



FINAL FRAMEWORK / PROCESS PLAN IDP / BUDGET

REVIEW - 2025/2026



30
YEARS
OF FREEDOM

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1. INTRODUCTION

Section 25 (1) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 stipulates that 'each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality'. The above section also mentions that an Integrated Development Plan has the following functions:

- (a) Links, integrates and coordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- (b) Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;
- (c) Forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based;
- (d) Complies with the provisions of this Chapter (chapter 5 of the above Act); and
- (e) Is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.

In terms of section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act, a municipal council –

- (a) must review its integrated development plan –
 - (i) annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 4(i), and
 - (ii) to the extent that changing circumstances so demand, and
- (b) may amend its Integrated Development Plan in accordance with a prescribed process.

Preparation of the IDP/Budget and its review must follow certain processes, procedures and institutional arrangements referred to as IDP Framework Plan in regard to district municipalities and as IDP process plan applicable to all municipalities. In terms of the District Municipalities, Section 27 of the Municipal Systems Act stipulates that a Framework (plan) must be adopted for the whole area. The Framework Plan binds the district and its local municipalities (LM's) 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: for consultation between the district municipality and the local municipalities during the process of drafting their respective integrated development plans; and to effect essential amendments to the framework.

Thus, the district Framework guides the process plans of the local municipalities in the whole district area as well as identifying the relevant legislation, principles and matters of alignment among the district and the local municipalities. The framework plan must be agreed upon by both local municipalities and district municipality. It is therefore against these requirements that it is important to develop the IDP Review framework or approach to ensure coordination and alignment in the whole IDP review process.

The Municipal Systems Act (Section 28 and 29) regulates the preparation of an IDP Process Plan to ensure compliance with certain minimum quality standards of the IDP process and that proper coordination between and within spheres of government occurs within this process. The preparation of a Process Plan, which essentially is the IDP Process set in writing, requires adoption by Council and includes the following:

- A program specifying the time frames for the different planning steps.
- Appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures for consultation and participation of local communities, organs of state, traditional authorities and other role-players in the IDP drafting process.
- An indication of the organizational arrangements for the IDP process.
- Legally binding plans and planning requirements to be met within the context of the IDP and the IDP process.
- Mechanisms and procedures for vertical and horizontal alignment.

Moreover, Municipal Finance Management Act No 56 Of 2003 (MFMA) Section 21 states that the mayor of a municipality must at least 10 months before the start of the financial year table in the municipal council a time schedule outlining key deadlines for preparation; tabling and approval of the annual budget and the annual review of the IDP/Budget.

This document presents the framework and the process that will be followed during the compilation of the IDP/Budget for IDP Review of 2024-2025. The framework plan and process plan are here combined into one for ease of reference as they are both required for the district.

The document outlines the process's legislative framework; plans and planning requirements, organizational structures responsible for the implementation of the process plan and management of the IDP/Budget processes; mechanisms and procedures for community participation and the key deadlines of the activities that are leading to the approval of the IDP/Budget.

2. IMPROVEMENT ON THE IDP/BUDGET PROCESS

Learning from the past experience, it is important to review the Framework and Process Plan to determine areas that may need improvement and adjustment. It is therefore important to highlight institutional issues, process issues and content issues that the review process should incorporate to ensure that IDP process is:

- Strategic
- Implementation oriented
- Participatory
- Integrated

Based on the above, this process may include issues such as:

2.1. Institutional issues

- 🚧 This might include revisiting the nature and terms of reference of existing IDP structures to ensure their functionality.

- ✚ Process issues include looking at the overall events and processes as they transpired during the IDP process. This also includes mechanisms to ensure co-ordination and overall alignment process.

2.2. Content issues

- ✚ Creation of strategies to tackle new challenges
- ✚ Improved in-depth analysis of priority issues
- ✚ Improving content of project proposals and identification.
- ✚ Reprogramming and reprioritizing projects based on improved information and availability of funding.
- ✚ Sector plans and integrated programs reviewed and improved.

3. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The following are the legislative frameworks, policies and planning requirements that have in one way or another an implication for IDP/Budget processes:

- Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (MSA), No. 32 of 2000
- Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001
- Municipal Finance Management Act, No.56 of 2003
- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996)
- Water Services Act No. 108 of 1997
- White Paper on Local Government (1998)
- Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act No.16 of 2013
- Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) and its amendments
- Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Amendment Act No. 29 of 2014
- Land Use Management Bill of 2008
- Housing Act (107 of 1997)
- National Environmental Management Act
- Environmental Conservation Act
- Town planning and township ordinance 15 of 1986
- National House of Traditional Leaders Amendment Act No. 22 of 2009
- Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, No. 13 of 2005
- Disaster Management Amendment Act, No 16 of 2015
- Public Finance Management Act, No. 1 of 1998
- Skills Development Act, No.97 of 1998
- Rental Housing Amendment Act, No. 35 of 2014
- National Water Act, No. 36 of 1998

Chapter 5, Section 26 of the MSA indicates the core components of an IDP and that such an IDP must reflect the following:

- 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.

