



Mopani District Municipality

REVIEWED INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2016 – 2021 (2017/18 version 2)

May 2017

“To be the food basket of Southern Africa and the tourism destination of choice”



*Cllr Rakgoale C.N
Executive Mayor*

Our pride is in serving our people



*Cllr Sedibeng D.W
Speaker*

Our pride is in the wellbeing of our society

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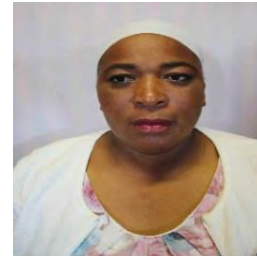
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GLOSSARY

ABET – Adult Basic Education and Training
 AIDS – Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
 BPM – Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality
 CAPEX – Capital Expenditure
 CBD – Central Business District
 CBOs – Community Based Organisations
 COGTA – Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
 CoGHSTA- Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs
 CPFs – Community Policing Forums
 CRDP – Comprehensive Rural Development Programme
 DEA – Department of Environmental Affairs
 DMA – District Management Area
 DoE - Department of Education
 DoH - Department of Health
 DPWRI – Department of Public Works, Roads & Infrastructure
 DWA – Department of Water Affairs
 ECD – Early Childhood Development
 EPWP – Extended Public Works Programme
 ES - Equitable share
 ESKOM – Electricity Supply Commission
 FMG – Financial Management grant
 GEAR – Growth, Employment and Redistribution
 GEMC³ :Global Environmental Management command control centre
 GGM – Greater Giyani Municipality
 GGP – Gross Geographic Product
 GLM – Greater Letaba Municipality
 GTM – Greater Tzaneen Municipality
 GVA – Growth Value Added
 HIV – Human Immune Deficiency Virus
 IDP – Integrated Development Plan
 IDT – Independent Development Trust
 IGR – Inter-Governmental Relations
 ISRDP – Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme
 KNP – Kruger National Park
 KPAs – Key Performance Areas
 KPIs – Key Performance Indicators
 LED – Local Economic Development
 LEDET - Limpopo Economic Development, Environment & Tourism
 LEGDP – Limpopo Employment Growth and Development Plan
 LDP - Limpopo Development Plan
 LSEN - Learners with Specialised Education Needs

LGTAS – Local Government Turn Around Strategy
 LSEN – Learners with Specialised Education Needs
 LUMS – Land Use Management Scheme
 OPEX – Operational Expenditure
 MDM – Mopani District Municipality
 MEC - Member of Executive Council
 MFMA – Municipal Finance Management Act
 MLM – Maruleng Local Municipality
 MPCCs – Multi-purpose Community Centres
 MSA - Municipal Systems Act
 MTAS - Municipal Turn-around Strategy
 MTSF – Medium Term Strategic Framework
 NGOs – Non- Governmental Organisations
 NPOs – Non Profit Organisations
 OFCOLACO: Officials of Colonial Land Company
 OLS – Operational Licensing Strategy
 PEGDP – Provincial Employment Growth and Development Plan
 PGDS – Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
 PMS – Performance Management Systems
 PPPs – Private Public Partnerships
 RAL – Road Agency Limpopo
 RBIG: -
 RD&LR - Rural Development and Land Reform
 RRMG - Rural Roads Assesment Management Grant
 SADC – Southern African Developing Communities
 SANDF – South African National Defense Force
 SASSA – South African Social Services Agency
 SCM – Supply Chain Management
 SDBIP – Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan
 SDF – Spatial Development Framework
 SDI – Spatial Development Initiative
 SMMEs – Small Medium and Micro Enterprises
 SODA – State of the District Address
 SONA – State of the Nation Address
 STATSSA – Statistics South Africa
 SWOT - Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
 UN - United Nations
 UNESCO - United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
 WSIG - Water Services Infrastructure Grant
 WSDP – Water Services Development Plan

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The VISION of the Mopani District Municipality:

“To be the Food Basket of Southern Africa and the Tourism Destination of Choice”



The MISSION of Mopani District Municipality:

- ◆ ***To provide integrated sustainable equitable services through democratic responsible and accountable governance.***
- ◆ ***Promoting the sustainable use of resources for economic growth to benefit the community.***

The value system of Mopani District municipality includes the following:

- ◆ innovation
- ◆ Excellence
- ◆ Commitment
- ◆ Care
- ◆ Ubuntu

Mopani District Municipality's strategy map bears the following Key performance areas and the Strategic objectives.

Table 1: SUMMARY OF KPAs, GOALS AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

KPA	GOAL	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development	Efficient, effective and capable workforce	To inculcate entrepreneurial and intellectual capabilities.
	A learning institution	To strengthen record keeping & knowledge management
Basic Service Delivery	Sustainable infrastructure development and maintenance	To accelerate sustainable infrastructure and maintenance in all sectors of development.
	Clean, safe and hygienic environment, water and sanitation services.	To have integrated infrastructure development.
	Safe, healthy living environment	To improve community safety, health and social well-being
Local Economic Development	Growing economy (through agriculture, mining, tourism and manufacturing).	To promote economic sectors of the District
Spatial Rationale	Sustainable, optimal, harmonious and integrated land development	To have efficient, effective, economic and integrated use of land space.
Financial Viability	Reduced financial dependency and provision of sound financial management	To increase revenue generation and implement financial control systems
Good Governance and Public Participation	Democratic society and sound governance	To promote democracy and sound governance

EXECUTIVE MAYOR'S FOREWORD

This document reflects the first cycle of the IDP, aligned to the 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016 IDPs of Mopani District Municipality. In over ten years of the existence of Mopani District Municipality we have much to point to the development of our communities in both social and economic **development through the IDP as a transformational tool to fulfill "the people shall govern"**



The areas which had no drop of clean water have graduated from the situation. Communities who used dung for energy to cook, have access to electricity. Communities who were using bucket system for toilet have graduated from that. Our rural areas have started to receive Refuse removal services. Communities who had no access to economic opportunities have been made better by bringing jobs nearer home through our growth points development initiatives. People who would not be able to provide basic food in their households are benefitting through EPWP.

We still cannot stay at the comfort of these achievements. There are still patches of areas and households falling short of basic services. In order to ensure that no-one is left out, leadership still has the next hurdle to go through. IDP (plan) is the results of very hard work aimed at setting a pace for the Council to deliver services to the people. This loaded objective shall remain the drive for the fifth **face of our Council. Having learned from the past, the vision of the District is "To be the food basket of Southern Africa and the Tourism destination of choice". Being guided by this vision, the development priorities, objectives and strategies for the next five years were set, to ensure the impact of development within our communities. Indeed this fifth version of the IDP for the Council – is the result of many months of engagements with communities, organs of Mopani District Council and with various institutions and stakeholder organizations in the district. It has been a politically driven process that resulted in a plan that is aimed at guiding the socio-economic development of our communities even during the transition from this Council to the next. It is an overarching plan that defines the synergy between various priority needs from both three spheres of government and the sector plans that addresses these needs in a manner that allows government policies to operate.**

Through a number of programmes that the District has, e.g IDP Representative forum, Mayoral Imbizos, IGFs, different summits, corporate interest groups, IDP/ Budget public participation, etc., **I have been able to "hear from the ground" with confidence. That has assisted in the review of community and stakeholder needs, reprioritization of developmental objectives and seeking better ways to implement programmes to achieve key objectives and measuring municipal performance as per the targets set. The municipality has put its focus on addressing the needs of, particularly, the rural poor, in order to graduate them from the prejudices of poverty into "better life for all". It has identified its key priority issues, objectives, strategies, programmes and projects to respond to the institutional and socio-economic challenges facing the district.**

The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and the Local Economic Development (LED) Strategy provide a comprehensive description of our environment **and its spatial characteristics. They also reflect on the district's comparative advantages and opportunities as confirmed during the District Growth and Development Summit held in February 2007. This IDP has a clear and quantified budget, and implementation plans as well as the Organisational Performance Management System. And to that effect, it will be clear from the content that the District has progressed tremendously since 2011 & 2016 to date, despite the institutional challenges that need continuous adjustment. In our endeavour to provide services to our communities we continue to realize that when we attain one milestone, there are still more challenges ahead. That gives us clear indication that IDP and its review processes will remain the popular roadmap for the transformation of our society. Surely the programmes and projects set in this document will enable the District to pass the next hurdle of development without sacrificing the set targets.**

We hereby present this Plan as a developmental plan for all government with clear strategic reference to every activity carried out within the District, by the municipalities, private sector, Traditional leaders as well as other organs of the state. It is indeed the living document that captures hopes of our communities and it is not intended to be static, rather dynamic. It requires an accelerated degree of intergovernmental action and alignment to ensure that all developmental role players in the district align their plans to government-wide priorities.

The current Council has had the first exposure to lead the review process of the 2016/17 IDP document. The efforts put that effect are highly appreciated. The deliverable thereof will be fully owned and driven by this leadership in teaming with communities. It is also reviewed at the time when National Cabinet has adopted the National Development Plan as a planning guide for all spheres of government towards the realization of Vision 2030, in making strides in ensuring that all our people attain both quality and decent standards of living and quality of life through the developmental pillars enshrined in the document, the NDP. One important pillar in development is the promulgated SPLUMA which will guide all land development matters in a way to uproot the legacy of the past. Although the faces of Council change from time to time, IDP holds the aspirations of our communities and remains central **to unfading commitment of the Council and in no way shall they be “pushed under carpet”.**

On behalf of our dedicated Council, I hereby acknowledge with appreciation the efforts, commitment, contribution and patience of our councilors, traditional leaders, communities, stakeholders, administrative staff and the representatives of national and provincial government in ensuring that we produce a reviewed IDP that advances the plan of government in a developmental local government.

The horizon lies ahead. It is what we put in today that informs the output of tomorrow.

Cllr C.N Rakgoale
Executive Mayor

MOPANI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY STRATEGIC INTENT

This is the executive summary of what the Mopani District Municipality intends to achieve through its integrated planning process. The Mopani District Municipality has embarked upon a **revolutionary process of integrating the IDP's, budget and Performance Management Systems** of municipalities within the Mopani District. The issues that will be highlighted will be discussed in more detail in each of the relevant phases of this IDP document. In terms of the CoGTA Guidelines for Performance Management the relationship between the Integrated Development Planning processes and Performance Management are described as follows:

The IDP/ Budget processes and the Performance Management System should be seamlessly integrated:

- IDP fulfils the planning stage **on municipality's strategic intent**; and
- Performance Management fulfils the implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation of the IDP.
- Budget is an enabler in ensuring that intentions are realised.

Therefore the IDP Review, Performance Management System and Budget processes had to roll out concurrently so that the final plan is authentic, measurable and realistic. The plan ensures that accountabilities of employees are integrated and sound. The IDP review process has progressed in alignment with the following phases: Analysis Phase, Strategies Phase, Projects Phase, Integration Phase and Approval Phase. During the Analysis Phase, an analysis was conducted in terms of the current developmental status of Mopani District Municipality, with due consideration of the withdrawal of the District Management area that has been incorporated into the adjoining local municipalities, i.e BPM & GGM. Wards were also delimited, resulting in Ba-Phalaborwa with added 2 wards, Greater Letaba with 3 and Maruleng with 2 wards.

Baseline information is key to the horizon of the developmental focal areas. Internal analysis processes took place, namely the institutional performance evaluation in all standards KPAs in the past and current years, audit reports that indicates gaps in various development needs and other recent researches from national, provincial and internal initiatives. This was followed by identifying relevant stakeholders and the voices that they echo to the municipalities as well as the influence which they have on decision-making. Finally, an analysis was done to determine the internal strengths and weaknesses of the municipality as well as the opportunities and external threats which may have an impact on service delivery. The analysis is clearly outlined to indicate areas that need the most urgent attention, for all role players to allocate resources accordingly. These processes, coupled with South Africa Statistical Census 2011 data provide baseline for our planning projections. Since Statssa census is carried out in an interval of 10 years, the municipality had to stick to the 2011 census data in most of the analysis and resource allocations.

The first strategic planning session of the current Council was held on 1-3 March 2017 to review the overall Strategy of the municipality, which consists of Strategic Themes (also known as KPAs) and Strategic goals and Objectives. The Strategic goals and Objectives are contained in the Strategy Map which indicates how value will be created for stakeholders, communities and citizens. It provides a visual representation of the Strategy and is based on the Balanced Scorecard Methodology. During this review process Strategic Key Performance Indicators had to point clearly what the municipality intends to achieve in a period spanning from year 2016 and over, as the IDP gets reviewed annually. In order to strengthen impact, strategic developmental corridors have been identified where investors and any value adding organ of state, parastatal, etc. could put their resources with good potential returns. The corridors are also supporting the District growth nodes. For implementation purposes, in the Projects Phase, the Operational Strategies of the municipality were determined by means of identification of projects and initiatives which will ensure the achievement of the Intent of the municipality. A crucial element of this phase is to ensure that the budget is aligned

and integrated through allocating and apportioning of funds for the programmes/ projects and initiatives identified. The Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP), as prescribed by the Municipal Finance Management Act remains the integral tool for monitoring the implementation of the IDP on annual basis as per the reviewed IDP of the District Municipality. Supplement to that are the Annual Performance Plans of sector departments that have projects within the District/ Local municipalities.

Performance Management System of MDM is integrated with the IDP and SDBIP. It is an enabler for MDM to Report, Monitor and Review the implementation of IDP for better accountability and benchmarking amongst its municipalities. It also forms the basis for mid-year budget adjustment and performance contracts of both Municipal Manager and senior managers who are reporting directly to him.

It goes without a say that IDP is a plan of government. Therefore all role players committing their resources into Mopani strategic intent, will accelerate impact to the well being of our communities. During the review process of 2016/17 the strategic planning session was held on 1-3 March 2017 and confirmed the vision, mission and values as had been. **The Council's** goals and objectives were reviewed and amendments and additions made and further aligned programmes to the current government plan, i.e National Development Plan.

CHAPTER 1: THE PLANNING FRAMEWORK

1.1 LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND AND POLICY IMPERATIVES TO THE MUNICIPALITY

Section 156 of the Constitution

- A municipality has executive authority and has the right to administer local government matters listed in Part B of Schedule 4 and Part B of Schedule 5, among which is Municipal Planning , and
- any other matter assigned to it by national or provincial government.
- Constitution: Bill of Rights (fundamental rights of citizens): Sections 24-27 & 29
- Constitution: section 152 -153: Objects of Local government
- DFA 67/ 1995: Community involvement
- Powers and Functions as per the Notice of establishment of the Mopani District and Municipal Structures Act

Section 84 (1) (a) of Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998

The first function and power of a District Municipality is the Integrated development planning for the district municipality as a whole including a framework for integrated development plans for the LMs.

Chapter 5 of Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 and Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 provide for the methodology and timeframes for the development of an integrated development plan.

- Section 34 MSA 32/2000 requires every Municipality to review its Integrated Development Plan annually based on:
 - ❖ assessment of its performance measurements and
 - ❖ the extent to which changing circumstances so demand.
- The IDP Review process must be guided by the Framework and Process plan adopted i.t.o Section 27 & 28: The Process plan has also incorporated the Provincial IDP Framework and Time schedule. Both adopted on 18th/12/ 2014.

1.2 POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF MOPANI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

- The powers and functions of the Mopani District Municipality, tabled in terms of sections 83 and 84 of the Municipal Structures Act, 1998, the Limpopo Provincial Notice No. 309 of 2000, Government Gazette No. 615 of 1st October 2000 and Notice no 356, Gaz. No. 1195 of 14th October 2005 , are as follows:
 - (a) Integrated Development Planning for the district municipality as a whole, including a framework for integrated development plans for the local municipalities within the area of the district municipality, taking into account the integrated developments plans on those local municipalities,
 - (b) Bulk supply of water that affects a significant proportion of municipalities in the district
 - (c) Bulk supply of electricity that affects a significant proportion of municipalities in the district.
 - (d) Bulk sewerage purification works and main sewage disposal that affects a significant proportion of the municipalities in the district.
 - (e) Solid waste disposal sites serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.
 - (f) Municipal roads which form integral part of a road transport system for the area of the district municipality as a whole
 - (g) Regulation of passenger transport services
 - (h) Municipal Airport serving the area of the district municipality as a whole
 - (i) Municipal Health Services serving the area of the district municipality as a whole
 - (j) Fire Fighting services serving the area of the district municipality as a whole
 - (k) The establishment conducts and control of fresh produce markets and abattoirs serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.
 - (l) The establishment, conduct and control of cemeteries and crematoria serving the area of the district municipality as a whole
 - (m) Promotion of local Tourism for the area of the district municipality as a whole

- (n) Municipal public works relating to any of the above functions or any other functions assigned to the district municipality
- (o) The receipt, allocation and if applicable, the distribution of grants made to the district municipality
- (p) The imposition and collection of taxes, levies and duties as related to the above functions or as may be assigned to the district municipality in terms of national legislation.

It should be noted that the division of powers and functions between the district municipality and local municipalities were adjusted by the MEC for Local Government and Housing in terms of sections 16 and 85 of the Municipal Structures Act, 1998 and published in the Provincial Gazette No. 878, dated 07 March 2003. The following District municipal powers and functions were thus transferred to LMs::

- Solid waste disposal;
- Municipal roads which form an integral part of a road transport system of the municipal area;
- The establishment, conduct and control of cemeteries and crematoria serving the municipal area;
- Promotion of local tourism for the municipal area;
- Municipal works relating to any of the above functions or any other functions assigned to the local municipality.

NB: The District has not yet taken over on the Municipal Airports function. Study has been commissioned for that.

1.3 IDP PREPARATORY PHASE

PREPARATORY PHASE: In this section, we provide a brief overview of (1) legislative context within which the 2013/14 IDP review process took place, (2) the basis for IDP review process, (3) institutional arrangements that are in place to drive the IDP process, (4) process overview in terms of steps and events, (6) and inter-governmental relations protocol that would assist in the alignment, coordination and integration of service delivery programs in the district.

1.3.1 LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND TO THE IDP

The *Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996)* is the supreme law of the country and fundamentally aims to protect human rights and promote democratic governance. It, therefore, provides for a new approach to government on national, provincial and local government levels. The new constitutional model redefines the relationships between the three spheres of government by replacing the system of a vertical hierarchy of tiers with three overlapping planning processes and sets of plans, each relating to a different sphere of government.

The *White Paper on Local Government* **expects from municipalities to be “working with citizens and groups** within communities to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives”. Integrated Development Planning reinforces this aim through the system of government. IDP is, thus, not just another planning exercise, but will essentially link public expenditure to community priorities which are interpreted through vision, mission and strategies.

The *Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000)* defines the IDP as one of the core functions of a municipality and makes it a legal requirement for every Municipal Council to adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan (IDP) for the development of its municipality. This plan should link, integrate and coordinate plans and take into account community proposals for development of the **municipality. It should also align the municipality’s resources and capacity with the implementation of the plan, it should** form the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based; and be compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements. **Other laws that provide guidelines for the development of IDP’s include:** .

- National Health Act , 2003
- The Local Government Transition Act Second Amendment Act 1996 (Act 97 of 1996), which requires each local authority to compile an Integrated Development Plan for their area of jurisdiction;
- The Municipal Demarcation Act, 1998 that provides the spatial framework for the ongoing demarcation process;
- The Municipal Structures Act, 1998, that defines the institutional setting for municipalities and describes their core functions and responsibilities;
- Municipal Systems Act 32/2000 which defines the operations of municipalities
- Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003
- The National Environmental Management Act, 1998;
- Regulations passed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998
- The Water Services Act, 1997;
- National Water Act, 32 of 1998
- Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRD) No 28 of 2002,
- Waste Act, 2008
- Fire brigade services Act No. 99 of 1987
- Disaster Management Act no. 57/ 2002

1.3.2 FRAMING THE 2016/17 – 2021 IDP

The 2016/17 -2021 IDP development was prepared within the legal and policy requirements, opportunities provided and challenges posed by the local, provincial and national contexts.

1.3.2.1 The National Planning Context

The Mopani District Municipality is aware of the critical challenges facing the country as a whole, as well as the national strategies and Programme of Action to meet them. The national government's targets for 2014, which were key components in preparing this IDP, are as follows:

- The reduction of unemployment by half;
- The reduction of poverty by half;
- The provision of skills required by the economy;
- Ensuring that all South Africans are able to fully exercise their constitutional rights and enjoy the full dignity of freedom;
- The provision of a caring government service to the people;
- Reducing the number of serious and priority crimes and cases awaiting trial,
- Improving services to achieve a better national health profile and reduction of preventable causes of death; and
- Positioning South Africa strategically as an effective force in global relations.

In order to achieve these objectives the performance and developmental impact of the State will have to be vastly improved. While capacity building, better systems, a greater focus on implementation, and improved performance management will play a key part in this endeavour, greater integration, alignment and synergy between the actions of the three spheres of government is crucial.

As suggested by Cabinet around aligning the NSDP, LEGDP and district IDPs, the key to this activity is ensuring that the three spheres of government use the common platform of (1) "need/ poverty" and (2) "development potential" as espoused in the NSDP to analyse the space economy of their areas of jurisdiction. In addition to this the proposal calls for the role of the IDPs of district and metropolitan municipalities in determining and structuring public investment and development spending to be drastically

strengthened. This entails that district municipalities should, in collaboration with the local municipalities play a far greater role in the determination of district priorities and the allocation of resources. The district IDP has to become far more informative and decisive on the areas of need and development potential in the district and play a far greater role in decisions on infrastructure investment and development spending by all three spheres of government. Mopani District through the funding from Presidency has therefore engaged the service provider to do an in-depth analysis in socio-economy within its area of jurisdiction, with clear focus on ensuring that NSDP and IDPs are aligned. The output of the project continue to better inform the IDP reviews from year to another.

National Government (SONA, 2010 and 2011) has identified five focal areas for the next five years, viz.

- Creation of decent work and sustainable livelihoods
- Education
- Health
- Rural development, food security and land reform; and
- The fight against crime and corruption

During 2013 the Parliament surfaced (approved) with a dynamic document which lays the transformational approach to planning, viz National Development plan. Integrated development planning nationally is central in this document. Stakeholders from all quarters of the country have bought into it. Municipalities must find their space in the plan as they do IDP in their localities.

Key targets of the National Development plan are;

(1) Economy & employment

- Reduce unemployment to 6% by 2030;
- Proportion of adults working to increase from 41% to 61%; and
- Have an annual GDP growth of 5.4% over the period.

(2) Economic Infrastructure

- Increase the number of people with access to electricity;
- Ensure that all people have access to clean portable water and that there is enough water for agriculture and industry;
- Have user friendly, cheaper and integrated public transport by 2030; and Develop an ICT sector that enables economic activity.

(3) Human settlements

- More jobs in and close to dense urban townships;
- More people living closer to their places of work; and
- Better quality public transport.

(4) Building a capable state

- A capable and effective state able to enhance economic opportunities.

(5) Fighting corruption and enhancing accountability

- Have a corruption free society with high adherence to ethics

1.3.2.2 The Provincial Planning Context

Limpopo provincial government has also adopted the ten national priority areas that guide service delivery over the next five years and those are:

- ❖ Ensuring more inclusive economic growth, decent work and sustainable livelihoods.
- ❖ Economic and social infrastructure
- ❖ Rural development, food security and land reform

- ❖ Access to quality education
- ❖ Improved health care
- ❖ Fighting crime and corruption
- ❖ Cohesive and sustainable communities
- ❖ Creation of a better Africa and a better world
- ❖ Sustainable resource management and use
- ❖ A developmental state, including improvement of public services.

Limpopo province has launched the reviewed Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) on 5th March 2010 and came vehemently with the new name which puts much focus on job creation, viz. Provincial Employment, Growth and Development Plan (LEGDP).

The province has thenceforth been influenced primarily by the Limpopo Employment, Growth and Development Plan (LEGDP) which still saw the competitive advantage of the province in mining, agriculture, tourism and manufacturing. Clustering was viewed as key to success in the sectors. The new clusters became: Social, Economic, Justice, Safety and Crime prevention, Infrastructure and Governance and Administration. In the case of Mopani, the strategy emphasises investment in mining, agriculture (agro-processing), forestry and tourism (also golf-tourism), and to a lesser extent, trade.

The LEGDP also argues that IDPs should, in addition to the municipal focus, consider wider provincial and national issues. It also suggests that IDPs should endeavour to strike a balance between interventions focused on addressing the social needs of citizens and the promotion of economic growth.

The LEGDP emphasises the need for a focus on the spatial dimension when rolling out projects and programmes. This view is tied up to Spatial Rationale, which has been informed by the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) which calls for a focus on a few growth points in every district from which economic growth will sprawl and benefit the most remote areas of the district and province. This approach does suggest the migration of a significant number of those currently residing in villages to larger towns over time. The process is already under way and is envisaged to accelerate.

Following the approval of the National Development plan (NDP) in 2013, Limpopo province reviewed the LEGDP in order to come up with a plan that would align directly with the NDP. So, the Limpopo Development Plan (LDP) was approved on the 4/3/2015.

LIMPOPO DEVELOPMENT PLAN (LDP)

- The Limpopo Development Plan strives for economic development and transformation to enable the province to address triple challenges: poverty, inequality and unemployment
- The main economic agenda of the LDP is to intensify job-creation and enhance the skills base of the province towards supporting socio-economic growth and development in the province.
- The province aims to diversify the economy through placing emphasis in manufacturing thus creating value along commodities with competitive advantage within the prioritised economic sectors, in pursuit of addressing losses in employment and promoting sustained job opportunities. (Cluster Value-Chain development).
- Appropriate strategies and policies are in place to guide effective implementation processes

The LDP aims to achieve the following four overarching goals:

- 1) An increased economic growth rate
- 2) A decreased unemployment rate
- 3) A decreased poverty rate
- 4) A decreased inequality level(s)

OBJECTIVES

- 5) Create decent employment through inclusive economic growth and sustainable livelihoods
- 6) Improve the quality of life of citizens
- 7) Prioritise social protection and social investment
- 8) promote vibrant and equitable sustainable rural communities
- 9) Raise the effectiveness and efficiency of a developmental public service
- 10) Ensure sustainable development

1.3.2.3 The Local Planning Context

At the local level, a number of fundamental issues impact on the planning processes of the district municipality. Firstly, as with all other district municipalities, MDM does not have a distinct land area of its own, but shares the same operational area with the local municipalities falling within it. These local municipalities are also engaged in integrated development planning in their own respective municipal areas. However Mopani embraces the South African National Parks, viz. Kruger National Park through Ba-Phalaborwa and Greater Giyani.

Secondly, the Mopani District Council has distinct roles, powers and functions to those of the local municipalities. Amongst these is the role of coordinating and supporting services across the three spheres of government. The district municipality is compelled to involve various stakeholders in its quest to integrate planning, align programmes and projects and ensure coordinated service delivery. In order to realise this objective the district municipality strives (and is yet) to play its role more effectively and strategically to ensure that various governmental actors, developmental agencies, private sector and parastatals harmonise their developmental work through consensus-seeking dialogue during the IDP-preparation, review processes and implementation. The district municipality is currently expected to play a pro-active coordination and support functions to the local municipalities and sector departments.

Thirdly, MDM neighbours a range of other districts that impact on delivery within its area of jurisdiction. This is, in some cases, due to overlapping service delivery focal areas which do not correspond with other districts at the common boundaries and thus require inter-district alignment. The IDP process is useful in this regard, as it provides an arena to forge greater inter-district planning and implementation. As such, it will also ensure integrated, cost effective and qualitative delivery of public services. The case in point is the successful incorporation of the Maruleng Local Municipality (Presidential Rural node) and the Kruger National Park (District Management Area) into the Mopani district and further assignment of portions of the Kruger National Park into Local municipalities adjoining with them. We are engaging meaningfully with these developments.

The 2013/14 Mopani IDP has been a continuation of the drive towards the alleviation of poverty over the short term and the elimination of endemic poverty over the longer term. It took forward the charge for upliftment as espoused in the previous IDPs. As such it retains the commitment to being (1) easily accessible to all members of the community and (2) strategic, developmentally orientated plan as envisaged in the legislation, policy framework and guidelines, without becoming a futile exercise focused primarily on ensuring compliance. Subsequent to the Presidency's **initiative** to align the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP), National Development plan, Limpopo Development plan and the District Municipality IDPs **as discussed above, this IDP also focuses on "need/poverty" and "development potential"** in its Developmental Analysis to align to the NDP objectives.

At the core of the 2016/17 IDP was the challenge and commitment to (1) deepening local democracy, (2) enhancing political and administrative leadership, (3) accelerating service delivery, (4) building a developmental local government and (5) ensuring that municipal planning and implementation are done in an integrated manner. All of which can only be attended to in an environment of cooperative governance between MDM and (1) the Local Municipalities in its area of jurisdiction and (2) provincial and national line departments.

Alignment: NDP, LDP & MOPANI IDP

NDP	LDP	MOPANI IDP
<p>Economy & employment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce unemployment to 6% by 2030; • Proportion of adults working to increase from 41% to 61%; and • Have an annual GDP growth of 5.4% over the period. 	<p>Create descent employment through inclusive economic growth and sustainable livelihoods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grow the economy (through agriculture, mining, tourism and manufacturing). - District economic growth rate of 4,6% by 2021 - To promote economic sectors of the District - Account for permanent and temporary jobs per categories within the District
<p>Economic Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of people with access to electricity; • Ensure that all people have access to clean portable water and that there is enough water for agriculture and industry; • Have user friendly, cheaper and integrated public transport by 2030; and Develop an ICT sector that enables economic activity. 	<p>Ensure sustainable development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Sustainable infrastructure development and maintenance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate and appropriate infrastructure for access to basic services ❖ Provide clean, safe and hygienic water (households access clean and safe water)
<p>Human settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a national spatial framework; • Strengthening the spatial planning system; • Promote spatial planning and land use management reform; • Start a national conversation about cities, towns and villages; • Develop a more coherent and inclusive approach to land; • Radically revise the housing finance regime; • Revise the regulations and incentives for housing and land use management; and • Support the transition to environmental sustainability. 	<p>promote vibrant and equitable sustainable rural communities</p> <p>Improve the quality of life of citizens</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable, optimal, harmonious and integrated land development. - Improve community safety and well-being
<p>Building a capable state</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a professional public service • Make the public service a career of choice • Improve relations between national. Provincial and local government • Improve state-owned enterprises 	<p>Raise the effectiveness and efficiency of a developmental public service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Democratic and accountable organization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving effectiveness and efficiency - increase revenue generation and implement financial control systems.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professionalise the police service 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inculcate entrepreneurial and intellectual capabilities. - Strengthen record and knowledge management.
<p>Fighting corruption and enhancing accountability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take legal and political steps to insulate anti-corruption agencies from political interference • Increase resources for anti-corruption agencies • Centralise the awarding of large tenders or tenders with long duration • Make it illegal for civil servants to operate or benefit directly from certain business activities • Expand protection of whistle blowers 	<p>Prioritise social protection and social investment</p>	<p>Anti-corruption strategy and forum</p>

1.4 BASIS FOR IDP REVIEW PROCESS

The preparation and review of the IDP is a continuous process providing a framework for development planning activities in the district. As such the IDP is not only annually assessed in terms of delivery and the prevailing conditions in the municipality, but also improved upon each and every year. The following aspects informed the 2015/16 IDP Review process:

- Updating baseline information to ensure sound decision-making in addressing service delivery gaps;
- Meeting the national targets in terms of service provisioning/ Millennium Development Goals;
- Responding to key issues raised in the 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 & 2017 State of the Nation Address and State of the Province Address;
- Implementation of resolutions attained in the Education summit, DGDS, Land Summit, Water indaba, LED Summit, Transport Indaba, Health summit, Budget Lekgotla, IGFs;
- Performance assessment of implementation of 2015/16 IDP in terms of the SDBIP;
- **Aligning Sector Departments' strategic** plans to the district-wide priorities and service delivery programmes;
- Aligning municipal planning with the ten key provincial priority areas aligned to five national priority areas listed in paragraph 1.3.2.2 above.;
- Responding to issues arising from own status assessments (SWOT);
- Strengthening focused community and stakeholder participation in the IDP processes;
- Updating and developing pending sector plans and programmes of the IDP;
- Reviewing the vision, mission, objectives, strategies, programmes and projects; in line with current level of services and Alignment of IDP, Budget and PMS activities of the district with those of the local municipalities.
- Global warming/ Climate change

1.4.1 THE 2015/16 NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL PRONOUNCEMENTS

In terms of the National and provincial government programme of action, pronouncements made were focusing on the implementation of National Development Plan by all spheres of government. Emanating from that, Limpopo came up with the Limpopo Development plan from which municipalities would have their expressions in their reviewed IDPs.

1.4.2 THE MEC'S 2015/16 IDP ASSESSMENT REPORT ON ISSUES TO BE CORRECTED

	ISSUE	RECOMMENDATIONS
1	In some instances information from the District does not corroborate with that of Local municipalities.	District and Locals should find a platform for information alignment.
2	Lack of public transport projects	Municipalities must initiate public transport projects to support communities
3	Local skills base is not adequately outlined	Need to establish a district wide skills base.
4	There is shortfall with respect to revenue management, credit control and evidence of billing system in municipalities IDPs.	Sufficient information is needed to expand on revenue management, credit control and evidence of billing system.
5	Municipalities do not have 5-year financial plan as required.	Municipalities must develop 5-year financial plans.

The Assessment of 2016/17 IDP has however reflected significant improvement in alignment of SDBIP and IDP across the District and Local municipalities.

1.5 STRATEGIC PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

1.5.1 Issues identified from previous performance

The District had gone through each and every project that was planned for implementation in 2015/16 and checked performance to date. Most of the projects did not reach the set target due to a number of factors, in the main being budget. In the programmes/projects where successes were notable it was also analysed as to what contributed to the achievement.

In aggregating the factors to poor performance and those to achievements, the following key issues were identified:

	ISSUE	EXPLANATION
1	Staffing of various units	In number of Directorates critical posts were not filled.
2	Budget for programmes/ projects and cashflow challenges	Programmes were budgeted for but could not be implemented due to lack of funds (cash-flow).
3	Coordination and communication of programmes of MDM with sector departments	Some Projects by sector departments were neither implemented nor reported. Technical committees are either poorly attended by sector departments and/ or attending representatives to not have the necessary information.
4	Vivid concern on the performance of SCM across all directorates	Despite the completion of demand management plans from directorates, in line with the SDBIP, the acquisition of service providers have often been overtaken by time and thus impacting heavily on service delivery.
5	Limited revenue enhancement streams.	Dependency of the District on grants with little and ineffective revenue avenues. District has not recovered funds from local municipalities on water provided.
6	Poor maintenance and management	Infrastructure in terms of water reservoirs, leaking pipes, illegal connections or vandalism and theft of pump machines have been prevalent in the District. The issue includes office buildings, eg Disaster management centre.
7	Poor management of risks	Ten strategic Risks have been identified, monitoring set up, but the Risks were not eliminated or reduced.

In terms of successes attained, the following factors were identified

- (i) Requisite skills to facilitate and develop credible IDP, as seen from the MEC Assessment report.
- (ii) Development of municipal policies in-house, as noted from Financial policies of the District.
- (iii) Support from sector departments, financially and technically, as through grants (eg. MIG) and technical certification of water projects by DWS, Lepelle Northern Water on MWIG and EIAs by LEDET.
- (iv) Development and monitoring of Risk register, providing early warnings to the institution on various issues.
- (v) Stable political oversight, which provided leadership in ensuring that governance is maintained.

- **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Issues raised, need to find place in every role player's space, i.e Councilors, officials representatives of the communities, government departments and their parastatals in matters of governance and implementation of programmes/ projects. There is also a need to re-engineer the organisation and set up concrete steps, activities or strategies to mitigate against the factors for non performance. Performance Management system need to be cascaded to middle management at the least.

1.5.2 OUTPUT FROM THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ON AUDIT FINDINGS

AUDIT FINDINGS TRENDS (RESULTS ON AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS BY THE AUDITOR GENERAL)

Source: Financial Statements of the municipalities 2015/16

Municipality	2010/2011	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	COMMENT
MDM	Qualified	Disclaimer	Disclaimer	Adverse	Disclaimer	Disclaimer	No improvement
GLM	Adverse	Adverse	Disclaimer	Qualified	Qualified	Qualified	No improvement
MLM	Unqualified	Qualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Improved
GTM	Qualified	Disclaimer	Disclaimer	Qualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Improved
GGM	Disclaimer	Disclaimer	Disclaimer	Qualified	Qualified	Qualified	No improvement
BPM	Disclaimer	Disclaimer	Disclaimer	Disclaimer	Qualified	Disclaimer	Regressed

1.5.3 OUTPUT FROM THE 2015/16 ANNUAL REPORT

Performance Tool

Color code	Scoring	% Target achieved	
Rating	Score	Low	High
Unsatisfactory	1-1.99	0.0%	66%
Below average	2 -2.99	66.7%	99.9%
Achieved target	3 -3.99	100%	132%
Achieved/ exceeded target	4 -4.99	133%	166.9%
Outstanding	5+	167.0%	+

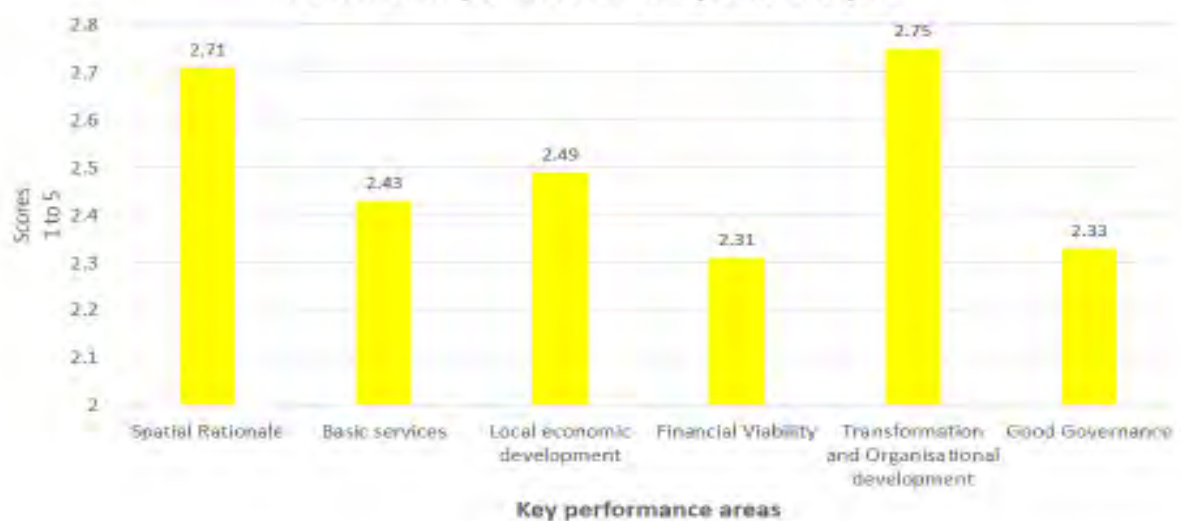
Annual institutional performance

Institutional Performance, 2011/12 – 2015/16

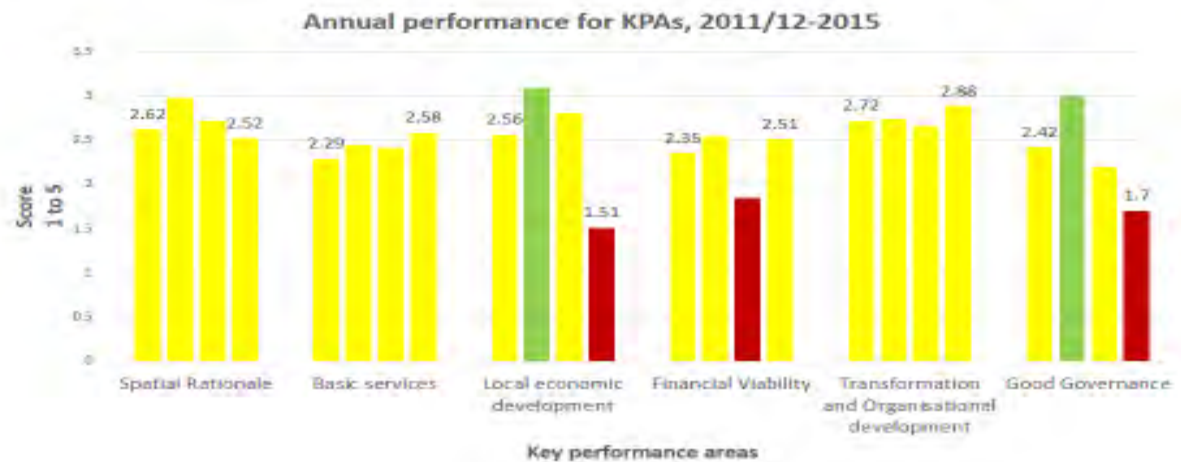


Performance below average

Performance per KPA over 2011/12 to 2014/15



Performance per KPA in a period of four years

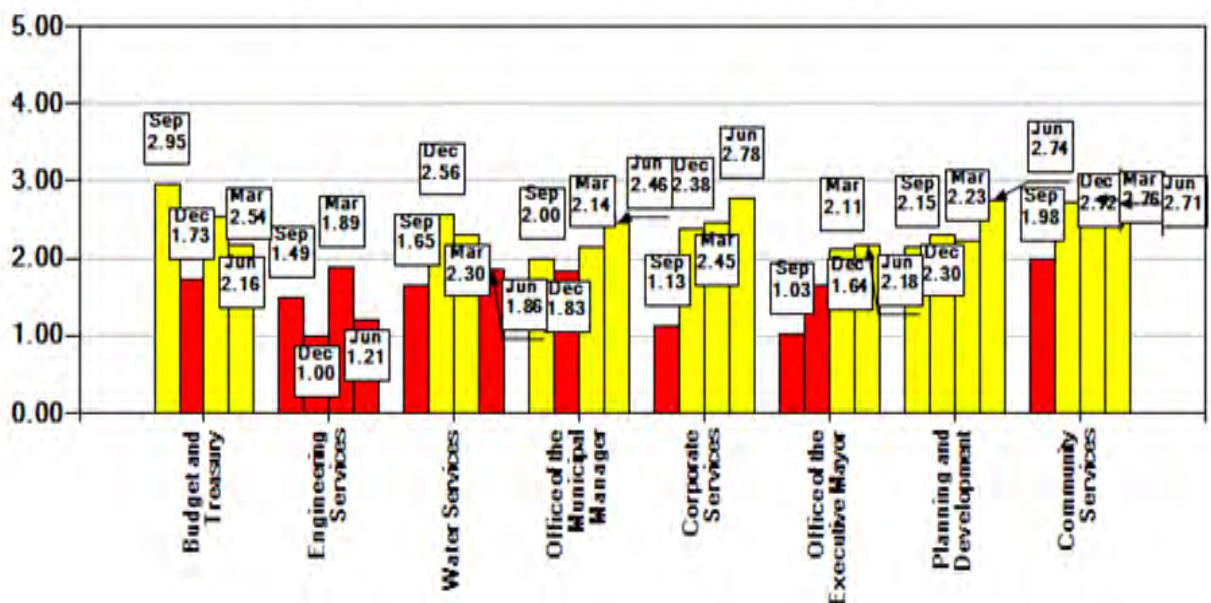


Overall organisational performance 2014-2015

Overall Municipal Performance is calculated from all the indicators and projects applicable to the municipality as measured through its performance management system. The indicators and projects are collected into scorecards for General Indicators, Indicators contained in the IDP for 14/15, SDBIP and Lower SDBIP. The municipality's overall performance is a score of **2.43 (81.16%)**. This is a decline in performance as compared to the previous financial year score of **2.81 (94%)**.

Overall Departmental Performance

<All> (Organisational Performance) Performance



SOME INDICATIONS OF PERFORMANCE ON STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

(1) Plan for future

There were infrastructure projects implemented in four growth points.

(2) Provide clean and safe water

195 out of 354 villages were supplied with portable water

10 out of 384 reservoirs were metered.

221 114 713 mega liters of water were produced, far above the annual target

(3) Effective coordination of public transport system

Transport conflicts were resolved in Greater Giyani (Dzumeri), Greater Letaba and Maruleng (The Oaks).

(4) Improve community well being

Attendance of special programs meetings, fire awareness campaigns in 26 schools, monitoring of the 11 ARV sites and the approval of the disaster management plan.

(5) Develop and maintain infrastructure

Only 249 384 households (249 384/296320) with access to basic water;

Only 278 122 (278 122 /296 320) of households have access to basic electricity and

Only 264 456 (264 456/296320) of households had access to basic sanitation.

(6) Develop entrepreneurial and intellectual capability

Only five executive management posts were filled and interviews conducted for the other three positions.

(7) Democratic and accountable organisation

Adhering to legislative requirements.

(8) Manage through information

Only 4(4/5) systems that have been integrated.

(9) Grow the economy

522 jobs that were created against the target of 3081; General Growth Properties (GGP) rating was above the target of 3.50% with a score of 3.60%

(10) Become Financially Viable

95% debt coverage

28% capital budget spent , and

13/13 bids were adjudicated within 60 days of closure of tender.

1.5 IDP PROCESS OVERVIEW: STEPS AND EVENTS

The first IDP Review Framework and the Process Plan that ushered in the current Council were approved by the then Mopani District Council on 31 May 2016. Broadly, Municipalities (including the District) have not fully adhered to the IDP Review Framework and process plans due to the broad challenges of inter-municipal relations, demands on IDP implementation by all government and adjustment needed by new leadership. However, great improvement has been noted with time. Mopani District municipality managed to go through IDP/Budget Strategic planning session as facilitated by CoGHSTA on 1 – 3 March 2017. On 9th March 2017 the Mopani District family of municipalities had engagement session with sector departments to discuss the strategies that deal with issues raised. On 14 March 2017 the District finalized Strategies phase where Vision, Mission and values were re-confirmed without changes and the Strategy Map. On 7 - 8 February 2011 the District, Local municipalities and sector departments engaged with the objectives and Strategies to fit in their programmes. Further review of Strategies was done on 16-18 November 2011. The Review sessions of 6-8 November 2012, 3-5 October 2013, 2015/16 and 1-3 March 2017 simply confirmed the Vision, Mission and values.

The activities that transpired during the latest Mopani IDP review process are presented in Table 2 below:

2017/18 IDP Review Actual Activities		
Phase	Activities and purpose	Date
Preparatory	IDP Steering Committee: Preparatory phase	25/05/2016
	IDP Rep Forum: Preparatory phase	27/05/2016
	Council sitting: Adoption of IDP Framework, Process plan & Code of conduct	31/05/2016
	IDP Technical Committee: Preparatory phase & taking stock of LMs IDP units	10/02/2017
Analysis	IDP Steering Committee: IDP Analysis phase	22/09/2016
	IDP Engagement session: IDP Analysis phase	4/10/2016
	IDP Steering Committee: Discussion of District Rural Development Plan	28/10/2016
	IDP Steering Committee: IDP Performance Analysis phase	15/11/2016
	IDP Rep. Forum: IDP Institutional performance & District Rural Development plan	13/01/2017
	IDP Rep Forum: Analysis phase	20/01/2017
Strategies	Strategic planning session: Analysis, Strategies, Projects, sector plans	1-3/03/2017
	IDP Engagement session: Strategies and Projects	9/03/2017
	IDP Rep Forum: IDP Strategies, Projects	14/03/2017
Projects	ISCO/MANCO meeting: Prioritization of 2017/18 projects	28/03/2017
	IDP Rep Forum: IDP projects phase	29/03/2017
	IDP Technical Committee: Preparatory phase with LMs	5/04/2017
Approval	Mayoral committee: Draft IDP and Budget	28/03/2017
	Council sitting: Approval of draft IDP/Budget 2017/18	31/3/ 2017
	Publication of draft IDP/Budget documents for public comments	7April – 11 May 2017
	Submission of draft IDP to COGHSTA for analysis	21/04/2017
	Public participation on draft IDP/Budget (Municipal governance meet communities)	3-15/05/2017
	ISCO/MANCO: Considered effecting changes to draft IDP/Budget as per public/community inputs.	17/05/2017
	Portfolio committee (Planning & Development) noted the draft IDP 2017/18	23/05/2017
	IDP Rep Forum: Consider final draft IDP/Budget & Public participation report	24/05/2017
	Mayoral Committee: Final IDP/Budget 2017/18	25/05/2017
	Council sitting: Adoption of final IDP/Budget 2017/18	31/5/2017
	Submission of IDP to the MEC for COGHSTA & Provincial Treasury	9/6/2017
	Publication of the adopted IDP/ Budget 2017/18	14/6/2017
	IDP Steering committee: SDBIP	20/6/2017
	Approval of SDBIP to the Executive Mayor	28/6/2017

ISCO: IDP Steering Committee

MANCO: Management Committee

1.7 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO DRIVE THE IDP PROCESS

It is the primary responsibility of Council, its Councilors, officials and staff to ensure that integrated planning is undertaken. The Mopani District Council is responsible for the approval of the IDP for the district and the responsibility cannot be delegated. Clear accountability and management of the IDP process belongs to the municipality and thus, should be owned and controlled by the municipality. Councilors, senior officials, local municipalities, sector departments and parastatals, civil society and trade unions, amongst others, have distinct roles to play during integrated development planning processes.

The Executive Mayor is responsible for driving the whole IDP process in Mopani. She provides leadership in the development and reviews of the IDP. The day-to-day management of the IDP process has been delegated to the Municipal Manager who consistently chairs the IDP Steering committee which is made up of a technical working team of dedicated senior management officials, who together with the Municipal Manager and/or the IDP Manager do ensure a smooth IDP compilation process and implementation. The IDP Manager chairs the IDP Technical committee which forms the link between District and Local municipalities in terms of IDP. It comprises of IDP Managers/ Coordinators of all local municipalities in the district and the middle managers of the District municipality.

The committee deals with coordination of the day-to-day issues relating to the drafting of the IDP. That includes adherence to IDP Framework and Process plan, coordination of stakeholders, support to Local municipalities and documentation of the IDP (plan).

The District Development Planning Forum, embracing representatives of sector Departments and State-owned enterprises together with Local municipalities and District officials is also established to deal with intra-sphere development planning processes with direct link to IDP processes. The IDP Steering Committee compiles the IDP document through inputs from both IDP Technical committee and District Development Planning forum. Their output is directed to the IDP Representative Forum, for debates and further inputs and refinement to the plan.

In alignment with Provincial initiatives the municipality has established five development Clusters and their respective technical committees to deal with district-wide intergovernmental (alignment) issues in the IDP and its implementation, i.e Social cluster, Economic Cluster, Infrastructure, Justice, Crime Prevention and Safety and Governance & Administration.

The IDP Representative Forum is the structure that provides a platform for public participation through involvement of different community structure representatives, political leaders, traditional leaders and government entities which provide support. The profile of representatives in the structure requires the Executive Mayor or his delegate to chair the meetings and control the debates. The selection of members to the IDP Rep. Forum also ensures geographical, social and functional representation. The output of the IDP process should be understood by all stakeholders and have public buy-in. After all consultative processes have been completed and agreements attained, the final output (IDP document) is submitted to the Mayoral Committee for ratification and then to Council for approval.

1.7.1 STRUCTURES THAT DRIVE THE IDP

The following structures will be responsible for the development, implementation and monitoring of the IDP of MDM. The Municipal Manager and the IDP Manager shall facilitate all IDP processes. The Municipal Manager shall also provide administrative accountability to political oversight in the drafting of the IDP.

Table 3: Drivers of IDP

STRUCTURE		COMPOSITION	ROLE/ RESPONSIBILITY
(a)	Council	Members of Council	Approve/ adopt IDP. Section 25(1) Municipal Systems Act 32/2000.
(b)	Mayoral committee	Executive Mayor, Portfolio Heads, Municipal Manager and Senior Managers/ Directors	- Provide political oversight in the Management of the drafting of the IDP. Section 30 of Mun. Systems Act. - Assign responsibilities to Municipal Manager - Submit the draft IDP to Council
(c)	IDP Representative forum	Community structures, SOEs, NPOs, Traditional leaders, Ward Councilors, Associations, interest groups, Government Departments, Local Municipalities and Resource persons.	Debate and confirm priorities of the municipality in terms of Analysis, Strategies, Projects and Integration phases. Represent communities at strategic decision-making.
(d)	IDP Steering committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ IDP Steering committee (MM, GIS, Directors, IDP Manager) ❖ IDP Technical committee (IDP Managers (DM & LMs), and Middle Managers (DM)). ❖ District Development Planning forum Sector depts., LMs, MDM & SOEs as per need. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for the drafting of the IDP - Alignment of process & plans - Horizontal alignment of DM and LMs plans. - Vertical alignment of plans & implementation
(e)	Cluster Technical Committees:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Economic Technical committee: (LMs, MDM, Sector depts. & SOEs) (Chair: Director Planning & Development Core-chair: LEDET ❖ Social Technical Committee: (LMs, MDM, Sector depts. & SOEs) (Chair: Director Community Services Core-Chair: DoH, DoE & Dir from LMs) ❖ Governance and Administration Technical committee: (LMs, MDM, Sector depts. & SOEs) (Chair: Corporate Services Director Core-chair: MDM CFO, LMs CFOs & LMs Corp. Directors/Managers) ❖ Justice, Crime Prevention and Safety Technical committee: (LMs, MDM, Sector depts. & SOEs) (Chair: Director Community Services Core-chair: DSSL& CSD's of LMs) ❖ Infrastructure technical Committee (LMs, MDM, Sector depts. & SOEs) (Chair: Director Engineering Services Core-chair: DPWRI & DWS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the IDP - Develop Sector plans
(f)	Performance Audit Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Members of the Audit Committee - PMS Coordinator - Internal Auditor 	IDP/Budget Performance Monitoring
(g)	Provincial Government	MEC for Local Government.	Assess/Evaluate the IDP, comment and monitor its implementation.

Table 4: Inter-Governmental Structures		
Intergovernmental structures	Participants	Responsibility
Premier's Intergovernmental Forum [Premier/Mayors' Forum]	Premier, Mayors, Heads of Departments and Municipal Managers	Co-ordination of inter-governmental relations (Provincial and Local Government)
District Intergovernmental Forum [Mayors' Forum]	Executive Mayor, Mayors, Traditional Leaders and Municipal Managers	Co-ordination of inter-municipal relations (District and Local Municipalities)
District Speaker's Forum	Speakers, Municipal Managers .	Co-ordinate public participation processes in the municipalities
District Ward Committee forum	District Speaker, representatives of Ward committees	Inputs in the IDP and its implementation
NON-POLITICAL STRUCTURES		
District Managers' Forum	Sector Departments' District Managers Municipal Managers Municipal Senior Managers (Directors)	Co-ordinate inter-governmental relations at district level between municipalities and sector departments
Clusters	Councillors Municipal Managers Municipal Senior Managers (Directors)	Co-ordinate policy issues affecting government at a district level (between sector departments and municipalities)
Clusters Technical Committees	Sector Department Officials Municipal Senior Managers (Directors) Municipal Officials	Provide inter-governmental inputs into the work of Clusters. Support Municipal Managers' forum.
Provincial Development Planners Forum	Sector Departmental Planners IDP Managers Spatial Planners, LED Managers	Provide for a coherent inter-governmental planning framework and alignment and integration of development plans in the province
District Development Planning Forum	Sector Depts, SOEs, MDM and LMs	Alignment in the IDP planning process,

CHAPTER 2: MUNICIPAL PROFILE

2.1 GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION AND KEY FEATURES

Mopani District municipality is situated in the North-eastern part of the Limpopo Province, 70 km and 50km from Polokwane (main City of the Limpopo Province), along provincial roads R81 and R71 respectively. It is located, on global view, between the Longitudes: 29° 52'E to 31° 52'E and Latitudes: 23° 0'S to 24° 38'S, with 31° E as the central meridian. It is located in the Degree square 2431 Topographical sheets.

It is bordered in the east by Mozambique, in the north, by Vhembe District Municipality through Thulamela & Makhado municipalities, in the south, by Mpumalanga province through Ehlanzeni District Municipality (Bushbuckridge, Thaba-Chweu and Greater Tubatse) and, to the west, by Capricorn District Municipality (Molemole, Polokwane & Lepelle-Nkumpi), in the south-west, by Sekhukhune District Municipality (Fetakgomo). The district spans a total area of 2 001 100 ha (20 011 km²), inclusive of portion of Kruger National Park from Olifants to Tshingwedzi camps or Lepelle to Tshingwedzi rivers. There are 16 urban areas (towns and townships), 354 villages (rural settlements) and a total of 129 Wards.

The district is named Mopani because of the abundance of nutritional Mopani worms found in the area. By virtue of the Kruger National Park being part of Ba-Phalaborwa and Greater Giyani municipalities, Mopani District is part of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park, the park that combines South Africa, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. The strategic location of the District embodies both advantages and disadvantages. The communities of Mopani should be well positioned, in order to harness advantages that come with their neighbourliness with Mozambique. The converse is also true. Problems are even more apparent than advantages. Health and security (on borders) pose signals.

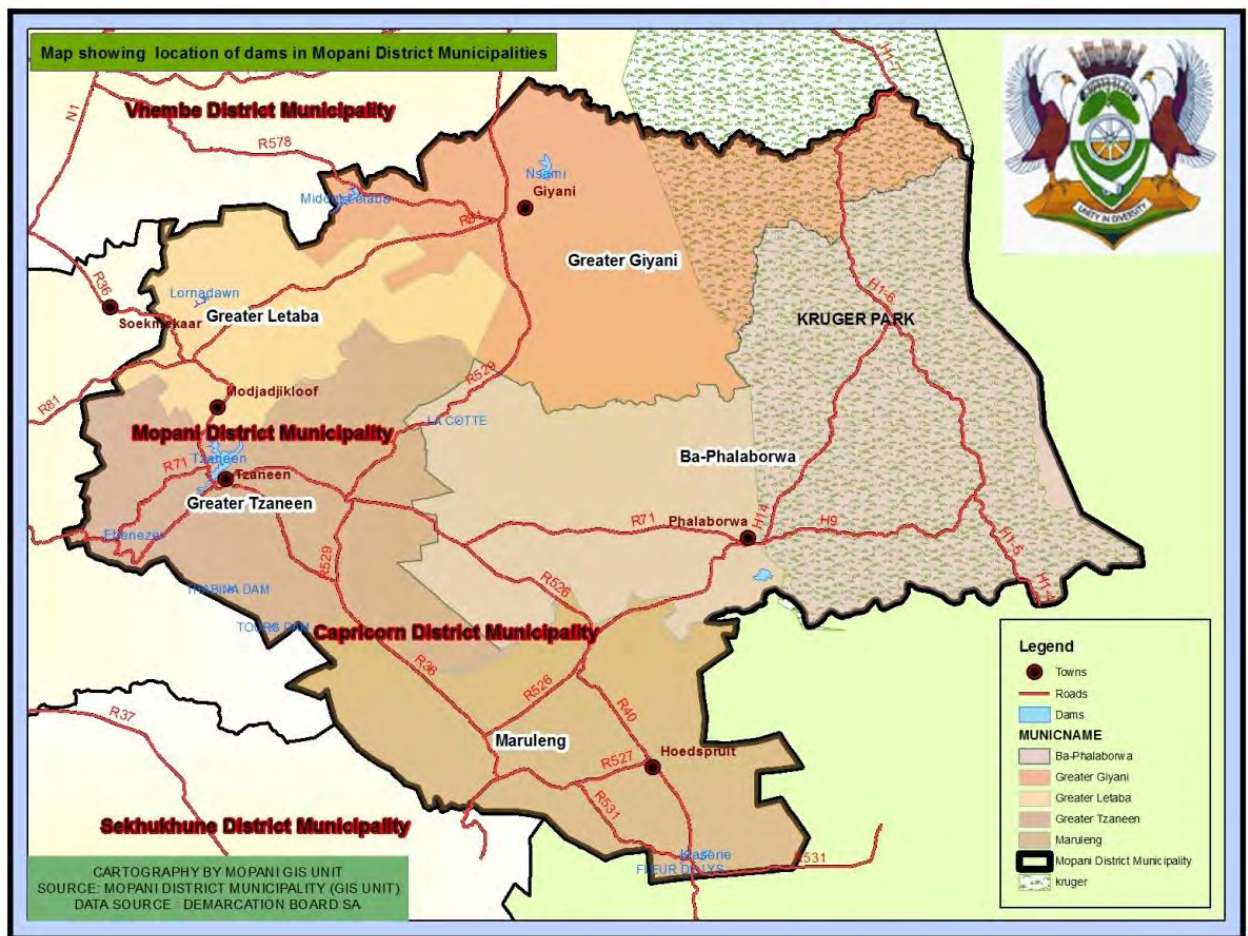


Table 5 below shows the extent of Mopani and its components in terms of Wards, Villages and Urban areas. It will be noted that the area occupied by Kruger National park, is devoted largely to nature conservation. Both Maruleng and Ba-Phalaborwa are least in terms of number of wards and villages and they are largely occupied by game farms. It will also be noted that number of villages has increased from 325 to 354 in a period of eight years imposing a high demand in the provision of basic services facilities.

Table 5: Wards per local municipality in Mopani, as revised during 2011 & 2016 boundaries re-determination									
Local Municipality	Total Area	Number of Reg. Voters		Councilors		Wards		Current No. Villages	Current No. Urban Areas
		2011	2016	2011-2016	2016-2021	2011-2016	2016-2021		
Greater Giyani (LIM331)	4 171,6 km ²	107820	127 728	60	62	30	31	93	1
Greater Letaba (LIM332)	1 890,9 km ²	95192	110 301	57	60	26	30	80	3
Greater Tzaneen(LIM333)	3 242,6 km ²	171887	184 324	68	69	34	35	125	5
Ba-Phalaborwa (LIM334)	7 461,6 km ²	59188	70 416	36	37	16	19	23	4
Maruleng (LIM335)	3 244,3 km ²	44963	52 535	27	27	12	14	33	3
Mopani (DC33) / Total	20 011,0 km ²	479 050	545 304	51	53	118	129	354	16

Source: Municipal Demarcation Board

CHANGES FOR MOPANI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY (2011) DUE TO MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES RE-DETERMINATIONS

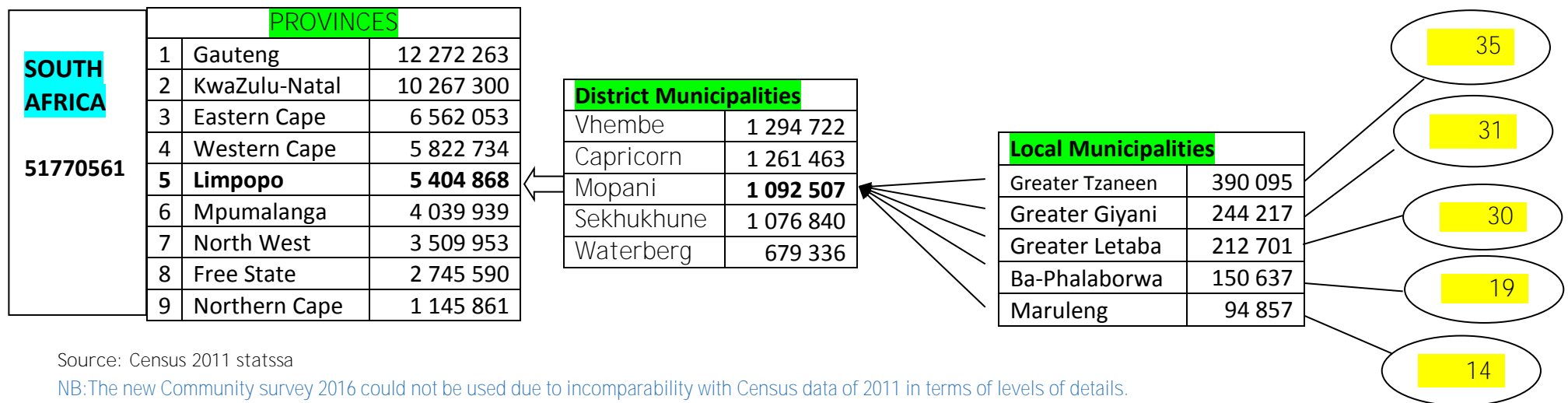
District Management Area (Kruger National Park, north of Lepelle river) has been withdrawn in 2008. Portion of Kruger National park (formerly District Management area) adjoining with Vhembe district falls into Mutale and Thulamela Local municipalities. Portions of Kruger National Park adjoining with Greater Giyani & Ba-Phalaborwa municipalities are incorporated in the said LMs, respectively, leaving Shingwedzi rest camp in GGM (Ward 19), Olifants, Letaba, Mopani & Shimuwini camps into Ba-Phalaborwa (Ward12). The extent of Mopani has thus reduced to 20 011,0 km² while Ba-Phalaborwa and Greater Giyani have increased to 7 462 km² and 4172 km² respectively. Tshingwedzi river is now the northern boundary of GGM & MDM. WARDS re-delimitations have also resulted in the increase of 7 wards in Mopani District and 30 in the Province of Limpopo, with additions of 3, 2 and 2 for GLM, BPM and MLM respectively. (Reference: Provincial Gaz no 1521 of 18 July 2008; Gaz no. 1834 of 31 Aug. 2010).

Following the reconfiguration of wards by Municipal Demarcation Board, 2015, all except Maruleng Local municipality, have one additional wards each, resulting with GGM= 31 wards; GTM= 35 wards, BPM= 19 wards, GLM=30 wards and Maruleng= 14. Total wards for Mopani District Municipality is now 129.

2.2 DEMOGRAPHICS

The following analogy provides an overview and critique of the important demographic indicators of the Mopani District. It covers the population size, age distribution, unemployment, income generation, educational levels and services backlogs in the district. The socio-economic profile of the district provides an indication of poverty levels and development prospects.

2.2.1 South African Population Number(s)



2.2.2 Population Characteristics

The reconciled total population of the Mopani District Municipality has increased from 1 061 107 (Census 2001) to 1 068 569 (Community Survey 2007) to 1 092 507 (Census 2011). The population for each municipality within Mopani District is presented in Table 6. Out of the entire district population, 81% reside in rural areas, 14% in urban areas and 5% stay on farms. The population densities vary from municipality to another, but the average is 23 people/ ha. It shows that people are sparsely populated with sufficient land around them. The problem of land shortage for economic development is perpetrated by the vast land occupied for dwelling purposes, leaving much little for economic growth. A move towards reduction of stands sizes may need due consideration. Portion of Kruger National park is mainly occupied by animals with very few people employed.

2.2.2.1 Population Growth Trends: Census 1996 - 2001 - 2011

(NB: The new Community survey 2016 was not used due to incomparability with Census data of 2011 in terms of levels of details.)

Local and district municipalities	CENSUS 1996			CENSUS 2001			CENSUS 2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Greater Giyani	97733	121019	218752	106605	134123	240728	108124	136094	244217
Greater Letaba	89918	113623	203541	97584	121290	218874	95305	117396	212701
Greater Tzaneen	157041	185510	342551	171123	204463	375586	181558	208536	390095
Ba-Phalaborwa	55602	54140	109742	64357	67180	131537	73017	77620	150637
Maruleng	41048	46823	87871	43533	50849	94382	43577	51280	94857
Mopani	441342	521115	962457	483202	577905	1061107	501581	590926	1092507

2.2.2.2 Population and households growth/ trend: Census 2001 and Census 2011 data

Municipality	Area/ Extent	Population			Households			Pop. Density per km ²	H/H Size		Rural population	Urban population	Farming population
		2001	2011	Growth	2001	2011	Growth		2001	2011			
Greater Giyani	4 171,6 km ²	239289	244 218	+2,06%	53292	63548	+19,2%	59	5	4	89,5%	10,5%	0
Greater Letaba	1 890,9 km ²	220103	212 701	-3,4%	53747	58261	+8,4%	113	5	4	94,3%	5,7%	0
Greater Tzaneen	3 242,6 km ²	375586	390 098	+3,9%	97425	108926	+11,8%	121	4	4	82%	10,4%	7,6%
Ba-Phalaborwa	7 461,6 km ²	131088	150 635	+14,9%	33572	41115	+22,5%	21	4	4	36,2%	51,0%	12,8%
Maruleng	3 244,3 km ²	94382	94 855	+0,5%	23050	24470	+6,2%	30	5	4	88,7%	2,3%	9,0%
DMA		997			611			-	2				
Mopani/ Total	20 011,0 km ²	1 061 445	1 092 507	+2,7%	261 697	296320	+13,2%	55	5	4	81%	14%	5%

Comparing Census 2001 and 2011 data

The population size differs from one municipality to another and in terms of resource allocations it should be best to consider this distribution earnestly, albeit with all factors taken into account, e.g service backlogs, poverty stricken areas, identified growth areas, etc.

LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES	CENSUS 2001	CENSUS 2011	POPULATION GROWTH 2001 to 2011	COMMENT
Greater Giyani	239289	244 218	4 929	Gained
Greater Letaba	220103	212 701	-7 402	Decreased
Greater Tzaneen	375586	390 098	14 512	Gained
Ba-Phalaborwa	131088	150 635	19 547	Gained
Maruleng	94382	94 855	473	Gained
Mopani	(1 061 445)	1 092 507	31 400	Gained

In every Local municipality, except for the Ba-Phalaborwa (including Kruger National Park (KNP)) the trend of men: women ratio is the same. With KNP the reverse is true, i.e men: women is about 63%: 27%. That implies that Management of KNP need to focus on employment equity with emphasis on gender. Ba-Phalaborwa and Greater Giyani need to make joint effort to the matter.

2.2.2.3 Age and Gender Structure

Mopani District Demographics, Census 2011: By Gender by AgeCensus 2011

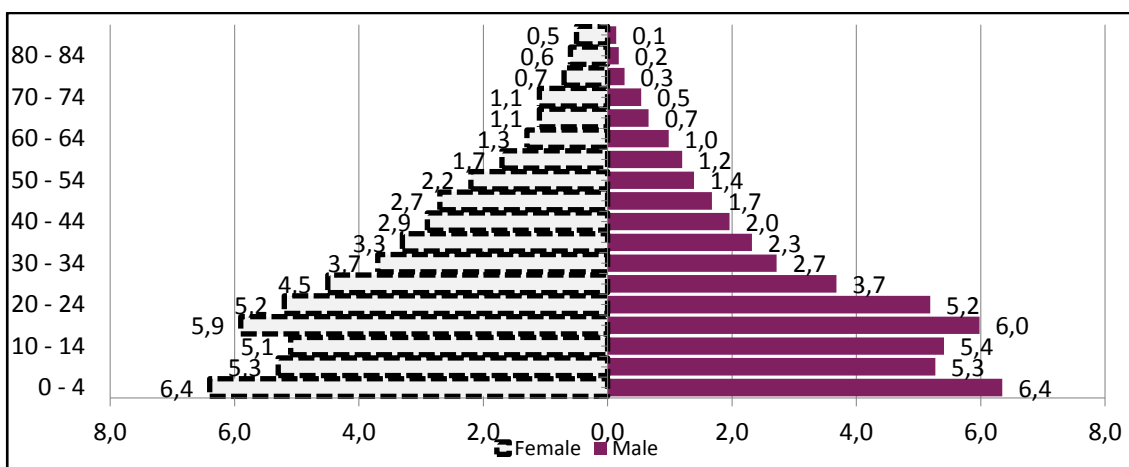


Table 7: Age structure and Gender composition (Number of people) (Statssa 2011 Census)

Age	Greater Giyani		Greater Letaba		Greater Tzaneen		Ba-Phalaborwa		Maruleng		Mopani District Municipality		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Males	Female	Persons
00 – 04	16068	16074	13597	13539	24002	24007	9715	9722	5997	6039	69381	69379	138761
05 – 09	14591	14594	11577	11381	18989	18877	7850	7536	5153	5201	57589	58160	115749
10 – 14	13818	14623	11311	11983	18606	19714	7221	7531	4954	5244	59095	55910	115006
15 – 19	15848	16205	13775	14501	21502	21780	7558	7125	5589	5704	65315	64272	129587
20 – 24	13407	12012	10972	11160	19949	20565	7998	8142	4915	4796	56675	57241	113916
25 – 29	10782	7297	8924	6611	17852	15951	7374	6845	4497	3467	40171	49429	89599
30 – 34	8594	5122	7193	4727	14523	11910	6022	5406	3558	2556	29721	39890	69610
35 – 39	7982	4208	6522	4246	13470	10160	5399	4658	3067	2081	25353	36440	61792
40 – 44	6598	3539	6001	3328	11985	8753	4402	3892	2865	1861	21373	31851	53223
45 – 49	6289	3273	5679	2908	11561	7454	3790	3105	2512	1602	18342	29831	48174
50 – 54	5454	2708	4482	2525	8748	5909	2853	2697	2026	1321	15160	23563	38722
55 – 59	3908	2300	3723	2211	6877	5161	2253	2420	1531	1071	13163	18292	31454
60 – 64	2836	1866	3133	1979	5304	4183	1622	1664	1227	975	10667	14122	24788
65 – 69	2644	1425	2964	1496	4115	2720	1206	961	874	653	7255	11803	19058
70 – 74	2871	1341	2936	1325	3902	2134	959	654	809	475	5929	11477	17407
75 – 79	1854	736	1827	600	2775	1003	632	339	702	231	2909	7790	10699
80 – 84	1448	459	1508	416	2451	685	444	203	575	181	1944	6426	8369
85+	1102	343	1273	369	1928	592	321	118	430	118	1540	5054	6592
Totals	136094	108125	117397	95305	208539	181558	77619	73018	51281	43576	501582	590930	1092506
Personsm	244 219		212 702		390 097		150 637		94 857				

The average ratio male to female in Mopani District Municipality as a whole is 46% to 54% and the tendencies and trends are still prevalent.

The age and gender structure is by and large influenced by levels of fertility, mortality and migration. These factors are also influenced by socio-economic circumstances such as education, level of affluence (income) and location. The tendencies revealed by the structure in Table 8, are as follows: In almost all local municipalities there are more females than males. This is most significant in Greater Giyani and Greater Letaba municipalities which are primarily rural/ non-urban in nature. The scenario could be attributed to low levels of education and affluence in these municipalities, exacerbated by men seeking jobs elsewhere. Ba-Phalaborwa has comparable balance in numbers between females and males, however with more males than females at working age categories. That is ascribed to young men employed in the mining sector at Phalaborwa and Gravelotte mines and young women not ready for dirty and hard jobs. The Kruger National Park also has more males **than females and that could be attributed to more men ready for field rangers' jobs than women, with** the ratio men: women being 63%: 27%. That implies that KNP need to put more focus on employment equity with emphasis on gender balance.

The other dimension is that the current highest population number exists in the age category 15 - 19 years whereas in the previous years the highest was in the category 10 – 14 years. These are school-going people who need support for them to be employable in the economic sectors. There is also proportional balance between boys and girls from age zero to 20. It will be important to consider males and females equally in issues of development in this category. Ages 20 and above show females out-numbering males significantly.

Further analysis of the demographics indicates that 49,4% of the residents are still at a young age (0-19 years). Population numbers decrease with age increase, i.e the older generation is fewer than the young one. This implies that programmes geared at developing all people with special emphasis to women and youth will impact much to Mopani DM. The same is true for taking heed of challenges facing these population categories.

It is also notable that population size of Mopani has grown steadily by 3% since the year 2000 to 2011, with absolute pick up in 2005 when Maruleng and part of KNP got incorporated into Mopani. Redetermination of municipal boundaries in 2008 has not made significant change in this trend since it affected only nature conservation area, Kruger Park. High population growth itself is a threat to the economic growth in terms of scarcity of prime land space. Since the main source of population growth is birth rate and emigration, programmes geared at combating children pregnancies, women empowerment and those dealing with illegal emigration should be strengthened. As per the Census 2011, the overall population size of Mopani District stands at 1 092 507.

2.2.3 Population Movements (in-migration and out-migration)

According to STATSSA data, it is noted that rural areas continue to be highly populated, regardless of low economic activities. The clear picture of these trends is found in Greater Giyani and Maruleng municipalities. Possible factors to these trends could be attributed to (1) the warmth of cultural values that are respected in rural areas, (2) low land cost rural areas, (3) increasing levels of affluence (in mobility) among Black South Africans, (4) improved provision of basic services in rural areas and (5) keeping families together (increased level of choices). **The African culture of "fixed home" adds to growing rural areas in that, even when people could get jobs elsewhere they would usually prefer to retain their home at rural areas, where they grow their children.** The arguments levelled above pose a need for emphasis on rural development, to have services provided where people want to stay. That also tests the choice for growth points in a municipality. (Ref. Spatial Analysis by Akanya with IPM, 2011). Table 8 depicts trends in both population and household in rounds of five years.

2.2.4 Foreign nationals

Mopani experiences influx of foreign nationals at a high rate. These are usually unaccounted for when providing primary services such as water, sanitation, electricity, housing, health and education, to our citizens. The resultant is that facilities and services are overburdened and thus the quality of services is sacrificed since more people are to be served with the little that is earmarked for the

few (citizens).

Although there is significant improvement in the provision of services in rural areas, the demand continues to outweigh the supply resulting in poor quality of services. That has become a push-factor, causing influx of (households) settlements in the fringes of urban areas for better services, causing land-log against the growth of those areas, e.g Giyani town. The challenges that continue to surface are therefore :

- (1) land unavailability in urban areas,
- (2) need for creation of jobs and provision of sufficient and sustainable services in rural areas,
- (3) strengthening of border control mechanisms and systems and
- (4) public safety against increasing crime prone spots in municipalities.

2.2.5 PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES IN THE DISTRICT (No. of Persons)

Table 8: Disability by Gender by Municipality

Type of disability	GGM		GLM		GTM		BPM		MLM		MDM			Totals
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Persons	
Sight:														
a lot of difficulty	550	1006	588	1123	1130	1988	399	605	254	443	2921	5165	8086	10038
Cannot do at all	197	269	147	248	351	395	103	107	51	84	849	1103	1952	
Hearing:														
a lot of difficulty	247	388	317	553	550	870	205	242	176	239	1495	2292	3787	5748
Cannot do at all	188	188	178	262	358	395	109	132	70	81	903	1058	1961	
Communication														
a lot of difficulty	413	366	561	595	820	831	330	324	158	177	2282	2293	4575	12377
Cannot do at all	722	685	942	932	1319	1396	618	586	294	308	3895	3907	7802	
Physical														
a lot of difficulty	454	951	554	1042	860	1615	264	506	189	358	2321	4472	6793	13293
Cannot do at all	612	606	696	769	1079	1231	523	510	204	270	3114	3386	6500	
Wheel chair	1297	1680	1234	1455	2519	2731	885	845	640	737	6575	7448	14023	14023
Totals by gender	4680	6139	5217	6979	8986	11452	3436	3857	2036	2697	24355	31124	55479	55479
No. of disabled persons	10 819		12 196		20 438		7 293		4 733		55 479			
People can do sign language	125	152	138	155	284	316	69	60	40	38	655	722	1377	1377
	277		293		600		129		78		1377			

Source: Census 2011 Statssa.

There are five special schools in the district that cater for the learners with special needs, namely the blind, the deaf and the physically challenged. The schools are Letaba & Yingisani (both at Nkowankowa) and Pfunanani at Giyani, Nthabiseng and Franchipan both at Phalaborwa. There are also two flagship life-care centres in the district, namely Vuxakeni and Shiluvana centres that cater for homeless and severely disabled people respectively. In addition, there are 171 normal schools that have infrastructure access facilities for disabled. This total constitutes 24% of all schools in Mopani, which is still low when compared with programmes to integrate disabled learners in the normal schools, i.e the blind and the crippled. Shortage of supporting infrastructure in most schools is still a serious challenge. However, currently new schools that are being established have full plan to accommodate the disabled. Mentally disabled and the deaf are still problematic cases that may not be easily mainstreamed into normal schools. Such disabled will always need care and special schools.

CHALLENGES

Yet, the major challenges facing people with disabilities in the district range from lack of skills, lack of employment opportunities as well as assistive devices like wheel chairs, canes (walking sticks), hearing aids, magnified glasses, etc. Other relates to lack of capacity within public institutions in handling disabled in an integrated manner due to lack of understanding by the majority of people, lack of Braille resources, lack of sign language interpretation services/ specialists, inaccessibility to government buildings and public transport. Again, disabled people are best understood by their family members and they are thus socially cut off from public, e.g, not many people understand Sign language. Even in public meetings provisions are rarely made for the deaf and the blind to be on board. Further challenges are apparent in public amenities, e.g lack of facilities at taxi ranks, lack of walking lanes alongside main roads and general stigma that disabled persons are incomplete persons and would not have leisure needs.

Despite the efforts by the District for disabled persons to apply for jobs or tendering, there is still poor participation since most of them do not have businesses. There are few who do apply and often they do not meet the necessary requirements.

Political structures	Municipal structures	Sector Departments	CBOs	Non-participating
5,5%	7,4%	3,9%	5,2%	78%

Source: Empirical data from municipalities through CDWs, 2015

The Mopani District Municipality has established the functional Disability desk in line with the provincial and national functions located in the Office of the Presidency and Office of the Premier. This function is one of the special programmes in the Office of the Executive Mayor with its major role of coordinating the implementation of the Integrated National Disability Strategy in the district. The Disability Desk intends to play advocacy role in highlighting the needs of disabled people with emphasis on the following key area: mainstreaming, capacity building, civic education and raising awareness on disability issues.

The district municipality has Disability Framework. There are also two disabled officials within the staff of Mopani district municipality. Braille facility is also available and is used for documentation of various public meetings documents as well as Council sittings. One of the disabled employees is also multi-lingual in sign language. The employee is often engaged in interpreting for the deaf in public meetings like Izimbizo, IDP Rep. fora, Council sittings, etc. Further development is that programme for initiating every employee with sign language is on and all secretaries and Personal Assistants of senior managers (Directors) have already gone through.

2.2.6 Gender

In view of the fact that in every age category, females outnumber males, it is imperative that even in development, gender issues are taken **into account**. **The District has established Men's forum** and Gender forum, where issues of gender and of men are discussed, ranging from families to participation in communities and work place. The fora are made up of officials, councillors and civil society. Gender focal person is employed and the action plan is also developed. Draft Gender policy is in place and enroute for approval by Council. Budget is often a challenge to ensure significant impact in these programme.

2.2.7 Labour Status by Gender by Municipality

EMPLOYMENT and UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

People in the Mopani district are employed in the following sectors: Farming, Industry, Mining, Trade, Government, Transport, Tourism, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy. The Government Sector is the largest employer in the district e.g. 39% of the employed in Greater Giyani work for government. The second largest employer in Mopani district is the farming sector with 25,9% of the employed people. This is however, not the case when considering the municipalities separately with the mining sector employing the second

largest portion of the Ba-Phalaborwa population (19,5%). Greater Giyani has the highest level of unemployment with 47% of the population not being employed. The number of people unemployed as a percentage of the total employable population of the District (287 405) is 39%. It is however important to note that of the unemployed people in the district, about 60% are women.

Table 10: Labour status

Municipality	Employed				Unemployed					Discouraged job seekers Persons	Not economically active Persons
	Male	Female	Totals	% of District	Male	Female	Totals	% of municipality	% of District		
Greater Giyani	12028	13441	25469	15%	8696	13900	22596	47%	20%	3701	34104
Greater Letaba	14884	12954	27838	16%	7439	11367	18806	40%	17%	2666	29207
Greater Tzaneen	39855	33627	73482	42%	17572	24965	42537	37%	38%	5147	49253
Ba-Phalaborwa	20125	13834	33959	19%	8267	12014	20281	37%	18%	1413	16147
Maruleng	7125	6368	13493	8%	3501	5443	8944	40%	18%	1667	13142
Mopani District	94017	80224	174241	100%	45475	67689	113164	39%	100%	14594	141853

Source: Census 2011, Statssa

- The highest employment contributor is Greater Tzaneen municipality @ 42%
- The highest unemployment is in Greater Tzaneen municipality @ 38%
- There is appreciable decrease in unemployment across all Local municipalities

2.2.8 INCOME CATEGORIES

Table: 11 (a): Monthly income of persons by Municipalities

	Greater Giyani	Greater Letaba	Greater Tzaneen	Ba-Phalaborwa	Maruleng	Mopani	
No income	111983	89550	160254	63891	42564	468242	43%
R 1 - R 400	74051	63803	105823	36572	26034	306283	28%
R 401 - R 800	8638	9888	15004	5232	2578	41340	4%
R 801 - R 1 600	25150	30112	56634	14672	12489	139057	13%
R 1 601 - R 3 200	5143	4650	15148	6632	2261	33834	3%
R 3 201 - R 6 400	3815	2437	8057	5268	1374	20951	2%
R 6 401 - R 12 800	3505	2651	7793	5375	1625	20949	2%
R 12 801 - R 25 600	2771	1767	5779	3746	1085	15148	1%
R 25 601 - R 51 200	413	347	1507	920	288	3475	-
R 51 201 - R 102 400	54	60	367	177	54	712	-
R 102 401 - R 204 800	54	106	226	64	57	507	-
R 204 801 or more	60	78	190	78	38	444	-

Census 2011, Statssa

Income from employment determines the overall standards of living of people and also the households affordability levels. These levels should be taken into account when setting service level targets. The majority of people in the district (at least 81%) live in rural areas and most of these rural residents are poor. Income in rural areas is constrained by the rural economy that is unable to provide people with remunerative jobs or self-employment opportunities. A notable percentage of people in the district have no income.

It should, however, be taken into account that these figures reflect the total population and not only the potentially economically active portion of the population. Economically inactive people, such as, children and pensioners are also included. It is disturbing to note that, even for the labour force alone, 89,1% of the population in the Greater Giyani Municipality earns less than R800 per month. The situation

is worse in Greater Letaba where 92,2% of the earning population earn less than R800 per month, while the situation is much better in Ba-Phalaborwa with only 75% of the labour force earning less than R800 per month. This can be attributed to the high level of urbanization in Ba-Phalaborwa and the presence of mines.

Table 11 (b): Households Annual income:

	Greater Giyani	Greater Letaba	Greater Tzaneen	Ba-Phalaborwa	Maruleng	Mopani District
No income	9972	8407	14573	5141	3893	41986
R 1 – R 4800	6130	4928	7647	2254	1755	22714
R 4801 – R 9600	10892	9260	12995	4381	3546	41074
R 9601 – R 19 600	13879	15128	27206	7676	6139	70028
R 19 601 – R 38 200	11914	12212	23922	7769	4951	60768
R 38 201 – R 76 400	4596	3814	9614	4895	1548	24467
R 76 401 – R 153 800	2740	2170	5474	4120	1128	15632
R 153 801 – R 307 600	2117	1419	4227	2921	941	11625
R 307 601 – R 614 400	1024	630	2285	1502	393	5834
R 614 001 – R 1 228 800	169	132	594	311	94	1300
R 1 228 801 – R 2 457 600	58	76	200	72	39	445
R 2 457 601 or more	58	84	188	73	43	446

2.2.9 HOUSEHOLDS DEPENDENCY

Due to high level of unemployment of youth and high percentage of children and the aged, a considerable number of households are headed by pensioners who in turn support scholars. This situation is expressed clearly from dependency ratios tabled below.

Source: Census 2011, Statssa

Municipality	Number of households dependent on one for living
Greater Giyani	74,2
Greater Letaba	70,7
Greater Tzaneen	60,1
Ba-Phalaborwa	58,2
Maruleng	65,8
MOPANI	65,8

= Households Dependency ratio =

2.2.10 Language Diversity in Mopani District Municipality (as per STATSSA, 2001 & 2011 Census)

Table 13: Language diversity in Mopani (Percentage of the total population)

Census yr	Tsonga	N.Sotho	Afrikaans	Sotho	English	Venda	Zulu	Swati	Tswana	Xhosa	Ndebele	Sign
2001	48,6%	46,4%	1,88%	1,4%	0,6%	0,47%	0,22%	0,21%	0,11%	0,09%	0,03%	0,10%
2011	44%	46%	2,0%	2,8%	1,3%	0,5%	0,5%	0,2%	0,2%	0,1%	0,2%	0,1%

2.2.11 INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS AS PER INCOME CRITERION

Table 12: Indigent Households								
Local Municipality	Municipal determination of indigent household (2011)	Total H/H	Total Indigents		Indigents benefitting		Indigents NOT benefitting	
			No.	%	No	%	No	%
Greater Tzaneen	0 ≤ (h/h income) ≤ R3 000 pm	108926	86 343	79,3	32 573	37,7	53 770	62,3
Greater Giyani	0 ≤ (h/h income) ≤ R1 400 pm	63548	40 873	64,3	336	0,8	40 537	99,2
Greater Letaba	0 ≤ (h/h income) ≤ R3 000 pm	58261	49 935	85,7	898	1,8	49 037	98,2
Maruleng	0 ≤ (h/h income) ≤ R1 500 pm	24470	15 333	62,7	1 365	8,9	13 968	91,1
Ba-Phalaborwa	0 ≤ (h/h income) ≤ R3 000 pm	41115	27 221	66,2	2 275	8,4	24 946	91,6
Total/ Mopani DM		296320	219 705	74,1	37 447	17,0	182 258	83,0

Census 2011, Statssa

INDIGENT H/H CRITERIA & SERVICES

Greater Tzaneen	Ba-Phalaborwa	Greater Letaba	Greater Giyani	Maruleng
CRITERIA: (Who qualify to be indigent household?)				
Monthly income equivalent to two old age grants	Monthly income equivalent to two old age grants	Household income of R3000	Household income of not more than R1 270	Household income of R1500
Ownership of one property	Ownership of one property	Ownership/ Tenant of one property	Ownership of one property	Ownership of one property
SA citizenship		Must be in possession of a valid SA ID	SA citizenship	
Full-time occupant of property				Full-time occupant of property
		Must be resident of the municipal area		
		Monthly water & electricity consumption of 6kl and 50kWh respectively		
Child-headed household				
FREE BASIC SERVICES RENDERED TO INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS				
• Electricity	• Electricity	• Electricity	• Electricity	
• Water	• Water	• Water	• Water	• Water
• Refuse removal	• Refuse removal	• Refuse removal	• Refuse removal	• Refuse removal
• Sewerage	• Sewerage	• Sewerage	• Sanitation	• Sewerage
• Property rates	• Property rates	• Property rates	• Rates	• Rates
Rental of municipal property		• Site rental		
		• Burials		
NUMBER OF INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS (2011 statssa)				
86 343	27 221	49 935	40 873	15 333
NUMBER OF INDIGENT HOUSEHOLD BENEFITTING FROM MUNICIPALITY/ GOVERNMENT				
32 573	2 275	898	336	1 365
Total indigent H/H in the District=219 705 which is 74,1% of MDM H/H; Indigent H/H registered and benefitting in municipalities= 37 447 which is 17% of all indigents				

LIST OF CRITERIA USED ACROSS THE LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES, MOPANI DISTRICT

1. Household income of R3000 (depending on the current Old Age pension per person)
2. Ownership/ Tenant of one property
3. Must be in possession of a valid SA ID
4. Full-time occupant of property
5. Must be resident of the municipal area
6. Monthly water & electricity consumption of 6kl and 50kWh respectively
7. Child-headed household

NB: Only two municipalities (BPM & GTM) have indicated indigent households per ward, although not all wards covered. The rest (MLM, GGM & GLM) have not indicated their records per wards.

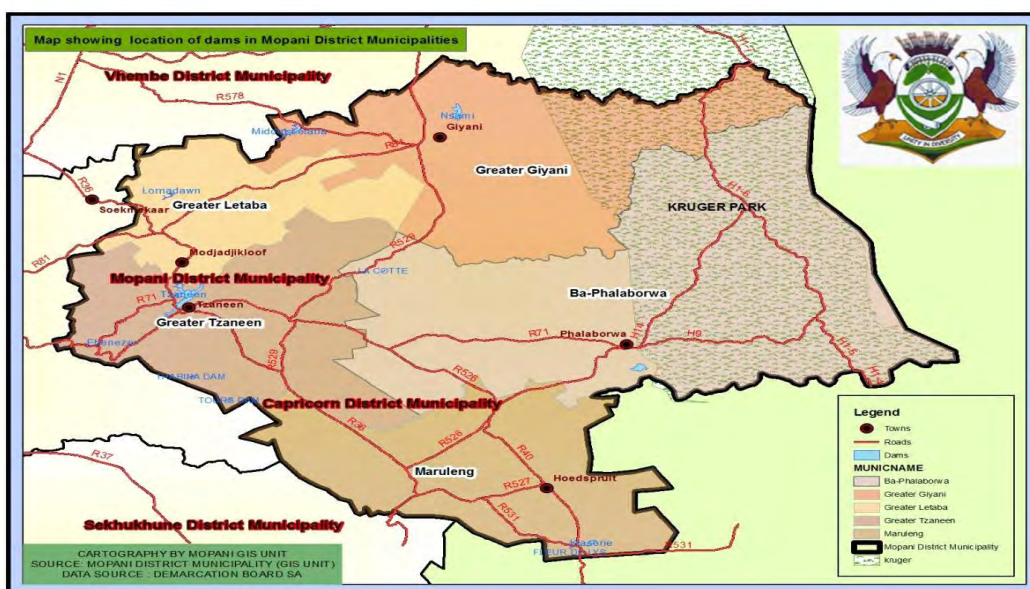
CHAPTER 3: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

3.1 KPA: SPATIAL ANALYSIS

3.1.1 Background

The spatial analysis provides a visual picture of the existing spatial patterns (that is nodes, networks and areas) that have emerged in the municipal area. This analysis serves to describe the municipal area in spatial terms and understand how space is utilized in the district. It looks at settlement patterns and growth points (nodes), population concentration areas, illegal land occupation and 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.

Map 1: Local Municipalities and Mopani District Municipality



3.1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE MUNICIPAL AREAS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH POINTS

Table 14: Economic Growth Nodes of MOPANI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

MUNICIPALITY	Provincial	District	Local	Local service points
Greater Tzaneen	Tzaneen	Nkowankowa Lenyenye	Burgersdorp Letsitele Haenertzburg	Ka-Mazwi; Rikhotso; Senopelwa; Ga-Mokgwathi, Runnymede; Serololo; Nkambako.
Ba-Phalaborwa	Phalaborwa	Namakgale Gravelotte	Lulekani	Ga-Selwane; Mahale; Mukwanana
Greater Giyani	Giyani	Ndhambi	Xawela Nkomo Xikhumba	Mavalani; Thomo; Homu; Ngove; Xikukwani
Greater Letaba	Modjadjiskoof	Ga-Kgapane	Senwamokgope	Mooketsi; Thakgalane; Mamaila; Nakampe.
Maruleng		Hoedspruit	Metz Lorraine	

The descriptions and main characteristics of the 5 local municipalities in the district are summarised hereunder:

3.1.2.1 Greater Tzaneen

The Greater Tzaneen Municipality is situated on the south-western side Mopani District Municipality. It is bordered by Maruleng Municipality on the south, Lepelle-Nkumpi Municipality on the south-west, Molemole Municipality on the west, Greater Letaba Municipality on the north, Greater Giyani Municipality on the north-east and Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality on the east. The Municipality comprises of a land area of approximately 323 999,14 ha (3240 km²). It extends from Haenertsburg in the west, to Rubbervale in the east (85km), and just south of Modjadjiskloof in the north, to Trichardsdal in the south (47km). Greater Tzaneen Municipality encompasses the proclaimed towns of Tzaneen, Nkowankowa, Lenyenye, Letsitele, Haernetsburg. As seen above these areas form the economic growth points in the provincial, district and municipal scales respectively. In addition, there are 125 rural villages, concentrated mainly in the south-east, and north-west of the municipality. Almost 80% of households reside in these rural villages. The municipal area is further characterized by extensive and intensive farming activities (commercial timber, cash crops, tropical and citrus fruit production); mountainous, inaccessible terrain in the west and south, and un-even topography (gentle slopes) to the north and east; areas with exceptional natural beauty, with considerable untapped tourism potential.

3.1.2.2 Greater Letaba

The Greater Letaba Municipal area is situated on the north-west of Mopani District. It shares the boundary with Greater Tzaneen on the south, Molemole on the west, Makhado on the north-west and Greater Giyani on the north-east. It has three proclaimed towns of Modjadjiskloof, Ga-Kgapane and Senwamokgope which dominate with economic activities. Greater Letaba Municipality has 80 settlements with total area coverage of 189096.07ha (1891 km²). (MDM SDF. 2007:59). The Greater Letaba Municipality area is the smallest local municipality in the district in terms of land area. The Municipality is furthermore characterized by contrasts such as varied topography, population densities and vegetation. The population in the municipality is denser in the north-east than in the south, whereas, vegetation is denser in the south (timber) than in the north (Bushveld).

Resources are relatively scarce throughout the municipality. The municipality is, however, situated in close proximity of other natural resources at its border with Greater Tzaneen. The Tzaneen and Heanertsburg areas attract tourists due to their natural beauty, dams, waterfalls, vegetations and nature reserves. The Municipality can capitalize on these resources as well as the more intensive economic activities in Tzaneen town. Internally the municipality boasts of the Rain Queen Modjadji and the old and big Baobab tree (with the circumference of 24m) near Ga-Kgapane. A convenient tourist route could be drawn to attract and guide tourists in this magnificent area. It is part of the Ivory route. Rural settlements are evenly spaced along the northern boundary, and a lesser concentration of villages along the south – eastern boundary, of the municipality. The south part of the municipal area comprises mountainous terrain, which precludes urban development. Approximately 5% of the land area is covered by residential development, whilst 30% is taken up by agricultural activities. These include tomatoes (central), Timber (south and south east), game and cattle (central and north west).

3.1.2.3 Greater Giyani

Greater Giyani Municipality is located in the North of Mopani District Municipality with Giyani as its only town. The municipal area is abutting with Thulamela and Makhado municipalities in the north-west, and Mutale Municipality in the north-east, Ba-Phalaborwa on the south, Greater Tzaneen on the south-west and Greater Letaba Municipality on the west. It embraces portion of Kruger National park south of Shingwedzi river. Giyani is also the home of the District Municipal offices where the previous administrative offices of Gazankulu homeland were housed. Greater Giyani Municipality covers an extent of 4 171,6 km² and has 93 sparsely located villages. It is home to Muyexe village, the pivate point of the National Rural Development Programme pilot project in South Africa, launched on 17/08/2009. Giyani town is the largest centre of population concentration, employment opportunities, shopping and recreational facilities in the local municipality. The economic activities that mostly takes place in Greater Giyani both formal and informal are: small-scale

agriculture (maize, vegetables, tomatoes, beef), services, transport and retail development.

There are however, number of factors impacting negatively on the economic growth such as geographical location (distance to markets), shortage of skills, poor infrastructure, climatic conditions and diseases. Due to proximity to Mozambique and Zimbabwe through Kruger National Park, the municipality experiences influx of foreigners from Mozambique and Zimbabwe refugees who have myriad social needs **including land. Hence Hluphekani informal settlement around Giyani, previous "Refugees camp"**.

The municipality has potential for tourism and conservation development due to the existing natural heritage sites through the area, mining, latent farming schemes, processing of natural products (Mopani worm and Marula fruit). Kruger National park is also considering to open a commercial gate around Muyexe, i.e Shangoni gate.

3.1.2.4 Ba- Phalaborwa

The municipality is bordered in the north by Greater Giyani and Greater Tzaneen municipalities and in the south by Maruleng municipality and in the east by Mozambique. It includes portion of Kruger National Park that embraces Olifants, Letaba, Mopani & Shimuwini (bush) camps (north of Lepelle river). It forms part of the Great Limpopo Trans-frontier Park. It is made up of 23 villages and 4 towns. The town of Phalaborwa and the nearby Namakgale/ Lulekani towns and surrounding villages constitute the major population concentration areas in Ba-Phalaborwa. Another smaller rural concentration is Seloane/ Nondweni with the tourist resort of Eiland nearby. The area has a unique natural environment comprising conservation areas and eco- tourism development. These and the large mining development form key economic drivers. The Phalaborwa gate is the most busy gate among all KNP gates opening into Limpopo province, providing access to Girondo border gate into Mozambique. Hence the provincial growth point, Phalaborwa.

Although mining is presently the largest sector in Ba-Phalaborwa, creating many job opportunities and providing the highest GVA in the District, it can also become a constraint in the future due to short-lived mining production expectancy period which eventually close. There is a large amount of land in Ba-Phalaborwa that is currently under land claims. This is that land that can potentially be used especially for tourism development. The municipality is also challenged with accommodating Mozambique refugees (now residence) in terms of land and other living necessities, especially along the Kruger National Park boundaries. Hence the ultimately accepted Humulani settlement around Lulekani township.

3.1.2.5 Maruleng

The Maruleng Municipality is situated in the south of Mopani District Municipality. It is bordered by Kruger National Park in the east, the Ba-Phalaborwa and Greater Tzaneen in the North, the Lepelle Nkumpi Municipality to the west, and Thaba-chweu, Tubatse and Bushbuckridge Municipalities in the south. The municipal area extent is 324 699ha and it comprises of 33 rural villages and 3 urban areas. The municipal area is characterised by typical Lowveld vegetation and is evenly sloped with isolated kopies and ridges. To the south, the municipal area is also bordered by the Drakensberg escarpment in Thaba-chweu. Population densities vary from sparse in the east, to relatively dense in the South – West.

Maruleng shows clear fragmentation between rural and urban area as perpetrated by the apartheid government. Rural communities who constitute over 90% of the entire population are occupying less than 20% of the Municipal area (around Sekororo area) when the remainder is used for first and second order settlements and game farming owned by whites. The three urban areas (Hoedspruit, Kampersrus & Mica) are still predominantly white areas. However that has improved drastically since 2001. There is still a serious challenge on the release of land formerly owned by whites. The costs are exorbitant for the willing seller and buyer. That hampers further growth of the town Hoedspruit and other developments. Poverty linked with alienation or segregation from the resourceful areas is more vivid in Maruleng, where possible places of work are far and often outside the municipality, e.g Tzaneen town and Phalaborwa town. Endeavour to pull economic development around Metz will remain a noble option as it is in proxim to the majority.

A definite fragmented urban and rural form is evident in all areas throughout the district. This can mainly be attributed to economic factors and racial segregation induced by past legislation causing artificial fragmentation in the rural and urban areas. The implementation of the Group Areas Act resulted in the segregated residential development pattern that saw the Black, Asian and Coloured population groups being removed to peripheral, separate and inaccessible locations. Within Mopani, black people have since been concentrated in the former homeland areas of Lebowa, Venda and Gazankulu.

The fragmented spatial structure where most of the economic activities are concentrated in predominantly white urban concentrations and farms resulted in the concentrations of the majority of the population within areas severely at distant from their place of work. These areas experience severe poverty and low human development potential due to high illiteracy rates, low income and a generally low life expectancy, accompanied by low levels of social and basic engineering services.

3.1.3 SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

The district municipality has approximately 354 settlements, which include 82 first order settlements and 35 second order settlements, 237 **third and fourth order settlements. The third and fourth order settlements have 43,6% of the district's** population. There is limited accessibility to most villages due to inadequate access roads and internal street networks. The Mopani district is well-served by major arterial routes which links Giyani to Tzaneen, Polokwane, Modjadjiskloof, Phalaborwa and Lydenburg.

The settlements identified as District growth points in the area include Namakgale, Gravelotte, Ndhambi/Mageva, GaKgapanane, Nkowankowa and Lenyenye. The District Growth Points provide some jobs with various high order social facilities and government offices. These growth points or settlements include small government offices for service delivery. Social facilities such as schools, health facilities and police stations are also present at a lower level. In order to ensure economic development in these settlements basic services and social services should be improved. Although these settlements are small they play an important role in several sectors such as mining (Gravelotte), retail trade (Namakgale and GaKgapanane) and manufacturing (Nkowankowa).

As appearing in the above Table, Municipal growth points include Lulekani, Xawela, Senwamokgope, Haenertsburg, etc. The areas have a relatively small economic sector that provides some employment to a smaller number of people. These settlements have very few social services and no government offices. People living in these areas have to travel to larger settlements (Provincial and District Growth Points) to obtain these services. Two of these growth points play an important role in the economy of the area. Letsitele is one of the most important areas where citrus fruit is produced while Haenertsburg and surroundings has been identified as a very important tourism area. Both these sectors demand proper basic services of which roads (transport for fruit and tourist traffic) are the most important. The various municipalities responsible for service delivery in these areas should ensure that these basic services are of a good standard to support the various economies. District and Municipal growth points are sixteen in number whereas Provincial ones are five.

Ten of the sixteen growth points (District & Municipal) are situated in the Greater Tzaneen and Ba-Phalaborwa Municipalities. There are noticeable variations between the municipalities in this regard as 12% of households in Ba-Phalaborwa and 0.7% in Greater Letaba are urbanised. The District is thus largely rural in nature restraining development in the secondary and tertiary economic sectors.

The Spatial Rationale indicates the following tendencies with respect to the settlement hierarchy in individual local municipalities:

Table 15: MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POPULATION	# Growth points and population concentrated areas (1 st order settlements)	% population residing in growth points areas
Greater Giyani	244 218	2	28%
Greater Letaba	212 701	2	60%
Greater Tzaneen	390 098	3	65%
Ba-Phalaborwa	150 635	3	90%
Maruleng	94 855	1	2%

In line with NSDP, focus should be placed on concentrating economic development within the Growth Points to increase urbanization in the District. Albeit basic services need to be addressed in every settlement. The current dispersed settlements pattern constrains sustainable development. These villages should be linked and economically dependent on one another to maximize mutual benefits and cross subsidization out of the scarce resources. One other dynamic is that there are clear spaces (called buffer zones) between urban and rural settlements, the situation that had been borne by apartheid, ensuring that the poor never see themselves deserving the same dignity as those in towns. Programmes to transform such view should be employed, from social to infrastructure activities.

3.1.4 ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF LAND

Land is a scarce resource that cannot be extended or enlarged. It is a platform for mankind to build, live and also bury. Individuals, communities and government need to do as they could to guard against land invasion, degradation and pollution. The issue that need earnest attention is the illegal occupation and unsustainable use of land, which deepen our communities in serious and unacceptable conditions of living and then put pressure on government to attend to damage control instead of properly planned development. Most often transgressors use the prime land which could be utilized for agriculture for food security or mining exploration. It becomes legally problematic once illegal and or informal occupants are left to stay for a considerable time if they ultimately have to be relocated. In terms of Labour Tenants rights act 3 of 1996, Interim Protection of Informal Land Rights Act 31 of 1996) and Extension of Security of Tenure Act, 1997 (ESTA), illegal occupants may claim protection when the challenge of removal is imposed on them. Across the district the following areas are vulnerable to this challenge:

The table below depicts illegal land occupation:

MUN'PALITY	AREA/ LOCATION	OWNER	COMMENT
GGM	Hluphekani (next to Giyani township)	Hosi Homu (Trust land)	Formally camping site for Mozambique refugees and they are still residing there.
	Giyani meat Abattoire area	Hosi Ngobe (Trust land)	Residents are working in the abattoire & in Giyani town.
	B9, between Giyani & Makosha village	Municipality	About 500 residents settled the area
MLM	Hoedspruit: Abandoned Transnet properties/ area.	Transnet	More than 20 people pitched shacks and some occupying abandoned Transnet structures with unkempt toilets, shebeens and also doing Car wash, refuse dumping and Driving school.
	Hoedspruit: Buffel street next to market	Municipality	Shacks pitched and occupied by foreign nationals & some South Africans.
GLM	Makgoba @ Modjadjiskloof, Mešašeng @ Ga-Kgapane , Masenkeng @Tshamahansi/ Los-my-cherry.	Municipality	About 275 families (h/h) have occupied Makgoba whereas Mešašeng is occupied by 70 families. 56 families are residing in shacks.

Beside the above there are patches of informal and illegal developments in and around most of the townships and rural settlements, as people put pressure to come closer to places of work and hoping for access to better services. It will require local municipalities through Land-use management schemes and other control systems to attend to these illegal developments as a matter of urgency whenever they emerge.

Furthermore, the Phalaborwa Spatial Development Initiative (SDI) is located within the District. The SDI is focused along the main road link from Phalaborwa to Nelspruit in the Mpumalanga Province, where the SDI joins the Maputo Development Corridor. The aim of the corridor was to create better access between the port of Maputo and the mining hub in Phalaborwa. However, all the local municipalities in Mopani District indicated that currently no projects or development initiatives have been implemented within this SDI. The Development Bank of South Africa initially identified potential projects and initiatives in the SDI based on the mining, agriculture and tourism sectors. These initiatives have, however, not been implemented.

3.1.5 LAND CLAIMS AND THEIR SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS (Ref. Regional Land Claims Commission report, Nov. 2009)

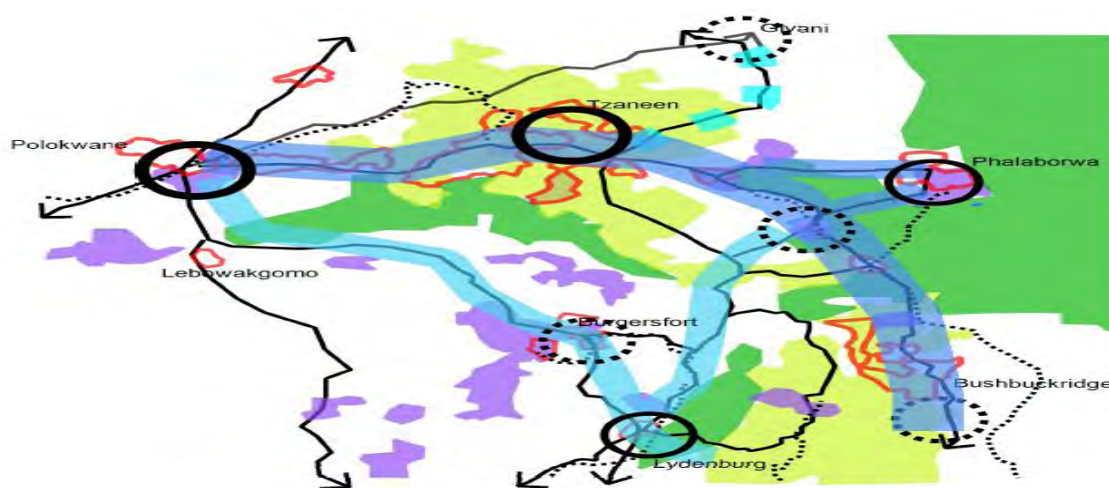
Table 17: MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL MUNICIPAL AREA	CLAIMS IN PROCESS	VALID CLAIMS IN PROGRESS		No. OF CLAIMS YET TO BE VALIDATED	% OF MUN. AREA CLAIMED (valid)
			Number	Extent (ha)		
Greater Giyani	4 171,6 km ²	44	1	1410,1434	43	2,3%
Greater Letaba	1 890,9 km ²	72	16	80639,9160	56	24,9%
Greater Tzaneen	3 242,6 km ²	37	12	24286,9400	25	12,8%
Ba-Phalaborwa	7 461,6 km ²	28	11	77178,3720	17	9,6%
Maruleng	3 244,3 km ²	4	1	1982,3256	3	0,6%
Mopani/ Total	20 011,0 km ²	190	44	185 497,6970	146	7,3%

As could be noted in the above Table, Land ownership in the district is still a contentious problem. There is a considerable number of land users who are not necessarily owners. There is a total of 44 land claims that are still recorded for processing and they cover the total area of 185 497,6970 ha. The different land uses affected in these claims range from Agriculture, conservation, game, hospitality, settlements and forestry. A total of 146 claims are yet to be validated and are at different levels of research. Some of the land is not surveyed and the areas are yet to be determined. Most of such areas are in GGM and GTM. The area claimed in the District is currently validated at 7,3% and it impacts heavily on the spatial development framework of the district, with more burden in GTM and BPM municipalities.

On the one hand, land restitution and redistribution processes may result in many people obtaining access to land, resulting in improved living standards and quality of life. On the other hand, it could result in large-scale sterilisation of economically productive land (e.g. high potential agricultural land, mining of certain minerals, nature conservation areas, etc) and consequential loss of job opportunities, if delayed, not well planned and managed within the context of a spatial development framework that considers all these factors. Capital projects do get stalled while claims processes are in progress.

The demand on land for economic development cannot be overemphasized. For this reason, Mopani District municipality has purchased a piece of land in extent of 158,5 ha, named Moshupatsela, strategically located along the road R71, about 9km Tzaneen to Phalaborwa road, to advance economic development in atchaar factory, dried fruits, orchard and vegetables & chilli production. The sketch below also poses corridors of potential economic development. Valoyi Tribal authority in N'wamitwa, GTM, has set aside vacant land for shopping complex to support N'wamitwa dam and villagers. For MLM, we have The Oaks-Metz-Trichardsdal development corridor.

3.1.6 Development corridors and economic centres:



3.1.7 National transport Access of Mopani District Municipality:

- ROADS: R36 to Modjadjiskloof to Tzaneen to Lydenburg, R40 to Gravelotte to Hoedspruit to Nelspruit, R71 to Haenetzburg to Tzaneen to Phalaborwa to Giriondo gate (S.A/Mozambique), R81 to Giyani to Mooketsi to Polokwane. The roads Giyani to Phalaborwa and R529 Giyani/ Tzaneen are additional to the main economic corridors in Mopani.
- AIRPORTS: (to Johannesburg & Capetown); Eastgate airport (in Maruleng Local Municipality)
- RAILWAYS: Goods rails to PLK to Gauteng and passenger rails to Nelspruit to Gauteng and also Komatipoort & Richards bay.

3.1.8 LEGISLATIVE IMPERATIVES

Mopani District municipality is situated in the former homelands (Lebowa & Gazankulu), self-governing state (Venda) and TPA white areas (towns). These had their set of legislations to administer and govern land. The key legislations are, Proclamations R293 of 1962 (Black areas Townships regulation), R188 of 1969 (Black areas land regulation), Venda Land Affairs Proclamation 45 of 1990 and the old Transvaal Town Planning and Township Ordinance (15 of 1986) which was applicable only to the former white areas (towns).

Despite the contemporary local government which went through establishment to Sustainability phases, these legislations are still in force. They are not in support of the developmental state that we are in as a country. They pose number of challenges when municipalities are trying to unify and bring progressive development in their areas. E.g lack of structures to administer them and misalignment to the development status of the country, socially, economically and politically.

The Development Facilitation Act 67/1995, came handy to alleviate some of the pressures that are borne by the old regime. However, with the High Court order to deem chapters V & VI of this Act, unconstitutional, June 2010, municipalities had no apparent option than to rely wholly on the old legislations with all the ills borne in them, while hoping on Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act which is now enacted as "law". This would be a step forward although it has met with challenges and resistance from Traditional leadership which is yet not clear of the implementation ahead.

3.1.9.1 KEY SPATIAL CHALLENGES

- ❖ Sparse rural settlements, especially in Greater Giyani, which makes it difficult to provide services economically.
- ❖ Delay in settling registered Land Claims, which keep the affected land unutilized and barren and further causing unnecessary demand and surplus for land for development.
- ❖ Invasion of land in areas identified, which cause settlements on unsafe grounds with environmental hazards.

- ❖ Abutting with Mozambique also pose challenges in continued influx of foreign nationals, causing unaccounted for population, that put stress and strain in the services that must be provided to the citizens.
- ❖ Skew concentration of economic bases/hubs that are not accessible to the rural majority. Basically in urban areas.
- ❖ Unavailability of land to grow urban areas.
- ❖ Multiple centres of power in land administration, i.e Traditional leaders, Municipal Councils, MEC for Local government, DPW, etc.
- ❖ Old planning legislations without systems and procedures in place.

3.1.9.2 KEY SPATIAL OPPORTUNITIES

- ❖ Abutting with Mozambique afford MDM citizens proximity to access the beaches in Xaixai, Baleni, etc and also make MDM a gateway through Giriondo Border post on tourism aspect.
- ❖ There is vast land in rural areas for agricultural purposes. There is however need for land audit to identify the ownership aspect for the purpose of access.
- ❖ Identified growth points/ areas afford opportunity for concentration of socio-economic development, supported by citizens and stakeholders.
- ❖ Proximity to Great Limpopo Transfrontier park and internationally acclaimed Kruger National park for strengthening tourism.

3.2 SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Development of the people of Mopani hinges on three main pillars, viz. Environmental, social and economic aspects. Unpacking on these pillars we will be able to have a perspective on the quality of life and the standard of living the people of Mopani are experiencing.

SWOT: SPATIAL RATIONALE

	Strength	Opportunities
1	Availability of SDF	Implementation of SPLUMA, 16 of 2013.
2	Existence of District Municipal Planning Tribunal	
3	Availability of basic GIS	
	Weakness	Threats
1	Inadequate enforcement of SDF	Informal land invasion
2	Lack of SPLUM by-laws in Greater Letaba & Greater Giyani	Repeal of SPLUMA (e.g. the repeal of DFA left Spatial Planning vacuum for a long period)
3		GIS System collapse

3.2.1 SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Background

The historic imbalances in South African society resulted in the majority of our people living without land and housing, access to portable water and sanitation for all, affordable and sustainable energy sources, illiteracy, poor quality of education and training, poor and inaccessible health services. Here is the socio-analytic reflection of MDM.

3.2.1.1 Housing

Table 18: Census 2001/ 2011 Households by Type of main dwelling by municipalities

Housing provisioning in Mopani District Municipality (H/H)							
Type of Housing	Census 2001 & 2011		Census 2011				
	Mopani		GGM	GLM	GTM	BPM	MLM
House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on a farm	148926	264847	55 194	52 491	96 347	37 590	23 125
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	2159	1860	379	279	602	457	142
Cluster house in complex		202	12	20	114	35	21
Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex)	1217	414	37	9	283	60	24
Semi-detached house		80	5	14	23	20	18
Flat in block of flats	2159						
Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servants quarters/granny flat	1788	3817	31	112	2 675	924	73
Caravan/tent	491	300	41	57	142	34	26
Total Housing provided	156740	271520	55 699	52 982	100 186	39 120	23 429
Total Housing per municipality	261 697	296 320	63 548	58 261	108 926	41 115	24 470
Percentage of Housing provisioning	59,9%	91,6%	87,6%	90,9%	92,0%	95,1%	95,7%

Housing needs in Mopani District Municipality (H/H)							
Current Type of Housing	Mopani		GGM	GLM	GTM	BPM	MLM
	Census 2001	Census 2011					
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	71517	15003	5 974	2 412	4 831	1 149	637
House/flat/room in backyard	3221	2029	253	589	652	449	86
Informal dwelling (shack; in backyard)	2230	2998	615	1 013	1 084	148	138
Informal dwelling (shack; not in backyard; e.g. in an informal/ squatter settlement or on a farm)	7686	3631	868	942	1 672	65	84
Other		1141	138	322	501	84	96
Total Housing needs	84654	24802	7 848	5 278	8 740	1 895	1 041
Total no. of Housing per Municipality		296 320	63 548	58 261	108 926	41 115	24 470
Percentage of Housing needs		8,4%	12,4%	9,1%	8,0%	4,9%	4,3%

RDP Housing Backlogs (H/H) Limpopo Multi-year Housing Dev. Plan					
Mopani	GGM	GLM	GTM	BPM	MLM
26 735	11 119	7 879	5 388	1 466	883

Table 19: Land tenure status per households, 2011 Census

Type of tenure	MDM	GGM	GLM	GTM	BPM	MLM
Rented	30838	2705	5338	13258	6748	2789
Owned but not yet paid off	15707	4534	2181	5446	2864	682
Occupied rent-free	93469	15917	24236	29330	8693	15293
Owned and fully paid off	149063	39558	24692	57006	22444	5363
Other	7242	833	1814	3886	367	342
Total	296319	63547	58261	108926	41116	24469

While housing provisioning has improved to 84,7% of the households in the District residing in housing that meet minimum standards, **there is still significant number that still live and sleep in risk housing, 15,3%. “Better life for all” also need to covers them.**

3.2.1.2 HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The challenge of the health sector in South Africa is to develop a unified national health system capable of delivering quality health care to all citizens efficiently and in a decent environment. The provision of health facilities to all settlements in the district is a problem because of the large number of settlements (varying in size), with the majority of them being relatively small and scattered throughout the district. A simplified calculation of the number of people per hospital per local municipality would not provide a true reflection of the actual situation, as hospitals provide services to communities across municipal boundaries and international refugees.

The Table 39 below indicates the improvement in the provision of more facilities and thus resulting in reduced number of people served by one facility. However the backlog is still huge and more resources are still needed to improve the situation even better. Cognisance should also be taken of the fact that private facilities are not included in the data projected and if such data would be available the ratios would look much better.

Table 20: HEALTH FACILITIES IN MOPANI FOR POPULATION NO. 1 068 569, STATSSA, 2007					
No. facilities available & Hospitals capacities					
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Hospitals:	8	8	8	8	
Hospital capacities (no. of beds):	1464	831	831	831	
Health Centres	8	8	8	8	
Clinics	92	92	93	93	
Gateway clinics (located in hospitals)	2	2	3	3	
Mobile clinic teams	27	27	27	27	
Community Home-based care:	67	65	65	65	
Funded: (NPOs) Not Funded (+-):	40	42	42	42	

NB: The capacities for the hospitals stayed at 1473 beds to-date. That is due to the impact the home-based care facilities are making.

3.2.1.2.1 Prevalent Diseases in Mopani District

Diarrhea

Pneumonia

Tuberculosis

HIV and AIDS

Malaria

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI).

Non-communicable diseases, eg hyper-tension, sugar diabetes, etc.

	MDM	BPM	GTM	GLM	MLM	GGM	KNP
Private Hospitals	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Specialised Hospital	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Provincial Hospital	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
District Hospitals	6	1	2	1	1	1	-
Health centres + Clinics + Gateway clinics	104	10	34	21	11	27	-
% Facilities providing 24-hour service	87%	80%	85%	90%	90%	90%	-
No. of applications for new Clinics	12	1	2	2	2	5	-
No. Health centres needed	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
Clinics with water	104	10	34	21	11	27	-
Without Water	2	-	-	1	-	1	-
Clinics with sanitation	104	10	34	21	10	27	-
Clinics without sanitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Available mobile teams/ mobile clinics	27	4	11	4	4	4	-
Visiting points	1032	20	459	194	162	195	2
Teams Needed	17	2	5	3	2	3	2
No. of visiting points needed	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
NPOs for home-based care(funded+non-funded)	63/42	6	14	8	7	28	-
Health Care givers	1931	138	418	308	235	832	-
No. of Community Home-based soc. care-givers	1160	44	268	64	98	247	-

Backlogs reflected in terms of number of Clinics without water poses serious concern to the effect that these amenities cannot be utilized to full potential. The conditions under which staff is working do not reflect the image of health services. Not easy to attract and retain skilled personnel under such circumstances. Clear plans have to be sought to clear these backlogs if millennium goals are to be attained. The mobile teams cannot spend sufficient time at stations for quality service due to high number of stations (visiting points) that need to be covered per time. It will be necessary to have more mobile clinics/teams established for quality service and full coverage to communities. Kruger National Park is currently served with two mobile clinic points whereas it has four main camps and one bush camp. Analysis indicates acute shortage of the services for urgent attention in this internationally acclaimed tourism icon.

Mopani has progressed considerably with Clinics infrastructure. However ten Clinics and three health centres are still needed for the communities to be sufficiently served. Those will however add to the backlog on water and sanitation demands. It will be seen that Mopani has 90% of its clinics servicing communities 24hours. The remaining 10% is largely attributed to infrastructure and staff management problems. An analysis of the availability of health facilities per municipality indicates that Maruleng Local Municipality is in the best position as it has 1 clinic for every 6 841, followed by Greater Giyani with 9 526. There are also four gateway clinics, located in four hospitals, Sekororo, Letaba, Nkhensani and Maphutha-Malatji. Only Sekororo one is fully functional, the rest are still in establishment process.

	GGM	GLM	GTM	BPM	MLM	Mopani
Total population	244 218	212 701	390 098	150 635	94 855	1 092 507
Number of Health centres plus clinics	28	21	34	10	11	104
No of people served by one clinic/ health centre	10 176	9 669	12 584	15 064	10 540	11 381

There are mobile clinics based at various sub-districts and have visiting points taking health services to rural areas where there are no clinics. With the incorporation of Kruger National Park the gap on access to Health services has widened. When annual initiation schools open, there are often reports on illegal schools that result in initiates getting mutilated, sick and dying. This issue requires immediate intervention by the relevant government role players.

Other concerns on health services are access in terms of distance and bad state of roads as well as poor supply of medicines. Such factors, including **poor infrastructure that invade people's rights to privacy, encourage those who can afford, to go to other service centres** like Polokwane, for quality services, whereas the poor get stuck with the challenge. Something needs be done. The Health plan has been reviewed and further details will be unpacked adequately therein.

3.2.1.2.2 Health facilities that are accredited to provide ARV drugs in Mopani District Municipality:

Greater Giyani	Greater Letaba	Greater Tzaneen	Ba-Phalaborwa	Maruleng
Nkhensani Hospital	Kgapane Hospital	Dr C.N Phatudi Hospital	Maphutha-Malatji Hospital	Sekororo Hospital
Mugodeni Grace Health Centre	Raphahlelo Clinic	Van Velden Hospital	Lulekani Health centre	Lorraine clinic
Dzumeri Health Centre	Senopela Clinic	Letaba Hospital	Selwane Clinic	Sekoro clinic
Makhuba Clinic	Mamaila Clinic	Nkowankowa Health centre	Ben-Farm clinic	Sofaya clinic
Kremetart Clinic	Sekgopo Clinic	Lenyenye Clinic	Humulani clinic	Bismark clinic
Basani Clinic	Maphalle Clinic	Karlota Clinic	Mahale clinic	Turkey clinic
Bochabelo clinic	Shotong Clinic	Mariveni Clinic	Namakgale A clinic	Hoedspruit clinic
Hlaneki clinic	Matswi Clinic	Dan Clinic	Namakgale B clinic	Mabins clinic
Khakhala-Hlomela clinic	Modjadji clinic	Julesburg CHC	Busstop clinic	The Oaks clinic
Kheyi clinic	Pheeha clinic	Shilubana CHC	Makhushane clinic	The Willows clinics
Mapayeni clinic	Senobela clinic	Khujwana clinic	Mshishimale clinic	Callais clinic
Mhlava Willem clinic	Bellevue clinic	Karlota clinic		
Msengi clinic	Lebaba clinic	Mariveni clinic		
Ndengeza clinic	Raphahlelo clinic	N'wa Mitwa clinic		
Ngove clinic	Rotterdam clinic	Dr Hugo clinic		
Nkomo B clinic	Seapole clinic	Nyavana clinic		
Nkuri clinic	Chatlie Rhangani	Makgope clinic		
Ntluri clinic	Mamanyoha clinic	Muritjie clinic		
Ratanang clinic	Medingen clinic	Madumane clinic		
Shikhumba clinic	Bulobedu clinic	Motupa clinic		
Shitlakati clinic	Sekgopo clinic	Morapalala clinic		
Shivulani clinic	Busstop clinic	Tzaneen clinic(Bus Stop)		
Skimming clinic		Lenyenye clinic		
Thomo clinic		Lephepane clinic		
Zava clinic		Mohoboya clinic		
Muyexe Clinic		Jamela clinic		
Matsotsosela Clinic		Mohlaba clinic		
		Maake clinic		
		Ooghoek clinic		
		Mokgathi clinic		
		Ramotshinyadi clinic		
		Mawa clinic		
		Letsitele clinic		
		Tours clinic		
		Zangomama clinic		
		Mogapeng		
		Moime clinic		
		Relela Clinic		

NB: Evuxakeni hospital is situated in Giyani Township and it is the only hospital providing psychiatric services in the Mopani District.

NON- MEDICAL SITES PROVIDING **ARV'S**

MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION
Maruleng	Hlokomela Training Trust
Ba-Phalaborwa	Phelang Community Center
Greater Letaba	ZZ2

3.2.1.2.3 HIV and AIDS Prevalence (Tendency)

During the past decade, there has been an exponential growth in the number of HIV/AIDS infections in South Africa. This growth has been accompanied by greater visibility of the epidemic, especially owing to the increasing number of AIDS cases and deaths. South Africa now faces one of the world's most severe HIV & AIDS epidemics.

Table 23: Mopani District Municipality HIV & AIDS Prevalence over 10 years													
Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trend	23%	23%	22,5%	29,8%	24,7%	23,8%	25,2%	25,2%	26,2%	25,2%	24,8%	24,6%	-
Prevalence in year 2011 – 2014 per Municipality													
YEAR	MOPANI DM	Ba-Phalaborwa	Greater Letaba	Greater Giyani	Greater zaneen	Maruleng							
2010/11	26,2%	27,3%	17,5%	21,3%	28,5%	26,8%							
2011/12	25,2%	27,1%	24,2%	17,9%	28,0%	30,0%							
2012/13	24,6%	31,4%	18,4%	14,4%	29,7%	22,7%							
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-							

Table 24: List of HIV & AIDS Intervention Programmes and Targets		
PROGRAMME	TARGET	SUPPORT NEEDS
Home based care	Sick or Terminally ill patients/ clients	HR, Funds and Facilities
Condom distribution	Prevention of spread, to all sexually active population	Resources to manufacture & distribute
Awareness campaigns	Schools, work places, clinics, public facilities, NGOs, FBOs, high risk areas, key population areas, etc.	Resources to intensify the campaigns. Sector Departments to play their part.
Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT)	Pregnant women not to transmit HIV to children	Training and skills development support
HIV Counseling & Testing (HCT)	All sexually active people to know their status and conduct their lives accordingly.	Infrastructure/ Counseling rooms
ARV Roll out	HIV positive people	Human Resource and Infrastructure
TB Management	TB Diagnosed clients	Direct Observed Treatment Support (DOTS)
Table 25: SERVICE LEVEL NEEDS		
Needs for infrastructure	Available structures to be upgraded to add service (more space)	
Services levels/ standards	Service levels are generally low. Need for HR training and review of legislation	
Equipment/ Resources	Low supply of medication. Need funds and speedy deliveries of medicines.	

Despite the scale of the epidemic, there is relatively limited data on the impact at personal, community, business or national level. One reason for this is undoubtedly the enormous stigma that is still attached to HIV infection. It should also be noted that the most common method of assessing HIV & AIDS prevalence within the country is by conducting a survey of women attending antenatal clinics. In South Africa, such surveys have been conducted by the National Department of Health since 1990 at a sample of public antenatal clinics. These surveys are based on anonymous and unlinked samples accompanied by basic demographic data and are a low-cost tool for regularly monitoring key aspects of the HIV epidemic. The results on these surveys are depicted in Table 45:

COUNTRY-WIDE HIV AND AIDS PREVALENCE

Province	2004 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)	2010 (%)	2011(%)	2012(%)	2013(%)
KwaZulu-Natal	40,7	39,1	39,1	37,4	40	15,8	15,8	37,4	37,4	40,1
Gauteng	33,1	32,4	30,8	30,3	36	14,8	14,7	28,7	29,9	28,6
Mpumalanga	30,8	34,8	32,1	32,0	33	13,5	13,5	36,7	35,6	37,5
Free State	29,5	30,3	31,1	33,5	34	14,2	14,2	32,5	32,0	29,8
Eastern Cape	28	29,5	29,0	26,0	29	11,1	11,5	29,3	29,1	31,4
North West	26,7	31,8	29,0	29,0	30	13,1	13,1	30,2	29,7	28,2
Limpopo	19,3	21,5	20,6	20,4	20,7	7,5	7,7	22,1	22,3	20,3
Northern Cape	17,6	18,5	15,6	16,1	21	7,7	7,9	17,0	17,8	17,5
Western Cape	15,4	15,7	15,2	12,6	16	6,0	6,1	29,5	16,9	18,7

The abovementioned table demonstrates that Kwazulu-Natal (KZN) has the highest prevalence rate since 2002. It is noted with regard to Limpopo province that the infection rate has increased from in 2002 to 2005 and then decreased in 2006-2010. According to the Provincial Department of Health and Welfare 2008 Summary Report, Mopani district has increased from the highest HIV prevalence of 23,8% in 2007 to 25,2% in year 2008, with Waterberg at 23,6%, Sekhukhune at 21,8%, Capricorn at 21,0% and Vhembe at 14,7%. Mopani has further increased to 26,2% in 2010 and dropped to 24,8% in 2011. By 2013 the prevalence dropped slightly to 24,6%.

The contributory factors for high prevalence of HIV & AIDS and related diseases are indicated as:

- Poverty, gender inequality and orphan-hood;
- Rapid urbanization, cultural and moral degeneration;
- Poor Cross border gates and national routes control;
- Dynamics of a growing economy;
- Increase in the commercialization of sexual activities, i.e sex-workers
- High unemployment rate;
- Low literacy rate;
- Alcohol and substance abuse; and
- High crime rate.

Although the epidemic affects all sectors of society, poor households carry the greatest burden and have the least resources available to cope with the impact of the disease. Despite the decrease in pandemic, all institutions (public and private) in the district have to increase their efforts (individually and collectively) to deal effectively with the pandemic so as to maintain high productivity and service delivery levels both in the workplace and in the broader society whilst avoiding discrimination of those infected or affected. Hence partnership between government, private sector and all other stakeholders have to be forged in order to develop and implement policies and programmes that are aimed at combating the spread of the virus and mitigating the impact of the AIDS pandemic.

The prevalence of HIV and AIDS has resulted in the increase of child-headed families without any source of income in the province. However, the Department of Social Development has been proactive in providing child support grants. The Integrated Food Security Programme continues to play a pivotal role by giving families food packages although many families are still left out. The Mopani District Council acknowledges the serious nature of these diseases and has established an institutional HIV & AIDS Committee and developed a institutional HIV and AIDS policy to manage these diseases. The District Council has also played a key role in the establishment of Mopani District AIDS Council and the development of a district-wide HIV & AIDS policy and programme to deal with the scourge within the district.

3.2.1.3 SAFETY AND SECURITY

The Mopani District is daunted with high rate of crimes, such as, murder, attempted murder, rape, robbery with aggravated circumstances, assaults and so forth. There are also emerging crime types such as theft out of motor vehicle, Car jacking and house breaking particularly in urban centers in the District, e.g Tzaneen and Giyani. The South African Police Service (SAPS) is responsible for public safety and security in the district. Although, municipalities have a legislative requirement to provide for safety and security services (municipal policing), currently the municipalities within the district do not have the capacity to render these services. There are Community Policing Forums (CPFs) in all the local municipalities who work in partnership with the police to curb crime in communities. The number of police stations per LM are indicated in Table 46 hereunder:

Table 27: Police stations & civilians and Magisterial offices in the district (Source: SAPS Mopani Area Office, 2006)				
		POLICE STATIONS		MAGISTERIAL OFFICES
		MOTHER	SATELITE	
Ba-Phalaborwa	Phalaborwa	1	0	1
	Gravelotte	1	0	0
	Lulekani A & B	1	0	1
	Namakgale	1	0	1
	Seloane	0	1	0
	Sub – Total	4	1	3
Greater Giyani	Giyani	1	0	1
	Babangu	0	0	0
	Dzumeri	0	1	0
	Hlaneki	0	1	0
	Homu- North	0	1	0
	Makhuva	0	1	0
	Muhlahandlela	0	1	0
	Ndengeza	0	1	0
	Nkuri	0	1	0
	Sub- Total	1	7	1
Greater Letaba	Bellevue	0	1	0
	Modjadjiskloof	1	0	0
	Kgapane	1	0	1
	Sekgopo	0	1	1
	Thakgalane	1	0	
	Worcester	0	1	0
	Sub-Total	3	3	2
Greater Tzaneen	Haenertzburg	1	0	0
	Lenyenye	0	0	1
	Letsitele	1	0	0
	Maake	1	0	0
	Matlala	1	0	0
	Nkambako	0	1	0
	Nkowankowa	1	0	1
	Rhelela	0	1	0
	Serolorolo	0	1	0
	Tzaneen	1	0	1
Sub-Total	6	3	3	
Maruleng	Hoedspruit	1	0	0
	Metz	0	1	0
	The Oaks	0	1	0
	Sub – Total	1	2	0
Mopani	Total	15	16	9

3.2.1.3.1 CRIME

According to SAPS in Mopani, there are not enough police officers in the district. It is one area that need the Department to prioritise. Information regarding the reported cases of crime received from the SAPS for the period 2010 -2011 is indicated in the Table below. It will be seen that Greater Tzaneen is top, followed by Ba-Phalaborwa and Greater Giyani where the following are the top ten crimes in Mopani: Theft in general, Burglary at residential premises, Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, Common assault, Malicious damage to property, Burglary at non-residential premises, Total Sexual Crimes, Shoplifting, Commercial crime, Theft out of or from motor vehicle.

