

# **LIM345 LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**



**2017/18-2022**

**DRAFT IDP**

## TABLE OF CONTENT

	<b>Foreword by Executive Mayor</b>	
	<b>Overview by Acting Municipal Manager</b>	
	<b>List of Acronyms</b>	
	Chapter 1:Executive Summary	
1.1	Introduction	13
1.2	Legal Framework	14-16
1.3	Powers and Functions	17
1.4	Institutional Arrangements	18
1.5	IDP Planning Framework, Role and Purpose	18-26
1.6	Community Needs & Priorities	27-55
	Chapter 2 : Municipal Profile	
2.1	Geographic Profile	57 - 59
2.2	Municipal Wards	60-61
2.3	Demographic Profile	62
2.3.1	Population Size and Composition	62
2.3.2	Population Age and Gender Distribution	63-64
2.3.3	Employment Status	65
2.5	Educational Profile	65
2.6	Number of Household	66
2.7	Health Status	67
2.7.1	People with Disabilities	68
	Chapter 3 Situational Analysis	
3.1	Introduction	69
3.1.2	Spatial Rational	69
3.1.3	Land Use Composition and Management	70 -73
3.2.	Socio-Economic and Environmental Analysis	74
3.2.1	Climate	74
3.2.2	Climate Change	74
3.2.3	AIR Quality	75
3.2.4	Land Cover/ Flora & Fauna	75
3.2.5	Hydrology	76
3.2.6	Geology	76
3.2.7	Geomorphology	76
3.2.8	Waste Management	77
3.3.	Integrated and Sustainable Housing Settlements	77-78
3.4	Health and Social Development	79 - 80
3.5	Safety and Security	81
3.6	Education	82
3.8	Sport, Art, Culture and Libraries	83
3.9	Telecommunication Services	84
	Chapter 4 : Basic Service Delivery	
4.1	Water and Sanitation Provision	86
4.1.2	Water Sources in the District	87
4.1.3	Main Source of Water for drinking	88
4.1.4	Purification Plant & Boreholes in Lim 345	89

4.1.5	Cost Recovery	89
4.1.6	Sanitation	90
4.1.7	Sanitation and Water Backlog	91-92
4.2	Refuse Removal	93
4.3	Electricity	94
4.4	Free Basic Sanitation and Water	95
4.5	Transport and Infrastructure	96
	Chapter 5 Economic Analysis	97-100
5.1	Disaster Management	101
	Chapter: Financial Viability	
6.1	Financial Management Policies	102
6.2	Budget	103
6.3	Grants	104
6.4	Capital Expenditure	104 -105
	Chapter 7: Good Governance and Public Participation	
7.1	Municipal Council and Committees	106
7.2	Relationship with Traditional Leaders	107
7.3	Oversight Committees	107-110
7.4	Functionality of Ward Committees and CDW	111-113
7.5	Administration	114
7.6	Developmental Strategies	115
7.7	National Development Plan Objectives	
	KPA 1: Municipal Transformation & Institutional Development	119-122
	KPA 2: Basic Service Delivery	123-130
	KPA 3:LED	131
	KPA 4: Financial Viability and Management	132-135
	KPA 5:Good Governance and Public Participation	136-137
	Capital Projects	138
	Projects by Sector Departments	
	Eskom	139 -140
	Education	141-142
	Road Agency	143
	Health	144

## **VISION**

*A sustainable, spatially integrated and inclusive municipality with a vibrant, job creating local economy*

## **MISSION**

*To ensure the provision of sustainable basic services and infrastructure to improve the quality of life of our people and to grow the local economy for the benefit of all our citizens.*

## **VALUES**

- *Transparency*
- *Accountability*
- *Responsive*
- *Professional*
- *Creative*
- *Integrity*

## FOREWORD BY THE MAYOR



I have pleasure to present this Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for LIM345 Municipality for the period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2022, which is presented in terms of Section 27 of the Municipal Structures Act (No. 117 of 1998) (MSA), as well as all relevant legislation and policies that inform the mandate and governance and control environment of the municipality.

As a newly established municipality, Section 27 of the MSA directs that we undertake an integrated development process, and further that we undertake a strategic planning process to reflect a vision, mission, values and strategic goals for the institution, taking into consideration the socio-economic realities of the municipality.

This process of strategic planning commenced with a strategic planning workshop, held in early October 2016, attended by the newly elected Chief Whip and Speaker of Council, Executive Committee and Portfolio Members, the Chairperson of MPAC, together with the municipal officials and a range of critical stakeholders, including Traditional Leaders and stakeholders from sector departments.

I emphasised at the opening of the strategic planning session that our Strategic Plan for the next 5-years should guide the planning of national and provincial government departments operating within the municipal area of LIM345. Most importantly, to ensure that jointly our plans are aligned to the National Development Plan (NDP) – the strategic framework within which all planning must take place, against a Vision for South Africa by 2030.

We have therefore taken care to ensure that the LIM345 Strategic Plan is aimed at significantly contributing to the elimination of poverty and reducing inequality by 2030. While the primary goal is to improve the lives of all the people of our municipality, the particular emphasis must be on the young people who presently live in poverty. We are under no illusions that achieving this goal will require hard work, leadership and unity. Therefore, in constructing this plan, we have subscribed to the notion that *“Success is realised when preparation and opportunity meet”*.

There is a need to push good values of the organisation to current and future employees – to introduce an organisational culture founded on good principles. We need to remember – people outlined service delivery as a basis to seek their own separate municipality. Therefore, unity in action must drive everyone to be a winning team: *“united we stand and divided we fall”*. To this end, two parallel and mutually reinforcing roles of local government, to which LIM345 subscribes, are: (1) sustainable upliftment and empowerment of local communities, and (2) sustainable creation of an environment for economic development and opportunity. The primary vehicle for carrying out these roles is service delivery. Thus, there is urgency behind the need to create the capacity to be able to deliver the required services.

In SONA February 2016, the President of the Republic of South Africa, Mr Jacob Zuma, reminded us that our focus needs to be on making people’s lives better. The five priorities of government – education, health, the fight against crime, creating decent work and rural development and land reform therefore establishes the basis for the strategic objectives of our municipality.

As a new municipality, we have engaged in robust discussions around infrastructure development – as the building block for establishing a lively municipality that will be financially viable and improve the living conditions of the people of the municipality. Therefore, we need to move with pace to ensure the functionality of the municipality – people must be able to see that their councillors and municipal officials care for them and are responsive to their needs. We have thus taken the effort to develop our service standards and commitments charter, which is included in this document.

Our 5-year Strategic Plan is also an endeavour to set in motion the approaches and strategies to improve the local economy, particularly through tourism and agriculture, in line with the National Vision for 2030. Local tourism needs to be a job driver for

LIM345, and we need to move fast with the agricultural, entrepreneurial and tourism development plans of the municipality.

We aim to incorporate the municipality's strategic approach in the fight against diseases, in particular, against HIV/AIDs and Tuberculosis. We will therefore be working very closely with the Department of Health to ensure our health facilities are up to standard.

We are committed to ensuring a collective commitment to achieve a positive audit outcome in line with the Back-to-Basics programme and Operation Clean Audit, and that, as servant leaders, through stewardship and sustainability of the municipality, we will embrace and constructively contribute to the noble objectives of developmental local government.

I would like to take this opportunity to express the Mayoral Executive Committee's commitment to support the organisation as it concentrates on the delivery of efficient, effective – and indeed excellent – programmes, through the performance focus and intent outlined in this Strategic Plan.

.....

**Cllr Bila Tintswalo Joyce**  
**Mayor of LIM345**

## **ACTING MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S OVERVIEW**

LIM 345 was established in terms of Section 12 of the Municipal Structures Act (No. 117 of 1998) (MSA), following the local government elections held on 3 August 2016. It is a category B municipality and a collective executive system, combined with a ward participatory system in terms of Section 9 of the MSA.

As the point of departure for the development of this 5-year Strategic Plan, I have pleasure to provide an overview of the progress that has been made in establishing the municipality, particularly, since the first sitting of Council on 17 August 2016, where my appointment as Acting Municipal Manager was confirmed.

Off a zero base, the priority of the administration has been to establish the fundamentals for municipal functionality:

- 1) Establishment of Council – successfully achieved on 17 August 2016: PMT and EXCO were elected and key resolutions taken, including the naming of the municipality and the council seating; Acting MM and CFO appointed; 2017/18 organisational structure adopted; rules and orders of council and code of conduct adopted and a system of delegations adopted.
- 2) Instructional development – IDP plan process has been adopted; rationalised HR and IT policies have been adopted and are being implemented; Acting Technical Services Director appointed; lease accommodation finalised; title deed for civic centre obtained; councillors were remunerated earlier than anticipated and grading concluded by the MEC; IDP / budget adopted and staff orientation conducted on officials eligible for absorption.
- 3) Financial systems and viability – primary bank account opened with First National Bank and the following transfers were effected - Equitable Share (R63 million), FMIG (R2 million) and Municipal Transitional Grants (R5 million); financial systems acquired; rationalised financial policies adopted and implemented; supply chain database advertised; 320 registered suppliers being utilised for the provisioning of services; transport and other allowances paid to officials seconded to the municipality; payment of rental for facilities effected, including the license services; and two call accounts opened for projects and savings.



4) Governance systems – adopted the framework for ward committee establishment and published dates for nomination and elections of ward committees (36); established Mayor’s Traditional Leaders Forum; conducted CIP and orientation programme; portfolio heads allocated to various EXCO members; declared a vacancy at ward 03 and rationalised by-laws adopted.

The functionality of the municipality has been established with very few resources and a flat organisational structure, consisting of the Acting Municipal Manager, Acting CFO, Acting Technical Services Director and a handful of other employees. We have therefore focused on the critical priorities for municipal functionality, whilst ensuring service delivery commences.

Of importance, was to determine the status of projects from the IDPs of previous municipalities, as reflected in the table below:

The 2016/17 projects will continue to be implemented by Makhado and Thulamela Municipalities. However, projects for 2017/18 and onwards are being reviewed and new priorities set by LIM345. This includes a review of the list of projects at various stages of planning and implementation (including budget provision) by Makhado and Thulamela Municipalities.

A projects prioritisation framework has been established to ensure projects are prioritised against the strategic priorities of the municipality and the input received from communities via the IDP process. The following are some of the guidelines that will apply to prioritising projects:

Developments at major economic hubs; areas that will include roads, electricity to public centre's (i.e. clinics, traditional councils, schools, etc.); high traffic volume roads; public transportation roads (i.e. bus routes, taxi routes etc.); road maintenance; backlogs of electricity, housing and roads should be prioritised as basic service delivery; and engagement with WSA (VDM) on water and sanitation projects.

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP): Opportunities for implementing the EPWP have been identified in the infrastructure, environmental, social and economic sectors. The programme involves reorienting line function budgets so that municipality’s expenditure results in more work opportunities, particularly for unskilled labour. Note the following;

The EPWP is funded through the Incentive grant, which is based on the performance of the municipality. However, as a new municipality, LIM345 has not been allocated any EPWP budget for the 2016/17 financial year. Opportunities to save overtime and use EPWP, paid through the Equitable Share, are being explored for 2016/17. We will be liaising with the Department of Public Works to ensure the municipality is allocated an adequate portion of the incentive grant for the 2017/18 financial year and beyond.

The immediate, most pressing challenges that we currently face include a lack of personnel; delays in the grading of the municipality by SALGA; non-installation of telecommunications and IT services, due to lack of office accommodation; outstanding election of section 79/80 committees; inability to appoint supply chain management committees, due to a lack of staff; Applications for development not being attended to, due the non-establishment of a planning department in the municipality; non-transfer of assets by both Makhado and Thulamela Municipalities; and the prominent threat of land invasions.

Considering the progress made and the challenges highlighted above, our short to medium term priorities include:

The urgent establishment of Section 79/80 committees, and appointment of Audit/ Performance and Risk Committees, and the Municipal Development Tribunal;

Urgent transfer / absorption of staff and assets from Thulamela and Makhado;

Grading of the municipality by SALGA to enable advertisement and other related processes;

Identify mechanisms to implement EPWP this financial year, in light of no budget allocation;

Conduct road shows on the payment of services, as part of the revenue enhancement strategy of local government;

Conduct a land audit and invoke legal action against those who invaded municipal land;

Urgent appointment of SCM committees as soon as staff become available;

Develop our municipal infrastructure investment plan, and a procurement plan aligned to the priorities identified, as well as operations and maintenance plans;

Finalise the 2016/17 SDBIP, and rollout the approved IDP development process;

Procure insurance services for Human and Capital assets;

Audit tenants at the civic centre for leasing purposes;  
Conduct skills audit for personnel, particularly those at the Traffic Service Centre;  
Appointment of contractors for MIG projects;  
Review the PMU business plan; and  
Open an account with Eskom and the district in relation to services at the DCO.

.....  
Acting Municipal Manager

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

ABET	-	Adult Basic Education and Training
ART	-	Annual Training Report
ARVT	-	Anti Retroviral Treatment
CASP	-	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme
CBO	-	Community Based Organisation
BEE	-	Black Economic Empowerment
Cs	-	Community Survey
DSAC	-	Department of Sports, Arts and Culture
DEA	-	Department of Environmental Affairs
DGP	-	District Growth Points
DHSD	-	Department of Health and Social Development
DME	-	Department of Minerals and Energy
DPLG	-	Department of Provincial and Local Government
DLGH	-	Department of Local Government and Housing
DWA	-	Department of Water Affairs
EIA	-	Environmental Impact assessment
EMF	-	Environmental Management Framework
EMS	-	Emergency Medical Services
EPWP	-	Expanded Public Works Programme
ESKOM	-	Electricity Supply Commission
FBE	-	Free Basic Electricity
FET	-	Further Education and Training
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
GRAP	-	General Recognized Accounting Principles
HDI	-	Historical Disadvantaged Individuals
HR	-	Human Resource
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
IEM	-	Integrated Environmental Management
IGR	-	Intergovernmental Relations
IIASA	-	Institution of Internal Auditors of South Africa
IT	-	Information Technology
JOC	-	Joint Operation Committee
LDA	-	Department of Land Affairs
LDOE	-	Limpopo Department of education
LED	-	Local Economic Development
LEDET	-	Limpopo Economic Development, Environment and Tourism
LGSETA	-	Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority
LMs	-	Local Municipalities
MFMA	-	Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG	-	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
NEMA	-	National Environmental Management Act
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
PGP	-	Provincial Growth Points
PMU	-	Performance Management Unit

PPF	-	Professional Practice Framework
PPP	-	Private Public Partnership
PEA	-	Potential Economically Active
RAL	-	Roads Agency Limpopo
RDP	-	Reconstruction and Development Programme
RESIS	-	Revitalisation of Small Irrigation Schemes
SANBI	-	South African National Biodiversity Institute
SANPARKS	-	South African National Parks
SARS	-	South African Revenue Services
SCM	-	Supply Chain Management
SDF	-	Spatial Development Framework
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SMME	-	Small Medium and Micro Enterprise
SOER	-	State of Environment Report
SWOT	-	Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
VCT	-	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VDM	-	Vhembe District Municipality
WTW	-	Water Treatment Works

## CHAPTER 1 : EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Lim345 Local Municipality is a Category B, Executive Municipality, established in the year 2016 in terms of Local Government Municipal Structures Act No. 117 of 1998. In order to stress the inclusiveness of Lim 345, the Municipality presides over two towns, 173 villages and areas between them, all with their own historical background, strength and weakness. As a Municipality, we unequivocally pledge an equal commitment to all areas that constitutes Lim 345 Municipal area. The Municipality consists of 36 wards (directly elected Councilors), 35 Proportional Representative Councilors and 33 Traditional Leaders.

In terms of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000), Section 25(1) each Municipal Council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the Municipality which, inter alia, links, integrates and co-ordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality and aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality. As far as the status of the IDP is concerned, section 35 of the act clearly states that an integrated development plan adopted by the Council of a Municipality is the principal strategic planning instrument, which guides and informs all planning and development, and all decisions with regard to planning, management and development in the municipality. It binds the municipality in the exercise of its executive authority, except to the extent of any inconsistency between a municipality's integrated development plan and national or provincial legislation, in which case such legislation prevails. Section 36 furthermore stipulates that a Municipality must give effect to its integrated development plan and conduct its affairs in a manner which is consistent with its integrated development plan.

Section 34 of the Act provides for the annual review of the IDP in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements and to the extent that changing circumstances so demands. This document is a 2017/2018-22 IDP for Lim 345 Local Municipality. The strategic objectives and targets contained in this document were reached subsequent to extensive systematic and structured internal and external consultation through public participation mechanisms with the community and stakeholders within the Lim 345 Local Municipal area of jurisdiction

## **1.2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

The IDP process is predominantly guided by various legislations, policies and guides which were carefully considered when the document is compiled. These policies, guides and legislative frameworks include amongst others as outlined in the figure 1 below.

In terms of Section 24(1) of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000, the planning undertaken by a Municipality must be aligned with, and complement the development plans and strategies of other affected municipalities and other organs of state so as to give effect to the principles of Co-Operative Governance contained in Section 41 of the Constitution.

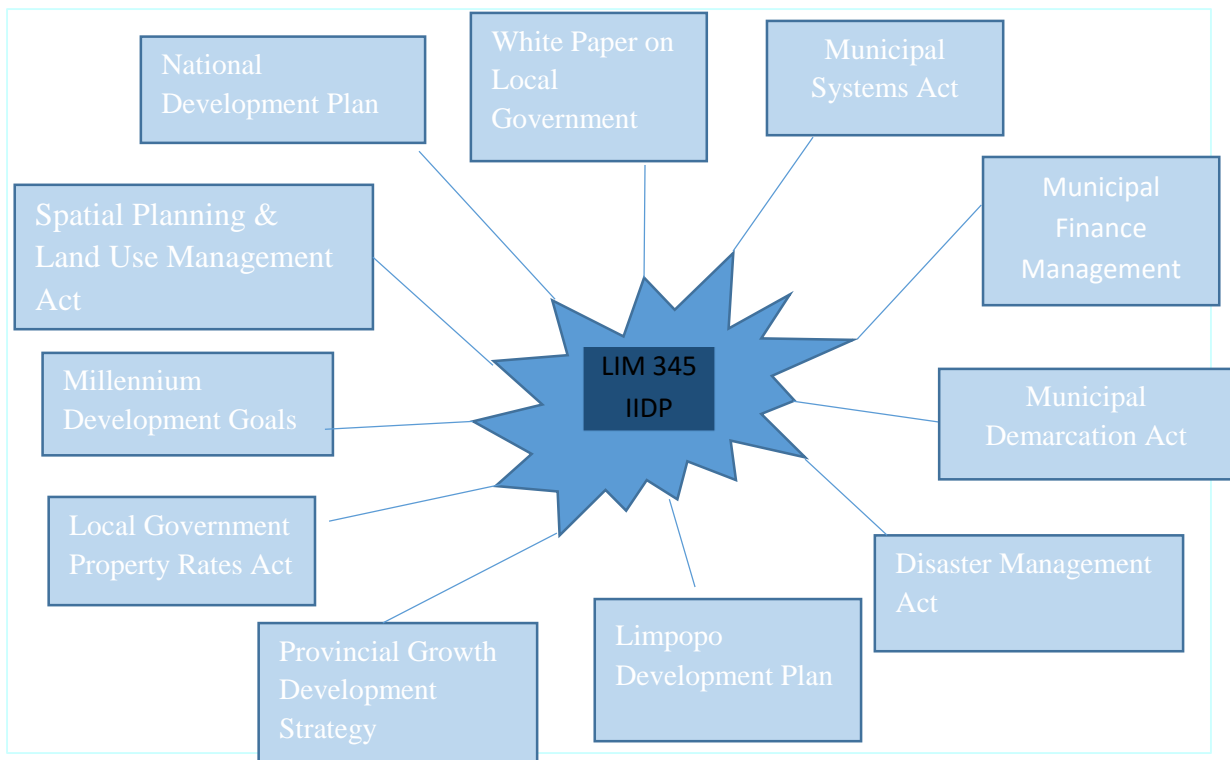


Figure 1 Legislative Framework (Source COGHSTA)

An IDP is one of the key tools for Local Government to cope with its new developmental role. Furthermore it seeks to facilitate strategic decisions on issues of Municipal Budgets for the following Key Performance Areas: Basic Service Delivery – (Infrastructure and Community Services), Local Economic Development, Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development, Municipal Financial Viability and Management, Spatial Development Framework and Good Governance and public participation. The Municipal Systems Act which provides a framework for the preparation of IDPs recommends that once in place, each IDP must be reviewed annually to re-assess and re-evaluate Municipal’s development priorities and challenges and to accommodate new developments in local government processes. Lim 345 Municipality has drafted its IDP in consideration of the four ( 4) critical services, which include refuse removal, cemeteries, municipal roads, local sport facilities.



The IDP outlines:

- An analysis of Lim 345 Municipal area, and current trends and issues.
- The national and regional policy context for preparing IDPs (NDP, LDP etc).
- Communities' needs for service delivery as expressed through various engagements.
- The findings of various medium and longer term sector plans, as required by law and supporting and directing the work of different functional areas of the Municipality.
- The municipality's overall strategy and way of work for the next five-years, including focus areas, predetermined objectives and activities.
- The municipality's broad financial plan and planned allocation of resources.
- Related monitoring and evaluation activities over the year ahead.

### 1.3 POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

Table 2 gives an overview of the power and functions the Municipality has in terms of Section 84(1) of the Municipal Structures Act, No 117 of 1998.

<b>Key Roles / Functions</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
<b>Primary</b>	
<b>Roads and storm water</b>	<b>Lim 345</b>
<b>Waste management</b>	<b>Lim 345</b>
<b>Promote local economic development</b>	<b>Lim 345</b>
<b>Sports and recreation facilities</b>	<b>Lim 345</b>
<b>Provision of grave sites for burials</b>	<b>Lim 345</b>
<b>Traffic law enforcement</b>	<b>Lim 345</b>
<b>Secondary</b>	
<b>Basic Services: housing, water and sanitation, electricity</b>	<b>Province and District</b>
<b>Disaster management</b>	<b>Province and District</b>

Key Roles / Functions	Responsible
<b>Primary</b>	
<b>Education -</b>	<b>Province</b>
<b>Health and transport</b>	<b>Province</b>

Table 1 Powers and Functions ( Source: Lim 345)

## 1.4 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO DRIVE THE IDP

In order to manage the drafting of IDP outputs effectively, Lim 345 Municipality institutionalized the participation process thereby giving affected parties access to contribute to the decision-making process. The following structures, linked to the internal organisational arrangements will be established:

- **IDP Steering committee** chaired by the Municipal Manager, and composed as follows: Senior Managers, Managers, Projects Managers, Technicians, Professionals
- **IDP Representative forum** chaired by The Mayor and composed by the following Stakeholder's formations "inter alia: LIM 345 Local Municipality and the District Municipality, Governmental Departments i.e. (District, Provincial and National Sphere's representatives), Traditional leaders, People with disability, Parastatals, NGO's and CBO's, pastors forum, traditional leaders, sector departments, youth, CDW's, ward committees, youth structures, business forum, women's structures
- **IDP Clusters** chaired by departmental Senior Managers and composed of experts, officials, and professionals from all spheres of government: Governance and Administration, Economic, Social, Infrastructure, and Justice Clusters.

## 1.5 IDP PLANNING FRAMEWORK, ROLE AND PURPOSE

The IDP is the key instrument to achieve developmental local governance for decentralised, strategic, participatory, implementation orientated, coordinated and integrated development. Preparing an IDP is not only a legal requirement, but actually instrument for realising Municipalities' major developmental responsibilities to improve the quality of life of citizens. It seeks to speed-up service delivery by securing a buy-in of all relevant role-players and provides government departments and other social partners with a clear framework of the Municipality's development trajectory to harness implementation efforts.

Integrated development planning also promotes intergovernmental co-ordination by facilitating a system of communication and co-ordination between Local, Provincial and National spheres of government.

Local development priorities, identified in the IDP process, constitute the backbone of the local governments' budgets, plans, strategies and implementation activities. Hence, the IDP forms the policy framework on which service delivery, infrastructure development, economic growth, social development, environmental sustainability and poverty alleviation rests. The IDP therefore becomes a local expression of the government's plan of action as it informs and is informed by the strategic development plans at national and Provincial spheres of government.

Further, in terms of the division of functions and powers between District and Local Municipalities as per Section 83 and Section 84 (1) of the Structures Act, a District Municipality has the following functions and powers:

- A District Municipality must seek to achieve the integrated, sustainable and equitable social and economic development of its area as a whole by ensuring integrated development planning for the District as a whole
- 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.

Moreover, in terms of Section 29 (2) & (3) of the MSA a District Municipality must plan integrated development for the area of the District Municipality as a whole but in close consultation with the Local Municipalities in that area. A Local Municipality must align its integrated development plan with the framework adopted in terms of Section 27 the District Framework Plan

The Integrated development (IDP) as a primary outcome of the process of integrated development planning is a tool for bridging gap between the current reality and the vision of (1) alleviating poverty and meeting the short-term development needs of the community and stakeholders within the municipal area and (2) eradicating poverty from our municipality over the long- term in an efficient, effective and sustainable manner.