- An assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality, which must include an identification of communities which do not have access to basic municipal services.
- The council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term, including its local economic development and internal transformation needs.
- The council's development strategies which must be aligned with any national and provincial sectoral plans and planning requirements that are binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.
- A spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system for the municipality.
- The council's operational strategies.
- Applicable disaster management plans.
- A financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next three years.
- The key performance indicators and performance targets determined in terms of Section 41 of the MSA.

4. PLANS AND PLANNING REQUIREMENTS ON THE DISTRICT AND LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES

As required by Section 27 (2) of the Municipal Systems Act (2000), the framework must identify plans and planning requirements binding in terms of national and provincial legislation on the district municipality and the local municipalities. National and provincial government spheres have developed plans that require integration into municipal IDPs. Below are summaries of key national and provincial development plans to be considered in the district and local IDPs.

4.1. National Development Plan

The main aim of National Development Plan (NDP) is to eliminate poverty and reduce particularly water and sanitation as SDM is a Water Services Authority (WSA) and Water inequality by 2030. The National Development Plan has strategies outlined according to following areas, which should be considered by municipalities for alignment. The following strategies are more relevant to SDM and its family of local municipalities –Services Provider (WSP).

Water and sanitation management strategies proposed:

- Establish a national water-resources infrastructure agency

The Department of Water Affairs has identified the actions necessary to reconcile the water demands of major urban and industrial centres with potential supplies up to 5 2030. These plans need to be translated into well timed investment programmes to avoid supply constraints. Large investments in regional systems could be undertaken by a national water-resources infrastructure agency, perhaps modelled on the South African National Roads Agency Limited.

This agency would build on the foundation provided by the Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority, which is already supporting implementation of several large projects, and help to resolve the organisational challenges faced by the department's Water Trading Entity. However, the national government, through the Department of Water Affairs, should continue to lead the planning

process, reviewing these programmes every five years to ensure coordination with other long-term economic and infrastructure plans.

- Reduce demand

Reducing growth in water demand is just as important as increasing its supply. Current planning assumes it will be possible to achieve an average reduction in water demand of 15 percent below baseline levels in urban areas by 2030. Detailed targets have been set for different areas. Achieving demand reductions on this scale will require programmes to reduce water leakage in distribution networks and improve efficient domestic and commercial water use.

The Commission proposes running a national programme to support local and sectoral initiatives to reduce water demand and improve water-use efficiency. Demand-management projects with merit should be given priority and regarded as being on par with water-supply expansion projects in terms of importance.

- Manage agricultural use better

Agriculture uses the largest volume of water (even though agricultural water supplies are less reliable than those supplied to urban and industrial users). The farming sector will have to increase its water efficiency to improve production and allow for water to be transferred to new users in water scarce areas, to compensate for the expansion of irrigated agriculture, which has high job-creation potential. The Commission proposes a dedicated national programme to provide support to local and sectoral efforts to reduce water demand and improve water-use efficiency. Water-saving and demand-management projects should be considered as part of the overall range of water supply investment programmes. These can be compared with supply expansion projects, and should be prioritised accordingly, based on their merits.

- Investigate water reuse and desalination

There is already extensive indirect reuse of water in inland areas, where municipal and industrial wastewater is reintroduced into rivers after treatment. However, there is considerable scope for further water reuse. Many municipalities lack the technical capacity to build and manage their wastewater treatment systems. As a result, a regional approach to wastewater management may be required in certain areas. Water infrastructure investment should include projects to treat and reuse water, selected on their merits. Research into water reuse and desalination and the skills to operate such technology should be developed, perhaps under the auspices of a national water-resource infrastructure agency (discussed below) or the Water Research Commission.

Agriculture and agro-processing strategy proposals

- Substantial investment in irrigation infrastructure, including water storage, distribution, and reticulation throughout the country where the natural resource base allows, as well as in water-saving technology. A 50 percent increase in land under irrigation would cost R40 billion in off-farm infrastructure over a 10-year period.
- Greater investment in providing innovative market linkages for small-scale farmers in communal and land-reform areas.

- As part of comprehensive support packages for farmers, preferential procurement mechanisms to ensure that new agricultural entrants can also access these markets
- Tenure security. Farmers will only invest in these areas if they believe that their income streams from agriculture are secure. Tenure security will secure incomes for existing farmers at all scales, for new entrants into agriculture, and for the investment required to grow incomes.
- Technology development. Growth in agricultural production has always been fuelled by technology, and the returns to investment in agricultural research and development are high.
- Policy measures to increase intake of fruits and vegetables, and reduce intake of saturated fats, sugar, and salt, as recommended in the South African food dietary guidelines, to accompany strategies to increase vegetable and fruit production.
- Exploration of innovative measures, such as procurement from small-scale farmers to create local buffer stocks and community-owned emergency services.