Crime types like Robbery at residential and non-residential premises, Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles, Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, Neglect and ill-treatment of children, Car hijacking, Public violence, Kidnapping and Truck hijacking are reasonably under control and at a reasonably low rate. Tables # show Frequencies and tendencies for the past five years (2006- 2011) for the various crimes in every municipality. There are areas of successes and where efforts need to be concentrated to overcome the problem of crime in our areas. Table 47 also indicate the priority actual Flash point areas which are highly vulnerable to various types of crime needing urgent attention for the safety and security of our people.

Types of Crime are classified as follows:

- ❖ Contact crimes : Murder, Sexual Offences, Robbery and assault
- ❖ Contact Related: Arson, Malicious damage to property
- ❖ Property Related : Burglary residential, Burglary non-residential, Theft of vehicles and Theft out of vehicle
- ❖ Crime detected as result of Police Action: Drug related and illegal possession of firearms and ammunition
- ❖ Other Serious Crimes: Commercial Crimes & Shoplifting

GREATER LETABA MUNICIPALITY (Modjadjiskloof police station) CRIME FREQUENCIES AND TENDENCIES

Crime Category	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Comment
Murder	5	3	3	9	8	Decrease
Total Sexual Crimes	32	36	26	30	24	Decrease
Attempted murder	3	5	3	4	2	Decrease
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	198	163	176	136	97	Decrease
Common assault	108	101	75	68	25	Decrease
Common robbery	20	22	29	24	46	Increase
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	17	17	21	15	15	Decrease
Arson	6	6	3	6	3	Decrease
Malicious damage to property	57	24	38	41	24	Decrease
Burglary at non-residential premises	55	36	33	48	33	Decrease
Burglary at residential premises	149	139	92	129	67	Decrease
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	9	7	3	4	0	Decrease
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	38	29	21	13	6	Decrease
Stock-theft	6	3	13	5	2	Decrease
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	1	1	2	7	1	Decrease
Drug-related crime	14	35	34	58	45	Decrease
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	4	7	3	12	29	Increase
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	231	213	163	146	179	Increase
Commercial crime	18	19	33	32	29	Decrease
Shoplifting	20	19	29	20	16	Decrease
Carjacking	0	1	2	0	2	Increase

Truck hijacking	0	0	0	0	0	Nil
Robbery at residential premises	3	5	4	0	0	Decrease
Robbery at non-residential premises	0	2	5	6	1	Decrease
Culpable homicide	14	14	18	17	19	Increase
Public violence	0	0	1	0	0	Decrease
Crimes in injuria	16	17	8	10	3	Decrease
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	0	0	0	2	0	Decrease
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	Nil

Flagship crime areas in Greater Letaba

Contact Crime	Property related Crime
Mshengu- Sekgopo	Hans fontein farm
Lehlangeng	Groenfontein farm
Motjeketa	Botha street CBD
Politsi	Ga-Sekgopo
Ga-Kgapane	Mohlabaaneng
Ga-Rapitsi	Jamela
Madibeng	Bellevue
Modubung	Mamaila

GREATER TZANEEN (Tzaneen, Maake, Letsitele, Haenertzburg & Ritavi police stations)
CRIME FREQUENCIES & TENDENCIES

Crime Category	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Comment
Murder	62	64	63	73	74	Increase
Total Sexual Crimes	516	429	378	440	469	Increase
Attempted murder	62	53	50	53	64	Increase
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	1447	1159	1140	1036	1081	Increase
Common assault	1174	865	715	633	585	Decrease
Common robbery	415	308	257	247	257	Increase
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	345	190	193	265	279	Increase
Arson	77	91	60	59	39	Decrease
Malicious damage to property	642	541	489	499	461	Decrease
Burglary at non-residential premises	488	433	531	564	491	Decrease
Burglary at residential premises	1112	989	996	1049	1058	Increase
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	97	84	60	59	39	Decrease
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	555	325	351	395	349	Decrease
Stock-theft	63	76	60	74	83	Increase
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	35	39	43	30	48	Increase
Drug-related crime	245	472	391	420	318	Decrease
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	58	114	143	266	296	Increase
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	2348	1662	1415	1346	1390	Increase
Commercial crime	140	208	520	511	380	Decrease
Shoplifting	532	356	491	564	433	Decrease
Carjacking	12	4	12	13	7	Decrease
Truck hijacking	0	1	0	1	0	Decrease

Robbery at residential premises	55	38	40	65	83	Increase
Robbery at non-residential premises	8	16	33	38	71	Increase
Culpable homicide	78	83	85	91	73	Decrease
Public violence	1	3	3	2	4	Increase
Crimen injuria	198	107	91	90	109	Increase
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	11	10	10	15	12	Decrease
Kidnapping	5	3	2	5	4	Decrease

Flagship crime areas in Greater Tzaneen				
Tzaneen	Letsitele	Maake	Ritavi	Haenertzburg
Contact crime:				
Motupa village	Belle Ombra farm	Tickeyline	Nkowankowa industrial	-
Marinoni	Mantlakasi	Lorraine	Mariveni	-
Moleketla	Nkambako	Maake	Mbamba Matches	-
Bus Terminal Wheatley	Xihoko	Lenyenye	Mokgolobotho	-
Property related crime:				
Station road CBD	Miami plot	Pulaneng	Nkowankowa A,B,C	-
Agatha	Carlifornia farm	Makhwibidung	Mokgolobotho	-
	Bonn village			-

BA-PHALABORWA (Namakgale, Phalaborwa and Lulekani police stations)
CRIME FREQUENCIES & TENDENCIES

Crime Category	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Comment
Murder	9	11	17	19	12	decrease
Total Sexual Crimes	133	137	114	145	148	Increase
Attempted murder	26	14	22	15	24	increase
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	483	409	380	375	331	Definite decrease
Common assault	278	296	280	256	191	Decrease
Common robbery	175	165	127	109	105	Definite decrease
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	68	34	83	31	37	Increase
Arson	10	9	15	15	14	Decrease
Malicious damage to property	250	229	242	204	205	Increase
Burglary at non-residential premises	111	195	224	181	120	Decrease
Burglary at residential premises	658	531	539	513	445	Definite decrease
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	93	45	35	26	20	Definite decrease
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	279	170	97	147	190	Increase
Stock-theft	25	38	27	33	27	Decrease
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	12	11	17	13	8	Decrease
Drug-related crime	32	40	50	36	24	Decrease
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	14	32	18	51	101	Increase
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	958	777	750	670	597	Definite decrease
Commercial crime	68	104	143	134	93	Decrease
Shoplifting	202	151	198	212	151	Decrease
Carjacking	12	7	12	5	0	Decrease
Truck hijacking	0	0	1	0	0	Unheard
Robbery at residential premises	5	8	31	7	11	Increase

Robbery at non-residential premises	1	3	8	4	15	Increase
Culpable homicide	19	17	28	25	29	Increase
Public violence	3	0	1	1	4	Increase
Crimen injuria	96	82	67	72	71	Decrease
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	5	8	9	6	9	Increase
Kidnapping	2	2	0	4	2	decrease

Flagship crime areas in Ba-Phalaborwa			
Namakgale station	Lulekani station	Gravelotte station	Phalaborwa station
Contact crime			
Namakgale Zone A,B,C	Far East	Harmony 6	Phalaborwa CBD
Makhushane	Matiko Xikaya	Gravelotte	Phalaborwa Taxi rank
Mashishimale	Pondo section	Murchison mine	Selati road
Majeje	Beer Garden		
Property related crime			
Namakgale Zone A,B,C	Pondo Five rms	Harmony 3	Anna Botha Flats
Makhushane	Humulani	Chester Farm	Phalaborwa Town Houses
Mashishimale	Lulekani	San Wild	
Majeje		Eden Game Lodge	

GREATER GIYANI (Giyani police station) CRIME FREQUENCIES AND TENDENCIES

Crime Category	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/ 2011	Comment
Murder	22	20	18	35	20	Decrease
Total Sexual Crimes	187	136	111	115	156	Increase
Attempted murder	17	19	11	14	25	Increase
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	388	355	324	374	449	Increase
Common assault	265	254	234	235	248	Increase
Common robbery	52	46	54	58	66	Increase
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	36	48	56	89	70	Decrease
Arson	49	38	33	40	49	Increase
Malicious damage to property	175	174	133	142	147	Increase
Burglary at non-residential premises	72	110	151	200	157	Decrease
Burglary at residential premises	253	235	280	395	438	Increase
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	7	21	15	15	14	Decrease
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	41	51	53	77	59	Decrease
Stock-theft	79	41	58	51	58	Increase
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	14	14	11	9	10	Increase
Drug-related crime	21	38	40	63	33	Decrease
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	3	6	22	13	114	Increase
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	428	496	421	321	386	Increase
Commercial crime	56	73	103	144	161	Increase
Shoplifting	152	119	139	203	159	Decrease
Carjacking	1	4	6	4	2	Decrease
Truck hijacking	0	0	1	0	0	Decrease
Robbery at residential premises	0	8	6	25	11	Decrease
Robbery at non-residential premises	1	3	3	14	19	Increase
Culpable homicide	35	28	28	27	32	Increase
Public violence	2	2	2	2	4	Increase
Crimen injuria	38	36	26	45	80	Increase
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	11	5	5	3	10	Increase
Kidnapping	3	1	1	5	2	Decrease

Flagships on Contact crime(Greater Giyani)	Flagships on Property related crime (GGM)
Giyani Town	Giyani Town
Mavalani	Dzingidzingi
Hlaneki	Siyandhani
Dzumeri	Hlaneki

MARULENG (Hoedspruit police station) CRIME FREQUENCIES & TENDENCIES

Crime Category	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	Comment
Murder	8	3	8	5	7	increase
Total Sexual Crimes	27	26	37	30	18	decrease
Attempted murder	14	5	7	5	4	decrease
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	124	104	100	78	91	increase
Common assault	80	86	61	75	53	decrease
Common robbery	27	17	15	21	10	decrease
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	12	20	30	20	19	decrease
Arson	4	5	2	1	5	increase
Malicious damage to property	67	58	59	63	43	decrease
Burglary at non-residential premises	77	65	70	63	48	decrease
Burglary at residential premises	128	129	89	93	62	decrease
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	23	32	11	8	9	increase
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	44	38	20	11	15	increase
Stock-theft	3	21	9	4	4	decrease
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	1	2	4	7	4	decrease
Drug-related crime	11	42	8	19	14	decrease
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	3	8	17	14	20	increase
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	261	243	255	179	159	decrease
Commercial crime	22	20	18	36	22	decrease
Shoplifting	8	13	21	10	14	decrease
Carjacking	1	4	3	1	2	increase
Truck hijacking	0	0	0	0	0	decrease
Robbery at residential premises	3	4	8	5	5	decrease
Robbery at non-residential premises	0	0	8	6	8	Increase
Culpable homicide	11	19	9	9	10	Increase
Public violence	0	0	2	0	0	Decrease
Crimen injuria	17	7	11	11	9	Decrease
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	1	0	0	1	0	Decrease
Kidnapping	0	1	0	3	2	Decrease

Flagships on Contact Crime (Maruleng)	Flagships on Property related crime (Maruleng)
The Oaks	Champion chicken
The Willows	Marula Park
Winlake Farm	Jokmanspruit
Royal	The Oaks

3.2.1.3.2 CRIME TYPES THAT ARE TOP OF THE LIST IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES WITHIN THE DISTRICT, IN THE PERIOD APRIL 2010 – MARCH 2011,(REF. DEPT SAFETY & SECURITY, SAPS 2011)

Table 28: 2010/11 MDM CRIME RATINGS AND FREQUENCIES PER LOCAL MUNICIPALITY							
Crime Category	April 2010 to March 2011						
	GTM	BPM	GGM	MLM	GLM	MDM	Ratings
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	1390	597	386	159	179	2373	1
Burglary at residential premises	1058	445	438	62	67	2070	2
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	1081	331	449	91	97	2049	3
Common assault	585	191	248	53	25	1102	4
Malicious damage to property	461	205	147	43	24	880	5
Burglary at non-residential premises	491	120	157	48	33	849	6
Total Sexual Crimes	469	148	156	18	24	815	7
Shoplifting	433	151	159	14	16	773	8
Commercial crime	380	93	161	22	29	685	9
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	349	190	59	15	6	619	10
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	296	101	114	20	29	560	11
Common robbery	259	105	66	10	46	484	12
Drug-related crime	318	24	33	14	45	434	13
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	279	37	70	19	15	420	14
Crimen injuria	109	71	80	9	3	272	15
Stock-theft	83	27	58	4	2	174	16
Culpable homicide	73	29	32	10	19	163	17
Arson	60	14	49	5	3	131	18
Murder	74	12	20	7	8	121	19
Attempted murder	64	24	25	4	2	119	20
Robbery at non-residential premises	71	15	19	8	1	114	21
Robbery at residential premises	83	11	11	5	0	110	22
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	39	20	14	9	0	82	23
Illegal possession of firearms & ammunition	48	8	10	4	1	71	24
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	12	9	10	0	0	31	25
Carjacking	7	0	2	2	2	13	26
Public violence	4	4	4	0	0	12	27
Kidnapping	4	2	2	2	0	10	28
Truck hijacking	0	0	0	0	0	0	29

For the district to achieve economic growth, safety and security is required to attract potential investors and thus create jobs and alleviate poverty. The Department of Safety, Security and Liaison has accessed donor funding from the Flemish government to assist district municipalities in the province to develop their Social Crime Prevention Strategies. To this end, the Mopani District has, with the support of the Safety and Security Department in the province, developed a Social Crime Prevention Strategy that responds to crime.

3.2.1.4 EDUCATION

3.2.1.4.1 Levels of Education in Mopani District Municipalities (No. Persons)

The literacy levels in the Mopani District are very low. As much as 27,1% of the adult population (above 20 years of age) has not received any form of schooling. Existence of the ABET programme in the district has made substantial impact since the illiteracy rate decreased from 37,8% to 27,1%. About 13,7% have only completed some form of primary education. These figures imply that more than 40% of the adult population can be regarded as functionally illiterate. Conversely, only 12,7% of the adult population in the district has completed their matric and 6,5% any form of higher education.

GRADING	GGM	GLM	GTM	BPM	MLM	Mopani
Grade 0	4109	4609	9117	2777	2200	22812
Grade 1/sub A (completed or in process)	8741	7627	9855	2390	3098	31711
Grade 2/sub B	12083	11229	14197	5443	4044	46996
Grade 12/Std 10/NTC III (without university exemption)	13084	10159	17684	10283	1712	52922
Grade 12/Std 10 (with university exemption)	3000	754	3388	1790	1264	10196
Certificate with grade 12	947	952	1917	2170	463	6449
Diploma with grade 12	3218	2776	4585	2101	414	13094
Bachelor's degree	1640	1480	2585	1095	80	6880
Btech	195	78	406	135	184	998
Post graduate diploma	801	317	952	78	281	2429
Honour's degree	547	459	638	222	176	2042
Higher degree (masters/PhD)	439	0	233	455	0	1127

The information depicted in the Table 34 below indicates that there are a total of 451 primary schools within the district municipality with the largest concentration thereof in the Greater Tzaneen local municipality. The total number of learners at the primary schools is approximately 194 000 accommodated in 4273 classrooms. This implies a pupil-classroom ratio of 45:1

There are a total of 261 secondary schools within the Mopani District Municipality with the majority of these concentrated in the Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality (79). The total number of learners at these secondary schools is just over a 100 000, accommodated in 2476 classrooms. These figures imply a pupil-classroom ratio of approximately 40 in secondary schools within the district. The total number of combined schools is 19. The pupil-classroom ratio at these combined schools is approximately 35 learners per classroom.

There is a serious shortage of schools, and more specifically, classrooms in almost all the local municipality areas for both primary as well as secondary schools. The total class rooms needed is 2378. Facilities and more specifically infrastructure such as electricity, water, sanitation is also needed at many schools within the district municipality area. It is indicated that the condition of the buildings of the majority of the primary and secondary schools are in a very poor conditions. The details below indicate the state of schools infrastructure that needs urgent attention.

3.2.1.4.2 NUMBER OF EXISTING AND CATEGORIES OF SCHOOLS

Table 30 (a)	Number of existing <u>schools</u> (2010/11 & 2016)											
	Greater Giyani		Greater Letaba		Greater Tzaneen		Maruleng		Ba-Phalaborwa		Mopani District	
Year	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Secondary	60	58	83	95	79	56	23	22	17	14	261	245
Primary	93	90	126	143	156	123	40	39	38	40	451	435
Combine	4	1	-	2	7	5	2	1	4	1	19	10
Intermediate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LSEN	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	4	4
Totals	157	150	209	240	244	186	65	62	60	56	735	690

3.2.1.4.3 Backlog on classrooms: 2010 to 2012

Table 30 (b)	<u>Classrooms</u> needed (Backlogs: 2010, 2011 & 2012)																	
	Greater Giyani			Greater Letaba			Greater Tzaneen			Maruleng			Ba-Phalaborwa			Mopani District		
Year	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
Secondary	20	62	270	19	37	178	73	136	181	-	24	108	-	10	8	112	269	745
Primary	43	105	309	56	134	177	115	193	304	49	42	126	53	65	28	316	539	944
Combined	4	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	17
LSEN	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	13
TOTALS	77	167	593	75	171	355	196	329	501	49	66	234	53	75	36	450	808	1719

3.2.1.4.3 WORRYING CONDITIONS IN EXISTING SCHOOLS

Due to high backlog on infrastructure (buildings), number of schools operating under shacks, dilapidated, overcrowded and mobile class-rooms are depicted below per municipality:

CATEGORY	CONDITION	MDM			GTM			GGM			MLM			GLM			BPM		
		2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
SECONDARY (258 /261 schools)	Dilapidated/ Life threatening	16	73	124	9	21	32	2	16	44		5	10	4	27	34	1	4	4
	Over-crowded	31	18	61	9	6	6	18	6	17	1	3	15	3	3	21	-	-	2
	Mobile classrooms to replace "Under Trees"	36	73	72	10	21	12	10	16	16	6	5	4	10	27	37	-	4	3
PRIMARY (459/451 schools)	Dilapidated/ Life threatening	37	85	111	12	29	13	7	15	34	5	5	14	10	29	46	3	7	4
	Over-crowded	34	18	63	11	6	18	9	8	9	6	1	15	5	3	17	3	-	4
	Mobile classrooms to replace "Under Trees"	34	25	20	8	6	-	4	8	12	2	1	4	13	3	-	7	7	4
COMBINED (schools)	Mobile classrooms to replace "Under Trees"	1	1	89			49	1	1	-	-		-	-		39	-		1
LSEN (3/4 schools)	Mobile classrooms to replace "Under Trees"	2	2	6	1	1	2	1	1	-	-		-	-		-	-		4
TOTALS		191	295	546	60	90	132	52	71	132	20	20	62	45	92	194	14	22	26

Further breakdown is depicted in Table 33 below.

3.2.1.4.5 Adult Based Education

There are 200 ABET centers in Mopani District Municipality, spread as follows:

Municipality	MOPANI	Gr. Tzaneen	Gr. Giyani	Maruleng	Gr. Letaba	Ba-Phal	Kruger National Park
ABET centres	200	57	35	15	64	29	Nil
Centres needed	18	3	3	2	10	-	1

Most of the communities have access to ABET programme within the District. However there is still a substantial number of communities that do not have access to ABET. There is a backlog of 35 ABET centres that need to be established for a fair coverage. The success in Mopani is that in the ABET centres established, Youth is participating effectively.

Challenges: Need for funds to establish 35 centres. No monitoring of the learners after education hence the input can easily evaporate. Shortage of Educators that is more due to poor conditions of employment service. District Management area (KNP) is not yet served with ABET. Department of Education in partnership with KNP has started with research for this programme.

3.2.1.4.6 Early Childhood Development (ECD)

There are 450 ECD sites that are recognized and the teachers are subsidized by the Dept. of Education within the entire Mopani District Municipality. They are spread as follows:

MUNICIPALITY	MOPANI	MLM	GTM	GGM	GLM	BPM
Learning sites in place	450	47	117	108	115	63
Shacks	76	11	16	22	12	15
Dilapidated/ Life threatening	56	07	17	14	18	-
Overcrowded	62	13	10	16	13	10

CHALLENGES:

- All sites/ centres for Pre-schools have staff that is under qualified. There is a serious need for skills development and education to the under-qualified staff, especially for the pre-school level.
- Institutional (organizational) structure is not yet determined.
- There are many privately-owned Pre-schools that are not registered with Department of Social Development and thus not accounted to Government in terms of health, hygiene, quality of education, etc. Hence there are crèches in some villages that suffer poor services since they are not legible to qualify for funding as they do not meet the required standards. However communities do appreciate their services.
- Under resource of sanitation, water supply
- Lack of toys for kids
- Lack of monitoring of foodstuffs and finance audit.
- Mushrooming of illegal ECD Centres
- Lack of security
- For Grades 1 & 2 there are qualified educators but they are very few compared to the need. The ratio is inexplicable.

- ECD is not yet introduced in Kruger National Park. Dept of Education has started with research for possible establishment.

The above challenges have far reaching implications to the entire lives of learners. Therefore government and private sector have to put emphasis on developing this elementary foundation for solid future of learners. Local Municipalities and the District need to put clear support strategies to alleviate the situation. For 2009/10, Mopani District has assisted five crèches with R40 000 each, one in every local municipality. It is envisaged that further assistance will be in the form of two crèche buildings per every municipality.

3.2.1.4.7 Disabled Communities (SEE Table 8)

The infrastructure provision for the disabled learners is about 24,4% . While the aim is to have all schools provided with infrastructure facilities for the disabled, it is clear that the backlog is serious, 75,56%. Thus, programmes aimed at mainstreaming the disabled in the normal schools will be challenged by schools that are not **adaptive to disabled's** special needs.

Education investments are crucial for sustained economic growth as it directly contributes to increased work productivity, more rapid technological adaptation and innovation, as well as better natural resource management. The key outcomes of education should be the primary school completion rate, gender disparity in enrolment, adult literacy, student learning outcomes and the efficiency of the education provisioning system.

3.2.1.4.8 Learner/ Teacher ratios

Table 34: Teacher /Learner ratio STATSSA 2001								
Education Level	Service type	MDM	GTM	GLM	GGM	MLM	Ba-Phal	National norm
Primary school	Teacher/ Learner ratio			37	35	43		
	Learner/ Classroom ratio	46					39	40
Secondary school	Learner/ Teacher ratio		31	34		39		
	Learner/ Classroom ratio		39				53	35

With regard to the teacher pupil ratio for primary schools, Greater Giyani is the lowest with only 35 pupils per teacher while Maruleng is worse off with 43 pupils per one teacher. Greater Tzaneen has the lowest pupil to teacher ratio for secondary schools with only 31.3 pupils per teacher while Maruleng is again worse off with 34 pupils per teacher.

The learner/classroom ratio, more specifically the ratio for primary schools, in the district compare very unfavourably to the national norm used by the Department of Education, which is 1:40 for primary schools (40 pupils per classroom). The learner to classroom ratio for primary schools in the Mopani District 1:45.41, with the lowest ratio in the Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality (1:39), the only municipality complying with the national norms.

The departmental norm with regard to learner to classroom ratio for secondary schools is 1:35 (35 pupils per classroom). The learner to classroom ratio is above the national norm for all four local municipalities with Greater Tzaneen being 1:39 learners per classroom and Ba-Phalaborwa, worse off, with 1:53 learners per classroom. The learner to classroom ratios within Mopani therefore do not comply with the norms of the Department of Education, meaning that there is still a serious shortage of classrooms in the five municipalities for both primary as well as secondary schools.

3.2.1.4.9 TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS SUPPORTING ECONOMIC SECTORS IN MDM

SECTORS	AGRICULTURE	TOURISM	MINING
INSTITUTIONS	Nil (communities depend on Madzivandlela Agric. college in Vhembe District)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Sir Vaal Duncan FET ◆ Letaba/ Maake FET ◆ Mopane FET 	Sir Vaal Duncan FET

The level of education provides an indication of the degree to which the population is employable in specific sectors of the economy. The Mopani district has a very low, but improving, level of education with 41,9% of the population older than 20 years having no education in 1996, improving to only 37,8% in 2001 and now 27,1% (CS 2007). This implies that many people in the district have a poor level of education and therefore lack proper skills and knowledge needed in the formal labour market. This has a bearing on their employability, their contribution to the general economy and their ability to pay for services that municipality could provide.

3.2.1.4.10 INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM

Consultation and engagement with both education authorities and communities in Mopani yielded that indigenous knowledge is not taught anywhere in the learning age of children at schools environment. The result is that generations loose their cultural values and roots. The impact goes further to moral degeneration which exacerbates lack of respect and manners, leading to crime and many other unwanted consequences. There is too much information that society has to cope with and be able to fit their life styles with it for healthy and honourable living. The education system for basic education only touches the surface on this subject through Life Orientation. It would therefore be recommendable to integrate Indigenous Knowledge System into basic and higher education and Training curricula.

“ Let the moral fibre of Africa come!”

3.2.1.5 Sports, Arts and Culture

Sports and recreational activities are coordinated by the Department of Sports, Arts and Culture in liaison with municipalities and sector departments. Every municipality has established Sports and Recreation Council. These councils serve as a link between the department and federations. Apart from the Local Sports Councils, there is also a district Sports and Recreation Council (constituted by members of the local Sports and Recreation Councils) which is more of a coordinating structure between the district municipality, local municipalities and the provincial government, particularly the Department of Sports, Arts and Culture.

The development of sports in the district is still a challenge. Of all the fifty-three (53) sporting codes, football is the most dominant sport in the district. This is due to the fact that the district is predominantly rural and, as such, the majority of our people do not have access to suitable sporting facilities, equipments and adequate budget for development programmes. For recreational purposes, communities also participate in various indigenous games such as: ncuva, morabaraba, kgati, khokho, jukskei. The District has attained representation internationally in Khokho and Ncuva.

The district population participates in activities organized by the Department of Sports, Arts and Culture, municipalities and sector departments, namely, the O.R. Tambo games, Indigenous games, Wellness games, Sports Against Crime, Race Against HIV and AIDS. There are sporting which are still white dominated and the district does not engage in these sporting codes during the O.R. Tambo games and this is a serious anomaly that needs to be corrected. Hereunder in Table 48 is a list of sports centres in the Mopani District:

3.2.1.5.1 SPORT CENTRES

Table 35: Sport Centres in the Mopani District		
Name	Location	Status
T.P. Khuvutlu Sport Centre	GGM: Giyani Township, Section A	The centre has 2 tennis courts, a converted basketball court, 4 netball courts, 2 volleyball courts and a clubhouse with toilets. The facility was renovated in 2008 and then vandalised due to lack of security system.
Gawula Sport Centre	GGM: Gawula Village	The facility has a soccer field, a grand stand with a carrying capacity of 500 people as well as toilet facilities. As a hub, it is recommended that the facility be upgraded and equipped for different sporting codes (netball, volleyball, athletics, cricket and indigenous games). Water and electricity should be provided.
Shawela Sport Centre	GGM: Shawela Village	The status of the centre and the recommendations are the same as above. The facility needs refurbishment.
Khani Sport Centre	GGM: Khani Village	The centre has one rocky soccer field, ablution block, change rooms and is well maintained. It is recommended that the centre be refurbished and equipped for different sporting codes (netball, volleyball, athletics, cricket and indigenous games).
Ndengeza Sport Centre	GGM: Mavuzi Village	The status of the centre is such that it needs refurbishment.
Julesburg Sport Centre	GTM: Julesburg Village	The centre as the hub, needs additional pitches and equipment for different sporting codes (netball, volleyball, athletics, cricket and indigenous games). Budgeted 2012/13.
Relela Sport Centre	GTM: Relela village	The centre needs refurbishment and equipment for different sporting codes (netball, volleyball, athletics, cricket and indigenous games).
Leretjeng Sport centre	GLM: Leretjeng village	New Sport centre that need basic facilities. (Budgeted for 2012/13)
Thomo Sport Centre	GGM: Thomo village	The centre needs refurbishment.
Selwane Sport Centre	BPM: ga-Selwane	The centre is part of the Siyadlala Mass Participation and Club Development Programmes. It needs additional pitches and equipment.
Mertz Sport Centre	MLM: Metz	The centre is part of the Siyadlala Mass Participation and Club Development Programmes. It needs additional pitches and equipment.
Willows Sport Centre	MLM: Willows village	The centre is part of the Siyadlala Mass Participation and Club Development Programmes. It needs additional pitches and equipment.

Source: Submission by the MDM Directorate Community Services, 2009

3.2.1.5.2 STADIA

The following eight stadia are found in the district municipal area:

Name	Location	Capacity (Viewers)	Status/ needs
Giyani Stadium	GGM: Giyani Township	20 000	Need additional pitches for cricket, rugby , hockey and equipment
Mokwakwaila Stadium	GLM: Mokwakwaila Village	2 000	Need additional pitches and equipment
Kgapane Stadium	GLM: Ga-Kgapane Township	5 000	Need additional pitches & refurbishment
Lenyenye Stadium	GTM: Lenyenye Township	5 000	Need refurbishment
Nkowankowa Stadium	GTM:Nkowankowa Township	10 000	Need extra long jump pit and athletic equipment
Lulekani Stadium	BPM: Lulekani Township	10 000	Needs additional pitches and equipment
Namakgale Stadium	BPM: Namakgale Township	5 000	Needs refurbishment , tartan tracks and athletic equipment
Senwamokgope Stad.	GLM: Senwamokgopi Village	1 500	Need additional pitches and equipment
Willows Stadium	MLM: Madeira village	2000	Needs additional pitches and equipment Needs also upgrading of Sport center

All these facilities are in need of major refurbishment ranging from the need to build new grand-stands, turfied soccer fields, functional irrigation systems, upgrading of soccer fields and athletics tracks, erection of indoor sports facilities, erection of facilities for netball, basketball, Softball, cricket, hockey, swimming and Volley ball. There is also a general need for constant maintenance and upgrading of these facilities. MDM received gym equipment from Lottery at R650 000 and the use will depend on transfer of Youth camp from GGM to MDM.

There are 13 national priority sporting codes of which there is serious shortage of trained coaches. Only one football coach is well trained in Confederation African Football (C.A.F)and it would be desirable to get 20 more, including other sporting codes. The following coaches need to be trained as a matter of priority: Football, Boxing, Cricket, Table tennis, Athletics.

3.2.1.5.3 2010 World Cup Football Games

2010 Soccer World Cup games took place in Polokwane, Peter Mokaba new stadium during June 2010. Communities in Mopani had Public Viewing areas at Nkowankowa and Giyani stadia in Greater Tzaneen and Greater Giyani municipalities. Due to security measures and other necessities no other area could be permitted for Public view. By September 2010, international tournament for the interllectually impaired people (INAS-FID World cup) took place at Giyani and Nkowankowa stadia. As legacy project from FIFA, artificial pitch for football was constructed at Burgersdorp in Greater Tzaneen municipality, the area chosen in memory of the 5 soccer players who were killed in the area in a tragedy of a fatal car accident, in 2010.

3.2.1.5.4 ARTS AND CULTURE

There are no, known, public art galleries in the municipality with private museums in Greater Tzaneen and Ba-Phalaborwa. There are **public museums at Man'gombe and Hans Merensky Nature Reserves**. The Department of Sport, Arts and Culture expressed a concern that there are no sufficient museums representing the cultural diversity in the district. At least Greater Tzaneen and Ba-Phalaborwa have each private museum. Furthermore, although there are dramatists in the district, there are no theatres for them to perform in. An Arts and Culture Centre exist in Giyani, however, its management arrangements needs to be finalized to cater for cultural diversities of artists. The well-known sculpture, Samson Makwala, lives in Greater Tzaneen while there are various poverty alleviation projects that promote the production of beads, cushions and jewelry in Greater Giyani and Greater Tzaneen. MDM established District Arts & Culture Council which still need to be strengthened.

With regard to culture, there is an annual district Arts and Cultural competition, where local municipalities compete in the various traditional dances (sekgapa, dinaka, mchongolo, xincayincayi, kuthawuza) and in terms of visual arts (weaving & pottery), among others. There are also a number of places of cultural significance such as the Muti wa Vatsonga (Tsonga kraal), Modjadji cycads forest (where the Rain Queen resides), Baleni (where traditional salt is produced) and the commonwealth forest in Greater Tzaneen Municipality.

3.2.1.5.5 LIBRARY FACILITIES

There are 16 libraries in Mopani district municipality. Two libraries are in the Greater Giyani Municipality, seven in the Ba-Phalaborwa, three in Greater Tzaneen, two in Greater Letaba and two in Maruleng, with one managed by SANDF. All libraries, except for Hoedspruit are managed by the Local municipalities. Every municipality has its own library and there is an archive in the basement of the Department of Education in Giyani. There has been an effort by the provincial government (Office of the Premier) to extend library services to rural areas.

The following Table 37 depicts existing Libraries allocated per local municipality, both permanent and mobile Libraries:

MUNICIPALITY	PERMANENT LIBRARIES		MOBILE LIBRARY CENTRES
	Library	Location	Mobile Library Centre
MARULENG	Hoedspruit	Hoedspruit	Ditsepu Creche
	Metz Thusong centre	Metz	Legadima Creche
			Maruleng Creche
GREATER LETABA	Modjadjiskloof	Modjadjiskloof	Sekgosese Circuit Offices
	Sekgosese	Sekgosese	Mohodiela Day Care Centre
			Molatelo Day Care
GREATER GIYANI	Giyani	Giyani	Hletelo Creche
	Xihlovo	Xihlovo	Mayepu Creche
GREATER TZANEEN	Letsitele	Letsitele	Ritavi Circuit Offices
	Haenertzburg	Haenertzburg	Phephani Day Care Centre
	Tzaneen	Tzaneen	Thabina Circuit Offices
			Vuyeriwani Creche
BA-PHALABORWA	Gravelotte	Gravelotte	Phalaborwa Circuit Offices
	Makhuva	Makhuva	Majeje Creche
	Mashishimale	Mashishimale	Dzunanani E.L.C
	Rixile	Rixile	
	Leboneng	Leboneng	
	Phalaborwa	Phalaborwa	
	Selwane	Selwane	

3.2.1.5.6 Thusong Centres (Multi-Purpose Community Centres)

There are 10 Thusong centres (formerly, MPCCs) that have been established in the district. Four are in the Greater Tzaneen area, one in Ba-Phalaborwa, two in Greater Giyani, two in Greater Tzaneen and one in Maruleng (Metz). Both Greater Tzaneen and Maruleng Thusong centers are functioning very well, whereas others are still having various challenges.

The district, local municipalities and sector departments have a critical challenge of ensuring that all these MPCCs are functional and serve as a conduit for government-community interface. It is of critical importance for the local municipalities (in particular) and government agencies (in general) to define their roles in the management and utilisation of these centres to the benefit of the people. These centres are intended to bring government closer to the people in terms of information.

3.2.1.6 POSTAL SERVICES

Legislation prescribes that postal services must be accessed within a 5km radius in a population density of 10 000. Bearing in mind that Mopani is 81% rural, most of the people of Mopani do not experience this level of postal services yet . There are 53 post offices facilities in Mopani District and are distributed as tabled below:

Table 38: Postal Offices in Mopani District (Total number = 53)			
	Municipality	Postal office	Location
1	Ba-Phalaborwa	Gravelotte Lulekani Maseke Namakgale Phalaborwa North Phalaborwa Phalala	Gravelotte Lulekani Maseke/Namakgale Namakgale Phalaborwa Phalaborwa Namakgale section B
		7	
2	Greater Giyani	Dzumeri Eka Homu Giyani West Giyani Masingita Nkuri Nwamanungu Muyexe	Dzumeri Giyani Giyani Giyani Giyani Nkuri Nwamanungu Muyexe
		8	
3	Greater Letaba	Ga-Kgapane Kuranta Modjadji Headkraal Modjadji Mokwakwaila Molotosti Mooketsi Paulusweg Pipa Ramochinyadi Sekgopo Senwamokgope Sephukubje Vuyani	Ga-Kgapane Kuranta Modjadjiskloof Modjadji Ga-Kgapane Molototsi Mooketsi Soekmekaar Maphalle Tzaneen Sekgopo Senwamokgope Paulusweg Vuyani
		14	
4	Maruleng	Hoedspruit Moetladimo Trichardsdal	Hoedspruit Metz Trichardsdal
		3	
5	Greater Tzaneen	Dan Deer Pak Haenertzburg Julesburg Khujwana Lenyenye Letaba Letsitele Magoebaskloof Mhlaba – Cross Moleketla Mosorini Muhlava Nwamitwa Ofcolaco Shiluvane	Letaba Deer Pak Haenertzburg Julesburg Letaba Lenyenye Letaba Letsitele Magoebaskloof Letaba Moleketla Mosorini Letaba Nwamitwa Trichardsdal Shiluvane

		Tarentaalrand Tzaneen South Tzaneng Mall Tzaneen Xihoko	Letaba Tzaneen Tzaneen Tzaneen Xihoko
		21	

The postal services include:

- Provision of a wide range of competitive services such as banking services, where people can access their financial status information,
- Electronic services through Public Internet Terminals (internet kiosk) where people can create their own e-mail addresses and access information.
- **Payment agency for pensions and social grants for the Department of Social Development's** South African Social Security Agency (SASSA).
- Provision of services on behalf of different organisations such as National Treasury, SABC TV licences and bill payment facilities for different organizations and municipalities.
- Access to government information (Thusong Post offices) where people could apply for jobs.

While government aims to roll out post offices in rural areas, the dispersed settlement patterns will have a negative impact in meeting the required threshold (5km) for the provision of proper post and telecommunication infrastructure services. The available facilities are mostly in larger settlements and are therefore not conveniently accessible to most small settlements. There are also postal agencies in smaller settlements though they provide limited/ restricted services. Muyexe village which is within the pilot project for Comprehensive Rural Development Programme in Greater Giyani municipality was allocated a new post office for the year 2009/10.

3.2.1.7 TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telecommunication is an information infrastructure that plays a crucial role in the development of society. The telecommunication sector is an indispensable backbone for the development of other socio-economic sectors. Thus, an effective telecommunication infrastructure, that includes universal access, is essential to enable the delivery of basic services and the reconstruction and development of deprived areas.

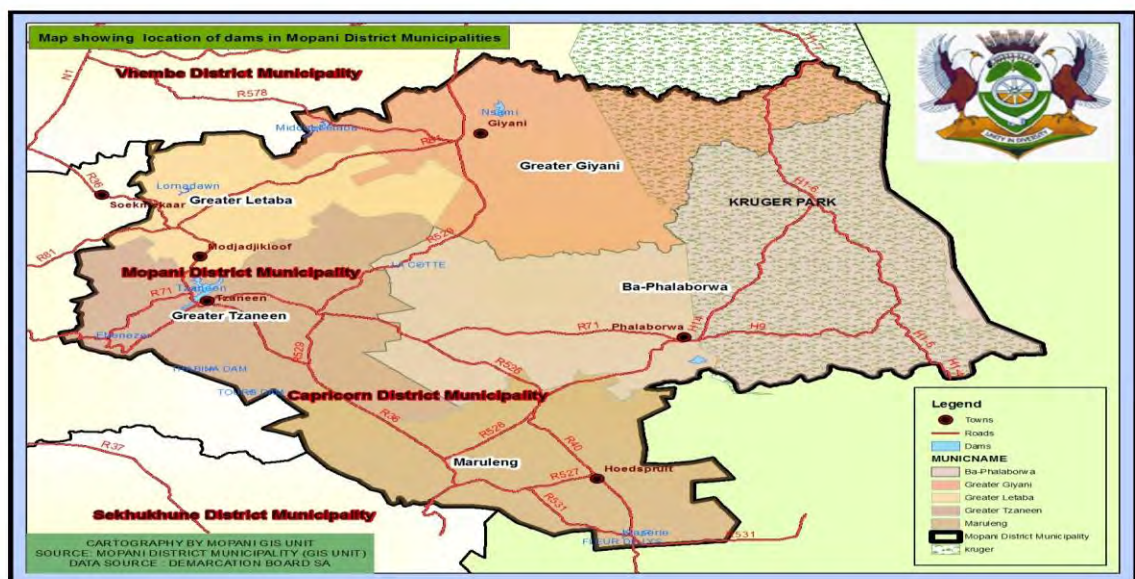
The district is fairly well provided with a public telephone system with more than 53% of all households having access to a public telephone at a nearby location. Majority of households in Mopani do have access to cellular phones and also network coverage in both Vodacom, MTN and Cell-C, is fairly good. There are still few households who do not have telephones within their dwellings. Generally, the availability of telecommunication infrastructure is very similar across the various local municipalities. The proportion of households with telephones in their dwelling in the Ba-Phalaborwa municipality are, however, higher than in the other four municipalities. There are, however, some sparse areas where there is no network coverage (e.g Hlomela village). These means of communication are convenient for the purpose of security, disaster coordination, access to job opportunities, people to people contact from families, work places and governance.

3.2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Background

The Mopani District Municipal area is faced with environmental risks and trends that lead to environmental degradation. In order to ensure that development activities carried out by Mopani District Municipality are sustainable, the IDP of Mopani District had considered environmental and socio-economic issues in an integrated manner in decision making, project planning and implementation. A summary environmental analysis of the district is here outlined and it will provide the basis for identification of priority issues in environment or challenges facing the district so that solutions could be sought for the identified environmental challenges in a short, medium and long term. Environmental Management forum is established and it is assisting in dealing with issue identification and planning. Some of the spatial analysis information is depicted in the Spatial Development Framework map;

Map 1: Local Municipalities and Mopani District Municipality



3.2.2.1 Climate

Most of the rain in Mopani district is received during summer (85% of the rain). The rain-fall varies from the mountainous zones in the Drakensberg Mountains (2000 mm/a) and the dry low veld in the Kruger National Park (400 mm/a). The Temperature range from a high average of 21°C in the Mountainous areas to a very high average of 25°C in the dry low veld areas of Kruger National Park. Frost rarely occurs in Mopani District. The District falls within the Letaba Catchments area which is 13 779 km² and has a Mean annual precipitation of 612mm (Environmental Management Framework for the Olifants & Letaba river catchment areas, Report, 2009).

3.2.2.2 Geomorphology and Geology

The Geomorphology of Mopani District is characterized by a variety of landscapes including, undulating landscape, plains and lowlands with low to moderate relief. The Geology of the district is not uniform and is characterized by sandstones, shale, grit, conglomerate, quartzite and basalt (State of Rivers Report, 2001). The type of geology in Mopani District is highly favourable for minerals such as Copper, Gold, Manganese e.t.c and this is confirmed by the existence of several mineral activities taking place around BPM local Municipality.

3.2.2.3 Natural Water Bodies (Rivers, wetland and dams)

There are several main Rivers in Mopani District and these include Rivers such as Groot Letaba, Politsi, Debengeni, Thabina and Letsitele. Tributaries of the Groot Letaba includes Klein Letaba, Middle Letaba, Nsama and Molototsi Rivers and most of these Rivers flows across the Kruger National Park were they join the Lepelle River (Olifants River) a short distance upstream of Mozambique border. There are several dams within Mopani District and these include Tzaneen Dam, Middle Letaba Dam, Ebenezer Dam, Magoebaskloof Dam, Nsami Dam and Modjadji dam (State of Rivers Report 2001). There are also additional small dams within private properties in the district.

The following wetlands identified in the District, could be of economic importance to the local communities, if properly managed:

Table 39: Wetland areas	
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WETLANDS AREAS
Greater Tzaneen Municipality	Mokgolobotho, D an, J ulesburg, N'wamitwa villages
Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality	Majeje, Mashishimale, Makhushane villages
Maruleng Municipality	Makgaung
Greater Letaba Municipality	Ga-Kgapane & Belleview
Greater Giyani Municipality	Siyandani, Homu, Shawela (community process salt from the resource)

3.2.2.4 Environmental Conservation areas/ Natural Areas of Importance/ Heritage sites

Mopani District Municipality has good comparative advantage on Eco-tourism due to its proximity to Kruger National Park which is an Eco-tourism hotspot of international importance. It boasts of indigenous forests, biospheres, wetlands, endangered species (Modjadji cycads) as well as cultural heritage. There are other numerous environmental conservation areas or natural areas of importance including the Volksberg Wilderness area re-known as an important biodiversity hotspot, Debengeni waterfalls, Modjadji Nature reserve where prehistoric plants Cycads are found, Manombe Nature Reserve, Provincial Merensky Reserve, Letaba Ranch, Geothermal springs in Hans merensky Nature Reserve and Soutini Baleni (African Ivory Route in the district were traditional salt making activities takes place), Tingwadzi Heritage centre, Lekgalameetse and Muti wa Vatsonga. Apart from all these natural areas, there are several private owned game farms and nature reserves around Ba-Phalaborwa and Maruleng Local Municipalities, such as Klaserie, Thorny Bush and Timbavati. Registered natural heritage sites include, Westfalia Estates, Manotsa and Madrid and Shiluvane. Mopani District is also considered the home of the big five due to abundance of such animals in Kruger National Park and surrounding private game farms and nature reserves. To promote the wealth of heritage activities, Mopani DM has established District Heritage Council which still need to be strengthened.

3.2.2.5 Agriculture and Forestry

Agriculture and forestry also plays an important role for economic growth in Mopani District Municipality. Agriculture and forestry is dependant on natural and or ecological resources and as a result agriculture and forestry should be aligned to the principles of sustainable development so as to ensure that the Agricultural and forestry related activities do not impact adversely of the natural environment. There are several forestry plantations in Mopani District around Tzaneen and Greater Letaba local Municipality that are dominated by exotic plants species such as Pines, Eucalyptus and Mahoganies. The foot hill zones of the mountainous ranges contain tea estates. The Tzaneen and Letsitele regions of the Letaba catchments areas support Citrus, mangoes and bananas. The Klein Letaba, Molototsi and Nsama river catchments are dominated by rural population with cattle, goats and subsistence farming (State of Rivers Report, 2001). Mopani District municipality is a Major producer of Tomatoes produce in Limpopo and South Africa and this is produced in an area known as Mooketsie which falls under Letaba Local Municipality.

There is a need for detailed environmental analysis to indicate the environmental conservation requirements, environmental sensitivity index, population pressure on scenic resources, land cover, soil types, irrigation potential, dry land potential and rainfall. However, the Spatial Development Framework and the Waste Management Plan of the district provides glaring information about the state of the environment, upon which our rural district depends. Hereunder is a synopsis of the environmental situation in the district highlighting existing environmental concerns, challenges and risks.

3.2.2.6 Priority Environmental challenges Identified in Mopani District Municipality

3.2.2.6.1 Water Pollution

The major cause of water pollution in Mopani is uncontrolled illegal dumping of wastes throughout the district and unattended sewage spillages. Several cases of illegal dumping of wastes along the river banks and in water bodies has been reported and observed in Greater Giyani and Greater Letaba municipalities. According to the State of Rivers Report for Letaba and Luvuvhu produced by DWA in 2001, water pollution in Mopani district is also worsened by deforestation activities associated with fuel-wood collection and agriculture along the river banks and within the riparian zones in the catchments areas. In the past years (2007 and 2008), two causes of water pollution has been reported in Mopani. One around Greater Giyani where fish were found dying within a water body and another case within the Kruger National Park where crocodiles were dying. The lack of water-borne sewerage systems leads to the contamination of ground water.

The most noted water pollution takes place in the Murhogolo stream between Giyani shopping complex and government offices, the Thabina river from Mogoboya downstream, at the Klein and Groot Letaba rivers as well as Molototsi which is highly choked with solid wastes. Water is life and cannot be created. The necessity to conserve it cannot be overemphasized or postponed. Individual members of communities, sector departments and private institutions need to take conscious decision on its conservation and prevention strategies against pollution.

The district municipality and its local municipality will need to focus attention in the current and future financial years on water quality monitoring programme, wetlands management and river cleaning up campaigns and ensure protection of riparian zone vegetation in order to conserve water resources for sustainable development. It should be noted that in terms of the state of the Rivers report produced by DWS in 2001 the state of the water quality in Middle Letaba catchments area was ranging from fair to poor especially for rivers outside Kruger National Park and if nothing is done against contamination of the Rivers ecological system will collapse and this will have adverse effects on the health of people in Mopani district and environment at large.

3.2.2.6.2 Alien Invader Plants and animals

Alien plants are plants which are not indigenous to South Africa and they are either brought deliberately here in South Africa or Mopani district because of their Commercial values or ornaments (pets) or transported through natural means, viz. wind, rivers and migration of **birds from one region or country to another. Some of the alien plants are problematic and are referred to as “declared weeds”** wherever they are found. They create their territory by tempering with the existing environs. They are poisonous to livestock, harmful to human health, aggravating wildfire, destroying vegetation cover around them and thus causing soil erosion and consume a lot of water thus drying out the arable land and destroying indigenous plants. These are called invasive plants. Identified in Mopani district are bugweeds, pines, eucalyptus, lantana, jacaranda, paraffin boss, Mauritius thorn, Mexican poppies, potato bush, black wood, black wattle, silver wattle, castor oil and queen of the night. Alien plants that invade riparian habitats include peanut butter cassia, castor-oil, sesbania, ageratum and large cocklebur. Unfortunately some of the plant species are not commonly known by ordinary members of communities but by environmental practitioners. Some are known by different names depending on language commonly used in a place, e.g mma-mo-tlala naga (Sepedi) for lantana.

Target/ Affected areas infested with these plant species in Mopani are Sekororo dam, Madeira, Hans Merensky nature reserve, Letaba river, **N'wamitwa**, Lekgalameetse nature reserve, Tours dam, Haernetzburg and Ebenezer dam, Modjadji nature reserve, Thabina nature reserve Letsitele river and Mamathola plantation.

Acute shortage of potable water is already a concern in some parts of the district communities. The District and local municipalities in partnership with other sector departments such as DWS and DEA need to make concerted effort to prioritize programmes to eradicate alien invader plants as they utilize large quantities of water, putting affected areas vulnerable to drought and fire hazards and out-compete indigenous plants (State of the Rivers Report: 2001). Further loss of water to conserve nature and safe agriculture for our survival may not be solved if the cause is not dealt with forthwith. Conservation of the indigenous biological diversity in the district Municipality is the bone of tourism. Communities and other municipalities are to be made aware and make every effort to fight the invasive alien plants wherever identified. Currently DEA with SANBI are in the firing line in the fight of alien invasive plants. Agric. associations are in the receiving end of the impact.

3.2.2.6.3 Air Pollution

Pollution of the air is a major environmental problem affecting most areas in the Mopani District. Vehicles, mines and industries, as well as burnings on the refuse dumping sites and onsite incineration by households pollute the air by releasing harmful gasses, especially in urban areas. In the villages, air pollution is caused by the burning of wood and coal to make fire releasing carbon dioxide. Another source of air pollution is leakage of sewage and companies burning their waste, causing bad odour.

Based on the available information, the National Department of Environmental Affairs conducted initial assessment of the current air quality status of the metropolitan and District municipalities in South Africa, in order to establish an indicative list of areas of concern [SEE National Framework for Air Quality Management in the Republic of South Africa]. Although the current available information is not yet conclusive on the identified areas, Mopani District Municipality is already rated as having potentially poor air quality or deteriorating air quality. The major contributors to this rating are the mining activities in Ba-Phalaborwa municipality and wood-drying activities concentrated in Greater Tzaneen municipality.

The National Environment Management: Air Quality Act (**NEMAQA**), **2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004)**, also referred to as “**Air Quality Act**” was promulgated in 2005 and came into full effect in April 2010. It is in terms of this Act that District Municipalities are assigned a number of exclusive air quality management functions. Therefore, Mopani District like other districts in the country has to implement the atmospheric emission licence system. However due to lack of capacity Mopani District has delegated the licencing authority to Provincial Environmental Department (LEDET). Again, the Air Quality Act requires municipalities to prepare reports with regard to progress on implementation of the Air Quality Management Plan. Although Mopani District Municipality has designated a Municipal Air

Quality Officer to perform the duties or exercise the powers assigned or delegated to that officer in terms of the Air Quality Act, much is still needed in terms of staffing, capacity building and resource inputs. As indicated above, Ba-Phalaborwa and Greater Tzaneen municipalities are priority areas for air pollution control.

3.2.2.6.4 Deforestation

Deforestation is one of the identified major environmental problems affecting most areas in the district. It is caused largely by traditional healers in pursuit of medicinal plants, wood carvers, firewood collectors, farmers and villagers residing around forest areas. The problem may be accelerated by poverty, lack of awareness on environmental services, unemployment, unclear land policy, lack of law enforcement, traditional practices and economic gains, e.g selling of wood. Areas where flags are raised for this problem are as follows: Greater Giyani municipality: Mbaula, Mhlava Wellem, Ndindani, Hlomela, Mbaula, Nkurhi (Tomu), Ngove, Shikhumba, Nkomo B, Makhuva, Risinga village, Mnyangani village and Church view next to section-E Giyani township.

Greater Tzaneen municipality: Xihoko and Morabalala villages.

Maruleng municipality: Boulver.

3.2.2.6.5 Soil Erosion

Soil erosion has a negative effect on various land uses, viz roads, arable land, housing, forestry, etc. It also exacerbates floods. The major causes of this condition are improper control on arable land (ploughing along slopes), deforestation, overgrazing, lack of or poor storm water control systems in villages and roads and poor land use management. Land care programmes by the Department of Agriculture would help to curb the soil erosion. Stormwater control systems and greening programmes need to be strengthened to fight soil erosion. The most affected land areas in Mopani are in GLM (Mokgwathi, Rotterdam, Bellevue, Serolorolo, Matswe, Mamaila) and GGM (Khani, Ndhengeza, Shimange, Muyexe, Mavalane, Mninginisi). BPM, MLM and GTM municipalities are experiencing soil erosion at minimal scale.

3.2.2.6.6 Informal Settlements

Informal settlements have major negative effect to the environment in that often areas are occupied with structures without due consideration of environmental potential. Vegetation is destroyed when buildings are made, and increase the chances of land and water pollution. Forests are debushed and the interdependence of human life with environmental services is sacrificed. The major causes of informal settlements are poverty, unemployment, population growth and urbanization. SEE affected areas in Table 16, page 35 above. The formally bushy areas are debushed.

It is clear from the above that Mopani District Municipality is faced with many environmental problems. To be successful, development efforts should be robust against exacerbating environmental degradation. There is also a need to establish integrated human settlements with proper basic services and thriving local economies that are able to create jobs. The development of shopping centres in rural areas is one step forward to strengthen local economy.

3.2.2.6.7 Veld and forest fires

FIRE & RESCUE SERVICES

Fire is used as a resource management tool to stimulate green bites and also for the survival of other "plants communities" which are dependent of fire for reproduction like the pyrrhic plants in a form of prescribed burning. Improper use of fire may cause serious damage to the environment including exposure of soil to forces of soil erosion, damage to biodiversity, atmospheric pollution, and loss of life and damage to property. The vegetation cover of Mopani District with dominant plant species, Mopani plant and the existences of forestry plantations and grassland make the district vulnerable to wild fire hazards (especially human made fires), especially during winter due to the flammability of those fragile vegetation.

In the previous financial years several cases of wild and forest fires have been reported around Greater Giyani local municipality which has caused serious damage to Manombe nature reserve. Fire has also been reported to have destroyed extensive forests plantations around Greater Letaba and Greater Tzaneen local Municipalities. Wild fires have also been reported to have caused serious damage to mountain ecosystem around Maruleng Local Municipality along the Drakensberg Mountain ranges.

Wild fire remains one of the biggest hazards for the Mopani district. Satellite-derived fire data captured over the last four years shows that particular areas within the district are more prone to fires than others. These areas include the upper section of the Greater Giyani municipal area, the north-western section of the Greater Letaba municipal area, a large section cutting through the centre of the Greater Tzaneen municipal area across the mountains to the Bolobedu area which extends into parts of the Greater Letaba area, as well as a section in the mountainous Sekororo area. The causes of the fires are generally not discovered yet. Investigation will be required to determine exactly how and why these fires were set – i.e. were they accidental fires that ran out of control, or were they set deliberately to open more land for grazing or crops.

Mopani has established a fully fledged unit for fire services in the District. Each local municipality is allocated an operational Fire station in the following areas: Tzaneen, Giyani, Modjadjiskloof, Phalaborwa and Hoedspruit. Every station ensures twenty-four hour services to communities, in the following services;

- Saving lives and property
- Responding to motor vehicle accidents and incidents
- Specialised search and rescue incidents (high angle, swift water, confined space, trench rescue, hazardous substance, aircrafts & train incidents)

The District Municipality is striving to improve the working relationship with communities, private institutions and sector departments in addressing the problems. Fire protection Associations are established in GLM, GTM, BPM and MLM. For GGM the Association is still in process of being formed.

CHALLENGES

- Housing structures that are not built according to legislative fire protection requirements.
- In the average, very few people in the District have basic know-how in the use of fire extinguishing equipment. It is still a big gap for training members of public.
- Navigation to affected areas due to lack of billboards and poor road conditions. This also impacts on response time.
- Areas which have poor communication services, e.g Vodacom, MTN, Cell –C or Telkom lines, have difficulties to report incidences in real time.
- Hoedspruit station is yet to be in full operation.
- Insufficient personnel to serve the communities adequately.
- Negligence and ignorance on the use or handling of electric equipment or sources.

Areas that raise flag in this problem are as follows:

Greater Giyani municipality: **Man'ombe nature reserve**

Greater Tzaneen municipality: Bokgaga and Marobo

Maruleng Municipality: Eden

3.2.2.6.8 GLOBAL WARMING/ CLIMATE CHANGE

Global warming is defined as the increase in the average temperature on earth. As the earth gets hotter, disasters like hurricanes, floods, droughts and raging forest fires do get more frequent. The three hottest years ever occurred have all occurred in the last eight years. Global warming is caused by climate change that result in rise in temperatures. It is recorded that climate change accounts for 160 000

deaths in the world per year.

Climate change is caused by the sun's radiation (heat energy) that is absorbed by emitted gases into the atmosphere. What really happens is that one-third of the sun's radiation is reflected by the earth's shiny surfaces like shimmering glaciers, water and other bright surfaces, back to the atmosphere. Two-third is fairly absorbed by the earth. Gases like CO₂, methane and nitrous oxide in the atmosphere absorb heat energy that is bounced from the earth's surface. This is naturally balanced to keep us warm here on earth. Otherwise the earth would be too cold at around -18°C. With more human activities taking place on earth, there is more emission of water vapour, carbon dioxide, ozone, methane, nitrous oxide and chlorofluorocarbons into the atmosphere, resulting in more heat energy trapped or absorbed thus increasing atmospheric temperatures. How much warmer it gets down here on earth depends on how much energy is absorbed or trapped up there and that in turn depends on the atmosphere's composition.

As mentioned above, human activities attached to the increase in CO₂ are cars, industrial productions, energy-producing industries, deforestation and agriculture (inorganic farming). The consequences of rising temperature are many. They include melting mountains of glaciers into the seas, dams, etc, thus increasing chances for floods, strong storms (e.g hurricane Katrina in 2005), altered rainfall patterns, reduction of access to portable water, threat to food security and health effects to poverty stricken communities. Emission of gases causing global warming could be scaled down by utilizing every space for plants, using alternative forms of energy (e.g solar panel, wind turbines heat, power plants) and put strict control against deforestation.

It is clear that individuals, communities and government need to come up with programmes to bring awareness on the causes and effects of global warming and together strategise on control measures for decreasing emission of the gases that exacerbate temperature increase in the atmosphere. The situation in Mopani calls more on the matter since the demographic dynamics indicate that 81% is rural and therefore vulnerable to any natural hazards without clear mechanisms to combat. Organic agriculture should be encouraged, landuse schemes should be managed, veld fires be controlled and deforestation be prohibited. Contribution by individual added to contribution by another, avails much. The general impression is that we are affected but specific places need to be identified and targeted for a realizable solution. It would be necessary to conduct research on the impact of climate change on agriculture sector for adaptation and/ or possibly mitigation to the change.

As identified during the Climate Change workshop attended by sector departments and municipal representatives, Limpopo, on 26 February 2014, the following information regarding factors for Climate change, was consolidated.

Source: March 2014 Provincial workshop on Climate Change.

	GREATER GIYANI	GREATER LETABA	GREATER TZANEEN	MARULENG	BA-PHALABORWA
Factors for Climate change	- Burning of waste at the disposal site (Improper landfill management)	Dumping of waste in the stream of Moeketsi market	-Used oil spillage along Letaba river	-Less effort on recycling of waste	-No water tanks for rain water harvesting
	-Used oil spillage on the wetland (Murhogolo)	-Untreated waste water flowing to the stream	-Alien plants species (mostly Lantana calamara & Blue gum trees)	-Less effort on the use of renewable energy sources (solar energy)	- No use of renewable energy sources (solar energy)
	-Untreated waste water flowing to Letaba river	-No water tanks for rain water harvesting	-No water tanks for rain water harvesting	Improper landfill management	-Illegal squatting next to waste water treatment plants
	-Illegal squatting in a flood area (Church view)	- No use of renewable energy sources (solar energy)			-Mining activities

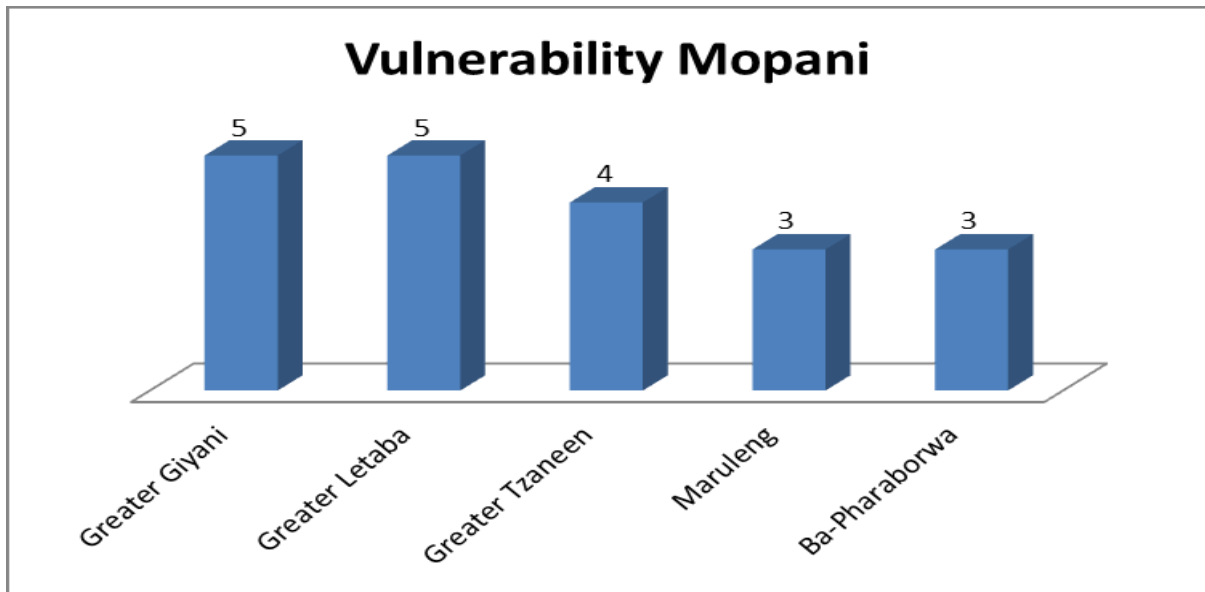


Figure: Climate Change Vulnerability

3.2.2.7 Integrated Environmental Management (IEM)

Integrated Environmental Management is the notion that, there should be a balanced consideration of environmental, socio-economic and cultural heritage in decision making, project planning and implementation including the formulation of programmes and policies. This is done to promote sustainable developments in municipal planning activities including projects planning and implementation.

In order to ensure that there is balanced considerations of environmental and socio-economic in municipal projects planning, all infrastructure projects are screened to check if an Environmental Impacts Assessment might be required or not. This is in line with the New EIA regulations enacted under the National Environmental Management Acts No: 107 of 1998. Compliance of projects to other legal requirements as outlined by other acts and regulations is also screened before project implementation. This includes compliance with Acts and regulations such as the National Water Act No 36 of 1998, Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act No: 28 of 2002, National Heritage Resources act No:25 of 199, section 24 of the Constitution of The Republic of South Africa of 1996 etc.

As part of the National and Provincial local Government intervention on environmental management, The National Department of Environmental affairs in partnership with DWS and DEDET has funded the development of Environmental Management Framework for Letaba and Olifant Catchments area that has also covered the Mopani District Municipality. The EMF will provide necessary guidance for environmental considerations in Municipal Planning processes to promote sustainable development that caters the needs for current and future generations in Mopani District Municipality. Apart from this, DEA has also deployed an official to provide technical advice on environmental management issues, ensure proper planning and implementation of its EPWP projects funded under its Social Responsibility Programme (SRP) and provides inputs on Municipal planning structures such as IDP Technical committee and IDP representative forums. **The District stakeholders are ready and willing to work with various stakeholders including, CBO's, NPO's, PPP,s SMME's academic institutions** and sectors departments to deliver on its environmental function.

SWOT: COMMUNITY SERVICES

STRENGTHS		OPPORTUNITIES	
1	Availability of Policies ,by laws and other relevant legislations	1	Huge mining, agricultural sector and tourism
2	Political support	2	Job° creation° toSM ME's
3	Billing system – Fire services	3	Availability of Administration offices
4	Conclusion° of EHP's° devolution° process	4	Availability of forums e.g Sport Confederation , Health Council.
5	Efficient Disaster relief response	5	Availability of MOU signed with Univen.
6	Good rapid response and rehabilitation Good coordination in major traffic incidents	6	Waste beneficiation
WEAKNESSES		THREATS	
1	Unavailability of By laws for Environmental Management and Municipal Health Services.	1	Service delivery Community protests
2	Poor coordination of programmes among Directorates	2	Non-payment of municipal rates and taxes from locals
3	Shortage of resources e.g water sampling equipment	3	Litigations
4	Lack of specialised training to fire , Disaster, Health and Environmental Management personnel	4	High Infection rate of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases
		5	Depletion of natural resources such as water and natural vegetation.
		6	Environmental degradation causes global warming.
		7	High accident rate
		8	High crime rate

3.3.1 Background

To undertake a proper analysis of the political economy of the district, it becomes important to consider the background of the South African economy in general. Thus, the district economy needs to be viewed as an integral part of the provincial economy that is linked to the national economy. The national economy is part of the Southern African regional economy within the world economy. Thus, Mopani is a constituency to the global economy positioned to take advantages of its competitive and comparative strengths in its relation to other regions of the world.

3.3.2 Broad Economic Overview of South Africa

South Africa is a middle-income developing country with an abundant supply of natural resources, well-developed financial, legal, communication, energy and transport sectors, a modern infrastructure, and a stock exchange which rank among the 10 largest in the world. Its economic policy over the past nine years has been shaped by the government's development strategy in areas of education, health, social development, security, land reform and poverty alleviation. The government's policy decisions are designed to promote sustainable economic growth, and to ensure that the benefits of growth are shared across an increasingly greater spectrum of society.

The country's economic policy is based on the macro-economic policy called Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR). It aims to find a balance between promoting economic growth on one hand, and social service delivery and job creation on the other. Gear combines the goals of deficit reduction, reprioritization of government expenditure to enhance poverty reduction, and embarking on macro-economic reforms to promote job creation. The social transition that has accompanied the demise of apartheid has seen a vast increase in economic participation. Factors underlying this have included an increase on female participation in the economy, as well as migration to urban areas by the rural poor. South Africa also has a dual agricultural economy: a well-developed commercial sector and a predominantly subsistence oriented sector in the traditionally settled rural areas, of which Mopani district is constituted. This is probably one of the glaring factors that provides for the South African economy as consisting of the First and the Second Economy.