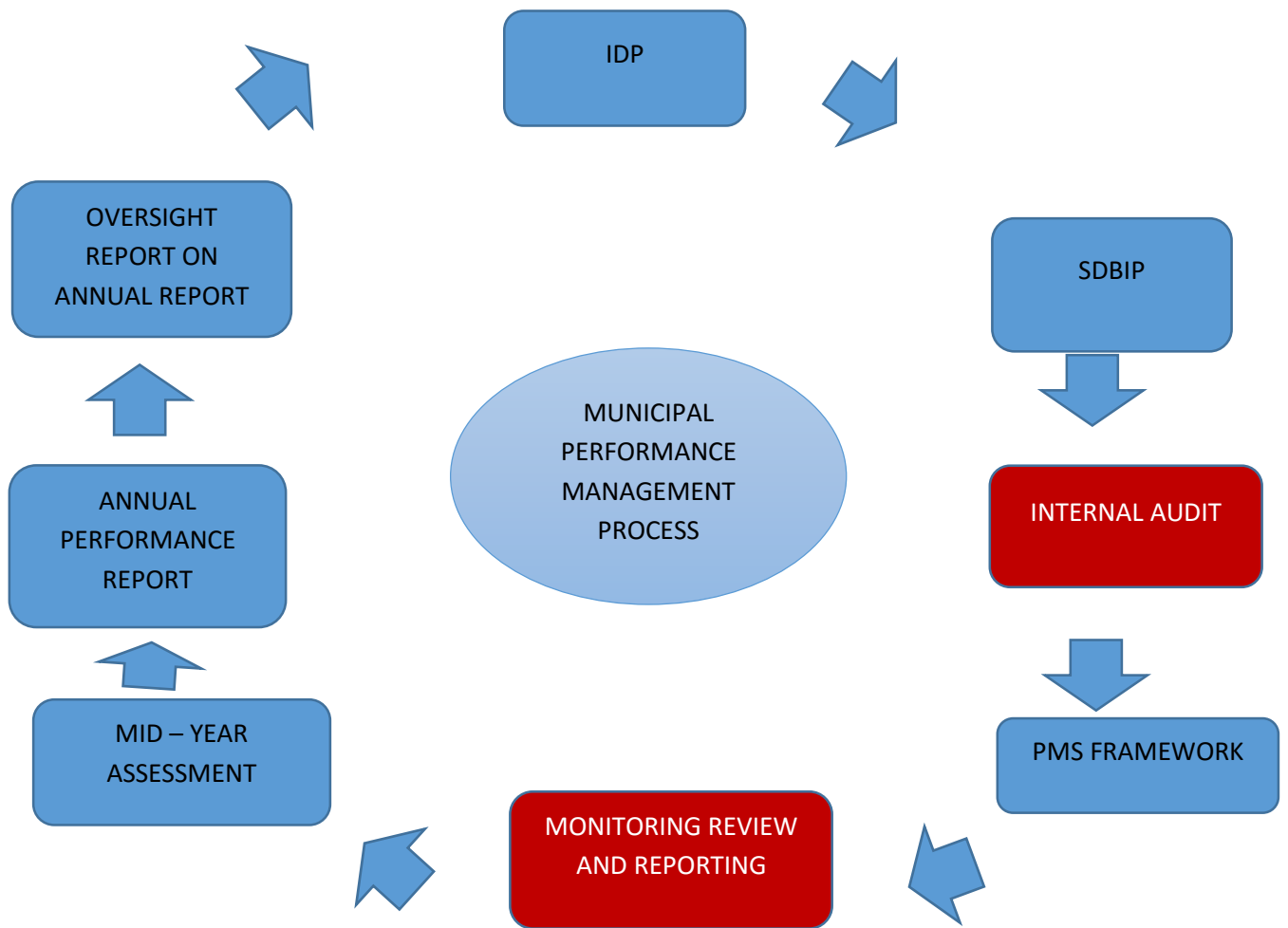


Diagram 1: IDP Framework (Source Cogsta:IDP)

Vhembe District Municipality developed the IDP Frame Work Plan which informed the IDP Process Plan for all the local municipalities within the district. Lim 345 Municipality has developed its Municipal Process Plan in line with the district frame work plan. The process plan was adopted by Council in August 2016.

**Table 2: Process Plan**

<b>IDP/BUDGET STEPS</b>	<b>PLANNING ACTIVITY</b>	<b>TASK</b>	<b>MECHANIS M</b>	<b>PARTICIPANT S BUDGET MANAGERS</b>	<b>DATE/TIME SCHEDULE</b>
<b>1. PRE PLANNING PHASE</b>	IDP/Budget process Plan for 2017/18 Financial Year	Compile a detailed IDP/Budget Process Plan for 2017/2018 complete budget evaluation checklist	Meeting	IDP/Budget Steering Committee	1 August 2016
	IDP/Budget process Plan	Consideration of IDP/Budget process Plan	IDP Representative Forum meetings	Meeting all key stakeholders	30 August 2016
	IDP/Budget process Plan	Consideration of IDP/Budget process Plan	EXCO Meeting	Councillors and Senior Managers and designated Managers	30 August 2016
	IDP/Budget process Plan	Approval of IDP/Budget Process Plan	Council meeting	All Councillors	31 August 2016
<b>2. PLANNING PHASE</b>	IDP Analysis Phase (1 <sup>st</sup> quarter)	Identification of Gaps & Collection of information	IDP Office desktop	IDP/Budget Steering Committee	06 September 2016
	IDP Analysis Phase	Identification of Gaps & Collection of information on Community needs	Cluster Meetings	Members of Sector Department and Parastatals	07 September 2016

	IDP Analysis Phase	Consideration of Analysis Phase	Meetings	Members of portfolio Committee, prioritization of needs	09 September 2016
	IDP Analysis Phase	Consideration of Analysis Phase , prioritization of needs	IDP Representative Forum Meeting	Meeting all key Stakeholders	17 September 2016
	IDP Analysis Phase	Consideration of Analysis Phase , prioritization of needs and consolidation of Analysis Phase	EXCO Meeting	Councillors and Senior Managers and Designated Managers	19 September 2016
	IDP Analysis Phase	Consideration of Analysis Phase , prioritization of needs	Council Meeting	All Councillors	30 September 2016
<b>3.STRATEGIC PHASE</b>	IDP Strategies Phase	Confirmation of Development Vision, Strategic Objectives, Development Strategies and Risk	Meeting	IDP/Budget Steering Committee	06 October 2016
	IDP Strategies Phase	Confirmation of Development Vision, Strategic Objectives, Development Strategies and Risk	Cluster Meeting	Members of sector department and parastatals	07 October 2017
	IDP Strategies Phase	Confirmation of Development Vision, Strategic Objectives, Development Strategies and Risk	Portfolio Committee Meeting	Members of Portfolio Committee	10 October 2016
	IDP Strategies Phase	Confirmation of Development Vision, Strategic Objectives, Development Strategies and Risk	IDP Represent Development Strategies and Risk	Meeting all key stakeholders of IDP representative Forum	13 October 2016

	IDP Strategies Phase	Confirmation of Development Vision, Strategic Objectives, Development Strategies and Risk	EXCO Meeting	Councillors and Senior Managers and designated Managers	20 October 2016
	IDP Strategies Phase	Confirmation of Development Vision, Strategic Objectives, Development Strategies and Risk	Council Meeting	All Councillors	31 October 2016
<b>4.PROJECT PHASE</b>	Project phase	Review Projects proposals identification, Costing/budget/ source of funding	Meeting	IDP/Budget steering Committee	02 November 2017
	Project phase	Review Projects proposals identification, Costing/budget/ source of funding	Cluster Meeting	Member of Sector departments and parastatals	04 November 2016
	Project phase	Review Projects proposals identification, Costing/budget/ source of funding	Portfolio Committee Meeting	Member of Portfolio Committee	08 November 2016
	Project phase	Review Projects proposals identification, Costing/budget/ source of funding	IDP Representative Forum	Meeting all key stakeholders	11 November 2017
	Project phase	Review Projects proposals identification, Costing/budget/ source of funding	EXCO Meeting	Councillors and Senior Managers and designated Managers	18 November 2017
	Project phase	Review Projects proposals identification, Costing/budget/ source of funding	Council Meeting	All councillors	30 November 2016

		Department prepare budget estimates	Meeting	Department of Finance, Finance Portfolio Committee	04 November 2016
		Department return Budget estimates to office for consolidation	Submitting written budget estimates	Municipal Departments	
		Presentation of draft projects and budget estimates for 2017/18 (also budget adjustment for 2018/19 & MTEF)	Meeting/ Workshop	IDP/Budget Steering Committee, IDP Representative Forum, EXCO Council	02-11 November 2016
		Presentation of draft projects and budget estimates for 2017/18 (also budget adjustment for 2018/19 & MTEF)	Meeting	Portfolio Committees	02 November 2016
		Presentation of draft projects and budget estimates for 2017/18 (also budget adjustment for 2018/19 & MTEF)	Meeting	IDP/Budget Representative Forum meeting	06 November 2016
		Presentation of draft projects and budget estimates for 2017/18 (also budget adjustment for 2018/19 & MTEF)	Meeting	EXCO	09 December 2016
		Council	Meeting	Council	31 January 2017
<b>3. INTEGRATION PHASE</b>	INTEGRATION PHASE	Integration of sector plans and local programme	Meeting	Steering Committee Representative Forum	03 February 2017
		5/1 years Financial Plan for the Municipality	Meeting/Workshop	Department of Finance,	06 February 2017



				Finance Portfolio Committee	
		Integrated Spatial Development Plan Recommendations & LED Strategies	Meeting/Workshop	Department of Planning & Development, Portfolio Committee on Legislation, Land Use Management & Traditional Affairs & LED	13 February 2017
		Infrastructure Investment Strategies/Recommendations	Meeting/Workshop	Departmental Technical Services, Community Services and relevant Portfolio Committees	15 February 2017
		Integrated Institutional Programme (HR Development Strategy Organogram)	Meeting/Workshop	Department of Corporate Services, Portfolio Committee on Corporate Services	16 February 2017
		Compilation of drafts IDP/Budget documents	Meeting/Workshop	Municipal Departments, Steering Committee	20-24 March 2017
		Development of Service Delivery targets & Management Indicators	Meeting/Workshop	Municipal Manager, All Sec 57 Managers	March-May 2017
<b>4. TABLING AND CONSOLIDATION</b>	IDP/BUDGET AND REPORTING	Tabling of drafts of IDP and Budget and SDBIP and	Meeting	Council	31 March 2017

		Management indicators for 2018/19			
	Public Participation and Comments	Public Participation on IDP and Budget for 2018/19 FY at nodal areas	Meeting	Office of the Speakers, Steering Committee, Portfolio Committees	03-14 April 2017
		Public Comments period and consideration of submitted inputs	Written submission of inputs	Office of the Speakers, Steering Committee, Portfolio Committees	03-21 April 2017
		IDP and Budget draft for 2018/19	Meeting	IDP/Budget Representative Forum Meeting	12 May 2017
<b>5. APPROVAL</b>		Budget speech , IDP and Budget approval	Meeting	Council	31 May 2017
<b>6. FINALIZATION AND SUBMISSION</b>	IDP/Budget Reporting	Submitting of IDP and Budget to CoGHSTA and Treasury	Submission of documents	IDP Office, Budget Office	01-7 June 2017
		Approval of service delivery and budget implementation plan and performance Indicators	Signing of SDBIP	Mayor	30 June 2017

## 1.6 COMMUNITY NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Table 3, below gives an overview of the needs and priorities identified by the community.

Ward no.	Priorities	Problem statement/comment
01	<p>Water supply</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity supply</p> <p>Roads/Streets and Storm Water</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Sports Facilities</p> <p>Community Hall</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water reticulation and rehabilitation of pipeline</li> <li>• Boreholes needed to be equipped Olifantshoek and Tiyani</li> <li>• 1000 toilets needed at all areas</li> <li>• 500 houses to be electrified</li> <li>• All streets to be gravelled</li> <li>• 550 RDP houses needed</li> <li>• Not available but construction of sports multipurpose is needed</li> <li>• The identified area do not have community hall</li> <li>• 5 Agricultural co-operative projects needed</li> <li>• Health centre to be constructed</li> <li>• Reconstruction of Akani High School and construction of primary school around Marhorhwani and Malali area</li> </ul>

	<p>Agriculture</p> <p>Community Project</p> <p>Education</p>	
02	<p>Water supply</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity supply</p> <p>Roads/Streets and Storm Water</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Sports Facilities</p> <p>Community Hall</p> <p>Community Project</p> <p>Education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 boreholes needed at Ribungwani, Fourways, Sereni and Masakona</li> <li>• 2000 toilets needed at Ribungwani, Masakona and Rembuluwani</li> <li>• 300 household need to be electrified</li> <li>• Ribungwani clinic road to be tarred and road From Mahatlani, Masakona and Sereni</li> <li>• 500 housing at all areas</li> <li>• 3 sports facilities to be built at Masakona, Sereni and Ribungwani</li> <li>• 2 community hall needed at Ribungwani and Masakona</li> <li>• No water at the project</li> <li>• Building of 1 Secondary school at Masokona and 2 library needed at Masakona and Ribungwana</li> </ul>
03	Water	Reservoir needed

03	<p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Roads/Streets and Storm Water</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Sports facilities</p> <p>Community Hall</p> <p>Business</p> <p>Education</p>	<p>Toilets needed at all areas</p> <p>Apollo lamps needed to minimize crime rate, free electricity</p> <p>Re-graveling of street all areas</p> <p>Streets to chief kraal to be paved</p> <p>Road from Mahatlani to Tiyani to be tarred</p> <p>Small bridges needed at Yingwani Ribungwani new stands</p> <p>Bemuda road it is incomplete</p> <p>RDP houses needed</p> <p>Community hall needed</p> <p>Taxi rank Needed at Tiyani</p> <p>Community library needed</p>
04	<p>Water</p> <p>Sanitation</p>	<p>One operational borehole at Njhakanjhaka. Water reticulation at all areas and equipped of boreholes</p> <p>Mahatlana Borehole to be changed to diesel to electricity and two extra borehole needed at Mahatlane. Scarcity of water at all areas.</p> <p>700 house hold toilet needed</p> <p>540 Public toilet at Mahatlane</p> <p>450 sewer toilet needed at Shivambu</p> <p>225 household electricity needed at Njhakanjhaka extension and Mahatlane</p> <p>All roads to be tarred at all areas and a small bridges</p> <p>RDP houses needed to be built at areas</p>

	<p>Electricity</p> <p>Roads/Streets and Storm Water</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Sports facilities</p> <p>Community Hall</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Tourism</p> <p>Manufacturing</p> <p>Business</p> <p>Community Project</p> <p>Education</p>	<p>Sports facilities to be created at all areas</p> <p>Community Hall needed at Mahatlane and Shivambu</p> <p>Establishment of cultural village and royal home, Lapa Challets</p> <p>Factory needed at all areas</p> <p>Building of shopping mall</p> <p>Job creation needed at all areas</p> <p>Building of TVET (FET) colleges</p> <p>At Njhakanjhaka and Mahatlane area</p>
05	<p>Water</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity</p>	<p>Supply of water at all areas. All boreholes must be equipped</p> <p>1000 toilets needed at all areas</p> <p>200 household need electricity Xitachi, Nwamhandi, Xihambanyisi and Mtsetweni</p> <p>Mtsetweni ring road to be tarred. All road at the area to be tarred</p>

	<p>Roads/streets and storm water</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Sports facilities</p> <p>Community Hall</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Mining</p> <p>Community Project</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Health</p>	<p>800 RDP houses to be build and to finished unfinished RDP houses at all areas</p> <p>Upgrading of Bungeni Stadium and Indoor sports centre at Xitachi</p> <p>Construction of community hall at all areas</p> <p>5 Revitalization of ale care group scheme at all villages</p> <p>03 Controlling of Sand and stone mining Bungeni, (Ritavi River)</p> <p>Rixile disposal dropping centre at Mabondlongwa</p> <p>Upgrading of Xitachi and Nwamhandi primary school</p> <p>Upgrading of Bungeni Health Centre and construction of Mtsetweni clinic</p>
06	<p>Water</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity</p>	<p>Water reticulation in all areas and building of reservoir and boreholes connection at all areas</p> <p>Building of toilets, sewerage system is no longer operating at Hlanganani area</p> <p>Relocate meter boxes to new houses necessary the post connection backlog</p> <p>No link road between Hlanganani township to Nkuzana.</p> <p>Tarred road to De Hoop clinic and open a link bridge that link to Matsila. Tarring of ring road at Nkuzana. Road opening of link road from Nkuzana to township</p>

	Roads/streets and storm water	RDP houses not enough to meet the backlog Erection of swimming pool and erection of sports facilities in all areas Community park at Nkuzana and unfinished sports centre at Nkuzana Building of Community Hall land is available in all areas Two empowerment
	Housing	Building of school at Hlanganani township. No toilets/furniture at Gija primary school Health facilities needed at Hlanganani township and/or Nkuzana village
	Sports facilities	Satellite police station to be available at Hlanganani township
	Community Hall	
	Agriculture	
	Community Project	
	Education	
	Health	
	Crime	



07	<p>Water</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Roads/streets and storm water</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Sports facilities</p> <p>Community Hall</p> <p>Community Project</p> <p>Education</p>	<p>Bulk water reticulation needed at all areas</p> <p>1000 toilets need at all areas</p> <p>Electrification of 200 house holds</p> <p>200 RDP houses need to be built at all areas</p> <p>Building of stadium at Misevhe</p> <p>Building of community hall at Misevhe</p> <p>Building of classroom at Matsinisevhe, Mphagane Primary, Frank Primary and Maligana Secondary</p>
08	<p>Water</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Roads/Street and Storm water</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Sports facilities</p> <p>Community Hall</p> <p>Agriculture</p>	<p>Water reticulation need at all villages</p> <p>Toilets need at all areas</p> <p>Mariadze ext, Ramauba are having new extension electricity need at all areas</p> <p>Upgrading of streets and gravelling needed at all areas. Tarring of road from Thenga to Masia post office to Tribal office</p> <p>RDP need at all areas</p> <p>Grading of the sports ground need at all areas</p> <p>Hall need at all areas</p> <p>Business skill need at our business forum</p> <p>Library, clinic need at all areas</p> <p>Renovation of school at all schools</p>

	<p>Business</p> <p>Community project</p> <p>Education</p>	
09	<p>Water</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Roads/Street and storm water</p> <p>Housing</p>	<p>4 electric boreholes available but only one working and is more than a year. There is no water at new stand at Vhangani and Masia Tandavhale new stands no pipeline</p> <p>300 toilets need at all areas</p> <p>Taxi road from Majosi to Kurhuleni and all internal streets to be gravelled</p> <p>200 RDP houses need at all areas</p>
10	<p>Water</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Roads/Streets and Storm Water</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Sports facilities</p> <p>Community Hall</p> <p>Agriculture</p>	<p>Build of water reservoir and water reticulation at Nwamatatani village</p> <p>400 toilet at Nwamatatani village</p> <p>High Mast light need at Majosi and Nwamatatani</p> <p>Grading of streets and construction of 8 small bridges</p> <p>200 RDP houses at Majosi and Nwamatatani</p> <p>One community Hall need at Nwamatatani</p> <p>Revamp agricultural scheme at Majosi Nwamatatani and funding</p> <p>Stone Crusher project need funding at Majosi and Nwamatatani</p> <p>Toilet roll and serviette project at Nwamatatani and Roof sheet machines project at Majosi need funding</p>

	<p>Mining</p> <p>Community Project</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Communication</p> <p>Health</p>	<p>24 classrooms, Library and laboratories need funding at Nwamatatani for Msengi secondary school</p> <p>One ICT centre need funding at Majosi</p> <p>One clinic need funding at Nwamatatani</p>
11	<p>Water</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Roads/Streets and Storm Water</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Sports Facilities</p> <p>Community Hall</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Business</p> <p>Community Project</p> <p>Health</p>	<p>Boreholes to be electrification and water reticulation on all area</p> <p>Toilets needs in all areas</p> <p>Sundani is on operational, Madobi and Makhasa need an electrification</p> <p>Tarred road needs at all areas</p> <p>RDP needs at all areas</p> <p>Multipurpose Sports Centre for all sports in all areas</p> <p>Community hall needs at all areas</p> <p>Needs in all areas</p> <p>Shopping complex in all areas</p> <p>Needs in all areas</p> <p>Clinic needs at all areas</p>

12	<p>Water</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Roads/Streets and Storm Water</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Sports Facilities</p> <p>Community Hall</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Manufacturing</p> <p>Business</p> <p>Community Project</p>	<p>Borehole connection and fixing and maintenance bulk water reticulation in all areas</p> <p>VIP toilets 150 at Mabidi and Malonga</p> <p>180 needs of electrification at Malonga, Balanganani and Bofulamato</p> <p>Gravelling and grading from Malonga, Hanani Tshimbipfe, From Malonga to Vyeboom, From Majosi to Tshimbupfe in all villages to be tarred</p> <p>200 RDP in all villages</p> <p>Establishment of 3 (three) sports facilities in Malonga, Balanganani and Ngwekhulu</p> <p>To establish of 1 hall at Malonga and Balanganani</p> <p>05 borehole needs at all areas</p> <p>1 manufacturing bricks at Balanganani</p> <p>08 SMME funding in all areas</p> <p>Funding for training of home base care at Balanganani, Malonga and Ngwekhulu</p> <p>Refurbishment of Matodzi Secondary School at Malonga</p> <p>Fencing for three villages Malonga, Balanganani and Ngwekhulu</p>
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	Education  Cemetery	
13		
14	Water  Sanitation  Electricity  Roads/Streets and Storm Water  Housing  Sports Facilities  Community Hall	<p>No water reticulation at Tshivhulana. Zone 1,2, and 3 water reticulation needs to be refurbishment. There is a need of 4 additional boreholes Connection of water pipe from the main line and building of reservoir in all areas</p> <p>Vuwani town need sewerage line at block D and E and VIP toilets to be built in all areas</p> <p>Shortage of electricity at all areas and also extension</p> <p>Tarring of streets at Vuwani town and small bridges at all villages</p> <p>Shortage of RDP houses at Vuwani and all villages</p> <p>Shortage of sports facilities at all villages but Vuwani town needs the upgrading of sports facilities and construction of swimming pool</p> <p>Shortage of community hall at all villages</p>
15	Water	Construction of reservoir at Machele and Reconstruction of boreholes at all villages

	<p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Roads/Streets and Storm water</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Sports facilities</p>	<p>Building of VIP toilets in all villages</p> <p>Electrification of new stand at all areas or villages</p> <p>Tarring of road from Mackaukau to Mphambo and Salani to Mbhalati</p> <p>Building of RDP houses in all villages</p> <p>Upgrading of Mudabula Stadium and upgrading of sports field</p>
	<p>Community Hall</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Tourism</p> <p>Manufacturing</p> <p>Mining</p> <p>Business</p> <p>Community Project</p> <p>Education</p>	<p>Building of Hall in all villages</p> <p>Funding of existing project in all villages</p> <p>Erection of wood work to attract the tourist in all villages</p> <p>Funding of bricks manufacturing</p> <p>Opening of salt mining which it has been closed</p> <p>Funding of Market stalls and building of SMME</p> <p>Funding of Poultry farming, Beading and food gardener in all villages</p> <p>Building of administration block, rebuilding of new school at Tlangelani primary, Machele, Machele, Mbhalati and Risana primary school. Community library needed in all villages</p>
16	<p>Water</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Roads/Streets and Storm Water</p>	<p>Water shortages at Nhombelani</p> <p>Community of Nhombelani do not have toilets</p> <p>Insufficient electricity in Nhombelani</p> <p>Tarred road from Xihosana to Gumbani and street blading in all villages</p> <p>Building of RDP at Nhombelani and Xihosana</p>

	<p>Housing</p> <p>Sports facilities</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Health</p>	<p>Construction of sports centre at Xihosana Village</p> <p>Installation of wifi in all school at all areas</p> <p>Construction of Clinic at Muswana</p>
17	<p>Water</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Roads/Street and Storm Water</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Sports facilities</p> <p>Community Hall</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Manufacturing</p>	<p>Boreholes needed at all villages and street tap</p> <p>Toilet needed at Gumbani</p> <p>Electrification of new stand or extensions</p> <p>Tarred road from Mulamula to Gumbani and small bridges at Dingidingi to Mahlepfunye and gravelling of roads</p> <p>Building of houses at Gumbani</p> <p>Sports must be funded at Gumbani sports hector is available</p> <p>Construction of Hall and youth centre at all villages</p> <p>Space for ploughing is there but no tractors lack of skills needs funding at Gumbani</p> <p>Beads needs funding at Gumbani</p> <p>Construction of shopping complex</p> <p>Home base needs place and new project need funding at Gumbani</p> <p>Shortage of classroom at Khatisa, Hlawulekani need s renovation at Gumbani</p> <p>Selfishness take advantage of the land and its resources. Measures must be implemented to educate people to the use of land</p>

	<p>Business</p> <p>Community project</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Land Tenure/control</p>	
18	<p>Water</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Roads/Streets and Storm Water</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Sports Facilities</p>	<p>Shortage of water reticulation at Tambaulati and Tshitomboni and completion of pipeline house connection all streets at Hasani Dakari 60 streets reservoir need correct connection at Phaphazela</p> <p>4000 VIP toilets needed at Hasani –Dakari</p> <p>Shortage of electricity and FBE and free basic electricity at Hasani-Dakari</p> <p>Tarred road from Dakari to Mbhalati and gravelled all streets and open streets at new stand</p> <p>400 Shortage of RDP houses at Hasani-Dakari</p> <p>Upgrading of two sports ground at Hasani-Dakari and provision of sports centre</p> <p>One community hall needed</p> <p>Irrigation scheme, Poultry farm, Piggery need funding at Dakari</p> <p>Clothing manufacturing needs funding at Dakari</p> <p>There is a need of business site at Dakari</p> <p>Farming, Cooperative, Ngo’s and Brickyard need funding</p> <p>Busaries needed at school</p> <p>Illegal demarcation of new sites between traditional leaders and municipality</p> <p>Provision of proper clinic at Dakari needed</p>