Minerals cluster strategy proposals

- Address the major constraints impeding accelerated growth and development of the mining sector in South Africa.
- Develop, deepen, and enhance linkages with other sections of the economy. This includes linkages with both manufacturers of inputs (capital goods and consumables) and suppliers of mining-related services; and downstream producers, especially for platinum-group metals and chrome ore. In this regard, an export tax could be considered.
- Provide focused research and development support to enable improved extraction methods that lengthen mine life; better energy efficiency and less water intensity; and alternative uses of South Africa's extracted minerals, especially platinum-group metals, titanium, and others that have potential for application in new energy systems and machinery.
- Identify opportunities to increase regional involvement and benefit in the whole minerals cluster. This could include encouraging the establishment and development of alternative providers of partially processed intermediate inputs in other countries in the region.
- Ensure active engagement on, and resolution to, issues raised through the Mining Industry Growth and Development Task Team process.
- Improve alignment of mining charter requirements to ensure effectiveness in local communities.

Construction and infrastructure

- 🚧 Address government's ability to spend its infrastructure budget, particularly with regard to project-management capacity, long-term planning, and monitoring and evaluation of both expenditure patterns and construction work.
- 🚧 Support the civil construction and the supplier industries in their export efforts – with the establishment of a Financial Centre for Africa, and more support in commercial diplomatic relations.
- 🚧 Intensify support to supplier industries such as building supplies, steel, glass, and cement.

- 📊 Create conditions for a less cyclically volatile industry by emphasising numerous, smaller scale, regionally dispersed projects to address backlogs, which are more accessible to smaller firms and new entrants.
- 📊 Expand public funding for alternative types of low-income housing that would generate more demand directly and in supplier industries.
- 📊 Promote a simultaneous focus on more energy-efficient buildings and building techniques to reduce demands on electricity supply in the longer term. Home insulation and the installation of solar water heaters are labour-intensive activities that have strong backward linkages to supplier industries.

Tourism and culture

Emphasis will be placed on increasing the total number of tourists entering the country, and the average amount of money spent by each tourist.

Ease of doing business, as well as availability of appropriate levels of tourism infrastructure (particularly transport, tourism offerings/ products and accommodation), will play an important role in attracting different types of tourists.

Foreign business tourists arriving by air generate the most significant multipliers. South Africa will be positioned as the business and shopping centre for the region

South Africa can do more to develop the region as an international tourist destination by emphasizing the broader biodiversity, cultural diversity, scenic beauty, and range of tourism products, and making it easier for tourists to travel between countries in the region. A Schengen-type visa for the region will be considered.

Principles for Spatial Development

All spatial development should conform to the following normative principles: spatial justice, spatial sustainability, spatial resilience, spatial quality, spatial efficiency,

4.2. National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP)

The National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) (Presidency, 2006) is the primary spatial lens through which policymakers view socio-economic development in the country as a whole. It presents a wide variety of socio-economic trends emerging in South Africa, and then draws inferences about how that emerging space economy should affect public investment (expenditure) in the immediate future.

The NSDP indicates that each sphere of government has its own distinct development tasks and related planning frameworks corresponding to the scale of operations and the area of jurisdiction. For these frameworks to be coordinated and strategically aligned, each sphere will have to adopt the NSDP methodology and approach.

4.3. National Infrastructure Plan

The purpose of National Infrastructure Plan (NIP) is to transform economic landscape while simultaneously creating significant numbers of new jobs, and to strengthen the delivery of basic services. The plan also supports the integration of African economies. The NIP has 18 strategic infrastructure plans, few of which are relevant to local government as stated below:

SIP 18: Water and sanitation infrastructure

SIP 11: Agri-logistics and rural infrastructure

SIP 6: Integrated municipal infrastructure project

SIP 10: Electricity transmission and distribution for all

SIP 1: Unlocking the northern mineral belt with Waterberg as the catalyst

4.4. The Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) - 2019-2024 (2024/2029 REVIEW)

The MTSF 2019-2024 is a combination of a Five-Year Implementation Plan and an Integrated Monitoring Framework. The Plan will focus on the seven priorities of the Sixth Administration of Government and related interventions, resourcing, social compacts with social partners, coordination, and integration at all levels of government and delivery, through the District Model One Plan.

The purpose of the MTSF is to outline the Government strategic intent in implementing the electoral mandate and NDP Vision 2030 as our lodestar. The MTSF is also informed by the recommendations of the 25 Year Review and its specific recommendations for the next five years. It provides the strategic shift that marks transitions from the Fifth Administration to the Sixth Administration and the shift in strategic direction from the first 25 years to the second 25 years since the adoption of NDP 2030, its implementation through the MTSF 2014-2019, this MTSF 2019-2024 (under review for 2024/2029 7th Administration)) is informed by the lessons of the past years and 25 years of our democracy and the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP).

A. Priorities for 2019-2024

i. The Three NDP Pillars

The MTSF 2019-2024 aims to address the challenges of unemployment, inequality and poverty through three pillars of the NDP:

- Achieving More Capable State;
- Driving Strong and Inclusive Economy; and
- Building and strengthening the capabilities of South Africans

ii. The Priorities

The MTSF 2019-2024 is the translation of the Government Priorities outlined by the President at the 2019 State of the Nation Address (SONA) that are derived from the electoral mandate for the next five-year period. The seven priorities of this strategic framework are embedded into the three pillars.