The first and second Economy in our country are separated from each other by a structural fault. The second economy emerged during the long period of colonialism and apartheid as a result of the deliberate imposition of social, political and economic exclusion of the African majority by a racist state. Whilst exacerbated by the imperatives of globalization, the restructuring of the economy also reflect, to some degree the response of capital to the extension of citizenship and economic rights to the previously disenfranchised. This restructuring has segmented the labour market into three overlapping zones, namely core workforce, non-core workforce and the peripheral workforce.

The core workforce consist of workers that benefit directly from global integration, advances in worker rights and other forms of inclusion in social, economic and political institutions. Formal sector workers are generally highly organized in the trade union movement, although new jobs created in the formal sector tend to be associated with lower levels of worker organization. Though the size of the formal sector workforce has diminished, it still constitutes more than half of the economically active population. While they enjoy higher salaries, secure employment and good working conditions, growing numbers of people depend on their wages. Men rather than women are more easily absorbed into this core of labour market.

The restructuring of the workforce is increasing the levels of a typical employment. This includes casualisation, fixed term contracts and working from home. Those pushed into these more precarious and intensive working conditions become part of non-core workforce. Because of the temporary nature of their work, union organization is much harder amongst the non-core workforce. The rights won by workers in the core of the economy are difficult to realize in an environment of poorly organized temporary workers, where women are more likely to find work.

The peripheral zone consists of those who have been excluded from the formal economy and engage in informal income generating

activities on the margins, or depend on the support of friends and family and/or social grants. This includes the street traders and hawkers who sell basic commodities to the poor, memorabilia to the tourists and food to urban workers. While some of those operating in the urban economy are able to secure relatively stable niches in markets created by formal sector economic activities, others find themselves excluded from such markets altogether and survive through dependence on welfare grants and the barter of goods and services.

3.3.3 Locating the Mopani District Economy within the Provincial Economy

Limpopo, the province within which Mopani District is located, is the second poorest Province in the country. Approximately 77% of the population live below the poverty income line, and the Province also has the lowest HDI (0,485) in the country. Although the number of unemployed people has declined, the percentage of people with no income in Mopani is still higher than that of the Limpopo Province. With regards to education the percentage of people with no education has declined from 30% in 1996 to 22% in 2001 in the Mopani District. The Capricorn and Mopani district are seen as the main economic engines of the province, with Polokwane, Phalaborwa and Greater Tzaneen identified as the principal economic centres. The provincial development strategy, vision 2020, sees the economic heart of the province as formed by the circle of towns stretching from Mogalakwena, Polokwane, Makhado, Thohoyandou, Giyani, Phalaborwa, Tzaneen, Lebowakgomo and other smaller towns and villages within this circle. The area covers one quarter of the province, accommodates the majority of the population, and accounts for approximately 80% of the Gross Geographic Product (GGP) of the province.

3.3.4 Comparative and competitive economic advantages of Mopani District Municipality

The geographical location of Mopani has advantages and counter-acting disadvantages. First, through the Phalaborwa KNP gate and Giriyondo Border posts, Mopani is a gate way to Mozambique to the most magnificent beaches in the well known Xaixai town and Baleni. The routes go through the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park, the park that unites the three countries, South Africa, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. Given this neighbourliness with Mozambique, not only tourism is opportunity but Mozambique being blessed with water resources (Masingiri dam) Mopani District has better advantage to trade with Mozambique to counteract the water shortage within the municipal areas. International engagement platform need to be set to improve roads for better access. The disappointing situation is that of poor border control where people escape from Mozambique to South Africa with numerous issues of living. Foot and mouth diseases have become serious issue with areas that abut with both Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Phalaborwa Spatial Development Initiative (SDI), linking the port of Maputo and Richards Bay to the mining in Phalaborwa, is one untapped potential development that would increase wealth to Mopani as trading would increase between these areas where raw mining materials are processed. Projects proposals by DBSA need to be resuscitated if mining sector in Phalaborwa would see a turn-around yield.

Mopani is also endowed with natural resources such as marula fruits which produce many products in the processing value chain. The name Mopani is loud enough to indicate our wealth in mopani worms, the most nutritious food which is good for health. The provincial economic development study of 2000, identified tourism, agriculture, mining and trade and manufacturing as sectors with a potential for growth in the Mopani district. Agriculture is one sector that yields much products, excelling in tomatoes that are exported throughout the world. Other sectors in Mopani are the red and white meat production. Mopani also boasts of the pool of cheap labour to work in labour intensive programmes such as agriculture and EPWP. The challenge may be skilling them for better production.

The Mopani District also enjoy the beneficiation economic programmes of Kruger National Park where citizens get jobs to conquer poverty. The district also has comparative advantages in agriculture, manufacturing and trade. Hereunder is an analysis of the district economy.

3.3.5 Economic Sector Analysis

A superficial glance at the available statistics suggests that Mopani District has one of Limpopo's more developed economies. 2006 per capita GGP (R24,056) was above the provincial average (R21,787) and the 2006 Mopani GGP (R27,3 billion) placed the district third behind Waterberg and Capricorn by way of economic contribution to the province. The Mopani economy grew by 4%, above the provincial and national average, between 1996 and 2006.

The aggregated statistics conceal the fact that economic opportunities in the district are highly concentrated around Phalaborwa (and to a lesser extent Tzaneen). Outside of these centres, Mopani contains some of the country's least developed and poorest communities. In 2006 11% of Mopani residents lived in a state of absolute poverty. Admittedly poverty is a complex phenomenon, and can be difficult to measure, but a combination of measures all indicate the same economic features, namely co-existent wealth and underdevelopment and high inequality caused by a concentration of economic power in certain sectors in certain regions:

- 55%, 48% and 46% of the population of Greater Tzaneen, Greater Letaba and Greater Giyani fall into the provinces' "most deprived 25% of the population" category, while 71% of the population of Ba-Phalaborwa are registered among the "least deprived 25%" of the provincial population.
- A reported Gini co-efficient for Mopani of 0.65 in 2006 – similar to the national figure (0,64). By 2010 MDM's co-efficient became 0,63 (Global Insight, September 2011).
- The Human Development Index – a composite of infant mortality, adult literacy and GNP – for Mopani was 0.5 in 2006 (the same as the previous year), which is below the provincial figure (0,52) and the national figure (0,62).
- The dualism and spatial and sectoral concentration of economic power are further reflected in the district's Tress Index which has deteriorated from 44,38 in 1996 to 53,08 in 2006 (Global Insight, 2008).

3.3.6 Key economic sectors

Mining: Mining has been the dominant sector in Mopani since 1996, and in 2006 accounted for 31% of the gross value added. The other large sectors (in descending order) are community service (government employment), trade (which includes tourism) and finance. Mopani has almost no manufacturing sector (just 2%).

Mining is concentrated in the Ba-Phalaborwa region and it has been through 8 years of rapid expansion (see Figure 12), but oddly the secondary sectors that are expected to support mining such as manufacturing, construction and transport have not experienced any significant growth. The status leaves much to desire since other countries enjoy the processing gains in the value chain.

In Ba-Phalaborwa the mining cluster had been owned by the state. The situation is now as follows:

Table 40: Mining ownership and products

OWNER	% MINING SHARE	MINING PRODUCTS	% PRODUCTION YIELD
Rio Tinto	58%	Copper	75 – 80%
Anlo-American	17%	Magnesite	10 – 15%
Phalaborwa Mining Company (PMC)	25%	Vermiculate	10%

The mines employ over 2,000 people and an additional 450 contractors, and contribute an estimated 80% of Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality's GGP (Asubonten, pers. Comms)¹. In 2007 the mine hoisted over 11,8 million tons of which 0,7% was converted into ore.

Historically, the international copper price has been notoriously volatile, but in early 2003 the price of copper began to rise and is now

over 4 times its 2002 level. This has had a marked impact on the viability of the Phalaborwa mine, allowing it to extend its activities and critically extend the timeframe that it intends to continue to mining in the region. The current outlook (as of July 2008) was that the mine will be hoisting copper for another 8 years, and vermiculite and magnesite for at least another 20 years.

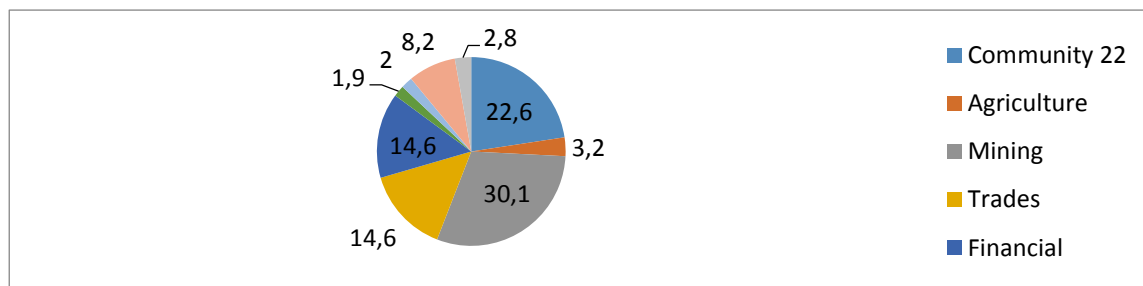
The mine's market share is constrained by the unavailability of rail freight on the existing routes to Richard's Bay and Maputo. More wagons and a more reliable service on these routes, as it is claimed, would enhance the access of the Phalaborwa mining sector and particularly the vermiculite trade (Asubonten, pers. Comms).

Table 41: Gross Value Adding by economic sectors (Global Insight, Sept. 2011)

	Mopani	Greater Giyani	Greater Letaba	Greater Tzaneen	Ba-Phalaborwa	Maruleng
Community services	22,6	37,8	33,4	32,7	8,3	38,8
Agriculture	3,2	1,1	8,7	7,0	1,0	6,4
Mining	30,1	0,1	7,6	6,8	59,1	0,7
Trades	14,6	10,3	9,7	9,0	20,8	7,8
Financial	14,6	29,8	20,3	24,0	3,8	15,9
Manufacturing	1,9	3,4	2,2	3,6	3,6	2,6
Construction	2,0	3,6	2,0	2,2	2,2	4,2
Transport	8,2	9,6	9,0	10,1	4,6	21,7
Electricity	2,8	4,2	7,0	4,6	0,9	2,0

MOPANI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY gross value adding (GVA)

Figure 2: Economic contribution by sector in Mopani



(Source: Global Insight Sept 2011)

Agriculture: It is the fourth largest economic sector after mining, government and community services and wholesale and retail. It predominates in Tzaneen, Maruleng and Letaba although it is also significant in other districts. The land capability favours those local municipalities although the sector with some potential is spread more broadly across the district.

3.3.7 Major exports

It is evident that Mopani economy is sustained by two major industries though with limited number of firms. The first is mining which is dominated by copper and phosphates. Copper is smelted in Phalaborwa while phosphates are transported as raw materials and processed in Richards Bay primarily for exports. The second major industry is agriculture. There are a number of producers but ZZ2 dominates in terms of output and the major focus is on sub-tropical fruit (tomatoes, bananas, mangoes, oranges and pineapples). The main focus of both these industries is to produce for exportation.

3.3.8 Mopani District sectoral contributions to employment

Table 41 (a) Sectoral contribution to employment

	Mopani	Greater Giyani	Greater Letaba	Greater Tzaneen	Ba-Phalaborwa	Maruleng
Community services	26,6	39,3	24,5	25,5	17,5	30,2
Agriculture	15,4	4,5	26,2	20,9	9,3	18,3
Mining	11,5	0,5	1,3	2,0	43,0	0,9
Trades	16,7	23,2	18	18,7	9,6	14
Financial	5	6,2	4,4	5	3,8	6,3
Manufacturing	3,6	2,9	4,2	5,4	1,8	3,7
Construction	5,9	8,5	5,2	5,6	4,2	7,1
Transport	4	4,8	4,2	4,8	2,2	4,4
Households	10,6	9,5	11,2	11,4	8,3	14,4
Electricity	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,6

Employment creation remains one of the key challenges for Mopani. In 2006 an estimated 41,6% of the economically active population was unemployed. The sectoral analysis suggests that support for value-addition in the agricultural sector and the retention of primary mineral resources in the district in order to process them, present the most scope for sustainable employment creation. NB: For unemployment details, see page 35, Table 10 above.

By virtue of its mineral wealth, most of which is exported, Mopani maintains a positive trade balance. Between 1996 and 2006 Mopani established a trade surplus of roughly R14 billion. In 2005 and 2006 the trade surplus was R1,8 billion and R2,5 billion respectively. The vast majority of this surplus – over 65% - emanated from Ba-Phalaborwa. In recent years the tourism revenue generated by the Kruger Park DMA, which counts as an export, has contributed to the surplus.

LED initiatives arising from Growth & Development Summit yielded anchor projects that benefitted our people in creation of temporary and permanent jobs by 2012/13, as indicated hereunder,

Industry	Total number of jobs created for number of persons		
	Temporary	Permanent	Total
Agriculture	785	763	1 548
New Agriculture proj.	500	56	556
Manufacturing	0	178	178
New manufacturing projects	14	28	42
Tourism	165	14	179
Social & infrastructure projects	7 049	205	7 254
New Social & Infrastructure projects	7 099	205	7 304
TOTALS	15 612	1 449	17 061

Jobs created through IDP projects benefitted 7 525 people.

3.3.9 Constraints in the District Economy

According to the Limpopo Spatial Rationale (2007), approximately 55% of the 354 settlements in the Mopani District Municipality area are small. These settlements are scattered throughout mainly the central, south-western, northern and the north-eastern areas of the Mopani District Municipality. The present scattered settlement pattern (without planning for a proper settlement hierarchy) will never be able to provide a basis for long-term sustainable development to improve the quality of life of all the inhabitants and communities in the District. Problem areas leading to development constraints, in each municipality can be summarized as follows:

3.3.9.1 Greater Giyani

There is a smaller percentage of economically active population in Greater Giyani than in Greater Tzaneen and Ba-Phalaborwa. Only 48.2% of the population is economically active. This can also indicate that people from this group might migrate to other local municipalities inside or outside the District to find work. Giyani has a large number of rural settlements that are scattered and not easily accessible as the road conditions are bad. This can cause problems for economic development as it will concentrate on economic growth

points where there are large concentrations of people. The Greater Giyani Local Municipality has the smallest villages in the District with an average number of 2639 people per settlement.

Large areas of land in the District forms part of the former Lebowa and Gazankulu homelands and are held in trust for tribal and community authorities. These traditional authorities play a very important role in terms of their traditional culture and therefore also have a major influence in the manner in which land is made available to individuals for settlement, as well as the use for economic purposes (e.g. agriculture, tourism, etc.). Most of their decisions are made on an ad hoc basis and usually without any scientific research with regard to environment, economic potential and spatial pattern for cost effective and efficient services to communities. Nearly 25% of the people in the municipality indicated that they are employed in elementary occupations. This might indicate a relatively low level of skills with regard to specific professions.

The emerged national initiative (August 2009), the Comprehensive rural development pilot programme, has set Greater Giyani municipality as the national focus for rural development. In terms of the status in loco, the programme will ensure regional approach to development, where several villages will be ring-fenced to share infrastructure spatially central to their locations. This could be expected to make big difference to Greater Giyani economy in the long term.

According to the Provincial “War-room on poverty, 2009” the following have been identified as the most poverty stricken communities in GGM: Muyexe(2356), Goula(2684), Khakhala(2314) and Muyexe North(893). The villages span a total of 8247 residents as per 2003 data.

3.3.9.2 Greater Letaba

The percentage of economically active population is relatively small at 49.4%. Nearly 100% of the population (94.3%) resides in rural areas. This indicates that there are few potential growth points for the economy as the largest Town in the municipality is Modjadjiskloof which is having potential for economic growth to a better level. The contribution to the GDP in the mining sector has decreased from 0,33% in 1996 to 0,19% in 2001. This sector has thus become less important in the area.

Greater Letaba currently makes the least contribution to the District GDP. However the tomato production by Z22 in the municipality remains the pride of the District in exportation and also absorption of labour. Land claims are a major factor influencing development in the District. 12,8% of Greater Letaba municipal area is subject to land claim, i.e extent of 24286,9400ha. This implies that very little can be done in the land since uncertainties prevail until a claim is settled.

3.3.9.3 Greater Tzaneen

Although most of the people live in and near Tzaneen there are still a large number of people that live in rural areas and scattered settlements. The Manufacturing sector has decreased since 1996 to 2001. This indicates that most processing is being conducted outside of the area.

3.3.9.4 Ba-Phalaborwa

Although Mining is presently the largest sector in Ba-Phalaborwa and created many job opportunities it can also become a constraint in the future. All mines have certain production expectancy and will eventually close. It is indicated that a large number of people are skilled in professional and technical occupations and when the mine closes down these people will have to either move to an area where there is mining activities or have to learn other skills. A large number of people occupied in the Manufacturing sector might also loose their jobs after the mines have closed as they are inter related. There is a large amount of land in Ba-Phalaborwa that is currently under land claims, i.e 25,7%. This is a prime land that has potential for tourism development, extent of 77178,3720ha.

3.3.9.5 Maruleng

The majority of people in Maruleng are located far away from the economic hub of the municipality, namely, Hoedspruit. The town which is the economic node of the municipality is surrounded by privately-owned land which is not readily available for new development. When land is made available, the cost is exorbitant and majority of the people cannot afford that. There is a general shortage of technical skills in the area and most of the rural communities of Maruleng get jobs in Tzaneen and Phalaborwa and thus promoting economic activities outside their municipality. One other issue is that many people working in Hoedspruit are from Bushbuckridge in Mpumalanga province and they spend their incomes generated in their areas outside Maruleng. 0,6% of the municipal area is subject to 4 registered Land claims. **According to the Provincial "War-room on poverty, 2009", the following villages have been singled out as the most poverty stricken areas: Madeira (4051), Sofaya (3098) & Ga-Sekororo (3140) spanning a total of 10289 people. Mabins-B in Botshabelo has also been identified through District Women Imbizo (6th May 2010) with critical lack of basic services starting from water, sanitation, road access, health, education, etc. Plans are underway to turn the situation around.**

3.3.10. Opportunities in the District Economy

Although there are numerous constraints to the development of the District, there are also strong opportunities for economic development.

3.3.10.1 Greater Giyani

There has been some growth in the agriculture sector from 1996 to 2001. The most noticeable growth was in the Transport and Communication sector. The GDP percentage grew from 1,12% in 1996 to 12,91% in 2001 in this sector. The population living in urban areas also increased from 10,1% in 1996 to 13,8% in 2001 and to 10,5% in 2007. There is potential economic spin-offs in the tarring of the road to Shangoni gate in Kruger National Park and also the opening of the gate for commercial use.

The following are the niche areas for economic development:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Mopani worms | (3) Abandoned farms |
| (2) Shangoni gate | (4) Cultural values |

3.3.10.2 Greater Letaba

The GDP of the Agriculture sector including forestry has grown somewhat from 20,81% in 1996 to 21,01% in 2001. Along with this sector the Transport and communications sector has also grown from 18,34% to 20,68%. These are the only sectors in which growth was indicated and is thus the most important economic sectors in the area. The Agriculture sector usually creates opportunities in the Manufacturing sector which might be more exploited in the future. The following are the niche areas for economic development:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| (1) The depot of tomato production and exportation | (4) Timber production |
| (2) African Ivory route | (5) Modjadji Rain Queen |
| (3) Biggest Baobab tree in the world (24m circumference) | |

3.3.10.3 Greater Tzaneen

Greater Tzaneen is the municipality with the largest population in the District with 39% of the population residing there. The municipality also has a high percentage of economically active population of 53,1%. Although Agriculture is by far the most important sector in this area Greater Tzaneen also has the highest percentage of GDP of each of its sectors, except for mining, of all the municipalities. The GDP in the Agricultural sector has grown from 55,92% to 59% indicating its growing importance. The contribution to GDP from the manufacturing sector has decreased although the agricultural sector has grown. This might be due to the fact that most of the produce is exported out of the area for processing. This creates an opportunity for manufacturing to be exploited in the area.

The following are the niche areas for economic development:

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Cultural heritage sites | (4) Nature based and agric tourism |
| (2) Adventure, sport and events routes tourism | (5) Tzaneen, Ebenezer dams |
| (3) Tallest tree at Makgobaskloof @ 48m high | (6) GTM Vision 2030 on development of Tzaneen town to City |

3.3.10.4 Ba-Phalaborwa

Ba-Phalaborwa has the most concentrated economy of all the local municipalities due to its large mining sector. Linked to this sector is also the manufacturing sector which has also grown in contribution to the GDP. The transport sector grew by 15% in the GDP from 1996 to 2001 and the Manufacturing sector grew by 10,8%. The economy of Ba-Phalaborwa is thus very sensitive to changes in the mining sector and all sectors connected to mining should be exploited for development such as Manufacturing and Transport and communication.

The following are the mining niche areas for economic development:

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Magnetite | (5) Copper, destined for 2020 | (8) Vermiculite |
| (2) Nickel | (6) Apatite | (9) Zirconium |
| (3) Titanium | (7) Uranium | (10) Clay |
| (4) Mica | | |

3.3.10.5 Maruleng

The Maruleng municipality has large game farms from which the municipality can grow its tax base. It also boasts of the East-gate Airport through which it can promote its tourism status and ensure direct access to other provinces for marketing. The area is also imbued with agro-products across the seasons from which jobs can be created to ensure poverty alleviation. Its strategic location in relation to the Maputo Corridor, positions it to can attract investment to its area. There is also Kruger to Canyon Biosphere that is recognized internationally through UNESCO. Yet, Maruleng is ISRDP and Project Consolidate municipality, characterized by low levels of development, where about 90% of the population occupy 15% of the land for residential purpose.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) K2C Biosphere ecotourism | (2) Perennial agro-products | (3) The valley of Olifant route |
| (4) Largest game farms | (5) Magnificent Tourism centre | (6) Stone crushing at Mica |

3.3.11 ECONOMIC RECESSION (year 2009/10)

Mopani is currently exporting agricultural products such as tomatoes, mining products such as copper and also cultural artifacts. While the production is still good, the problem becomes the exchange of South African currency with other countries. Those receiving our products cannot afford to pay for the same quantities they were paying for before. The results are that our products do not get market. No market no returns on the products and ultimately no resources to produce more and no need to keep more workers as they bear more load on cost to employers, thus retrenchments become the way-out, increasing unemployment uncontrollably. Unless alternative measures are put into place, level of affluence will decrease, poverty stricken communities will increase, indigent registers will need frequent updating, putting government on serious burden on providing free basic services to a larger society than before.

TOURISM IN MOPANI

Below is a list of tourism attractions in Mopani District

TOURISM ATTRACTIONS IN MOPANI DISTRICT

Tourism Attractions	Activities	Location	Development Needs/Challenges
1. Tsonga Kraal Museum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is established in 1974 by the group of Wits University Professors. - It is an open air reconstructed village - It is a traditional Tsonga homestead, where everyday life is portrayed - Various customs and festivals are honored in appropriate ways at the museum 	<p>Tzaneen</p> <p>Contact person: work: +27 82 974 1919 fax: +27 86 750 4548</p> <p>Opposite ATKV Eiland Spa; Hans Merensky Nature Reserve</p> <p>Longitude: 23° 39'25.65" S, Latitude: 30° 40' 16.108" E</p>	<p>Challenges: Museum is in place, no daily activities happening, no marketing plan in place, no packaging in place</p> <p>Needs: Expansion of the museum, include daily or weekly activities and marketing (involves tour operators) of the museum, appointment of tourist guides, development of accommodation</p>
2. Kruger National Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mountain- bike trails - Guided Bush Walk - Bird Watching - Golf Games - Hot air balloon flights - Wilderness Trails - 4WD Trails - Wellness Spa Treatments - Self-drive through the KNP 	<p>Phalaborwa</p> <p>Longitude: 23° 59'20.49"S</p> <p>Latitude: 31° 33'13.88"E</p>	<p>Challenges: Only one gate in Mopani District i.e. Ba- phalaborwa Gate.</p> <p>Needs: Facilitate finalisation of Shangoni gate (NDT brought resources on board to facilitate Shangoni Gate to KNP for the 2016/17, so that tourism growth can be realised)</p>
3. Baleni Camp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Situated near the banks of the Klein Letaba River - Take a walk down to a geo-thermal hot spring – the only undeveloped hot spring in Southern Africa - An environment where nature, economy and spiritualism have a rich integration - With an economy strongly dependent on traditional salt-mining, visiting Baleni allows the responsible traveler the opportunity to see how modern people integrate ancient traditions and techniques into their 21st century lives. 	<p>Giyani</p> <p>Address: Xawela, Sautini, Limpopo, South Africa</p> <p>Phone: 015 781 0690</p> <p>Longitude: 23° 25'23.63"S Latitude: 30° 54'31.73"E</p>	<p>Challenges: poor access road to the African ivory route camps</p> <p>Needs: Marketing strategy and packaging of this camp</p>
4. Modjadji Cycad Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Named after the successive rain-making queens - The cycad nursery, picnic sites, day trails through the forest and information center make this reserve a highlight on any tour of the Modjadji kingdom 	<p>Tzaneen</p> <p>Address: Tzaneen, 0850</p> <p>Phone: 074 834 0383</p> <p>Longitude: 23° 37'47.18"S</p>	<p>Challenges: Poor access road to the African ivory route camps and maintenance of ablutions/toilets.</p> <p>Needs: Upgrading facilities (toilets/ ablution ,</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On the walking trail you could come across daisies, monkeys, bush pigs, impala, nyala, bushbuck and other antelope. - Visits to the Royal Kraal can be arranged - Tourists visiting the reserve can stay in the traditional huts of the African Ivory Route. 	Latitude: 30°21'03.98"E	picnic site, tuck shop, hiking signage), develop information office and interpretation centre
5. Man'ombe Reserve and Museum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hiking - Conferencing - Museums and Monuments - Wildlife Photography - Birding - Fishing - Boating 	Giyani Longitude: 23°17'36.01"S Latitude: 30°44'55.55"S	Challenges: There is only 2 x chalets with 2 bedrooms and two single beds in each room. Needs: Marketing and packaging of the place; signage and roads accessibility; Need of more rooms to accommodate large number of visitors.
6. Nsami Dam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enjoy a swim and canoeing or try your luck in at fishing 	Limpopo, Giyani. Tel: 015 307 3582 Fax: 015 307 4341 Longitude: 23°15'16.84"S Latitude: 30°45'55.78"E	Challenges: Only few activities happening Needs: Marketing and packaging of the place and development of the fishing route in Mopani District
7. Big old Baobab Tree	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quad biking - Hiking - Water falls in the surroundings area - Mountain biking trails while the tree itself hosts variety of activities i.e. weddings and honeymoon suite in a tree house 	Next to Ga-Kgapane township	Challenges: The tree has fallen and will take years to reshape and assimilate.
8. Tzaneen Dam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dam lies in good birding area with more than 350 bird species - Caravan and camping site with ablution facilities - Fishing and Watersports - Also enjoy the presence of Hippos while having your picnic 	Tzaneen Longitude: 23°47'58.02"S Latitude: 30°09'49.16"E	Challenges: Few activities happening in the dam. Needs: Alignment of the dam with each municipal IDPs, Development of the fishing route in Mopani; marketing strategy and packaging.
9. Ebenezer Dam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Camping, picnicking, birding and boating - Fishing is best done by boat, as the banks are very steep, and is well worth a trip up to the dam - Species found in abundance include Largemouth and Smallmouth Bass, Catfish (Barbel), Kurper, Golden Carp and Rainbow Trout 	Tzaneen Longitude: 23°56'19.52"S Latitude: 29°59'09.10"E	Challenges: Few activities happening in this dam. Needs: Resource development plan for Ebenezer Dam, alignment of the dam with each municipal IDPs and packaging and marketing strategy.

10. Hans Merensky	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This Lowveld bushveld reserve offers two well-signed hiking trails, game viewing from your car and an informative educational centre - Wildlife includes sable antelope and all the Lowveld species other than the Big Five. - The reserve is also home to the Tsonga Kraal Museum which gives visitors the opportunity to get a glimpse of the fascinating Tsonga culture and to visit the crafts workshop. - Eiland Spa with its steaming hot waters is also located in the Hans Merensky Nature Reserve - Game viewing, horse riding, 4x4 tracks and many other activities are on offer for visitors - Golf Games 	Tzaneen	<p>Challenges: Poor customer service and under staff; staff and management need to be trained on Customer Care; poor maintenance of the golf course, shortage of golf carts, poor management and stakeholder relation and Electricity shortage during busy times such as events.</p> <p>Needs: Skills development workshop for staff members & management i.e. customer skills training</p>
11. Letaba Range Nature Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safaris are conducted in open game viewing vehicles - Night games drives are available for guests at the camp, as well as walking tours, braai and bush breakfast - The Ivory Route is a tour route is based on the routes ivory hunters used to take in the area encompassing the Mpumalanga and Limpopo border area of the Kruger National Park 	<p>Phalaborwa Longitude: 23° 44'22.85"S</p> <p>Latitude: 30° 42'02.11"E</p>	<p>Challenges: poor stakeholders' relationships, ntomeni African ivory route in renovations progress, poor fence.</p> <p>Need: improvement of stakeholder relations, budget and access road to letaba camp and ntomeni camp</p>
12. Middle Letaba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rainfall is abundant throughout the year - When in full capacity, the Middle Letaba becomes Limpopo's third largest dam, but the Middle Letaba Dam only reaches its full capacity when the river is in flood - Other activities happening in Middle Letaba Dam is fishing 	<p>Longitude: 23° 16'35.54"S</p> <p>Latitude: 30° 24'06.32"E</p>	
13. Phalaborwa opencast mine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is one of the largest copper mines in the world and it is the widest manmade opencast mine in Africa - Opencast Mine Viewpoint and Mine Tours (When flying into Phalaborwa passengers will have a wonderful view of the opencast mine. If not flying into town, there is an incredible viewpoint from which visitors can view the Big Hole) - Mine Museum 	<p>Phalaborwa</p> <p>Longitude: 23° 59'49.77"S</p> <p>Latitude: 31° 08'44.72"E</p>	
14. Masorini Village Museum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trip back in time to a beautifully restored Stone Age village in Kruger National Park 	<p>Phalaborwa</p> <p>Longitude: 23° 55'23.25"S</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gives insight into the lifestyle of the Stone Age hunter-gathering society that formed an integral part of the natural environment in Kruger National Park - There is a site museum and picnic spot at the base of Masorini Hill. Enjoy the fabulous views from the top 	Latitude: 31° 16'04.45"E	
15. Olifant River Boat Cruise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cruise the waters of the magnificent Olifants River on the Kambaku house boat and enjoy the three hour journey of close encounters with crocodile, hippo, buffalo, elephant, water buck and a wide variety of other game on the lush green banks of the largest rivers in the Kruger National Park - Wine and dine while gazing at the abundant wildlife, birds, indigenous trees, bush and grass associated with the African bushveld - Enjoy a sun downer from the cash bar and an excellent unspoiled view of the Greater Kruger National Park. 	Phalaborwa	
16. Debengeni Falls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The pool is an ideal swimming hole from late November through to late March - is surrounded by lush forest and bush - Once at the Waterfall, visitors should note that the rocks are slippery and are cautioned as there are no lifeguards posted at the site - The forest around the Falls is a birders' paradise, with many rare species of bird and one, the endemic Bush Shrike, that is found nowhere else but in that particular forest - Debengeni Falls are on the various Magoebaskloof Hiking Trail routes 	Magoebaskloof	
17. Magoebaskloof Canopy Tours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Magoebaskloof Canopy Tours will take you into a previously inaccessible realm of nature, moving you between platforms built high within the upper level of indigenous forests and ancient mountain cliffs - Each platform is joined by spectacular 'foefie' cable slide high above the sparkling river, waterfalls and forest floor - Relax and absorb the tranquillity of natural surroundings on each platform. 	Tzaneen Longitude: 23° 58'34.64"S Latitude: 29° 59'38.41"E	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Magoebaskloof Canopy Tours' trained guides ensure the safety of each group while describing facts about the fauna, flora and ecology of the surrounding environment - Suitable for anyone between 7 and 70. - Great for the whole family, nature lovers, thrill seekers and corporate groups - A Magoebaskloof Canopy Tour includes light refreshments, transport, lunch, guides and equipment 		
18. Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A popular hiking destination, the 18718ha Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve in the Limpopo is one of the South Africa's most beautiful nature reserves, set in a stunning, misty and unspoiled mountain wilderness - There are tall and tangled trees, ferns, forest flora, fungi and water flowing everywhere, bubbling over rocks, falls and collecting in pools - You'd be lucky to see the elusive and shy leopard or perhaps caracal, but what you will see is an abundance of birdlife and, in the right season, butterflies. 	<p>Magoebaskloof</p> <p>Longitude: 24° 09'42.64"S Latitude: 30° 12'35.15"E</p>	
19. Timbavati (Home of white lion)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledgeable guides lead groups through the bush on foot so they can see certain animals and birds up close and at a slower pace than they would by 4x4 - Is at the heart of what getting out into the wild is all about, with a growing diversity of wildlife protected from the human elements, and unique means of exploring and understanding, you won't find a more immersive outdoor experience 	<p>Hoedspruit</p> <p>Longitude: 24° 33'42.31"S Latitude: 31° 09'02.01"E</p>	
20. Thornbush and Kapama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The iconic and most dangerous wild animals of Africa - the Big Five - are at home on Kapama - Game drives and bush walks offer fascinating encounters with wildlife - Guided personal elephant interactions give guests the opportunity to get up close and personal with the elephants and to learn more about their behaviour and natural habitat - Romantic sleep-outs on the reserve and decadent African spa treatments at the Wellness Centre are other enticing 	<p>Hoedspruit</p>	

	offerings that encourage complete relaxation and enjoyment of the evocative surrounding environment - The reserve is a slice of wilderness paradise far from the madding crowd; a place of renewal and reconnection with the natural world		
21. Klaserie Dam	- The main focus here is the Klaserie River - In this dry region, the river acts as a magnet for wildlife in the area, drawing birds and mammals out into the open for splendid viewing opportunities - Enjoy a more intimate experience with nature on guided bush walks, learning about the tracks, sights and sounds of fauna and flora - Encounter beautiful African wildlife on game drive - Offering camping and caravan facilities as well the angling opportunities - All game activities are led by experienced rangers, with a key focus on conservation and ensuring a low impact on the environment	Klaserie, Maruleng Hennie: 015 793 2831 hennie@klaseriedam.co.za www.klaseriedam.co.za Longitude: 24° 31'17.25"S Latitude: 31° 3'57.82"E	
22. Klaserie Caravan Park and Fishing Safaris	- Provides accommodation as well as angling opportunities. - The bush camp has four private swims ideal for specimen angling	Guernsey Road, Klaserie, Maruleng Tel: 015 793 2833 www.klaseriecaravanpark.co.za Longitude: 24° 31'44.64"S Latitude: 31° 3'29.64"E	
23. Blyde Adventure Camp and Mohlatsi Adventures	- River rafting, kloofing, tubing and abseiling	Maruleng Ronel: 079 388 2196 ronel@blydeadventurecamp.com www.extremelimpopo.com Longitude: 24° 28'35.95"S Latitude: 30° 49'45.81"E	
24. Hlakula Lake Resort	- This lake resort offers boating activities, canoeing, fishing and swimming in the beautiful lake - Tourists can enjoy relaxing afternoons next to the lake or let the owners take them on a tour to the numerous tourist attractions in the surrounding areas.	Maruleng mabatla@hlakula.co.za Cell: 072 420 2404 Longitude: 24° 15'41.74"S Latitude: 30° 27'08.03"E	

25. Sun catchers Hot Air Ballooning	Hot air balloon flights near the foot of the Drakensberg Escarpment	Hoedspruit; Cell: 087 806 2079 info@suncatchers.co.za www.suncatchers.co.za Longitude: 24°24'17.20"S Latitude: 30°48'49.11"E	
26. Airborne African Adventures	Provides microlight flights as well as training	Maruleng Cell: 078 417 6518 bathawk.training@gmail.com	
27. Leading Edge Flight School	Provides microlight flights as well as training	55 Koedoe Street, Hoedspruit Deon: 083 400 1405 deon@lefssa.com www.lefssa.com Longitude: 24°21'7.81"S Latitude: 30°56'59.26"E	
28. Off Beat Safaris	Provides accommodation as well as wildlife art courses and horseback safaris	Hoedspruit Tell: 015 793 2422 info@offbeatsafaris.co.za www.offbeatsafaris.co.za Longitude: 24°14'51.90"S Latitude: 30°59'29.29"E	
29. Jabulani Elephant Back Safaris	Elephant interaction and safaris	015 793 1265 campjabulani@campjabulani.com www.campjabulani.com Kapama Private Game Reserve Longitude: 24°23'48.80"S Latitude: 31° 5'51.70"E	
30. Hlokomela and Associates Tours	This community tour starts at the Hlokomela Charity shop in Hoedspruit and include stops like the Gorutha Toy Library, community sewing project, community glass recycling project, Hlokomela herb garden and wellness clinics.	Cell no.: 082 851 0048 Kamogelo Tourism Centre Longitude: 24°21'20.33"S Latitude: 30°56'49.28"E	
31. Khamai Reptile Centre	Reptile centre which focuses on education, conservation and research.	Farm Southampton, Hoedspruit; 015 795 5203 reptile@yebo.co.za www.khamai.co.za	

	- Khamai Reptile Centre offers day visitor tours, interactive tours, photographic tours, reptile orientation courses, reptile handling courses, training courses and corporate events,	Longitude: 24°23'45.09"S Latitude: 30°49'3.73"E	
32. Hoedspruit Endangered Species Centre & Hoedspruit Cheetah Project	- The centre focuses on the conservation of rare, vulnerable or endangered animals. - Cheetah conservation is one of the core disciplines. - The centre is involved in the breeding of endangered or vulnerable animals, the release of captive-bred cheetahs into the wild, the treatment and rehab of injured or orphaned animals, education and eco-tourism	Hoedspruit ; Tel: 015 793 1633 Cell: 083 654 2299 www.hesc.co.za Longitude: 24°31'42.18"S Latitude: 31° 1'59.83"E	
33. Moholoholo Rehabilitation Centre	- Moholoholo Rehab Centre cares for orphaned, sick or poisoned animals - There are a number of permanent 'residents' that reside at the centre who are unable to be released back into the wild - These animals are used 'ambassadors' for their species. - Visitors are thus able to learn from these animals through interactive demonstrations.	015 795 5236 moholorehab@wol.co.za www.moholoholo.co.za Longitude: 24°30'54.03"S Latitude: 30°54'12.02"E	
34. Bombyx Mori Silk Farm	- Currently Bombyx Mori Silk Estate is South Africa's only commercial silkworm farm - Here you can find out about their organic farming methods and how the cocoons are processed into products and the life-cycle of the mulberry silkworm	24 Degrees South Estate, R531, Hoedspruit 072 467 3310 sue@goddingandgodding.com ; www.goddingandgodding.com Longitude: 24°28'3.36"S Latitude: 30°52'45.97"E	
35. Franklyn Park	- is a recreational park where activities such as hiking, nature walks, biking and birding take place	424 KT, Glenlyden, Hoedspruit Tel: 015 793 2267 www.franklynpark.co.za Longitude: 24°31'40.74"S Latitude: 30°58'4.65"E	
36. Campfire Safaris	- Campfire Safaris hosts various conservation and wildlife learning programmes. - They offer university students in nature or wildlife related studies to do their practical traineeship at Campfire Academy. They also offer an FGASA level 1 course	Contact: 082 493 1886 info@campfire-safaris.com www.campfire-safaris.com Hoedspruit Longitude: 24°13'04.68"S Latitude: 30°53'11.58"E	

37. African Dream Horse Safaris	<p>African Dream Horse Safaris provide education to students who are interested in an equestrian centre as well as wildlife conservation.</p> <p>African Dream Horse Safaris is the ideal place for a gap year, internship or a unique holiday</p>	<p>Hoedspruit Wildlife Estate: Cell:084 300 1748 info@africandreamhorsesafari.co.za www.africandreamhorsesafari.co.za Longitude:24° 20'53.46"S Latitude: 30° 57'31.51"E</p>	
38. Siyafunda Endangered Species Project	<p>A one week volunteer programme where volunteers are provided with the opportunity to assist with cheetah monitoring, ground hornbill monitoring and leopard monitoring</p> <p>Volunteers also assist with habitat rehabilitation and go on frequent bush walks and game drives.</p>	<p>info@siyafundaconservation.com Longitude:24° 08'59.71"S Latitude: 30° 39'26.40"E</p>	
39. Glencoe Baobab	<p>Stoutest and second largest baobab tree in South Africa</p>	<p>Glencoe Farm, Hoedspruit Longitude: 24° 22'26.21"S Latitude: 30° 51'28.71"E</p>	
40. Jessica the Hippo	<p>Jessica is an orphaned hippo that was saved by the Joubert family.</p> <p>Day tours are offered where visitors will learn about Jessica and her story.</p> <p>Visitors can also feed, touch and play with Jessica the hippo.</p>	<p>Tel: 015 795 5249 joubert@jessicahippo.com Longitude: S24° 19.552' Latitude: E 30° 49.959'</p>	
41. Mariepskop Mountain	<p>Mariepskop Mountain is unique in its floral diversity... On the slopes and in the kloofs and crags, montane forest species can be found.</p> <p>The semi-detached grassland hilltops are poorly studied, but are represented by grassland species and highly protected cycads species</p> <p>The top of the mountain is a combination of tropical mist forest and capensis 'fynbos' species.</p> <p>There is accommodation available as well as biking, hiking, rock climbing and birding activities.</p> <p>The Klaserie falls are also situated at Mariepskop Mountain</p>	<p>Tel: 015 793 2581 Longitude:24° 32' 21.1" S Latitude: 30° 52' 17.4" E</p>	

SWOT ANALYSIS: Local Economic Development

Strengths	Opportunities
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Political will to support food production 2. Existence of LED strategy 3. Excellent tourism destination 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity to produce food (agricultural products) 2. Availability of capacity support (LEDA, LEDET, GTEDA, SEDA, COGHSTA, DRDLR etc.) 3. Availability of external funding 4. Availability of diversified economic development thrusts 5. Availability of SMMEs support (LEDA, LEDET, DTI, etc.) 6. Availability of emerging farmers 7. Availability of prime agricultural land and temperate climate 8. Existence of SMMEs 9. Proximity to market 10. Availability of mineral resources 11. Availability of transport infrastructure 12. Existence of agribusiness industries e.g Grano Passi, Letaba juice, etc.
Weaknesses	Threats
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (a) Lack of access to export market for emerging farmers (b) Lack of centralized local market for local farmers (c) Lack of value chain on agricultural produce 2. Lack of adequate funding support to SMMEs 3. Inadequate marketing & budget allocations of the LED strategy (Inadequate implementation) 4. Lack of access to prime agricultural land 5. Lack of refined SMMEs database 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate change and natural disaster and uncontrollable pests outbreak e.g. armyworm 2. Lack of adequate monitoring and evaluation 3. Lack of investment partnership 4. Unfair market competitions between emerging farmers and mainstream economy farmers (consumers prefers known brands) 5. Informal land invasion 6. Lack of collaborative approach by SMMEs 7. Decaying infrastructure 8. Brain drain

3.4 KPA: BASIC SERVICES/ INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS
(Improved Access to basic Services and Actions supportive of Human Settlements)

(a) BACKGROUND

The success of local economic development is tied to the provision of basic and other types of infrastructure services to the people. All services under analysis in this section are located in a specific locality (as per SDF) and have potential to boost socio-economic development (as per LED). Infrastructure analysis focuses on the status quo regarding water supply, sanitation facilities, energy, housing provision, roads and public transport, waste management and telecommunications – all of which underpin socio-economic development and determine a people's quality of life. The provision of adequate municipal infrastructure remains a challenge throughout the district.

Service	Households	Access	% Access	Backlog	% Backlogs
Sanitation	296320	251 976	85,0%	44 344	15,0%
Water		249 925	84,3%	46 395	15,7%
Electricity		257 798	87,0%	38 522	13,0%
Housing		271 518	91,6%	24 802	8,4%
Refuse removal		55300 (Urban+rural areas)	18,7%	241 020 (Rural & farms areas)	81,3%
Roads	3385,47km	1313,64 km (paved)	38,8%	2071,83 km (gravel)	61,2%

STATSSA, Census 2011& Road Management System (RAL), Municipal information.
NB: Roads backlog is informed by the prioritized gravel roads to be paved per time.

Table 43: INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS (See page 38)

Local Municipality	Municipal determination of indigent household (2011)	Total H/H	Total Indigents		Indigents registered/benefitting		Indigents NOT benefitting	
			No.	%	No	%	No	%
Greater Tzaneen	0 ≤ (h/h income) ≤ R3 000 pm	108926	86 343	79,3	32 573	37,7	53 770	62,3
Greater Giyani	0 ≤ (h/h income) ≤ R1 400 pm	63548	40 873	64,3	336	0,8	40 537	99,2
Greater Letaba	0 ≤ (h/h income) ≤ R3 000 pm	58261	49 935	85,7	898	1,8	49 037	98,2
Maruleng	0 ≤ (h/h income) ≤ R1 500 pm	24470	15 333	62,7	1 365	8,9	13 968	91,1
Ba-Phalaborwa	0 ≤ (h/h income) ≤ R3 000 pm	41115	27 221	66,2	2 275	8,4	24 946	91,6
Total/ Mopani DM		296320	219 705	74,1	37 447	17,0	182 258	83,0

Census 2011, Statssa

Total registered Indigent h/h	GTM		GGM		GLM		MLM		BPM		MDM	
	32 573		336		898		1 365		2 275		37 447	
Access/ Backlog	Access	Backlog	Access	Backlog	Access	Backlog	Access	Backlog	Access	Backlog	Access	Backlog
Water	32 573	53 770	336	40 537	898	49 037	1 365	13 968	2 275	24 946	37 447	182 258
Electricity	8961	78787	13 874	25 508	1820	48 450	1 739	13 594	1 379	25 842	30 104	189 416
Sanitation	1360	86388	767	38 532	20	50 250	3 213	12 120	1 379	25 842	5 389	214 131
Waste Management	930	86818	140	39 242	20	50 250	0	15 333	1 379	25 842	2 119	217 401

Source: Local municipalities IDPs

- It should be noted that free basic water, sanitation and refuse removal are measured in towns and townships where metering and supply of services systems are in place. For the rural and farm dwellers they remain in backlog due to lack of metering systems and supply of services being below RDP standards. Out of the total indigent households (219 520) of Mopani District Municipality, the following are the aggregate backlogs in free basic services for indigents: Water: 97,0%; Electricity: 86,3%; Sanitation: 97,5% and Waste management (refuse removal): 99,0%. The high percentage of households are not accounted for on free basic services due to lack of measuring systems and equipment. Council is busy introducing flat rate payment of water to our rural communities.

3.4.1 WATER

Mopani district is a Water Services Authority (WSA), and all its Local Municipalities have Water Service Provision (WSP) Agreements in place. The surface water in urban areas and rural areas served through boreholes. MDM lies within and is benefitting from the following water catchment areas: Groot Letaba for GLM & GTM, Olifant for MLM & BPM and Klein Letaba for Giyani.

The Mopani district is characterized by low rainfall, especially in the lower-lying areas of the district, namely, Greater Giyani and Ba-Phalaborwa. This results in limited water resources culminating in severe water shortages and regular drought conditions. Subsequently, there is stiff competition between the different water users such as agriculture, mining and forestry. To this end, water use for domestic purposes becomes critical. The main surface water resources for Mopani district are Letaba River catchment and all its tributaries, i.e Groot Letaba and Klein Letaba rivers and Lepelle/ Olifant river.

The following are dams that are feeding the water needs in Mopani:

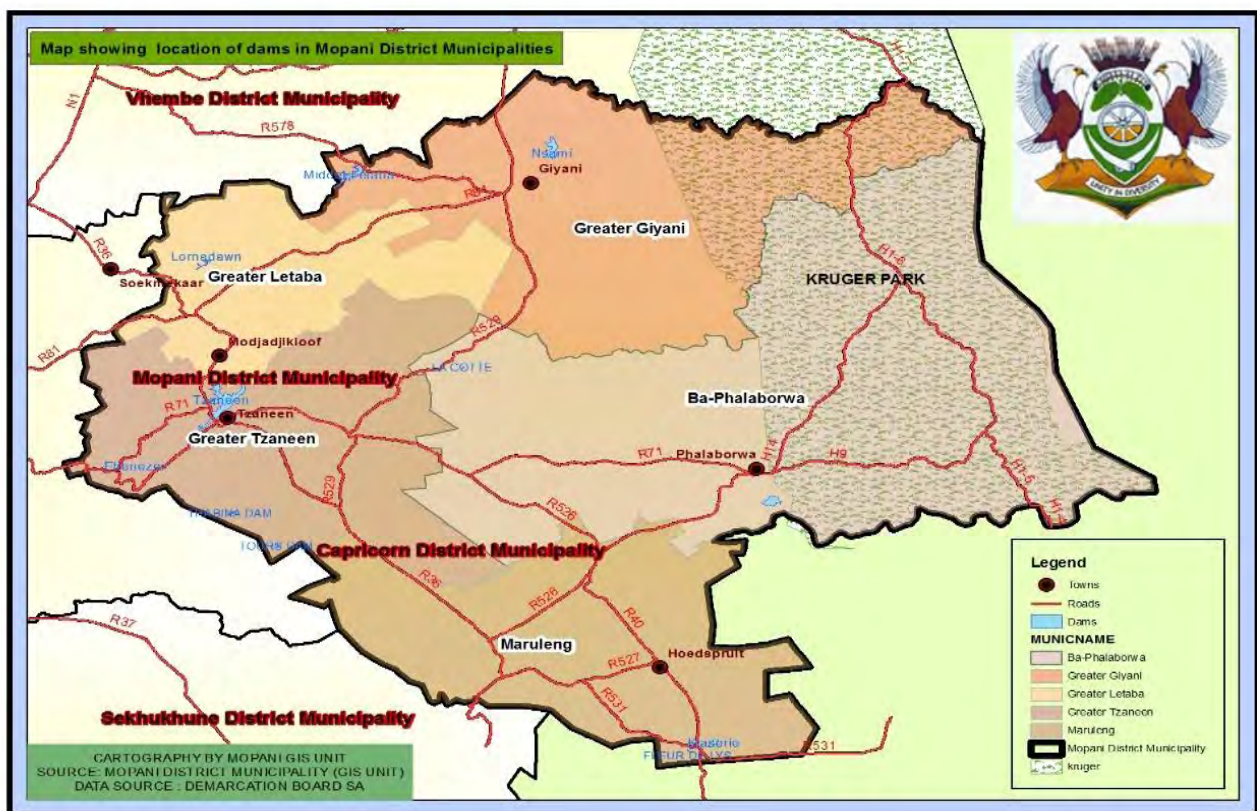
Table 44: Dams in Mopani

No	DAM	LOCATION	Munic's served	LENGTH	HEIGHT	CAPACITY	SURFACE AREA
1	Middle Letaba	Middle Letaba river	GTM, GLM	2,6 km	38 m	173 128 000 m ³	1 878,7 ha
2	Tzaneen	(Groot) Letaba river	GTM	1,14 km	50 m	157 291 000 m ³	1 163,6 ha
3	Ebenezer	(Groot) Letaba river	GTM	0,312 km	61 m	70 118 000 m ³	386,2 ha
4	Nsami	Nsami river/ Middle Letaba	GGM	1,254km	24 m	24 130 000 m ³	515 ha
5	Modjadji	Molototsi river	GLM	0,857km	26 m	8 160 000 m ³	116 ha
6	Thapane	Relela village	GTM	0,5KM	19 m	1 410 000 m ³	33,7 ha
7	Magoebaskloof	Politsi river	GTM	0,330km	43 m	5 500 000 m ³	44,3 ha
8	Thabina	Thabina river	GTM	-	-	-	-
9	Nondweni	Groot Letaba river	BPM	-	-	-	-
		Lepelle/Olifant river	MLM, BPM	-	-	-	-
ENVISAGED DAMS TO SUPPORT MOPANI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY							
	DAM	LOCATION	LINKAGE		STATUS (2014)		
10	Nandoni	Luvuvhu river in Vhembe District	Water Pipe to Nsami dam		Pipeline to Nsami dam in Greater Giyani Municipality is under construction.		
11	Nw'amtwa	Nw'angedzi river in GTM	Feeder water pipes to reservoirs		Feasibility studies at final stage.		
12	Blyde river	Blyde river, Mpumalanga	Pipeline to Mametja-Sekororo reservoir		Reservoir & water pipe are in place. Water treatment plant is under construction		

It is to be noted that Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality sources water from Lepelle river (direct extraction of water by Lepelle Northern Water) and Groot Letaba rivers (through Nondweni dam). Maruleng depends on slab weir through the water package plant in Lepelle river, near The Oaks village. Further sources are boreholes across all Local municipalities in villages.

There are over 20 (small and large) dams in the district with 9 being used for primary consumption (domestic, industrial and commercial) and most of the other dams are used for irrigation purposes. Some private small dams also exist and are used for irrigation purpose as well. The total yield from the dams for primary usage is 273 million m³ per annum. The agricultural sector uses the greatest portion of the available yield in the district, which is estimated at 70%, leaving 30 % for the other water users.

Bulk water supply in Mopani is characterized by numerous surface water schemes in various stages of full development to all consumer points. Water supply scheme clusters are well defined and the service area boundaries are well established. Major upgrading and refurbishment are needed at most localities. The Middle Letaba Sub Scheme area and Modjadji areas are in need of extensions to the existing bulk supply systems. In general, Mopani District is well provided with bulk water supply infrastructure. However, the reason why the supply of water is below the RDP level (25 litres per person per day) is the shortage of pipeline reticulation within villages. MDM gets bulk water from the Lepelle Northern Water Board, treat the water and channel that to reservoirs in villages/ settlements in the five local municipalities. Local municipalities are responsible for reticulation in villages. MDM operates 21 water schemes, 62 pump stations, 19 water treatment works, over 1400km min pipelines, over 500 reservoirs and thousands of boreholes. Further analysis of water sources is depicted in the following table, with numbers of households benefiting.



3.4.1.1 WATER SOURCES (H/H)

Table 45: Households to type of water source

	Greater Giyani		Greater Letaba		Greater Tzaneen		Ba-Phalaborwa		Maruleng		Grand Total/ Mopani		
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	Change
Regional /Local schemes	36046	38890	32271	35843	53088	48013	26738	36680	9110	8 209	157412	167635	+6,5%
Borehole	9707	14091	13263	8404	13621	20 514	2901	1 933	3948	4 427	43837	49370	+12,6%
Spring	132	142	1971	1320	7052	3 057	345	14	421	223	9921	4757	-52,0%
Rain water tank	366	256	480	261	881	730	165	265	166	211	2062	1723	-16,4%
Dam/ Pool/ Stagnant water	2417	1008	1727	4984	10805	12 230	2701	425	4120	2 777	21778	21422	-1,6%
River/ stream	4075	2687	3504	2803	8545	9 631	269	390	4806	6 924	21235	22436	+5,7%
Water vendor	332	3974	282	1008	1877	6 595	294	291	178	881	2965	12750	+330,0%
Water tanker	215	485	250	2071	1555	2 456	155	372	301	263	2483	5647	+127,4%
Other/ N/A	0	2013	1	1568	1	5 700	3	745	0	554	5	10580	

Ba-Phalaborwa municipality has adequate reticulation system, followed by Greater Tzaneen Municipality, Greater Letaba Municipality and then Greater Giyani Municipality. The limited availability of infrastructure in Greater Giyani is attributed to the fact that the villages in the Greater Giyani area are spatially scattered, resulting in difficult and expensive processes to provide water supply pipelines in the villages. The drastic drop in the water level of Middle Letaba river shocked Giyani communities when drought was even declared nationally in 2009/10. It is also deduced that the major factor contributing to shortage of water is related to social aspects. These aspects are mainly vandalism of infrastructure, especially communal boreholes, lack of willingness from the consumers to pay for their water services and illegal (unauthorized) connections of pipelines by communities. These problems are usually prevalent in rural areas than urban areas. Over-usage of water is generally observed in most of the areas, amounting to more than 150 litres per person per day in both towns and villages. Communities are yet to do more to save the already scarce water.

The majority of households in Ba-Phalaborwa (77,3%) have access to RDP standard water, Greater Tzaneen at 53,6%, Greater Letaba at 60,7%, Greater Giyani at 57,3% and Maruleng the lowest at 49,9%. However, taking a look at the households access to the various sources of water per local municipality as a percentage of the district, it becomes clear that the level of services are higher in Ba-Phalaborwa with 35,3% of the households within the district with access to water inside their dwellings, especially when taking into consideration that only 12,9% of the households in the district reside in Ba-Phalaborwa. The smaller population and the absence of many scattered villages in Ba-Phalaborwa, compared to e.g Greater Giyani, probably contributed to this.

All municipalities in the district are providing free basic water to some extent (6000 litres per household per month) with almost none providing free basic waste removal. To eradicate the water backlog, Mopani district as the water services authority has prioritized water services as the first service among all the other services. The Department of Water Affairs (DWA) is currently busy with the establishment/ construction of the N'wamitwa Dam and the raising of the wall of the Tzaneen Dam to address the water shortage problem in the district. Due to the alarming drought that prevailed in the year 2009 there are plans in place to ensure that the situation does not repeat itself. Already bulk water supply pipeline project is initiated to source water from Nandoni dam in Vhembe into Nsami dam in Greater Giyani. Further breakdown on levels of services is depicted in Table 46 below:

3.4.1.2 PIPED WATER (H/H)

Table 46: Households access to piped water

	Greater Giyani		Greater Letaba		Greater Tzaneen		Ba-Phalaborwa		Maruleng		Grand Total/ Mopani		
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	Change
No access to piped (tap) water	7067	9545	6795	5423	20427	26373	1534	1226	3297	4368	39124	46935	+20,0%
Piped (tap) water to community stand: distance greater than 200m from dwelling	15486	12929	14377	9295	24679	14309	6115	2422	3959	4440	64648	33773	-47,8%
Piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling	7309	13174	14865	17276	13921	18603	4561	3495	4300	4987	44984	57534	+27,9%
Piped (tap) water inside yard	17378	19398	14815	20320	30496	31989	11419	18721	10124	9006	84666	99434	+17,4%
Piped (tap) water inside dwelling	6050	8502	2893	5948	7901	17552	9939	15252	1371	2669	28269	49923	+76,6%
Not applicable	0		1		1		3		0		5		

Census 2011, Statssa

The optimization and conservation of existing water resources is one of the greatest aspects to be addressed in the development strategy of the district due to the centrality of water to human well being, agricultural development and economic growth, to mention but a few examples. This means that, although RDP level should be the minimum, the bulk supply design should cater for higher levels to avoid unnecessary reconstruction in future. Thus, sound-engineering principles that will be used in the design and implementation of water services in the district should take into consideration future socio-economic developments.

3.4.1.3 Backlog on access to piped water (h/h)

-----Table 46(a)

H/H with No access to piped (tap) water	Greater Giyani		Greater Letaba		Greater Tzaneen		Ba-Phalaborwa		Maruleng		Grand Total/ Mopani		
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	Change
15,8%	7067	9545	6795	5423	20427	26373	1534	1226	3297	4368	39124	46935	+20,0%
	13,3%	15,0%	12,6%	9,3%	21,0%	24,2%	4,6%	3,0%	14,3%	17,8%	15,0%	15,8%	
Demand	increased		decreased		increased		decreased		increased		increased		

There has been 20% increase on piped water demand among households, from 2001 to 2011.

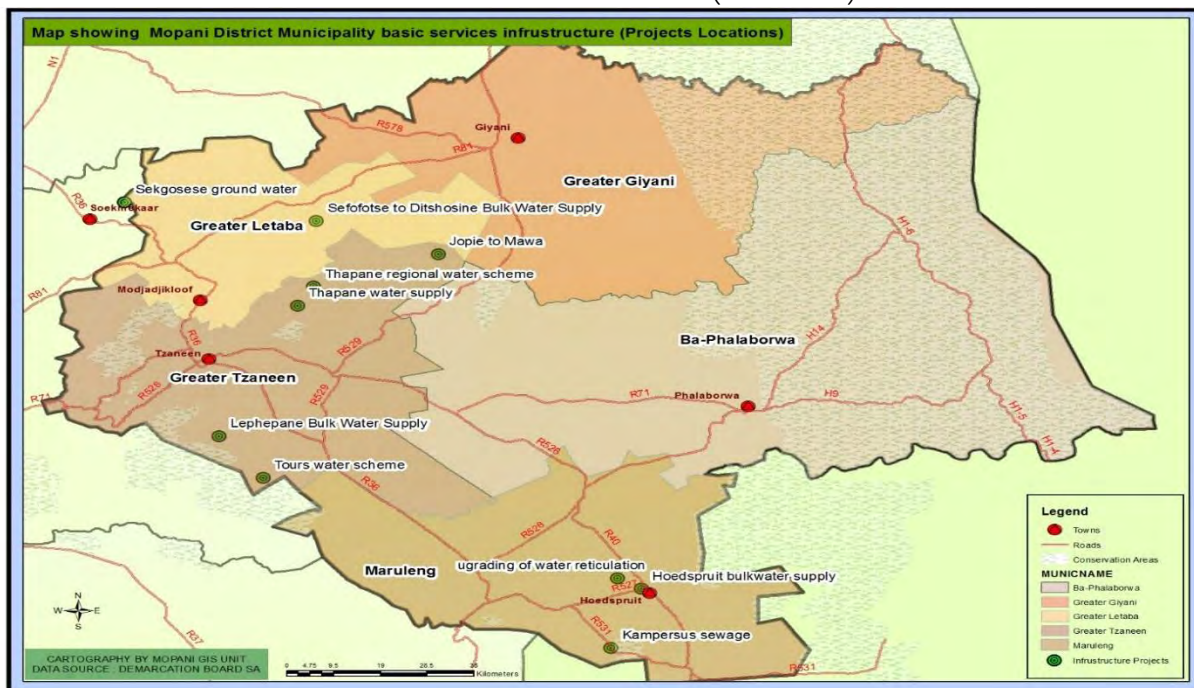
COMMUNITIES (H/H) IN NEED OF WATER SERVICES

Source: "24 Priority District municipalities water services acceleration programme", (developed by DWA national) & Statssa 2011]

	Needy type communities		GGM	GLM	GTM	BPM	MLM	MOPANI	Acute needy h/h in MDM: 42 976 h/h
A	Need extensions to existing infrastructure	No. settlements	7	22	19	4	2	54	2 490
		No. of h/h	2 270	10 046	10 605	2 624	154	25 699	
B	Have dysfunctional infrastructure thus no water	No. settlements	84	53	95	14	22	268	38 783
		No. of h/h	58 359	44 989	82 294	33 258	18 778	237 678	
C	Have infrastructure with poor source of water	No. settlements	2	4	1	0	0	7	1 703
		No. of h/h	1 262	4 645	410	0	0	6 317	
D	Total of the Needy	No. settlements	93	79	115	18	24	329	-
		No. of h/h	61 891	59 680	93 309	35 882	18 932	269 694	-
E	TOTALS AS PER STATSSA 2011	Settlements	93	80	125	23	33	354	-
		Households	63 548	58 261	108 926	41 115	24 470	296 320	-
F	Communities with functional infrastructure and reliable water source	No. settlements	0	1	10	5	9	25	-
		No. of h/h	1 657	-1 419?	15 617	5 233	5 538	26 626	-

NB: In Mopani there are no communities without formal water infrastructure.

CURRENT WATER INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS (2017/18)



3.4.2 SANITATION

Lack of access to basic sanitation services has created massive environmental and health problems in both rural and urban areas in the district. The high backlog in the RDP level sanitation in villages constitutes a major risk in terms of ground water pollution. The main types of sanitary systems used in the district are water-borne sewerage (flush toilets), septic tanks, Ventilated Improved Pit latrines (VIP), French drains and ordinary pit latrines. Water-borne sewerage is mainly found in towns and townships, septic tanks are mainly on privately owned properties like farms, hotels, etc., with the rest mainly found in rural areas.

Most people in the district use pit latrines, followed by those without any sanitation services at all. The situation is worse in Greater Giyani with 54% of the households not having access to any sanitation. Greater Letaba has the highest usage of Pit Latrines at 51,5%, while flush toilets are more prevalent in Ba-Phalaborwa at 39,8%, which correlates with the availability of piped water within the houses. The district municipality has the constitutional responsibility to provide access to sanitation services. To this end the District is on course to eradicate the sanitation backlog by 2016/7. The current project on sanitation is in Greater Giyani municipality.

Breakdown of levels of sanitation services per municipality is depicted in the following Table:

Census 2011

Table 47	Greater Giyani		Greater Letaba		Greater Tzaneen		Ba-Phalaborwa		Maruleng		Grand Total/ Mopani		
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	Change
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	7192	7586	3997	3948	15690	16670	13343	16638	2649	2001	43430	46842	+7,9%
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	282	316	2105	2001	2259	2851	511	860	783	1088	5978	7115	+19,0%
Chemical toilet	1306	642	618	458	1103	1532	526	424	229	102	3782	3158	-16,5%
Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	2902	10844	3011	11390	9159	20925	1173	6718	1907	7335	18154	57211	+215,1
Pit toilet without ventilation	12117	28980	27731	33056	44301	52538	5395	10833	9199	12240	98744	137648	+39,4%
Bucket toilet	158	260	201	336	547	363	75	80	99	60	1085	1099	+1,3%
Other	-	2469		791		1836		864		217		6178	
None	29334	12452	16082	6281	24365	12211	12547	4698	8182	1426	90520	37067	-59,0%
Not applicable			1		1								
Grand Total		63548		58261		108926		41115		24470	261694	296320	+13,2%

3.4.2.1 Backlog on Sanitation (H/H)

Table 48: Backlog on sanitation	Greater Giyani		Greater Letaba		Greater Tzaneen		Ba-Phalaborwa		Maruleng		Grand Total/ Mopani		
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	Change
No access +bucket +other sanitation	29334	15181	16082	7408	24365	14410	12547	5642	8182	1703	90520	44344	-59,0%
	55,0%	23,9%	29,9%	12,7%	25,0%	13,2%	37,4%	13,7%	35,5%	7,0%	34,7%	15,0%	-
Demand	Decreased between 2001 to 2011 years												

3.4.2.2 BUCKET TOILET SYSTEM

-----Table 49

PRIORITY VILLAGES FOR ERADICATION OF BUCKET TOILET SYSTEM (MDM:772 Households) (Source: Statssa, 2011)														
Greater Giyani			Greater Letaba			Greater Tzaneen			Ba-Phalaborwa			Maruleng Municipality		
Ward	Village	H/H	Ward	Village	H/H	Ward	Village	H/H	Ward	Village	H/H	Ward	Village	H/H
12	Hluphekani	129	25	Ga-Moroko	117	22	Mafarana	63	4, 5,6,7	Namakgale	33	1	Maruleng NU	25
12	Giyani	78	6	Ga-Mokwasela	87	16	Tzaneen NU	45	17	Majeje	12	1	Hoedspruit	4
24	Mageva	4	29	Greater Letaba NU	40	25	Mulati	41	11 & 12	Ba-Phalaborwa NU	12	4	Mabins	2
						33 & 34	Tlhabine	24	2	Ga-Makhushane	8			
						24	Mohlaba	23						
						7	Mothomeng	14						
						3 & 4	Ka-Xihoko	11						
Totals		211			244			221			65			31

3.4.2.3 WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES PROVIDED BELOW RDP STANDARDS

Table 50:

MOPANI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY			
Municipality	Total H/H	Water (H/H) below RDP std	Sanitation (H/H) below RDP std
Greater Giyani	57 150	10 288	25 703
Greater Letaba	55 617	7 625	27 697
Greater Tzaneen	92 700	21 213	48 414
Ba-Phalaborwa	34 867	-	-
Maruleng	20 406	-	2 530

Source: DWA, April 2012

There are still some schools and clinics that are without sanitation in the district. Many other schools use pit latrines that are inadequate, dirty and unsafe. This all adds up to a potential health time bomb for the district. DWA is responsible for dealing with school sanitation.