	<p>Community Hall</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Manufacturing</p> <p>Business</p> <p>Community Project</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Land Tenure/Control</p> <p>Health</p>	
19	<p>Water</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity</p>	<p>House connection at Dididi and Tovhowani and Rotovhowa need street connection and house connection</p> <p>100 VIP toilet needs at Dididi and 55 at Tovhowani and Rotovhowa</p> <p>46 household need electricity at new stand of Thovhowani and Rotovhowa</p> <p>Small bridges is needed at Rotovhowa and Tovhowani</p> <p>105 houses needed at Tovhowani and Rotovhowa</p> <p>Soccer ground rehabilitation needed at Tovhowani and Rotovhowa</p>

	<p>Roads/Streets and Storm Water</p> <p>Houses</p> <p>Sports Facilities</p> <p>Community Hall</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Health</p> <p>Education</p>	<p>Community hall needed at two villages Tovhowani and Rotovhowa</p> <p>Poultry farm and piggery needed at Dididi</p> <p>Clinic needed at Dididi</p> <p>Extension of 4 classroom at Dididi primary school and 10 classroom burned needed at Khakhanwa</p>
20	<p>Water</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Roads/Streets and Storm Water</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Sports Facilities</p> <p>Community Hall</p> <p>Agriculture</p>	<p>Phase 2 water reticulation</p> <p>425 VIP toilets needs at Mphambo</p> <p>Electrification of 45 household at Mphambo and Appollo lights 60 new stands electrification and free basic electricity at Mahonisi</p> <p>Gravelling of 7 streets at Mphambo</p> <p>400 RDP houses needed at Mphambo and 100 at Mahonisi</p> <p>Upgrading of two sports facilities</p> <p>Construction of 1 community hall at Mphambo and Mahonisi</p> <p>Tshitaradzo 50 pigs and Vunwe cooperative 40 thousands bags of seedlings needs funding</p> <p>Building of community clinic at Mahonisinivillage</p> <p>Renovations of classroom at Mahonisi village</p>

	Health	
	Education	
21	<p>Water</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Roads/Streets and Storm water</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Sports Facilities</p> <p>Community Hall</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Business</p>	<p>Water reticulation, construction of reservoir and connection of pipes at new stand extension at all villages</p> <p>VIP toilets needed at all villages</p> <p>Electrification of new stands/extensions and street lights needed at all villages</p> <p>Ring road to be gravelled and taring from Mavambe to Jimmy Jones. 40 bridges needed at all areas</p> <p>1500 RDP in three villages. There is two refugee camps the problem to be formalised whether to build RDP's houses for them</p> <p>Upgrading and maintenance of sports field in three areas and sports centre in all areas</p> <p>Community hall needed in all three areas</p> <p>Infrastructure of upgrading raw bulk water in-service training needed for all three areas</p> <p>Building of shopping complex in three villages</p> <p>Financial assistance needed adopt a river, old age sectors farming co-operative funding, donors and sponsorship in all areas</p> <p>Mobile clinic are needed in all areas</p>



	<p>Electricity</p> <p>Roads/Streets and Storm Water</p> <p>Sports Facilities</p> <p>Community Hall</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Manufacturing</p> <p>Business</p> <p>Education</p>	<p>Insufficient electricity in Mabandla, Upgrading Street light at Section A Extension and Appollo lights to be maintain</p> <p>Tarring of streets at section B, D .</p> <p>,Mabandla and remaining part of section B Ext. Tarring of road that link to Shitlhelani Cemetery and Malamulele town</p> <p>Upgrading of Malamulele stadium and maintenance of basketball ground and sports field around Malamulele town</p> <p>Construction of modern community hall, Library , Information centre , Art and culture centre in Malamulele town</p> <p>Upgrading of factory unit site</p> <p>Construction of mall at Malamulele town</p> <p>Relocation of Malamulele High to a New sites and construction of Primary school at Section D, Renovation of Shingwedzi FET and building of university</p>
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24	<p>Water</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Roads/Streets and Storm Water</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Sports Facilities</p> <p>Community Hall</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Tourism</p> <p>Manufacturing</p> <p>Mining</p> <p>Business</p> <p>Community project</p> <p>Education</p>	<p>Pressure pump needed to solve the water problem in three villages</p> <p>800 Vip toilets in three villages</p> <p>Electrification of new stand,300 Menele, 100 Xithlelani, and 100 Dinga. Apolo light is needed in all areas</p> <p>Ring road from robot to shingwedzi bridges between Mapapila and Nwazekudzeku</p> <p>Regravelling of street in all villages</p> <p>600 RDP houses in all villages</p> <p>Upgrading of sports ground in all areas</p> <p>Community hall in three area Mapapila,Menele and Mapapila</p> <p>Refurbish of dam at Menele</p> <p>Bricks manufacturing at Mnele</p> <p>Resolved the dispute between Chief and the community</p> <p>Construction of shopping complex</p> <p>Recycling and sewing in all areas</p> <p>One TVET at Menele and construction of university</p>
25	<p>Water</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Roads/Streets and Storm Water</p>	<p>Water reticulation and construction of reservoir at all villages</p> <p>690 toilet needed in all areas</p> <p>Electrification of two villages Matsakali and Madonsi</p> <p>Main street gravelling in all four areas</p> <p>RDP houses needed in all villages</p>

	<p>Housing</p> <p>Sports Facilities</p> <p>Community Hall</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Mining</p> <p>Business</p> <p>Community Project</p> <p>Education</p>	<p>Upgrading of sports field and Construction of stadium at Matsakali</p> <p>Construction of hall in all villages</p> <p>Rehabilitating of old dam in three villages</p> <p>Opening of Madonsi mine at Muchipisi</p> <p>Construction of shopping complex at Matsakali</p> <p>Funding of Small project</p> <p>Building of Secondary school at Muchipisi</p>
26	<p>Water</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Roads/Streets and Storm Water</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Sports Facilities</p> <p>Community Hall</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Tourism</p> <p>Business</p>	<p>Water reticulation, Boreholes repair and construction of reservoir at all villages</p> <p>VIP toilets needed at all Villages</p> <p>Electrification of new stand in all villages</p> <p>Tarring of roads between Xigalo from Xigalo to Greenfarm to Phugwani</p> <p>RDP houses needed at all areas</p> <p>Erecting of sports Ground in all villages</p> <p>Building of hall site is available</p> <p>Agriculture projects needed</p> <p>Bafar zone need funding in all area</p> <p>Building of shopping complex at Xibangwa, Greenfarm and Phunwani</p> <p>Building of classes and bursary needed at all villages</p>

	Education	
27	<p>Water</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Roads/Streets and Storm Water</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Sports facilities</p> <p>Community Hall</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Tourism</p> <p>Manufacturing</p> <p>Business</p> <p>Community project</p> <p>Education</p>	<p>Water reticulation at extension and reservoir</p> <p>VIP toilets needed at all villages</p> <p>Electrification of extension in all villages</p> <p>Gravelling of street and tarred road in all villages</p> <p>1300 RDP houses needs in all villages</p> <p>Upgrading of sports facilities in all villages</p> <p>Construction of hall in all villages</p> <p>Irrigation Projects is needed at all villages</p> <p>Project to be establish at Mphakati</p> <p>Project needs at all villages</p> <p>Shopping complex needs</p> <p>Project needs in all villages</p> <p>Construction of school at all villages</p>
28	<p>Water</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Roads/Streets and Storm Water</p> <p>Housing</p>	<p>Shortages of Water and reticulation</p> <p>RDP needed at all villages</p> <p>Electrification of 100 houses at Manghena and Gonani</p> <p>Link roads access and regravelling in all villages</p> <p>RDP houses needs in all villages</p> <p>Upgrading of sports field in Hlengani and Manghena, Xifaxani and Gonani</p>



	<p>Sports facilities</p> <p>Community Hall</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Community Project</p> <p>Education</p>	<p>Construction of hall at Xifaxani and Hlengani</p> <p>Crop farming, stock farming needs financial assistance</p> <p>Brick making cooperatives</p> <p>Secondary school at Phaweni and Manghena</p>
29	<p>Water</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Roads/Streets and Storm Water</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Sports facilities</p> <p>Community Hall</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Tourism</p> <p>Health</p> <p>Education</p>	<p>Water reticulation in four village and bulk water in all village</p> <p>VIP toilets needs in all four villages</p> <p>Nghezimani and Makhubele needs electricity its being 20 years without electricity</p> <p>Bevhula-Nkovani-Greenfarm, Madonsi to Malamulele need to be tarred and re-gravel</p> <p>Shortages of RDP houses at all villages</p> <p>Building of sports facilities and stadium in one of the villages</p> <p>Building of hall in all villages</p> <p>Building of dam in all villages</p> <p>Creation of game lodge in one village</p> <p>Building of clinics at all villages</p> <p>Renovation of schools Ntlhaveni High, Matimba High and Nghezimani High and Building of new Sec. School at Nkovani</p>

30	<p>Water</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Roads/Streets and Storm Water</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Sports facilities</p> <p>Community Hall</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Tourism</p> <p>Manufacturing</p>	<p>Water reticulation project/ second phase at Maphophe</p> <p>Toilets &amp; sewer at Mhingaville and construction of VIP at Maphophe and Josefa</p> <p>Electrification of new stand at Josefa and Maphophe</p> <p>Tarring or construction of access ring road to Josefa and Matiyani</p> <p>Construction of RDP houses 200 at Josefa and 300 Maphophe</p> <p>Upgrading of Sports ground in three villages Josefa, Maphophe and Mhingaville</p> <p>Construction of hall at Maphophe, Josefa and Mhingaville</p> <p>Food security programme and water harvesting and Construction of dam Reconstruction of old dam in Maphophe</p> <p>Approval of business site for hotel in aland next to kruger national park</p> <p>And Hotel &amp; Lodge at Mhingaville , Maphophe and Josefa</p> <p>Funding of existing sewing group in Mhinga</p> <p>Opening of mine between Josefa and Matiyani and opening of crusher stone</p> <p>Finalisation of the proposed Mhinga town with all business proposal</p> <p>Home Base care funding and training in all areas</p> <p>Renovation of Mashakadzi school at Josefa and Maphophe primary at Maphophe</p>
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	<p>Mining</p> <p>Business</p> <p>Community project</p> <p>Education</p>	
31	<p>Water</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Roads/streets and storm water</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Sports facilities</p> <p>Community Hall</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Tourism</p> <p>Manufacturing</p> <p>Mining</p> <p>Community Project</p> <p>Education</p>	<p>Water reticulation in all villages</p> <p>Toilets and sewer at Mhingaville, and VIP toilets needed at allvillages</p> <p>Electrification of Matiyani, 200, Mhinga zone 1 150, Mhinga zone 2 200</p> <p>And Mhinga zone 3 200</p> <p>Gravelling of roads 9 streets per village</p> <p>600 houses needed in all villages</p> <p>Upgrading of sports field Vikings, Zamazama and Bucks</p> <p>To build community hall at Mhinga zone 3 and Matiyani</p> <p>Irrigation system at Xanthombi, Malwele and Tshivirikani</p> <p>Building of cultural village</p> <p>Arch bricks in all villages</p> <p>Controlling of digging sands</p> <p>Adopt a river, poultry and old age</p> <p>Building of classroom at Mhinga zone 2 and zone 3</p>

32	<p>Water</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Roads/Streets and storm water</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Sports facilities</p> <p>Community Hall</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Manufacturing</p> <p>Business</p> <p>Community project</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Health</p>	<p>Shortage of water at Magomani, and Construction of reservoir</p> <p>120 Toilets needs at Magomani</p> <p>Electrification of 920 without electricity at Ximixoni</p> <p>Gravelling of streets at Ximixoni</p> <p>130 houses needs at Ximixoni</p> <p>Construction of sports field or stadium</p> <p>Construction of hall at Ximixoni</p> <p>Irrigation scheme needs at Ximixoni</p> <p>Funding is needed</p> <p>Construction of shopping complex funding is needed</p> <p>Establishment of community project needs</p> <p>Shortage of classroom at Ximixoni</p> <p>Mobile clinic needed urgently at Ximixoni and construction of clinic</p>
33	<p>Water</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Roads/Streets and Storm and Water</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Sports Facilities</p>	<p>Water reticulation and provision of stand pipes</p> <p>VIP toilets needed at four village</p> <p>Electrification of extension in all villages</p> <p>Bridge and tarred road in all villages</p> <p>Provision of quality roads needed in all villages</p> <p>Provision of quality stadium in all villages</p> <p>Building of multipurpose centre</p> <p>Irrigation scheme and provisions of funds in all village</p>

	<p>Community Hall</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Tourism</p> <p>Manufacturing</p> <p>Business</p> <p>Community project</p> <p>Education</p>	<p>Provision of funds and lodge resort</p> <p>Manufacturing of toilet rolls and provision of funds</p> <p>Co-operatives in all villages</p> <p>Farming and construction needs funding</p> <p>Building of secondary school in three villages</p>
34	<p>Water</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Roads/Streets and storm water</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Sports Facilities</p> <p>Community hall</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Tourism</p> <p>Manufacturing</p>	<p>Provision of bulk water at all villages</p> <p>Provision of toilets in all villages</p> <p>Electrification of new stand at Nghomunghomu</p> <p>Gravelling of streets /roads from Bevhula, Greenfarm, Madonsi, Magona and Nghomunghomu</p> <p>RDP houses needed at all villages</p> <p>Construction of stadium and upgrading of sports ground in all villages</p> <p>Construction of hall in all villages</p> <p>Irrigation scheme needed and provision of funding the projects</p> <p>Provision of Bafar zone funding</p> <p>Provision of funding to the existing manufacture</p> <p>Opening of mine existing</p> <p>Construction of shopping complex and funding</p> <p>Provision of funding</p> <p>Construction of library in all villages</p>

	Mining Business Community Projects Education Land Tenure/Control Health	Provision of land at Nghomunghomu Construction of clinic at all villages
35	Water Sanitation Electricity Roads/Streets and Storm Water Housing Sports facilities Community hall Agriculture Manufacturing Mining Business Education	Provision of bulk water, reticulation and connection of incomplete pipe lines 500 toilets is needed at different villages Electrification of new stand at Mabayeni, Lombard, Peninghotsa and Govhu Provision of bridges and gravelling of roads and street at four villages RDP houses needed at 6 villages Provision of sports field at five villages Construction of hall at all 6 villages Provision of farming and irrigation scheme Provision of funding the existing projects Re opening of mine Madonsi gold mine and Fumani gold mine Support smme business Construction of library in all villages
36	Water Sanitation Electricity	Disconnect illegal connections, building of reservoir and supply of water on a daily basis Provision of VIP toilets +_ 1020 in all villages Provision of electricity in extension at Altein, Jilongo, Muhungoti, Mtititi town and Plange

	Roads/Streets and Storm Water	Access road or ring road from Fumani day car to Shangoni gate
	Housing	Provision of 250 of housing Altein, Jilongo, Muhunguti and Plange
	Sports Facilities	Construction of sports centre between Muhunguti and Plange
	Agriculture	Provision of skill and irrigation scheme in all village
	Tourism	Provision of shopping centre, tourism centre and source of investment, involve LEDET
	Manufacturing	Bricks, fence and juice and source of funding
	Mining	Opening of Fumani gold mine at Altein sources of investors
	Business	Shopping of complex between Altein and Mtititi town needs source of investor
	Community project	Poultry, Crop Farming and NGOS in all areas

## **CHAPTER 2 : MUNICIPAL PROFILE**

### **2.1 GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE MUNICIPALITY**

Lim 345 Municipality is in the Northern part of Limpopo Province. As can be seen from figure 2 and 3, the Municipality is part of the Vhembe District and is situated between Greater Giyani, Thulamela, and Makhado municipalities. To the north-east the Municipality's borders extend to Mozambique and on the south east to Kruger National Park. The Municipality is flanked by two dominant roads, namely D4 that connects the Municipality to the N1 to Musina and Gauteng. Whilst the R81, connects the Municipality via Giyani to Mopane and Capricon District. The Municipal land area



covers 5 467.216km<sup>2</sup> (22° 35´ S 30° 40´ E) in extent with a population of approximate of 347 974 inhabitants. There are two main towns namely, Malamulele and Vuwani Town; and 173 Villages in Lim 345 municipal jurisdiction. Lim 345 is divided into thirty six (36) as determined by the Municipal Demarcation Bard. Figure 3, outlines all 36 wards and their respective settlements.

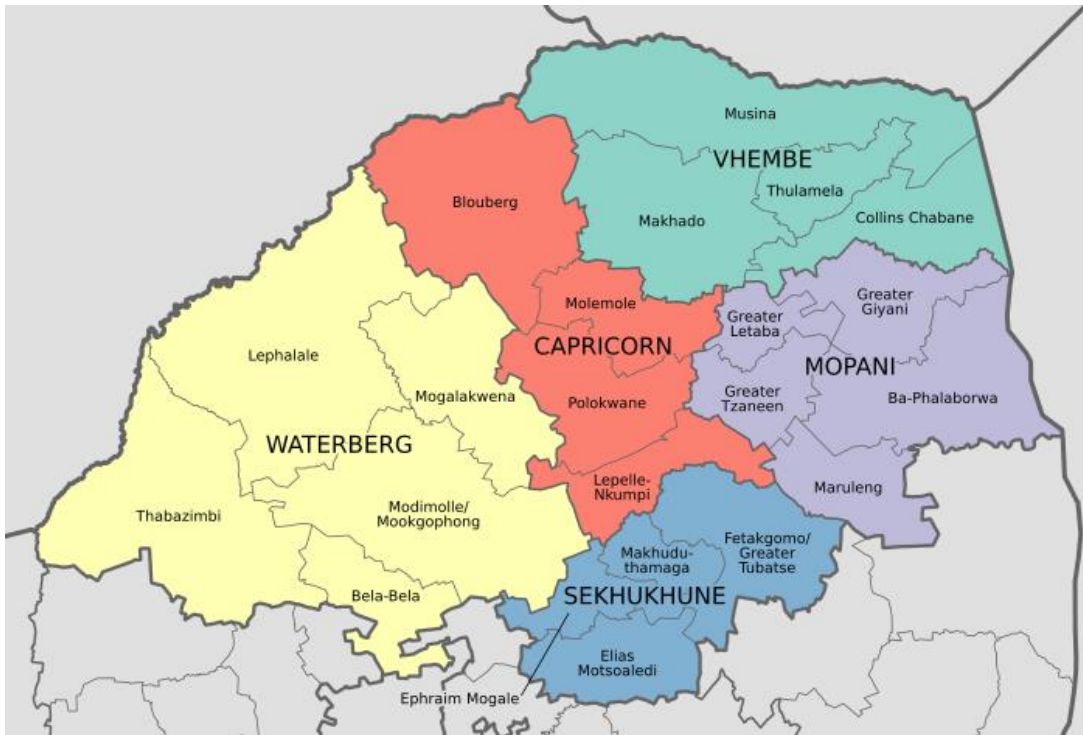


Figure 2: Provincial Context ( Source VDM)

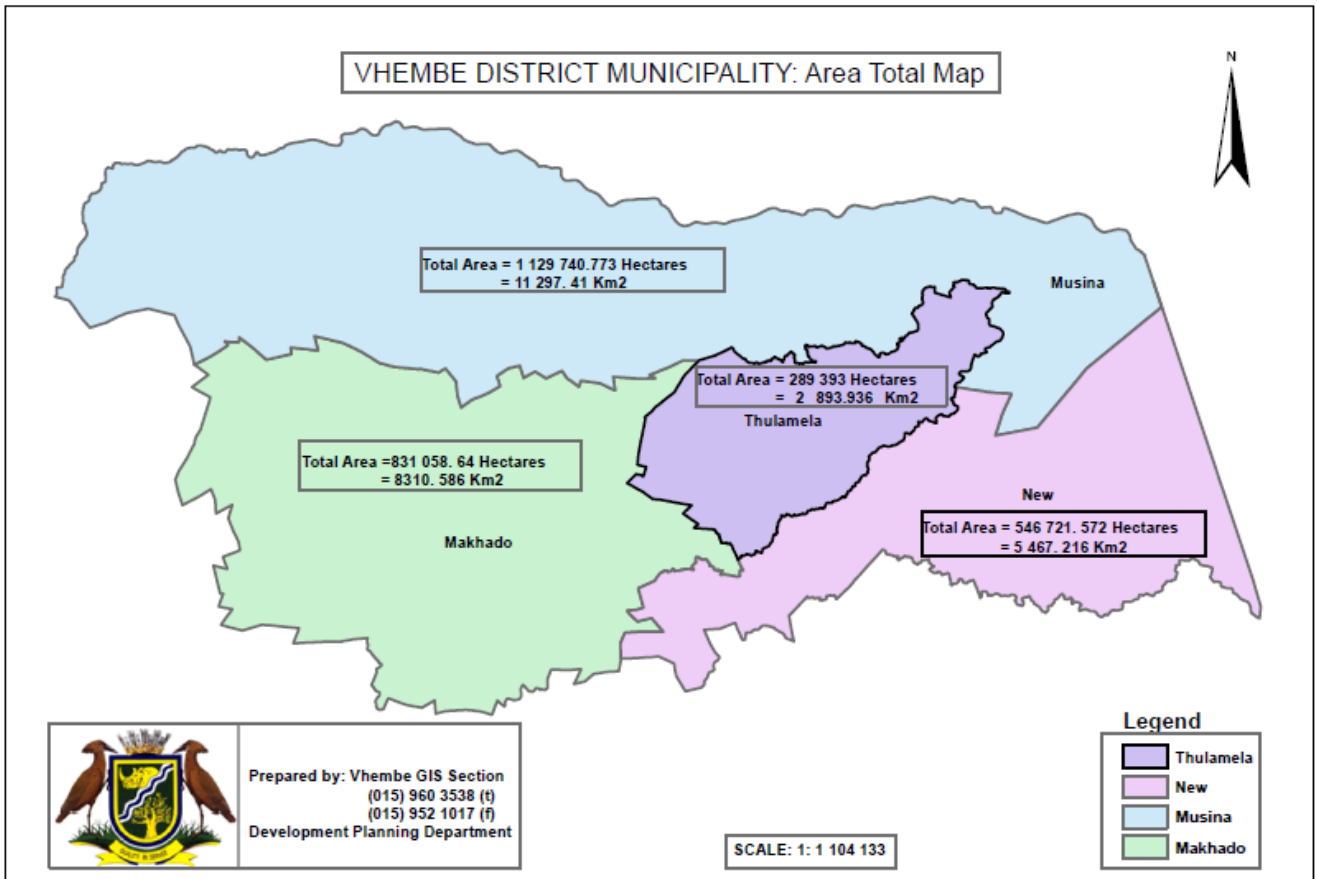


Figure 3: Local Context (Source VDM)

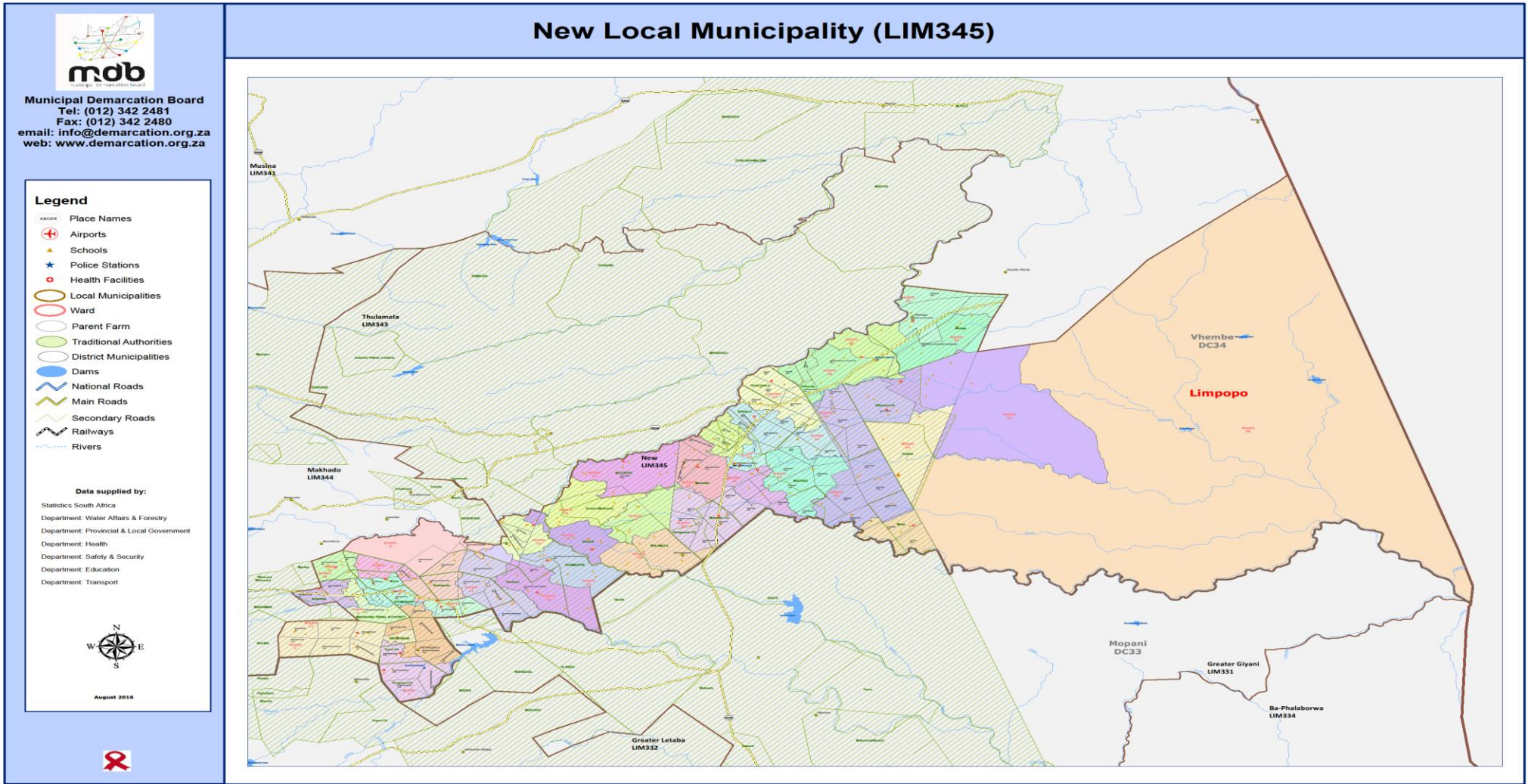


Figure 4 Lim 345 Municipal Ward Boundaries ( Source MDB,2016)

## 2.2 MUNICIPAL WARDS

The table 4 below gives an overview of the thirty six (36) wards and their settlements.