The priorities, which will be achieved through more focused implementation, coordination, and integration by the various levels of government including state owned enterprises, the private sector and civil society, are as follows:

Priority 1: A capable, ethical, and developmental state

Priority 2: Economic transformation and job creation

Priority 3: Education, Skills and Health

Priority 4: Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services

Priority 5: Spatial integration, human settlements, and local government

Priority 6: Social cohesion and safe communities

Priority 7: A better Africa and world

4.5. Limpopo Development Plan (LDP): 2020 – 2025

The Limpopo Development Plan (LDP) is a 5-year overarching Growth and Development Plan that outlines the contribution of the province to the National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030 imperatives and the execution of the 5-year NDP Implementation Plan and Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) priorities and targets of the current Term of Administration. The 2020-2025 Limpopo Development Plan (LDP) builds on the achievements and lessons learned from the implementation of the 2014-2019 LDP.

The LDP is designed to marshal resources from all sectors, both public and private, towards addressing economic growth and integrated development in Limpopo. It thus creates a platform for the constructive and active participation of the private sector, civil society and organised labour towards the achievement of provincial growth and development objectives to promote higher standards of living for citizens of Limpopo.

The LDP seeks to ensure that government resources, efforts and energy are channelled towards creating an enabling environment, offering opportunities to the people of the Limpopo Province to be active beneficiaries of sustainable growth and development, which can improve their quality of life.

Equally, the LDP serves as a blueprint and framework for Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans of provincial departments, District-Wide IDPs or One Plans and Integrated Development Plans of districts and local municipalities, as it delineates the provincial contribution towards the implementation of goals and targets spelled out in national strategies and sector plans.

The LDP is also an elaboration of the adopted international and national policy frameworks that provide a clear vision for growth and development. It espouses the need for meaningful partnership amongst all stakeholders if growth and development are to be realised in the province.

Development is defined as broad-based improvements in the standard and quality of people's living in Limpopo, to which all institutions, including government, business, organised labour, and citizens contribute. Growth in the economic output, the provision of infrastructure capital assets for social and economic development, job creation, production and income access to adequate public services, and environmental management are all essential instruments to achieve sustainable development, the outcome of which will result in the reduction of unemployment, poverty, and inequality.

Limpopo is bracing itself to consolidate the gains brought about by the democratic dispensation and achievements registered during the 5th Term of Administration by further enhancing economic growth focusing on industrialisation and value-adding, implementing measures that promote job creation and addressing social development through the implementation of the 2020-2025 LDP.

The 2020-2025 LDP is being finalised amid the unprecedented Corona virus (COVID-19), which has been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO), and which has created social and economic crises throughout the world to a scale last seen during the 1930s Great Depression. The full impact of the virus is not yet known. However, experts estimate that the global economy will register negative growth. For example, the IMF in January 2020 expected the global income to grow by 3%, but post COVID-19 it is forecast to fall by 3% or more.

In South Africa, the situation might be dire, as the economy was still recovering from the 2008-09 Great Recession, riddled by the State Capture chronicles, and the latest downgrading into sub-investment level on the eve of the pandemic outbreak and the subsequent national lockdown implemented to limit the rate of infection. It is thus estimated that the economy will register negative growth, the rate of unemployment might double and inequality will rise sharply due to the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on low- and unskilled workers, small and medium enterprises, and the most vulnerable groups in society. The key findings of a predictive analysis of the impact of COVID-19 have been included in the LDP and may necessitate a review of the provincial targets.

Purpose of the LDP

The purpose of the LDP 2020-2025 is to outline the contribution of the Limpopo Province to the NDP, provide a framework for the strategic plans of provincial government departments and municipalities, and to create a structure for the constructive participation of private-sector business and organised labour and citizens towards the achievement of the provincial growth and development objectives.

The people of Limpopo desire a future state that is peaceful and prosperous and contributes towards improved quality of life. This can be achieved through the implementation of social and economic programmes that result in the achievement of the development objectives as follows:

- Create decent employment through inclusive economic growth and sustainable livelihood;

- Improve the quality of life of citizens;
- Prioritise social protection and social investments;
- Promote vibrant and equitable sustainable rural communities;
- Raise the effectiveness and efficiency of a developmental public service;
- Ensure sustainable development.

The 2020-2025 LDP is an integrated socio-economic planning and delivery document for the province. It encapsulates the realities and the aspiration of the provincial citizens. The plan aims to transform the productive potential of the province while addressing the inherent socio-economic challenges with the aim of ensuring sustainable livelihoods.