3.4.2.4 SANITATION SITUATION IN SCHOOLS, 2014

Table 51: School sanitation

GREATER GIYANI MUNICIPALITY			
No.	Name of school	Status	Sanitation needs
NSAMI CIRCUIT			
1.	Tirhani Primary	Learners toilets full and hazardous, Educators toilets in good condition	New toilets needed
2.	Xikukwani Primary	Toilets are full and are hazardous	New toilets needed
3.	Pfuxetani Primary	Both toilets for Educators and Learners are full	New toilets needed
4.	Tshembhani Primary	1 x10 seats latrine for both girls and boys are collapsing	New toilets needed
5.	Chamandu High	All toilets have cracked	Cracks need to be fixed
6.	Mbangazeki High	Good condition, but there is a shortage of 2x4 additional seats for Learners and 1x4 seats for Educators	Additional 8 seats for learners and 4 seats for Educators are needed
7.	Fuyatha Primary	Currently not being used due to shortage of water	There is a need for a borehole for the supply of water or the construction of Pit latrines.
8.	Kheto Nxumalo High	Learners' toilets not flushing properly and Educators toilets out of order only two being used.	Toilets to be unblocked and be fixed to make them flush.
9.	Dumazi High	Pit toilets are full	New 18 seats toilets to be constructed
10.	Siyandhani primary	Those for Learners are fair and for Educators are in good condition	N/A
11.	Risenga Primary	Are in good condition	N/A
12.	Nkuri primary	Both toilets for Learners and Educators are full and are posing a health hazard	New toilets to be constructed
13.	Jim-Rhangani High	Both toilets are full and are hazardous	New 10 seats toilets to be constructed
GROOT LETABA CIRCUIT			
1.	Hinkhensile	Good	10 seats needed for learners as the ones available are not able to service the growing number of learners.
2.	Mzilela	Good	4 seats needed for learners to supplement the ones available.
No.	Name of school	Status	Sanitation needs
3.	Sasekani	Good	20 seats for learners to match the high enrolment number.
4.	Kulani	Good	8 seats for learners to meet the growing number of learners.

MAN'OMBE CIRCUIT			
1.	Babangu	8 seats almost full	10 New Seats required and 2 flushing seats
2.	Comprehensive	14 flushing seats needs maintenance	Minor maintenance
3.	Hlakheto	8 seats old and cracked	8 seats required and 2 flushing seats
4.	Hlaneki	14 seats almost full	14 seats required to meet the enrolment figure & 2 flushing seats for educators.
5.	Honoka	10 seats full and 6 unusable	16 new seats required for learners & 4 flushing seats for educators
6.	Kayanene	10 seats dilapidated	10 seats required and 2 flushing seats for educators
7.	Khomisani	8 seats almost full	10 seats required for the growing number of learners.
8.	Kremetart	12 flushing seats leaking and cracked	12 flushing seats to replaced
9.	Kutsakeni	10 seats old and almost full	10 seats required & 2 flushing seats for educators.
10.	Langutelani	10 seats unusable and dangerous	10 new seats required
11.	Mehleketo	12 flushing seats leaks and pots cracked	10 new flushing seats required
12.	Ndzalama	16 flushing seats with cracks and leaks, roofing blown by strong wind	24 flushing seats required & roofing to be repaired
13.	Ngceche	10 seats full and unusable	10 new seats required & 2 flushing required for educators
14.	Nhlalala	10 flushing seats with leaks & cracked pots	10 flushing seats required
15.	Sukani	12 flushing seats with leaks and cracked pots	12 flushing seats required
16.	Thanda-Banthu	16 seats full and unusable	14 seats required for learners & 6 flushing seats for educators
17.	Vurhonga	10 flushing seats need maintenance	10 seats need minor maintenance
18.	Giyani High	12 flushing seats with leaks & cracked pots	12 flushing seats need replacement
19.	Hawuka High	12 seats almost full	10 new seats required
20.	Hivuyeriwile High	14 seats full and unusable	14 seats required & 4 flushing seats for education
21.	Ndengeza	12 seats full, cracked walls and unusable	12 new seats required and 4 flushing seats for educators
22.	Nyanisi High	10 seats almost full, cracked walls and unusable	10 new seats required and 2 flushing seats for educators
23.	Risinga High	20 flushing seats with cracked pots, strong leaks and blocked water pipes	18 flushing seats required
24.	Vuthhari High	8 seats almost full with cracked walls	8 new seats required and 2 flushing seats for educators
GREATER TZANEEN			
NKOWANKOWA CIRCUIT			
1.	Nkowankowa circuit office	Bad condition with leaking Pipes	Leaking pipes to repaired
2.	Banana primary	Bad condition with blocked drainage	Drainage to be fixed as a matter of urgency.
3.	Bombeleni primary	Bad condition toilets not usable	Toilets need repair or new ones
4.	Dan primary	Good condition, but doors are not functioning	Doors to be fixed
5.	Dududu primary	Toilets not working	Waiting for official handing over
6.	Letaba Landgoed	Good condition	Shortage of two seats for educators
7.	Malwandla primary	Bad condition and unusable	Need 10 new seats
8.	Marito primary	Bad condition, toilets not usable	Need 10 new seats
9.	Mariveni primary	Bad condition, drainage not working	Drainage system to be fixed
10.	Masungulo –2 primary	Good condition	N/A
11.	Mavumbha primary	Bad condition, pipes leaking, drainage system not working	Repair of leaking pipes and drainage
12.	N'waxindzhele primary	Good condition	N/A
13.	Nkowankowa primary	Toilets not working	Sewerage and water pipeline is far from school
14.	Ritavi primary	Toilets are dilapidated	New toilet system need to be constructed
15.	Sebone primary	Bad condition and there is no drainage	Toilets need drainage system
16.	Tito Mboweni primary	Bad condition, with drainage needing maintenance	Drainage need maintenance
17.	Yingisani Special School	Bad condition with leaking pipes	Leaking pipes to be fixed

18.	Bankuna High	Good condition	Repair of ceiling, and extra toilet seats
19.	Charles Mathonsi High	Bad condition, and unusable	Need new toilets
20.	DZJ Mtebule High	Good condition	N/A
21.	Hubson Ntsamwisi	Bad condition, not flushing properly	Flushing toilets need serious service
22.	Magoza High	Bad condition, with poor drainage system	Need proper drainage system
23.	Petanenge	Very bad condition, toilets damaged	14 new toilets seats needed
24.	Progress High	Bad condition, leaking pipes and sewerage system damaged	12 new toilets seats needed
25.	Zivuko High	Not bad, but pipes are leaking	Repair of leaking pipes.

GREATER LETABA MUNICIPALITY				
	CIRCUIT	NAME OF SCHOOL	Status	Sanitation Needs
1	Modjadji circuit	Femane		12 more seats needed
2		Khumelong		8 seats needed
3		Masalanabo		18 seats needed
4		Mashao		14 seats needed
5		Madumaane		16 seats needed
6		Mahokone		10 Seats needed
7		Molai – Jubilee		24 seats needed
8		Motsipa		16 seats needed
9	Molototsi circuit	Mahekgwe primary	No sufficient sanitation	
10		Mpepule primary	No sufficient sanitation	
11		Manwagae secondary	No sufficient sanitation	
12		Ratseke primary	No sufficient sanitation	
13		Metsi a phepa primary	No sufficient sanitation	
14		Rethushegile secondary	No sufficient sanitation	
15		Mokoto secondary	No sufficient sanitation	
16	Rakwadu circuit	Mapaana primary	No proper sanitation	
17		Makheala primary	No proper sanitation	
18		Maselesele primary	No proper sanitation	
19		Mankopane primary	No proper sanitation	
20		Ramakhuma primary	No proper sanitation	
21		Mokwasele primary	No proper sanitation	
22		Khekhutini primary	No proper sanitation	
23		Masokisi primary	No proper sanitation	
24		Sefahone primary	No proper sanitation	
25		Sekgopo primary	No proper sanitation	
26		Mantsha primary	No proper sanitation	
27		Makhabeni primary	No proper sanitation	
28		Maboke primary	No proper sanitation	
29		Malematssha primary	No proper sanitation	
30		Munnik primary	No proper sanitation	
31		Maladuma primary	No proper sanitation	
32		Manokwe high	No proper sanitation	
33		Sekhukhumele high	No proper sanitation	
34		Magoletsa high	No proper sanitation	
35		Maolwe high	No proper sanitation	
36		Matome Modika high	No proper sanitation	
37		Modika high	No proper sanitation	
38		Mandela Barloworld H.	No proper sanitation	
39		Mohumi high	No proper sanitation	
40		Kgapane high	No proper sanitation	
41		Modubatse high	No proper sanitation	
42		Mameriri high	No proper sanitation	
43		Kgolakaleleme	No proper sanitation	
44		R.S.B. Motsinoni high	No proper sanitation	

	CIRCUIT	NAME OF SCHOOL	STATUS	Sanitation needs
45	Mamaila circuit	Dulang		4 seats needed
46		Kubune		3 seats needed
47		Lebaka		6 seats needed
48		Mamokgadi		4 seats needed
49		Maufota		10 seats needed
50		Nakampe		8 seats needed
51		Nokane		24 seats needed
52		Pembelani		4 seats needed
53		Phakeng		24 seats needed
54		Pipa		26 seats needed
55		Ramatimana		2 seats needed
56		Ramollo		3 Seats needed
57		Sehonwe		2 seats needed
58		Gidela		4 seats needed
59		Kheale		8 seats needed
60		Kheodi		2 seats needed
61		Makhaka		4 seats needed
62		Manonyaneng		16 seats needed
63		Mmaba		8 seats needed
64		Modisha		12 seats needed
65		Mokutu		2 seats needed
66		Molate		4 seats needed
67		Noblehoek		8 seats needed
68		Ntlagene		10 seats needed
69		N'wamavimbi		2 seats needed
70		Ramila		6 seats needed
71		Realedisha		4 seats needed
72		Tseana		16 seats needed
73	Sekgosesa East circuit	Baberwa primary	No proper sanitation	
74		Kolobetona secondary	No proper sanitation	
75		Lekgolo primary -2	No proper sanitation	
76		Mahudu secondary	No proper sanitation	
77		Mamaila primary	No proper sanitation	
78		Mangoako secondary	No proper sanitation	
79		Mathibadifate secondary	No proper sanitation	
80		Nahakwe secondary	No proper sanitation	
81		Nkei lower primary	No proper sanitation	
82		Pheeha primary	No proper sanitation	
83		Ramaite primary	No proper sanitation	
84		Rotterdam secondary	No proper sanitation	
85		Sebelaolo primary	No proper sanitation	
86		Thabanatshwana primary	No proper sanitation	
87		Tshamiseka primary	No proper sanitation	

3.4.3 ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY

Energy distribution has important economic development implications with a potential to make a considerable development impact. This impact relates to improved standard of living in which people are able to use electric stoves for cooking, electronic equipment such as TVs, sound systems, lights, etc. It also enable people to establish small businesses such as welding, catering and other mechanical works.

In Mopani, electricity is largely provided by ESKOM. Only two Local municipalities (BPM & GTM) are lecented to provide electricity. The GGM, MLM and GLM are fully dependent on ESKOM. Mopani District Municipality has a role of providing bulk electricity to the local municipalities. However, this function is yet to be fully undertaken. National government in consultation with the South African Local

Government Association (SALGA), Eskom and other stakeholders are engaged in discussions regarding the restructuring of the Electricity Distribution Industry in South Africa with the aim of ensuring that the industry is able to meet the needs of electricity consumers in the country and improve the roll out of electricity.

The four local municipalities in the district have signed the service level agreement with Eskom for the rolling out of Free Basic Electricity to indigent households in the district. Each poor household is entitled to 50kWh per month. It has been found that most of the people in rural areas and amongst low income households, continue to use a range of energy sources like wood to meet their needs, irrespective of whether their houses are electrified or not. In addition, inefficient energy use compounds poverty: housing without ceilings and a complete lack of accessible information to users on appropriate and efficient energy use condemn poor households to a future of high energy costs.

Table 52: A range of alternative sources of energy for different usage:

(i) Energy for Cooking						
	Greater Giyani	Greater Letaba	Greater Tzaneen	Ba-Phalaborwa	Maruleng	Mopani/ Total
None	133	113	264	70	64	644
Electricity	14765	18166	51513	27802	7299	119544
Gas	291	366	1076	628	397	2758
Paraffin	234	513	1434	647	89	2918
Wood	48034	39026	54456	11870	16575	169961
Coal	27	42	75	14	25	182
Animal dung	13	10	27	8	8	66
Solar	41	24	68	61	10	203
Other	10	2	14	15	2	43
Grand Total	63548	58261	108926	41115	24470	296320

(ii) Energy or fuel for heating						
	Greater Giyani	Greater Letaba	Greater Tzaneen	Ba-Phalaborwa	Maruleng	Mopani/ Total
Electricity	18493	18327	45716	22874	6431	111841
Gas	238	285	613	266	201	1603
Paraffin	356	492	675	497	45	2065
Wood	38174	33288	38706	8536	14293	132997
Coal	29	40	220	15	16	320
Animal dung	35	25	69	26	11	166
Solar	66	154	96	60	14	390
Other	2	-	1	1	-	4
None	6154	5650	22830	8841	3459	46934
Total	63547	58261	108926	41116	24470	296320

(iii) Energy or fuel for lighting						
	Greater Giyani	Greater Letaba	Greater Tzaneen	Ba-Phalaborwa	Maruleng	Mopani/ Total
Electricity	56586	52878	93916	37345	22166	262891
Gas	45	38	209	27	62	381
Paraffin	447	182	415	153	113	1310
Candles (not a valid option)	6004	4876	13540	3380	1960	29760
Solar	223	76	178	84	72	633
None	242	211	668	126	96	1343
Total	63547	58261	108926	41115	24469	296318

3.4.4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The district municipality is still having a serious challenge with waste management irrespective of the existence of the Integrated Waste Management Plans developed few years ago, for all local Municipalities in the district. Out of five local municipalities in the district it is only Greater Tzaneen and Maruleng local municipality that are having authorized waste management facilities / landfill sites. GGM and GLM have acquired authorization for Waste disposal sites at Ngove, Maphalle and London respectively. The District municipality has set aside funds to establish the disposal sites in these three municipalities. BPM is using informal site and application for authorization is yet to be made. Most of waste management services are rendered in townships and to a limited scale to rural households.

Hazardous wastes are transported to disposal facilities in Gauteng by private contractors from mines around Ba-Phalaborwa. Department of Health has also hired a Private consultant to collect and transport medicinal wastes from all hospitals and clinics in the district to waste disposal facilities in Gauteng. There are about 98 private surgeries that are also handling health care risk wastes. They submit their wastes to nearest public health facilities where they are managed further. Despite that there are still cases where medicinal wastes are dumped indiscriminately on land around community settlements, particularly in Greater Giyani municipality. Private practitioners need to be engaged seriously on this malpractice. The district municipality is intending to shift away from its current practices of waste management which is “End of Pipe” to an integrated approach in dealing with wastes. This will involve waste minimization at source, reuse, reduce, recycling and composting. The new approach will only collect and transport waste to landfill sites only those type of waste that cannot be reused, recycled or composted.

Human wastes are also a concern in the predominantly rural municipality like Mopani. HUMAN WASTES relate to the actual human excrements, as well as corpses. A large section of our rural community uses the pit latrines for human waste disposal. The RDP Sanitation Programme is assisting a lot in reducing the backlog on sanitary facilities. Only very few people, especially those with readily available water supply are having flushing toilets.

For example, with the help of the National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) under its Social Responsibility Programme (SRP), in the financial year 2007/2008 Ba-Phalaborwa Local municipality has benefited R1,5 million for the establishment of a Composting projects for the management of its garden wastes. There are several recycling activities taking place in Greater Tzaneen, Ba-phalaborwa and Greater Giyani local Municipalities operated by private companies and these initiatives need to be supported by all spheres of government so that waste is managed in an integrated manner hence maintaining high environmental quality in our surroundings. It is appreciable that both District and Local municipalities are aware of challenges facing their constituencies and hence a hope for a solution.

Human waste in towns and townships is pumped to the sewerage treatment plants, where is liquidised, any solids (cotton buds and stuff) removed by a coarse filter and put in a large pond to settle. The semi clean water is drained off and sprayed over a filtration medium, such as gravel or stone chips where bacteria dine on any organic particles. The final effluent is drained off into the nearest stream or river.

The question that arises is: “Is our final effluent clean to can prevent river water pollution?” Environmental Health Practitioners (EHPs) are placed to monitor these treatment plants, thus ensuring compliance with Water and Health Standards. There is also a need that the sludge that remains be used as agricultural fertiliser or burnt as a fuel substitute. Most of the time the value chain facilities are not in place. This will require the district and its local municipality to work closely with private companies, community based organization and government sector departments.

With the human corpses, there are quiet a number of funeral undertakers that are managing this kind of waste. The challenge in this **type of waste is that some funeral undertakers are not registered as required by the “Regulations Related to Funeral Undertakers**

Premises, R237 of 8 February 1985” promulgated in terms of the National Health Act, 2003. Thus far Mopani has 60 registered funeral parlours on record, who are also members of South African Funeral Parlours Association (SAFPA). The need to have control on this aspect is apparent. The EHPs are still by legislation to monitor the facilities.

3.4.4.1 Refuse Removal

Most rural communities in Mopani do not have access to wastes removal services from local municipalities. Residents in these areas dispose refuse on their own, often in an uncontrolled way. This practice has adverse consequences for environmental health. An in-road has been made to take waste management services to rural households. More is yet to be done. Table 30 below shows the current status:

Table 53(a): Refuse Removal Services in Rural Settlements

MUNICIPALITY	NO OF VILLAGES	VILLAGES SERVICED	SERVICE PROVIDER	COMMENTS
GTM	125	65	GTM	Communities take their waste to the drop off centers provided by the municipality at the school premises.
GLM	80	4	GLM	Shawela, Maphalle, Jamela and Rotterdam villages. Recyclers collect the waste into one spot, and the municipality collects it from there.
BPM	23	2	BPM	Mashishimale (5766 H/H served) Mandela village (730 H/H served)
GGM	93	1	GGM	Dzingidzingi village, has community project which collect waste and inform the municipality to collect as bulk. In other villages, the municipality render waste collection only when there are events.
MLM	33	0	MLM	Waste collection in rural villages is only taking place on business sites where containers have been placed to be collected when full.
MOPANI	354	72		

Refuse removal services by municipalities have been focusing in urban areas (towns and townships). The percentage of households whose refuse was removed weekly by the municipality increased from 13,4% in 1996 to 15,2% in 2001. While this figure is very low it should be considered that 81% of the population of Mopani District reside in rural areas, where the municipalities have serious backlog on such services. It is therefore not surprising that 59,7% of the households in Mopani district, utilizing their own dump in 1996, this increased to 61,5% in 2001. The situation needs to receive urgent attention, especially in the three rural municipalities, i.e Greater Giyani, Greater Letaba and Maruleng.

Table 53(b): Access to Refuse Removal (h/h)

SERVICE	Greater Giyani		Greater Letaba		Greater Tzaneen		Ba-Phalaborwa		Maruleng		Grand Total/ Mopani		
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	Change
Removed by local authority at least once a week	5435	7461	3748	4954	14631	16044	13940	20066	1767	1434	39943	49958	+25,1%
Removed by local authority less often	146	295	1315	478	1022	946	559	257	248	232	3353	2207	-34,2%
Communal refuse dump	415	1011	678	651	1468	1028	321	684	334	250	3220	3625	+12,6%
Own refuse dump	33890	44722	34523	42316	62849	75234	12723	17849	16750	19410	160858	199531	+5,4%
No rubbish disposal	13405	9441	13481	9454	17455	14208	6028	1933	3948	2828	54320	37864	-30,3%
Other	-	618	-	410	-	1466	-	327	-	315	-	3135	
Not applicable	0		1		1		3		0		5		

Source: Census 2011

3.4.4.2 Waste Disposal situation in the Local Municipalities

In addition to the available disposal sites in the district, there are numerous illegal dumping sites that are utilized by the communities and industries. Most of these illegal dumping sites are not protected and children and animals easily access them, posing a serious health risk. This is a reflection of poor waste management practices by municipalities. Poorly managed waste disposal sites also have adverse impact on the water resources as they cause contamination/pollution of surface and ground water. It is the responsibility of the Mopani District Council to ensure that there are appropriate and authorized waste disposal sites that are well managed. The local municipalities have a responsibility to deal with waste removal in their areas of jurisdiction and put control measure against illegal dumping.

(i) Ba-Phalaborwa

- Despite the fact that Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality won the national cleanest town award for keeping Phalaborwa Town clean, it has its own waste management challenges as follows:
 - Existence of mines which to some extent they contribute to both atmospheric, land and water pollution;
 - The current waste disposal site is full, and needs closure and rehabilitation;
 - Problem of delay in the outcome of the Land Claim to the new identified landfill site;
 - Dumping site at Namakgale was closed and it is yet to be rehabilitated to Marula Orchards through funding from Foskor mine;
 - Two identified Wetlands, at Majeje and Mashishimale villages are disturbed by human activities which threatens the Biodiversity of these important natural resources;
 - Three informal settlements with approximately 1143 households without access to basic services like waste removal, sanitation, water and electricity also contribute to environmental pollution,
 - Problem of deforestation which result in most areas being exposed to soil erosion, and
 - Lack of waste removal services at rural communities also poses a challenge as these areas are heavily polluted due to littering and uncontrolled dumps.

(ii) Greater Letaba

The waste management problems in the Greater Letaba Municipality revolve around the following:

There is no general waste landfill site, hence they transport their waste to Greater Tzaneen municipality and this is a costing service delivery option for the municipality.

- Although a new site has been identified between Modjadjiskloof and Mooketsi, the necessary agreement is yet to be finalized;
- The garden refuse site which is located at a stream bank causes serious water pollution; There is no proper control over the site, hence both general waste and waste from motor garages is found dumped in the site, causing more problems;
- There is one informal settlement with 2792 dwellings that do not have access to basic services like waste removal services and proper sanitation facilities, these as well threatens the environment, and
- There is one identified wetland at Jamela, which is partially destructed by human activities, which disturbs biodiversity.

Greater Letaba Municipality is authorized for Waste Disposal site at Maphalle village. The facility is yet to be developed.

(vi) Greater Giyani

The Giyani town is currently using unlicensed waste disposal site and is waiting for the new site to be developed the most polluted in the district, with a lot of shacks and open fires. This is caused by the following factors:

- Uncontrolled and unlicensed street traders;
- There is no proper refuse disposal site and the newly identified landfill site is under land claim;
- There is one wetland at Siyandhani village, which is destructed by pollution, overgrazing and alien invader plants;
- There are three informal settlements with 1134 dwellings that are without access to basic services like water, sanitation and waste removal, and this has an impact on the environment;
- Deforestation is also a problem.
- Greater Giyani Municipality is authorized for Waste Disposal site at Ngove/ Dzingidzingi village. Need to develop the facility.

(iv) Greater Tzaneen

Greater Tzaneen is on course with managing waste in its area of jurisdiction, hence it has properly licensed landfill site. The municipality has contracted out the waste removal services to a private company. The municipality has further extended its waste management services to rural areas where transfer facilities are located at schools where number of villagers put their household refuse for further collection by the Municipality. There is also a problem of street traders who also contribute to the problem of littering. There are two informal settlements with 2 493 dwellings who need basic services as well.

(v) Maruleng

- The municipality has been providing waste collection services in three management areas: Hoedspruit, Kampersrus and Drakensig for a total of 660 households. For now, Kampersrus illegal dumping is closed and there is urgent need for rehabilitation. Municipality is authorized for Waste disposal site at London. This account for collection from about 3% of households and in both commercial and residential areas collection takes place once a week. There is no refuse removal provided in 29 villages and these households rely mostly on backyard dumping, burial and burning. These practices adversely impact on human health and the environment, specifically:
 - Air pollution from smoke;
 - Pollution of ground and surface water resources and home grown fruit and vegetables;
 - People breathing in smoke from fires are at risk of contracting disease (cancer, respiratory related illness);
 - Fires can destroy property.

3.4.5 ROADS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT

3.4.5.1 Roads Infrastructure

Road usage is a reflection of a people's mode of life. The routes, frequency and volume of passengers and goods should basically inform the criteria for the prioritisation of road works, i.e. resource commitment for maintenance, tarring/ paving, lining, stormwater drainages, signage, etc. Roads in Mopani District are classified as National, Provincial, District or local roads.

Road Agency Limpopo (RAL) is the roads authority for provincial roads as well as District roads. This is in exception of the assigned national roads. RAL is currently responsible for paving/ tarring of gravel roads. All maintenance operations are done by the provincial Department of Roads and Transport (DoRT). RAL also does roads conditions assessment periodically, once in two years. According to **the latest assessment in 2007, the average visual conditions of roads in Mopani yielded "fair". Since various roads are targeted** for use by various transport types (e.g passengers, freight), the assessment shows significant low level of maintenance. The District has been assisting in roads development and maintenance. However due to Circular 58 of MFMA on elimination of non-priority spending the District will leave roads development to Department of Roads and Transport.

The state of roads in the district have an impact on the economic development of the area as it is clear that most roads, leading to where the majority of the district population is, are not tarred/ paved, and as such, hinder the proper transportation of people, goods and services to these areas. Fences that project roads against stray animals are also vandalized. Freight transportation of agro and mining products, timber etc. are impacting heavily on the deterioration of the good state of our roads. Bad roads conditions are the source of road accidents and that will reduce the inflow of tourist road users, impact further negatively on the District's vision, "tourism destination of choice".

Mopani District has established an up to standard Disaster Management centre in Tzaneen town and if like it is, development of roads to rural areas are not improved, communities may not be accessed in time for rescue services in times of disasters.

The major roads found in Mopani District are highlighted in Table 24 hereunder:

Table 54: List of major roads within the district		
ID	Corridor	Description
1	Tzaneen to Nkowankowa and Lenyenye	Along road R36 south-west of Tzaneen through Nkowankowa up to Lenyenye
2	Tzaneen to Boyne	Along road R71 west of Tzaneen up to Boyne and Polokwane
3	Tzaneen to Modjadjiskloof	Along road R36 north-west of Tzaneen to Road R529
4	Tzaneen to N'wamitwa	Along a road east of Tzaneen to road R529
5	Giyani to Mooketsi	Along road R81 south of Giyani to Mooketsi
6	Modjadjiskloof to Kgapane	Along road R36 north of Modjadjiskloof to Kgapane
7	Phalaborwa to Lulekani	Along road R71 to the west of Phalaborwa to road R40 Lulekani
8	Giyani to Malamulele	Along road R81
9	Giyani to Bungeni	Along road R81 south of Giyani into road R578
10	Nkowankowa to Letsitele	Nkowankowa through east to Letsitele
11	Giyani to Letsitele/Nkowankowa	Road R81 south of Giyani into road R529 to Letsitele
12	Giyani to Mothupa	Road R81 south of Giyani, turning at Lebaka Cross to Mothupa
13	Modjadjiskloof to Giyani	Road R36 north of Modjadjiskloof into road R81 towards Giyani
14	Kgapane to Mokwakwaila	From Kgapane heading north through villages to Mokwakwaila
15	Phalaborwa to Namakgale	From Phalaborwa along R71 to Namakgale

3.4.5.2 National Roads in Mopani District Municipality

The following are national roads under the custodianship of South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL):

- R81: From Munnik to Giyani (Klein Letaba river)
- R36: From outside Morebeng to junction R71 & R36 (junction Makgobaskloof & Modjadjiskloof roads)
- R71: From Haenertzburg to Gravelotte (junction R40 & R71 roads)
- R40: From Gravelotte to Klaserie (to Nelspruit to Barberton).

All roads works in these sections of the roads are the responsibility of SANRAL and so far maintenance is quality controlled.

3.4.5.3 Provincial and District Roads: Service Levels

Table 55: Total Distances (km) tarred and gravel roads in the Mopani District

Municipality	Tarred roads (km)	% Tarred	Gravel roads (km)	% Gravel	Total
Ba-Phalaborwa	211,37	46,3	245,3	53,7	456,67
Greater Tzaneen	419,6	40,7	611,85	59,3	1031,45
Greater Giyani	173,75	25,4	509,01	74,6	682,76
Greater Letaba	194,13	29,8	457,26	70,2	651,39
Maruleng	314,79	55,9	248,41	44,1	563,2
Mopani/Total	1313,64	38,8	2071,83	61,2	3385,47

Source: Road Management Systems (RAL, 2007)

3.4.5.4 Specific Roads service levels

Table 56

Road No.	Description	Total km
Provincial Tar Roads – GTM		
P112/2	Letsitele – Rubbervale	17,44
P43/2	Politsi – Tzaneen	8,88
P43/3	Tzaneen – D202	48
P181/1	P17/3 – Afcolaco	8,64
P17/1	Haenertzburg – Sawmeal	13,88
P17/2	P43/2 – Haenertzburg –Magoebaskloof	30,04
P17/3	Tzaneen – P181/1	40
P188/1	Tzaneen station – P43/3	3
Total		169,88
District Tar Roads – GTM		
D2499	Merenskyschool road -	0,36
D1267	Risaba – Letsitele	18
D447	D848 – D978	3,8
D548	Tzaneen –Haenertzburg-Georges valley	34,97
D1279	Letsitele valley – Agatha	19,02
D589	Tzaneen – Agatha	12,1
D523	Tzaneen – Agatha	11
D673	Tarentaal rand –Letsitele valley	26,1
D1350	Tarentaal rand –Deerpark	16
D978	Tzaneen – Deerpark	16,65
D848	D447 – Politsi	8,35
D1292	Taarentaal – D1267	18,73
D8	Letsitele – P17/3	19
D5011	Letsitele – Nkowankowa	13
D1801	Politsi -	3,9
D2283	D589 – P17/3	4
D2531	D617 – D668	9
D3890	Maake – C.N Phathudi	8,2
D3889	Sunnyside – Maake	4,4
D3895	Shilubane –Toursdam	7,2
D3889	Rita – Sunnyside	5,3
D3880	Lenyenye -	2,6
D3247	D1292 – Nwamitwa	4
D3184	D3180 – Nature reserve	4
Total		269,68
Provincial Gravel Roads- GTM		
P17/3	Leydsdorp – P181/1	14,44
Total		14,44

District Gravel Roads – GTM		
D202	P43/3 – P112/2	30,44
D617	Valkrans – Houtbosdorp	10,74
D3187	Lekgwareng – Mawa	10
D3768	D8 – Molati	6,7
D3767	D8 – Bonn	18,3
D3772	Rulani – Bordeaux	5,8
D3771	Hoveni – Juliesburg-Hoveni	40
D3897	Juliesburg – Agriculture	6,3
D3894	Mokgapeng – Solani	4,4
D4120	D4122 – D3892	3
D4122	D3886 – Mokgapeng	1
D3891	Newpapeng – D3770	2
D3893	D3890-D5014-Mokgapeng-Pharara-CN Phathudi	7,91
D3769	Myakayaka-Burgersdorp-Mafarane	10
D4139	Ramodike dam –Maake	6
D3888	Sepopo – Mojakaneng	2,3
D5014	Myakayaka-Makudiburg	1
D4062	Sunnyside – P1703	2
D3896	Malilani – Masoma	5,2
D3892	D3893 – D3770	2
D4132	D3890 – Shilubane	5
D3880	Lenyenye – Bokgakga	14,3
D3181	D3880 – D3889	3
D3870	Dan – Khujwana	14
D3762	D3870 – D4157	6,1
D4157	D3880 – P17/3	7
D3766	P17/3 – D8	12
D3767	D3766 – Sedane	6,3
D3763	Mohlaba – Headkraal	2
D3986	D5011 – Petenenge	3
D3770	Tickyline – Solani – Julesburg	13,2
D3764	P17/3 –D3763	9
D3881	D3880 – Lenyenye	1
D1714	P17/3 – P43/3 – D978	10,76
D2355	P43/3-	6,89
D3175	D1350 – Thabane	10,6
D1326	D1350 – D3127	3
D1327	D3175 – D3175	2
D3186	3175 – D3198	19
D3248	Nwamitwa –Mandlakazi	10,8
D3247	Nwamitwa –D3246 –Babanana	8
D3246	Mavele – Mosipana	9,1
D3249	Risava – Mosipana	13,8
D3252	Jopi – Xihoko	8,7
D3253	Xihoko – Xirolorolo	6
D3235	D3252 – D3198	3
D1350	D3180 – Mothabo	21
D1328	Modjadji – D1350	6
D3191	D1350 – Phijaphijamela	3
D3237	Modumane – Morapalala	6,33
D3215	Morapalala – Moogo 6	7
D3198	D3180 – Miragoma	40,12
D3200	Hlohlokwe – Mawa	10,24
D3202	Ramachinyadi – Mokwathi	8
D3984	D3766 – Mariveni	2
D21	Afcolaco – P17/3	7
D1826	D21 – D1827	13

D1402	Politsi road -	2
D591	Grootbosch –D1801	6,68
D668	D882 – P17/2	12,76
D549	P17/1 – D2531	14,1
D1498	P17/2 –D548	10
D1286	D548 - D1498	7
D2239	D548 -	2,09
D1279	D548 – Agatha	6,1
D523	Agatha from D1279 -	4,7
D1354	P17/1 – D558	5,44
D558	P17/1 – D23	0,8
D2531	D668 – D617	1
Total		579,00
Provincial Tar Roads – GLM		
P43/2	Mooketsi –Modjadjiskloof – Politsi	30,24
Total		30,24
District Tar Roads – GLM		
D9	Nwamangena – Mooketsi	53
D1034	D9 – P43/2	19
D1308	Mooketsi –Morebeng	14
D447	P43/2 – Kgapanne- D848	20,2
D1380	Modumeleng – Modjadji	14,06
Total		119,26
District Gravel Roads		
D617	Mooketsi – Valkrans	12,8
D569	P43/2 – D1308	7
D3221	Lekgwareng – Abel	9,9
D3820	Msengi – Rotterdam – (D3205-D3164)	5
D3232	Ganke – Sekgosese (D15 – D3150)	15,37
D3231	Mamaila – Cross no.1 (D3232 –D3232)	2,82
D3230	Etieleng – Takgalang	4,03
D3734	Ga-Phooko	10
D3205	Maphalle – Blinkwater	7
D3164	Middelwater – Olifanthoek	29
D3160	Itieleng – Senwamokgope	4
D3209	Khani – Rivala	15
D3211	Nakampe – Skhiming	11,45
D3180	Mpepule – Modjadji	43,94
D3229	D3187 – Taulume	10
D3200	Lebaka – Gawela	24
D678	Mooketsi – D1034	16,6
D2673	P43/2 – D1034	6
D2672	D1034 – D1509	3
D1509	D447 -	12,28
D3184	Kgapanne -	4
D841	D848 – D1543	9,44
D2674	Modjadjiskloof – D447	11
D839	P43/2	12
D1331	Mothobeki – Boshage	6
D1330	Moshage – Limokwe	2
D3181	Modjadji -	3
D3179	Modjadji -	8
D3197	Sanopelwa – Mothobeki	2
D3195	Maphalle –D3225	13
D3225	D3195 – D3200	4
D3196	D9 – Ditshosing	5
D11	Wholesale – D9	18
D3219	Taululme – Maekwe	4

D3216	Taululme – D3200	8
D3220	Sepharatleng – Mirekoma	14
D3212	Beliew – Mamokgadi	9
D3213	D3200 – Kgaretala	10
D3227	Block 9 – Mamanyoha	9
D3822	Ndengeza – Rivala	8
D3208	D9 -	2
D3207	D3820 – Sidibane	7,4
D3206	Sidibane – Maupa	5
D3243	Jamela – D3242	1
D3242	D3205 – D9	4
D1923	D9 – D11	8,74
D3222	D1923 – Middelwater	7,42
D3223	D3150 –Middelwater	5,63
D3210	D3150 – Senwamokgope	3,1
D3233	D3232 – D3150	2,82
D15	D3150 – D3734	23,91
D3241	Jamela – Jamela	1
D3189	Rabokgale -	9
D3191	Madumane – Byabya	3
D2654	D617 -	5
D1350	Thakgalang 2 – Olifanthoek	29
D1329	Sotong-	2
D1548	Modjadjiskloof – D447	7
Total		535,65
Provincial Tar Roads – Ba-Phalaborwa		
P11/1	Gravelotte – Phalaborwa	60
P11/2	Rubbervale – Gravelotte	6,56
P17/3	Gravelotte – Mica	33
P43/3	D202 – Eiland	37
Total		136,56
District Tar Roads – Ba- Phalaborwa		
D726	Phalaborwa – Mica	19,1
D4424	P112/1 – Madikoshikaya – Lulekani	10
D3782	P112/1 – Namakgale	8
D3790	Namakgale – D726	5
D86	D726 – Phalaborawa	7
D2105	D86 -	2
D3264	Phalaborwa -	7
D1267	Mphagani –Risaba	28
D1597	D1267 – P43/3	1
Total		87,1
Provincial Gravel Roads – Ba- Phalaborwa		
P43/3	Eiland – Letaba ranch	37
P17/3	Gravelotte – Leysdorp	12,56
Total		49,56
District Gravel Roads		
D202	P112/2 – Leysdorp	12,56
D4424	Matikoshikaya – Benfarm – Humulani	7
D2263	D726	5
D3786	D726 – Mashishimale – Maseke	17
D3794	Mashishimale R3 – Makhushane –R2	9
D3791	Namakgale – Makhushane –R2	2
D3792	D3791 – D3790	2
D3781	Mashishimale – R3 – P112/1	4
D1655	P112/1 – Nondweni	22
D1191	Murchison – D3260	33

D3782	D3790 – Namakgale	4
D3260	P112/2 - Letaba ranch	26
D1597	D1100 – P43/3	12
D1100	D202 – P43/3	36
D1827	Gravelotte – Harmony	19
D2512	Letaba river – P43/3	2,56
D3202	D1267 – Ramochinyadi	3,52
Total		216,64
Provincial Tar Roads – GGM		
P99/1	Gaza beef – Sterkrivier dam	34
Total		34
District Tar Roads – GGM		
D9	Makgagapatse – Mushwani junction	38
D1267	Kremetart – Constatia(D2512)	32
D3815	Masingita – D3641	4
D3812	D3815 – Vuxakeni	3
D3641	D3815 –Giyani college of education	2
Total		79
District Gravel Roads – GGM		
D3641	Giyani college of education -	24
D3812	Vuxakeni – Vuhehli road	20
D3635	D3809 –D3636(Mudavula)	20
D3634	Giyani – Malonga	29
D3810	Thomo –Hlomela road	34
D3802	Thomo –Shangoni	8
D3803	Mninginisi – Shingwedzi	13
D3801	Khakhala –Mhava Willem	8
D3800	Shangoni road -	26
D3809	Manombe – Makosha – Mahlangula	7
D3799	Shingwedzi – Muyexe	6
D3805	D9 – Nwazekudzeku –Shingwedzi	10
D3816	Siyandhani –Ngalalume –D3635	14
D3807	D3805 – Mavalani	5
D3633	Malonga – Sifasonke –D3635	12
D3804	Xikukwani – Mbatlo –Shangoni	18
D3814	14B – 14A	3
D3813	14A – Mapayeni	4
D3811	Vuhehli –Mahlathi gate	8
D3207	Ximausa – Sedibene	8
D3209	Rivala – Khani	9
D3238	Hlaneki – Gandlanani	8
D3206	Sedibene – Border	8
D3187	Lekwareni – Mbaula	49
D3836	Sikhunyane – Ngove	16
D3840	Kremetart – D3187	46
D3837	Nkomo – Shamriri	15
D2512	Constatia – Shitlakati	24,6
D3849	Matsotsosela –Molototsi	11
D3847	Kheyi – Khashane	16
D3848	Mushiyane – Xitlakati	8
D3981	Mbaula – Letaba river	8
D3982	Kheyi – D3187	2
D3854	Shiawela – Shikhumba	6,2
D3948	Mngongoma – Gidja	2
D3844	Mphagani – D1267	3
D3820	Babangu – Msengi	19
D3843	Ageva road -	3
D3842	Mngongoma – Maphata – Bambeni	10

D3853	Guwela – Shikhumba –Shawela	8
D3980	Makhuva gate – Letaba river	10
D3966	Mbaula – Phalaubeni	6
D3204	Skhiming – Dzingidzingi	9
D3234	Shimange – via – Dingamazi	10
D3211	Skhiming – Nakampe	16
D3983	D1267 – Bambeni	6
Total		606,8
Provincial Tar Roads – Maruleng		
P142/1	D2124 –D21	4,81
P142/1	P181/1 – D2124	1,78
Total		6,59
District Tar Roads – Maruleng		
D5016	P17/4&P116/1- D5012	0,69
D5012	D5016-	5,14
D5012	P17/4 –D5016	1,11
D5012	SADF CAMP-P17/4	0,2
D3901	D21-D3900	9,2
D2240	D1656-P17/3	1,1
D2189	D1803 -	1,71
D2189	P146/1-D1803	5,67
D2119	D1909-	0,1
D2119	P194/1-	0,11
D1803	P116/1 – D2189	12,87
D1185	P146/1-P116/1	4,35
Total		42,25
District Gravel Roads – Maruleng		
D70	P146/1 –D3934	7,81
D4164	D21- Musirudi High School	2,4
D3914	D21 –D3912	2,49
D3913	D21 –D21	5,1
D3912	D3004 -	1,09
D3912	D3004 –D3004	0,71
D3912	D3914 –D3004	7,04
D3912	D21 – D3914	1,63
D3911	D21 -	5,38
D3909	D3908 –D3009	0,33
D3908	D21 -	1,51
D3908	D3909 –D21	8,25
D3908	D3009 – D3909	1,37
D3906	D21 –D21	4,96
D3905	D3900 –D3900	2,49
D3904	D3900 –D3900	2,48
D3903	D21 – D3902	1,93
D3902	D21 –D3903	4,5
D3900	D3901 –P181/1	3
D3900	D3905-D3901	4,48
D3900	D3905-D3905	0,87
D3900	D3904-D3904	0,09
D3900	D3904-D3904	1,25
D3900	D21-D3904	1,8
D3899	D21 -	3,82
D3898	D3878 –D21&D3003	3,6
D3887	P81-	11,25
D3009	D3909 –D21	4,81
D3009	D3908 –D3009	1,31
D3009	P181/1 –D3908	4,19
D3004	D3912-D3912	3,34
D3003	D21-D21	4,97
D240	P116/1-	8,36

D2259	D1909-	3,9
D2119		27,57
D202	D1828-P81/1	14,53
D202	D21-D3878	3,62
D1771	P194/1	14,61
D2124	P142/1 –D21	5,86
Total		188,7

These roads are surfaced (tarred) and continuously maintained. The other areas are serviced by re-graveled roads, gravel roads, low volume surfacing and rural roads. Most of the gravel roads are not maintained regularly. In addition to that, some of the roads in the district do not have route names and numbers. They also do not have appropriate road signs (e.g. speed limits) as well as signs indicating distances between destinations. Another problematic issue on the district roads is that, in most areas, fencing along the routes has been removed. This has resulted in wild and domestic animals wandering on the roads with detrimental effect to motorists, and thus, negating our tourism attraction efforts as a region. Many road accidents in the district can be attributed to animals roaming on the roads. It is interesting to note new roads fencing projects (e.g. Baleni fencing) in the district, however vandalism of fences is common, thus defeating the objective.

The lowly serviced areas are mainly found in Greater Tzaneen and Greater Giyani Municipalities. In Greater Tzaneen Municipality, the affected areas are the Boyne/Sedan areas and also Julesburg. Another area of concern is the N'wamitwa area. In Greater Giyani Municipality the affected areas are the Nkomo area and Matsotsosela areas. Compositely, the majority of rural streets are not well serviced. This provides an opportunity for the application of labour intensive methods (EPWP) in the servicing of rural streets. This would best apply if all municipalities and sector departments in the district quantify projects that do not need much capital injection in their implementation and use labour intensive (EPWP) methods. This would require a conscious effort and strategy to establish community partnerships that would ensure the beneficiaries' physical involvement in government's rendering of public services.

MAJOR CHALLENGES ON ROADS

- ❖ Priority roads that need upgrading from gravel to paved/ tar
- ❖ Tarred roads that need maintenance
- ❖ Tarred roads that need storm water drainages
- ❖ Maintenance of streets networks in villages; attended to during funerals as alleged.
- ❖ Lack of access bridges (most reported in Maruleng).

3.4.5.5 PRIORITY ROADS FOR UPGRADING FROM GRAVEL TO TAR -----Table 57

ROAD NO.	ROAD PARTICULARS	km
D3634, D3778, D3753, D3718	Giyani to Nkuri to malonga to Hanani to Tshimbupfe to Vuwani to Thohoyandou	48
D1350	Moruji to Matswe (Deerpark to Moruji to Matswe)	13
D3810	Thomo/Altein (Shangoni KNP gate) to Khakhala to Gawula to Mahlathi to Ndindani to Hlomela to Phalaubeni to Mbaula to Phalaborwa	34
D3249, D3248, D3175	Nkambako to Nwajaheni to Mandhlakazi to Deerpark to Tzaneen	18
D3180, D3837	Sikiming to Bembula to Nkomo(Modjadji - Mokwakwaila-Bembula-Nkomo)	25
D3202, D3198, D3200, D3242, D3205, D3820, D3164	Constatia (D1267) to Marogoma to Ga Wale to Mawa to Lebaka to Jamela to Msengi to Olifanthoek	71
D3186	Mavele to Moruji	6
D3246, D3186, D3198, D3187, D3849, D3847, D3982	Nwamitwa to Mavele to Xihoko to Gawale to Gamokgwathi to Dzumeri to Mushiyani to Makhuva	51
D3770, D3771, D2009, D3878, D3898	Rita/Tickyline to Burgerdorp to Juliesburg/Rhulani to Hevenito Balloon to Sekororo	40
D3880, D4163, D3870	Lenyenye to Thabina to Mogoboya to Iephephane to Khujwane	15

D3800	Mphambo to Mninginisi to Muyexe	32
D3211	Sikhiming to Nakampe to Phaphadi	12
P17/3	Burgersdorp to Gravelotte	27
R36	R36 Widening form Tzaneen to Burgersdorp	
P43/3	Letsitele to Eiland	38
D3840, D3187, D3981, D3260	Giyani to Thomo to Altein to Shangoni Kruger National Park gate	8
D841	Tarring of the road D841, Modjadji to Tzaneen	10
Total distance that need upgrading gravel to paved/ tar		239

3.4.6 PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Transport is a major contributor to link people to other people, means of access to different areas and also ferrying of goods from one place to another. The main operations in transport in Mopani District are busses, taxis, bakkies, bicycles, private cars and train (goods) and to a limited scale aircrafts. Trains are also mainly for goods and not passengers, safe Hoedspruit passenger train to Nelspruit to Gauteng. Our Taxi industry does not provide for metered taxis which are usually found in big cities/ towns.

3.4.6.1 Taxi Facilities

In the Mopani district, taxis form a high percentage of public transport. In the Greater Tzaneen area there are 24 taxi facilities, of which only two that are in Tzaneen Town are formal and the rest are informal. Ba-Phalaborwa has 11 taxi facilities, of which one in Phalaborwa Town is formal. Greater Letaba has 11, of which 4 are formal and they are in Modjadjiskloof, Ga-Kgapane, Sekgosese and Mokwakwaila in Greater Giyani are 18. More than 85% of taxi facilities are informal without necessary facilities.

The state of taxi ranks in Mopani District is reflected below:

- 51,0 % are on-street facilities
- 85,2 % are informal
- 7,4 % have lighting
- 16,0 % are paved
- 9,9 % have public telephones
- 2,5 % have offices
- 14,8 % have shelters
- 14,8 have ablution blocks
-

(i) Greater Tzaneen Municipality

• *Burgersdorp Minibus taxi rank*

This Minibus taxi rank is situated in Burgersdorp on road reserve along the R36 Tzaneen-Lydenburg Road. It is an informal Minibus taxi rank and has no facilities like Shelter, Toilets, etc. It is operating from the site as a starting point and has several destination points, Julesburg via Ofcolaco, Nkowankowa and Tzaneen via Bridgeway on the R36, road to Tzaneen. The minibus taxi rank is busy during morning and off peak periods. The most utilized route by the taxis from this minibus taxi rank is the R36 TRL.

• *Gabaza Minibus taxi rank*

Gabaza Minibus taxi rank is situated in Gabaza opposite Burgersdorp Minibus taxi rank across the R36 tarred road. It is an informal minibus taxi rank on road reserve. It is operating from the site as a starting point to Letsitele via Mafarana. The minibus taxi rank is busy during morning and off peak periods. The most utilized route by taxis from this minibus taxi rank is the MGB TRL.

- *Lenyenye Minibus taxi rank*

Lenyenye Minibus taxi rank is situated in Lenyenye entrance opposite the garage. It is an informal minibus taxi rank and operating from the site as a starting point to destinations like Tzaneen, Phalaborwa and Metz. The minibus taxi rank is busy during morning and off peak periods. The most utilized route line is R36 TRL/P17 TRL. There is an informal car wash in the minibus taxi rank.

- *Leolo Minibus taxi rank*

Leolo Minibus taxi rank is situated in Leolo Settlement. It is an informal minibus taxi rank on road reserve sharing with buses. Is serving people from the village travelling from and to Lenyenye via Rakoma Lenyenye. The minibus taxi rank is busy during morning and off peak periods. There are no facilities.

- *Lephephane Minibus taxi rank*

It is an informal minibus taxi rank in Lephephane near the market place on the road reserve. Taxis from this minibus taxi rank are operating on LTR TRL and joins the R36 TRL to Tzaneen. There are no facilities.

- *Letsitele Minibus taxi rank*

Letsitele Minibus taxi rank is situated in Letsitele CBD area. It is a formal minibus taxi rank occupying an area of about 475m². There are 7 platforms without shelters for loading purposes. There is an office and toilets that are provided and maintained by the Tzaneen Local Municipality. There is also an informal car wash some 150 m away at garage which is utilized by taxi drivers to wash their taxis. Taxis from and into the minibus taxi rank utilizes D8 TRL (see base map) to several destinations like Mulati, Mafarana, Ntsako, Bonn, Sedan, Gabaza and Burgersdorp. D1267 and P43 TRL are utilized for Giyani and Eiland line respectively. D5011 TRL is also utilized from Nkowankowa via Mariveni into and out of the minibus taxi rank. There are no seats at the minibus taxi rank for passengers. The minibus taxi rank is busy during off peak and the afternoon peak periods.

- *Letaba Cross Minibus taxi rank*

It is a very informal minibus taxi rank situated near the intersection between the roads D673 and R36 on the Lydenburg/Tzaneen road. It is aimed at helping people who resides near Bindzulani shopping centre, Dan and Lusaka settlements. It is busy early in the morning for people going to Tzaneen for work and slow during off peak period and almost no action during afternoon peak period. The most utilized route by taxis from this minibus taxi rank is the R36/P17 leading to Tzaneen. There are no facilities at this minibus taxi rank.

- *Letaba Hospital (E) Minibus taxi rank*

It is an informal minibus taxi rank opposite Letaba Special School and Letaba Hospital on road reserve D673. This minibus taxi rank is **aimed at serving people from N'wamitwa to Letaba Hospital and vice versa. It is not a busy minibus taxi rank. The taxis from and into this rank utilizes the D673 TRL /D 1292 TRL (see base map) to N'wamitwa. There are no facilities.**

- *Letaba Hospital (W) Minibus taxi rank*

It is an informal minibus taxi rank at the entrance of Letaba Hospital utilizing the public parking area meant for visitors to the hospital. The area is paved and has 30 demarcated parking bays. This minibus taxi rank is aimed at serving people coming from and into the hospital to Nkowankowa, Gabaza and Burgersdorp via Bridgeway. The most utilized route from this minibus taxi rank is road D673 and R36.

- *Mafarana Minibus taxi rank*

It is an informal minibus taxi rank at the entrance of Mafarana on road reserve at an intersection of roads D8 and MLB TRL/NBS TRL (see base map). There are no facilities at this minibus taxi rank. It is aimed at serving people from Mafarana to several destinations like Mulati, Bonn, Sedan and Letsitele. The taxis from this minibus taxi rank utilizes mostly road D8 to Letsitele CBD area.

- *N'wamitwa Minibus taxi rank*

This minibus taxi rank is situated in N'wamitwa near the N'wamitwa Head Kraal. It is an informal minibus taxi rank on the road reserve from N'wamitwa to Mandlakazi. **There are no facilities except the pit-latrines** which belong to the minibus taxi rank. It is aimed at serving people from N'wamitwa to Mokgwathi via Shihoko, Thapane and Tzaneen. The most utilized route by taxis from this rank is the D3247/D1292/P43 to Tzaneen.

- *Madumane Minibus taxi rank*

Madumane is an informal minibus taxi rank situated in Madumane on the road splitting to Morapalala, Mohokgo Block 6 and Pakong. There are no facilities at all. It is aimed at serving people from the area to Tzaneen via Mutupa/Relela areas. The most utilized route from this minibus taxi rank is the D1350 leading to Tzaneen. The minibus taxi rank is busy during morning peak and off peak period.

- *Moime Minibus taxi rank*

It is an informal minibus taxi rank at the South entrance of Moime Village. It is an on street minibus taxi rank and without facilities. Is aimed at taking people from Moime via Bridgeway to town on the road R36/P17. The minibus taxi rank is busy during morning and off peak periods.

- *Mokgwathi Minibus taxi rank*

Mokgwathi is another type of informal minibus taxi rank at Mokgwathi at the T-Junction of the road from Merekome and D319. There are no facilities. It is aimed at taking people from the village travelling to town via Merekome to Tzaneen and people travelling to **N'wamitwa via Shihoko, Hlohlokwe via Mawa.**

- *Motupa/Relela Minibus taxi rank*

Motupa/Relela minibus taxi rank is an informal minibus taxi rank on the road reserve at Mutupa Village. There are no facilities. It is aimed at people from the area to Tzaneen and vice-versa. It is very busy during the morning and the off-peak periods. Taxis from this minibus taxi rank utilize the road D1350 to Tzaneen and back.

- *Nkambako Minibus taxi rank*

Nkambako minibus taxi rank is situated at Nkambako Risaba junction on the road reserve. It is an informal minibus taxi rank and there are no facilities. Taxis from this minibus taxi rank are destined to Mamtwa, Letsitele, Tzaneen and Giyani. The most utilized route from the minibus taxi rank is the D1267 to Giyani, Letsitele and Tzaneen via Tarentaal.

- *Nkowankowa Minibus taxi rank*

This minibus taxi rank is situated at the Nkowankowa business area called High Point. It is an on street informal type of minibus taxi rank. It is a busy minibus taxi rank with several destinations, namely; Tzaneen, Phalaborwa, Burgersdorp, Mamtwa, Letsitele, Petanenge, Letaba Hospital and Giyani. There are no facilities. The taxis are sharing the loading area with buses. The most utilized route from this minibus taxi rank is the R36/P17 to Tzaneen and D5011 to Letsitele. The minibus taxi rank is very busy during morning peak period for Tzaneen destination for people going to work. It can also be said that it is more to transfer station than an ordinary minibus taxi rank. There are no facilities.

- *Nwamahori Minibus taxi rank*

Nwamahori is an informal minibus taxi rank situated in Khujwana. It is an on street type of minibus taxi rank but has got a big area which is going to be used for the minibus taxi rank in future next to the road near the Peace Makers Football Club Soccer Field. It is targeted for people mainly from Khujwana travelling to Tzaneen on R36/P17 road. There are no facilities.

- *Petanenge Minibus taxi rank*

Petanenge minibus taxi rank is an informal minibus taxi rank on the entrance of Petanenge coming from Nkowankowa side under the marula tree. It is not busy minibus taxi rank. It is aimed at people from the village travelling to Nkowankowa and to Tzaneen via Mhlava and Sasekani on R36 road.

- *Rita 1 Minibus taxi rank*

It is an informal minibus taxi rank on road reserve on the turn off to C.N. Phatudi road from R36 road. It is a very busy minibus taxi rank especially during morning peak hours. The minibus taxi rank stops operating from area at 15h00 as all the taxis rush to Sanlam Centre minibus taxi rank in Tzaneen to take people from town to the homes. There are no facilities at all. At night some of the taxi uses the garage opposite the minibus taxi rank as a holding area. The most utilized road from this minibus taxi rank is the R36 to Tzaneen.

- *Rita 2 Minibus taxi rank*

It is an informal minibus taxi rank at a turn off to Letsitele via Lefaro/Zangoma from the R36 road. It is an on street type of minibus taxi rank aimed at people travelling to Letsitele via Lefara and Zangoma on road D3766. It is not a busy minibus taxi rank. There are no facilities at all.

- *Thapane Minibus taxi rank*

It is an informal minibus taxi rank on the road reserve. There are no facilities at this minibus taxi rank. It is aimed at people travelling from the village and Muruji area travelling to Tzaneen using the Deerpark road on D978. The minibus taxi rank is busy during morning peak and off peak period. The most utilized route from the minibus taxi rank is the D978 to Tzaneen.

- *Tzaneen Sanlam Centre Minibus taxi rank*

It is a formal minibus taxi rank situated next to Sanlam Centre shopping area occupying an area of about 3934 m². There are 11 loading platforms with shelters but not enough when the minibus taxi rank is too busy. There are some few seats under the shelters. There are some toilets inside the shopping centre for public use. The minibus taxi rank is very busy starting from the off peak period until afternoon peak period which is the busiest. There are several destinations for taxis from this minibus taxi rank utilizing the P17/R36 route line as the most utilized route. The destinations include Nkowankowa, Dan, Lusaka, Mokgolobotho, Khujwana, Lephephane, Lenyenye, Tickeyline, etc.

- *Tzaneen Pick 'n Pay Minibus taxi rank*

It is a formal minibus taxi rank situated next to Pick 'n Pay shopping mall occupying an area of about 4763 m². There are two separate loading areas in the minibus taxi rank. The one loading area is for local destine and the other one being for far distance like Boyne, Polokwane, Johannesburg, Giyani, Pretoria, etc. There are 14 loading platforms combined in the minibus taxi rank .The local one has **several destinations like Modjadjiskloof, Kgapane, Motupa/Relela, N'wamitwa, Acornhoek, etc.** This part of the minibus taxi rank is very busy during the off peak period and the afternoon peak period. The most utilized route by taxis from this part is the D978 via Deerpark **followed by P43/3 via D1292 to N'wamitwa.** The far destine part of the minibus taxi rank is busy from morning peak until 16h00 as a transfer station. The most utilized route from this part of the minibus taxi rank is the D528 and P17 roads **via George's Valley and Makgoebaskloof to Polokwane** respectively.

(ii) Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality

- *Akanani Minibus taxi rank*

Akanani Minibus taxi rank is situated in Lukelani next to Akanani shopping centre. It is an informal minibus taxi rank. The taxis from this rank have several destinations like Acornhoek, Namakgale, Johannesburg, Giyani, Makhutswe, Tzaneen and N'wamitwa. The minibus taxi rank is busy during morning peak hours and off peak hours. During morning peak hours most taxis do not queue at the minibus taxi rank. The most utilized route from this minibus taxi rank is the D762 to Bushbuckridge followed by P112 to Namakgale.

- *Lukelani Entrance Minibus taxi rank*

Lukelani Entrance minibus taxi rank is an informal minibus taxi rank on entrance of Lukelani from Phalaborwa/Namakgale area. Taxis from this minibus taxi rank are destined to Phalaborwa only. This minibus taxi rank is busy during off peak period taking people to Phalaborwa for shopping. There are no facilities except one concrete shelter structure. The only utilized route to town is the P112 road.

- *Majeje Minibus taxi rank*

Majeje is an informal minibus taxi rank on road reserve near the soccer field in the Majeje area. Taxis from this minibus taxi rank are destined to Phalaborwa. It is said that the use of the road is temporarily and the minibus taxi rank will be moved to a new place in the future. There are no facilities at all. This minibus taxi rank is little busy during morning peak period. The most utilized route from this minibus taxi rank is the P112 to Phalaborwa.

- *Makhushana Minibus taxi rank*

Makhushana is an informal minibus taxi rank in Makhushana area. The minibus taxi rank has only one destination being Phalaborwa town. There are no facilities at this minibus taxi rank. The minibus taxi rank only operates during morning peak and off peak periods. The most utilized route from this minibus taxi rank is the D390, D2105 and D86 to Phalaborwa.

- *Maseke Minibus taxi rank*

It is an informal minibus taxi rank situated at the entrance of Maseke on the road D3786 sharing the loading area with the buses. There are no facilities. The minibus taxi rank has one destination being Phalaborwa. The most utilized routes by the taxis are the D3786, D762, D2105 and D86 to Phalaborwa. It is busy during morning and off peak periods.

- *Mashishimale Minibus taxi rank*

Mashishimale is an informal minibus taxi rank situated at Mashishimale on the road reserve. There are no facilities at the minibus taxi rank. It has one destination being Phalaborwa on the road MMN TRL (see base map) joining P112/1 tarred road to town. The minibus taxi rank is busy during morning and off peak periods.

- *Mica/Acornhoek Minibus taxi rank*

Mica/Acornhoek minibus taxi rank is situated on the road reserve next to the T-junction for the roads D3790 and D762. It is an informal minibus taxi rank and serves three destination points namely; Bushbuckridge, De Oaks and Makhutswe. The minibus taxi rank is busy during the morning and off peak periods. The most utilized route from this minibus taxi rank is the D762.

- *Mondzweni Minibus taxi rank*

It is an informal type of minibus taxi rank presently using the road reserve but there is a stand next to the existing area which is going to be used in future. It has several destination points like, Makhutswi, Tzaneen, Nkowankowa and Giyani. This minibus taxi rank is only busy during off peak hours. There are no facilities at this minibus taxi rank.

- *Namakgale Entrance Minibus taxi rank*

Namakgale Entrance is an informal minibus taxi rank at the entrance of Namakgale on P112/1 Tzaneen/Gravelotte road. This minibus taxi rank is busy during morning and off peak periods. Taxis from this rank are destined to Lukelani and Phalaborwa on the P112/1 tarred road. There are some facilities in the form of toilets and shelters provided and maintained by the Municipality.

- *Phalaborwa Minibus taxi rank*

Phalaborwa is a formal minibus taxi rank situated in Phalaborwa town. It has four loading platforms with shelters but not enough. The minibus taxi rank serves six destination points, namely Namakgale, Lukelani Mashishimale, Makhushane, Maseke and Majeje. There is a public toilet near the minibus taxi rank provided and maintained by the Municipality. The minibus taxi rank is busy during off peak and the afternoon peak period. The most utilized route from the minibus taxi rank is the P112.

- *Tzaneen Minibus taxi rank*

Tzaneen minibus taxi rank is an informal minibus taxi rank next to Namakgale entrance minibus taxi rank. There are no facilities at all. It serves five destination points namely; Johannesburg, Giyani, Makhutswi, Tzaneen and Selwana. The minibus taxi rank is busy from the morning peak until early hours of the afternoon peak. The most utilized route from this minibus taxi rank is the P112 road.

(iii) Greater Letaba Municipality

- *Modjadjiskloof Minibus taxi rank*

This is a formal minibus taxi rank, which is on street on a road reserve at Modjadjiskloof shopping complex. The rank has the main following facilities: shelter, loading bays, office and ablution blocks. The condition of ablution blocks is not satisfactory. This is the biggest minibus taxi rank in Greater Letaba area and has the following main destination points: Phaphadi, Maphalle minibus taxi rank, Skhimmini minibus taxi rank, Mooketsi minibus taxi rank, Louis Trichardt, via Morebeng, Tzaneen Pick n Pay minibus taxi rank, Ga – Kgapanne minibus taxi rank, Sekgopo minibus taxi rank, Giyani score complex, Rotterdam, Sekgosese minibus taxi rank, Polokwane pick n Pay minibus taxi rank, Sapekoe Middlekop minibus taxi rank. The rank is busy throughout the day. The most utilized route is Tzaneen route.

- *Ga – Kgapanne Minibus taxi rank*

This is a formal minibus taxi rank, which is off street at Ga-Kgapanne Township. The rank has the following facilities: shelter, loading bays, ablution blocks which are still under construction. The rank has the following main destination points: Mkwakwaila, Tzaneen Pick n Pay minibus taxi rank, Polokwane Pick n Pay minibus taxi rank via Mooketsi minibus taxi rank, Ga-Kgapanne minibus taxi rank and Modjadjiskloof minibus taxi rank, Johannesburg, Sehlakong, Medingen. The rank is busy throughout the day but on average becomes busiest during morning and afternoon peak periods. The most utilized route is Tzaneen route.

- *Mooketsi Minibus taxi rank*

Mooketsi is an informal minibus taxi rank, which is off street at Mooketsi complex. The rank is at two main roads: Giyani – Mooketsi road and Modjadjiskloof – Polokwane road. The rank does not have any facilities and it serves the following destination points: Modjadjiskloof, Phaphadi minibus taxi rank and Sekgopo. The rank is busy during morning peak period. The most utilized route is Modjadjiskloof route.

- *Sekgopo Minibus taxi rank*

Sekgopo is an informal minibus taxi rank, which is on street at Ga- Sekgopo village on Modjadjiskloof – Polokwane road. The rank does not have any facilities and it serves the following destination points: Ga-Kgapanne via Mooketsi Modjadjiskloof and has several pick – up points. The rank is usually busy during the morning peak period. The most utilized route is Modjadjiskloof route.

- *Sekgosese Minibus taxi rank*

This is a formal minibus taxi rank, which is on street at Sekgosese village. The rank has facilities but are not sufficient and not in good condition. The rank has three main destination points: Modjadjiskloof, Makhado and Polokwane. The rank is usually busy during morning & afternoon peak periods.

- *Mokwakwaila Minibus taxi rank*

Mokwakwaila is an off – street formal minibus taxi rank at Mokwakwaila village. The rank has facilities such as shelter, loading bays and public phones and has the following main destination points: Ga – Kgapane, Skhimmini (Shayamoriri via Skhimmini) Lebaka Cross, Ramotshinyadi and Abel. The rank is busy only during morning peak period. The most utilized Mokwakwaila route.

- *Skhimmini Minibus taxi rank*

Skhimini is an informal minibus taxi rank. It is an on-street rank at Skhimini village. The rank does not have any facilities and it serves four main destination points: Giyani, Mokwakwaila, Ga-Kgapane and Phaphadi. The rank is usually busy during the morning peak period. The busiest route is Mokwakwaila route.

- *Maphalle Minibus taxi rank*

Maphalle is an informal minibus taxi rank on the Giyani – Mooketsi road. The rank is situated at Maphalle village. It is an on-street rank on the road reserve. The rank does not have any facilities. It serves the following destinations Modjadjiskloof via Mooketsi. The rank is usually busy during the morning peak period. The busiest route is Modjadjiskloof route.

- *Lebaka Minibus taxi rank*

Lebaka an informal minibus taxi rank on the Giyani – Mooketsi road. The rank is situated at the cross road of Giyani- Mooketsi and Lebaka. It is an on-street rank on the road reserve. The rank does not have any facilities. It serves two main destination points which are Mokwakwaila and Mooketsi, also as pick up point to Giyani, Modjadjiskloof and Ga- Kgapane. The rank is usually busy during the morning peak period. The busiest route is Giyani route.

- *Blinkwater Minibus taxi rank*

Blinkwater Taxi is an informal minibus taxi rank on the T-junction of Maphalle road joining Giyani- Rotterdam. The rank is situated at Blinkwater village. It is an on-street rank on the road reserve. The rank does not have any facilities. It serves three main destination points, which are: Giyani, Modjadjiskloof via Maphalle and Tiyani/Magoro via Rotterdam village. The rank is usually busy during the morning peak period.

- *Phaphadi Minibus taxi rank*

Phaphadi Minibus taxi rank is an informal minibus taxi rank on the at Mamaila village. The rank does not have any facilities and serves three main destination points, which are Giyani Modjadjiskloof and Mooketsi. The rank is usually busy during the morning peak period transporting people to work and shopping.

(iv) Greater Giyani Municipality

- *Giyani Shoprite Complex Minibus taxi rank*

This is a formal minibus taxi rank, which is off-street, along Malamulele to Mooketsi road. It is situated at Giyani Shoprite complex shopping centre. The rank has the following facilities: shelter, loading bays, public toilets provided and maintained by the private company. The rank serves the following destination points: Malamulele, Bungeni and Nkowankowa. The minibus taxi rank is busy during morning peak and afternoon peak periods when most people are to and from work. The most utilized route from the minibus taxi rank is Malamulele.