WARD NO.	SETTLEMENT AREA
1	Olifantshoek, Tiyani
2	Ribungwani, Linyenya, Khaphamali, Manashi, Thondo, Rembuluwani and Magoro, Sereni, Thiofhi, New Stance, Three Stance, Mutavhanani, Murovhi, Makovha
3	Xihimu, Mangove, Mdono, Nkanyani, Mangulwani, PY Baloyi
4	Njhakanjhaka, Mahatlani, Shivambu
5	Mabondlongwa, Xitali, Mtshetweni, Xihambanyisi, Nwamhandi, Nghonyama
6	Nkuzana, Hlanganani RDP, Njhanjhaka Zone 7 Xavinyami Matsila, De Hoop, Wisani, Makhethekhetha
7	Part of Vuwani: Misevhe A (Givetshandani), Misevhe B (Gudumabama), Misevhe C (Matsindevhe), Misevhe D, Thenga, Magweni, Misevhe A Extension
8	Mukhoro, Doli, Madzhiga, Mathothwe, Ramauba, villages
9	Kurhuleni, Vyeboom- Sinthumule, Vhangani, Masia
10	Majosi, Nwamatatani
11	Part of Vuwani: Sundani, Makhasa, Madobi, Vyeboom
12	Part of Vuwani: Malonga (Makhuvha), Malonga (Muligidi), Mabidi (Mahandana), Balanganani, Tshilat, Nngwekhulu, Bofulamato, Tshieululuni
13	Part of Vuwani: Hanani, Ramaligela, Thondoni, Mianzwi, Mavhulani, Tshilindi, Mutheiwana
14	Vuwani Town, Tshivhulana, Tshitungulwane, Manavhela
15	Part of Malamulele: Machele, Mbhalati, Salani, Mapimele, Sewadawuda

16	Xihosana, Muswana, Dumela, Nhombelani
17	Mukhomi, Gumbani, Mulamula
18	Phaphazela, Hasani Dakari, Tambaulate, Tshitomboni
19	Part of Malamulele: Dididi, Tovhowani/Rotovhowa, Mulenzhe, Khakhanwa/Dovheni villages
20	Mahonisi, Mahonisiville, Mphambo, Xigamani
21	Mavambe, Makumeke, Jimmy Jones, Rhulani
22	Jerome, Gandlanani, Mafanele, Roadhuis
23	Malamulele Town, Section A, Section B, Section C, Section D, Mabandla (Madonsi Boltman A)
24	Manele, Xitlhelani, Dinga, Mapapila
25	Matsakali, Muchipisi, Gidjamhandeni, Madonsi/Midansi
26	Xigalo, Shibangwa, Greenfarm, Phugwani
27	Nyavani, Mphakati, Makhasa, Tshikonelo
28	Xifaxani, Gonani, Manghena, Hlengani, Phaweni
29	Makhubele, Nkavele, Nghezimani, Nkovani
30	Josefa, Maphophe, Mhingaville
31	Mhinga Zone 1 (One), Mhinga Zone 2 (Two), Mhinga Zone 3
32	Magomani, Botsoleni, Ximixoni, Saselamani, Saselamani B
33	Makahlule, Makuleke, Hlungwani, Boxahuku/Mabiligwe
34	Bevhula, Nghomunghomu, Mashobye, Magona
35	Halahala, Merwe A, Mabayeni, Lombard, Govhu, Peninghotsa
36	Altein, Jilongo, Muhunguti, Plange, Vlakteplaas

Table 4: Municipal Wards (Source Lim 345 Municipality)

## 2.3 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The purpose of this section is to provide information regarding the development context as well as the population trends of the Municipality.

### 2.3.1 POPULATION SIZE AND COMPOSITION

Figure 5, below shows the population distribution by group in Lim 345 Municipality. A total of 347 975 people are residing in the municipal area. Africans (347109) had the highest number of people staying in Lim345 Municipal area, followed by Indian/Asian ( 301 ), Coloureds (294) and Whites ( 271).

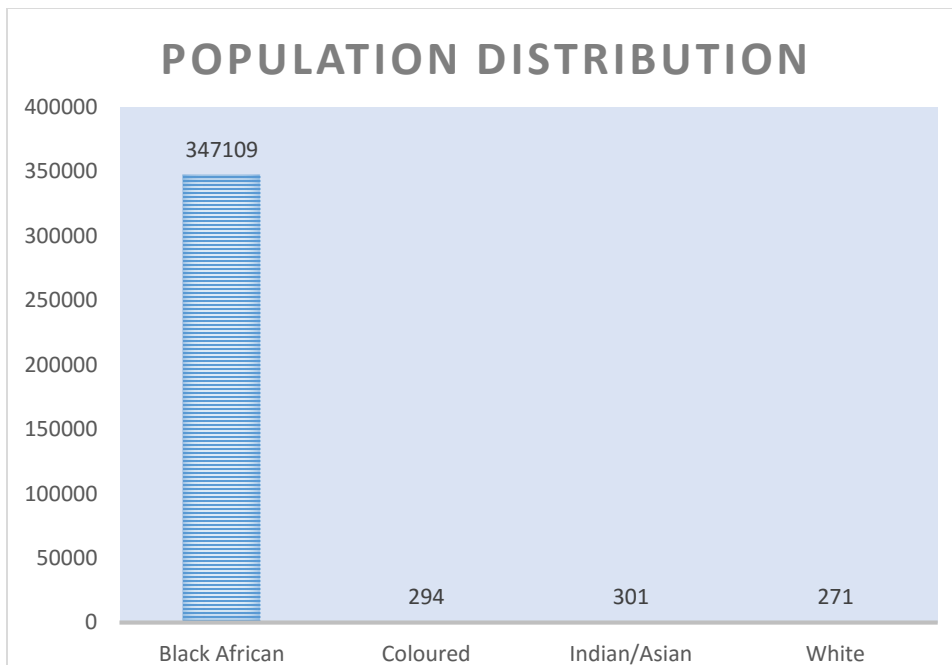


Figure 5: Population Distribution ( Source Stats SA, 2016 Community Survey)

### 2.3.2 POPULATION AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION

The age and gender profile provides valuable insight into the composition of the market population and will help establish the Potential Economically Active population (PEA). The PEA population refers to the population that falls within the working age group (between 15 and 64 years). It does not mean that this entire portion of the population is prepared or able to be employed. For example, some prefer to stay at home as housekeepers, some are disabled and others are fulltime students, or have given up looking for work. They do, however, form part of the potential labour pool. Depicting from figure 6, it is evident that the population in Lim 345 Municipal area is relatively young.

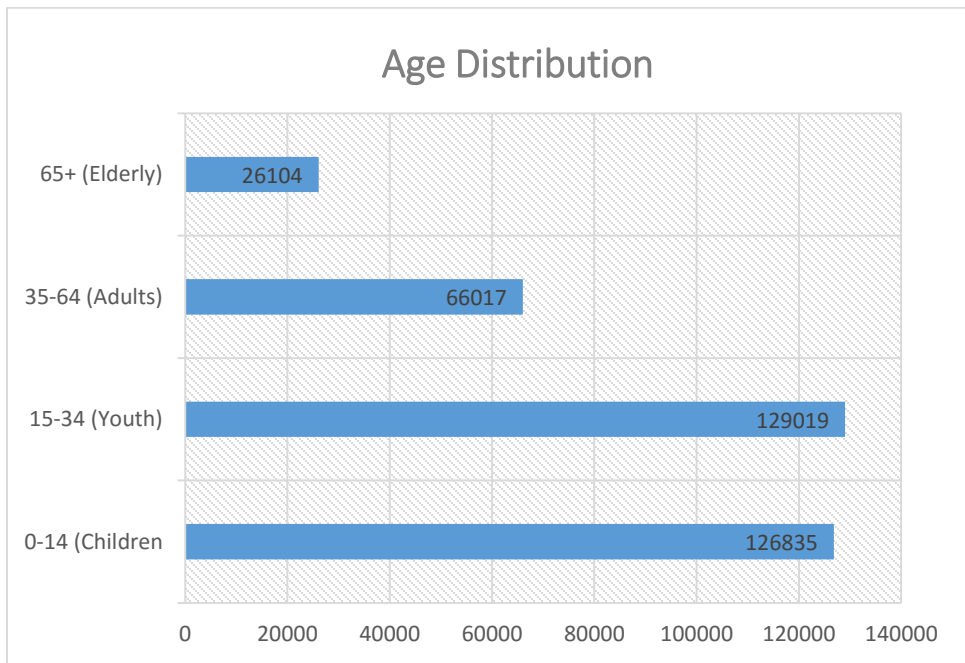


Figure 6 Age Distribution ( Source Stats SA, 2016 Community Survey)



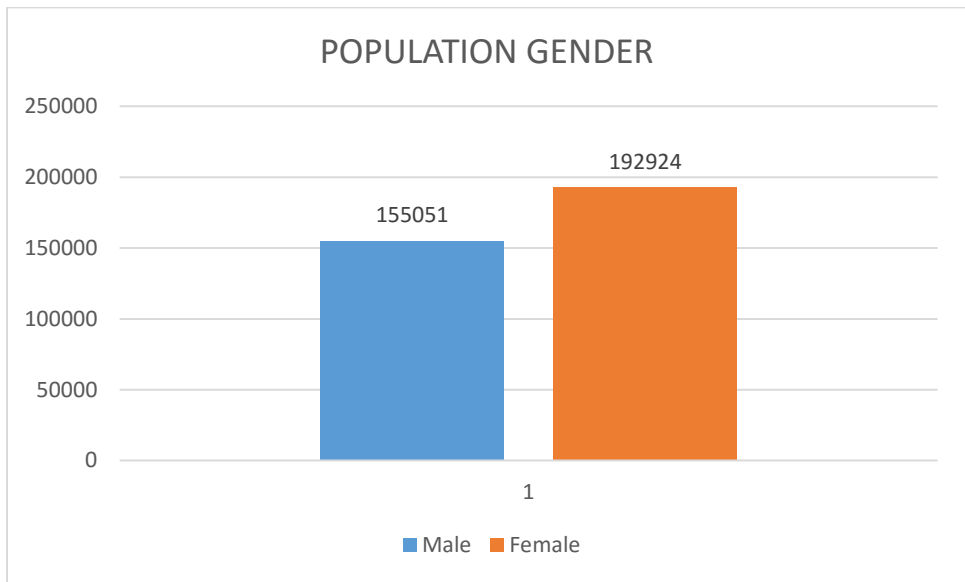


Figure 7 ( Source Stats SA, 2016 Community Survey)

Figure 7 suggests, that the male and female distribution of Lim 345 population is a little unequal, there is more women than men. Further, figure 6 shows the number of population that falls within the 0-14 age group is almost equivalent to the youth, which gives an indication of the large number of the population that will be entering the labour market in the future. This point out the following;

- the need for the Municipality to provide good education
- the need to improve health and job creation

	OLD AGE	DISABLED	WAR VETERAN	GRANT IN AID	FORSTER CARE GRANT CHILDREN	CARE DEPENDENCY GRANT CHILDREN	CHILD SUPPORT GRANT CHILDREN
MALAMULELA	12199	2238	0	705	769	387	53068
HLANGANANI	10244	2325	1	218	492	365	30068
VUWANI	4456	569	0	43	187	143	15649
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26899</b>	<b>5132</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>1448</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>98785</b>

Table 5 Social grants (Sassa 2016)

Table 5, gives an overview of the social grand dependency in Lim 345 municipal area. The high number of child support grant indicates a high fertility and unemployment rate.



## 2.4.1 EMPLOYMENT STATUS

One of the main challenges that the Municipality is facing is the absent of data regarding the economic activities, employment, unemployment and income status .

## 2.5 EDUCATION PROFILE

Education is not only one of the main factors that contribute to unemployment, but is a key indicator of development in general. As illustrated by figure 8, Lim 345 Municipality has a high level of illiteracy, however it further suggest that despite the high illiteracy, people with Post – Higher Diploma/ Degrees is more than 3000.

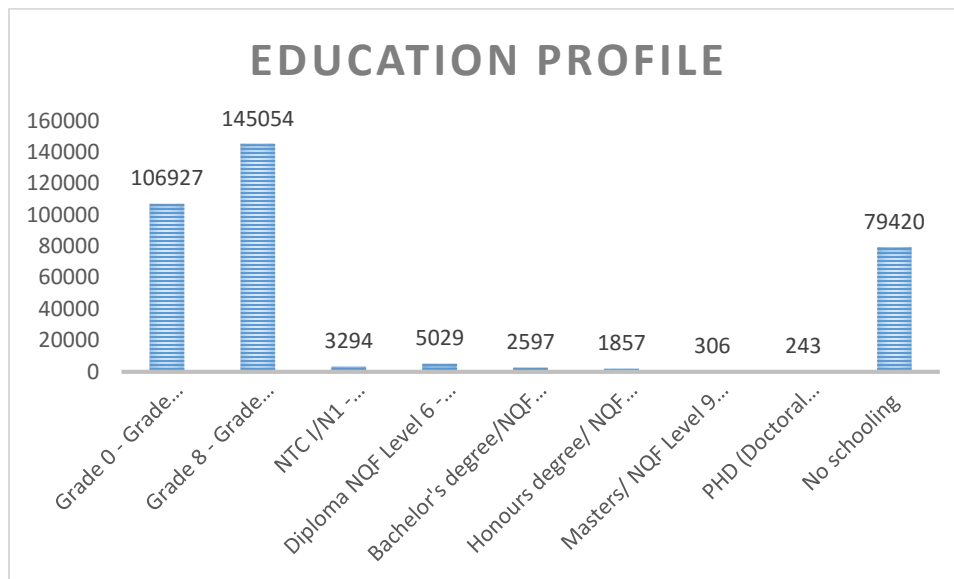


Figure 8 ( Source Stats SA, 2016 Community Survey)

## 2.6 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD

Table 6 gives an overview of the different housing typology in the municipal area. The table further indicates that the majority of people in the 345 Municipal area resides in “traditional dwelling/hut”

Dwelling Type	Number
Formal dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a plot	268498
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional material	59387
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	332
Cluster house in complex	385
Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex)	4057
Semi-detached house	663
Formal dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	7424
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	1450
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard (e.g. in an informal settlement)	187
Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servants quarter	158
Caravan/tent	-
Other	5433
Unspecified	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>347974</b>

Table 6: Different dwelling type ( Source Stats SA, 2016 Community Survey)

## 2.7 HEALTH STATUS

According to figure 9, men in Lim 345 municipal area live longer than women.

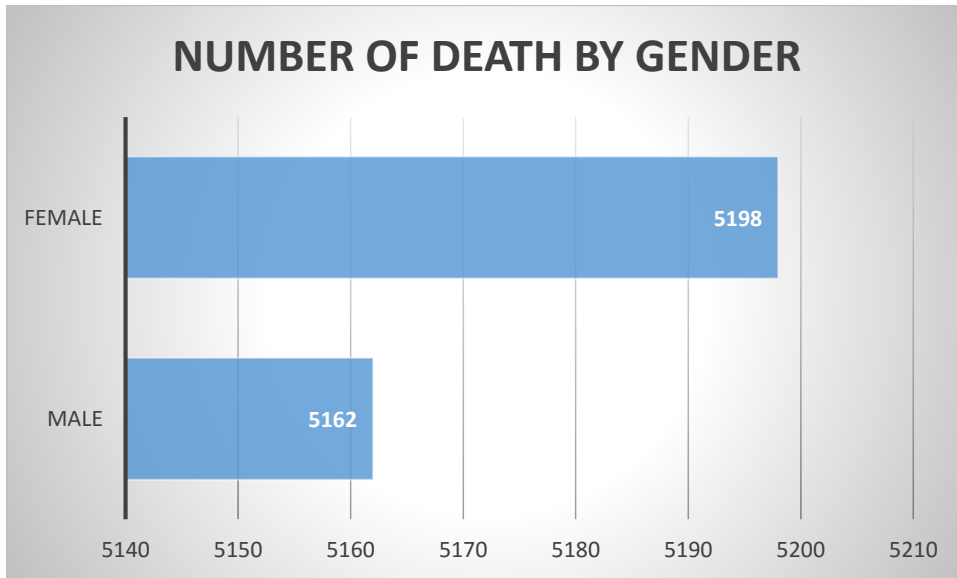


Figure 9 ( Source Stats SA, 2016 Community Survey)

## 2.7.1 PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

As illustrated by figure 10, Lim 345 has a very low number of disable people residing in the area. However, figure 11 indicates that the number of people who find it difficult to care for them self is more than five thousand (5000). More than seven hundred (700) people cannot take care of themselves. This indicates that the Municipality should plan for home base care centrums.

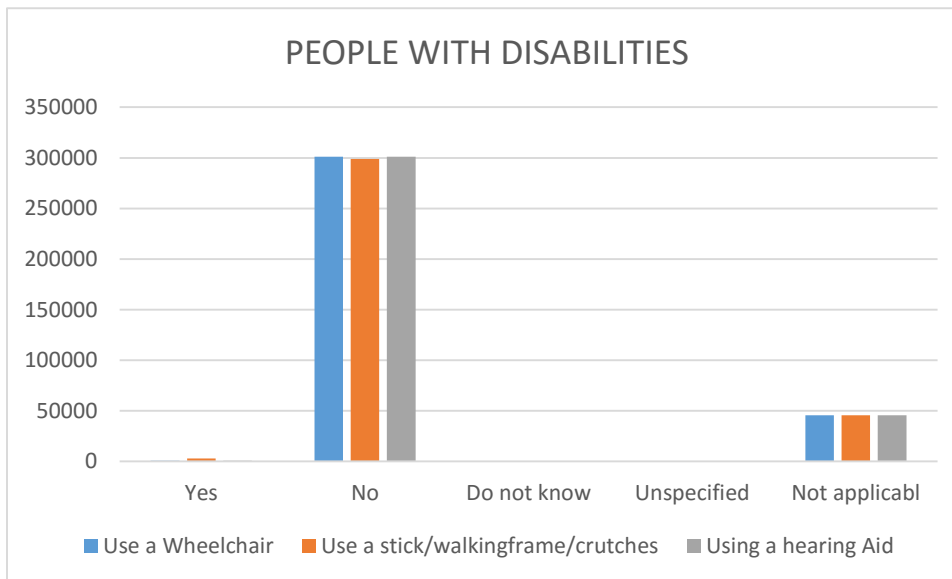


Figure 10 ( Source Stats SA, 2016 Community Survey)

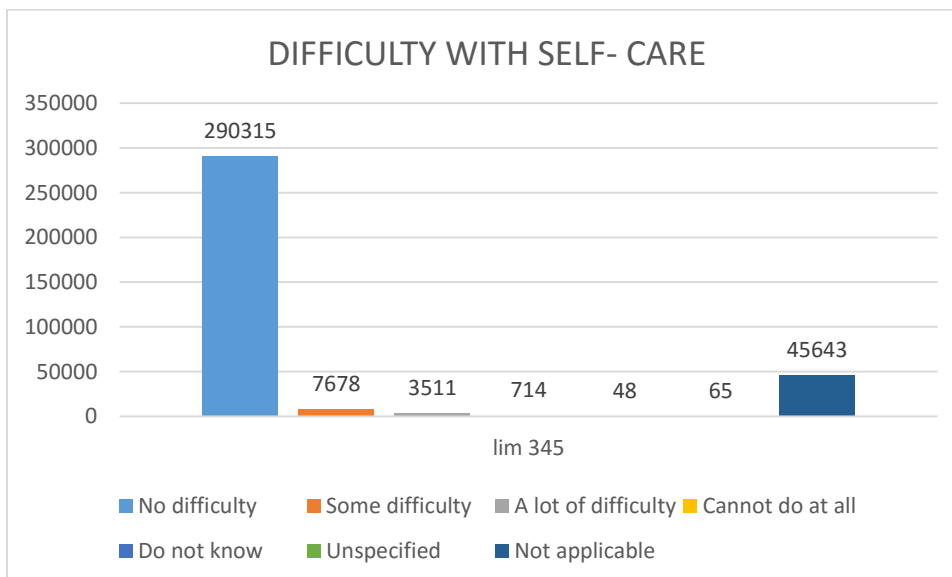


Figure 11 ( Source Stats SA, 2016 Community Survey)

## CHAPTER 3: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

This section gives an overview of the spatial space of Lim 345 Municipal area. Lim 345 is newly established Municipality. As an interim measure, Lim 345 is using the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) of Makhado and Thulamela Municipalities. The Municipality is in the process to develop its SDF and Land Use Scheme.

The spatial analysis exercise provides a visual picture of the existing spatial pattern (nodes, networks and areas) that has emerged in the municipal area. This analysis serves to describe the municipal area in spatial terms and understand how space is utilized in the municipality. It also looks at settlement patterns and growth points (nodes), population concentration areas, land claims and their socio-economic implications. All these aspects have a bearing on future land usage, infrastructure investment, establishment of sustainable human settlements, public transport and local economic development

### 3.1.2 SPATIAL RATIONALE

<b>District Growth Point</b>	:	Malamulele
<b>Municipal Growth Point</b>	:	Mhinga Vuwani and Hlanganani
<b>Local Service Points</b>	:	Mukhomi , Xikhundu Olifanshoek and Tshimupfe A & B
<b>Population Concentration Points:</b>		Magoro which include areas such as Mahatlani, Majosini, Ribungwani and Bungeni, Tshino which include areas such as Tshino, Tshivhazwaulu, Ramukhuba

Table 7 gives a breakdown of the settlement hierarchy in Lim 345 Municipality.

Type	Characteristics	Areas
First order Settlement- District growth point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Centre of business in municipality</li> <li>▪ Existing infrastructure</li> <li>▪ It has potential for growth</li> </ul>	Malamulele and Vuwani
Second order – Municipal growth point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Villages are strategically located</li> <li>▪ There is also some level of existing infrastructure as well as potential for development</li> </ul>	Mhinga Saselamani, Vuwani and Hlanganani
Third order – high population concentration points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Different areas with high population density.</li> <li>▪ Limited economic activities</li> <li>▪ Need for infrastructure network to link the villages</li> </ul>	Chabani, Mukhomi and Xikundu
Fourth order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Challenges with huge Infrastructure backlog</li> <li>▪ Little economic activities</li> </ul>	All other villages

Table 7 Settlement Hierarchy (Source VDM)

### 3.1.3 LAND USE COMPOSITION AND MANAGEMENT TOOLS –LUS/GIS

Land use Management Scheme determines and regulates the use and development of the land in municipal area in accordance with the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (2015) and SPLUMA Municipal By-law. Geographic Information System assists with the information regarding land development and upgrading. Lim 345 Municipality is still in the process to develop its own land development system and installation of GIS program.

### 3.1.4 LAND OWNERSHIP

Type	Number of Population
Rented from private individual	2456
Rented from other (incl. municipality and social housing ins)	108
Owned; but not yet paid off	28161
Owned and fully paid off	259314
Occupied rent-free	48163
Other	6726
Do not know	2939
Unspecified	108
<b>Total</b>	<b>347974</b>

Table 8 Tenure Status ( Source Stats SA, 2016 Community Survey)

Informal Settlements
IRhulani
Xipurapureni
Mandonsi
Mozambique settlement

Table 9 Informal Settlements (Source VDM)

<b>Strength</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural Potential</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<b>Weakness</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land Invasion</li> <li>• Town surrounded by land controlled by Traditional Authorities</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mines</li> <li>• Community Tourism-Cultural Villages</li> <li>• Agro-processing</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<b>Threats</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate Change</li> <li>• Water/ drought</li> <li>• Air pollution (opened fires in town)</li> </ul>

Table 10

## **THE FOLLOWING ELEMENTS INFLUENCED THE SPATIAL FORM OF LIM 345 MUNICIPAL AREA**

- Past Political Ideologies – Apartheid planning resulted in disperse spatial pattern. This created a distorted spatial structure and lead to inefficiencies and backlogs in service provision.
- Tribal Authority Areas – Dispersed settlements developed with no order. Ad hoc and unsustainable service and infrastructure development occurred. The apartheid residential is still very much evident with sprawling rural villages situated in traditional authority areas located far away from employment opportunities, thus become too costly for people to travel to their working places
- Land Ownership - State- owned land is mostly under the custodianship of Traditional Authorities. Large percentage of land is held under leasehold title and Permission to Occupy. Because of this, land ownership is regarded as insecure, which in turn acts as a hurdle to land development
- Major Roads – the two main district roads D4 and R81 linking Lim 345 to the N1 highway to the Musina and Gauteng, have played a significant part in the development of settlements along its alignments. These roads remain the only link between Lim 345 and the economic hub of Limpopo, Polokwane and South Africa, i.e. Gauteng.