LDP prescribes that municipalities should achieve the following MTSF Outcomes for the IDP revision Process:

MUNICIPALITY	MTSF OUTCOME
All	Job creation, econ growth & poverty reduction, including informal sector
All	Institutional capacity building and improved municipal service delivery
All	Spatial planning, land use management and land protection
All	Constructive engagement of organised business and labour
All	Engagement of citizens in development
All	Tourism and meat clusters
Polokwane	Logistics Cluster
Molemole	Horticulture Cluster
Makhado	Horticulture, Forestry and Coal Cluster
Musina	Logistics and Diamond Mining Cluster
Tzaneen	Horticulture and Forestry Cluster
Greater Letaba	Horticulture and Forestry Cluster
Maruleng	Horticulture and Forestry Cluster
Ba-Phalaborwa	Copper and Magnetite Cluster
Greater Tubatse	Platinum and Chrome Cluster and SEZ
Elias Motsoaledi	Horticulture Cluster
Ephraim Mogale	Horticulture Cluster
Lephalale	Coal and Energy Cluster
Mokopane	Platinum Cluster
Thabazimbi	Platinum Cluster
Modimolle	Horticulture Cluster

4.6. Sekhukhune District Development Model (One Plan/DDM) 2021/2022 - 2025/2026

The IGR Framework Act (IGRFA) sets out the general principles and objects of intergovernmental relations. The focus is primarily on the outcomes that the system must achieve coherent government, effective provision of services, monitoring implementation of policy and legislation as well as the realization of national priorities. The local government is the closest sphere to communities and represents all spheres of government at local level. A functional and developmental LG is a necessary requirement for an effective Developmental State.

The District Development Model, as announced by the President seeks to encourage better coordination and cooperation in government to improve coherence in planning and implementation across all spheres of governance.

The District Development Model seeks to address silo planning at a horizontal and vertical level. It will also narrow the distance between the people and government by strengthening the coordination role and capacities at the district level as it is the penultimate sphere closer to the people after Ward and Local Spheres. It is aimed at delivering Integrated Services whilst strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation and impact at district and local levels.

The Sekhukhune District Municipality is in the South-Eastern part of Limpopo, which is South Africa's most Northern Province. The district was formed during the year 2000 and is one of the five District Municipalities in the Limpopo Province. It shares boundaries with Capricorn and Mopani Districts in the north, Mpumalanga in the south and east, and the Waterberg District in the west.

The district is largely rural in nature and is made-up of four Local Municipalities, namely; Elias Motsoaledi, Ephraim Mogale, Makhuduthamaga and Fetakgomo Tubatse. The district is made up of 117 wards with a total of 811 villages.

There are 81 traditional leaderships within the district. These are mostly concentrated in Fetakgomo Tubatse, Makhuduthamaga, the eastern extents of Ephraim Mogale and the south-western extents of Elias Motsoaledi municipality (the former Moutse area in KwaNdebele).

When compared to other regions, the Sekhukhune District Municipality accounts for a total population of 1.3 million, or 20.4% of the total population in the Limpopo Province, with the Vhembe being the most populous region in the Limpopo Province for 2022. Sekhukhune increased in importance from ranking fourth in 2008 to third in 2018 and back in the 4th spot in 2022. In terms of its share the Sekhukhune District Municipality was slightly larger in 2018 (20.4%) compared to what it was in 2008 (19.6%). When looking at the average annual growth rate, it is noted that Sekhukhune ranked highest (relative to its peers in terms of growth) with an average annual growth rate of 1.4% between 2008 and 2018.

The increase in the population annual growth rate is attributed to the increasing number of the mining developments (particularly in Fetakgomo Tubatse Local Municipality) which serve as an attraction of people for job opportunities, especially the male population. This increase in the population means that more services should be planned by Government/Municipalities for the expanded settlements and households. Water provision remains a critical service that the District Municipality should provide.

According to South Africa Regional eXplorer v2423. © 2023 S&P Global, in 2022, the population group with the highest percentage of people living in poverty was the African population group with a total of 78.1% people living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition. The proportion of the Asian population group, living in poverty, decreased by -2.78 percentage points, as can be seen by the change from 8.12% in 2012 to 24.02% in 2022. In 2022 47.64% of the Coloured population group lived in poverty, as compared to the 45.40% in 2012. The African and the White population group saw a decrease in the percentage of people living in poverty, with a decrease of -6.85 and -2.25 percentage points respectively.

Majority of people within Sekhukhune District Municipality have some secondary school. It is also equally noticeable that 107 553 persons have no schooling in 2022. This is concerning because those who cannot read and write will not be able to access better job opportunities in the market as in most training programmes there is a need to have basic writing and reading skills. There are also very insignificant numbers of the persons that have higher education in the district. This will likely constrain the ability of the district to improve its socio-economic conditions significantly in the short to medium term.

This plan has utilised statistics received mainly from the Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (LEDET), which they obtained from different sources, i.e., Stats SA, Global Insight /IHS Markit Regional Explorer, Geoscience Councils, IEC, Universities, Internal (Record of Decision), etc. It analyses a combination of stats obtained mainly from Stats SA and Global Insight/IHS Markit Regional Explorer which brings together the deepest and timely intelligence at district level. LEDET officially subscribes to Global Insight /IHS Markit Regional Explorer.