- *Giyani Spar Complex Minibus taxi rank*

This is a formal minibus taxi rank, which is off-street, along Malamulele to Mooketsi road. It is situated at Giyani Shoprite complex shopping centre. The rank has the following facilities: shelter, loading bays and office. The rank serves the following destination points: Nkowankowa, Phalaborwa, Tzaneen, Acornhoek and Polokwane. The minibus taxi rank is usually busy during morning peak period. The most utilized route from the minibus taxi rank is Nkowankowa.

- *Giyani Score Minibus taxi rank*

Giyani Score complex minibus taxi rank is a formal rank within Giyani shopping complex it is off-street from Giyani main road turning left at Nkhensani hospital. It is the biggest and the busiest minibus taxi rank within Greater Giyani municipality. The rank has facilities such shelter, loading bays, office and ablution blocks which are provided and maintained by the municipality. The rank is also shared by the local and long distance buses. The rank facilities are old and in a poor condition. The rank has the following destination points: Modjadjiskloof, Johannesburg, Gandlanani, Nkuri, Malamulele, Rotterdam, Ngove, Skhimini, Bungeni, Babagnu, Dzumeri, Gawula, Mapayeni, Mdavula, Shawela, Mtititi, Vuhehli and Giyani Township section A, D1, D2, A Extension, E, F.

- *Giyani Metro Complex*

The rank is formal and Off-Street at Giyani shopping complex next to Metro wholesalers. It is privately owned minibus taxi rank and it is not yet operational. The rank has basic facilities such as shelter; loading bays, water taps and ablution blocks.

- *Babangu Minibus taxi rank*

Babangu is an informal minibus taxi rank on the Giyani – Elim road. The rank is situated at Babangu village at the intersection of the road from Blinkwater minibus taxi rank via Ndengenza village. It is an on-street rank on the road reserve. The rank does not have any facilities and it serves one main destination point, which is Giyani and also acts as a pick- up point for taxis from Elim and Blinkwater Minibus taxi ranks. The rank is usually busy during the morning peak period.

- *Gandlanani Minibus taxi rank*

Gandlanani Minibus taxi rank is an informal minibus taxi rank on the Giyani – Mooketsi road at the junction to Gandlanani and Mashavele villages. It is an on-street rank on the road reserve. The rank does not have any facilities and serves one destination point, which is Giyani and has several pick-up points such as Mashavele, Basani through to Dzingidzingi then to Giyani. The rank is usually busy during the morning peak period transporting people to work and shopping.

- *Dzumeri Minibus taxi rank*

The Minibus taxi rank is an informal rank on the at Giyani-Tzaneen road. It is an on-street rank on the road reserve. The rank is situated at Dzumeri village. The rank does not have any facilities and serves the following destination points which are: Giyani, Xitlakati , Khaxani, Tzaneen Pick n Pay, Mokgwathi and Letsitele minibus taxi ranks. The rank is usually busy during the morning peak period transporting people to work and shopping. The busiest route is Giyani routes.

- *Nkomo Minibus taxi rank*

It is an informal minibus taxi rank, which is on-street along the Giyani-Phalaborwa road. The rank is situated at Nkomo 22A village. The rank does not have facilities and has the main destination is Giyani minibus taxi rank. The rank is usually busy during morning period.

- *Shawela Minibus taxi rank*

It is an informal minibus taxi rank, which is on-street along the Giyani-Phalaborwa road. The rank is situated at Shawela village. The rank does not have facilities and has the main destination points is Giyani minibus taxi rank and has several pick –up points. The rank is usually busy during morning period.

- *Ngove Minibus taxi rank*

It is an informal minibus taxi rank, which is on-street along the Giyani-Phalaborwa road. The rank is situated at Ngove village. The rank does not have facilities and has the main destination points is Giyani minibus taxi rank and has several pick –up points. The rank is usually busy during morning period.

- *Thomo Minibus taxi rank*

It is an informal minibus taxi rank, which is on-street along the Giyani-Muyexe road. The rank is situated at Thomo village. The rank does not have facilities and has the main destination points is Giyani minibus taxi rank. The rank is usually busy during morning period.

- *Makosha Minibus taxi rank*

It is an informal minibus taxi rank which is on-street. It is situated at Makosha village. The rank does not have facilities and has the main destination points is Giyani minibus taxi rank. The rank is usually busy during morning period.

- *Homu 14A Minibus taxi rank*

The rank is informal and is situated at Homu 14A village. The rank is off-street and it has no facilities. The main destination point is Giyani Score Complex minibus taxi rank via Giyani section A and has several pick – up points. The rank has turn-around points at Vuhehli village via Mapayeni minibus taxi rank and proceeds to Giyani. It is busy during morning peak period.

- *Mapayeni Minibus taxi rank*

The rank is informal and is situated at Mapayeni village. It is off-street and has no facilities. The main destination point is Giyani Score Complex minibus taxi rank via Giyani section A and has several pick – up points. The routes emanating from this rank have turn-around points at Vuhehli village via Homu 14A minibus taxi rank and proceed to Giyani. It is busy during morning peak period.

Additional informal minibus taxi ranks emerge due to new settlements or economic developments in the areas. They include:

- Malonga Minibus taxi rank
- Homu 14C Minibus taxi rank
- **N'wadzeku –dzeku** Minibus taxi rank
- Vuhehli Minibus taxi rank
- Maswanganyi Minibus taxi rank
- Zava Minibus taxi rank
- Tomu Minibus taxi rank
- Matsotsosela Minibus taxi rank
- Makhuva Minibus taxi rank
- Jim – Ngalalume Minibus taxi rank
- Mshiyani Minibus taxi rank

(v) *Maruleng Municipality*

Maruleng Municipality has a total of three formal minibus taxi ranks and a number of informal ones.

- *Metz Minibus taxi rank*

The rank is formal and is situated at Metz village. It has the following facilities: shelter, loading bays, ablution blocs which needs water, no seating facilities, paved and has dustbins. Telephone facilities are at the nearby shop. The rank covers the following main destinations Tzaneen, Phalaborwa and Johannesburg.

- *De Oaks Minibus taxi rank*

The rank is situated at De Oaks. It has the following facilities: paved surface, shelter, information boards, ablution block, telephone facilities, no dust bins and seating facilities. The rank covers the following destinations: Tzaneen, Phalaborwa, Hoedspruit and Johannesburg.

- *Sekororo Minibus taxi rank*

This is a formal rank situated at GaSekororo. It has the following facilities: information boards, shelter, loading bays, lights, ablution blocs which needs proper maintenance, no seating facilities, paved and has dustbins. The rank covers the following destinations: Tzaneen, Phalaborwa, Hoedspruit and Johannesburg. Adjacent to this rank is another informal one under the trees.

- *Hoedspruit*

Hoedspruit has two informal minibus taxi ranks without any shelter. The routes are Phalaborwa, De Oaks and Acornhoek. The facility surveys conducted indicate that the Mopani District Municipality has a total of 64 minibus taxi facilities. Table 26 shows the number of minibus taxi ranks situated in the different local municipality areas, the number of formal ranks and the number of informal minibus taxi facilities per municipal area in relation to the total number of ranks in the Mopani District Municipality.

3.4.6.2 Major Public Transport Facilities in the Mopani District

Facility Name	Facility Status	Ownership
Phalaborwa Minibus taxi rank	Formal	Municipality (BPM)
Modjadjiskloof Minibus taxi rank	Formal	Municipality (GLM)
Giyani Score Minibus taxi rank	Formal	Municipality (GGM)
Hoedspruit Minibus taxi rank	Formal	Municipality (MLM)
Die Oaks Minibus taxi rank	Formal	Municipality (MLM)
Metz Minibus taxi rank	Formal	Municipality (MLM)
Rita Minibus taxi rank	Informal	Taxi Association
Tzaneen Pick 'n Pay Minibus taxi rank	Formal	Private
Tzaneen Sanlam Centre Minibus taxi rank	Formal	Private
Giyani Shoprite Minibus taxi rank	Formal	Private
Giyani Spar Minibus taxi rank	Formal	Private

Table 59: The spread of major public transport facilities in Mopani District are as follows:

Municipality	Number of formal minibus taxi facilities	Informal minibus taxi facilities		Total number of minibus taxi facilities
		Number	Percentage	
Ba-Phalaborwa	1	9	90%	10
Greater Giyani	4	10	71%	14
Greater Letaba	4	7	64%	11
Greater Tzaneen	3	20	87%	23
Maruleng	4	2	33%	6
Total for MDM	16	48	75%	64

Many of the facilities in the District are informal, implying that it is virtually impossible to determine the rank utilization.

3.4.6.3 Taxi Associations

Taxi Associations in Mopani are as follows:

	Maruleng	Ba-Phalaborwa	Greater Letaba	Greater Tzaneen	Greater Giyani
1	The Oaks Taxi Assoc.	Phalaborwa Taxi Assoc.	Rotterdam Taxi Assoc.	Bakgagga Taxi Assoc.	Giyani Town Taxi Assoc.
2		Lulekani Taxi Association	Mooketsi Taxi Association	Nkowankowa Taxi Assoc.	Nsami Taxi Association
3			Letaba Taxi Association	Bolobedu Taxi Assoc.	Homu Taxi Association
4			Molototsi Taxi Assoc.	Pusela Taxi Association	Giyani Taxi Association
5				N'wamitwa Taxi Assoc.	Twananani 20 & 21
6				Tzaneen-Acornhoek Taxi Assoc.	Hlaneki – Maswanganyi Taxi Assoc.

7					Simajiku Taxi Assoc.
8					Tiyimeleni Taxi Assoc.

Taxis are not enough to ferry passengers to their respective places. The South African Transport system is inadequate to meet the basic accessibility needs (to work, health care, schools, shops), and many developing rural and urban areas. In order to meet the basic accessibility needs, the transport services offered must be affordable to the user. This demands a flexible transport system and transport planning process that can respond to customer requirements and requires infrastructure to be tailored to the needs of the transport operators and customers.

3.4.6.4 Mopani District Taxi Council Roles

The roles of the Mopani District Taxi Council are as follows:

- It plays a co-ordinating role within the taxi associations,
- Assist in the maintenance of legitimacy of membership to its broader membership per association,
- Assist in dispute resolution between associations, and
- Provides readily available information which will assist in passenger transportation

3.4.6.5 Bus Termini

The major bus termini in District limited to Tzaneen, Modjadjiskloof, Giyani and Phalaborwa. Most of these bus terminals are without adequate facilities (shelters, toilets, ticket sales points etc). It is clear that the public transport demand in the district cannot be met by the provision of services by the current bus operators due to the vastness of the area and the condition of, particularly, gravel roads in the district.

3.4.6.6 Rail Transport facilities

There is no more usage of railway train operations as mode of public transport within the District. However there is passenger rail station for trains from Hoedspruit via Nelspruit to Gauteng. Some people from the District use that to go to Gauteng or Nelspruit. Its frequency is twice per week. Mainly rails are used as goods carriers and they are found in the Greater Tzaneen, Greater Letaba, Ba-Phalaborwa and Maruleng areas. There is a rail link from Polokwane to Sekgosesa/ Soekmekaar to Mooketsi, running to Modjadjiskloof, Tzaneen, Letsitele, Gravelotte through Hoedspruit to Maputo. The other rail is from Phalaborwa via Hoedspruit to Nelspruit to Richards bay, targeting transportation of mining products to Komatipoort & Richards Bay for processing.

3.4.6.7 AIR TRANSPORT

3.4.6.7.1 Airports and Landing Strips

The following are the airports and landing strips available in the Mopani District Municipality and the economic activity around each LM:

- Hoedspruit (Maruleng) airport and landing strip
- ZZ2 (GLM) – agricultural produce (tomatoes)
- Ba-Phalaborwa – mines
- Eiland (Ba-Phalaborwa) – tourism
- Tzaneen – agricultural produce
- Siyandani (in Giyani) – shopping, mines, agriculture

Hoedspruit airport was originally and solely used by military airforce. It is now commercial and it caters for airlines from Hoedspruit to Gauteng and Cape Town and is used by public and also game hunting tourists. The one landing strip in Giyani (Siyandani) is owned by Government but its condition is not maintained. Cattle and other animals roam on it. Other air strips are privately owned and may not be relied upon for commercial purposes for either goods or public. The District is still pursuing taking charge of airports in terms of its assigned Powers and Functions.

3.4.6.8 Powers and functions on public transport

In terms of the National Land Transport Transition Act, 22 of 2000, the District is a planning authority and the regulation of public transport is the responsibility of the Department of Roads and Transport in the particular district.

3.4.6.9 Public Transport By-Laws

All Local municipalities of Mopani have not yet developed By-laws as required by legislation.

3.4.6.10 TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

Mopani District Municipality acknowledges problems encountered by communities in matters of traffic management, where lives are lost through road accidents due to violation of traffic rules. The District is still developing Road safety plan which has the following eleven functional areas, grouped into four main disciplines, applied in the traffic management system. These functional areas form the core of this system:

DISCIPLINE	FUNCTIONAL AREAS
Engineering	Road environment
Education	Traffic safety education
	Vehicle driver training
	Promotions and mass communication
Law Enforcement	Legislation
	Traffic control and policing
	Administration of justice
Logistics	Research development and implementation
	Registration and licensing of vehicles and vehicle drivers
	Traffic information
	Medical and emergency services

3.4.6.10.1 TRAFFIC CONTROL AND POLICING FACILITIES IN MDM

	No of Traffic Officers	No of Vehicles	Working Tools
GTM	-17 full time	-17 Vehicles with blue lights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Pro laser 3 ❖ Radar (Camera) ❖ Dragger Alcohol Tester with a screener
GLM	-04 Full time -16 Traffic interns	-06 marked with sirens and blue lights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Drager alcohol tester Machine and two screeners ❖ Speed Machine – Prolaser 3 ❖ 3. Road block trailer with equipments.
BPM	-09 full time	12 vehicles with sirens and blue lights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 2 Prolaser 3 speed machine ❖ Dragger mechine and screener
MLM	-5 full time	-2 Vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Pro laser 3 speed machine

3.4.6.10.2 Registration and licensing

This functional area is responsible for the following:

GTM	No of Drivers Licenses Testing Centre (DLTC) and Grading	No of Vehicle Test Station (VTS) and Grading	No of Testing Officers and Grading	No of Registering Authorities (RA)
	- Tzaneen DLTC – Grade A Nkowankpwa DLTC – Grade B Tzaneen VTS – Grade A (Not functioning)	-Tzaneen VTS –Grade A - Nkowankowa VTS- Grade A All not functioning		01 at Tzaneen
GLM	- Modjadjiskloof DLTC –Grade B - Gakgapane DLTC –Grade L	-Modjadjiskloof VTS –Grade A - Gakgapane VTS – Grade B All not functioning	-04 Grade B -02 Grade B (2nded Province)	01 at Modjadjiskloof
GGM	- Giyani DLTC-Grade B	Giyani VTS – Grade B Functioning		01 at Giyani
BPM	- Baphalaborwa DLTC- Grade A	Baphalaborwa VTS – Grade A Functioning	-03 Grade A - 01 Grade A (VTS)	01 Phalaborwa
MLM	-Maruleng DLTC- Grade B	Maruleng VTS-Grade A Not functioning.	-03 Grade A -01 Grade B	01 Hoedspruit

SWOT ANALYSIS: BASIC SERVICES

STRENGTH		OPPORTUNITIES	
1	Systems in place	1	Existing Infrastructure to enhance cost recovery (metered households)
2	Availability of the Draft Water Master Plan	2	Enhancement of SMME development and boost economy
3	Availability of graders in all municipalities	3	Maintenance of access roads to water services infrastructure using the available graders to improve the life span and malfunctioning.
4	Availability of Generator sets (power backup)		
WEAKNESSES		THREATS	
1	Poor ground water quality	1	Theft and vandalism of infrastructure
2	Ageing/ decaying infrastructure	2	Illegal connections
3	Lack of Water Conservation and Demand Management (non-collection of revenue)	3	Lack of communication and uncoordinated planning within the water provisioning sector and other users.
4	Non-compliance to water quality management	4	Demand higher than the supply capacity
5	Lack of projects planning and implementation capacity	5	Non-payment for services
6	Limited water resources	6	Incapacity of PSP's and contractors
7	Inadequate capacity of WWTW	7	Untimely power outages
8	Water pollution	8	Climate change
9	Poor maintenance of access roads	9	Drought
10	Poor Management of WSA/WSP institutional agreement	10	Communities protests
11	Inadequate funding for operations and maintenance		

3.5 KPA: FINANCIAL VIABILITY/ ANALYSIS (Improve Municipal Financial Capacity)

Mopani District Municipality is predominantly reliant on grants, with very little funds from own sources. The revenue base for the District municipality is very limited to the items in the Table below and cannot sustain the District if grants would be discontinued. RSC levies were discontinued in year 2006 and equitable shares (grants) were increased to augment the levies. Districts would not qualify to collect Property Rates, but Local Municipalities do.

The Mopani District municipality has short term investments made with ABSA, FNB and Standard Bank. These Investments were done at the time when the municipality was able to generate income from RSC levies. Since the municipality did not have major projects like Office building at that time, it was realised that it would be better to invest the funds so that when there is a need, withdrawal could be made. This is how OWN revenue is used:

- When available funds in the current account cannot cater for the payments of services rendered at a particular point in time.
- Support by other institutions and organs of the state often comes with conditions of counter-funding, of which OWN revenue assist.
- Price escalation during project implementation causes shortfalls in the budgeted amount and OWN revenue assist.
- Any unforeseen and unavoidable expenditure may be covered by own revenue.

Those are the areas where “own revenue” do help a great deal to augment the needed funds. Due to the little amount collected, no infrastructure projects could be initiated banking on “own revenue”. Given the vast amount of community needs versus the amount that the Municipality receives and that which it generates, the District municipality is still far to satisfy all communities in removing all identified developmental backlogs. More strategies are needed for funding capital projects if reliance upon grants is to be reduced.

3.5.1 POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

In order to ensure internal financial controls, the following are in place and implemented:

(1) budget policy;	(2) Supply chain procedures (Bid fee/ deposit)
(3) Inventory management policy	(4) Budgeting procedures and control;
(5) Asset management policy;	(6) Overtime policy
(7) Receipt, depositing and control over cash funds;	(8) Supply Chain Management policy;
(9) Cash management and investment policy	(10) Tariff policy
(11) Credit control and debt collection policy	(12) Virement policy
(13) Policy on the writing off of irrecoverable debts;	(14) Subsistence & Transport
(15) Cell phone	(16) Car allowance
(17) Fleet management policy	(18) Support to Traditional Leaders policy
(19) Indigent policy;	

In order to engage external service providers, the District has established Supply Chain Management committees which are Bid specification committee, Bid evaluation committee and Bid Adjudication committee. These are established in terms of the Policy.

TABLE 61 (a): INCOME ON OWN REVENUE

INCOME	ACTUAL							Anticipated as per budget a djustment 2016/17 2016/17
	2010/11	2011/12	2014/15	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	
Interest on current account	R 1 975 595	R 993 842	1 050 000	R1 050 000	R1 050 000	R843 309	2 186 654	8 000 000
Interest on investments	R2 622 661	R 7 690 369	1 050 000	-	-		0	
Interest on Call account	R1 307 067	R 106 124	1 800 000	-	-	R899 015	9 603 274	
Fire Services charges	R 16 904	R 9 216	200 000	R 25 000	R185 000	R92 766	105 722	200 000
Sale of Tender Documents	R 273 070	R 662 639	1 060 000	R1 000 000	R1 000 000	R1 114 290	630 153	560 000
Commission on debit orders	R 33 083	R 20 906	120 000	R 100 000	R120 000	R19 382	80 202	120 000
Insurance Claims	R 93 265	R 1 025	310 000	R 30 000	R310 000	R101 330	79 392	160 000
Mayor's charity cup	R 1 167 309	R2 339 555	3 180 000	R2 228 427	R1 700 000	0	0	0
Donations	NIL	Nil	-	-	R70 338	-	0	0
Rental of Conference Facilities	NIL	R 1 710	-	-	-	-	0	0
Empty Cartridges	NIL	R 614	-	-	-	-	0	0
Asset Disposal	NIL	R 396 074	-	-	-	-	0	0
Local Municipalities (basic serves)	NIL	NIL	206 605 412	R204 487 664	-	-	270 854 266	169 972 836
Others	-	-	123 833 322	R23 000 000	-	R2 166	775,43	0
TOTALS (Own funds progression)	R5 360 928	R11 661 877	339 208 734	R231 921 091	R4 435 338	R3 072 258	283 539 663	179 012 836

Table 61(b): TRENDS ON ACTUAL INCOME vs EXPENDITURE ON GRANTS (Rands) 2010/11 – 2015/16

Year	2010/11		2014-15		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
GRANT	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
Equitabl share	363 482 880	363 482 880	419 718 000	419 718 000	463 410 000	458 567 000	504 909 000	504 909 000	560 753 000	380 753 000	631 507 000	631 507 000
FMG	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 250 000	941 144	1 250 000	1 558 855	1 250 000	1 250 000	1 250 000	1 250 000	1 325 000	1 325 000
MSIG	750 000	750 000	790 000	790 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	890 000	890 000	934 000	934 000	940 000	940 000
MIG	156 416 048	156 416 048	263 229 000	164 003 712	319 302 000	218 346 032	375 582 000	357 311 871	342 385 351	67 785 917	250 000 000	205 237 456
(Nandoni project)	90 000 000	90 000 000	42 072 292	42 072 292	7 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rain fall device (OTIP)	556 000	556 000	9 200 000	9 200 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TIL(LED summit)	25 000	25 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Wealth	23 804	23 804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RURAL ROADS ASSETS MANAGEMENT GRANT							1 726 000	1 005 602	3 904 206	2 715 398	2 082 421	2 082 421
LP ECON(BIOSPHERE)							-	-	147 667	147 667	351 667	151 666.66
RURAL HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT							8 500 000	8 500 000	-	-	-	-
DPW (EPWP)	4 473 350	4 473 350	3 362 000	3 362 000	3 808 000	3 588 580	1 000 000	1 219 419	2 414 419	2 195 000	1 630 000	1 630 000
LGWSETA	302 101	302 101	750 000	738 896	500 000	882 990	250 000	-	419 006	62 156	219 370	219 370
DWS	77 909 377	77 909 377	70 496 000	67 805 887	24 133 000	9 738 925	18 000 000	11 191 605	39 170 219	19 022 057	-	-
RBIG Mameija	-	-	-	-	31 789 000	19 075 991	61 219 479	61 219 479	15 587 416	15 587 416	34 148 607	34 148 607
RBIG Nandoni	-	-	-	-	11 698 000	11 889 099	-	-	-	-	-	-
MWIG	-	-	-	-	3 803 850	-	16 906 000	16 906 000	-	-	-	-
RTGS	-	-	-	-	1 776 000	2 275 192	1 726 000	-	-	-	-	-
Forensic audit grant							-	-	4 000 000	-		9 648 526.19
DBSA grant			2 500 000	2 500 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Totals	694 938 560	694 938 560	813 267 292	711 131 931	869 469 850	726 613 809	991 958 479	964 402 976	970 965 284	670 452 611	922 205 065	898 058 184
% Usage/spent	100%		87,4%		83,6%		97,2%		69,0%		97,4%	

All grants were fully spent except for MIG and DWS during 2010/11. Thenceforth the situation deteriorated as could be seen in 2011/12= 62,3% and 2012/13= 68,4%.

There is however notable improvement in 2013/14=95,1% 'though' it 'fell' again 'to' the 'worst' scenario 'in' 2014/15=19,8% spending made on MIG. Again a notable rise @

82,1% spending on MIG in 2015/16 fy

Year	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/2015		2015/16	
GRANT	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	income	Expenditure	income	Expenditure	income	Expenditure
MIG	156 416 048	156 416 048	263 229 000	164 003 712	319 302 000	218 346 032	375 582 000	357 311 870.53	123 000 000	67 785 917	250 000 000	205382406.4
% expenditure	100%		62,3%		68,4%		95,1%		19,8%		82,1%	

TABLE 61 (c): Trends on Proportional Distribution and pattern of Budget/Expenditure on the key items for 2010/11 to 2015/16 respectively:

	2010/11 Exp.		2011/12 Exp.		2012/13 Exp.		2013/14 Exp.		2014/15 Exp.		2015/16 Exp		Planned 2016/17 Exp	
Salaries	203 550 612	18%	126 818 466	10%	244 741 898	18%	315 222 423	24%	358 995 752	22%	246 151 113	35%	351 972 526	23,8%
General Expenses	486 380 206	42%	122 825 758	9%	580 393 966	48%	276 986 278	21%	288 631 298	18%	84 101 141	12%	410 452 589	27,8%
Repairs & maintenance	94 848 079	8%	84 005 800	6%	128 399 631	9%	112 229 706	9%	103 068 051	7%	186 720 843	27%	141 518 485	9,6%
Capital outlay	17 477 051	2%	-	-	-	-	18 209 872	1%	55 820 000	3%	1 581 291	0,2%	3 613 084	0,2%
Infrastructure	346 008 750	30%	974 247 809	75%	342 860 397	25%	521 177 000	40%	674 966 000	41%	133 356 809	19%	498 293 292	33,7%
Bulk purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-	69 080 645	5%	143 580 645	9%	45 092 601	6%	72 840 000	4,9%
TOTAL	1 148 264 698	100%	1308077833	100%	1 296 395 892	100%	1 312 905 924	100%	1 625 061 746	100%	697 003 798	100%	1 478 689 972	100%

NB: Capital Expenditure combined to Infrastructure Expenditure.

The above data is depicted below in graphical layout. The expenditure pattern aligns with the rural nature of our District where the greatest demand is in creating a conducive and enabling environment to promote local economy, through infrastructure investment. It will be seen that Infrastructure budget/ expenditure remained above 30% in most instances.

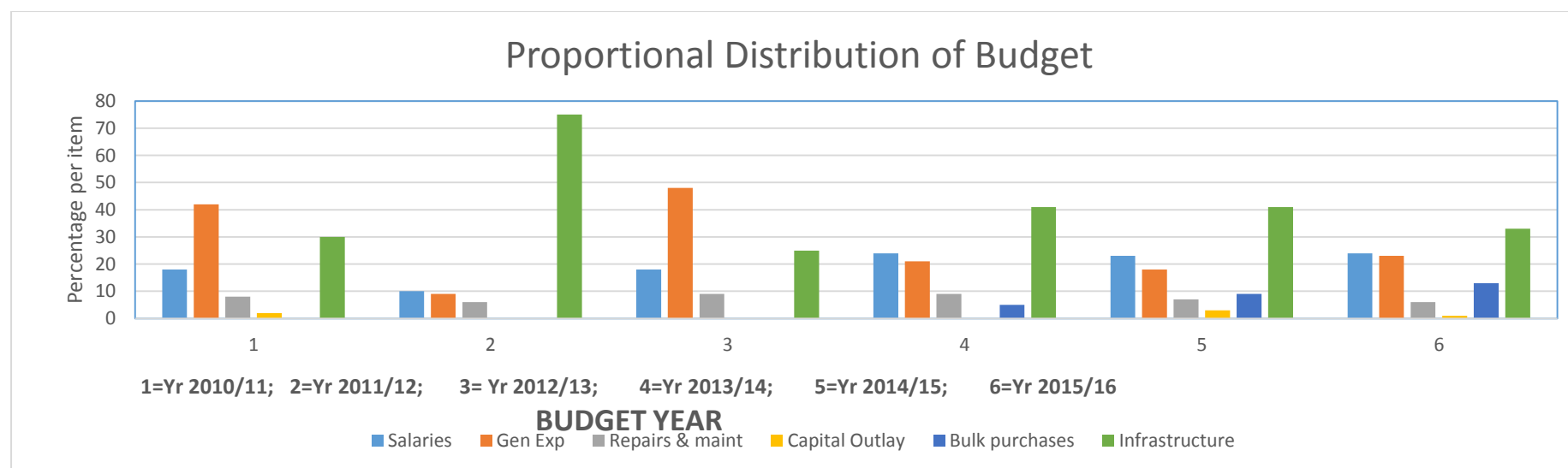


TABLE 61(d): TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE TRENDS PER YEAR: 2006/7 - 2015/16

Year	Grants	Own Revenue	Total income	Total expenditure	Variance		Comment
2006/7	R 339 127 159	R13 647 250	R 352 774 409	R 247 500 922	R105 273 487	-30%	Under expenditure beyond 10% limit
2007/8	R 426 418 139	R24 965 277	R 451 383 416	R 418 598 221	R 32 785 196	- 7%	Under expenditure within 10% limit
2008/9	R 439 689 722	R22 359 983	R 462 049 705	R 448 875 879	R 13 173 826	- 3%	Under expenditure within 10% limit
2009/10	R 617 328 105	R 5 360 928	R 622 689 033	R 618 269 304	R 4 419 729	- 1%	Under expenditure within 10% limit
2010/11	R 707 977 439	R175 459 086	R 883 436 525	R 828 269 546	R 55 166 979	- 6%	Under expenditure within 10% limit
2011/12	R 669 059 639	R 162 236 162	R 831 295 801	R 824 980 188	R 6 315 613	- 8%	Under expenditure within 10% limit
2012/13	R 749 062 870	R 192 526 928	R 941 589 798	R 758 609 842	R 182 979 956	+19%	Over expenditure beyond 10% limit
2013/14	R991 958 479	R4 435 338	R996 393 817	R1 312 905 924	(R316 512 107)	+32%	Over expenditure beyond 10% limit
2014/15	R970 965 284	R339 208 734	R1 310 174 018	R1 625 061 746	(R314 887 728)	+24%	Over expenditure beyond 10% limit
2015/16 Budget	R898 058 184	R283 539 663	R1 205 744 728	R1 181 597 847	R24 146 881	+2%	Under expenditure within 10% limit.

The variance indicates funds that could not be utilised in a particular year and had to form part of the following year's input. Trends (decrease in variance) show improvement in the ability of the municipality to utilise the funds allocated, over the time. As per MFMA the variance on expenditure should not exceed 10% of the original budget.

SWOT: FINANCIAL VIABILITY

	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
1	Availability of skilled personnel	Ineffective communication	Willingness of local municipalities in assisting the district	Downgrading by CoGTA
2	In-depth knowledge and understanding of the financial management related laws and regulations.	Inadequate financial control systems	Availability of fire services revenue stream	Loss of WSA status
3	Supportive political leadership	Time management	Existing exemplary good performing municipalities to learn from.	Unfavourable audit outcomes
4		High dependency on grants	Support from Internal Audit and Auditor General	Loss of confidence by communities
5		Poor internal control	Availability of financial management related laws and regulations for detailed guidance.	Withdrawal of conditional grants
6		Non collection of own revenue		

3.6 KPA: Good Governance & Public participation
(Deepen democracy through a refined committee model)

3.6.1. BACKGROUND

The Analysis phase of the IDP reflects the status quo of socio-economic and institutional situation within the geographical area of Mopani District municipality, defined in terms of the Municipal Demarcation Act. The purpose of undertaking a district status quo analysis is to **ensure that planning decisions are based on people's priority needs and problems, knowledge on available and accessible resources;** as well as proper information and a profound understanding of the dynamics influencing development in the district.

Mopani District Municipality like most municipalities in the country, is not immuned from the challenges of baseline information that address the current service levels in different development categories, as IDP gets reviewed annually. However, the latest information from Statistics South Africa has been the main source, coupled with empirical data from communities.

Mopani District stakeholders involved in the IDP have been identified from different civic organisations, government department officials in both national and provincial spheres as well as resource persons from institutions of learning and business sectors. These, together with the councillors constitute IDP Representative forum. Community representatives often focus on the community needs and wishes whereas the government representatives advise on the analysis and development strategies that are supported by the available resources within the legislative framework.

Table 62: Municipal Structures involving communities in matters of governance

Local Govt KPAs	MDM Structures that involve members of communities in matters of governance
Transformation and Organisational Development	Municipal Public Accounts Committee, Audit committee, Risk Management committee, Disability forum, Gender forum, Youth Council, House of Traditional leaders with Exec. Mayor; anti-corruption forum, Communication forum, Children' Advisory council, Men's forum, Council for the aged.
Basic services	Water & Sanitation forum, Transport forum, Energy forum, Health Council, AIDS Council, Education forum, Sport & recreation council, Art & Culture council, Environmental Management advisory forum, Heritage forum, Moral Regeneration Movement,
Local Economic Development	LED Forum, Business forum,
Financial Viability	Budget Steering committee (officials and Councillors), Supply Chain Management committees.
Good Governance and Public participation	District Ward Committees forum, IDP Representative forum, Mayors' intergovernmental forum, Speakers forum, District Managers' forum.

COUNCILS SEATS

	MDM	GGM	GLM	GTM	BPM	MLM
Total Council Seats	53	62	60	69	37	27
Occupied Seats	53	62	60	69	37	27
No. of reps from LMs in MDM Council: Σ 32		7	7	11	4	3
Traditional Leaders	10	10	10	7	5	4

Proportional political representation (seats) in Council, 2016/17 - 2021

COUNCILLORS							
		MDM	GGM	GLM	GTM	BPM	MLM
African National Congress		39	51	46	52	26	15
Democratic Alliance		4	2	2	7	4	3
Economic Freedom Fighter		9	5	9	8	6	5
Congress of the People		1		2	1	1	
African People's Convention			2		1		
National Independent Party			1				1
Ximoko Party			1				
Limpopo Residents Association				1			
Civic Warriors of Maruleng							3
TOTAL		53	62	60	69	37	27
GENDER PROPORTION	Females	30	21	23	34	15	10
	Male	23	41	37	35	22	17
TRADITIONAL LEADERS							
Traditional Leaders		10	10	10	7	5	4
GENDER SPREAD IN KEY SEATS							
Mayor (female/ male)		female	Female	male	Male	male	female
Speaker (female/ male)		male	male	female	female	female	Female
Chief whip (female/ male)		female	male	male	Male	male	male

The office of the Speaker is responsible for the following programmes and they are budgeted for annually:

- Public participation: The platform that affords communities to raise issues of concern directly to the political leadership for effective response and implementation. Speaker is central in ensuring that communities are engaged and involved in issues of governance, as provided in the MSA 32/2000. There is also hotline for the Executive Mayor to assist at any given time when members of communities or anyone need his assistance.
- Izimbizo: These are open public meetings for the communities to ventilate their concerns to the Leadership for attention.
- District Ward Committees forum (five representatives from each Local Municipality)
- **Speakers' forum.**
- Municipal Public Accounts Committee

Portfolio Heads (Councillors) are also responsible for different Clusters, e.g Economic, Social & Infrastructure Gov. & Admin.

- The above Clusters have been reviewed in order to align with the 5 NEW priorities of govt; viz. Creation of decent work, Education, Health, Crime and Rural development. The Technical committees in alignment with these priorities are Social, Infrastructure, Economic, (Justice, Crime Prevention and Safety) and Governance & Administration. The Justice, Crime Prevention and Safety is often coupled with Social Cluster or Technical committee to ensure optimal effectiveness.

3.6.2 SUPPORT TO WARD COMMITTEES

The District has no wards but wards belong to the Local municipalities. In order to provide support and effective engagement at grass-roots level the District established District Ward Committees forum, made up of 25 members, that is, five representatives from each local municipality. The District Speaker is responsible for coordination of the activities of the forum. Meetings of the District Ward Committees **forum are often held concurrent with Speakers' forum and are chaired by the District Speaker. Further support is in funding the accommodation, venues, catering and traveling to the meetings.** Workshops are also held to capacitate members with information and affording them opportunity to have a say in matters of District governance as well as service delivery issues.

The forum creates an appreciable platform for the communities to be able to understand the functioning of government and participate effectively in the strategic issues of municipalities. It is the base for building a better stakeholder capacity through programmes of Public participation. It is also a mode to entrench democracy to ordinary members of communities. Again, the District as local government, is **able to relate better with communities, thus transforming the notion of "local authority" into "local governance", especially** on services that are solely provided in terms of the District powers and functions. Every phase of the IDP process is presented to this forum for information and inputs. Schedule of meetings of the forum are included in the IDP Process plan. It has however been a challenge to adhere to the schedule due to overtaking and compelling events perpetuated by change in leadership and adjustment in government. However this area has improved in order to bring Ward committees into full swing.

The CoGHSTA has a dedicated unit that focuses on development of Ward committees in municipalities. This government intervention is adding much value in role clarification and strengthening of the committees.

3.6.3 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

In terms of the above process (schedule of IDP meetings), it is apparent that public participation had been entrenched full blast at the final phase of the process. The local municipalities also held their IDP Representative Forum meetings whose outputs inform the district IDP process. Local municipalities involved ward committees in conducting ward surveys in the respective local municipalities. Public participation in respect of IDP and Budget offered a good platform for the communities to add value to the final commitment of the Council in the IDP approval phase.

The following gaps are acknowledged:

- Robust engagements and discussions with the IDP Rep. forum in the IDP Process still need strong facilitation.
- There has been evidence of non-adherence to IDP process schedule by District and Local municipalities;
- Limited continuity on the part of local municipalities to engage in the District IDP meetings.
- There is poor implementation monitoring of the 2016/17 IDP and its review process.
- There has been poor engagement of sector Department in the District IDP Process due to inconsistencies in meetings.

NB: District Ward Committee forum meetings schedule was not followed and that reduced community engagements in the IDP.

MDM has, however, engaged Sector Departments on their infrastructure Plans and projects. The usual challenge has been that Sector Departments identify projects without addressing issues prevailing in the municipalities. The District Development Planning forum in Mopani has been established on 24 June 2009 to deal with IDP process issues where sector Departments participate jointly with municipalities. All intersphere alignment issues in IDP are dealt with in this forum. The inter-governmental monitoring forum has been established to ensure accountability with regard to the implementation of sector departmental projects as included in the IDP.

3.6.4 MDM STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

It is essential for a municipality to understand the different stakeholder groupings that (may) exert influence in the municipal decision-making processes. It is important to have the support of these groupings in service delivery and to measure what the perceived opinions of those groupings are. In the absence of a proper client satisfaction survey an analysis was done on the different groupings and what their current support to the municipality is. The opinion of stakeholders on the impact and quality of service delivery is essential for the mere fact that stakeholders are consulted during the IDP processes. The outcome from the District Area stakeholder analysis regarding the six most common stakeholders was:

Stakeholder	Support		Influence	
	High – 3	Medium – 2	Low – 1	
Traditional Authorities	2.5		2.0	
Community	3.0		3.0	
Business Community	2.0		1.5	
Political parties	3.0		3.0	
Provincial Sector Depts	2.0		2.0	
National Sector Depts	1.8		2.5	

The outcome was that the Community and Political Parties support and influence decisions appropriately. Traditional Authorities were rated high regarding support to municipalities and above average regarding influence. National and Provincial sector departments rated fairly high regarding influence, but average regarding support. Business Community rated average on support that they render to the municipalities and low regarding the influence they have on decision making. The conclusion that can be drawn from this is that better relationships should be built with National and Provincial Sector Departments as well as with the Business Community to increase the support that they render to the municipalities. Attention should also be paid to involve Traditional Authorities, Business Community and Provincial Sector Departments in decision making in order to allow for improved influence on decisions regarding the relevant areas which have an impact on them.

Stakeholder Analysis specifically relating to the Mopani District Municipality itself was done per Strategic Theme

Stakeholder	Support		Influence	
	High – 10	Medium – 5	Low – 1	
Local Municipalities	2.3		3.7	
Traditional Authorities	5.0		2.5	
Community	5.2		5.1	
Business Community	3.9		2.5	
Political parties	5.5		5.3	
Prov Sector Depts.	3.3		5.5	
Nat Sector Depts	2.5		5.7	
Management	4.1		5.1	
Employees	2.9		2.8	
Mining Forum	1.3		4.7	
Agricultural Forums	3.6		5.5	
NPO's	4.4		5.0	
Youth	5.3		6.5	
Women	4.7		6.7	

Table 63 (b): Stakeholder Analysis relating to Mopani District Municipality			
Stakeholder	Support		Influence
	High – 10	Medium – 5	Low – 1
Disabled	4.6		6.9
Religious groupings	2.5		2.3
Civic organisations	4.5		6.3
Tourism Forum	2.9		5.5

From this analysis it can be gathered that relationships with the following Stakeholders should be addressed:

- Local Municipalities: The District Municipality needs the support from the local municipalities and their influence on decision-making, especially that Mopani District Municipality is the Water Services Authority in all local municipal areas;
- Business Community: in order to grow the economy, support from and influence by the Business Community is crucial, especially on service delivery partnerships, skills development and job creation.
- Provincial Sector Departments: The District Municipality is dependent on the financial and technical support from Provincial and National Sector Departments to cover all aspects of development within its area(s);
- Employees: Staff members are the foundation of a municipality and if there is poor support or complacency on the part of employees, while pressure mounts up on service delivery, community uprisings will occur;
- Mining Forum: Mining is the highest economic gross value adding in the District. It is important that mining houses are on board in the decision-making processes of the District in order to support in an informed manner;
- Agricultural Forums: The vision of the Mopani District area has direct relevance to agriculture, “...the food basket...”. It is therefore crucial that good relations are established and maintained with Agricultural Forums and entities for mutual support;
- Religious groupings: To ensure moral regeneration it is important that churches and religious groupings are involved to ensure support and that their views be considered in decision-making processes;
- Tourism Forums: The Vision sets the District as the “Tourism destination of choice”. Good relationships need to be established with Tourism Forums.

In conclusion, efforts should be made to increase the influence and support of these groups by building good relationships with the stakeholders. It is clear that the starting point in establishing improved relationships would be to develop a Stakeholder Relations Framework and Plan which will identify the cause of poor relations and outline the Strategies on how to improve on those relationships.

3.6.5 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS (CDW)

These units or officials are meant to assist communities to participate in issues of governance within their localities. Most often this is far less achieved. There is need to look closely into their structural arrangement and issues to add value to the intended responsibility. The current challenge is that of their reporting channel to Province while they are on day to day with municipalities.

Table 64: CDWs in Mopani District Municipality	
MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER
Greater Tzaneen	26
Greater Giyani	22
Greater Letaba	22
Maruleng	8
Ba-Phalaborwa	12
TOTAL	90

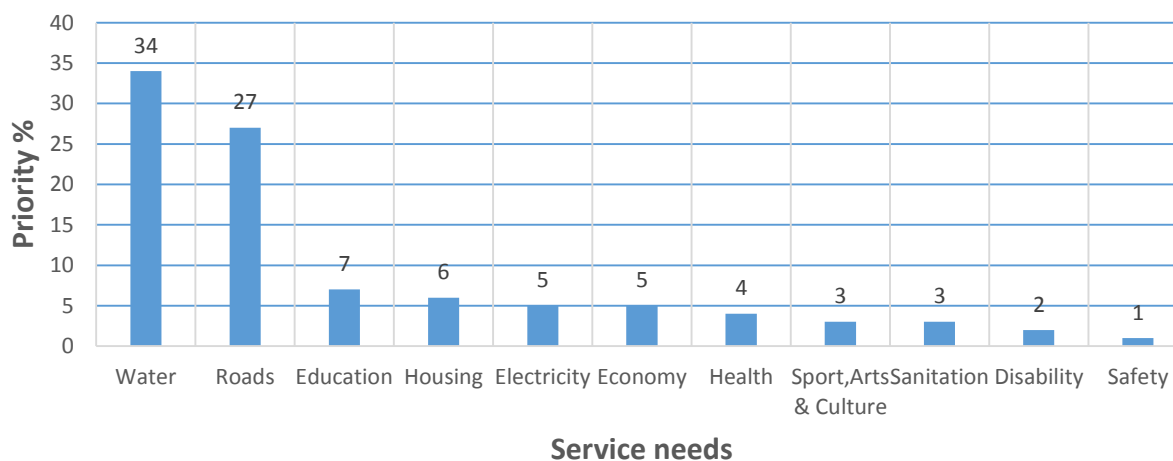
Source: Local municipalities IDPs, 2017/18

PUBLIC VIEW ON RATING PRIORITY SERVICES REQUIRED

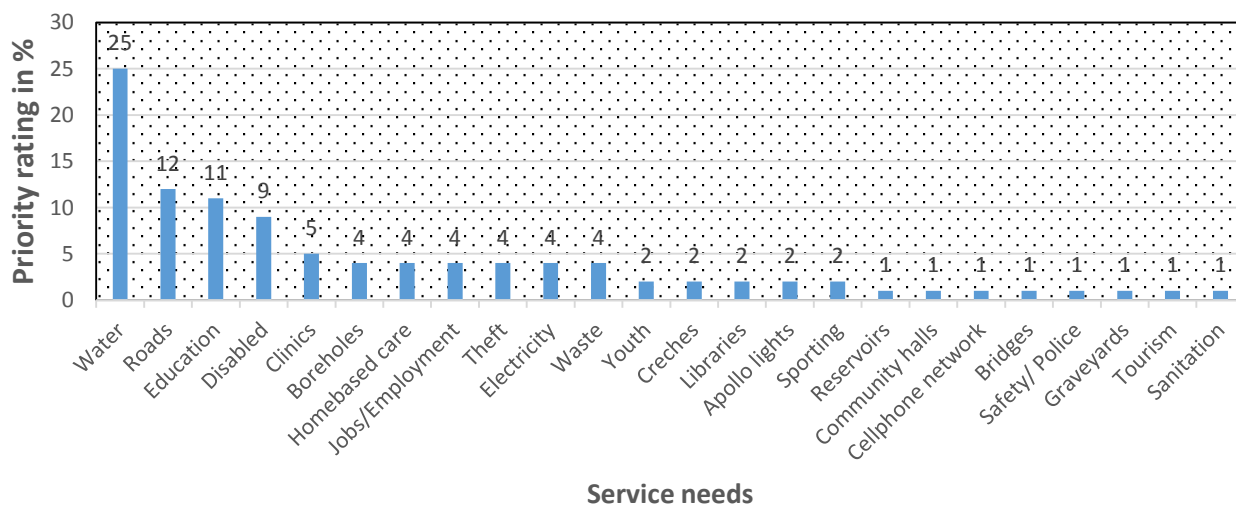
(2015 Public participation)

ISSUE/ SERVICE NEEDS, 2015	BPM	MLM	GGM	GTM	GLM	MDM	RATING	COMMENT
WATER	7	12	7	26	45	97	33,7%	GLM & GTM
SANITATION	-	-	2	3	3	8	2,8%	GLM & GTM
ELECTRICITY	2	1	2	3	5	13	4,5%	GLM & GTM
ROADS	6	6	19	17	31	79	27,4%	GLM & GTM
HOUSING	1	-	2	8	6	17	5,9%	GLM & GTM
ECONOMY	2	1	6	3	1	13	4,5%	GGM & GTM
EDUCATION	1	1	10	5	3	21	7,3%	GGM & GTM
HEALTH	-	2	5	2	2	11	3,8%	GGM
SPORT, ARTS & CULTURE	-	2	4	3	-	9	3,1%	GGM
SAFETY & SECURITY	-	-	-	3	-	3	1,0%	GTM
DISABILITY	-	3	2	-	-	5	1,7%	MLM
MISCHELLANEOUS	-	2	3	7	-	12	4,2%	GTM
TOTAL						288		

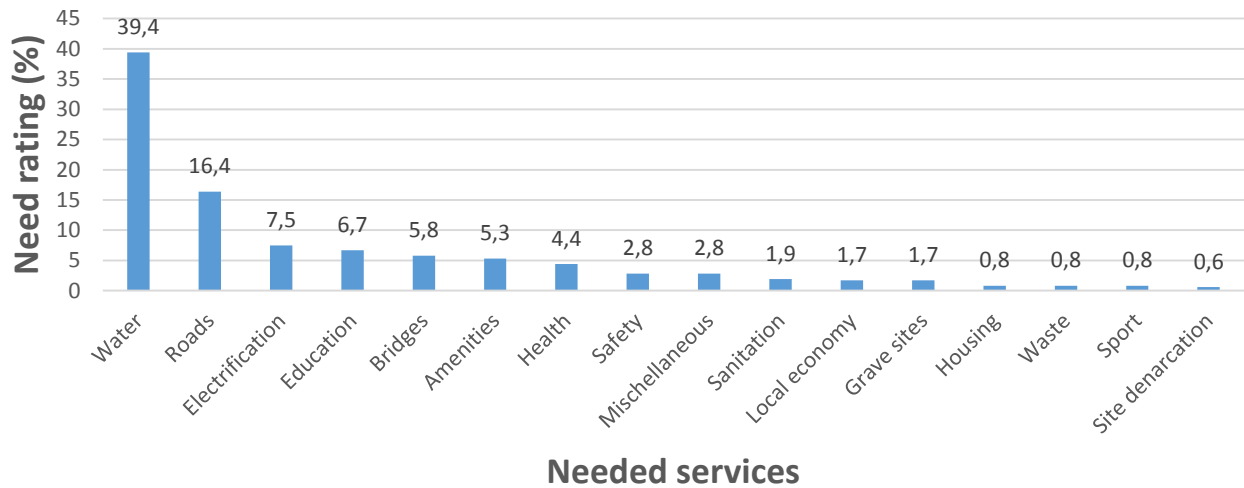
PRIORITY AREAS AND RATING FOR SERVICES REQUIRED
(2015 Public participation)



Priority service needs
(MDM Public participation April/ May 2016)



Priority service needs (Public participation 3-15 May 2017)



3.6.6 INTER-GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

MDM is responsible for facilitating inter-governmental relations within its area of jurisdiction. In line with the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, MDM has taken it upon itself to improve intergovernmental engagements to ensure that proper inter-governmental planning guides public, private and donor investment in the district.



The district municipality is the convener of the District Manager’s Forum “a key forum for strategic alignment, coordination and integration” that serves as an inter-governmental structure where the Sector Departmental Managers in the district meet with their municipal counterparts.

The relationship between the district municipality, the local municipalities and sector departments in Mopani is improving. There are also inter-municipal structures (i.e. District Intergovernmental Forum, District IDP Engagement forum, **Speakers’ Forum and District Managers’ Forum**) that discuss and resolve on issues cutting across all municipalities and sector departments.

There are, however, grey areas on how the hierarchical inter-municipal and inter-governmental structures should cross feed into each other’s programmes and be measured in terms of performance. For example, it is still a challenge for MDM to hold any sector department accountable for the non-implementation of projects which are included in the IDP document.

One of the Objectives of Local Government captured in section 152 of the Constitution is to encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in matters of local government. The White paper on local government provides that municipalities should be working with citizens and groups within a community to find sustainable ways to meet their economic, social and material needs and improve the quality of their lives. Therefore municipalities use a number of ways and systems to involve communities and improve governance.

Over and above the formal structure of MDM, the following are in place:

- Audit committee to track performance and advise Council. For several years the Auditor General had not expressed his opinion on the **financial statements because of lack of sufficient appropriate audit evidence. That has been “disclaimer”**. Of most to be celebrated is that for 2008/9 and 2009/10 MDM received unqualified audit reports from Auditor General. However, the 2010/11 shows “Qualified” opinion.
- Anti-corruption Strategy in place as enabler to deal with eradication of corruption.
- Risk Management Strategy in place: the unit is not adequately staffed since there is still only one person, the chief risk officer.
- Financial control systems: SCM committee, Audit committee, Budget steering committee and Financial policies are in place.
- HR policies are in place and most of them are addressing labour issues. However full implementation is yet a challenge.
- Program of meetings of House of Traditional leaders with Executive Mayor discussing issues of mutual interest are in place.
- IDP Representative forum affording community involvement in issues of governance through IDP process is fully established & effective.
- Communication forum: to communicate programmes and governance of the District to communities and employees.
- District Development Planning forum: An avenue for integration of Local municipalities and sector Departments (National & Provincial).
- **District Managers’ forum**: Municipal Managers of District and Local municipalities, parastatals and District Managers of sector depts.
- **Mayors’ intergovernmental forum**: **Mayors of both District and** Local municipalities meet quarterly to track progress on service delivery.
- Disaster Management unit that is linked to the office of the Municipal Manager for prompt response to disasters whenever they occur.
- Forums linking communities with formal structures of municipality (e.g LED, Business, Energy, Health, Gender, Sanitation, Disability, etc.).

INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGIC RISKS..... 2017/18

No	Strategic Objective	Description	Root cause	Consequence	Inherent Risk			Control Assessment				Priority	Risk Owner	Further Action to be taken	Frequency
					Impact	Likelihood	Inherent risk score	Current control	Effectiveness (quality)	Effectiveness factor	Residual Risk score				
1	To inculcate entrepreneurial and Intellectual capabilities.	Demotivated workforce.	Lack of training Skills mismatched Lack of resources Delays in filling of vacant position No incentive for recognition No system of delegation	Poor performance Low morale Poor Service delivery Litigations	4	5	20	Workskills plan in place Performance agreements Draft PMS policy	Weak	0.8	16	High	MM	Implementation of workskills plan Approve the PMS policy Wellness programmes Effective Occupational Health and Safety	Quartely Annually Quartely Quartely
2	To strengthen record keeping & knowledge management.	Loss of information	Poor Archiving Poor record keeping Lack of succession plan	Negative audit opinion Litigations No value for money Institutional instability	5	5	25	IT systems in place Record management policy in place Storeroom back up Online reporting system	weak	0.8	20	High	MM	IT Recovery plan/Backup system Develop staff retention policy Fully implement record management system	30 September 2017 31 December 2017 31 December 2017
3	To accelerate sustainable infrastructure and maintenance in all sectors of development.	Ageing water infrastructure	Lack of Water maintenance plan Lack of replacement program	Poor service delivery Community protest High maintenance and replacement costs	5	5	25	Draft master plan Approved service standards	Unsatisfactory	0.9	22.5	High	MM	Finalise Master Plan Develop replacement program Develop routine and planned	31 December 2017 30 March 2018

				Highest standing time High water losses Reduced capacity to deliver service				Rapid response team						maintenance plan Fill vacant position to intensify rapid response	Ongoing Human Resource
4	To accelerate sustainable infrastructure and maintenance in all sectors of development.	Illegal water connections	Uncordinated developments/human settlements Inadequate water infrastructure network High backlog Uncordinated plan	Loss of income High replacement costs	5	5	25	Bi-laws in place Water services Act Water service standards	Unsatisfactory	0.90	22.5	High	MM	Provide high level of service(Yard connection) Provide water awareness campaign Develop water conservation and demand management Accelerate spending on MIG	30 March 2018 Quartely 3rd quarter Monthly
5	To have Integrated Infrastructure Development.	Ineffective IGFR structures	Non participation by stakeholders Poor coordination Lack of information sharing No enforcement on performance indicators	Duplication of functions Non alignment of projects/plans	3	4	12	IGR structure IGR framework IDP/Budget process	Satisfactory	0.65	7.8	Medium	MM	Resuscitate Technical committees	Quartely
6	To improve community safety, health and social well being.	Outbreak communicable diseases	Unhealthy living environment(Air pollution,Unsafe water) Natural disasters Poor intergration on health matters	Loss of life Ill health	3	4	12	Disaster management plan in place Outbreak response team RIMS Enviromental management tools Bi-laws on	Satisfactory	0.65	7.8	Medium	MM	Continous assessment of environment Monitor the environment Development enviroment management tool	Monthly Monthly 30 January 2018

							Enviromental health								
7	To increase revenue generation and implement financial control systems.	Inability to collect revenue.	None compliance with Water Service Level agreement by local municipality. Shortage of staff in the local municipality to work on water related transactions. None implementation of Credit control and Debt collection policy. Late payment of suppliers Lack of collection of budgeted revenue	Loss of revenue. Poor revenue collection.	5	5	25	Service Level Agreement with Local Municipalities. Credit Control and Revenue control policy.	Unsatisfactory	0.90	22.5	High	MM	I GR Forums with local municipalities to implement SLA with local municipalities. Appointment of debtors collectors. Appoiment of billing clerks in the local municipality.	Quartely Annually Ongoing
8	To increase revenue generation and implement financial control systems.	Negative audit outcome	Weakened financial control enviroment Poor record keeping Poor asset management Poor management of WSAWSP arrangement	Negative audit outcome	5	5	25	File cabinet for financial records Reliance on service provider No control in place	Unsatisfactory	0.90	22.5	High	MM	Monitor compliance with financial controls Improve record keeping Capacitate the Asset Management section Take over the water and sanitation function from locals	30 June 2017 30 June 2017 30 June 2017
9	To promote efficient, effective, economic, sustainable and integrated use of land.	Informal land occupation	Informal land allocation by land owners Land invasion Lack of township establishment programmes	Unsustainable development/ use of land Incompatible land uses Increased service delivery backlog Occupation of flood plains or disaster prone land Environmental	5	5	25	Implementation of SPLUMA, SDF, LUS, awareness workshops	Satisfactory	0.65	16.25	High	MM	Implementation of SPLUMA, SDF, LUS, awareness workshops	Monthly

				degradation (global warming, destrctution of ecosystem) Economic inefficiency on the use of land											
10	To promote economic sectors of the district.	District economic development structures not developed.	Uncoordinated District Economic Development programs. No relationship between the municipality, departments and other agencies.	High unemployment rate. Food shortage. Poverty. Lost of trade investment.	5	5	25	LED Strategy and Tourism Strategy.	Weak	0.80	20	High	MM	Establishment of LED forum by 30 July 2017, coordinate quartely meetings with sector Departments, Government agencies, SMMEs and Private Sector.	30-Jul-17
11	Promoting democracy and sound governance.	Community unrests.	None implementation of public participation programmes. Lack on monitoring tool on issues raised by community. Enviromental reports on service delivery not adressed.	Community dissatisfaction that will lead to protest. Poor Service Delivery. Damage to municipal properties.	4	5	20	None	Weak	0.80	16	High	MM	Public participation monitoring tool to be developed and implemented. Suggestion Box will be developed.	Quartely

3.6.8 ANTI- CORRUPTION/ FRAUD PREVENTION STRATEGY.....reviewed 23 June 2015

Corruption is defined as “any conduct or behaviour in relation to persons entrusted with responsibilities in public office which violates their duties as public officials and which is aimed at obtaining undue gratification of any kind for themselves or for others.” Public Service -Anti-Corruption Strategy. Mopani, like most institutions does experience corruption which require corrective measures for the creation of sound administration of the institution. Details of the developed anti-corruption strategy are briefly related below.

(i) Purpose of the Strategy

- Encouraging a culture within MDM where all employees, the public and other stakeholders continuously behave with, and promote integrity in their dealings with, or on behalf of the municipality.
- Improving accountability, efficiency and effective administration within MDM including decision-making and management conduct which promotes integrity.
- Development of anti-corruption capacity within the municipality.
- Improving the application of systems, policies, procedures, rules and regulations within the municipality.
- Changing aspects within MDM that undermine institutional integrity and facilitate unethical conduct, fraud and corruption and allow these to go unnoticed or unreported.
- Encourage all employees and other stakeholders to strive toward the promotion of integrity and for the prevention and detection of unethical conduct, fraud and corruption impacting, or having the potential to impact on the municipality.

(ii) Principles of the Strategy

Mopani District Municipality Anti-corruption Strategy is informed by the following principles to root out corruption:

- The need for a holistic and integrated approach to fighting corruption, with a balanced mixture of prevention, investigation, prosecution and public participation as the platform for the strategy.
- District tailor-made strategies are required that operate independently but complimentary to provincial and national strategies, particularly with regard to detection, investigation, prosecution and adjudication of acts of corruption, as well as the recovery of the proceeds of corruption.
- Acts of corruption are regarded as criminal acts and these acts can be dealt with either in the administrative or criminal justice system, or both if need be. All aspects of the strategy are:
 - Supported with comprehensive education, training and awareness.
 - Coordinated within the district municipality.
 - Subjected to continuous risk assessment.

The following structures are in place to curb corruption in Mopani District:

Audit committee: They have capacity to detect corruption acts through reports.

Portfolio committees: They monitor and also provide political inputs at the planning stage of municipal programmes.

Internal Audit unit: Promote professional ethics among employees.

3.6.9 Internal Auditing services

Internal audit services derive the mandate from the MFMA no. 56 of 2003 section 165(1) which states that “each municipality and each municipal entity **must have an internal audit unit**”. Internal audit is defined as an independent assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve an organisation’s operations. It helps an organization to accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes.

Internal audit’s role is primarily one of providing independent assurance over the internal controls and risk management framework of the council. It contributes to quality services to our communities in terms of providing checks and balances in the services rendered. It identifies and provides guidance in dealing with the risks that would otherwise hamper delivery of services.

Mopani District Municipality has Internal Audit unit established in December 2008. The unit is thus far staffed with 5 officials out of 8 posts, **headed at Manager’s level. The Internal Audit Manager reports directly to Audit Committee chairperson and for administrative purposes he also reports to Municipal Manager.** Prior to this unit, the services were rendered through consultants. The ill effects were that the Council had no easy follow up to issues raised and directorates could not be assisted hands-on with corrective measures. The meaning and importance of audit services were adversely distorted.

In the almost two years of the establishment of the unit the following have been achieved

- change of negative perception on auditors generally, has been noted among officials.
- Gaps were identified and issues raised to Council for redress.
- continued support to the municipal functionaries assisted MDM to improve in audit opinions.

The following structures have been established to ensure quality services in the municipality:

3.6.9.1 The Audit Committee:

The committee was first established in 2007/8 and re-appointed consecutively in August 2011 and 2014. In terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA 2003 section 166(1)) the committee stands to provide Council with independent oversight and assistance in the areas of risk, control, compliance and financial reporting. The Audit Committee establishes the role and direction for the internal audit, and maximizes the benefits from the internal audit function. Mopani has had a shared Audit Committee for the District & LMs since 2007/08 financial year. With notable capacities from LMs the Audit committee is currently responsible for District matters alone and is no longer shared services. The committee meets four times a year with additional special meetings when need arises.

The following are matters brought to the attention of Council by the Audit Committee over the years:

- Accounting framework and practice;
- Internal Financial control and internal audits;
- Performance management and evaluation;
- Risk management;
- Skills transfer and capacity building.
- Integrated Development Plan (IDP)

3.6.9.2 Audit Steering committee

During every Auditor General’s session, queries are raised and documented for further follow up and corrections. In order to comply to the required responses, internal audit committee, referred to as Audit Steering committee is constituted, and it is made up of MM, CFO & Internal Audit Manager and the Director whose unit would be audited at the time. It is through this process that necessary actions are taken to account on the queries raised.

3.6.9.3 Risk Management Committee services:

As a corporate governance function, risk management is the responsibility of both management, Council and Audit committee. The Risk management committee comprising of members of management was established in 2008 to focus on monitoring risks that emanate from every administrative unit in view of bringing them under control so that adverse situation is not encountered without prior detection and attempt to resolve.

The unit dealing specifically with Risk matters is established with one official thus far. The unit assists management to identify and **evaluate the effectiveness of council's risk management system and contribute to the improvement of risk management** and control systems. That is done by taking the registered risks, categorizing them into low, medium and high risks for management to develop action plan for mitigation and monitoring.

CHALLENGES

- Often times audit recommendations are least attended to.
- Non-adherence to the Audit committee time schedule.
- MDM control systems continue to be weakened due to unresolved audit issues.

3.6.10 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

In view of global effects on various aspects of development, e.g competition, recession, foreign trading and comparative advantages of Mopani region, it became important for MDM to make advancement in international relations for economical advantages.

Already different economic sectors that could be matched with different municipalities inside and outside the country have been identified/ earmarked. For proximity, a priority has been given to SADC countries neighbouring South Africa with due interest on Agriculture, Tourism, mining, manufacturing and Trade. Specific areas earmarked are municipalities in Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Botswana. As a matter of protocol, Office of the Premier is handling all matters of international relations. There are therefore continuing engagements at the Premier office to assist in the facilitation of these relations.

The partnership on a joint venture on agriculture project had been secured between MDM and India (Thiruvananthapuram District Panchayat) during the year 2009. The partnership was enhanced by a visit to India by Municipal Managers of MDM and GTM during 5 – 11 December 2009. Areas of interest in this partnership were; Soil Testing, E-farming, Agro diagnostic & information centre, Banana Plantation, Piggery unit, Micro-irrigation techniques and Cattle farming methods. Although not all programmes were initiated and funded, the following existing projects were funded by the Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLGF) within their Good Practice Scheme Programme. Through this initiative, lessons were learned and skills to a limited scale were imparted to our intrepeneures. Unfortunately the District did not have sufficient muscles to embrace the partnership for continuity.

3.7 KPA: TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Improve Administrative Capacity)

3.7.1 Background

The purpose of conducting an institutional analysis is to ensure that the municipal development strategies take existing institutional capacities into consideration and that institutional shortcomings are addressed. Mopani District Municipality was established in 2000 in terms of the Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998). The municipal offices of the district are situated in the government complex in Giyani in the Greater Giyani Municipality. The District Disaster Management centre is built in Tzaneen town and is in full use including Fire services.

Offices for local municipalities are located as follows:

- Maruleng Local Municipality.....Hoedspruit Town**
- Greater Letaba Local MunicipalityModjadjiskloof Town**
- Greater Tzaneen Local MunicipalityTzaneen Town**
- Ba-Phalaborwa Local MunicipalityPhalaborwa Town**
- Greater Giyani Local MunicipalityGiyani Town**

3.7.2 EQUITY

3.7.2.1 STRUCTURES OF COUNCIL

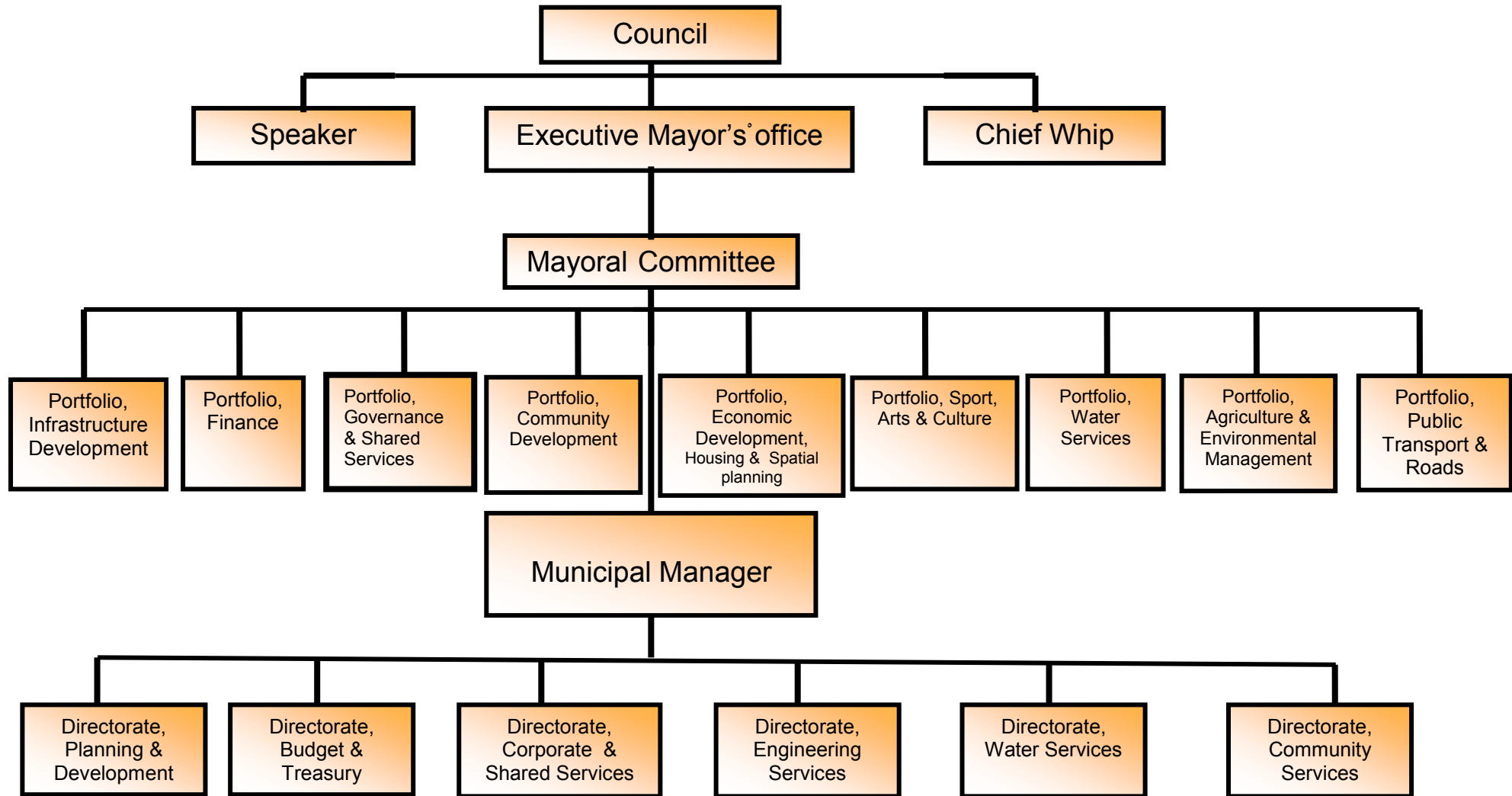
----- Table 65

		Males	Females	Disabled	Youth	T/Leaders	Total
Council		23	30	2	8	+10	53
Mayoral Committee + Executive Mayor		3	7	1	2	-	10
Municipal Public Accounts Committee		2	4	0	1	-	
Ethics Committee		4	3	1			
Portfolio committees	Economic Development, Housing & Spatial Planning	3	2	1	1	-	5
	Finance	3	3	0	0	-	6
	Governance & Shared Services	6	0	0	1	-	6
	Water Services	3	2	0	0	-	5
	Infrastructure Development	2	3	0	1	-	5
	Community Development	2	3	0	0	-	5
	Sport, Recreation, Arts & Culture	1	4	0	0	-	5
	Agriculture & Environment Management	2	3	1	2	-	5
	Public Transport & Roads	3	2	0	1	-	4
REPRESENTATION OF LMs IN THE DISTRICT COUNCIL		MDM	GGM	GLM	GTM	BPM	MLM
Councilors		32	7	7	11	4	3
Traditional Leaders		10	10	10	7	5	4

3.7.2.2 GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE OF COUNCIL

The governance of Mopani District comprises of the following units (political and administrative):

MOPANI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE



The management arrangement of the institution needs continual attention in order to adapt to changing needs and demands. Hence, annual review on the filling in of vacant posts and an on-going management training. There is also a need to define the *distinct roles* of the various sub-units in the **Municipal Manager's Office** and their *collective mandate* in ensuring that the Office of the Municipal Manager is able to discharge the following responsibilities distinctly and with excellence.