## **3.2 SOCIO, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS**

### **ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS**

#### **3.2.1 CLIMATE**

Lim 345 is located in an arid region and it has a very dry subtropical climate, specifically a humid subtropical climate with long hot and rainy summers coupled with short cool and dry winters. The climate here is mild, and generally warm and temperate. When compared with winter, the summers have much more rainfall. The area normally receives about 691 mm of rainfall per year, with most of rainfall occurring mainly during midsummer (WHE, 2016). Large variations are observed for seasonal temperatures, temperature can reach as far as 40°C during summer time.

#### **3.2.2 CLIMATE CHANGE**

In the South African political setup, local municipalities are the structures that are in direct contact with the communities, and they should include issues of climate change when drawing up their integrated development plans so that adaptation strategies can be established (Letlhoko, 2016). Anthropogenic greenhouse gases such as burning of fossil fuels and deforestation leading to carbon dioxide concentration in the air are main causes of the observed global warming that leads to climate change. Climate change is now a global reality. Water scarcity is now a generic challenge in the Lim 345 together with the extreme hot weather conditions. Climate effects are also felt by crop farmers and the live stock farmers within the whole municipality.

Focal areas such as ecosystems, livelihoods, economic activities, infrastructures, and utilities as well as public health and safety will mainstream climate change responses. This will allow for effective implementation of climate change responses on ground and strengthen climate change resilience within the province (EOR, 2016:16). Vhembe District Municipality has also involved its local municipalities to participate in the development of

the district climate change adaptation strategy which is awaiting approval from the council.

### **3.2.3 AIR QUALITY**

Poor air quality has a direct impact upon the health and life expectancy of our citizen and improving it is an ambition of all of us. Sources of air pollution in Lim 345 includes industrial activities which include burning coal, oil, and other fuels that causes air pollution, such as clay brick manufacturing, pot manufacturing businesses, fuel stations, charcoal manufacturing, boilers, and wood processing. Other contributors of air pollution are dust fallout at mine such as Fumani gold mine at Mtititi area.

Mobile sources are mostly associated with transportation and internal combustion engines with pollutants being emitted along the path taken. These services include motor vehicles (light duty vehicles, heavy duty vehicles, road dust from unpaved roads. Vehicle tailpipe emission is the main contributors of hydrocarbons.

Residential and commercial sources include emission from the following sources categories: wood stoves, backyard burning, households heating. And commercial sources include emissions from the following categories: Land clearing burning, unregistered restaurants, dry cleaning, building construction and demolitions.

### **3.2.4 LAND COVER /FLORA AND FAUNA**

Lim 345 area has an amazing biological diversity of flora and fauna, this rich biological diversity can be attributed to its biogeographically location and diverse topography. The district falls within the greater savanna biome, commonly known as the bush veld with some small pockets of grassland and forest biomes. These and other factors have produced unique assortment of ecological niches which are in turn occupied by a wide variety of plant and animal species. There are large extensive areas within Lim 345 that are conservancies among other the natural protected area within the municipality include the Kruger national park.

### **3.2.5 Hydrology**

Lim 345 has a moderately inadequate supply of both the ground and surface water. The area comprises of few catchments areas which are stressed by high demand of water for development activities such as agriculture, human consumption. Water management within the municipality faces the following challenges: imbalance between the supply and demand for water, alien invasion, and inappropriate land uses in the river valley, the impact of fertilizers and pesticides, inadequate monitoring, poorly managed sewage systems, high concentration of pit latrines and droughts. Luvuvhu and Shingwedzi are the main rivers which are used to provide water to the population of Lim 345. There are also variety of wetlands within the municipality, amongst them include the Makuleke wetland which is one of the RAMSAR recognized wetlands in the entire Limpopo. The most prominent feature within the Makuleke wetland include the riverine forest, riparian floodplain forest, and floodplain grasslands, river channels and flood-pains.

### **3.2.6 GEOLOGY**

Lim 345 area is unique due to its geological formations (predominantly sandstone). Lim 345 has a fairly complex geology with relative high degree of minerals, and the minerals are found in dusters in varying concentration. The geology of the region comprises of Archean aged, granite-green stone terrain of the northern extremity (WHE, 2017).

### **3.2.7 GEOMORPHOLOGY**

Geomorphology strongly controls land surface, hydrology and ecosystem. Geomorphic features observed in Lim 345 are plains, low Mountain, and lowlands. The landscapes have been carved out by the meanderings and erosion activities. The soil in this region is as a result of Soutpansberg group of sandstones and smaller amount of conglomerate,

shale and mostly basalt. The region also consists of deep sands to more shallower sandy litho-sols, with a few limited areas displaying B-horizons soil properties (Nesbitt, 2014).

### **3.2.8 WASTE MANAGEMENT**

The Lim 345 Municipality collect waste in and around urban and rural areas, and they dump these waste at Thohoyandou Block J Landfill site as currently the municipality does not have any licensed landfill for disposing waste. Xigalo Waste Disposal Site has an ROD, Environmental Authorization, waiting for the Municipality to lodge waste management license application. However, the municipality has two transfer station which are found at Mulenzhe and Xikundu village. LIM345 collect 576 tons per month in town and 170 villages around the whole municipality due to adopt a river programme. The municipality have only 1 compactor truck for refuse removal, 1 half truck, 1 skip loader, and 1 TLB. The collection of waste is done daily in town and once per week in villages.

## **3.3 INTEGRATED AND SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENT**

### **➤ Housing**

Human settlement development is currently the sole mandate of The Department, Corporative Governance human Settlement and Traditional Affairs (CoGHSTA), the municipality's role is only to facilitate.

According to the, figure below, more than fifty five thousand households resides in RDP houses in Lim 345 municipal area.

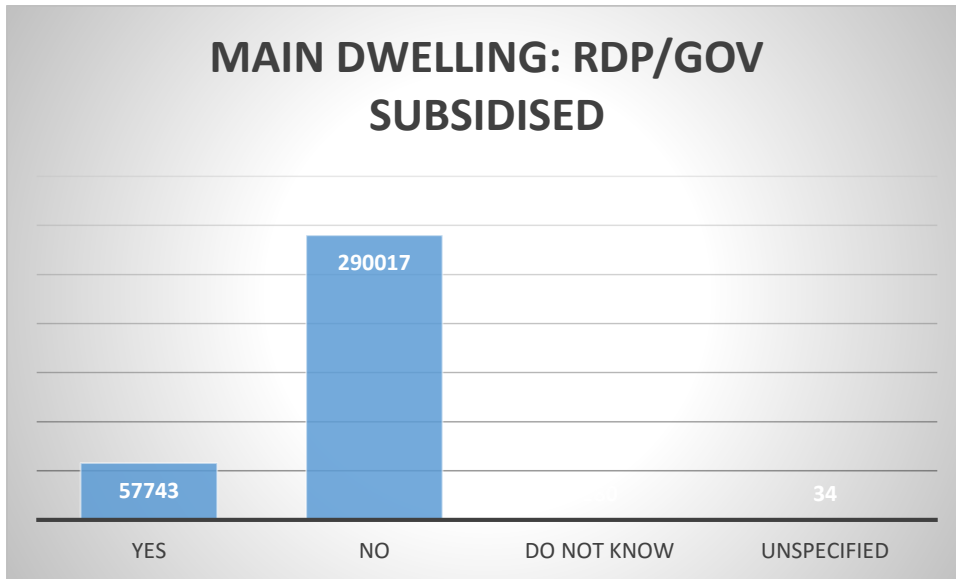


Figure 12 ( Source Stats SA, 2016 Community Survey)

The Municipality is faced with a high housing backlog number. According to the municipal information (needs identify by communities) the current housing backlog in villages is estimated to be more than twenty three thousand ( 23 000). CoGHSTA has allocated the built 800 houses this financial year in Lim 345. The department of Corporative Governance human Settlement and Traditional Affairs still need assist the municipality to develop the Housing Chapter.

➤ **Challenges**

Poor quality of some houses constructed in the past

None availability of land for Human settlement development together with personal preference of housing to be constructed in the existing yards.

<b>Dwelling Type</b>	<b>Number</b>
Formal dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a	268498
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional mater	59387
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	332
Cluster house in complex	385
Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex)	4057
Semi-detached house	663
Formal dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	7424
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	1450
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard (e.g. in an informal	187
Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servants quart	158
Caravan/tent	-
Other	5433
Unspecified	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>347974</b>

Table 11 : Dwelling type ( Source Stats SA, 2016 Community Survey)

The mushrooming of informal settlement poses a major challenge to development and provision of services. Lack of basic services in informal settlement has a negative effect on environment

<b>Informal Settlements</b>
IRhulani
Xipurapureni
Mandonsi
Mozambique settlement

Table 12: Informal settlements

### 3.4 HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

#### ➤ Health Services

According to World Health Organisation (WHO) set of standards 1 professional nurse is responsible for 40 patients 1 health facility (clinic) should be found within a 5km radius the municipality has got a radius of 5 467 216 mq 2 which means that there is a huge backlog of Health facilities. Lim 345 Municipality has 1 hospital, 3 health care and 32 clinics. Shortage of childhood centres, old age facilities and access to social grants are major challenges. The prevalence of Malaria in Vhembe district and Mopani, post a huge health risk for the Municipality.

#### ➤ Health challenges

Depicting from the figure below, the quality of health care in Lim 345 municipal area is poor. The following are some of the health challenges that our communities continue to face on a daily basis:-

- ✓ Shortage of medicines and health professionals;
- ✓ communities travel long distance to access health facilities,
- ✓ High number of defaulters in |HIV/ AIDS AND TB Patients
- ✓ Clinics opened only during working hours.

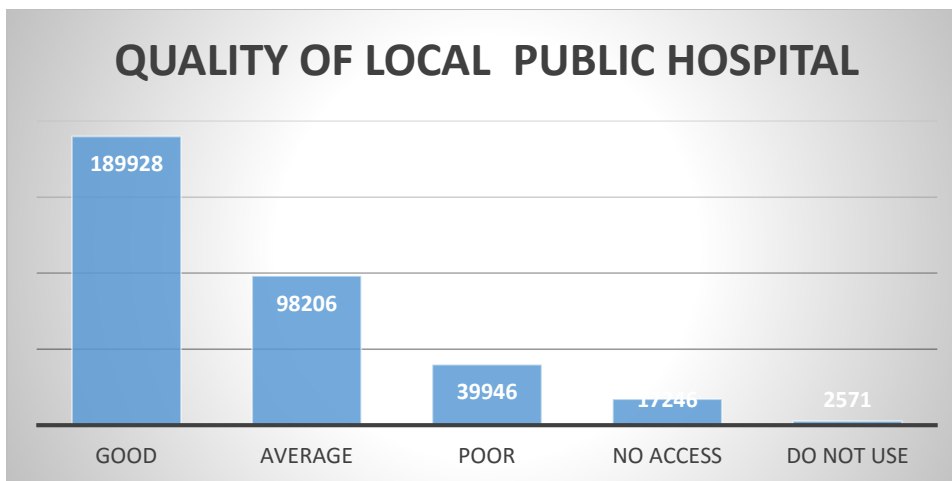


Figure 13 ( Source Stats SA, 2016 Community Survey)

### 3.5 SAFETY AND SECURITY

Crime has a negative impact on a community, both socially and economically. An increase in crime has an influence on various aspects, such as

- Quality of life
- Investor decisions
- Business
- Moral of upcoming youth

The South African Police service is responsible with safety and security with the municipality together with the department of Safety, Security and liaison department. There is two (2) Police stations in Lim 345 municipal area and Community Policing Forums in all 36 wards.

It is evident from figure below, that robbery and house breaking is the most dominant crime in Lim 345 Municipal area.

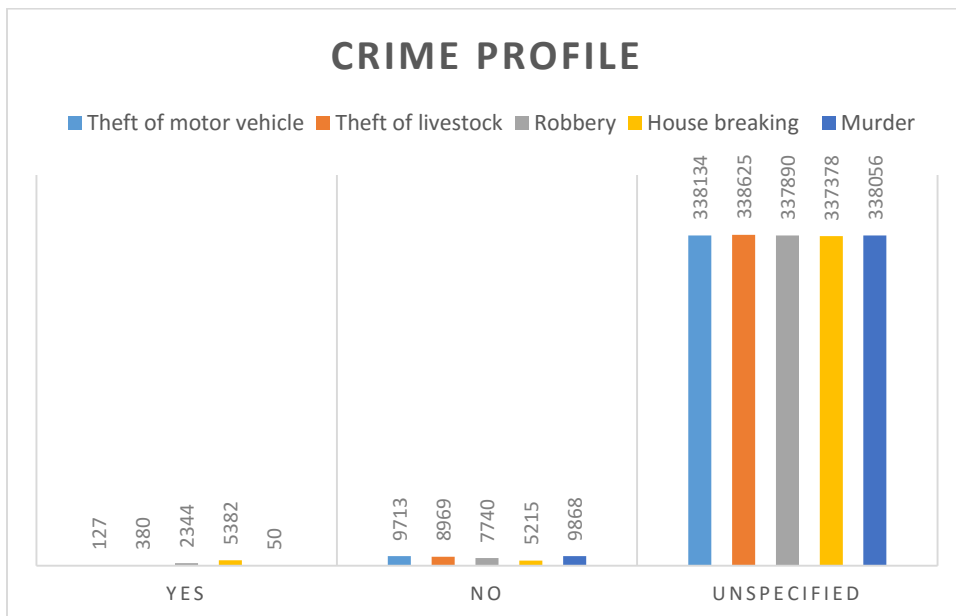


Figure 14 ( Source Stats SA, 2016 Community Survey)



### 3.6 EDUCATION

According to standards of the department of Basic education, a school should be located within a radius of 5km from the community it serves and the walking distance to and from school should not exceed 10km. Despite the 182 schools located within in the municipal area, shortage of schools is still a huge concern. Provision of services such as water, sanitation and electricity in school is still a challenge.

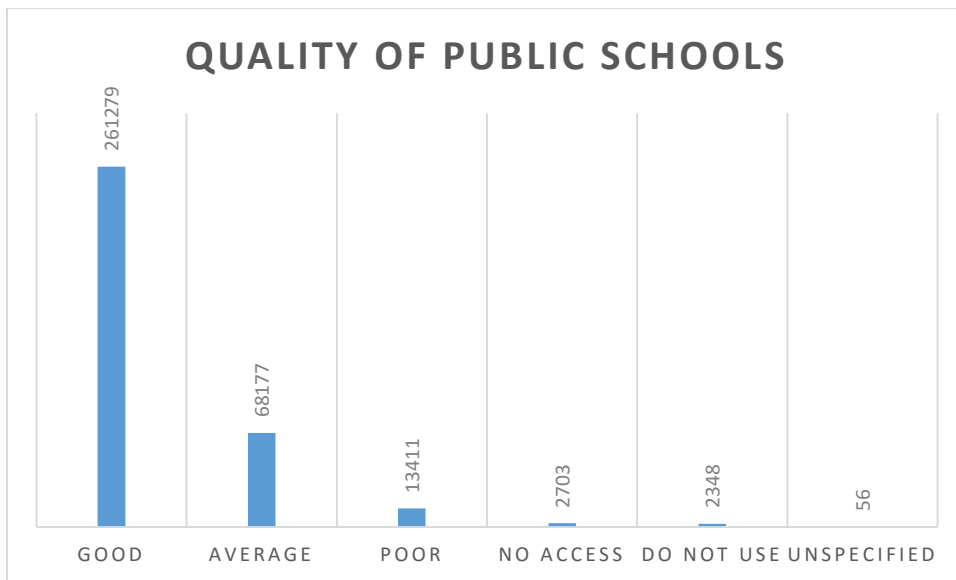


Figure 15 ( Source Stats SA, 2016 Community Survey)

### 3.8 SPORT, ART, CULTURE AND LIBRARIES

The purpose of this section is to provide overview of the current status quo with regards to sports, art, and culture and library services in Lim 345 municipal area. The Department Sports, Art and Culture is the custodian of these facilities and services in the Province.

Soccer is the most common sport in the municipal area. The Municipality has the following sport and recreational facilities;

- Boxing Gym in Malamulele
- multi-purpose centres namely:- Malamulele Tiyani Bungeni (Dilapidated) and;
- three multi-purpose stadium namely Merve, Mdabula and Malamulele
- Sport stadiums namely; Bungeni, Malamulele, Saselemani, Mdabula,
- multi-purpose recreational halls Malamulele, ,Njakajaka/Bugeni Indoor,
- Vuwani Indoor.
- community halls in Waterval (Njhakanjhaka) and Vuwani respectively
- 1 recreational park in Malamulele.

Libraries play an important role in learning and development, there are a total of 6 libraries in the Lim 345 municipal jurisdiction.

- 1 Saseleman library
- 1 Vuwani library
- 1 Ntsako Matsakala mobile library
- 1 Olifantshoek mobile
- 1 Tshikonelo Mobile library
- 1 Makahlule mobile

The municipality are facing the following challenges;

- Vandalism of sports facilities
- Are Shortage of sporting facilities
- shortage of libraries
- Lack of interest in cultural activities

➤ **Thusong Service Centre**

Lim 345 is a rural municipality, the need for Thusong Service centre becomes significant in that community members receive the services at the close proximity. There is no Thusong service centre in the municipality

### 3.9 TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Telecommunication in an information infrastructure that plays a crucial role in the development of a community, these infrastructure provides universal access.

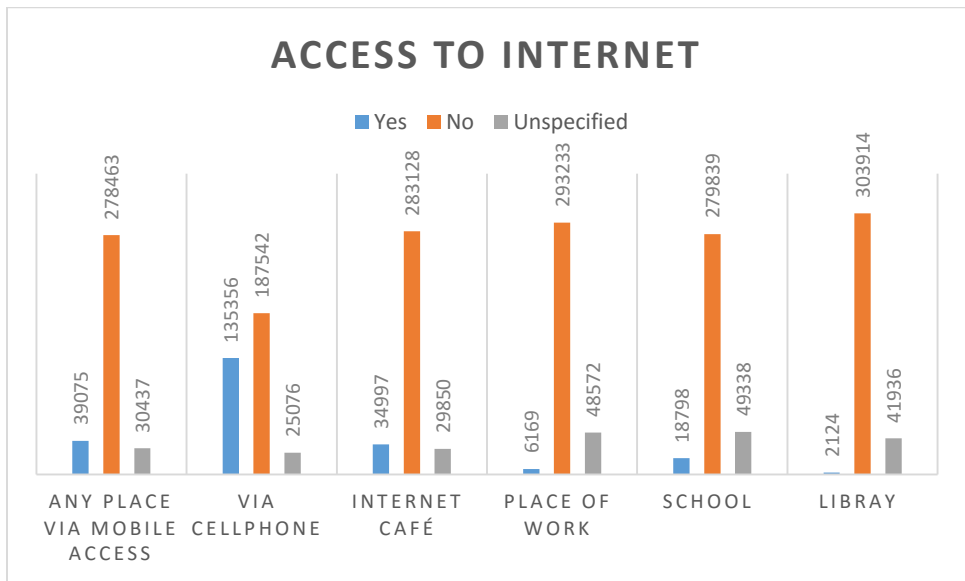


Figure 16 ( Source Stats SA, 2016 Community Survey)

➤ **Postal Service**

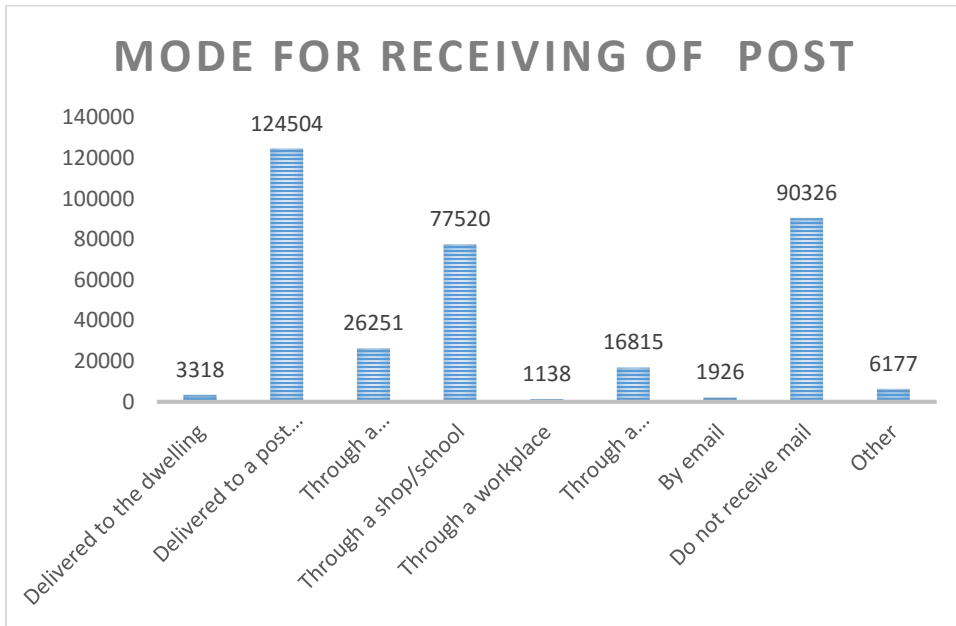


Figure 17 ( Source Stats SA, 2016 Community Survey)

## CHAPTER 4: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

The RSA, Constitution of 1996, guarantees the rights to a basic amount of water and a basic sanitation service that is affordable. Strategic framework for water service define basic water supply as provision of basic water supply facilities, the sustainable operation of facilities and the communication of good water use, hygiene and related practices. Water should be available for at least 350 days per year and not interrupted more than 48 conservative hours per incident. Basic supply facility is defined as the infrastructure necessary to supply 25 liters of portable water per person per day supplied within 200metres of a household and with a minimum flow of 10 liters per minute i.e. in case of communal water points or 6000litres of portable water supplied per formal connection per month in case of yard and household connection.

### 4.1 WATER AND SANITATION PROVISION

The table 8 below reflects the number of households with access to the different sources/ standards of water provision:

Source of water	Nº of households
Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling / house	16 475
Piped (tap) water inside yard	139 247
Piped water on community stand	89 023
Borehole in the yard	10 202
Rainwater tank in yard	400
Neighbours tap	13 643
Public / Communal tap	61 633
Water carrier / tanker	860
Borehole outside the yard	11 518
Flowing water / stream / river	317

Source of water	N° of households
Other	4 658
<b>Total</b>	<b>347 975</b>

Table 13 Water source (source STATSA Census 2011 : Community Survey 2016)

Vhembe District Municipality is the water Service Authority (WSA) and the Provider. Vhembe district is responsible for bulk water supply and sanitation infrastructure. The district purchase bulk raw water from the department of Water Affairs, then process or clean the water for reticulation. 88.3% of households in LIM345 have access to safe drinking water. The goal of Vhembe District Municipality WSA is to supply every household with an adequate and reliable water supply and to manage the water supply services in an affordable, equitable and sustainable manner.

There is a huge water and sanitation backlog in the area. A large number of households already have access to water; however upgrading, resource extension, operation and maintenance as well as refurbishment needs are immense. Infrastructure upgrading and refurbishment are the major problem:

#### **4.1.2 WATER SOURCES IN THE DISTRICT**

The province's water resources are obtained from 4 Water Management Areas (WMAs), namely: the Limpopo, Olifants, Luvuvhu-Letaba and Crocodile West Marico WMAs. In terms of water resources, Nandoni and Vondo RWS falls within the Luvhuvhu/Letaba water catchment area which spans across Vhembe and Mopani District Municipalities

The sources of water in the district are from dams, weirs and boreholes: 12 dams are Nandoni, Albasin, Vondo, Nzhelele, Luphephe, Nwanedi, Tshakhuma, Mutshedzi, Capethorn, Damani, Cross and Tshirovha dam. 3 weirs are Mutale, Khalavha and Magoloi weir. Water sources are not adequate e.g Mutale; Makuya; Nzhelele; Some dams

have no allocation for domestic use e.g Nzhelele dam and Formalise springs as water sources.

Groundwater is a very valuable source of water however borehole yields and groundwater monitoring are problems in the district. The total number of boreholes is 38 521 with 278 electric pumps, 241 uses diesel engine and 839 hand pumps. Challenges are poor quality (salty) ,drying of ground water at Sinthumule/Kutama and Masisi areas ,Insufficient funding to cover all dry areas , Pollution of water sources; Drying of springs, theft & vandalism on equipped boreholes, Separation of procurement of service providers for Borehole activities ( e.g survey) Dropping of water table on Boreholes are the areas of concern to the district.