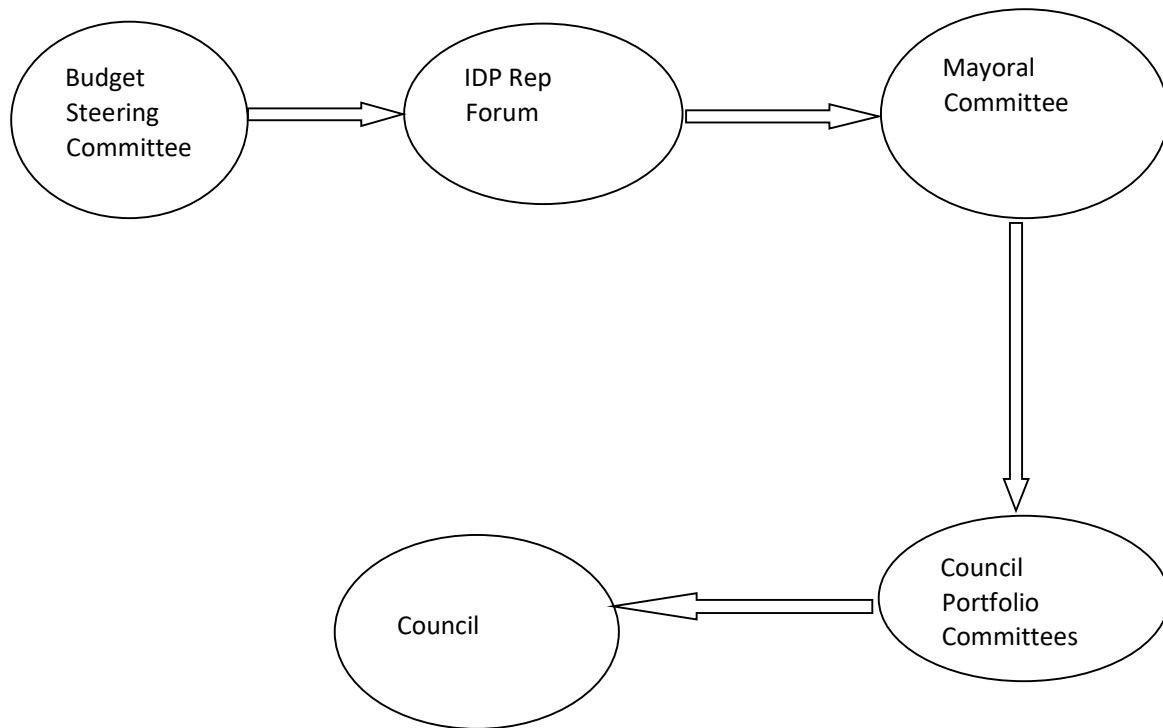
The main sectors of Sekhukhune District that contribute to the growth of economy in the district are Agriculture, Mining and Community Services. Mining is the biggest contributor in the economy of the district and it is forecasted to grow fastest at an average of 5.64% annually from R12.4 billion in Sekhukhune District Municipality to R16.3 billion in 2023. The mining sector is estimated to be the largest sector within the Sekhukhune District Municipality in 2023, with a total share of 53.0% of the total GVA (as measured in current prices), growing at an average annual rate of 5.6%. The sector that is estimated to grow the slowest is the construction sector with an average annual growth rate of 0.21%.

The District Municipality remains focused and committed to the vision “Sekhukhune District Municipality – an innovative leader in integrated economic development and sustainable service delivery”. The institutional projects included in the Development Plan will be aligned to the institutional budget. The Development Plan will include the plans/programmes which should be implemented by different spheres of government (including Municipalities) and Private Sector to ensure that people within Sekhukhune District experience integrated and inclusive development. Different Stakeholders were consulted on the Socio-economic Profile after its approval by Council in February 2020. The District Development Model was officially inaugurated by the Deputy Minister in the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) on the 20th November 2020, and subsequently launched by Limpopo Premier on the 23 April 2021 and the President of South Africa held DDM Imbizo on 14 July 2023 at Ga-Motodi Sports Complex. The presidential visit necessitated the DDM implementation team that reports to the office of the deputy minister in the presidency office and Provincial Treasury was appointed as head of the technical DDM subcommittee.

5. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES FOR IDP/BUDGET PROCESS

There are various structures responsible to oversee the implementation of the process plan and management of the IDP/Budget process. The IDP/Budget is developed on administrative level by the Municipal Managers and Directors responsible for planning assisted by IDP managers of municipalities and officials of relevant sector departments from the province as well as relevant parastatals/state companies and developed further by the Budget Steering Committee. The IDP Representative Forum is a combined structure of public consultation on IDP which comprises of representatives of different constituencies of communities and institutions. The SDM Council is the

ultimate authority on the IDP - assisted by the Council portfolio committees and the Mayoral Committee.