Administrative units supporting political components of Council:

- Administrative support to the political components of Council is arranged as follows:
 - **Council sittings;** *Corporate Services*
 - **Executive Mayor's Office;** *Director in the Office of Executive Mayor*
 - **Speaker's Office;** *Corporate Services*
 - **Chief Whip's Office; and** *Director in the Office of Executive Mayor*
 - **Portfolio Committees.** *ALL Directors*
- Providing administrative support to inter-municipal *political structures* (e.g. the **Mayors intergovernmental Forum**);
.....*Corporate Services*
- Coordination of inter-municipal *technical structures* (e.g. Governance & Administration Technical Committee);
.....*Directors*
- **Providing administrative support to the six Directorates of Council;** *Accounting officer*
- **Coordinating the district administrative IGR structures** (e.g. the **District Manager's Forum**); *Corporate Services*
- Integrated Development Planning, Performance Management, Disaster Management and Internal Auditing...*Accounting officer.*

Political Office bearers linking with Administrative staff of government and community

- *Political linkages with Administrative staff:* *Mayoral committee, Portfolio committees and Clusters.*
- *Political linkages with sector Departments:* *IGFs, and Clusters: Economic, Social, Infrastructure and Governance & Administration.*
- *Political linkages (District) with communities:* *Council, IDP Rep. forum, House of Traditional leaders, District-Ward committee forum, sectoral forums and Izimbizo.*

Municipal Administrative staff linkage with sector departments staff

- *Administration linkage with communities is through Councilors (public office bearers)*
- *Administrative linkage with sector Departments: **Technical committees, District Managers' forum.***

3.7.2.3 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

-----Table 66

Filling in of top managerial posts

	MDM	BPM	GGM	GLM	GTM	MLM
Women Municipal Manager	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total section 57 managers' posts	7	6	6	5	7	6
Posts filled	7	3	4	5	5	5
Section 57 Women	1	1	1	3	2	1
% of women personnel employed	31, 96	37,5	58	45	40	45,9
Section 57 Disabled	0	0	0	0	1	0
% of section 57 managers	1, 13	1,2	0,6	0,01	2,0	3,7

COUNCILLORS							
		MDM	GGM	GLM	GTM	BPM	MLM
African National Congress		39	51	46	52	26	15
Democratic Alliance		4	2	2	7	4	3
Economic Freedom Fighter		9	5	9	8	6	5
Congress of the People		1		2	1	1	
African People's Convention			2		1		
National Independent Party			1				1
Ximoko Party			1				
Limpopo Residents Association				1			
Civic Warriors of Maruleng							3
TOTAL		53	62	60	69	37	27
GENDER PROPORTION	Females	30	21	23	34	15	10
	Male	23	41	37	35	22	17
Number of Disabled		2					
Number of Youth		8					
No. of reps from LMs in MDM Council: Total = 32			7	7	11	4	3
TRADITIONAL LEADERS							
Traditional Leaders		10	10	10	7	5	4
GENDER SPREAD IN KEY SEATS							
Mayor		female	female	male	male	male	female
Speaker		male	male	female	female	female	female
Chief whip		female	male	male	male	male	male

3.7.2.4 EQUITY IN ADMINISTRATION OF MUNICIPALITIES ----- Table 67

Municipality	Total posts filled	Males employed	Females employed	Disabled employed	% disabled
Mopani	704	479	225	13	1,8 %
GTM	659	415	244	14	2,1%
GLM	221	122	97	2	1,0%
GGM	352	179	173	0	0%
BPM	418	243	175	19	4,5%
MLM	141	71	70	6	4,2%

3.7.2.5 Vacancy rate (as on May 2016)

..... Table 68

MDM DIRECTORATES	NO. OF POSTS PER ORGANOGRAM	NO OF POSTS FILLED	NO. OF VACANT POSTS	COMMENTS
Executive Mayor's Office	22	14	8	
Municipal Manager's Office	25	20	5	
Budget and Treasury	42	18	24	6 internships
Spatial Planning and Economic Development	16	15	1	
Corporate Service	126	46	80	
Engineering Services	19	18	1	1 internships
Water Services	1224	484	740	484 DWS transfers to be placed
Community services	196	85	111	
Office of the Speaker	5	3	2	
Office of the Chief Whip	3	1	2	
TOTAL	1678	704	974	Vacant positions to be filled (ALL) in 2017/2018

Municipal data, 2016

3.7.3 INSTITUTIONAL/ ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE CHALLENGES/ RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Function of Air Quality has been the responsibility of the District Municipalities since year 2010. One official had been appointed and then resigned after serving three years. To date the District is yet to recruit the incumbent for the air quality responsibility. Challenges obviously outweigh the resources.
- **The MDM has not yet embraced the Airport function 'though it is the District Power & function. So, there is no unit created to carry out this function yet.** There is also budgetary allocations from National Treasury that tend to scale down budget against a number of functions that are still expected of district municipality to carry out, e.g roads.
- Office space is one limiting factor on appointing units that are office-bound. There is only one block in the former Gazankulu parliamentary complex that is fully full. Some of the Units like, Internal Audit and GIS are accommodated at the Disaster Management centre in Tzaneen to lessen the pressure on office space..
- Mopani has 13 disabled out of 704 employees, which is 1,8% of the current workforce. MDM is thus below 2% threshold required of the staff complement being disabled persons. Greater Letaba and Greater Giyani are also still below threshold with 1% and 0% respectively. Maruleng and Ba-Phalaborwa are ahead at 4,2% and 4,5% in this aspect of equity.
- There is still 484 staff members transferred from DWS who are yet to be placed accordingly. The challenge is that majority of them do not have requisite qualifications to take responsible tasks. Municipality continues to be in dire need for qualified technicians for engineering services while operational cost to MDM has risen to 35%, impacting negatively on budget for service delivery projects.
- MDM do not have full spread of racial diversities. There are largely Bapedi, Ba-tsonga, Ba-Venda and some very few Afrikaans. This is informed proportionally by the racial spread of the District. There are also those cases of people who would prefer to work in urban environment rather than rural area (Giyani) where Mopani District Head office is located. Currently all senior managers commute to Giyani for work.
- Office of the IDP needs HR capacity strengthening in order to execute the responsibility with the necessary authority **within the MM's office.** It has been relocated between office of Municipal Manager and Planning and Development directorate without stability.

- There are still units that are placed in different directorates from their allocated budget, e.g HIV and AIDS unit is in the Office of Executive Mayor while budget is in Community services' directorate. Alignment need to be considered in this respect.

In order to establish possible improvement from the past it became necessary to take a glance on the past development during which the current Council has been operating. Both progress and challenges will enable the current planning process to be well informed when strategies and objectives are reset for the next five years 2016/17 - 2021.

SWOT: TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

STRENGTHS		OPPORTUNITIES	
1	IDP Compliance	1	Collaboration with local municipalities
2	Effective Monitoring and Evaluation	2	Tapping Sector departments
3	Co-ordination and alignment of municipal processes	3	HIV & AIDS treatment, care and support programme
4	Political and administrative commitment		
5	Strong political and executive leadership		
6	Revived Inter-governmental relations Forum		
6	Strategic focus and discipline		
7	Internal and External Communication Strategy in place		
WEAKNESSES		THREATS	
1	Branding of the municipality and district	1	Ineffective IGR
2	Succession planning	2	Poor HIV & AIDS coordination
3	Water demand management	3	Sector contribution and alignment
4	Data management	4	Un-coordinated reporting demands
5	IDP processes not addressing community issues		
6	Contract Management		
7	Mainstreaming of Gender, Disability, HIV&AIDS, Youth activities		
8	Poor spending on allocated funds		
9	Employee assistance Programme (EAP)		
10	Project Management		
11	High Grant dependency		
12	Negative audit opinion		
13	Succession planning		
14	Record keeping		
15	Attracting scarce skills		
16	Inadequate performance management system		

3.8 CROSS CUTTING ANALYSIS

3.8.1 Disaster Management Services

3.8.1.1 Introduction–Legislation

There are two major pieces of legislation which drive Disaster Management in South Africa, namely, the Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002) and the Disaster Management Framework (2005). The Disaster Management Framework acts as a guiding tool for, and is supportive of, the Disaster Management Act.

3.8.1.2 Functions of the Disaster Management Unit

The Disaster Management Act provides for:

An integrated and co-ordinated disaster management policy that focuses on preventing or reducing the risk of disasters, mitigating the severity of disasters, emergency preparedness, rapid and effective response to disasters and post-disaster recovery;

The Disaster Management Framework consists of four KPAs (Key Performance Areas) and three enablers:

- KPAs:
- Integrated Institutional Capacity
 - Disaster Risk Assessment
 - Disaster Risk Reduction
 - Response & Recovery

Enablers:

- Information management and communication
- Research, public awareness, education and training
- Funding arrangements

3.8.1.3 Past performances and challenges

Prior to the year 2006, MDM had established the Disaster Management unit which linked directly with the day to day responsibilities of the Municipal Manager. However, the unit had only four members of staff, without the necessary equipment like GPS, GIS capability, etc. Due to lack of the Disaster management centre a number of systems could also not be put into place, e.g communication. Our communities were dependent on ad hoc ways of getting information to the District for assistance. That impacted negatively on the **District's response to disaster incidents. Navigation has been a problem where cases could be reported yet difficult to locate** the areas in question due to lack of signage, roads conditions and un-mapped areas/ settlements.

3.8.1.4 Areas of improvement

Since 2006, MDM has counted several successes in capacitating the unit.

- The Mopani District Disaster Management Centre has been established on 12 December 2008;
- The staff has come to 28 members dedicated for services of disaster management function of the District as a whole.
- Emergency communication centre (ECC) is developed within the Disaster Management Centre;
- GEMC³ Emergency Readiness System is being implemented within the ECC;
- The Disaster management framework, plan and operational specific plans have been developed;
- Disaster Management forum and Task teams are established. The following are the task teams: natural hazards, technological hazards, biological hazards (communicable diseases) and environmental degradation;
- There is improvement in services to communities. There is direct reporting system (Call centre) of incidents by members of communities and responses to deal with them are relatively prompt.

3.8.2 Major disaster risks prevalent in Mopani

Disaster Management is a continuous and integrated multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation (Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002), so as to minimize the impact upon lives, environment and natural resources. The following hazards are posing the greatest risks in the District on the economy, cultural, welfare, sustained development and sustained livelihoods.

Table 69: Disaster Risks

	TYPE	RISK
1	Hydro Meteorological Hazards	Drought, Cyclone, Floods, Fire, Hailstorms, Lightning, Severe storms, Wind storms & Tornado.
2	Geological Hazards.	Earthquake & Landslide/mudflow
3	Biological Hazards	Food poisoning, Foot and mouth disease, Malaria, Rabies (animals) & Communicable diseases
4	Technological Hazards	Dam failure, Hazardous installations, Hazardous material by rail, Hazardous material by road & Aircraft accidents.
5	Environmental Degradation	Air pollution, Deforestation, Soil pollution, Siltation & Land degradation.

The mentioned hazards should not be viewed in isolation, but cognizance should be taken of the likelihood of compound disasters e.g. flash floods after extensive veld and forest fires, communicable disease spread after floods and job losses after technological disasters. The risk faced are tangible (loss can be quantified in terms of deaths and infrastructure damages) and intangible (psycho-social impact, trauma and social degradation) during and after disasters.

Communities in rapid growing informal settlements are the most vulnerable to many of these risks, but proximity to certain installations or hazards (e.g electrical power lines) also exposes other communities to risks. Environmental degradation, especially deforestation and overgrazing, also pose a major threat to sustainable economic development and sustainable livelihoods. In terms of capacity to address and therefore reduce risks, there currently is a strong emphasis on preparedness and response planning. This means that capacity and planning in terms of mitigation and prevention should be strengthened.

Factors that lead to greater hazards vulnerability are the following:

- Rapid growth and inadequate planning.
- Overpopulation of certain (especially urban) areas.
- Over-utilization of natural resources (environmental degradation).
- Poor building methods.
- Concentration of resources and economic activity.
- Dependency on infrastructure and services.
- Lack of awareness, education and skills.

The above factors contributing to vulnerability will increase risk. Risk then is the probability that significant losses will be suffered by those affected. It is clear that vulnerability can be defined as the susceptibility to losses due to exposure to a hazard and risk as the convolution of exposure, hazard and vulnerability.

Mopani District Disaster Management centre is located at Tzaneen for easy spatial access to the Local municipalities served. The centre is fairly resourced and equipped to respond timeously whenever any of these disasters occur. Programmes are also in place to ensure that communities are made aware and have 24-hour call centre to respond to any evidence of occurrence. The GIS is also in place though not in full implementation, to ensure real time information processing. There are still serious challenges that may render the already developed plan less effective, i.e lack of solid strategies to counteract all of the effects of factors for hazards vulnerability. E.g poor access to most areas due to roads infrastructure, lack of billboards for signage for navigation, etc. Further details with regard to hazards and the levels of vulnerability and risk for every local municipality are detailed in the Disaster Management plan.

3.8.2.1 Major disaster incidents that occurred and might repeat

Mopani District Municipality need to be on guard against the impact of the following occurrences, should they call again:

- (i) Greater Giyani Municipality & upper areas of Greater Letaba Municipality were declared a disaster areas in June 2009 due to drought (Disaster Declarations: Provincial Gazette Extra-ordinary 29 July 2009, notice 262 of 2009 and Provincial Gazette Extra-ordinary, 9 September 2009, notice 315 of 2009);
- (ii) Rabies outbreak during 2006/2007
- (iii) Foot-and-mouth disease outbreak in August 2010 – Ba-Phalaborwa municipal area
- (iv) Anthrax outbreak in Maruleng during October 2010
- (v) Severe storms in the Sekororo, Mametja, Nkambako, Giyani, Roerfontein, Sekgosese, Bolobedu South and Lenyenye / Tickeyline areas.
- (vi) Veld and forest fires, particularly during 2008 in the Greater Tzaneen Municipal area
- (vii) **Several major accidents such as the bus accident at George's Valley on 1 August 2010**
- (viii) Hazardous material spillage – phosphoric acid spilled near Politsi, sulphuric acid spilled near Tzaneen and an accidental mixing of phosphoric and sulphuric acid at a major agricultural producer and train derailment near Mooketsi.

3.8.2.2 Identified Major Disaster Risks

Climate Change

According to a booklet distributed by the CSIR at a recent climate change workshop, by 2020:

- **A large proportion of Africa's population is projected to be exposed to increased water stress due to climate change**, i.e. induced shifts in water availability coupled with increased water demand i.e. meaning there will be reduced water security and reduced water quality within Limpopo, and thus the Mopani district as well.
- Yields from rained agriculture could be substantially reduced in certain areas, which would further adversely affect food security and exacerbate malnutrition.

Fire

Fire remains one of the biggest hazards for the Mopani district. Satellite-derived fire data captured over the last four years shows that particular areas within the district are more prone to fires than others. These areas include the upper section of the Greater Giyani municipal area, the north-western section of the Greater Letaba municipal area, a large section cutting through the centre of the Greater Tzaneen municipal area across the mountains to the Bolobedu area which extends into parts of the Greater Letaba area, as well as a section in the mountainous Sekororo area. The causes of the fires are generally not discovered yet. Investigation will be required to determine exactly how and why these fires were set – i.e. were they accidental fires that ran out of control, or were they set deliberately to open more land for grazing or crops.

Dam Failure

The Mopani district is home to a vast agricultural community and thus, a large number of dams have been built on farms around the district. Many of these dams are relatively small, but some boast an impressive capacity. A dam failure in one of these dams as well as the major dams in the district could have serious consequences for those living downstream. MDM has fortunately not experienced such incidents. However, the need for precautionary measures is absolute. Determination of

floodlines needs to take dams failure into account.

Acid Mine Water Drainage

With the heightened awareness around acid mine water drainage, it is necessary to identify old mine shafts within the Mopani district which could lead to the same problem being faced by Gauteng. The impact of acid mine water drainage needs to be thoroughly investigated to determine whether this poses a threat to our underground water resources or to the environment.

Hazardous materials

Tankers carrying hazardous materials pass through the Mopani district on a daily basis. These range from numerous petrol tankers to trucks carrying extremely dangerous chemicals such as sulphuric acid or sodium cyanide. All the types of chemicals being transported through the district need to be identified to allow personnel to be properly informed of appropriate measures which must be taken in the event of a spillage. These include hazardous human wastes and hospital wastes that are transported to Gauteng for incineration since such facilities are not found in Mopani.

Communicable Diseases

The outbreak of any communicable disease, both amongst animals and humans, must be dealt with swiftly to prevent it from becoming a major catastrophe. While a disease such as foot-and-mouth may primarily only affect cloven-hoofed animals, the **consequences of this disease being detected outside the 'blue line' could hold dire consequences** leading to the country losing its OIE status. For reasons such as this, disease surveillance is of the utmost importance for the early detection of, and reaction to, all communicable diseases.

Environmental degradation

Environmental degradation remains a problem within numerous areas within the Mopani district. The loss of valuable topsoil to erosion and the subsequent siltation of rivers are difficult factors to rehabilitate. Combating pollution and encouraging communities to recycle rather than discard items will have long-term benefits for the environment and society as a whole.

Involvement in new development (spatial development)

Development leads to disasters, and disasters lead to development. Without the input of disaster management during the planning stages of new development, it is unlikely that aspects such as flood-lines and disaster-prone areas will be taken into account. Mushrooming of informal settlements is adding more stress to areas vulnerable to disaster. E.g Makgoba Village, Bambamachise and Rwanda, place increasing pressure on water quality, the provision of basic services, environmental degradation and ultimately on safety and security. Unless our communities are made aware of the serious disaster caused by their random approach to development, disaster prone areas will be in the increase.

Illegal electrical connections

Illegal connections have long been a problem in many areas within the district. Once removed, the illegal wires are quickly replaced with new ones making it a near impossible task to keep an area safe. Exposed wires have reportedly already resulted in numerous deaths, not just in animals, but in humans too.

Severe weather

We are constantly at the mercy of the weather. Years of drought may be followed by excess of rain, or an unusual sequence of events can lead to flooding, such as happened in 2000. While we cannot prevent adverse weather, we can take precautions to limit the effect by preventing development within known flood lines, preserving our water resources and encouraging better building practices.

Quality of RDP housing

In many instances, RDP housing does not fulfill to SABS standards which can lead to disaster situations where houses are built in inappropriate areas or to poor quality.

Critical facilities

Particular roads, such as the Lydenburg and George's Valley roads, are notorious for their high accident rates. Each road must be evaluated to determine its suitability i.e. is the road in good enough condition for the volume and type of traffic it carries. Routes which are primarily used to transport hazardous chemicals must be wide enough and of suitable construction to aid in the prevention of accidents. In terms of power and sub-stations, safety and security of these facilities must be taken into account as well as the availability of an emergency back-up in the event of a failure.

Socio-economic & infrastructure impact

Each of the issues discussed above, can have a knock-on effect if not dealt with effectively in the early stages. If not dealt with, these can lead to socio-economic problems and / or infrastructure damage or destruction.

3.8.2.3 Challenges

- Lack of capacity within local municipalities.
- Local municipalities and government departments which do not implement what is required in terms of the Disaster Management Act.
- Need for training of personnel.

3.9 MOPANI DISTRICT MUNICIPAL PERFORMANCE FOR 2016/17 FINANCIAL YEAR

Mopani District Municipality has contracted the Performance management system with the Institute for Performance management company and there is a system administrator within the institution, official of MDM. The company is providing support on daily basis. All compilations of performance reports are compiled internally by the system administrator. The system applies the Balanced Scorecard. The monitoring and reporting is thus far limited to senior managers. There is still consideration to cascade the application to deputy managers. The following issues have been identified for improvement::

- Baseline information and Business Intelligence – it is no good when the system is in place but data fed in there is inaccurate for monitoring and reporting purposes and to develop trends and scenarios;
- Forward planning, Regional planning and project management – co-ordination and planning is vital for projects implementation as well as the fact that projects be managed and monitored efficiently and effectively;
- Human Capital Development – appointment of skilled and competent people and continuous skills development; and
- Project Prioritisation – it is important that the budget speaks to the projects as identified through the IDP process of the municipality as well as the fact that proper costing be done prior to budgetary processes.

A Strategic Planning session was then held on 14 – 15 January 2016 by the Mopani District Municipality institution and was attended by members of Senior Management, Local municipalities representatives (IDP Managers). During this session the critical strategies were developed around issues raised and quantified from Analysis phase. Short, medium and long term strategies were developed. Mayoral Lekgotla was held on 4-5 February 2016 to consider Strategic goals and objectives and strategies for the issues raised. This landmark event was attended by senior Managers and Councillors from Mopani District Municipality. The purpose of this session was to establish a strategy for the Mopani District as a whole for integration purposes and also to identify the focus areas for the District area. A strategy map for the district as a whole was confirmed. Sector Department aligned their programmes with the Strategy map of the District-wide. During these two Strategic Planning sessions a number of critical success factors were attained with and the outcomes of the different sessions are dealt with in the following sections. To ensure that Mopani District Municipality is a Performance Driven Organisation, it

was concluded that the ultimate factors contributing to a performing organisation were:

- To practice sound governance;
- To ensure that the geographical area experiences economic growth. Key strategic projects need to ensure real economy growth in Mopani.
 - That good skills of employees (human capital) are retained and attracted;
 - That effective communication between the different levels of the organisation is introduced;
 - That forward planning and project management is introduced to optimise revenue and output to increase resources;
 - That extreme care and focus must lead to the identification of key Strategic Projects;
 - For the purposes of Good Governance and Administration, what has been done before must be analysed, to ensure that Mopani becomes a learning institution.

The readiness exercise, to analyse whether the Mopani District Municipality is ready to improve on its performance, supported the critical success factors expressed, the improvement survey yields the following:

- Shortcoming in Strategic Intent is in implementation thereof and that local municipalities differ when it comes to levels of implementing projects according to the strategic intent of the District;
- Proper planning must be informed by what the communities need;
- Baseline information is the key issue hampering planning and progress in service delivery;
- Integration between directorates is needed as well as the implementation of Institutional (Organisational) Performance Management.
- Municipal planning must be guided among others by National Development Plan and Spatial Land Use Management Act.

3.9.1 SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis is a strategic planning tool used to discuss and evaluate the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats in the municipality. It identifies the internal and external factors that influence the strategic intent by asking the questions, the answers to which will enable the municipality to better align itself with existing conditions so as to maximise its ability to function optimally. SWOT is essential because subsequent steps in the process of planning for the strategic intent of the municipality are derived. A comparison with SWOT Analysis of the previous year indicates that most of the weaknesses that were identified have now been eliminated. After meaningful participation, the following SWOT revealed the strong and weak points of the district area, as well as the opportunities and threats in the district area, as shown in the following:

GENERIC SWOT

	Strength	Opportunities
1	Skilled personnel	Willingness of LMs in assisting the District
2	Legislation, Policies and systems are in place	Adequate legislative framework for financial management
3	Political and administrative commitment	Effective Audit committee
4	Approved organisational structure	Support from sector departments
5	IDP Compliance	
6	International and communication strategy in place	
7	Established IGR	

	Weakness	Threats
1	Lack of succession planning	Land invasion
2	Lack of planning and implementation capacity	Community protests
3	Shortage of personnel in directorates	Demand overweighing supply
4	Inadequate budget to programmes and operations	Non payment of services
5	High dependency on grants	Climate change
6	Malicious and non-compliance	Loss of WSA status
7	Inadequate financial control systems	Withdrawal of conditional grants
8	Poor communication/ Working in silos	High rate of HIV infection
9	Unavailability of by-laws	Litigations
10	Inconsistency of organisational structure	Environmental degradation
11	Lack of performance appraisal	Brain drain
12	Poor record keeping and information management	
13	IDP processes not addressing community issues.	
14	Poor contract management	
15	Poor spending on allocated/ granted funds	
16	Inadequate PMS	

In analysing the SWOT, the main constraints facing MDM and the key priorities or development focus areas to address these constraints are grouped in Table 71.

Table 71: Constraints and Key Prioritised and Development focus Areas

Pains/ Constraints		Enablers/ Priority focus areas to address constraints
Unemployment and poverty		Economic initiatives in creating decent jobs and funding infrastructure programmes
HIV & AIDS		Infrastructure development and maintenance of assets to improve service delivery
Environmental sustainability		Water conservation and demand management
Sustainable service delivery		Cost recovery from water services
Standards		Livelihood focused spatial planning
Revenue generation		Comprehensive Rural development
Data Management		Environmental management
Contracts Management		Coordination and alignment of municipal development processes.
		Democratic and Accountable local government
		Growth points development

The conclusions that can be drawn from this analysis are:

Utilising the key sector plans for improved integrated development planning;

- Political stability and strong leadership to facilitate increase in revenue base, the enforcement of by-laws, fast tracking of land restitution and improvement on communication and co-ordination. Leading the Comprehensive Rural Development programme.
- The clear strategic intent to be used as a marketing tool to attract investors and thus grow the economy and creating decent jobs.
- Using the Water Services Development Plan in integrated planning to reach national targets, addressing the threat of insufficient bulk water and to develop a long term infrastructure plan.

Exploring the opportunities presented through Agricultural activities and Tourism attractions, the fact that the Mopani District is at the centre of the Great Limpopo Trans-frontier region and embraces the magnificent Kruger National Park which is international tourism icon of South Africa and have considerable range of natural resources available, in order to create a conducive environment for economic growth to ultimately facilitate job creation and poverty alleviation.

3.10: PRIORITISATION OF KEY DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES IN MDM

It is a general understanding that government does not have sufficient resources to address all the issues identified by communities. Prioritisation of service delivery issues assists government, and in this case, the district municipality, in allocating scarce resources to those issues and needs highlighted as most urgent.

It is a general understanding that government does not have sufficient resources to address all the issues identified by communities. Prioritisation of service delivery issues assists government, and in this case, the district municipality, in allocating scarce resources to those issues and needs highlighted as most urgent.

3.10.1 Criteria for determining district-wide priorities

In light of the fact that the MDM is responsible for the IDP for the district municipality as a whole, and the local municipalities for the IDPs for their respective municipal areas, it was decided that the district-wide priorities would largely be compiled from priority issues submitted by the local municipalities as determined during their IDP processes.

The rationale behind this decision is that local planning and district planning differ by role and function rather than by location, meaning that the district municipality and sector departments deliver services in the same areas as the local municipalities. The difference lies not in the concern, but in the respective competencies, powers and functions in attending to the identified issues. This does of course not in any way depart from the key role of the District Municipality in steering and guiding the economic development and spatial and sectoral focuses/foci of resource allocation in the district.

Given these assumptions, the criteria by which district-wide priorities were decided upon, is/are as follows:

- The applicability of an issue to more than one local municipality;
- Issues not identified at local level, but instrumental to service delivery;
- The potential for poverty alleviation, cost recovery and job creation; and
- Key issues falling within the powers and functions of the district municipality.

3.10.2 DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	
Broad Priorities of Local Municipalities in MDM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MDM District-wide Priority Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Growing the economy ▪ Provision of infrastructure and social services ▪ Promoting the interests of marginalized groups ▪ Provision of disaster management and emergency services ▪ Institutional development ▪ Provision of environmental management services ▪ Provision of safety and security.
(1) Provision of water and sanitation services	
(2) Curbing HIV and AIDS	
(3) Local Economic Development (LED)	
(4) Provision of health services	
(5) Provision of energy	
(6) Provision of roads and public transport	
(7) Provision of emergency services	
(8) Disaster management	
(9) Institutional development	
(10) Provision of environmental management services;	
(11) Safety and security	
(12) Provision of housing	
(13) Provision of social amenities.	
(14) Provision of educational infrastructure and services	

The municipality has moved away from almost sectoral Key Priority Areas to an integrated objective and KPI approach where all directorates and municipalities within the Mopani District are bound to work together in achieving the goals, objectives and strategies of the municipality.

This Situational Analysis comprises of the technical analysis and needs analysis. Both provide a proper understanding of the status quo in the district. Having undertaken the various analysis approach to issues (per sector, per locality, per social strata, etc), the municipality has come to understand the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) of its municipal area. The needs and technical issues raised in this Analysis are critical for the way forward because they are the foundation on which strategies, projects and implementation are based. In this manner, the outputs of the analysis phase serves as inputs for the strategy formulation phase.

CHAPTER 4: IDP STRATEGIES PHASE

4.1 Background

In this phase of the IDP, the Mopani District Municipality has reset the direction it intends to take on the short as well as the long term, to indicate its purpose, values that communities, Councillors and Administration ascribe to, as well as what the municipality intends to achieve by means of objectives and desired results. **Following the national initiative, "Turn-around Strategy", through CoGTA, the District** together with sector Departments met on 28 April 2010, to dully consider what would turn the development situation around in as far as the needs and aspirations of the citizens of Mopani District Municipality are concerned. The Strategy has to stand until desired situation is attained. SEE pp 159 further below.

During the Strategies Phase, the annual Strategic planning sessions were held on 13-14 January 2011 and 7-8 February 2011 to review the overall Strategy of the municipality, which consists of Strategic Themes (also known as KPAs) and Strategic Objectives. The former was constituted of members of MDM management whereas the latter was added with sector Depts and Councilors to consider broad strategic issues. The vision was reconfirmed, the strategies and objectives reviewed and programmes and projects identified and budgeted for. In the whole, the set programmes and projects are **meant to unblock the various situations narrated in the "Situational analysis" so that what matters is what we do and how we do it, so that our communities access services due unto them in a sustainable manner.** Following the new Council constituted in August 2016, the Strategies of the District were revisited. The planning session was held on 1-3 March 2017 where the Vison and mission were re-affirmed.

4.2 Developmental Priorities

From the Situational analysis and the SWOT, the main constraints that Mopani District Municipality faces are expanded hereunder and also the priorities or focal areas:

In the review of its Strategic Intent, Mopani District Municipality considered the realities of its Status Quo Analysis and the developmental needs of the community, its internal SWOT Analysis, the constraints it faces as well as the identified developmental priorities above, while also aligning itself to the National and Provincial Development Priorities. During the Strategic Planning Sessions emphasis was placed on developing clear and focused Objectives and Strategies for each of these focus areas.

4.3 Strategic Intent

4.3.1 Background

Section 152 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996) states that the objects of local government are:

- (a) to provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- (b) to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- (c) to promote social and economic development;
- (d) to promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- (e) to encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government.

Section 152(2) prescribes that a municipality must strive, within its financial and administrative capacity, to achieve the objects set out in subsection (1).

Section 153 determines that to fulfill its developmental duties a municipality must-

- (a) structure and manage its administration and budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community, and to promote the social and economic development of the community; and
- (b) participate in national and provincial development programmes.

This implies that the local sphere of government should align its strategies and priorities to that of national and provincial government. A number of key documents and role players influence the setting of strategies and priorities within municipalities. These will be described in more detail below.

The new Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) which outlines the priorities, strategic objectives and targets **of government indicates National Government's Strategic intent** to improve the quality of life of South African communities. An extraction of these priorities as provided in a document issued by the Office of the Presidency: **Together Doing More and Better Medium Term Strategic Framework: A framework to guide government's** programmes in the electoral mandate, can be summarised as follows:

Strategic Priority 1: Speeding up growth and transforming the economy to create decent work and sustainable livelihoods.

Strategic Priority 2: Massive programme to build economic and social infrastructure.

Strategic priority 3: Comprehensive rural development strategy linked to land and agrarian reform and food security.

Strategic Priority 4: Strengthen the skills and human resource base.

Strategic Priority 5: Improve the health profile of all South

Strategic Priority 6: Intensify the fight against crime and corruption.

Strategic Priority 7: Build cohesive, caring and sustainable.

Strategic Priority 8: Pursuing African advancement and enhanced international cooperation.

Strategic Priority 9: Sustainable Resource Management and use.

Strategic Priority10: Building a developmental state including improvement of public services and strengthening democratic institutions.

In addition to the above, the Office of the Presidency published the Green Paper on National Strategic Planning

(2009)² which provides ideas on planning and co-ordination with the aim of achieving the identified national priorities. In relation to the above, the South African government is taking drastic steps toward improving strategic planning, performance and monitoring within all spheres of government.

This was symbolised by its decision to establish the following two crucial institutions:

-
- National Planning Commission – to do the overall planning and give direction to all spheres of government.
- Performance Monitoring, Evaluation and Administration in the Office of the Presidency – to monitor and evaluate the performance of government in all three spheres.

At the onset of the fourth democratic government, The Department of Provincial and Local Government was re-structured as the Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA). In terms of the Green Paper COGTA is placed at the centre of Government as a key partner to the National Planning Commission and the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit in the Presidency. COGTA is further responsible for aligning its priorities to that of National Government. Its key priority areas as set out in the MTSF and Strategic Plan include:

- Building the Developmental State in Provincial and Local Government that is efficient, effective and responsive.
- Strengthen Accountability and Clean Government.
- Accelerating Service Delivery and supporting the vulnerable.
- Improving the Developmental Capability of the Institution of Traditional Leadership.
- Fostering Development Partnerships, Social Cohesion and community mobilisation.

Cabinet approved a comprehensive Local Government Turnaround Strategy (LGTAS) on the 2nd of Dec. 2009.

The five strategic objectives of the LGTAS are to:

1. Ensure that municipalities meet basic needs of communities. This implies that an environment is created, support provided and systems built to accelerate quality service delivery within the context of each **municipality's conditions and needs;**
2. Build clean, responsive and accountable local government. Make sure that systems and structures and procedures are developed and enforced to deal with corruption, maladministration and ensure that municipalities communicate and account more to communities;
3. Improve functionality, performance and professionalism in municipalities. Ensure that the core administrative and institutional systems are in place and are operational to improve performance;
4. Improve national and provincial policy, support and oversight to local government.; and

² The Presidency. Republic of South Africa. 2009. Green Paper: National Strategic Planning. Available at: <http://www.thepresidency.gov.za>.

5. Strengthen partnerships between local government, communities and civil society. Ensure that communities and other development partners are mobilized to partner with municipalities in service delivery and development.

In response to the national priorities, the Limpopo Department of Local Government and Housing has also aligned their priorities and objectives to that of National Government as contained in the Limpopo Employment Development and Growth Plan. These priorities include:

- Ensuring more inclusive economic growth, decent work and sustainable livelihoods. The main objective with regard to this priority is to respond appropriately, promptly and effectively so that growth in decent employment and improvements in income security are reinforced, and investment sustained to build up provincial economic capability and improve industrial competitiveness. This has to be conducted in an environment of a stable macro-economy which provides conditions for higher rates of investment and creation of decent jobs.
- Economic and social infrastructure: In the period ahead government will continue with the infrastructure investment programme aimed at expanding and improving social and economic infrastructure to increase access, quality and reliability of public services and to support economic activities while also considering environmental sustainability and pursuing maximum employment impact. The aim is to ensure sustained investment growth over the medium-term so as to achieve the target of a fixed investment ratio above 25% of GDP by 2014. Such projects will be spatially-referenced, planned for and implemented in an integrated manner. In addition, we will continue with programmes to provide and maintain health, education, library, sporting, recreation and other social infrastructure.
- Rural development, food security and land reform: Approximately 40% of the households in Limpopo live in areas that are characterized by extreme poverty and underdevelopment. Recognizing the diversity of our rural areas, the overall objective is to develop and implement a comprehensive strategy of rural development that will be aimed at improving the quality of life of rural households, enhancing **the country's food security** through a broader base of agricultural production, and exploiting the varied economic potential that each region of the country enjoys.
- Access to quality education: Education has enjoyed the largest share of the national budget throughout the past 15 years. This significant investment in building human capital and capabilities has gradually improved **the country's human resource and skills base. However, progress has not been optimal and the achievements have not taken place at the required scale.** The objective is to focus on skills and education system towards the delivery of quality outcomes. The focus will be on, amongst others, learner outcomes,

early childhood development (ECD), improving schools management and M&E systems and supporting and developing a high quality teaching profession.

- Improved health care: In the current MTSF period the aim is to transform the public health system so as to reduce inequalities in the health system, improve quality of care and public facilities, boost human resources and step up the fight against HIV and AIDS, TB and other communicable diseases as well as lifestyle and other causes of ill health and mortality. The plan includes the phasing in of a National Health Insurance system over the next 5 years and increasing institutional capacities to deliver health system functions and initiate major structural reforms to improve the management of health services at all levels of healthcare delivery, including particularly hospitals.
- Fighting crime and corruption: Government is determined to curb levels of crime and corruption. Contact crimes, crimes against women and children and organized crime remain a key focus, and so is the combating of corruption.
- Cohesive and sustainable communities: Social cohesion is important if we are to achieve developmental success. However, inequalities of condition and opportunity and weaknesses with regard to a sense of being part of a common enterprise, is placing severe stress and strain on social cohesion. In this MTSF period, we aim to meet our target of halving poverty and unemployment by 2014 and, in conjunction with other priorities, to strengthen human capabilities, promote shared values and social solidarity and strive to reduce overall inequality.
- Creation of a better Africa and a better world: Over the medium term, the main goal with respect to this priority is to ensure that our foreign relations contribute to the creation of an environment conducive to economic growth and development domestically, within Africa and in other developing countries. Implementing NEPAD, promoting SADC regional integration, strengthening South-South relations and pursuing a developmental and investment-orientated approach to engagements with the North, are key aspects related to this priority.
- Sustainable resource management and use: Like the rest of the world, the provincial economy is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, biodiversity loss and diminishing water resources. Interventions will include, amongst others, diversification of the energy mix in pursuit of renewable energy alternatives and the promotion of energy efficiency, enforcing a zero tolerance approach to illegal and unsustainable exploitation of resources, supporting local and sustainable food production, and promoting sustainable water use and preserving the quality of drinking water.
- A developmental state including improvement of public services: In the previous mandate period, government committed itself to improving the capacity of the state for growth and development. This remains a priority. Whilst progress has been made, the province continues to face significant challenges in transforming the system of governance. Challenges include capacity gaps in local government; poor quality of public services; declining trust and confidence in public institutions and weak planning capacity across the three spheres of government. As the province strives to overcome these hurdles, the long term goal is to build an effective and accountable state as well as fostering active citizenship.

Cabinet approved government performance monitoring and evaluation system and the management for outcomes. This includes 12 outcomes that collectively address the main strategic priorities of government. **Outcome 9, “A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system,” specifically deals with local government and also needs to be aligned and integrated in other national, provincial, district priorities and strategies.**

The Delivery Agreement for Outcome 9 identifies the following 7 outputs with sub outputs that are linked to Outcome 9 and are as follows:

Output 1: Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning and support

- Policy framework for differentiation
- More autonomy to six metro's and top 21 municipalities in respect of infrastructure and housing delivery
- A focused intervention for clearly defined smaller municipalities

Output 2: Improved access to basic services

- Increased access to basic services
- Bulk infrastructure fund established
- Established special purpose vehicle

Output 3: Implement the community work programme and cooperatives supported

- Job creation supported through the community work programme
- Job creation supported through the establishment of cooperatives where feasible

Output 4: Actions supported by the human settlement outcomes

- Increased densities in Metro's and large town supported
- Land acquisition for low income and affordable housing supported
- Informal settlements in 45 priority municipalities upgraded

Output 5: Deepened democracy through a refined ward committee model

- Review and strengthen the legislative framework for Ward Committees and community participation
- Support measures to ensure that 90% of ward are fully functional by 2014

Output 6: Improved municipal financial and administrative capacity

- Improved audit outcomes of municipalities
- Reduced municipal debt
- Municipal overspending on opex reduced
- Municipal under spending on capex reduced
- Municipalities spending less than 5% of opex on repairs and maintenance reduced
- Improved administrative and human resource management practices

Output 7: Single window of coordination

- Review local government legislation
- Coordinated support, monitoring and intervention in provinces and municipalities

The alignment of the above-mentioned priorities with that of the Mopani District Municipality is outlined later in this Strategic Plan in the form of a matrix.

4.3.2 Vision

A vision is a compelling picture of the future. It involves the heart and minds of the employees of a municipality or area to motivate them towards co-operation to create the idealised picture.

During the strategic planning session the vision for Mopani District Municipality over the next decade was considered. The following meaning of the vision was considered in the review of the vision:

“Mopani District as a whole will create a favourable environment to ensure that out of the whole of Southern Africa, the Mopani District will supply the largest part of food (fruit, vegetables, nuts, meat [mainly game] produce and products) to the local, national and international market. This will create extra-ordinary economic growth for the whole district, emanating in the improvement of the quality of life of all citizens and also enabling the local municipalities to be financially viable and to provide quality services. Due to the diverse vegetation within the District, ranging from sub-tropical, tropical to bush-veld, as well as the fact that it falls within the gateway to the Kruger National Park and Mozambique, it creates the ideal opportunity to promote the District as the tourist growth point in the Limpopo Province”

With the exception of placing an emphasis on the tourism destination of choice, the current vision for the Mopani District was confirmed as:

“To be the Food basket of southern Africa and the Tourism destination of choice”

The need for rigorous branding of the vision with emphasis on the contributions that are made to achieve the vision was expressed.

4.3.3 Mission

A mission describes the purpose of a municipality. It describes the focus for the district area. The mission addresses the objects of local government as stipulated in Section 152 of the Constitution that is based on: democratic and accountable governance; sustainable services; social and economic development; safe and healthy environment; and encourages community involvement. It also supports the key provisions of the Systems Act that are to: **“provide for the core principles, mechanisms and processes that are necessary to enable municipalities to move progressively towards the social and economic upliftment of local communities and ensure universal access to essential services that is affordable to all.”**

The Mission of Mopani District Municipality was reconsidered and confirmed as:

**“To provide integrated, sustainable and equitable services through democratic, responsible and accountable governance;
Promoting the sustainable use of resources for economic growth to benefit the community”**

4.3.4 Values

Values underlie behaviour. It, therefore, guides the behaviour of all people within the municipality towards the achievement of the mission and ultimately the vision of the municipality. The following values are unanimously confirmed:

Values	Description
Innovation	For the District Area to achieve its vision it must have “out of the box” thinking - to do things differently for maximum impact. The District area needs to identify creative strategies to enable it to address the back log as well as prepare for future growth in the area.
Commitment	Each and every role player needs to be fully committed to the vision for the district area, both from an institutional as well an individual point of view.
Excellence	Synonyms for ‘Excellence’ include ‘fineness’ ‘brilliance’, ‘superiority’, ‘distinction’, ‘quality’, and ‘merit’. Excellence in all endeavours must be a defining virtue by which the district area pursues its vision.
Care	The concept of caring needs to be inculcated into the hearts and minds of both officials and politicians: caring for the marginalised, caring for the environment, caring about consequences, care in every action, decision and thought, and caring about each value underpinning the vision for the district area.
Ubuntu	The district area needs to subscribe to the philosophy of Ubuntu – “We are because you are”. Ubuntu was described by Archbishop Desmond Tutu (1999) as: “A person with Ubuntu is open and available to others, does not feel threatened that others are able and good, for he or she has a proper self-assurance that comes from knowing that he or she belongs in a greater whole and is diminished when others are humiliated or diminished ...”

4.3.5 Strategy Map

A strategy map is a picture of the strategy of the municipality. It depicts the objectives in support of the strategy in terms of different perspectives, namely the learning perspective, institutional perspective, the financial and the customer perspective. These perspectives are based upon Balanced Scorecard Methodology. The Balanced Scorecard approach to strategic management was developed in the early 1990's by Drs. Robert Kaplan and David Norton. Strategy formulation acts as the integration activity to merge strategy and operational planning.

The following are the most important benefits of developing a strategy map:

- It offers a differentiated customer value proposition;
- It focuses on the most important institutional processes that need to be addressed;
- It combines a growth strategy as well as a productivity strategy to be sustainable;

- It creates a foundation to be innovative;
- It focuses on both the tangible as well as intangible aspects; and
- It forces change- to do things differently.

The strategy map leads to the development of Scorecards at different levels that will be used as the measurement and management tool to ensure achievement of the vision, mission and objectives of the strategy. In this way the district municipality can ascertain whether it has made any progress towards attainment of its strategies and the objectives.

A diagrammatical presentation of the strategic map is provided below.

KEY DEVELOPMENTAL CONSTRAINTS AND PRIORITY FOCAL AREAS

Main constraints that Mopani District Municipality faces. (PAINS)	Developmental Priorities or Priority Focus Areas
Unemployment and poverty	Partnerships in creating decent jobs and funding infrastructure development
Revenue generation	Infrastructure development and maintenance of assets to improve service delivery
HIV/AIDS prevalence	Cost recovery from water services
Environmental sustainability	Water conservation and demand management
Sustainable service delivery	Growth point development
Data Management	Comprehensive rural development
Contract Management	Environmental management
	Co-ordination and alignment of municipal processes

KPAs, Goals and Strategic Objectives

KPA	GOAL	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development	Efficient, effective and capable workforce	To inculcate entrepreneurial and intellectual capabilities.
	A learning institution	To strengthen record keeping & knowledge management
Basic Service Delivery	Sustainable infrastructure development and maintenance	To accelerate sustainable infrastructure and maintenance in all sectors of development.
	Clean, safe and hygienic environment, water and sanitation services.	To have integrated infrastructure development.
	Safe, healthy living environment	To improve community safety, health and social well-being
Local Economic Development	Growing economy (through agriculture, mining, tourism and manufacturing).	To promote economic sectors of the District
Spatial Rationale	Sustainable, optimal, harmonious and integrated land development	To have efficient, effective, economic and integrated use of land space.
Financial Viability	Reduced financial dependency and provision of sound financial management	To increase revenue generation and implement financial control systems
Good Governance and Public Participation	Democratic society and sound governance	To promote democracy and sound governance

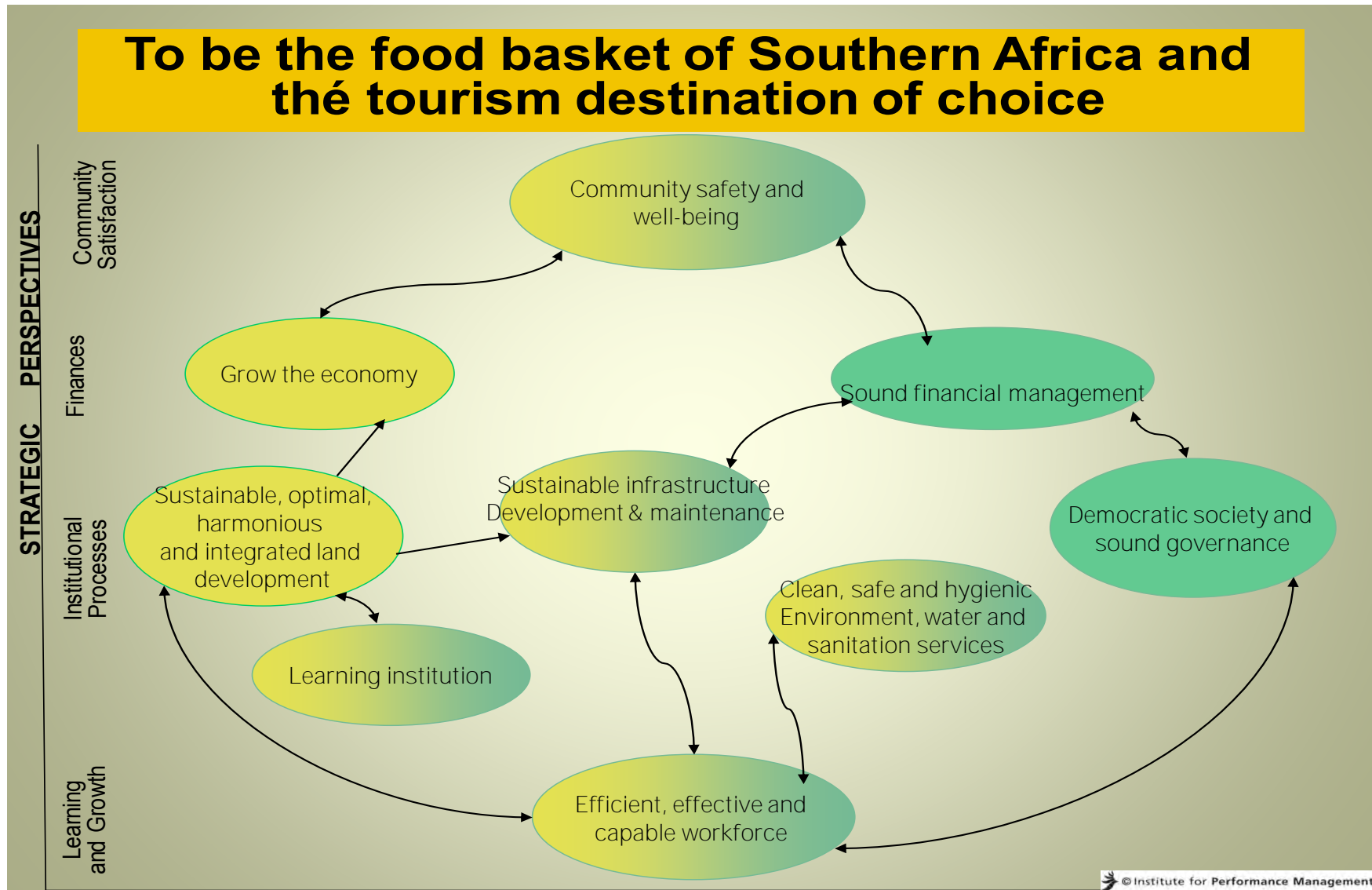


Figure 1:

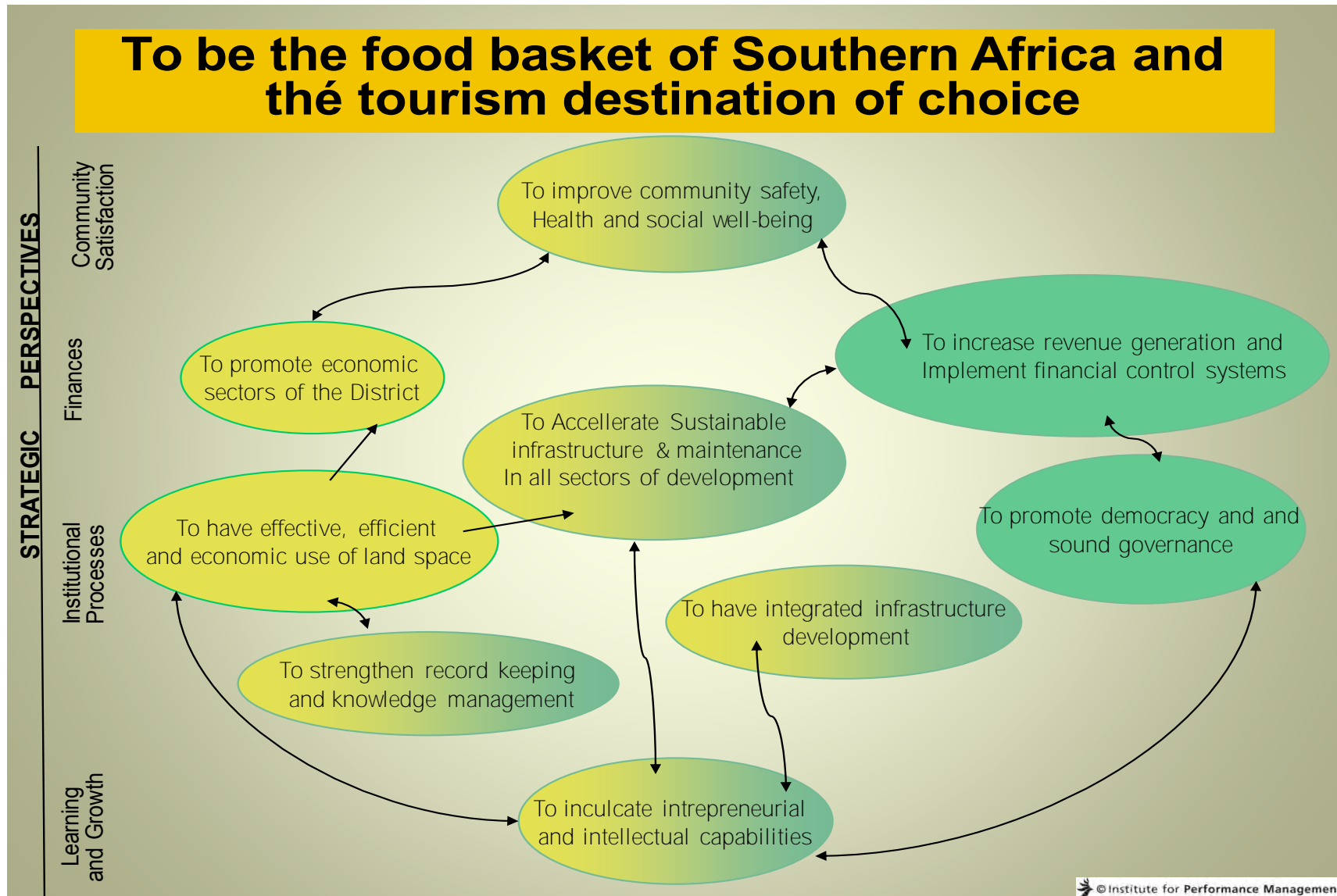


Figure 2:

STRATEGIES TO DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES

KPA - SPATIAL RATIONALE

No	ISSUE	BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES		
					SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM
<p>SPATIAL RATIONALE</p> <p>Strategic objective: To have efficient, effective, economic and integrated use of land space.</p>							
1	Lack of access to land for development	SPLUMA process	Number of meetings	Coordinate access to land for development	Coordinate access to land for development	Coordinate access to land for development	Coordinate access to land for development
2	Lack of SPLUMA bylaws	3 Locals	Number of meetings	Support to local municipality to develop by-laws	Coordinate meetings	Coordinate meetings	Coordinate meetings
3	Lack of fully functional GIS	Basic desktop GIS	Fully functional GIS	Develop fully functional Corporate GIS	Acquire GIS software and hardware	Set-up and configure the GIS Applications	Management of Geographical Information
4	Lack of building plans	Houses without	Approved Building plans & inspection.	Compliance with national regulations.	Develop manuals for building plans	Monitor	Monitor

KPA - LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

No	ISSUE	BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES		
					SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM
		LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Strategic objective: To promote economic sectors of the District					
1	Lack of access to export market for emerging entrepreneurs	0	Number of meeting coordinated	To coordinate the establishment of a central collection point	Collation of database for emerging farmers	Establish an LED forum	Coordinate central collection point for export market establishment
2	Lack of agro processing industries	0	Number of consultations	Coordinate the establishment of central processing plant	Consultations with producers	Coordinate the establishment of central processing plant	Established and sustainable central processing plant
3	Lack of funding support to SMMEs	0	Number of seminars	Coordinate funding for SMMEs	Coordinate enterprise development seminars	Coordinate enterprise development seminars	Coordinate enterprise development seminars
4	Insufficient of tour operators	5	Number of road shows	Promote tour operators industry	Road shows and advocacy	Road shows and advocacy	Road shows and advocacy

BASIC SERVICES: WATER

KPA	ISSUES	BASELINE	OBJECTIVE (what to achieve?)	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	STRATEGIES			PROGRAM	PROJECTS
					Short term (0-1yr)	Medium term (1-2yr)	Long term (3-5yr)		
Water		Strategic Objective: (1) To accelerate sustainable infrastructure and maintenance in all sectors of development. (2) To have integrated infrastructure development							
1	Inadequate, dysfunctional and aged infrastructure to source water to communities- reticulation.	High cost of maintenance and inadequate water infrastructure	water provisioning	Approved functionality assessment plan and infrastructure replacement plan	Functionality assessment and infrastructure audit Adoption of draft district water master plan and alignment of WMP with provincial and adoption by council Completion of current projects Conduct routine maintenance Ad hoc borehole development	High replace and maintenance cost	Replacement of ageing infrastructure Development of new infrastructure to meet the future demand	Development of plans WSIG and MIG programs	Functionality assessment and infrastructure audit MIG and WSIG projects
2	No water quota for use of water for domestic, Agriculture, mining and forestry. Hence, survival of the fittest.	Skewed water allocations	water provisioning	Increase allocation of water and upgrading of water treatment works	Auditing of water allocations	Application of water use license in conjunction with DWA	Application of water use license in conjunction with DWA	Licensing of schemes	License application
3	Lack of water meters in rural areas. Hence non-payment of services.	Water meters are in selected areas	water provisioning	Metered household connections Reviewed by-laws	Auditing and needs assessment Review and implementation of by-laws Awareness campaigns	Replacement and installation of meters Awareness campaigns	Awareness campaigns Replacement and installation of meters	Metering of user points	Installation of meters Awareness campaigns Replacement of defected flow

							Cost recovery		meters
4	High numbers of indigents who would not afford paying for water.	74% of h/h are indigent	water provisioning	Consolidated indigent register	Coordinate the review of indigent register	Monitor and evaluate the implementation of indigent register	Monitor and evaluate the implementation of indigent register	free basic water	Water provision to indigent households Monitor of high water consumption
5	Inadequate maintenance of existing infrastructure. E.g uncovered water canals, water treatment plants not maintained adequately.	Exposed water canals and non-existence of planned maintenance	Water provisioning	Water infrastructure Status quo report Water Infrastructure Development Plan Infrastructure Maintenance Plan Functional water infrastructure	Functionality assessment and infrastructure audit Finalization and alignment of district water master plan Completion of current projects Conduct routine maintenance Ad hoc borehole development	Rehabilitation and replacement of ageing infrastructure	Replacement of ageing infrastructure Development of new infrastructure to meet the future demand	MWIG Program MIG Program	Functionality assessment and infrastructure audit Finalization of District Water Master Plan
6	Poor management of scarce water distribution. Water pumps breakdowns, electric power failures and labour issues.	Water pumps breakdowns & electric power failures and labour issues.	Water provisioning	Repair and maintenance report Water Conservation and Demand Management Plan Approved District water Master Management Plan	Develop plans Repair and Maintain existing generator sets Skills development Awareness campaigns	Rehabilitation and replacement of ageing infrastructure	Replacement of ageing infrastructure Development of new infrastructure to meet the future demand	Mopani Ministerial Program Recruitment of skilled personnel	Water Conservation and Demand management Bulk metering

7	Theft and vandalism of water infrastructure.	Boreholes pump machines get lost at high rate	Water provisioning	Reduction of the frequency on the vandalism and theft	Develop implementation plan to curb theft and vandalism Awareness campaigns Enforcement of by-laws Repair and maintenance of infrastructure Monthly review	Awareness campaigns Enforcement of by-laws	Enforcement of by-laws Awareness campaigns	Awareness campaigns Rehabilitation and replacement of infrastructure	Conduct awareness campaigns Rehabilitation and replacement of infrastructure
8	Lack of mitigation plans against drought.	Drinking water is supplied by tankers	Water provisioning	Approved drought mitigation plan	Development of drought mitigation plan Maximise ground water utilisation	Implement drought mitigation plan Maximise ground water utilisation	Review drought mitigation plan Maximise ground water utilisation	Ground water augmentation	Development of boreholes Development of drought mitigation plan
10	Loss of water through illegal connections, unsparing usage and pipes leakage.	Over-usage of water	Water provisioning	Improved level of services Improved community well-being	Auditing on illegal connections Develop plan to address illegal connections Review and implement by-laws Awareness campaigns Enhance universal coverage	Enforce by-laws Awareness campaigns Enhance universal coverage	Enforce by-laws Awareness campaigns Enhance universal coverage	Water conservation and demand management	Refurbishment of infrastructure Installation of meters Rehabilitation of infrastructure Conduct awareness campaigns
11	Households pressure on standards of water services. H/H want water in their dwellings and houses.	H/H no longer tolerate RDP std services	Water provisioning	Reports on capacity on existing infrastructure needs analysis report	Assess capacity of existing infrastructure Conduct needs analysis	Upgrade and extent infrastructure to meet the demand	Improved access to water and reduction in backlog	Upgrading of infrastructure	Water reticulation and metered household connections
12	Uncontrolled waste	Waste that is not managed	Water provisioning	Waste water master plan	Inadequate waste water management	Rehabilitation and	Replacement of ageing	Sanitation infrastructure	Refurbishment and upgrading to waste

	water into water catchments. E.g. sewage semi treated sludge flows from townships.				Functionality assessment plan Development of sanitation master plan Completion of current projects Conduct routine maintenance	replacement of ageing infrastructure Improve green drop rating	infrastructure Development of new infrastructure to meet the future demand	development and rehabilitation	water treatment plant
13	Communities not accessing piped water at all.	15,8% h/h without infrastructure in place	Water provisioning	Improved access to water and reduction of backlog	Assess capacity of existing infrastructure Conduct needs analysis	Upgrade and extent infrastructure to meet the demand	Upgrade and extent infrastructure to meet the demand	Upgrading of infrastructure	Water reticulation and metered household connections
14	Communities not accessing water within RDP standards, e.g 200m.	Infrastructure is inadequate	Water provisioning	Improved access to water and reduction of backlog	Assess capacity of existing infrastructure Conduct needs analysis	Upgrade and extent infrastructure to meet the demand	Upgrade and extent infrastructure to meet the demand	Upgrading of infrastructure	Water reticulation and metered household connections
15	Quality of drinking water	Water treatment plants not operation efficiency	Water provisioning	Improved level of service	Implement functionality audit finding or recommendations	Implement action plan	Implement action plan	Water quality monitoring Independent laboratory service	Functionality assessment Water conservation and demand management Water safety plan
16	Slow progress on water projects due to incapable contractors and lack of resources.	Contractors are being terminated after long delays.	Water provisioning	Completed projects and reduction of backlogs	Review of terms of reference and SLA Compliance to construction regulations Strengthen project monitoring	Implementation of reviewed terms of reference and SLA Compliance to construction regulations	Implementation of reviewed terms of reference and SLA Compliance to construction regulations	Contract management	Project implementation monitoring

						Strengthen project monitoring	Strengthen project monitoring		
17	Non-compliance to services standard. There is no consensus of government with communities	Approval of Technical reports are delayed. Community expectations are not met.	Water provisioning	MTREF commitment	Review of terms of reference and SLA Compliance to construction regulations Strengthen project monitoring	Implementation of reviewed terms of reference and SLA Compliance to construction regulations Strengthen project monitoring	Implementation of reviewed terms of reference and SLA Compliance to construction regulations Strengthen project monitoring	Contract management	Project implementation monitoring
SANITATION									
1	Lack of maintenance of water-borne sewage systems.	Waste treatment efficiency	Sanitation provision	Improved green drop rating	Functionality assessment plan Development of waste water master plan Develop preventative maintenance plan Completion of current projects Conduct routine maintenance	Rehabilitation and replacement of ageing infrastructure Implement preventative maintenance plan	Replacement of ageing infrastructure Development of new infrastructure to meet the future demand Implement preventative maintenance plan	WSIG MIG Program	Upgrading and refurbishment of sanitation infrastructure
2	Unaddressed sanitation backlog	Backlogs in supply of RDP standard toilets	Sanitation provision	Backlog eradication	Assess capacity of existing infrastructure Conduct needs analysis	Upgrade and extent infrastructure to meet the demand	Upgrade and extent infrastructure to meet the demand	MIG and WSIG	Mopani rural household sanitation
3	Pit latrines that are filled, posing health hazards, e.g. schools.	Problems of filled pit latrines at schools	Sanitation provision	Implementation and monitoring assessment plan	Assess capacity of existing infrastructure Conduct awareness campaigns	Implementation and monitoring of assessment plan	Extended life span	MIG and WSIG	Awareness campaigns Operation and maintenance

4	RDP standard toilets are not suitable for the disabled and the aged.	Special design for disabled people in accordance with their needs	Sanitation provision	Upgrade and extend infrastructure to meet the demand	Conduct needs analysis Develop user friendly plan	Upgrade and extend infrastructure to meet the demand	Upgrade and extend infrastructure to meet the demand	MIG	Mopani rural household sanitation
ENERGY/ ELECTRICITY									
1	Poor electricity supply that need power stations to be upgraded.		Provision of electricity/Energy		Liaison with ESKOM to provide electricity				
2	Cost of electricity make h/h to top up the energy with wood.		Provision of electricity/Energy		Liaison with ESKOM to provide electricity				
3	Continual establishment of new settlements on informal basis maintain the backlog.		Provision of electricity/Energy		Liaison with ESKOM to provide electricity				
ROADS									
1	Lack of maintenance of tarred roads.				Liaison with DPW & RAL				
2	Fences protecting roads against straying animals are destroyed.				Liaison with DPW & RAL				
3	Lack of paving on very busy (priority) roads				Liaison with DPW & RAL				
4	Roads classification				Liaison with DPW & RAL				
5	Poor access to schools for taxis.				Liaison with DPW & RAL				
6	Heavily used roads by trucks that demand high rate of maintenance.				Liaison with DPW & RAL				

FINANCIAL VIABILITY

KPA	Issues	Baseline	Objective	STRATEGIES			Performance Indicator	Projects
				Short term	Medium term	Long term		
Financial viability		Strategic Objective: To increase revenue generation and implement financial control systems						
1	No financial return on water & sanitation services provided. Only fire services at minimal revenue scales, in relative terms.	Poor collection of revenue for water and sanitation	To ensure that MDM receives revenue for the water and sanitation services	Monthly CfOs forum to discuss with LM 's' on payment arrangements for revenue collected on behalf of MDM	1) Full implementation of signed SLA 2) MDM will consider the need to take over the water & sanitation function upon non adherence of the signed SLA	MDM to take over water and sanitation function from LM's	1) Negotiation with LM's on water and sanitation revenue collection and surrendering to MDM. 2) Implementation of signed SLA 's 3) Reclaiming of water and sanitation function from LM's 4) Monthly verifications and reconciliation of water and sanitation transactions with LMs	5) Fujitsu water & sanitation function migration project 6) Appointment of personnel to perform reconciliations on a monthly basis
2	Poor implementation of financial control systems	Insufficient utilization of existing financial systems	To ensure that there is a marked improvement in the utilization of financial	1) Preparation and review of monthly and quarterly financial statements.	Regular review of the financial management control systems Regular review of financial related policies	Redesign and testing- to ensure continuous improvement - of financial	1) Review of financial controls, 2) prioritization and full implementation	Training of staff on implementation, monitoring and review of financial control systems.

			control systems	2) Training of finance personnel. 3) Monitoring and review of financial controls, 4) prioritization and full implementation of critical controls		control systems	of critical controls	
3	Dependency on grants that have limitation on the amount and conditional use	84% dependent on grants	To minimize dependency on grants	1. Ensure that there is an increase in the collection of revenue from LM's	1) Explore other revenue avenues. 2) increase reliability of revenue streaming from LM's for water and sanitation services	To be financially viable.	1) Development of the revenue enhancement strategy	1) Installation of meters 2) Revenue enhancement strategy
3	Dependency on grants that have limitation on the amount and conditional use	84% dependent on grants	To minimize dependency on grants	1. Feasibility study on provision of water services in rural areas	1) Public awareness and public participation	2. Billing in rural areas	1) Billing in the rural areas 2) Appointment of a PSP to conduct feasibility study	4. Public participation 5. Appointment of PSP for feasibility study

4	Trends on under-expenditure on all conditional grants	Significant rollover applications	To improve expenditure on conditional grants received	Review implementation plan to ensure improvement in under-spending There should be collective working relation between Engineering and water services directorates to ensure expenditure is increased, particularly in MIG Monitoring of the demand management plan Enforcement of the GCC	Ensure monthly monitoring and reporting of expenditure against plans Review the demand management plan	Review the demand management plan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monthly monitoring of contractors' performance 2. Timely intervention on slow moving projects 3. Development of demand and expenditure plans to ensure that grants given to MDM are spent 4. Review of plans to spend in the current financial year 	
5	Lack of exploration of avenues for revenue enhancement	Insufficient revenue streams	To find other avenues to augment current sources and streams	Development of the existing revenue enhancement strategy	Implementation of the revenue enhancement strategy	Continuous review of the revenue enhancement strategy	Commissioning the implementation and monitoring of the revenue management strategy.	Revenue enhancement strategy
1	Audit outcomes	Adverse audit outcome	Improve the audit outcome	Resolve all significant audit findings Appointment of the reviewer of AFS	Resolve all audit findings	Obtain clean audits	Implementation of the Audit Action Plan	Appointment of the reviewer on AFS
3	Uncollected fire services revenue	Non-payment of fire services by consumers	Collect the fire services revenue	Perform community awareness campaigns on the importance of paying for fire revenue	Collect the revenues	Increased revenue collection from fire services	Community awareness	Community awareness campaigns and public participation

4	Capacity building	18 out of 33 have not acquired the minimum competency level	To capacitate employees on financial management	Skills audit	Training	Continuous training on financial management	Skilled employees	Municipal Finance Management Programme
5	Unauthorised, Irregular and Fruitless expenditure	Overspending on votes and non adherence to MFMA on UIF	To eliminate the occurrence of UIF within the Municipality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Budget control on overspending 2. Ensure timeous payment of creditors as per legislation 3. Compliance to SCM regulations. 4. Capacitation of BID committees 5. Monitoring of policies and procedures 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Training 7. Review of policies and procedures 	1. Elimination of the UIF	Compliance to MFMA and SCM regulation, policies and procedures	Training
6	mSCOA compliance	Different charts accounts on reporting	Standardization charts of accounts reporting format	Compliance with treasury reporting timelines	Implementation of mSCOA within the legislated time lines	Effective financial control	Monitoring mSCOA project for compliance with Treasury requirements and timelines	mSCOA

TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

No	ISSUES	STATUS QUO/BASELINE	OBJECTIVE	Performance indicator	STRATEGIES		
					Short term	Medium term	Long term
TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: Strategic Objective: To inculcate entrepreneurial and intellectual capabilities.							
1	Poor change management	There are no processes for management of change in the institution when it occurs	Systematic management of any change processes in the institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and percentage of changes that follow formal change management procedures • Ratio of planned versus unplanned changes (urgent, emergency) • Number of changes recorded and tracked using automated tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a generic change management process tools • Training in change management processes 	Training in change management processes and approaches	Training in change management processes and approaches
2	Structure not yet alignment with new business model	<p>Organogram adopted in 2015 by Council and undergoing review.</p> <p>A new governance model adopted that must be accommodated.</p> <p>Decisions to in-source security services</p> <p>Unengaged employees (some in non-critical positions)</p>	An organizational structure that is consistent with the organizational objectives and consistent with national norms and regulations	<p>Number of reviews of the organizational structure</p> <p>Number of months taken to review the organizational structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conduct a skills audit to determine skills needed • Complete the review of the organizational structure • Place employees according to their skills and competencies 	Consider reduction of staff in non-critical areas	Consider reduction of staff in non-critical areas

		The salary bill above the 33% to operational expenditure norm					
3	Poor institutional capacity - inadequate capacity in some areas.	Too many vacancies in the institution – Of the 1030 positions, 660 are filled and 370 are vacant Temporary employment arrangement	An appropriately capacitated institution	Number of funded vacant positions filled Number of training interventions successfully organised Number of employees people trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing training programs • Filling of vacant positions with qualified and experienced personnel. • Development and implementation of Retention policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building the institutional capacity and filling of vacant positions. 	Building the institutional capacity and filling of vacant positions.