### 4.1.3 MAIN SOURCE OF WATER FOR DRINKING

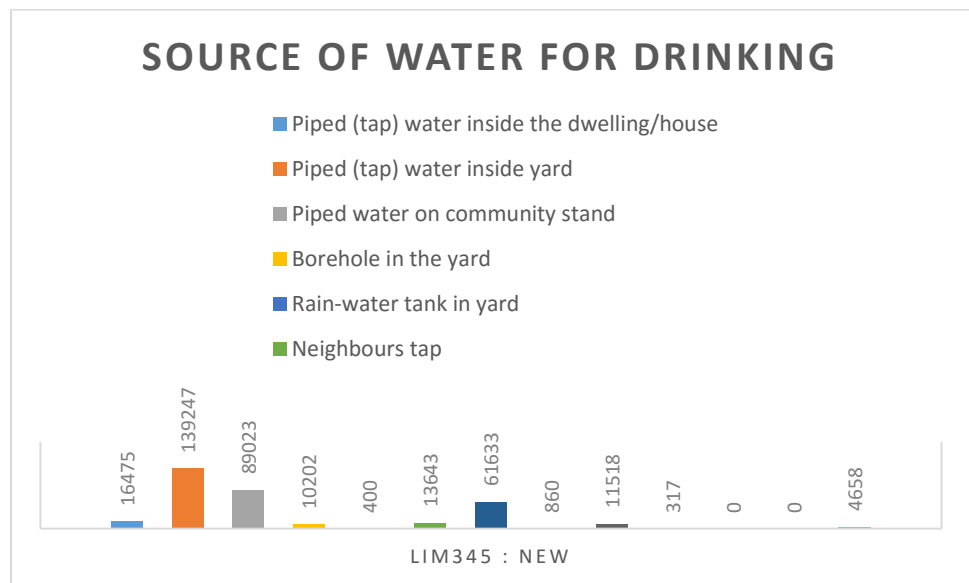


Figure 18 (Source Stats SA, 2016 Community Survey)

#### 4.1.4 PURIFICATION PLANT & BOREHOLES IN LIM 345

Purification Plant	CAPACITY IN M3/DAY	
	Design	Actual
Malamulele water works	21 600	16 000
Xikundu water works	20 000	10 000
Mhinga package plant	3 500	3 105
Mtititi water works	760	Under repair
Albasini water works	10 368	9 700
Total:	56 228	38 805

Table 14 Purification Plans (Source VDM)

#### 4.1.5 COST RECOVERY

Vhembe District Municipality [VDM] as the Water Services Authority [WSA] & Provider purchase raw water from DWS and distributes it to consumers after purification. The district is therefore responsible for cost recovery related to this service. The district has the provincial gazetted bylaws (gazetted on the 26<sup>th</sup> September 2014), Tariffs, policies and is currently in the process of developing Revenue enhancement strategy, to manage the recovery of the cost associated with water. This is in line with the provisions of section 74 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) and Section 64 of the Municipal Financial Management Act (Act No. 56 of 2003). Challenges are insufficient funding to procure enough water meters and its accessories water meter connection backlog, 15 000 unmetered connections due to past era water connections, Illegal water connection, delay in water meter installation, dilapidated water infrastructure and meters, water loss and street taps damages.



## 4.1.6 SANITATION

### ➤ Sanitation

The district is also the Authority and provider with regards to Sanitation services

Vhembe District has 9 waste water works (Thohoyandou, Makhado, Reitvlei, Malamulele, Maunavhathu, Watervaal, Elim Orbal, Musina Nancefield, Musina Singelele,) 11 Ponds (Mhinga, Tshufulanani, Madzivhandila, Matatshe, Tshitereke, Siloam, Dzanani, Lemana, Vleifontein, Phalama) and 10 Booster pump stations (Riphambeta, Maniini A, Maniini B, Nare Tswana, Mbilwi, Shayandima, Eltivillas, SA Brewery, Musina) in the district as indicated in table 7.18 below. Challenges are Waste water plants receiving more inflow than the design capacity; Vandalism and theft of manhole covers and cables; Introduction of undesirable objects in the sewerage system, Lack of staffing to operate the plant, ageing Infrastructure, over grown shrubs and grass at plants and poor maintenance of sewerage system: Centralisation of workers

Figure 12 indicates the number of people access to toilet facilities.

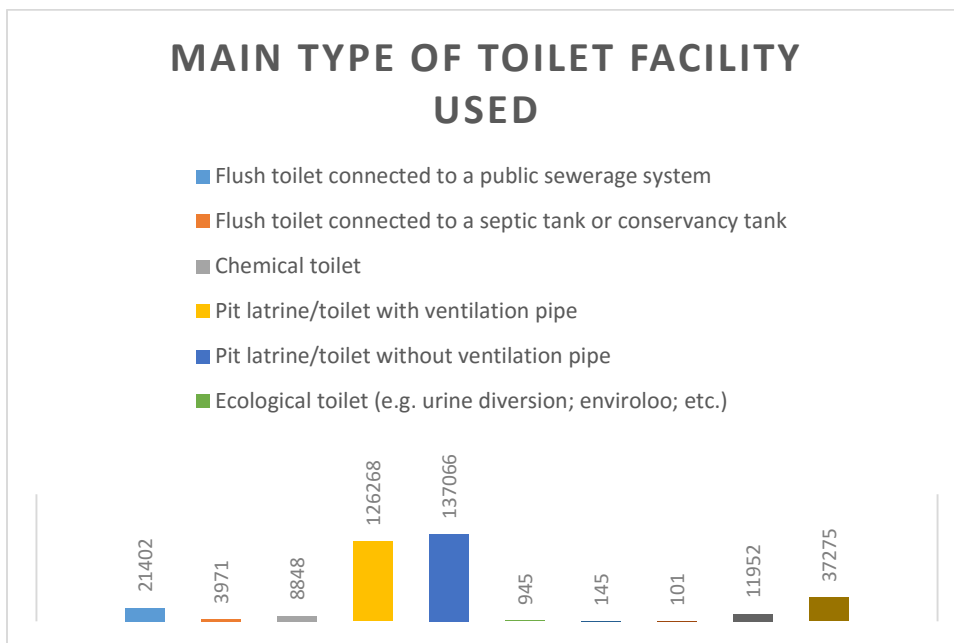


Figure 19 (Source Stats SA, 2016 Community Survey)

➤ **The main toilet facility in the dwelling/yard/outside the yard**

Type	Number
In the dwelling/house	32124
In the yard	268839
Outside the yard	9688
Not applicable	-
Unspecified	37323
Total	347974

Table 15 Toilet in/ outside the yard (Source Stats SA, 2016 Community Survey)

#### 4.1.7 SANITATION AND WATER BACKLOG/CHALLENGES

Depicting from the figure below, more than forty thousand ( 40 000) people have no access to toilet facilities

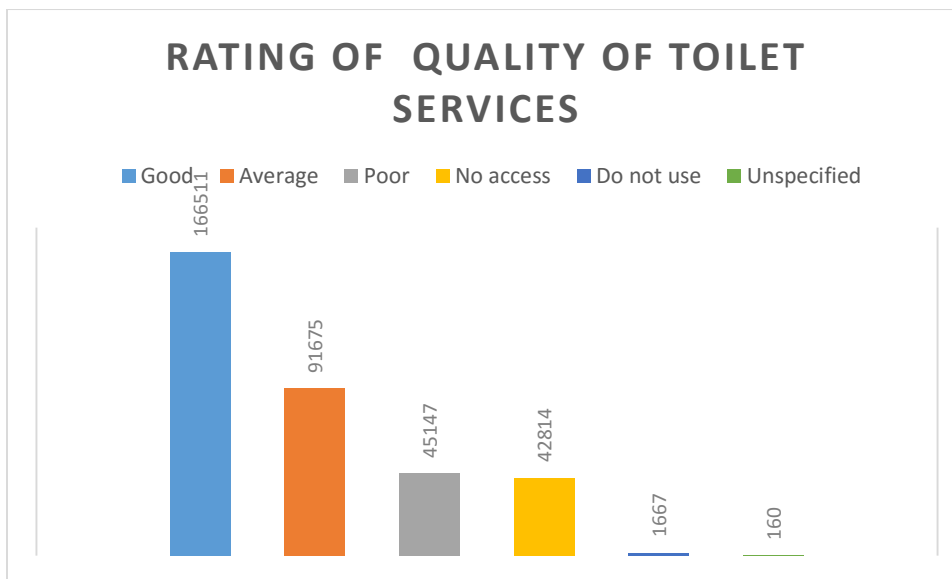


Figure 20 (Source Stats SA, 2016 Community Survey)

Figure 21 indicates that the distance ( more than 200m) between households and source of drinking water is very high.

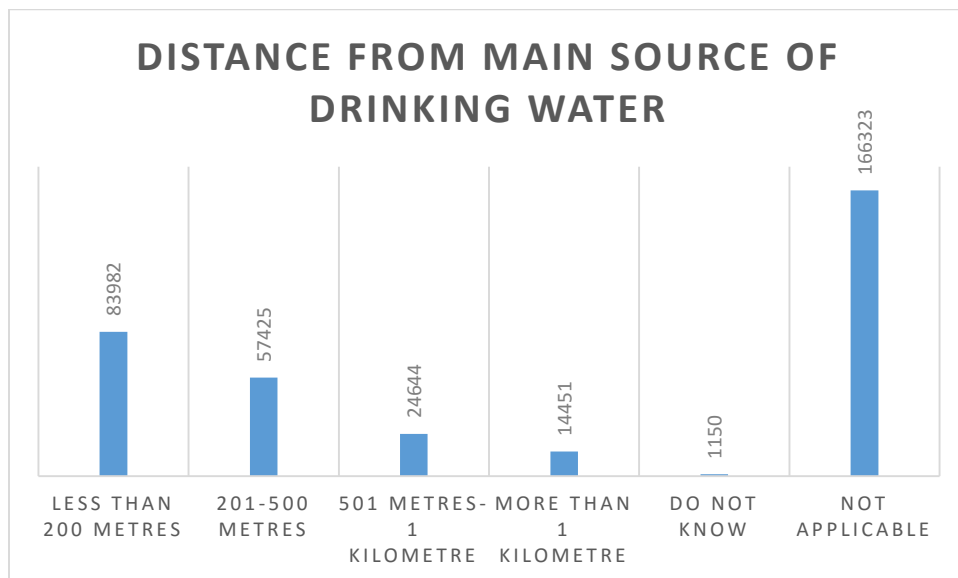


Figure 21 (Source Stats SA, 2016 Community Survey)

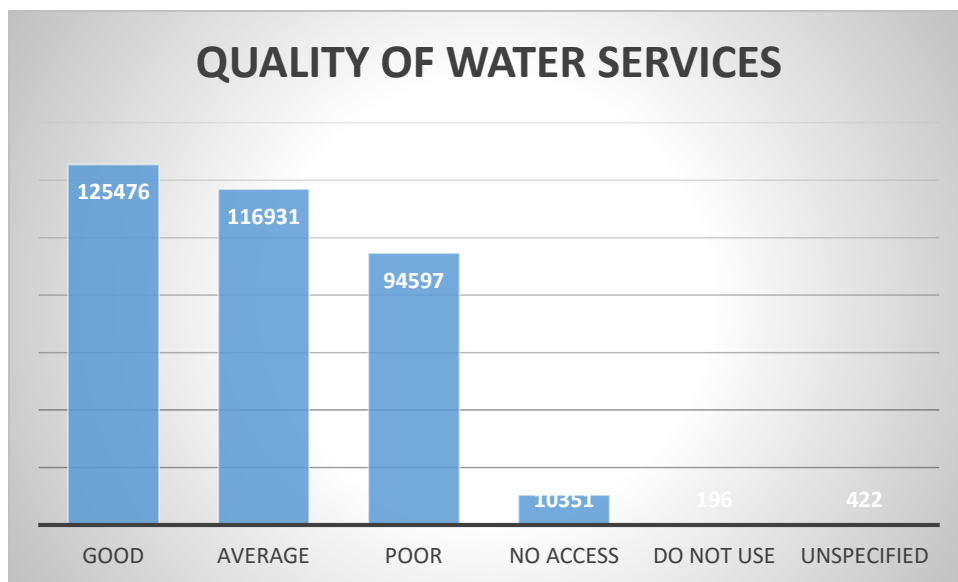


Figure 22 (Source Stats SA, 2016 Community Survey)

Figure 21 and 22 gives an overview of the water services in Lim 345 Municipal area. It is evident from the data that access to water is a major challenge.

## 4.2 REFUSE REMOVAL

The Municipality collect waste in and around urban and rural areas. The Municipality is currently dumping at Thohoyandou Block J Landfill site. Lim345 is in the process to acquire a landfill licensed for Xigalo Waste Site. An ROD has been acquired, and the Municipality is in the process to appoint a Consultant (as advised by LEDET) to submit a landfill licence application. The Municipality has two transfer stations namely, one in Mulenzhe and Xikundu village. More than, 92.7% of households have access to some form of refuse removal, whilst 87.3% of households have their own refuse dump (only 3.7% of refuse is removed at least once a week. The Municipality collect 576 tons per month in town and 170 villages around the whole municipality. The Municipality have only 1 compactor truck for refuse removal, 1 half truck, 1 skip loader, and 1 TLB. The collection of waste is done daily in town and once per week in village. As illustrated by the figure below, the number of household dumping their own refuse are very high.

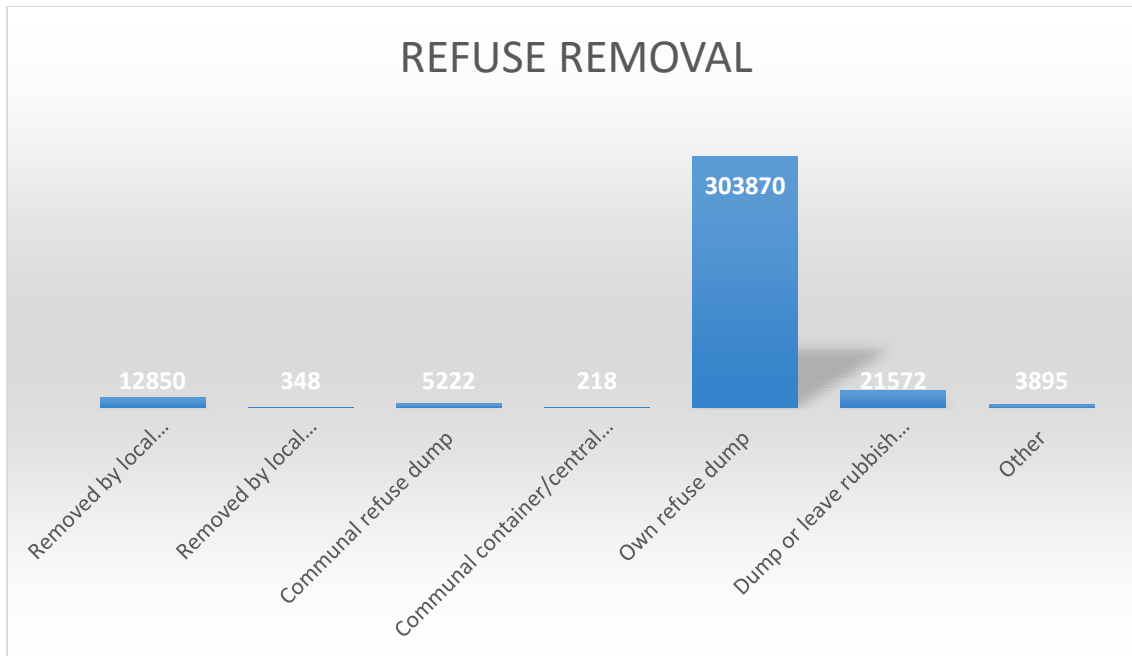


Figure 23 (Source Stats SA, 2016 Community Survey)

### 4.3 ELECTRICITY AND ENERGY

Energy distribution has an important economic developmental implications with a potential to make considerable impact. This impact relates to improved living conditions, increased productivity and greater sustainability of the environment. The electricity in LIM 345 is supplied by Eskom. Figure 14, suggests that the majority of households have access to prepaid electricity.

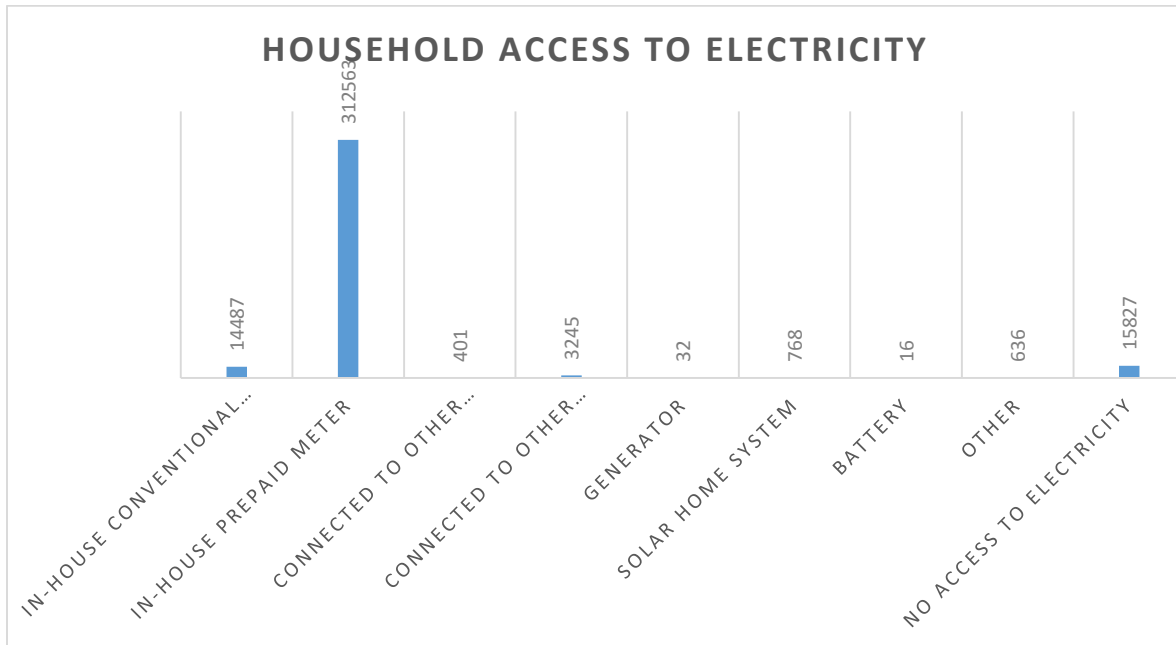


Figure 24 (Source Stats SA, 2016 Community Survey)

The number of people with no access to electricity is more than fifteen thousand

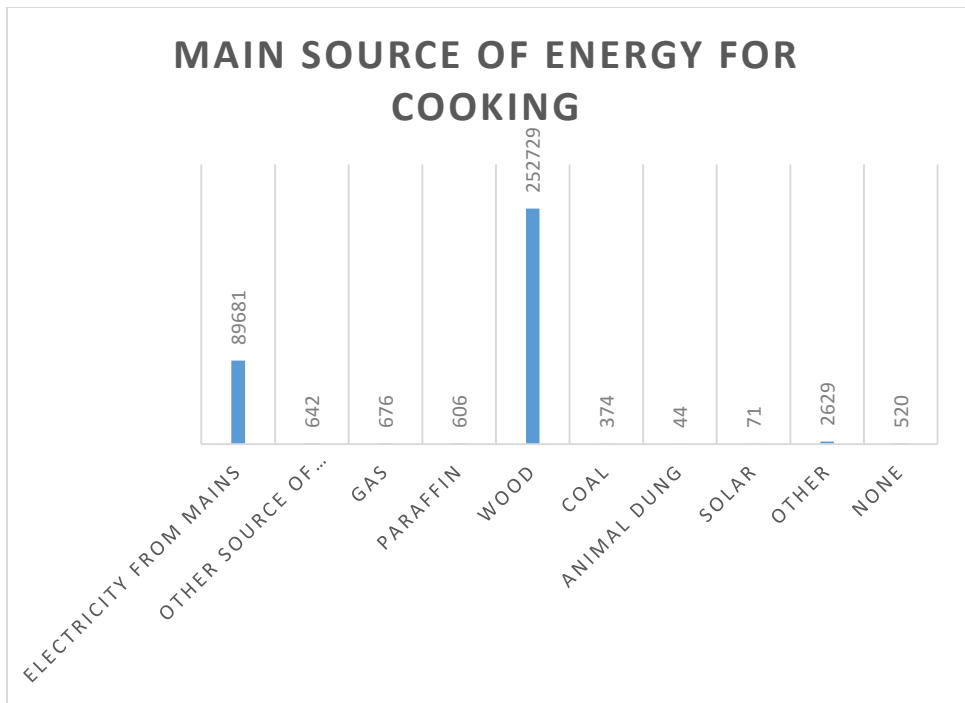


Figure 25 (Source Stats SA, 2016 Community Survey)

Depicting from the figure above it is evident that wood is still the main source of energy for cooking

#### 4.4 FREE BASIC SANITATION AND WATER

Lim 345 is still in the process to compile its indigent register. The number of households receiving basic services are still incorporate in Thulamela and Makhado's list.

#### 4.5 TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

Centre	Surface	Gravel
Hlanganani	409.54	101.52
Malamulele	362.35	113.8

Figure 11: Road Network ( Source VDM)

## Transport mobility

### ➤ Development Corridor

The following corridors link nodes in the municipality

D4 from N1, Vleifontein, Elim, Vuwani, Malamulele until Shagoni Gate- Kruger National Park, Thohoyandou to Malamulele- Along Road R524 north from Thohoyandou and turn right to R81 to Malamulele Basani to Saselamani - Along Road R524, Malamulele to Giant reefs- Along a gravel road south east from Malamulele up to Giant Reefs and Malamulele to Giyani - Along Road R81

### Routine maintenance

Hlanganani cost center maintains about 129.5 km surfaced and 423.6 km unsurfaced roads while Malamulele caters for 138.1km surfaced and 378.2km unsurfaced roads.

### ➤ Public Transport

<p><b>Strength</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Functional public transport system ( bus and taxi)</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p><b>Weakness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Derelict state of Taxi Ranks</li> <li>• No Bus Rank</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Taxi Strikes</li> </ul>

Table 16

## CHAPTER 5: ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

### A broad Economic Overview of South Africa Background

LED is an economic development approach that emphasizes the importance of local activities: a participatory process where local people from all sectors work together to stimulate local commercial activity, resulting in a resilient and sustainable economy. LED is a result of joint planning by municipalities, its communities and business sectors. The district therefore aims to create enabling local economic environment through infrastructure led growth and development that attract investment, generate economic growth and job creation

South Africa is a middle-income, emerging market with an abundant supply of natural resources; well-developed financial, legal, communications, energy, and transport sectors; a stock exchange that is 18th largest in the world; and modern infrastructure supporting an efficient distribution of goods to major urban centers throughout the region. Unemployment remains high and outdated infrastructure has constrained growth. Daunting economic problems remain from the apartheid era - especially poverty, lack of economic empowerment among the disadvantaged groups, and a shortage of public transportation.

Government has initiated interventions to address deep-seated inequalities and target the marginalized poor, to bridge the gap with the Second Economy, and ultimately to eliminate the Second Economy. AsgiSA includes some specific measures of response to the challenges of exclusion and the Second Economy. Accelerated and shared growth Initiative for South Africa (AsgiSA) is a micro-economic reforms within GEAR macro-economic framework which intend to link the first and second economy, create the better conditions for business and close the skills gap in both short and long terms. The main objective of AsgiSA is to reduce poverty and unemployment by half in 2014.



The AsgiSA process has also mandated the DPLG, in consultation with the DTI, to improve the capacity of local government to support local economic development. Local Economic Development (LED) is the process by which public, business and non-governmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation. LED is based on local initiative, driven by local stakeholders and it involves identifying and using primarily local resources, ideas and skills in an integrated way to stimulate economic growth and development in the locality. The EPWP is a key Second Economy intervention. As part of AsgiSA, this programme will be expanded beyond its original targets (AsgiSA, 2006). South Africa is now embarked on a new economic growth path in a bid to create five-million jobs and reduce unemployment from 25% to 15% over the next 10 years (Presidency Office, 2010).

Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDS) is a national policy aimed at attaining socially cohesive and stable rural communities with viable institutions, sustainable economies and universal access to social amenities, able to attract and retain skilled and knowledgeable people, who are equipped to contribute to growth and development. Elements of ISRDS are rural development, sustainability, Integration and rural safety net.

The Limpopo Employment, Growth and Development Plan [LEGDP] has specific programmes that are designed to achieve structural change in critical areas of the provincial economy. It provides a framework for the provincial government, municipalities, the private sector and all organs of civil society to make hard choices in pursuit of the strategic priorities as encapsulated in the Medium Term Strategic Framework.

National Development Plan was developed and envisage an economy that serves the needs of all South Africans, rich and poor, black and white, skilled and unskilled, those with capital and those without, urban and rural , women and men. In 2030, the economy should be closed to full employment; equip people with the skills they need; ensure that ownership of production is less concentrated and more diverse (where black people and women own a significant share of productive assets); and be able to grow rapidly, providing the resources to pay for investment in human and physical capital.

Vhembe District has developed Strategy LED depicts that, the district economic growth potential is in Agriculture, Tourism and Mining refer to for more information from LED Strategy summary. District through Supply Chain policy encourage procurement from local business and economic transformation thereby procuring from Historically Disadvantaged Individual (HDI) which are principles of Black Economic Empowerment (BEE).