The table below clarifies the roles of the IDP structures:

COMPOSITION	ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES	FREQUENCY OF THE MEETINGS	VENUES	DEADLINE
A: Budget Steering Committee				
- Member of Mayoral Committee (MMC) responsible for finance (Chairperson) - MMC responsible for Planning and Economic Development Department - Two MMCs responsible for Infrastructure Department - Municipal Manager - Director: Corporate Services Department - Director: Infrastructure and Water Services Department - Director: Community Services Department - Director: Finance Department (CFO) - Director: Planning and Economic Development Department - Deputy Director: Communications - Chief Audit Executive - Chief Risk Officer - IDP Manager - Budget Manager	- Advise on the IDP/Budget process, including the process plan - Determine project prioritization model - Suggests projects to be funded - Determine the public participation models - Monitor the implementation of projects outlined in the IDP - Present the draft IDP/Budget to the Rep Forum - Present the draft IDP/Budget to Mayoral Committee and to Council for approval	Quarterly	To be confirmed	To be confirmed
B: IDP Rep Forum				
- Executive Mayor - Local Mayors - District and Local Councilors with responsibility on IDP and Budget - Municipal Manager and local municipal managers - District Directors and LMs Directors - Sector Departments and government parastatals - Traditional leaders - Mining representatives - Organized groups	- Coordinate planning across the district - Share common understanding on development issues - Facilitate horizontal alignment between and among municipalities, sector departments; parastatals; mines; various communities - Provide support to one another when necessary	- One meeting on Analysis Phase - One meeting on Draft IDP	To be confirmed	30 December 2024 and 30 April 2025
C. Mayoral Committee				
Members of Mayoral Committee	Recommend the approval of the IDP review to Council	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	Continual
D. Portfolio Committees				
Councillors	Recommend the approval of the IDP review to Council	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	Continual
E. Council				

COMPOSITION	ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES	FREQUENCY OF THE MEETINGS	VENUES	DEADLINE
Councillors	Adopt and approve the IDP	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	To be confirmed

6. MATTERS OF ALIGNMENT BETWEEN THE DISTRICT AND LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES

It is a common practice that assessment information on level of development in municipalities is obtained primarily from Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). This institution produces a standard data that is comparable across municipalities. However, municipalities also develop sector plans and conduct visits to their own wards which tend to produce variable data or data that is not produced by Stats SA, which implies that, the adjacent municipalities and the district may either have different data or no comparable data at all.

To address the above challenge, the matters listed below are identified as the priority ones that need deliberate alignment as they are often originally sourced from municipal wards by the respective local municipalities. Put differently, more matters should be aligned in addition to the ones listed below wherever possible.

6.1 Basic service delivery

Matter	Issues to align
Water	• Problem statement • Backlogs • Development challenges
Sanitation	• Problem statement • Backlogs • Development challenges
Electricity	• Problem statement • Backlogs • Development challenges
Housing	• Problem statement • Backlogs • Development challenges

6.2 Local Economic Development

Matter	Description
Unemployment rate	• Description • Problems statement • Development challenges
Economic strengths	• Description • Development challenge
Economic weaknesses	• Description • Development challenge
Economic opportunities	• Description • Development challenge

Matter	Description
Economic threats	• Description • Development challenge

7. STATE OF IGR CO-ORDINATION IN THE DISTRICT

The following IGR Fora are functional:

- Speakers Forum;
- Chief Whip's Forum;
- Public Participation Forum;
- MPAC's forum; and
- Council Secretariat Forum
- Municipal Managers Forum
- Mayors' Forum
- Technical Directors Forum
- Planning and Economic Development Forum
- CFO's forum
- Community Services Forum
- Corporate Services Forum
- District Local Aids Council

8. MECHANISMS, PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES FOR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Community participation is a legislated requirement for development and review of a municipal IDP. Section 16 of the Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000, requires municipalities to develop a culture of municipal governance that complements formal representative government with system of participatory government, and must for this purpose encourage and create conditions for local community to participate in preparation, implementation and review of its Integrated Development Plan. It also requires municipalities to encourage and create conditions for the local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality.

The organizational structures as outlined above will form part of the methods of community participation in the IDP processes. In addition to these, community consultative meetings will also be held across the area of the District Municipality.

Public consultations are sometimes held in each half of the financial year – during analysis phase and after adoption of the draft IDP:

- ✓ First round documenting priority needs of communities. These are commonly done by the Local Municipalities visiting their own wards to record priority development needs raised by their local community, and the
- ✓ Second round focusing on presenting the Draft IDP/Budget to communities (required by legislation for all municipalities).

However, a specific schedule of the key deadlines to be followed in the IDP process of the next financial year is set in the following section. A schedule outlining the dates, time and venues of

community consultative meetings will be developed and advertised in the regional and local newspapers before commencement of the meetings.

MECHANISMS FOR PARTICIPATION

- **Physical Meetings** – community meetings in all 04 local municipalities and other stakeholders in the district will be held in partnership with each local municipality in venues identified for such meetings.
- **Media-** Local newspapers and the district's newsletter will be used to inform the community of the progress of the IDP.
- **Radio Slots-** The community radio stations will be utilized either to consult or make public announcements where necessary.
- **The District Municipality's Website-** The website will also be utilized to communicate and inform the community. Copies of the IDP and Budget will be placed on the website for the public to view or download.

