Public Participation						
Pre-Determined Strategic Objectives					Link / Alignment With Strategic Outcome Oriented Goal	
ID	Strategic Objective	Objective Statement	Baseline as at 2023/24	Justification	Goal No.	Goal Description
5.1	To enforce, promote and adhere to Good Governance practices by complying with prescribed laws and regulations at all levels within the organisation.	Fully comply with the provisions of the municipality's Performance Management System from planning to report.	2023/24 Audited Annual Performance against this objective.	This objective will improve transparency and accountability regarding performance while empowering the Council to exercise effective oversight	1	Good Governance & Public Participation

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Key Performance Area 5: Good Governance & Public Participation						
Pre-Determined Strategic Objectives					Link / Alignment With Strategic Outcome Oriented Goal	
ID	Strategic Objective	Objective Statement	Baseline as at 2023/24	Justification	Goal No.	Goal Description
				over administration, thereby improving functionality of the system as a whole.		
5.2	To promote effective, public consultation, regular communication with communities	Ensure that the municipality's information is regularly communicate to communities directly and also through various platforms such as municipal website, notice boards, newspapers, etc	2023/24 Audited Annual Performance against this objective.	This objective will ensure that the municipality facilitates ease of access of information by communicates, private sector and other stakeholders in the business of the municipality.	1	Good Governance & Public Participation
5.3	To support & capacitate Councillors, Ward committees & Community Development workers in an effort to enhance governance in within the municipality.	Provide regular workshops & training with the view of capacity building to Councillors, Ward Committees & Community Development workers so as to enhance the system of cooperative governance within the	2023/24 Audited Annual Performance against this objective.	This objective will ensure that Councillors, Ward Committees and Community Development workers are well capacitated to function effectively in order to discharged their legislative	1	Good Governance & Public Participation

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Key Performance Area 5: Good Governance & Public Participation						
Pre-Determined Strategic Objectives					Link / Alignment With Strategic Outcome Oriented Goal	
ID	Strategic Objective	Objective Statement	Baseline as at 2023/24	Justification	Goal No.	Goal Description
		district.		responsibilities towards communicates.		
5.4	To ensure regular engagements with various sectors of the community in the district through various special programmes of the municipality.	To promote involvement of various sectors of the community in the affairs of the municipality and to provide / create awareness on various issues of importance	2023/24 Audited Annual Performance against this objective.	This objective will ensure that the municipality contributes close the social distance between itself and the community and that it is able to have meaningful and direct relationship with the community.	1	Good Governance & Public Participation
5.5	To promote and facilitate Intergovernmental Relations amongst stakeholders in the district.	Facilitate compliance with the principles of co-operative government and intergovernmental relations in the district.	2023/24 Audited Annual Performance against this objective.	This objective will enable the municipality to actively play a role in advancing and participating intergovernmental relations endeavors at various levels.	1	Good Governance & Public Participation
5.6	To ensure effective oversight over the affairs of the municipality.	Facilitate continuous oversight over the performance of the municipality by designated oversight	2023/24 Audited Annual Performance	This objective will enable management / administration to make available	1	Good Governance & Public Participation

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Key Performance Area 5: Good Governance & Public Participation						
Pre-Determined Strategic Objectives					Link / Alignment With Strategic Outcome Oriented Goal	
ID	Strategic Objective	Objective Statement	Baseline as at 2023/24	Justification	Goal No.	Goal Description
		structures of the council.	against this objective.	reports to the oversight structures of the council so as to allow them to exercise oversight over the affairs and performance of the municipality.		
5.7	To build a risk conscious culture within the organisation.	Reduction of high risk levels to tolerable levels by performing regular risk assessment, updating risk registers and following up on implementation of risk treatment plans by departments	2023/24 Audited Annual Performance against this objective.	This objective will ensure that the municipality is proactively aware of the kind and magnitude of risks that it is faced with and thus allow for mitigation plans to be developed, resourced and executed.	1	Output 6: Administrative and financial capability