Vhembe district has developed Enterprise, Tourism, Agriculture and Forestry strategies for smooth prioritization and proper planning in relevant field. The feasibility studies has been done on the following projects: Footsteps of Ancestors; Poultry abattoirs; Development of fish farm; Preservation of dried fruit/vegetables; Goats milk dairy products; Mutale goats farming and Beneficiation of forestry products. The assessment done on biogas usage in the district shows that there is potential of using it as an alternative source of energy. There is a need to conduct feasibility study for an Exhibition and Convention center to promote Trade shows and Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibition (MICE) and Tourism signage, however they require funds to be implemented: the availability of funds will determine implementation time,(LEDET;2010).LIM 345 is yet to develop a LED Strategy.

Opportunities for economic growth and employment in Lim 345 Municipal Area.

The Municipality has a comparative advantages local skills base challenges to the local economy.

The following sectors have been defined as Economic Growth Strategies (EGS), that can grow Local Economic Development (LED) in the municipal area;

- Agriculture
- Mining
- Infrastructure development
- Tourism
- Manufacturing

## Economic Development SWOT analysis

<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weakness</b>
<p>Potential to create zones for Agro – processing</p> <p>Availability of land</p> <p>Self- sufficient farming</p> <p>Existing co-operatives</p>	<p>Majority of people located far away from economic viable areas</p> <p>General shortage of skills in the priority sectors</p> <p>Huge infrastructure backlog</p> <p>Large dependency on government grants</p> <p>Lack of strategically located land for economic development</p> <p>Land invasion</p>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threat</b>
<p>Growing retail and tourism sector</p> <p>Proximity to Kruger National gate</p> <p>Agriculture processing zones</p> <p>Community/rural tourism</p> <p>Strategic Partnerships</p>	<p>High unemployment</p> <p>shortage of water for economic development</p>

Table 17 SWOT Economic ( Source Lim345)

➤ **Disaster Management**

The objective of disaster management analysis is make an analysis of occurrences of disaster in the municipal area and come up with mitigating factors.

The following has been identified as disaster risk profile

<b>Hydro Meteorological Hazards:</b>	<b>Biological Hazards:</b>	<b>Technological Hazards</b>	<b>Environmental Degradation:</b>	<b>Geological hazards:</b>
Drought	Food poisoning	Dam failures	Air pollution	Landslide/ mudflow
Hail storms	Malaria	Derailment	Desertification	Earthquake
Cyclone	Foot& mouth disease	Hazardous installations	Deforestation	
Severe storm	Measles	Aircraft accidents	Land degradation	
Storm surges	Rabies (animals)	Hazardous material by rail	Soil erosion	
Hurricane	Tuberculosis	Hazardous materials by road		
Floods	Bilharzias			
Lightning	Cholera			
Fire	Typhoid			
	Diphtheria			

Table 18

## CHAPTER 6: FINANCIAL VIABILITY

The purpose of analysing the financial status of municipality is to determine the financial soundness of the institution so that the municipality can improve its financial management capacity and revenues

It is about municipality being able to generate sufficient income to meet operating payments, debts commitment and, where applicable, allow growth while maintaining services levels. MFMA Act 56 of 2003 strive for

- Secure sound and sustainable management of financial affairs of the municipality and other institution the local sphere of government and
- Establish treasury norms and standards for local government sphere.

### 6.1 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Municipality has developed the following budget related policies

- Asset management policy
- Credit control and debt collection policy
- Bank and cash policy
- Budget policy
- Write-off policy
- Indigent policy
- Long term financial planning
- Supply chain management policy
- Tariff policy
- Veriment policy
- Property rates policy
- Subsistence and travel policy
- Investment and cash management policy
- Overtime policy
- Acting policy

## 6.2 BUDGET

Description	2017/18 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year +1 2018/19	Budget Year +2 2019/20
<b>R thousand</b>			
<b>Revenue By Source</b>			
Property rates	11,000	11,800	12,500
Service charges - electricity revenue	–	–	–
Service charges - water revenue	–	–	–
Service charges - sanitation revenue	–	–	–
Service charges - refuse revenue	4,814	5,005	5,478
Service charges - other			
Rental of facilities and equipment	2,398	2,535	2,677
Interest earned - external investments	2,200	2,400	2,600
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	960	980	990
Dividends received			
Fines, penalties and forfeits	100	300	317
Licences and permits	4,200	4,439	4,688
Agency services	1,200	1,268	1,339
Transfers and subsidies	309,752	327,473	341,515
Other revenue	8,012	8,464	8,940
Gains on disposal of PPE			
<b>Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)</b>	<b>344,636</b>	<b>364,665</b>	<b>381,044</b>
<b>Expenditure By Type</b>			
Employee related costs	113,805	120,292	127,029
Remuneration of councillors	30,098	31,784	33,564
Debt impairment	15,257	16,112	17,014
Depreciation & asset impairment	38,000	42,000	45,000
Finance charges	400	410	420
Bulk purchases	–	–	–
Other materials	5,043	8,376	12,000
Contracted services	18,858	19,545	20,300
Transfers and subsidies	3,000	3,171	3,349
Other expenditure	41,259	54,570	59,010
Loss on disposal of PPE			
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>265,721</b>	<b>296,260</b>	<b>317,684</b>
<b>Surplus/(Deficit)</b>	<b>78,914</b>	<b>68,405</b>	<b>63,359</b>
Transfers and subsidies - capital	101,485	95,345	106,478
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers &amp; contributions</b>	<b>180,400</b>	<b>163,750</b>	<b>169,837</b>

Table 19

## 6.3 GRANTS

### Conditional grants and equitable share

Description	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Equitable share	304,695	325,128	339,170
Financial management Grant	2,345	2,345	2,345
EPWP	1,000		
Municipal Demarcation Transitional	6,847		
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	83,480	88,345	93,478
Intergrated National Electrification	18,000	7,000	13,000

**Table 20**

The above table depicts the allocated conditional grants and equitable share to LIM345 Local municipality. The purpose of conditional grants is to deliver on national service delivery priorities and equitable is intended to fund municipal programmes, fund operational cost and provision of free basic services.

### Allocation in kind to Municipalities

#### (Eskom) Grant

Description	2017/18
Intergrated National Electrification Programme	53,116

Table 21

The above represent funding for electricity to be implemented by Eskom within Lim 345 local Municipality

## 6.4 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

R thousand	Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year +1 2018/19	Budget Year +2 2019/20
National Government	101,485	95,345	106,478
Internally generated funds	25,000	20,000	18,000
<b>Total Capital Funding</b>	<b>126,485</b>	<b>115,345</b>	<b>124,478</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>126,485</b>	<b>108,352</b>	<b>124,478</b>

Table 22

The above table illustrate the types of funding capital expenditure for 2017/18 MTREF. The national government funding is the conditional grants intended to implement capital projects and procurement of assets and internally generated funds is own funding to supplement capital projects and procurements of assets.

The key **challenges** facing municipality with regards to financial management are:-

- Lack of human capacity within BTO to render the unit effectively
- Delay of transferring financial information by Thulamela and Makhado Municipality
- Late implementation of the financial system
- Insufficient revenue streams to maximize own revenue
- Some of the transferred assets by donor municipalities are not in good condition which will warrant the municipality to allocate resources for repairs and maintenance and procurement of new assets

The **way forward** includes:

- Increase human capacity within BTO
- Supply chain management :To establish and implement **procurement processes** in line with Supply Chain Management Regulations and Capacitate members of bid committees and SCM practitioners through continuous training
- **Expenditure management:** in line with the applicable sections of the MFMA:
  - Money owing by the municipality to be paid within 30 days;
  - An adequate management, accounting and information system to be in place, which accounts for creditors;
  - An adequate management, accounting and information system to be in place, which recognizes expenditure when it was incurred / accounted for creditors / accounted for payments; and
  - Reasonable steps to be taken to prevent irregular as well as fruitless and wasteful expenditure.



**Revenue and receivables:** an effective system of internal control for revenue and debtors to be place, as required by the MFMA and Develop revenue enhancement strategy to expand revenue streams

- **Assets and liability management:** as required by the MFMA, to establish an adequate management, accounting and information system, which accounts for assets and for the internal control of assets (including an asset register).

## CHAPTER 7 : GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Good governance is at the heart of the effective functioning of municipalities. One of the objectives of Local governance is to encouraged active citizenry in the matter of local government hence Local is everyone's business. One of the key pillars or performance area Back to Basic is **Good Governance, Public Participation, and Ward Committee.**

The focus of this pillar is to assess the running of council, establishment and functionality of the ward committees, assess the extent at which public participation is encouraged, and the level of corporate governance in the municipality, therefore municipalities are expected to use various form of systems in order to involvement communities in the matter of Local government.

### 7.1 MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES

LIM 345 is a category B even though the municipality has just been established (August 2016) the Executive and Portfolio committees are fully functional. Three Council meetings were held since inauguration of the council. Special sitting are convened when necessary

## 7.2 RELATIONSHIP WITH TRADITIONAL AUHTORITY

The relationship with Traditional Authority is good. There is Mayor/Traditional Leadership forum in place. Traditional leaders participate in the activities of Council

## 7.3 OVERSIGHT COMMITTEES

### **Municipal Public Accounts Committee**

The Municipality has established Municipal Public Accounts Committee in line with section 33 of Municipal Structures Act of 1998 the role of this committee is to provide oversight of council. The Municipal Public Accounts Committee consist of members

#### ➤ **Internal Audit**

There is no internal audit established yet  
Anti-Corruption

#### ➤ **Risk management**

Aligned to the strategic goals, the TOP 15 RISKS that might may affect the realisation of the stated strategic objectives are summarised in the table below. The risks are clustered per goal and not listed in order of priority – the risk ranking will only take place upon conclusion of the risk evaluation/ assessment process of the municipality.

The following risks has been identified, see table below.

Risk	Mitigation
Lack of access to basic waste removal and management services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Licensing agreement for landfill site to be concluded before 2017/18 financial year</li> <li>▪ Develop the infrastructure, capacity and agreements with communities to expand RDP standard waste removal across the municipality</li> </ul>
Inefficient and ineffective vehicle licensing and testing facilities	Develop and implement a turnaround plan for the Malamulele vehicle licensing and testing station
Community protests due to service delivery expectations and/ or commitments not met	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Development of ward-based service delivery dashboards</li> <li>▪ Development and Implementation of ward improvement plans that address basic services, e.g. cutting of grass, working traffic lights, water leaks, potholes, grading of roads, etc.</li> </ul>
Increasing services and infrastructure backlogs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Development of infrastructure investment plan</li> <li>▪ Ensure adequate capacity and capability to manage infrastructure grants</li> <li>▪ Effective facilitation of infrastructure development by government sector partners</li> <li>▪ Mobilise additional funding for rehabilitation, refurbishment and replacement of ageing infrastructure</li> <li>▪ Establishment of functional sector-based stakeholder forums</li> </ul>
<b>Goal 2: Local economic development promoted for sustainable economic growth and improved livelihoods</b>	

Lack of economic development and investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Comprehensive review and development of business friendly legislation</li> <li>▪ Nodal developments as economic growth points</li> <li>▪ Development of a spatial development strategy for various localities and spaces</li> <li>▪ Investment summit to be hosted – market the value proposition of the municipality</li> </ul>
Degradation of newly developed infrastructure	Allocation of 5-8% of operational budget to maintenance as per National Treasury guidelines
Increased youth unemployment	Create job opportunities through EPWP and CWP for economic development and service delivery projects
<b>Goal 3: Financially sustainable and viable municipality</b>	
Adverse audit outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Implementation of financial management, legislatively compliant systems and processes.</li> <li>▪ Enforcement of consequence management and accountability for transgressions</li> <li>▪ Effective MPAC, Audit and Performance Committees</li> </ul>
Inadequate revenue to support the expenditure demands/ requirements of the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Implementation of the revenue enhancement strategy</li> <li>▪ Roadshows to stimulate payment for services</li> <li>▪ Negotiations with Traditional Authorities</li> </ul>
Capital expenditure budget not fully spent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Employment of technical staff in critical positions</li> <li>▪ Strengthened PMU</li> <li>▪ Development and implementation of effective project management and supply chain management processes</li> </ul>

Lack of liquidity	Credit control and debt management processes stringently implemented
<b>Goal 4: Stable and progressive governance system and accountability</b>	
Ineffective public participation and ward committee structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure 100% ward committee functionality</li> <li>▪ Ensure all public participation structures in place and effective</li> <li>▪ Improvement of complaints management systems and municipal frontline offices.</li> <li>▪ Regular citizen satisfaction surveys conducted</li> <li>▪ Forums established for effective engagement with Traditional Authorities to gain agreement on development priorities and land provision</li> </ul>
Fraud and corruption in the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop and implement the municipal anti-fraud and corruption policy</li> <li>▪ Establishment of a corruption hotline</li> <li>▪ Strengthened forensic investigative capacity established</li> </ul>
<b>Goal 5: Capacitated, high performing municipality</b>	
Organisational structure not aligned to the strategy and not capacitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conclude all Section 197 transfers</li> <li>▪ Comprehensive organisational design process to be undertaken – develop affordable organogram aligned to core business of the municipality</li> <li>▪ Effective recruitment processes and hiring of best available human capital – ensure all SMS and critical technical posts are filled</li> </ul>

Poor performance of municipal officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Development and implementation of performance management system – values driven</li> </ul>
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Table 23

The identified risks will inform the annual Risk Register and Risk Management Plan, which will be reported on quarterly basis to the Audit and Risk Committee.

➤ **Supply Chain Committee**

The municipality has established Supply Chain Committee in line with relevant legislations. The Bid Committee, bid adjudication as well as bid specification committees are all in place.

#### 7.4 FUNCTIONALITY OF WARD COMMITTEES AND CDW

The municipality has inaugurated the ward committee members, the municipality however have 36 wards and 150 ward Committee members. The ward committee members have been inducted on their roles and responsibilities. They are expected to attend to municipal activities. There are 19 CDWs in LIM 345. Both the Ward Committee members and CDW are the backbone of active citizenry

➤ **Complain Management System**

There is no **complain management system in place yet.**

➤ **Audit Outcome**

The municipality has just been established and therefore there is no Audit outcome yet.

➤ **Municipal Transformation and Organisational development**

The planning process identified the need to critically review the above organisation design of the LIM345 administration, and test its alignment to the strategy.

A process of structural review and alignment has therefore been initiated and upon approval will result in a revised organisational structure which will then require a review and refinement of job profile data, required competencies and job architecture. This project will unfold urgently in 2016/17, with a possible rollover into 2017/18.

The process of conducting the institutional assessment is to ensure that the municipality is capable to deliver on its mandates.

➤ **Political structure**

The council consist of 71 councillors 36 ward councillors and 35 proportional councillors. The Ward councillor for each ward is the Chairperson of that particular ward, meanwhile the Mayor heads the Executive committee which comprised of 71 councillors. The Municipality has 6 full time councillors

Portfolio Committee

<b>Name of Portfolio</b>	<b>Chairperson</b>	<b>Department Supported</b>
Finance	CInr Maluleke	Finance
Planning & Development	CInr Mashimbye	Planning and Development
Infrastructure	CInr Mavikane	Technical
Corporative Service	CInr Mutela	Corporate Service

Table 24

## ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE: LIM345 LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

### OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

**PURPOSE:** To provide the municipal basic services and administrative support.

**FUNCTIONS:**

- 1) Manage Internal Audit Services.
- 2) Coordinate Strategic Planning, Integrated Development Planning and Organisational Performance Management System.
- 3) Manage Risk and Security Services.
- 4) Manage Technical Services
- 5) Manage Economic Development and Planning Services.
- 6) Manage Community Services.
- 7) Manage Budget and Treasury.
- 8) Provide Corporate Support Services.

1 x Municipal Manager  
1 x Secretary

### DIVISION: STRATEGIC PLANNING AND IDP

**PURPOSE:** To coordinate Strategic Planning, Integrated Development Planning and Organisational Performance Management System.

**FUNCTIONS:**

- 1) Draft, review and coordinate the IDP
- 2) Monitor organisational performance through Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan.
- 3) Render Strategic Planning Services.

1 x Manager  
1 x PMS Officer  
1 x M&E Officer  
2 x Administrator  
1 x Researcher  
1 x IDP Coordinator

### DIVISION: RISK AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT

**PURPOSE:** To manage Risk and Security Services.

**FUNCTIONS:**

- 1) Identify and evaluate strategic and fraud risks.
- 2) Develop controls to mitigate risk.
- 3) Develop and monitor implementation of the action plan.
- 4) Conduct security risk assessment and advice management.
- 5) Monitor CCTV cameras and access control at the municipal premises.
- 6) Manage security control room.

1 x Manager  
1 x Senior Risk and Fraud Officer  
2 x Senior Security Officer

### DIVISION: INTERNAL AUDIT

**PURPOSE:** To manage internal audit service.

**FUNCTIONS:**

- 1) Provide Consultative Services.
- 2) Provide Performance Reviews, Compliance Reviews and Follow-ups.
- 3) Coordinates Audits Queries.

1 x Manager  
1 x Senior Internal Auditor  
2 x Internal Auditor

### DEPARTMENT: TECHNICAL SERVICES

**PURPOSE:** To manage Technical Services.

**FUNCTIONS:**

- 1) Manage Civil Engineering Services.
- 2) Manage Electrical and Mechanical Services.
- 3) Provide Project Management Unit (PMU) Services.
- 4) Manage Water and Sanitation Services.

1 x Senior Manager  
1 x Secretary

### DEPARTMENT: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

**PURPOSE:** To manage Economic Development and Planning Services.

**FUNCTIONS:**

- 1) Manage Spatial Planning and Land Use.
- 2) Manage Local Economic Development.
- 3) Manage Property and Building Control Services.

1 x Senior Manager  
1 x Secretary

### DEPARTMENT: COMMUNITY SERVICES

**PURPOSE:** To manage Community Services.

**FUNCTIONS:**

- 1) Manage Vehicle Testing and Licensing Services.
- 2) Manage Traffic and Protection Services.
- 3) Provide Social Services.
- 4) Manage Waste, Parks and Recreation Facilities Services.

1 x Senior Manager  
1 x Secretary

### DEPARTMENT: BUDGET AND TREASURY

**PURPOSE:** To Manage Budget and Treasury.

**FUNCTIONS:**

- 1) Manage Budget and Financial Reporting Services.
- 2) Manage Revenue Services.
- 3) Manage Expenditure.
- 4) Manage Supply Chain.

1 x Chief Financial Officer  
1 x Secretary

### DEPARTMENT: CORPORATE SERVICES

**PURPOSE:** To provide Corporate Support Services.

**FUNCTIONS:**

- 1) Manage Human Resource Services.
- 2) Manage Legal Services.
- 3) Manage ICT Services.
- 4) Provide Administrative and Council Support Services.
- 5) Manage Organisational Development and Design Services.
- 6) Manage Communication and Events Services.
- 7) Manage Auxiliary Services.

1 x Senior Manager  
1 x Secretary



## Developmental Strategies

The Strategic Goals have been aligned to the five Key Performance Areas of local government, the building blocks and 10-point plan of the Back-to-Basics programme, and are framed as statements that describe the outcome expected as a result of LIM345 intervention in terms of the aligned focus areas/ priority projects identified by the strategic review process.

## VISION

In delivering on the mandate / value proposition of the municipality described above, LIM345 has set for itself the following Vision:

***A sustainable, spatially integrated and inclusive municipality with a vibrant, job creating local economy***

*The above vision is an inspiring picture of a preferred future for the municipality. It is not time bound and serves as a foundation for all policy development and planning, including strategic and integrated development planning.*

## MISSION

In working towards the achievement of its vision, LIM345 defines its mission as follows:

***To ensure the provision of sustainable basic services and infrastructure to improve the quality of life of our people and to grow the local economy for the benefit of all our citizens.***

*The word ensure has been utilised as LIM345 is not directly responsible for providing all services, however, the municipality has the responsibility to ensure optimal provision of services from sector departments and SOE's.*

## VALUES

- Transparency
- Accountability
- Responsive
- Professional
- Creative
- Integrity

## 7.7.THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OBJECTIVE INCORPORATION WITH THE AIM OF THE IDP

The aim of the National Development Plan (NDP) is to ensure that all South African attain a decent standard of living through the elimination of poverty and reduction of inequality. The core elements of a decent standard of living identified in the plan are housing, water, electricity, sanitation, quality education and skills development and clean environment. The table below gives an overview how the IDP of Lim 345 is aligning with National and Provincial objectives.

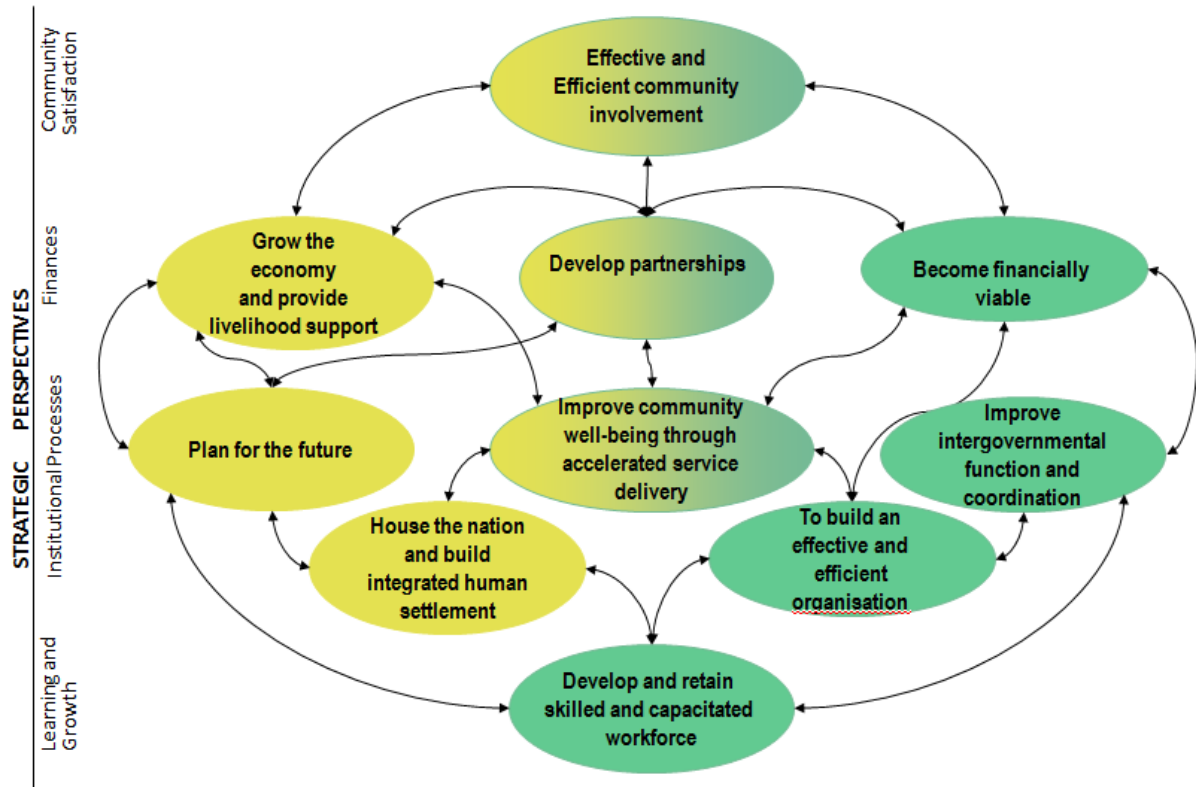
<b>MTSF outcome</b>	<b>NDP</b>	<b>LDP</b>	<b>Outcome 9</b>	<b>Municipal Objective</b>	<b>Strategic</b>
Improved quality of basic education	Improving education, training and innovation	Raise the effectiveness and efficiency of a developmental public service		Develop and retain skilled and capacitated workforce	
A long and healthy life for all South Africans	Promoting health	Improve the quality of life of citizens			
All people in South Africa are and feel safe	Building safe communities Fighting corruption	Prioritize social protection	Deepen democracy through a refined ward committee model	Effective and efficient community involvement	
Decent employment through inclusive economic growth	Economy and employment Economy infrastructure	Create decent employment through inclusive economic growth and sustainable livelihoods	Improved access to basic services	Improve community well-being through accelerated service delivery Grow the economy and provide livelihood support	
Skilled and capable workforce to support and	Improving education, training and innovation	Raise the effectiveness and efficiency of a	Improve administrative capacity	To build effective and efficient organization	

inclusive growth path		developmental public service		
An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network	Economy infrastructure	Raise the effectiveness and efficiency of a developmental public service		Develop partnerships Become financial viable
Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life	Transforming human settlement and the national space economy	Create decent employment through inclusive economic growth and sustainable livelihoods	Actions supportive to human settlement outcomes	Plan for the future House the nation and build integrated human settlement
A responsive, accountable and efficient local government system	Building a capable and a developmental state	Improve the quality of life of citizens	Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning and support	To build effective and
Environmental assets and natural resources that well protected and continually enhanced	Environmental sustainability: an equitable transition to low carbon economy	Prioritize social protection and social investment		Effective and efficient community involvement
Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better Africa and the world	Positioning South Africa in the World	Improve the quality of life of citizens	Single window of coordination	Improve intergovernmental function and coordination Grow the economy and provide livelihood support
An efficient, effective and development orientated public service and empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship	Building a capable and a developmental state	Raise the effectiveness and efficiency of a developmental public service		Develop and retain skilled and capacitated workforce
Social protection	Social protection	Prioritize social		Effective and efficient community involvement

		protection and social investment		
National Building	Transforming society and uniting the country	Improve the quality of life of citizens		