9. SCHEDULE OF KEY DEADLINES FOR IDP PROCESS TOWARDS 2025-2026 IDP REVIEW

The table below reflects key deadlines which will be followed to fulfill IDP/Budget process as per legislation

Action	Responsibility	Legislative background	Deadline
Preparatory Phase			
Publishing of approved Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP), as well as Performance Agreements (PAs) of Senior Managers	Office of the Municipal Manager	MFMA s 53	31 July 2024
Preparations and submission of Annual Financial Statements (AFS)	Budget and Treasury and SDA	MFMA s 122 Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP)	31 August 2024
Council adopts IDP Framework/Process Plan and budget timetable for 2024/2025 IDP/Budget review	Planning and Economic Development Department/Budget and Treasury	-Section 27(1) Act 32 of 2000 -Section 21(1) Act 56 of 2003	31 August 2024
Table a time schedule of key budget & IDP deadlines	Executive Mayor	MFMA s 21	31 August 2024
Public notice in the Local newspaper regarding the adoption of Framework/Process Plan	Planning and Economic Development Department	Section 21(1) (a) (b) and (c) Act 32 of 2000 Section 28 (3), Act 32 of 2000	20 September 2024
Preparations and submission of Consolidated Annual Financial Statements (AFS)	Budget and Treasury and SDA	MFMA s 122 Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP)	30 September 2024
Sitting of the Budget Steering Committee: - to monitor implementation of budget and	Budget and Treasury	Section 4(1) Municipal Budgets and Reporting Regulations, 2008	31 October 2024

Action	Responsibility	Legislative background	Deadline
- assess Analysis Phase information in preparation for IDP Representative Forum			
Analysis Phase			
IDP Representative Forum meeting (to discuss Analysis Phase information)	Planning and Economic Development	Section 27 (d) (i) and Section 17 of Act 32 of 2000	30 December 2024
Situational analysis to assess the existing level of development (analysis phase chapter) of the SDM	Planning and Economic Development Department	Section 26 (b) of Act 32 of 2000	30 December 2024
Determination of revenue projections, proposed rates and service charges and draft budget allocations	Budget and Treasury	MFMA s 18	30 December 2024
Submit mid- year performance assessment to council	Budget and Treasury	MFMA s 72	25 January 2025
Submit mid- year performance assessment to AG, NT, PT and provincial department responsible for local government and Executive Mayor	Office of the Municipal Manager	MFMA s 72	25 January 2025
Strategy Phase:			
Strategic Planning session	Planning and Economic Development	MSA s 25	28 February 2025
The objectives and strategies that will be used to tackle challenges of development are specified.	All internal departments of SDM, including the relevant departments from local municipalities	Section 26 (c and d) of Act 32 of 2000	28 February 2025
Table adjustment budget if necessary	Executive Mayor	MFMA s 28	28 February 2025
Project phase and Integration phase:			
Projects to implement the identified objectives and strategies are formulated, as well as finalization of Integration Phase	All internal departments of SDM, including the relevant departments from local municipalities	Section 26 of Act 32 of 2000	31 March 2025
Sitting of the Budget Steering Committee (to discuss Draft IDP/Budget for 2024-2025, prepare for public consultations and the IDP Rep Forum)	Budget and Treasury Office	Section 4(1) Municipal Budgets and Reporting Regulations, 2008	31 March 2025
- Draft IDP/Budget for 2024-2025 tabled before Council for noting (at least 90 days before start of financial year) - Draft Budget related policies and Risk Policies tabled before council for noting	Planning and Economic Development/Budget and Treasury	MFMA Section 16(1) and (2), Section 14 (1) of Municipal Budgets and Reporting Regulations	31 March 2025

Action	Responsibility	Legislative background	Deadline
IDP Representative Forum meeting (to present Draft IDP for 2024-2025)	Planning and Economic Development	Section 27 (d) (i) and Section 17 of Act 32 of 2000	30 April 2025
Make budget available to Public, National Treasury, Provincial Treasury and other government departments	Budget and Treasury	MFMA s 22 (a) and (b)	11 April 2025
Public consultations final round (presenting Draft IDP/Budget)	Planning and Economic Development / Budget and Treasury / Office of the Speaker/Mayor	Section 16(1) (a), Section 28 (2) of Act 32 of 2000 and MFMA s 22 (a) and (b)	30 April 2025
Approval Phase			
Council approves the IDP and Budget (and budget related policies and Risk Policies) for 2024-2025	Planning and Economic Development/ Budget and Treasury	Section 16 and 17 of Municipal Budgets and Reporting Regulations, 2008	31 May 2025
Submission of approved IDP/Budget to MEC for Local Government, National and Provincial treasury and to local municipalities	Planning and Economic Development/Budget and Treasury Office/Municipal Manager	Section 32 of Act 32 of 2000	10 June 2025
Notice and summary of approved IDP/budget in local newspaper	Planning and Economic Development/Budget and Treasury	Section 25 (4); 21(1) (a) (b) and (c) Act 32 of 2000 Section 18(1) Municipal Budgets and reporting regulations, 2008	14 June 2025
Submit draft SDBIP within 14 days after approval of the budget to Executive Mayor	The Municipal Manager	MFMA s 53	14 June 2025
Approval of SDBIP and Performance agreements of senior managers- within 28 days after budget approval	The Executive Mayor	MFMA s 53	28 June 2025