Table 25 National, Provincial and Local Planning Context (Source Lim345)

**To be the powerhouse of socio-economic development through sustainable and integrated agriculture and tourism**





## KPA 1: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

KPA 1: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT											
Key performance areas	Strategic Objectives	KPI	BASELINE	Annual Targets	Responsible Manager	QUARTERLY TARGETS QUARTER 1	QUARTER 2	QUARTER 3	QUARTER 4	Budget	Evidence
<b>1.1 Orgational Design and Human Resource</b>											
To develop a sound municipal institution	Good Governance and Administration	% review of the organizational structure Review by June 2017.	Organisational Structure for 16/17 adopted	Organisational structure developed by June 2017	<b>Corporate Service</b>			Terms of reference approved.	% organisational structure reviewed.	R 500 000.00	Council resolution
To develop a sound municipal institution	Good Governance and Administration	% posts evaluated by June 2017	Organisational structure adopted for 2016/17	100% posts evaluated by June 2017	<b>Corporate Service</b>			Job descriptions developed	100% post evaluated	Included in the above	Council resolution

			financial year								
To develop a sound municipal institution	Good Governance and Administration	Number of HR policies rationalized	None	24 HR policies rationalized by 30 September 2016	<b>Corporate Service</b>	24 HR policies rationalized				OPEX	Council resolution on rationalized
	Good Governance and Administration	Number of critical by-laws rationalized	None	7 By-Laws rationalized by 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2016	<b>Corporate Service</b>	7 by-laws rationalized.				OPEX	Council resolution
<b>1.2 Integrated Development Planning</b>											
Integrated Development Planning	Good Governance and compliance	IDP /Budget Framework and Process Plan	None	Process plan for 17/18 IDP/BUDGET developed	<b>Municipal Manager</b>	IDP Process plan adopted by council				OPEX	Council resolution
Integrated Development Planning	Good Governance and compliance	Draft IDP Compile and submitted to Council by 31 March 2017	None	Draft 2017/18 IDP/BUDGET in place	<b>Municipal Manager</b>			Draft 2017/18 IDP/BUDGET in place		OPEX	Council Resolution
Integrated Development Planning	Good Governance and compliance	Approved of final IDP	None	Final IDP/BUDGET for 2017/18 financial year adopted	<b>Municipal Manager</b>				IDP/BUDGET adopted	OPEX	Council Resolution

Integrated Development Planning	Good Governance and compliance	Approved of final IDP	None	MSCOA Readiness	<b>Municipal Manger</b>			Alignment of IDP with MSCOA	Update IDP with MSCOA requirements	Opex	MSCOA report
<b>1.3 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT</b>											
<b>Key Performance Area</b>	<b>Strategic Objective</b>	<b>KPI</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Annual Target</b>	<b>Responsible Manager</b>	<b>Quarter 1</b>	<b>Quarter 2</b>	<b>Quarter 3</b>	<b>Quarter 4</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Evidence</b>
Human Resources	Good Governance and Administration	Organisational Performance Management Framework approved by Council	None	Organizational Performance Management Framework developed by June 2017	Corporate Service			Draft Organisational PMS in place	Approved Organizational Performance Management Framework	OPEX	Approved Organizational Performance Management Framework
<b>Basic Service Delivery</b>	Dignified Living	Number of Back to Basics reports compiled.	None	8	Municipal Manager		2	6	8	OPEX	Reports
<b>1.4 Skills Development</b>											
<b>Human Resources</b>	Good Governance and Administration	Work Place Skills Plan Developed by June 2017	None	Work Skills Plan developed	Corporate Service			Rationalized WSP compiled.	Approved WSP.	OPEX	Approved WSP
<b>Human Resources</b>	Good Governance and Compliance	% training sessions conducted for councillor	None	100% training sessions conducted by June 2017	Corporate Service		100% training sessions conducted	100% training sessions conducted	100% training sessions conducted	Training budget	Reports
Human Resources	Good Governance	% training sessions	None	100% training sessions	Corporate Service		100% training sessions	100% training	100% training	Training budget	Reports



	and Compliance	conducted for officials		conducted by June 2017			conduct ed	sessions conducted	sessions conducted		
Fleet management services	Good Governance and Administration	Number of vehicles purchased for political office	None	1 mayoral vehicle purchased.	Corporate Service			1 Vehicle purchased		R 1.2M	Invoice
Legal service , compliance and control environment	Good Governance and compliance	% litigations attended.	None	100% litigations attended by June 2017	Corporate Service		100% litigations attended.	100% litigations attended.	100% litigations attended.	OPEX	Reports

## KPA 2 BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

KPA 2 : BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY											
Key performance areas	Strategic Objectives	KPI	BASELINE	Annual Targets	Responsible Manager	QUARTERLY TARGETS				Budget	Evidence
						Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4		
<b>2.1 Implementation of MIG Projects</b>											
<b>BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY</b>	Dignified living	Level of project implementation	None	Sibudi To Vyeboom Road Road And Storm Water Completed by June 2017	Technical Service		Assessment of work done by consultants from Makhado				Completion certificate
	Dignified living	Level of project implementation	None	Saselamani stadium upgraded by June 2017	Technical Service		Signing of transfer of the project from Thulamela	75% Completion of Saselamani Stadium	100% completion of the upgraded stadium	R26 400,000.00	Completion certificate

							a local municipality				
	Dignified living	Level of project implementation	None	Xikundu Ring Road completed by June 2017	Technical Service		Signing of transfer of the project from Thulamela local municipality	75% Completion of Xikundu Ring Road	100% completion of Xikundu Ring Road	R 37,000,000.00	Completion certificate
	Dignified living	Level of project implementation	None	Malamulele B Extension Street	Technical Services	-	-	SCM Processes and Appointment	Commission Contractor to Implement	R66 000 000	Appointment Letters, Completion Certificate
<b>Key performance areas</b>	<b>Strategic Objective</b>	<b>KPI</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Annual Target</b>	<b>Responsible Manager</b>	<b>Quarter 1</b>	<b>Quarter 2</b>	<b>Quarter 3</b>	<b>Quarter 4</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Evidence</b>
<b>2.1 Roads</b>											
<b>BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY</b>	Dignified living	Report to the Portfolio Committee on the process of	None	2	Technical Service		SCM processes		Feasibility/planning report.	R19,000,000.00	Technical report compiled

		forward regarding projects for 2017/18									
	Dignified living	Report to the Portfolio Committee on the maintenance and repairs conducted	None	3	Technical Service		1 report	2 reports	3 reports	Operational	Reports

Key performance areas	Strategic Objective	KPI	Baseline	Annual Target	Responsible Manager	Quarterly Targets				Budget	Evidence
						Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4		
<b>2.2 Waste Removal</b>											
Basic Service Delivery	Dignify living condition	Procurement of equipment	None	Four(5) plant/equipment purchased by June 2017 ( 2 water tankers, 1 grader, 1 skip loader and 1 Waste removal truck)	Community service		Supply of all four(4) equipment/plant	SCM Processes initiated (Advertisements)	Procurement of equipment	R4,500,000	Delivery invoice
Basic Service Delivery	Dignify living condition	Provide free refuse removal to villages with sustained refuse removal services by June 2017	None	Refuse removal collected in 42 villages by June 2017.	Community Service		58 villages	58 villages		OPEX	Quarterly reports
Basic Service Delivery	Dignify living condition	Number of businesses and government departments with sustained refuse removal service by June 2017	None	20 business centres receiving waste removal per week by June 2017	Community Service	20	20	20		OPEX	Quarterly reports
environmental awareness campaigns	Dignify living condition	Number of campaigns	None	20	Community Service		10	10	20	OPEX	Campaign pictures and attendance register

Basic Service Delivery	Dignify living condition	Licence landfill site	None	Licence landfill site	Community Service		Feasibility study on Landfill site Xigalo	Feasibility study on Landfill site Xigalo and advert for Consultants		R 10 000 000.00	Completion certificate
Health and Safety	To create a safe and healthy work environment	Number of trained healthy and safety representatives by June 2017	None	20	Community Service			20		OPEX	Training report
	To create a safe and healthy work environment	Number of safety inspections conducted by June 2017	None	12	Community Service	6	9	12		OPEX	Inspection report
Key performance areas	Strategic Objective	KPI	Baseline	Annual Targets	Responsible Manager	Quarterly Targets				Budget	Evidence
						Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4		
<b>2.3 Park, Public open Space and Cemeteries</b>											
<b>BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY</b>	To provide readily available graves	Percentage graves provided by June 2017	None	100% graves provided by June 2017	Community Service		100%	100%	100%	OPEX	Quarterly reports
	To provide drivers and motor vehicle	Percentage application for learner driver's	None	100% learner driver's permit issued by June 2017	Community Service	100%	100%	100%	100%	OPEX	E-natis report

	licensing services to the community	permit issued by June 2017									
	Preferred investment destination	% drivers licences issued by June 2017	None	100% drivers licenses issued by June 2017	Community Service	100%	100%	100%	100%	OPEX	E-natis report
	Preferred investment destination	% motor vehicles tested by June 2017		100% motor vehicles tested by June 2017		100%	100%	100%	100%	OPEX	Quarterly report
<b>BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY</b>	Dignified Living	Number of sports facilities maintained by June 2017	None	5 sports facilities( Mudavula, Merwe, Malamulele, Boxing GYM and Tennis court) maintained by June 2017	Community service	5	5	5	5	OPEX	Quarterly reports
<b>BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY</b>	To create a safe and healthy work environment	Number of municipal building gardens maintained	None	4 ( DCO, Vuwani, Technical and Traffic centres)municipal building gardens maintained	Community service	4	4	4	4	OPEX	Quarterly reports





Key performance areas	Strategic Objectives	KPI	BASELINE	Annual Targets	Responsible Manager	Quarterly Targets				Budget	Evidence
						QUARTER 1	QUARTER 2	QUARTER 3	QUARTER 4		
<b>2.4 Human Settlement and Spatial Planning</b>											
Human Settlement and Property Management	Preferred investment destination	Municipal Planning Tribunal established by 30 June 2017.	None	Establishment and Operation of Municipal Planning Tribunal by the 30 June 2017	Planning and Development			Advertisement	Appointment effected	OPEX	Appointment letters
Settlement and Property Management	Preferred investment destination	Spatial Development Planning Framework	None	Approved SDF by 30 June 2017	Planning and Development			Draft SDF	Approved SDF	OPEX	Council Resolution that SDF is approved
Settlement and Property Management	Preferred investment destination	Land Use Management Scheme	None	Approved Land Use Management Scheme by the 30 June 2017	Planning and Development			Draft LUMS in place	Approved LUMS	OPEX	Council Resolution.
Settlement and Property Management	Preferred investment destination	Report quarterly to the Portfolio on the process of land use applications in terms of the relevant legislations ( SPLUMA)	None	2	Planning and Development			1	2	OPEX	Report

Human Settlement and Property Management	Preferred Investment Destination	Approved Business Park, Malamulele Ext E ( 56 Erfs)	Draft GP Approved Layout Plan	Proclaimed Township	Planning and Development			-	Appoint a Surveyor and Conveyancer	OPEX	Approved General Plan Opening of Township register
Good Governance and Administration	Preferred Investment Destination	Municipal Valuation Roll	None	Approved Valuation Roll	Planning and Development		Appointment of valuer	Public Notification and objections	Approved Valuation Roll	OPEX	Council Resolution Notice
Human Settlement and Property Management	Housing Administration	Malamulele extension B ( Not proclaimed)	Draft GP Approved Layout	Proclaimed Township	Planning and Development				SCM Processes and Appoint a Surveyor and Conveyancer	OPEX	Approved General Plan Opening of Township register
Human Settlement and Property Management	Building Development Control	Percentage of building plans received and processed by June 2017	None	Percentage of building plans approved by June 2017.	Planning and Development		100%	100%	100%	OPEX	Quarterly reports.
Human Settlement and Property Management	Preferred investment destination	Number of illegal activities and land invasion cases attended	None	1	Community Service		100%	100%	100%	OPEX	Quarterly Reports

### KPA 3 LED

3.1 Local Economic Development											
Key performance areas	Strategic Objectives	KPI	BASELINE	Annual Targets	Responsible Manager	Quarterly Targets				Budget	Evidence
						QUARTER 1	QUARTER 2	QUARTER 3	QUARTER 4		
Local Economic Development	Preferred investment destination	Providing training and workshops for entrepreneurs/ SMME and Cooperatives	None	5	Planning and Development		1	2	5	OPEX	Number of training events, (Reports)

## KPA 4 MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	Strategic Objectives	KPA	Baseline	Annual Target	Responsible Manager	Quarterly Targets				Budget	Evidence
						Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4		
FINANCIAL VIABILITY MANAGEMENT	To improve overall financial management of the municipality	Number of monthly budget statements prepared and submitted as required by MFMA	NONE	12 monthly budgets reports prepared by June 2017	Chief Financial Officer	NONE	4	4	4	OPEX	Section 71 reports
FINANCIAL VIABILITY MANAGEMENT	To improve overall financial management of the municipality	Number of financial management policies reviewed and adopted by council	NONE	9 financial management related policies reviewed and adopted by council by June 2017	Chief Financial Officer	NONE	NONE	NONE	9	OPEX	Council Resolution

FINANCIAL VIABILITY MANAGEMENT	To improve overall financial management of the municipality	Number of mid -year budget assessment approved by council	None	1 mid-year budget assessment approved by council by January 2017	Chief Financial Officer	NONE	NONE	1	NONE	OPEX	Council resolution
FINANCIAL VIABILITY MANAGEMENT	To improve overall financial management of the municipality	Number of annual budget approved by council	None	1 annual budget approved by council by June 2017	Chief Financial Officer	NONE	NONE	NONE	1	OPEX	Council resolution
FINANCIAL VIABILITY MANAGEMENT	To improve overall financial management of the municipality	Percentage of payment made to creditors within 30 days receipt of invoice	None	100% payment made to creditors within 30 days of receipt of the correct invoice	Chief Financial Officer	100%	100%	100%	100%	OPEX	Creditors Ageing Analysis
FINANCIAL VIABILITY MANAGEMENT	To improve overall financial management of the municipality	Number of tariff structures developed	1	1 tariff structure developed and adopted by May 2017	Chief Financial Officer	None	None	None	1	OPEX	Reviewed tariff structure

	To improve overall financial management of the municipality	# Deadline to conduct municipal assets verification	0	Asset verification report submitted to council by 30 June 2017	Chief Financial Officer	None	None	None	1	OPEX	Asset verification report
	To improve overall financial management of the municipality	Capacitate SCM unit	0	SCM training facilitated	Chief Financial Officer	None	1	None	None	OPEX	Training Reports/Attendance register
	To improve overall financial management of the municipality	% Timeous appointment of service providers with 90 days in accordance with SCM prescripts	0	100% compliance to SCM prescripts	Chief Financial Officer	100%	100%	100%	100%	OPEX	Tender awarded report
<b>FINANCIAL VIABILITY MANAGEMENT</b>	Improved compliance to MFMA and Lim 345 policy framework	Consolidated billed revenue and debtor's information from Thulamela and Makhado	New	1 consolidated revenue report	Chief Financial Officer	None	None	None	1	OPEX	Revenue Report

	To improve overall financial management of the municipality	Improved Municipal compliance to mSCOA	New	mSCOA readiness to go live by 30 June 2017		None	None	Align vote structure with mSCOA chart	Updating budget into mSCOA requirements	OPEX	mSCOA reports
	To improve overall financial management of the municipality	% of municipality capital budget actually spent on capital projects by 30 June 2017	0	100%	Chief Financial Officer	None	30%	30%	40%	CAPEX	Section 71 reports/ MIG reports
	To improve overall financial management of the municipality	Number of Budget adjustment conducted	0	1 Adjustment budget report	Chief Financial Officer	None	None	1	None	OPEX	Council resolution

## KPA 5 GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Key performance areas	Strategic Objectives	KPI	BASELINE	Annual Targets	Responsible Manager	Quarterly Targets				Budget	Evidence
						QUARTER 1	QUARTER 2	QUARTER 3	QUARTER 4		
<b>5.1 Council and Executive Management</b>											
<b>Good Governance</b>	Good Cooperative governance	Effective functioning of Council	None	Scheduled Council meetings held	<b>Corporative Service</b>	1	1	1	1	OPEX	Minutes, Attendance Registers
<b>Good Governance</b>	Good Cooperative governance	Effective functioning of the Executive Committee	None	Scheduled Executive meetings held	<b>Corporative Service</b>	1	1	1	1	OPEX	Minutes, Attendance Registers
<b>5.2 Public Participation and Ward Committees</b>											
Good Cooperative governance	Good Cooperative governance	IDP Rep Forum	None	Number of IDP Rep Forum Meetings held	<b>Municipal Manager</b>			1	1	OPEX	Attendance Register
Good Cooperative governance	Good Cooperative governance	Effective function of ward committee	None	Number of ward committee reports	<b>Municipal Manager</b>			1 Per Ward x 36	1 Per Ward x 36		Ward Committee Report
Good Cooperative governance	Good Cooperative governance	Mayoral Imbizos	None	Mayor Imbizo	<b>Municipal Manager</b>			1	1	OPEX	Attendance registers, Imbizo reports
Good Governance and compliance	Good Cooperative Governance	Effective Function of audit committee	None	Number of Audit Committee Meetings Held	<b>Municipal Manager</b>			1	1	OPEX	Attendance Register and AC reports



<b>Key performance areas</b>	<b>Strategic Objectives</b>	<b>KPI</b>	<b>BASELINE</b>	<b>Annual Targets</b>	<b>Responsible Manager</b>
<b>Good Governance</b>	Good Cooperative governance	Effective functioning of Council	None	Scheduled Council meetings held	<b>Corporate Service</b>
<b>Good Governance</b>	Good Cooperative governance	Effective functioning of the Executive Committee	None	Scheduled Executive meetings held	<b>Corporate Service</b>
Good Cooperative governance	Good Cooperative governance	IDP Rep Forum	None	Number of IDP Rep Forum Meetings held	<b>Municipal Manager</b>
Good Cooperative governance	Good Cooperative governance	Effective function of ward committee	None	Number of ward committee reports	<b>Municipal Manager</b>
Good Cooperative governance	Good Cooperative governance	Mayoral Imbizos	None	Mayor Imbizo	<b>Municipal Manager</b>
Good Governance and compliance	Good cooperative governance and public participation	Development of Municipal Information System			<b>Corporate Service</b>

## CAPITAL PROJECTS

3 YEAR CAPITAL BUDGET PLAN						
PROJECTS CURRENTLY RUNNING						
Vote number	Projects	Comment/ Status Quo	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Source of funding
	Upgrading Saselemani Stadium	50% construction stage	28,011,195.82	0	0	MIG
	Xikundu Ring Road	30% construction stage	48,135,325.29	10,000,000.00	0	MIG
	Total 1		76,146,521.11	10,000,000.00	-	
FUTURE PROJECTS						
Vote number	Projects	Status Quo	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Source of funding
	Xithleni Ring Road	Preliminary Design Report	1,157,385.70	18,423,005.08	10,000,000.00	MIG
	Malamulele DCO to Hospital		0.00	1,000,000.00	0.00	MIG
	Malamulele B Internal Streets	Preliminary Design Report	14,216,763.17	52,249,903.50		MIG
	Malamulele D Internal Streets	Preliminary Design Report	2,244,707.60	612,192.98	30,376,432.75	
	Saselemani Traffic Testing Station		0	0	0	MIG
	Saselemani Market Stalls		0	0	0	MIG
	Malamulele Hospital Trading areas	Preliminary Design Report	1,015,871.10	555,130.58	28,564,658.41	MIG
	Sasekani Ring Road (Partnership)	Preliminary Design Report	0	0	0	MIG
	Xigalo Landfill Site		0	1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	MIG
	Total 2		18,634,727.58	73,840,232.14	70,941,091.15	
	PMU Budget		20,000.00	1,800,000.00	1,944,000.00	
	Total 1 & 2 + PMU Budget		94,801,248.69	85,640,232.14	72,885,091.15	
	MIG ALLOCATIONS( 100% Commitment)		100,777,000.00	84,023,000.00	88,920,000.00	

## PROJECTS BY SECTOR DEPARTMENTS

### Eskom 2017/18

Project Name	Planned Capex	Planned Connections	YTD Actual CAPEX	YTD Actual Connections
Mashua Magwenu/Misevhe	R927 429.90	33	0	0
Tshitungulwane	R3382 073.32	118	0	0
Tiyani	R4560 000.00	269	0	0
Nyavani	R3140 950. 00	162	0	0
Tshitumbuni	R2330 043.72	83	0	0
Makhasa	R1183 879.74	33	0	0
Nkuzana	R2441 247.30	96	0	0
Nwaxinyamani	R1 417 397.34	54	0	0
Tshipuseni	R2419 647.72	93	0	0
Fourways	R684 000.00	15	0	0
Olifantshoek	R684 000.00	15	0	0
Xifaxani	R8900 187.21	621	0	0
Ximixoni	R7 447 332.23	617	0	0
Shibangwa	R1 889 325.42	68	0	0

**Department of Health : Projects identified for possible funding**

Project Name	Description	Date Start	Date Finish	Budget	Expenditure to date	MTEF Estimates	Forward	Status
Malamulele Hospital bulk water supply	Revitalization of main water supply	April 2017	November 2017					

## Department of Education

Project Name	Status	Nature of Investment	Date Start	Date Finish	Budget R'000
Botsoleni	Identified	Upgrade	1 April	31 March	419
Hasani Primary	Closed	Upgrade and addition	10 Feb 2014	1 DEC 2016	673
Hasani Primary	Practical completed	Upgrade and addition	1 April 2014	31 March 2017	11609
Hluvuka High	Tender	Upgrade and addition	1 Jan 2017	Dec 2018	14 736
Humula	On hold	Refurbishment	1 April	1 Dec	11025
Jaji Primary	Practical	Refurbishment			7205
Jilongo	Practical	Upgrades	1April	31 March	9416
Malamule	Construction	New	1April	3 March	47019

Maphophe	identified	Upgrades	1April	1 Dec	286
Mkhanchani Mzamani	Practical Completed	Upgrades and additions	1 Nov 2016	31 March 2017	17806
Mphambo Secondary	Practical Completed	Upgrades and additions	10 Feb 2014	1 Dec 2016	8752
Mutititi Primary	Identified	Upgrades and additions	1 April	1 Dec	284
Mutsweteni	Tender	Upgrades and additions	1April	1 Dec	6235
Nngwekhulu Primary	Identified	Upgrades and additions	1 April	1 Dec	425
Shikundu Secondary	On hold	Maintenance and Repairs	1 April 2017	1 Dec 2021	10 048

## Road Agency 2017-2018/ 2019/2020

RAL NO	Project Name	Activity	Budget 2017/1 8	Budget 2018/19	Budget 2019/2020
T819	D3817 Construction of bridge over Klei Letaba river on road D3817 from Bungeni to Wayeni to Mufeba	Flood damage			R5, 000m
T903	D3640: Mphambo to Mdabula	Upgrading	R2, 500m		R10, 000m
T832	D4 Vuwani to Malamulele	Preventative Maintenance			R10, 000m
T836	D4 Malamulele to Mtititi	Preventative Maintenance		R5, 000m	R5,000m
T839	D3827 Njakanjaka to Olifantshoek	Preventative Maintenance	R7, 500m	R5, 000m	

## PROJECTS FROM DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM

Project Name	Total Value	Project Description	Project Status
Masia swimming pool, land scaping and street light	R 4,800,000.00	Construction of Masia swimming pool, land scaping and street lights	Planning
Masia swimming pool, land scaping and street light	R 700,000.00	PSP for Masia swimming pool and land scaping and solar streets and borehole	Planning
Tshivhazwaulu pack house	R 1,000,000.00	Construction of Tshivhazwaulu packhouse	advert stage
Ndivheni school	R 7,900,000.00	Construction of Tshivhazwaulu packhouse	In progress
Mphalaleni irrigation scheme contractor	R 12,000,000.00	Construction of Mphalaleni irrigation scheme	In progress



Project Name	Ward	Total Project Value	Budget allocation 17/18	Project Status (Planning/Procurement/Implementation)
Vele Bricks (Brick Making)	7	R 2,000,000.00	R 450,000.00	Planning

<b>Agri- Park List</b>								
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b># Jobs</b>	<b>Cost of project 17/18</b>	<b>Cost of project 18/19</b>	<b>Cost of project 19/20</b>	<b>Project Start Date</b>	<b>Project End Date</b>
<b>REID</b>								
Vhembe Dairy Value Chain	Feeds, seedlings and fencing	Dairy Milk Production	10	R 800,000.00	R 2,300,000.00	R 3,000,000.00	Apr-17	Mar-20
Tshivazewaulo irrigation scheme	refurbishment of dams and irrigation system			R 5,000,000.00			April 17	Mar-18
Tshivazewaulo packhouse	construction of a packhouse			R 2,000,000.00			April 17	Mar-18
<b>RID</b>								
Madonsi borehole	drilling and equipping of borehole			R 570,000.00			April 17	Mar-18
<b>RECAP</b>								
Makumeke Irrigation Scheme	fencing, production inputs,		10	R 2,500,000.00			May-17	Mar-18

	renovation of canals							
<b>LDARD</b>								
	Tshikonelo Irrigation project			R 4,400,000.00			Apr-17	Mar-18