No	ISSUES	STATUS QUO/BASELINE	OBJECTIVE	Performance indicator	STRATEGIES		
					Short term	Medium term	Long term
4	Inadequate and some inappropriate accommodation (office/work spaces) and poorly kept infrastructure	MDM is dependent on Public Works building. MDM owns some of the buildings No systematic maintenance	Provide conducive office space for employees and full-time Councilors Effective up-keep of facilities	% employees with functional workstations in relation to the nature of their jobs Number of up-keep agreements with property owners % implementation of the maintenance plan At least 25% of corrective work orders are identified by Facilities Management Staff, as a measure of proactivity	Refurbishment of all the facilities used by MDM <i>(Preceded by a conditional assessment)</i> Enter into lease agreement with Public Works Maintenance of facilities	Redesigning office space Maintenance of facilities Negotiate for the transfer of office buildings used in Giyani or complete the Tzaneen structure Leasing of more office space	Securing additional land for construction of additional facilities or leasing

5	Cost-containment	Non-adherence to the containment circular	Reduction of operational cost of the municipality		BTO to assess cost-containment measures		
6	Poor records management	A poorly developed manual system not fully and effectively utilised	Effective records management to support decision making	% compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements including archival, audit, and oversight activities. % completion of implementation of records management plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquire an electronic records management system • Implement change management in respect of the new records management system • Recruitment of records management personnel 	Training in records management Vetting of Records Management Personnel	Training in records management

No	ISSUES	STATUS QUO/BASELINE	OBJECTIVE	Performance indicator	STRATEGIES		
					Short term	Medium term	Long term
7	Inadequate performance management	An institutional performance management system is in place Performance contracts entered into with Senior Managers No performance contracts below Senior Manager level No performance reviews of Senior Managers Recruitment of an Individual PMS Officer to be completed in June 2017	Develop and Implement an effective performance management system	Number of performance assessments conducted Number of moderations of performance assessments	Training and support of the implementation of the system across the institution - <i>Development of the performance plans and score sheets</i> Rewards strategy Performance assessments	Performance assessments Implementation of rewards/incentives	Performance assessments Review of the system

8	A high number of occupational injuries and exposure to a high level of occupational health hazards	Warn out protective clothing purchased in 2011 Health and Safety Committees are in place 7 Cases of reported Occupational injuries	To maintain a healthy and safe working environment	% reduction in recordable occupational injury incident rate by 20% from prior year rate % reduction in injury-related lost workday rate (days away, restricted, or transferred) % of accidents and injuries (impact on or result in poor morale and indicate poor processes)	Train the Committee and raise awareness of the general staff Procure PPE Engage in health and wellness activities Conduct an OHS Risk Assessment	Monitor compliance Procure PPE Engage in health and wellness activities	Monitor compliance Procure PPE Engage in healthy and wellness activities Conduct an OHS Risk Assessment
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No	ISSUES	STATUS QUO/BASELINE	OBJECTIVE	Performance indicator	STRATEGIES		
					Short term	Medium term	Long term
9	Potential labour disturbances	The LLF is in place and functioning There is labour peace	Promote sound and fair labour relations	Time taken to resolve grievances lodged by employees Time take to finalise disciplinary matters Number of on-site training of key employees on essential IR practices	Hold monthly LLF meetings Implementation of LLF resolutions Training of the LLF	Hold monthly LLF meetings Implementation of LLF resolutions Training of the LLF	Hold monthly LLF meetings Implementation of LLF resolutions Training of the LLF

10	Poor employment equity statistics	No designated groups in Senior Management 1.1 % people with disability 21.3 % women in the entire workforce Employment equity plan is under review	Ensure balance workforce in compliance with the Employment Equity Act	% of women employed in the municipality % of people with disability employed in the municipality	Targeted recruitment of designated groups in filling vacancies Training and awareness raising of staff on employment equity	Training and awareness raising of staff on employment equity Review of policy	Training and awareness raising of staff on employment equity Review the EE plan
11	Lack of Mainstreaming of special programmes across all functions of the municipality	There is personnel to carry out special programs Inaccurate conceptualisation of the function – Special Programs are event-based	Mainstreaming of gender and disability in all programmes and services of the municipality		Gap analysis and development of strategy Training and awareness-raising	Training and awareness-raising	Assess impact of mainstreaming strategy

No	ISSUES	STATUS QUO/BASELINE	OBJECTIVE	Performance indicator	STRATEGIES		
					Short term	Medium term	Long term
12	Poor Information Technology Services	Basic systems in place Unplanned procurement of systems Non/Under-utilized Systems Undocumented/Insufficient Business Process Inadequate Reporting Capabilities	Effective municipal Information Technology services	Minutes taken to resolve an unplanned incident-related IT support (hardware failure, printer failure, server failure, connectivity failure, etc.), from the time the IT support employee arrives at the location where the work is to be performed until when the incident is resolved. Number of IT based business processes	Commence implementing the Strategic Information Systems Plan (SISP) Implement IT Governance Continuous professional development Basic training of staff in IT	Implementing the Strategic Information Systems Plan (SISP) Recruitment of employees Replacement of obsolete hardware and software Continuous professional development Continuous professional development	Review IT Policies Review the IT SISP Replacement of obsolete hardware and software Continuous professional development Basic training of staff in IT

				improvements identified by the IT Division - mapped and automated % implementation of the DRP	Commence implementation the Develop Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP)	Basic training of staff in IT	
13	A huge legacy case load A huge legal cost bill	Legal Services Manager employed Some cases are being closed via alternative resolution mechanisms Poor awareness of the causes of litigation Poor contract management in the institution Poor development and implementation of by-laws	Provision of an effective litigation, contract and legislative service Minimise litigation and effectively manage the existing case load	Number of contracts developed	Awareness sessions in the organisation on litigation and contracts Assessment of the legal case load for alternative resolution Development and implementation of a compliance monitoring tool	Early resolution of matters that are not worth pursuing Awareness sessions in the organisation on litigation and contracts Implementation of a compliance monitoring tool	Renew panel of lawyers Review the Litigation and Fees Policy Awareness sessions in the organisation on litigation and contracts implementation of a compliance monitoring tool
14	Poor implementation of the new governance model	Slow provision of administrative support Unclear roles and responsibilities Uneven understanding of the Rules of Order and the legal basis	Effective oversight of the executive function		Benchmarking and workshops on the Rules and "parliamentary processes" Recruit staff to support the model	Review the Rules	Review the Rules

15	Inadequate training of employee	Two employees in the Unit A workplace skills plan is being reviewed 6 Training programmes were delivered covering 195 employees Policies are being reviewed	Development of a well-trained employee corps	Number of training sessions completed % spending of the training budget % spending of SETA funding	Development implementation of a Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) (including legislated training)	Development implementation of a WSP	Development implementation of a WSP Review of policy
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GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

No	ISSUES	BASELINE	OBJECTIVE	Performance indicator	STRATEGIES		
					Short term	Medium term	Long term
GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION		Strategic Objective: To promote democracy and sound governance					
1	Intergovernmental relations	IGR Forum recently launched	Improved IGR to coordinate responses to service delivery		Convene IGR Technical Committees Convene MMs Forum Convene IGR Forum Implement IGR Recommendations	Convene IGR Technical Committees Convene MMs Forum Convene IGR Forum Implement IGR Recommendations	Convene IGR Technical Committees Convene MMs Forum Convene IGR Forum Implement IGR Recommendations
2	Community protests	Protests take place around the issues of provision of basic services. Incidents are responded to rapidly	Effective Public participation, regular feedback and response to the community complaints		Establish a Rapid Response Mechanism Development of a complaints monitoring system	Conduct customer/community satisfaction survey (baseline determination)	Manage information dissemination and provide effective and sustainable services.

					Project-based social facilitation processes		
3	Stalled development projects in rural communities	Poor Coordination between municipal councils and Traditional leaders on developmental matters. Traditional leaders assume ownership of state land. No mechanism for participation of Royalty in Council	Effective coordination, Improved contact and regular engagement with Traditional leaders		A Mayoral programme of meetings of Traditional leaders with Mayors. Workshop with Traditional Leaders on Rules of Order Engagement of Traditional Leadership on the Rural Development Strategy	Create mechanism for participation of Royalty in Council	Review of the Rural Development strategy
4	Effective coordination of participation with local municipality	District public participation activities are repeated between local and the District Municipality	Effective Public participation, regular feedback and response to the community complaints		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct stakeholder analysis & Mobilise structures. • Develop public a programme of engagement of stakeholders • Training of members of the Ward Committee Forum 	<p>Training of members of the Ward Committee Forum</p> <p>Summative Assessment of the effectiveness of Ward Committees</p>	Summative Assessment of the effectiveness of Ward Committees
5	Slow implementation of Internal and External Audit findings and strategic risk	130 AG Findings being attended to ??? Internal Audit Reports generated ?? Risks mitigated	Use of Audits to improve institutional performance and audit result		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular meetings of the Audit Steering Committee • Develop continuous development program 	<p>Regular meetings of the Audit Steering Committee</p> <p>Continuous development program</p> <p>Teammate Licence Renewal</p>	<p>Regular meetings of the Audit Steering Committee</p> <p>Continuous development program</p> <p>Teammate Licence Renewal</p>

No	ISSUES	BASELINE	OBJECTIVE	Performance indicator	STRATEGIES		
					Short term	Medium term	Long term
6	Non implementation of service level agreement on water & sanitation, (LMs & DM).	SLAs had been signed but not implemented until expiry.	Improve capacity to fully execute water service responsibilities. Contract Management. Monitoring the implementation of service level agreement.		Review the SLA and conduct the capacity status	Implement the SLAs	Monitor the SLAs implementation
7	Malicious compliance to policies and procedures.	IDP Process plans and Frameworks are poorly adhered to. Sector plans are drafted and not submitted to Councils for approval. Hence they are not implemented	Effective leadership, improved policies and procedures, effective implement of policy and procedure, consequence management. Improved capacity to address recommendations made by governance structure or council structures.		Tracking and compilation Council Resolutions register. implementation of all Resolutions by Council	Implementation of Council Resolutions. Apply Consequence management.	Workshop Councillors and officials on new policies and legislation development.

No	ISSUES	BASELINE	OBJECTIVE	Performance Indicator	STRATEGIES			Proposed Projects
					Short term	Medium term	Long term	
8	Organisational Performance	Draft and Final SDBIP developed and reviewed on yearly basis(3 SDBIP documents	To enhance organizational performance	Draft SDBIP submitted to CoGHSTA by end of May Final SDBIP be submitted to CoGHSTA by end of June	Develop and review of the organizational Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP	To monitor the implementation of the IDP through the SDBIP	Review of the Performance Management System	Development and Review of Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)

No	ISSUES	BASELINE	OBJECTIVE	Performance Indicator	STRATEGIES			Proposed Projects
					Short term	Medium term	Long term	
		Monitoring and evaluation of performance done on quarterly basis (6 reports)		<p>Number of quarterly performance reports submitted to Management YTD</p> <p>Number of quarterly performance reports submitted to Council YTD</p> <p>Number of quarterly performance reports submitted to CoGHSTA YTD</p>	<p>Monitoring and evaluation of organizational performance</p> <p>To monitor the implementation of the IDP through the SDBIP</p>			Development of quarterly reports
		Section 46 and 72 reports are developed quarterly and mid-year and annually	To ensure that we are an organisation that is accountable	<p>Timeous submission of annual performance report to the Auditor General by end August</p> <p>Mid-year and annual report submitted to CoGHSTA before the 25th January</p>	Development of section 46 and 72 reports			Development of the Mid –year and Annual Performance report(APR)
				Draft Annual report submitted to AG end of January				
				Draft Annual report tabled to council end of January				

No	ISSUES	BASELINE	OBJECTIVE	Performance Indicator	STRATEGIES			Proposed Projects
					Short term	Medium term	Long term	
		Performance Management Framework implemented yearly		Number of S54 and S56 Managers with signed employment contracts and performance agreements submitted to CoGHSTA ytd	To implement the performance management framework			Development of the performance agreement, Performance Plan, Personal Development and declaration of interest documents
		(non adherence to legislated dates for conductin performance reviews		Formal and informal assessments conducted ytd	To ensure that formal and informal quarterly evaluations are conducted			Development of score sheets for the mid-year and Annual assessments

Goal: A safe, healthy, and sustainable living environment

KPA	ISSUES	BASELINE	OBJECTIVE (what to achieve?)	Performance indicator	STRATEGIES		PROJECTS
					Short term	Medium & Long term	
SOCIAL/ COMMUNITY SERVICES			Strategic Objective: To improve community safety, health and social well-being				
Institutional capacity	Lack of Institutional Capacity	Call Centre is available	To prevent loss of life ,infrastructure ,degradation and economic disruption due to disasters	Number of personnel appointed Effective and efficient system	Recruitment of qualified personnel Resource & training Development of effective information management syst. Upgrading of GEMC3	Maintain & retain human capital Employ performance monitoring. Maintenance of the GEMC3	Upgrading of GEMC3
Risk assessment and reduction	Review of the Disaster management plan	Out dated Disaster Management plan	To prevent loss of life, infrastructure ,degradation and economic disruption due to disasters	An adopted Disaster Management plan	To review the plan	Annual review of the plan as required by Legislation	
Emergency incident response	Lack of resources and shortage of personnel	Have infrastructure	To prevent loss of life, infrastructure ,degradation and economic disruption due to disasters	Number of people to be appointed. Number of satellites stations. Number of vehicles	Appointment of Staff Provisioning of specialized equipment and vehicles	Establishment of fire stations	Building of satellites stations Procuring of specialized equipment and vehicles.
Food Control	Lack of sampling apparatus and equipment EHP's not trained and authorized as peace officers. MDM is not registered in terms of food stuffs, cosmetics & Disinfectant	Devolution process was concluded. By laws are available	To monitor and ensure the sale and supply of wholesome food supply to the public	Number of adequate equipment and apparatus procured. Number of personnel trained and authorized. Reviewed By-laws. Authorization of MDM as the authorized institution.	Procure of sampling apparatus and equipment. Training of personnel. Authorization in terms FCD Act.		

	Act. Out dated by-laws Shortage of staff Lack of billing						
Implement and coordination of Environment and Waste and Air Quality management Services	Shortage of staff Lack of training Unavailability of By-laws Lack of billing.	Legislations are Available, Air management plan Air quality monitoring station	To create clean, safe and healthy environment	Monitoring station reports Number By –laws developed. Number of personnel appointment. Number of atmospheric emission licenses issued.	Development of by – laws Appointment of staff. Training of EMI's	Environmental Management sector plans	Air quality monitoring station.
Coordination and support of Disability , gender, youth, traditional leaders and older persons programmes	Shortage of staff Insufficient budget	Forums are available. Lack of policies on other programmes Nonfunctional of mainstreaming committee.	To Provide effective coordination, integration and mainstreaming of disability services, social and economically in the District.	Number of personnel appointed. Number of policies developed. Number of reports from forums. Revived mainstreaming structures.	Appointment of personnel. Provision of sufficient budget. Development of policies. Resuscitate the mainstreaming committee.		
Coordination of road safety awarness campaigns	Shortage of personnel High accident rate Insufficient budget Lack of equipment and vehicles	Legislation are available	To promote road safety. Coordination of Community Safety forum.	Number of personnel appointed. Number of vehicles and apparatus procured. Reports from Community Safety Forum. Number of road safety awareness campaigns.	Appointment of personnel. Provision of budget	Development of vehicle testing station and weigh bridges. Establishment of law and enforcement unit.	
Coordinate and support sport,recreatio ,arts and culture	Shortage of staff Insufficient budget Nonfunctioning of the Academy of sport.	Legislation and personnel. Facility for the Academy of Sport District Sport Confederation	To ensure a mental and physical healthy community ,talent identification & development.		Appointment of personnel. Provision of budget	Establishment of the Academy of Sport.	

SOCIAL (SERVICES) NEEDS FOR SECTOR SUPPORT

ISSUES		BASELINE	STRATEGIES
Emergency & Disaster Management			
10.1	Lack of billboards to provide for navigation to villages. This cause delay in reaching disaster points.	Lack of billboards, especially in villages	NEEDS FOR SECTOR DEPARTMENTS SUPPORT
10.2	Poor road systems to afford easy access to disaster points.	Access Roads that are not maintained	
10.3	Disintegration of spatial planning with Disaster Management planning....Not talking to each other.	Settlements are established in disaster prone areas, e.g flood lines, land slides	
10.5	Lack of corporate attention to Disaster Management programmes during planning.	Departments not participating.....	
HOUSING			
11.1	The rate of emerging informal settlements make the housing provisioning target elastic.	Existence of Informal settlements resulting with the need for housing.	NEEDS FOR SECTOR DEPARTMENTS SUPPORT
11.2	Housing provisioning does not look into sustainable human settlement in totality.	Villages are growing were there is no potential for economic viability.	
11.3	Houses are put where there are no plans for water provisioning and other critical services.	To have sustainable human settlements	
11.4	Incomplete top structures of housing projects	To have properly managed housing projects	
11.5	Poor quality of RDP houses due to workmanship.	To have building inspection program during the project	
11.6	Beneficiary identification	RDP std houses are allocated to capable people while the needy do lack.	
HEALTH			
12.1	Lack of infrastructure for the required standards of health services	Clinics do not have adequate rooms to meet service stds	NEED FOR SECTOR DEPARTMENTS SUPPORT
12.2	Unaccounted population using health facilities.	Influx of Foreign nationals	
12.3	Health facilities that do not provide 24hours services		
12.4	Inadequate emergency services vehicles		
12.5	Shortage of medication from time to time		
12.6	Shortage of housing for medical personnel in rural areas		
12.7	Lack of safety and security measures around the clinics		

EDUCATION		BASELINE	STRATEGIES
13.1	Poor maintenance of school infrastructure. Dilapidated and Life-threatening classrooms.		NEED FOR SECTOR DEPARTMENTS SUPPORT
13.2	Poor maintenance of sanitation facilities. Toilets full.		
13.3	ECDs that are not registered with DSD. Hence they do not have qualified teacher.		
13.4	Lack of learning aids.		
13.5	Old schools that are not user-friendly to the disabled.	76% of schools are not adapted to disabled	
13.6	Overcrowding of learners in classrooms.		
13.7	Lack of Abet centers in certain areas	18 areas identified for need of abet.	
13.8	People who can neither read nor write.	12% of the population of MDM can't read or write.	
13.9	Mathematics & Science teachers are scarce to find.		
13.10	Not attaining standards on pupil: teacher ratio.		
13.11	Lack of indigenous knowledge to children in their school age.		
13.12	Drug abuse by learners.		

SPORT, ARTS AND CULTURE		STRATEGIES
14.1	Majority of our people do not have access to suitable & alternative sporting facilities and equipment for a variety of sporting codes.	NEED FOR SECTOR DEPARTMENTS SUPPORT
14.2	Designated groups are not well integrated in the Sporting activities of Mopani.	
14.3	Lack of public art galleries & theatres	
14.4	Sporting infrastructure facilities are obsolete and need renovation.	
14.5	Lack of access to library services by villagers.	
14.6	Libraries that are without resources such as books, internet, furniture, etc.	
14.7	Dysfunctional library forum	
14.8	Dysfunctional Language forum	

SAFETY & SECURITY		STRATEGIES
15.1	Few police stations to serve communities effectively, MLM at Hoedspruit, GGM in Giyani compared to sparse settlements.	NEED FOR SECTOR DEPARTMENTS SUPPORT
15.2	Shortage of police personnel	
15.3	Unethical officials (police personnel).	
15.4	Police services vs justice system	
15.5	Ineffective Community policing fora.	
15.6	Poor road access to communities	
15.7	Lack of apollo lights in crime prone areas	
15.8	Pedestrian paths that go through bushes.	
15.9	Domestic violence	
15.10	Economic Inequalities/ poverty	
15.11	Unregulated and mushrooming shebeens/ taverns.	
15.12	Areas where there is no network for cell phones and no public telephones provided.	
15.13	Stock theft.	
15.14	Community uprisings due to lack of basic services	
15.15	Poor road conditions that cause high accidents and lack of access for emergency vehicles	
15.16	Lack of sporting facilities	
15.17	Illegal electric connections	

4.4 STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

Ten strategic priority areas which are aligned to the Vision 2014 have been identified by national government within the MTSF to create a platform for the future development of South Africa as a whole. Based on these priority areas, the CoGTA has identified their own priority areas that will guide national, local and provincial governance. CoGTA has also developed the Local Government Turnaround Strategy (LGTAS) and identified five Strategic Objectives in addressing the cause and effect of challenges within local government. The Limpopo Province has also identified strategic objectives aligned to these priorities in the Limpopo Employment growth and Development Plan. Mopani District Municipality has identified their strategic objectives in response to the strategies identified by the national and provincial government. District programmes are translated to these objectives and subsequently to national and provincial strategic priorities and objectives.

The matrix below indicates the relation between the strategic objectives of Mopani District Municipality and the national and provincial priority areas:

4.4.1 STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT: **Alignment of National, Provincial and Local government strategic priorities**

MTSF	COGTA	LGTAS	LEGDP/LDP	OUTCOME 9	MOPANI
Improve the health profile of society	Fostering Development Partnerships, Social Cohesion and community mobilisation	Strengthen partnerships between local government, communities and civil society	Access to quality education	Deepen democracy through a refined ward committee model	Safe, heathy living environment
Build cohesive, caring and sustainable communities			Cohesive and sustainable communities		
Massive programme to build economic and social infrastructure			Improved health care		
Speeding up growth and transforming the economy to create decent work and sustainable livelihoods			Fighting crime and corruption		
			Ensuring more inclusive economic growth, decent work and sustainable livelihoods	Implement the community work programme and cooperatives supported	Growing economy through agriculture, mining, tourism and manufacturing
			Economic and social infrastructure		
Building of a developmental state including improving of public services and strengthening democratic institutions	Building the Developmental State in Provincial and Local Government that is efficient, effective and responsive	Ensure that municipalities meet basic needs of communities	Sustainable resource management and use	Improve municipal financial capacity	Promoting democracy and sound governance.
				Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning and support	
				Improved access to basic services	sustainable infrastructure development and maintenance
					Clean, safe and hygienic environment, water and sanitation services.
Comprehensive rural development strategy linked to land and agrarian reform and food security	Accelerating Service Delivery and supporting the vulnerable		Rural development, food security and land reform	Actions supportive of human settlement outcomes	Sustainable, optimal, harmonious and integrated land development.
			Creation of a better Africa and a better world		

MTSF	COGTA	LGTAS	LEGDP/LDP	OUTCOME 9	MOPANI
			A developmental state including improvement of public services		
Intensify the fight against crime and corruption	Strengthen Accountability and Clean Government	Improve national and provincial policy, support and oversight to local government Build clean, responsive and accountable local government		Single Window of coordination	Community safety and well being
Pursuing African advancement and enhanced international cooperation	Improving the Developmental Capability of the Institution of Traditional Leadership	Improve functionality, performance and professionalism in municipalities		Improve administrative capacity	Efficient, effective and capable workforce.
Strengthen skills and human resource base					
Sustainable Resource Management and use					

Table 1: Strategic Alignment Matrix

Local Government: Municipal Performance Regulations R805 (2006) prescribes five Key Performance Areas that relates to the Five Year Local Government Strategic Agenda. The aim of these Performance Areas is to facilitate ease of all Government planning and performance management. The table below indicates how the Mopani District Municipality's Strategic Objectives was aligned to the five Key Performance Areas.

[Acronyms: MTSF: Medium Term Strategic Framework

CoGTA: Corporative Governance and Traditional Affairs

LGTAS: Local Government Strategic Agenda

LEGDP: Limpopo Employment Growth and Development Plan.

4.5 Strategic Scorecard

Strategic Key Performance Indicators were developed to measure the outcomes of the objectives. The Strategic Scorecard below indicates the desired outcomes, indicators, Strategies, Programmes as well as strategic projects. Key criteria that were used to develop the objectives include:

- Outcomes are that we would like to achieve, within our control, with regards to the objective.
- Key Performance indicators and targets are measurable results of the outcomes over the next five years.
- Strategies are alternative ways to achieve the set objectives
- Projects are the specific initiatives undertaken by the municipality to support the objective for which funding should be prioritised.

4.6 PROGRAMME STRATEGIES

To achieve the set objectives, a number of programmes have been initiated that encompass the achievement of the strategic objectives. These programmes were determined not only with a view on the national and provincial intent but also bearing in mind the organisational structure and the current status of service delivery within Mopani District Municipality.

Based upon this information as well as the strategic vision of Mopani District Municipality, the following programmes are identified as key areas that will receive attention to ensure that achievement of strategic objectives. In operationalising the strategic intent of Mopani District Municipality, operational strategies per programme were developed, which in turn will inform the Institutional Scorecard for measuring and reporting purposes. The Institutional Scorecard will form the basis for the SDBIP.

Below follows a table indicating the identified strategic programmes, sub-programmes and programme objectives with related programme strategies:

KPAs, Goals and Strategic Objectives

KPA	GOAL	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	OUTCOMES
Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development	Efficient, effective and capable workforce	To inculcate entrepreneurial and intellectual capabilities.	Improved performance and motivated workforce
	A learning institution	To strengthen record keeping & knowledge management	Incremental developing institution
Basic Service Delivery	Sustainable infrastructure development and maintenance	To accelerate sustainable infrastructure and maintenance in all sectors of development.	Sustainable livelihood
	Clean, safe and hygienic environment, water and sanitation services.	To have integrated infrastructure development.	Complementary infrastructure development/ integrated services
	Safe, heathy living environment	To improve community safety, health and social well-being	Quality of life.
Local Economic Development	Growing economy (through agriculture, mining, tourism and manufacturing).	To promote economic sectors of the District	Economic growth
Spatial Rationale	Sustainable, optimal, harmonious and integrated land development	To have efficient, effective, economic and integrated use of land space.	Efficient use of land space.
Financial Viability	Reduced financial dependency and provision of sound financial management	To increase revenue generation and implement financial control systems	Meeting service delivery target
Good Governance and Public Participation	Democratic society and sound governance	To promote democracy and sound governance	Effective and efficient institution.

4.7 DETAILED SPATIAL OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

	SPATIAL OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
1	The establishment of an optimal and functional spatial pattern for the municipal area over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop settlements in accordance with their development potential. The level of investment in a settlement/settlement area for the provision of housing, economic development (e.g. LED projects), social services (e.g. clinics, schools, etc), physical infrastructure (e.g. level of services), institutional infrastructure (e.g. police stations, municipal offices), etc. should be done in accordance with the development potential of such a settlement/ settlement area.
2	The establishment of a spatial pattern to provide a framework for the provision of social facilities and physical infrastructure on a cost effective basis and to provide a sound basis for economic growth to increase income and employment in both the formal and informal sectors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilise the hierarchy of settlements as defined in the Spatial Development Framework and the Proposed Norms and Standards for the Provision of Community Facilities and Physical Infrastructure for different settlements.
3	Establish sustainable settlements that are able to generate economic activities and create jobs for their residents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nodal points / areas with development potential in rural areas should receive priority attention in terms of providing a higher level of community facilities and physical infrastructure.
4	Areas currently utilised or earmarked/identified as areas with potential for specific utilisation in future, e.g. areas for mining, agricultural development, tourism, trade and industry, residential development (see Spatial Maps), should be protected from any development that will sterilize or negatively impact on existing and future utilisation of such areas for that specific use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new land development will be allowed in areas that are utilised or earmarked/ identified as areas with potential for specific utilisation (e.g. areas for mining, agricultural development, tourism, trade and industry, residential development) in future without lodging a properly motivated application to the relevant authority in terms of the applicable legislation. • The Mopani District Municipality / local municipalities should comment and make an input regarding any of the afore-mentioned applications for land development. • A Land Use Management System should formulated and in the process partnerships with Traditional Authorities be forged to ensure smooth implementation.
5	Increase residential densities to achieve a more compact “urban” structure to achieve specific threshold values in population to provide for higher levels of social, physical, institutional and economic services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced residential erf sizes for new housing projects should be negotiated with rural communities. • Existing low density residential areas can be dandified by means of infill planning. • New land development should be concentrated in development nodes and priority should be given to development nodes when new housing projects are allocated. • This should accommodate rural life styles like backyard ploughing fields and livestock enclosures
6	The existing housing backlog in the Mopani Municipal Area should be addressed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision should be made for new low-income housing development in the municipal area in consecutive financial years to eradicate housing backlogs and to make provision for future need of housing. • Recognition should be given to potential economic growth and allow for high and medium income developments –thus, a programme to provide social infrastructure and public amenities should be considered
7	Illegal occupation (invasion) of land and the allocation of informal residential sites should be discouraged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A process should be put in place whereby tribal authorities should request the local authority to assist them to address the housing needs of the tribal communities. • A collaborative system between the two institutions is required to ensure elimination and management of illegal land occupation

CHAPTER 5: PROJECTS PHASE

5.1 PROJECTS PRIORITISATION

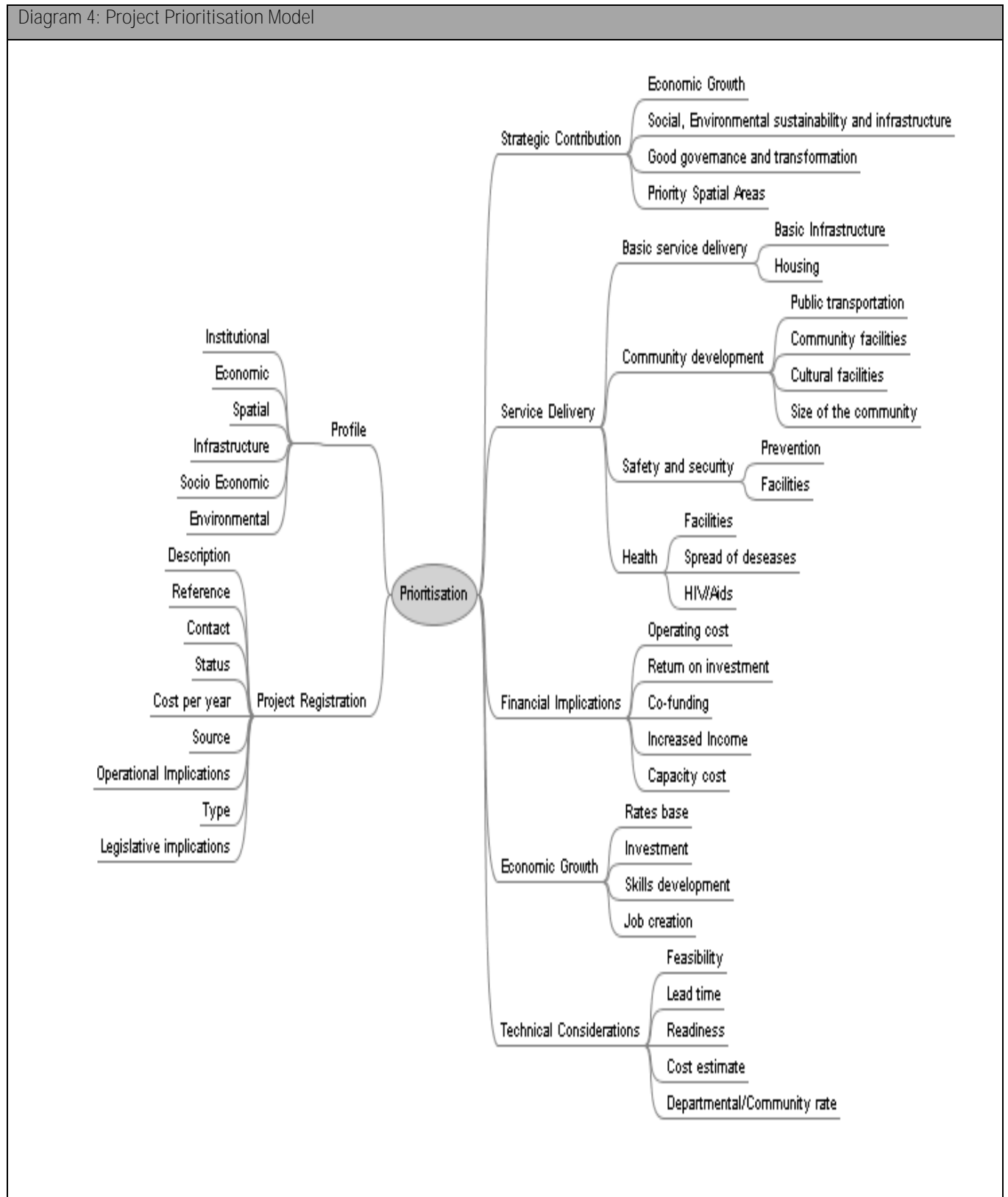
Project prioritization is a process and not a once off allocation of weights and scores. Successful prioritization is dependent on all of the steps in a process and the relevancy and appropriateness of a prioritization exercise will be weakened if all of the steps of the process are not committed to. Prioritisation is also to a large degree focused on financial and budget decisions to accomplish specific objectives or goals.

It is thus clear that decisions regarding budgets and finances are being taken at different levels of the organization and taking different **issues and dynamics into account. Departmental budget decisions, for example, are operational oriented and doesn't always see** the importance of strategic inputs. Community input into the budget process is also necessary and legislated. However, the needs of the community cannot always be translated directly into projects. There is a process needed where service providers must validated community needs and get at least some indication of accurate budget figures in order not to create any unfounded expectations. The first point of departure is therefore to identify and agree on a set of principles that will influence the budget and prioritization process, including the following:

- Simple, transparent and robust. In order to withstand pressures from all role-players it must clearly define roles, be easily understandable, acceptable and have a transparent logic.
- High information accuracy. It must facilitate informed decisions using only the necessary information which must be readily available.
- Flexible. It must be able to changing priorities. It should allow for positive feedback from development outcomes linked to a three-year budget cycle.
- Comprehensive. It needs to cater for differing needs from Services, Municipal Development Map, IDP, Community, Political leadership, etc.
- Balance. It needs to find the appropriate balance and compromise between technical needs to meet service goals and political needs.
- Appropriate decision making. Technical decisions are made by the services departments, political decisions are made by the politicians.

5.2 PROJECT PRIORITISATION CRITERIA

The criteria depicted on the right hand side of Diagram 4 are those issues that will be considered during prioritisation with weightings at each level. These are indicated on the left hand side of Diagram 4 below.



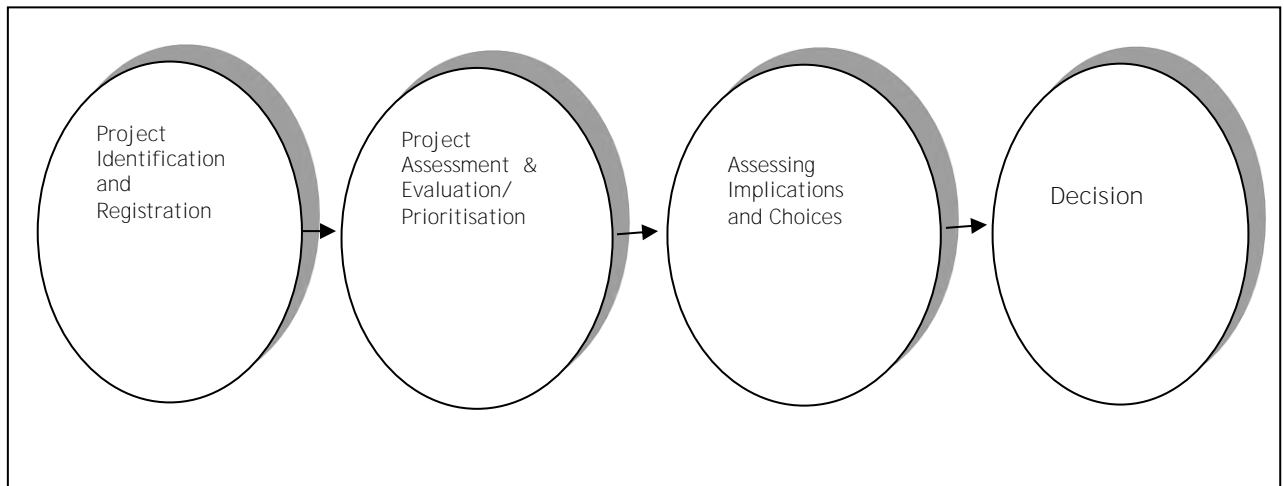


Diagram 3: Mopani Projects Prioritisation Methodology

Taking the above into account, a basic prioritization process will at least include the following:

Each of the steps leading up to the final decision is important but the first step of project identification and registration forms the basis of any prioritization process. By identifying and registering a project the following is assumed:

- The projects are part of comprehensive departmental planning processes where the need and sequence of projects have been assessed.
- Projects went through a detailed feasibility exercise.
- Project information is accurate

5.3 PROJECTS IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION

Project registration is critical for any prioritization process. Without accurate information it is nearly impossible to complete a relevant and appropriate prioritization process. Accurate profile information and registration will result in the following:

- Accurate financial information;
- It is the first filters that will already commit budgets and indicate what is left for prioritization. In many cases budgets are already committed for a number of years due to multi year projects or contracts that are entered into;
- Accurate reporting
- Facilitation of sound decision taking and assessment of choices

MOPANI DISTRICT PROJECTS, 2017/18 - 2021/22

MDM PROJECTS 2017-2022

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION										
GOAL: Democratic society and sound governance						[NB: Implementing Agent: MOPANI DM]				
OBJECTIVE: To promote democracy and sound governance										
OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER										
No	Project Name	Project Description	Municipality	Location/ Ward	Funder	Budget Estimate				
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
1	Imbizo	Public participation programme. IDP and Budget Public meetings. Outreach Council Sitings. MPAC Public Hearings. District Day for Prayer	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	3 000 000	3 186 000	3 373 974	3 800 000	4 000 000
2	District Ward Committee forum	4 meetings of members per year	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	250 000	265 500	281 165	300 000	320 000
3	District Ward Committee Conference	1 event per year	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	1 000 000	1 062 000	1 124 658	1 500 000	1 800 000
4	Speakers Forum	4 meetings per year	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	Budget used from General			0	0
5	Public participation Forum	4 meetings per year	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	Council Vote			0	0
6	MPAC District Wide Session	District coordination of MPAC activities.	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	200 000	212 400	224 932	350 000	400 000
7	Council Portfolio Committees	Oversight activities, study tours, training for the committees.	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	300 000	318 600	337 397	550,000	650,000
8	Speaker's vehicle	Council car	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	1 000 000	50 000	0	0	0

No	Project Name	Project Description	Municipality	Location/Ward	Funder	Budget Estimate				
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE MAYOR										
1	Bursaries	Funding for learners in pursuit of priority skills	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	2 700 000	2 859 300	3 025 139	0	0
2	District IGF	4 Forum meetings per year of sector departments, Mayors and officials from DM and LMs	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	70 000	74 130	78 430	0	0
3	Excellence Award	Giving awards to best performing grade 12 learners	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	270 000	286 740	303 658	370 00	400 000
4	Anti-corruption Forum	Funding investigative activities of the forum	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	400 000	424 800	449 863	550 000	600 000
5	Communicators' Forum	Funding activities of the forum	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	100 000	105 900	111 830	175 000	200 000
6	Newsletter	Publishing newsworthy stories and events of the municipality	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	1000 000	1100 000	1200 000	1300 000	1400 000
7	Exec. Mayor's cup and Marathon	Annual event on unearthing talent through football and road running	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	1 200 00	1 250 000	1 300 000	1 350 000	1 400 000
8	Munghana lonene Xitsonga music festival	Annual event to award Xitsonga artists	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	1 000 000	1 059 000	1 118 304	750 000	800 000
9	Advertising & Marketing		MDM	MDM	Own/ES	1 000 000	1 059 000	1 118 304	0	0
10	Executive Mayor's car	Purchasing vehicle	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	1 000 000	0	0	0	0

OEM: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

1	Traditional Leaders	Meeting X 4 per year with the executive Mayor, twice meeting with all 30 traditional leaders of MDM, Catering and payment of 30 annual Celebrations at R15000 per Traditional Council once per year	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	527 000	559 674	592 695	6000 000	650 000
2	Disability Forum	Meeting x 4 per Annum: Catering and Transport	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	105 000	111 510	118 089	250 000	300 000
3	Disability Awareness	Event x4 per annum: Catering and Transport	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	105 000	111 510	118 089	200 000	250 000
4	Disability Indaba	Event once per year: 2days event need accommodation, transport, promotional material and meals. Electing leadership and report on progress of resolutions.	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	109 000	115 758	112 588	300 000	300 000
5	Elders Forum	Meeting X 4 meetings per annum, Catering and Transport	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	11 000	11 682	12 371	17 000	20 000

6	Elders Day	Once off event per annum. Need transport, Accommodation, Promotional Material.	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	138 000	146 556	155 203	290 000	300 000
7	Elders Dialogue	Two days event, twice per year, accommodation, transport, meals and promotional material.	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	0	200 000	211 800	290 000	300 000
8	Youth Month	Once off event per annum, but need two build up programs before June 16. Need Transport & Catering	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	154 000	163 548	172 707	290 000	300 000
9	Youth Advisory Council	Meeting and Dialogue sessions X 4 meetings per Year, transport or Sitting Allowance per meeting and .catering.	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	000	200 000	200 000	250 000	300 000
10	Youth Council Assembly	Two days event once per Year, accommodation, transport and meals.	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	126 000	133 812	141 305	300 000	300 000
11	Children's Parliament	One day event twice per year. Transport, catering and educational Gifts.	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	58 000	61 596	65 045	250 000	300 000
12	Children's Day	Once off event per year. Need Transport, Catering and educational Gifts.	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	60 000	63 720	67 288	250 000	300 000
13	Children's Advisory Council	Meeting X 4 once per Quarter. Catering	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	0	0	0	200 000	250 000

14	16 Days of Activism	Event once off events and build up programs, transport, catering and Promotional material.	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	21 000	22 302	23 618	300 000	300 000
15	Women's Month	Event with program during the period, Transport, catering and gifts.	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	92 000	97 704	103 469	300 000	300 000
16	Gender Forum	Meeting X 4. one meeting per Quarter, Catering needed.	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	10 000	10 620	11 247	80 000	10 000
17	Men's Forum	Meeting X 4 one meeting per Quarter, Transport and catering	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	10 000	10 620	11 247	19 000	20 000
18	Women Caucus	Meetings to be held every monthly and GBV awareness campaigns. Catering, transport and capacity building programs.	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	0	200 000	250 000	300 000	300 000
19	SAWID	Event once off event the Executive Mayor visit some Centers e.g Disability Center, elderly centers or Youth Centre with some item or gifts.	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	200 000	212 400	224 932	200 000	250 000

MUNICIPAL MANAGER

1	IDP Review	IDP review process	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	400 000	424 800	449 863	0	0
2	IDP Indaba	IDP dialogue with various stakeholders	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	150 000	159 300	0	0	0

Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development

GOALS: - Efficient, effective and capable workforce
- A learning institution

[Implementing agent: Mopani DM]

OBJECTIVES: - To inculcate entrepreneurial and intellectual capabilities.
- To strengthen record keeping & knowledge management.

CORPORATE SERVICES					BUDGET					
	HUMAN RESOURCES		Municipality	Location	Funder	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
1	HRM & HRD Strategy	Develop a Human Resources management and development strategy document	MDM	Giyani	Own/ES	500 000	0	0	0	200 000
2	Workplace Skills Plan	Development of a plan for development of workplace skills	MDM	Giyani	Own/ES	800 000	849 600	899 726	-	1000 000
3	Training programme	Delivering training programmes for staff and Councillors	MDM	Giyani	FMG+ES	2 000 000	212 400	2 249 316	3000 000	3200 000
4	Employment Equity	Review of employment equity in the institution and develop an employment a plan	MDM	Giyani	Own/ES	30 000	0	0	30 000	30 000
5	Competency assessments	Conducting of competency assessment reports of Section 54 and 56 Managers	MDM	Giyani	Own/ES	40 000	0	0	60 000	65 000
6	Organizational Structure review	Conducting of a review of the organizational structure	MDM	Giyani	N/A	0	0	0	0	0

7	HR policies review	Reviewing of human resources policies	Mopani	Giyani	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
8	Employee wellness	Organising employees health & wellness activities	Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	800 000	849 600	899 726	950 000	1 000 000
9	Medical screening	Conducting tests to identify risk for a condition or disease or condition	Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	400 000	424 800	449 863	550 000	600 000
10	Performance Management System	Procurement of a performance management system	Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	0	0	0	1 250 000	1 300 000
11	Employee PMS	Payment of performance incentives	Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	3 000 000	3 177 000	3 354 912	6 000 000	6 500 000
12	Organizational Development	Conducting job evaluations, development of job evaluations, work measurements, change management and other OD interventions	Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	600 000	637 200	674 795	200 000	200 000
13	OHS Assessment	Identification of hazards and risks Conducting an assessment of	Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	400 000	0	0	550 000	600 000
14	Evacuation drills	Performing evacuation drill	Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	100 000	106 200	112 466	100 000	100 000
15	Protective clothing	Purchase of working clothes			Own/ES	2 000 000	0	0	0	0
COUNCIL AND ADMINISTRATION										
16	Council Resolution Tracking system	Procurement of an automated system for tracking resolutions	Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	1 000 000	1 062 000	1 124 658	0	0
17	Audio-Visual	Procurement and	Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	500 000	0	0	500 000	500 000

	Equipment	installation of voice projection, recording and storage equipment								
18	Records Management system	Implementation of a new records management system	Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	500 000	531 000	562 329	500 000	500 000
19	Landscaping	Design and implementation of maintenance of the grounds of the municipality	Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	500 000	531 000	562 329	500 000	500 000
20	Office space design	Planning and designing office space for optimal use	Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	500 000	531 000	562 329	0	500 000
21	Repairs and Maintenance	Existing building maintenance.	Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	2 600 000	2 761 200	2 924 111	0	0
22	Buildings		Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	2 500 000	2 655 000	2 811 645	0	0
23	e-Filing system	Electronic documents filing	Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	0	0	0	0	0
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY										
24	ICT Risk Assessments	Review possible threats to the organization faces, natural and/or	Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	0	0	500 000	0	500 000
25	Upgrade ICT infrastructure		Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	5 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2000 000	2000 000

26	Enterprise Architecture	Documenting the current IT environment in order to support technical and financial planning	Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	300 000	318 600	0	0	100 000
27	Business Reference Model	Design and document a graphical representation of MDM's day-to-day business operations and activities	Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	300 000	0	0	50 000	100 000
28	IT Policy Review	Review of Information Technology policies	Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	0	0	0	0	0
29	Automation of business systems	Procurement or development of electronic business processes	Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	5 000 000	0	0	2 000 000	2000 000
30	Information systems security	Review/ testing of information security processes and methodologies of MDM	Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	50 000	53 100	56 233	65 000	70 000
31	Computers	Desktop and Laptop computers for use by council employees and full time councilors within the institution.	Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	500 000	400 000	300 000	0	0
32	Maintenance of computers	Repairs of computers	Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	120 000	127 440	134 959	400 000	600 000
33	IT contracted services	Sourcing of professional service providers for special services	Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	5 000 000	5 310 000	5 623 290	0	0
34	Servers & equipment	Server infrastructure required for Data	Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	0	0	500 000	0	0

		Storage, processing, and protection, and hosting of IT Services.								
35	IT Help Desk	Computer based solution intended to provide IT end users with information and support related to Municipality's IT products and services.	Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	600 000	637 200	0	0	0
36	Licensing: Computer Software	Licensing of third party software in use within the municipality	Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	1 500 000	1 593 000	1 686 987	1620 000	1700 000
37	VoIP Telephones	Internet Protocol based Telephone handset for use in the offices of the municipality			Own/ES	2 000 000	0	0	0	0
LEGAL SERVICES										
38	Legal Services	Sourcing of professional legal services	Mopani	Giyani	Own/ES	5 000 000	5 310 000	5 623 290	2 000 000	2 000 000
39	Draft agreements and managing By-laws	Drafting agreements/ contracts new by-laws and reviewing existing ones			Own/ES	600 000	0	0	0	0
40	Compliance support	Ensure compliance support including informing the institution of new developments as well as policy review support			Own/ES	0	0	0	100 000	0

FINANCIAL VIABILITY

[Implementing agent: Mopani DM]

Goal: Reduced financial dependency and provision of sound financial management

Objective: To increase revenue generation and implement financial control systems

BUDGET AND TREASURY						BUDGET				
Project Name	Description	Municipality	Location	Funder	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
1	Upgrading of financial system (CAPEX)	MDM	MDM	FMG+ES	650 000	100 000	100 000	0	0	
2	Operation Clean Audit (Accounting for Water and Sanitation)(OPEX)	Engaging audit firm on water and sanitation, accounting & reporting	MDM	MDM	FMG+ES	1 000 000	1 059 000	0	0	0
3	Furniture (capex)	Purchasing Municipal furniture	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	1 000 000	0	0	0	0
4	Drilling equipment (Capex)	Purchasing municipal vehicles	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	2 500 000	50 000	0	0	0
5	Asset management	Asset verification unbundling & disposal			FMG+ES	2 500 000	2 655 000	2 811 645	0	0

SPATIAL RATIONALE										
GOAL: Sustainable, optimal, harmonious and integrated land development					[Implementing agent: Mopani DM]					
OBJECTIVE: To have efficient, effective, economic and integrated use of land space.										
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT: Spatial Planning				BUDGET						
Project Name	Description	Municipality	Location	Fender	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
1	SDF review	Review District SDF to cover all communities in the district area Establish SDF steering committee in line with SPLUMA requirements Conduct spatial planning and socio-economic analysis of the district Coordinate development proposals to guide current and future growth of the district Coordinate approval and adoption of SDF by council	MDM	All	Own/ES	2 500 000	2 655 000	2 811 645	2 686 000	2 200 000
2	Land Use and Land Development determination	1.Coordinate the determination of land use and land development	MDM	All	Own/ES	1 000 000	1 050 000	1 102 500	1 600 000	1 800 000

		<p>applications through MPT</p> <p>2. Keep records of the proceedings of MPT</p> <p>3. Give MPT decision feedback to applicants through respective local municipalities</p> <p>4. Conduct site inspection</p>								
3.	Land audit	<p>1. Coordinate land ownership audit</p> <p>2. Give update feedback on quarterly basis</p>	MDM	All	Own/ES	0	0	0	0	0
4	SPLUMA workshops	Conduct SPLUMA workshops	MDM	Provincial growth points	Own/ES	100 000	105 000	110 250	100 000	100 000
5	Informal land occupation and land invasion intervention	Conduct workshops on SDF implementation to target stakeholders such as traditional councils to prevent informal land occupation Support LMs to become proactive in combating land invasion through promotion of coordinated planning	MDM	Provincial growth points	Own/ES	100 000	105 000	110 250	100 000	100 000
6	Corporate GIS establishment		MDM		Own/ES	1 000 000	1 050 000	1 102 500	0	0

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
GOAL: Growing economy (through agriculture, mining, tourism and manufacturing).										
OBJECTIVE: To promote economic sectors of the District										
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						BUDGET				
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
1	Tourism Program					1050 000	1115 100	1180 891	1800 000	2000 000
1.1	Tourism Development	Support Emerging tourism industry Brochure development	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	200 000	250 000	300 000	350 000	400 000
1.2	Tourism Indaba	Provide and manage exhibition pavilion	MDM	KZN	Own/ES	400 000	450 000	500 000	550 000	550 000
1.3	Rand Show	Provide and manage exhibition pavilion	MDM	Gauteng	Own/ES	200 000	250 000	300 000	350 000	400 000
1.4	Letaba Show	Provide and manage exhibition pavilion	MDM	Tzaneen	Own/ES	100 000	150 000	200 000	250 000	300 000
1.5	Marula Festival	Provide and manage exhibition pavilion	MDM	Ba-Phalaborwa	Own/ES	150 000	200 000	250 000	300 000	350 000
2	Economic Summit	Review economic performances and share available economic opportunities	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	150 000	159 300	168 699	1 000 000	1 000 000
3	SMME Development support	Support SMMEs, LED forum Entrepreneurial week Incubation Training Accessing Investments and funding		MDM	Own/ES	100 000	106 200	112 466	300 000	300 000
4	Agri-park program	Program support in fencing & maintenance	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	0	0	0	150 000	150 000
5	Agro-expo support	Supporting event in exposing emerging farmers	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	0	0	0	200 000	200 000
6	Renewable energy		MDM	MDM	Own/ES	0	3 000 000	2 000 000	0	0
7	Partnerships		MDM	MDM	Own/ES	1 000 000	1 100 000	1 164 900	0	0

BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE										
GOALS: - Sustainable infrastructure development and maintenance. - Clean, safe and hygienic environment, water and sanitation services. OBJECTIVES: - To accelerate sustainable infrastructure and maintenance in all sectors of development. - To have integrated infrastructure development.										
WATER SERVICES										
1	Makhuva Water Reticulation Network refurbishment and upgrade	Refurbishment, rehabilitation and Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network and boreholes (Replacement of taps, pipeline damaged through illegal connections and provision of reticulation to the extension and rehabilitation of existing boreholes)	GGM	Makhuva	WSIG	0	3 000 000	3 600 000	0	0
2	Mbaula Water Reticulation Network refurbishment and upgrade	Refurbishment, rehabilitation and Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network and boreholes (Replacement of taps, pipeline damaged through illegal connections and provision of reticulation to the extension and rehabilitation of existing boreholes)	GGM	Mbaula	WSIG	0	2 000 000	3 500 000	0	0

3	Homu South Water Reticulation Network refurbishment and upgrade	Refurbishment, rehabilitation and Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network and boreholes (Replacement of taps, pipeline damaged through illegal connections and provision of reticulation to the extension and rehabilitation of existing boreholes)	GGM	Homu South	WSIG	2 891 600	3 000 000	0	0	0
4	Mbhenhle Water Reticulation Network refurbishment and upgrade	Refurbishment, rehabilitation and Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network and boreholes (Replacement of taps, pipeline damaged through illegal connections and provision of reticulation to the extension and rehabilitation of existing boreholes)	GGM	Mbhenhle	WSIG	0	3 600 000	3 200 000	0	0
5	Daniel Water Reticulation Network refurbishment and upgrade	Refurbishment, rehabilitation and Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network and boreholes (Replacement of taps, pipeline damaged through illegal connections & provision of reticulation to the extension and rehabilitation of existing	GGM	Daniel	WSIG	0	3 100 000	0	0	0

		boreholes)								
6	Zava Package Plant Refurbishment and upgrading of the raw water Pipeline	Refurbishment of the Package Plant and upgrading of the raw water pipeline	GGM	Zava	WSIG	4 277 000	3 500 000	0	0	0
7	Mapuve Water Treatment Works Perimeter Fencing and refurbishment of the Plant.	Refurbishment and erection of perimeter fence for the process controllers' residents	GGM	Mapuve	WSIG	6 699 400	3 200 000	0	0	0
8	Sekhunyani Upgrading of internal Water Reticulation	Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network	GGM	Sekhunyane	WSIG	3 600 000	4 300 000	0	0	0
9	Dzumeri Internal Water Reticulation upgrade	Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network	GGM	Dzumeri	WSIG	3 000 000	2 500 000	0	0	0
10	Khakhala Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network	Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network	GGM	Khakhala	WSIG	0	3 500 000	0	0	0
11	Mahlati Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network	Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network	GGM	Mahlati	WSIG	0	3 200 000	2 120 000	0	0
12	Dzingidzingi Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network	Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network	GGM	Dzingidzingi	WSIG	4 700 000	0	6 700 000	0	0
13	Homu North Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network.	Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network	GGM	Homu North	WSIG	0.00	2 300 000	0	0	0
14	Mageva Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network	Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network	GGM	Mageva	WSIG	3 300 000	3 500 000	0	0	0
15	Giyani Regional	Cleaning of reservoirs	GGM	Giyani Bulk	WSIG					

	Water Scheme Reservoirs Cleaning		GGM	Water Scheme		2 300 000	2 736 000	0	0	0
16	Mapikiri Replacement of Water Storage Reservoir	Replacement and resizing of water storage tank	BPM	Makhushane (Mapikiri Reservoirs)	WSIG	8 500 000	0	0	0	0
17	Namakgale Replacement of Cement Asbestos Pipes	Replacement and resizing of asbestos cement pipes	BPM	Namakgale	WSIG	6 900 000	5 500 000	0	0	0
18	Phalaborwa Town Replacement of Cement Asbestos Pipes	Replacement and resizing of asbestos cement pipes	BPM	Phalaborwa	WSIG	0	5 600 000	10 200 000	0	0
19	Lulekani Replacement of Cement Asbestos Pipes	Replacement and resizing of asbestos cement pipes	BPM	Lulekani	WSIG	6 300 000	5 964 000	0	0	0
20	Tshelang-Gape Construction of Sewer Emergency Storage Dam	Construction of Sewer Emergency Dam at Tshelang -Gape Sewer Booster Station and upgrading of the outfall sewer pipeline	BPM	Namakgale	WSIG	2 700 000	0	5 600 000	0	0
21	Construction of 381 VIP Toilets- Ba-Phalaborwa	Construction of 381 VIP Toilets	BPM	Selwane, Prieska and Nondweni	WSIG	4 000 000	4 500 000	5 000 000	0	0
22	Hoedspruit Rehabilitation and upgrading of sewer emergency storage dam and booster pump-station	Rehalitation and upgrading of emergency sewer storage dam and booster pump station	MLM	Hoedspruit	WSIG	1 700 000	2 000 000	0	0	0
23	Refurbishment, rehabilitation and Upgrading of Internal	Replacement of taps, pipeline damaged through illegal connections and		Iketleng	WSIG	3 600 000	2 600 000			

	Water Reticulation network and boreholes - Iketleng	provision of reticulation to the extension and rehabilitation of existing boreholes.	GLM						0	0
24	Refurbishment, rehabilitation and Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network and boreholes - Medingen	(Replacement of taps, pipeline damaged through illegal connections and provision of reticulation to the extension and rehabilitation of existing boreholes)	GLM	Medingen	WSIG	3 200 000	0	0	0	0
25	Refurbishment, rehabilitation and Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network and boreholes – Modjadji Headkraal	(Replacement of taps, pipeline damaged through illegal connections and provision of reticulation to the extension and rehabilitation of existing boreholes)	GLM	Modjadji Headkraal	WSIG	0	3 200 000	2 900 000	0	0
26	Refurbishment, rehabilitation and Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network and boreholes - Mponeng	Replacement of taps, pipeline damaged through illegal connections and provision of reticulation to the extension and rehabilitation of existing boreholes	GLM	Mponeng & Medijeng	WSIG	0	2 300 000	2 700 000	0	0
27	Refurbishment,	Replacement of taps,		Mokwasela	WSIG	2 700 000	3 200 000	0		

	rehabilitation and Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network and boreholes - Mokwasela	pipeline damaged through illegal connections and provision of reticulation to the extension and rehabilitation of existing boreholes	GLM						0	0
28	Kuranta Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network	Upgrading of the internal reticulation and extension	GLM	Kuranta	WSIG	3 700 000	0	0	0	0
	Refurbishment of package plant- Makgakgapatse		GLM	Makgakgapatse	WSIG	2 500 000	0	7 180 000	0	0
30	Refurbishment, rehabilitation and Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network and boreholes - Mabjepilong	Replacement of taps, pipeline damaged through illegal connections and provision of reticulation to the extension and rehabilitation of existing boreholes)	GTM	Mabjepilong	WSIG	4 000 000	4 000 000	0	0	0
31	Refurbishment, rehabilitation and Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network and boreholes - Mariveni	Replacement of taps, pipeline damaged through illegal connections and provision of reticulation to the extension and rehabilitation of existing boreholes)	GTM	Mariveni	WSIG	3 200 000	3 500 000	0	0	0
32	Refurbishment, rehabilitation and	Replacement of taps, pipeline damaged		Burgersdorp	WSIG	0	0	4 700 000		

	Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network and boreholes -Burgersdorp	through illegal connections and provision of reticulation to the extension and rehabilitation of existing boreholes)	GTM						0	0
33	Refurbishment, rehabilitation and Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network and boreholes -Makhubidung	Replacement of taps, pipeline damaged through illegal connections and provision of reticulation to the extension and rehabilitation of existing boreholes)	GTM	Makhubidung	WSIG	2 932 000	0	0	0	0
34	Refurbishment, rehabilitation and Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network and boreholes -Matshelapata	Replacement of taps, pipeline damaged through illegal connections and provision of reticulation to the extension and rehabilitation of existing boreholes)	GTM	Matshelapata	WSIG	0	3 000 000	3 100 000	0	0
35	Refurbishment, rehabilitation and Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network and boreholes - Kubjana Water	Replacement of taps, pipeline damaged through illegal connections and provision of reticulation to the extension and rehabilitation of existing boreholes)	GTM	Kubjana	WSIG	1 500 000	2 500 000	0	0	0
36	Thapane Water	Refurbishment for		Thapane	WSIG	4 700 000	0	17 000 000		

	Treatment Refurbishment	Thapane Water Treatment plant and replacement of the rising main	GTM						0	0
37	Nkowankowa Waste Water Treatment Plant Refurbishment	Refurbishment of the Waste Water Treatment Plant and erection of the perimeter fence	GTM	Nkowankowa	WSIG	0	1 200 000	0	0	0
38	Mokgolobotho Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network	Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network	GTM	Mokgolobotho	WSIG	0	0	6 500 000	0	0
39	Lenyenye Waste Water Treatment Plant Perimeter Fencing	Erection of the perimeter fence	GTM	Lenyenye	WSIG	1 700 000	0	0	0	0
40	Refurbishment, rehabilitation and Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network and boreholes Hlohlokwe	Replacement of taps, pipeline damaged through illegal connections and provision of reticulation to the extension and rehabilitation of existing boreholes	MLM	Hlohlokwe (Tickyline)	WSIG	0	3 700 000	3 600 000	0	0
41	Refurbishment, rehabilitation and Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network and boreholes -Metz	Replacement of taps, pipeline damaged through illegal connections and provision of reticulation to the extension and rehabilitation of	MLM	Metz	WSIG	0	3 400 000	2 800 000	0	0

		existing boreholes)								
42	Construction of 381 VIP Toilets: MLM	Construction of 381 VIP Toilets	MLM		WSIG	4 000 000	4 500 000	5 000 000	0	0
43	Mopani Water Infrastructure Assessment and Audit	Functionality assessment and infrastructure audit	MDM	All	Own/ES	2 500 000	10 000 000	5 000 000	0	0
44	Mopani Replacement and installation of domestic water flow meters	Replacement and Installation of domestic flow meters	MDM	All	Own/ES	5 000 000	25 000 000	20 000 000	0	0
45	Development of Water Conservation and Demand Management Strategy	Development of Water Conservation and Demand Management Strategy	MDM	All	Own/ES	0	10 000 000	5 000 000	0	0
46	Finalization of Water Infrastructure Master Plan	Alignment of the Water Master Plan with the Provincial Master Plan and Finalization	MDM	All	Own/ES	3 000 000	1 500 000	1 500 000	0	0
48	Development of Drought Mitigation Plan	Development of Drought Mitigation Plan	MDM	All	Own/ES	0	170 000	180 000	0	0
49	Development of Water Safety Plan	Development of Water Safety Plan	MDM	All	Own/ES	700 000	170 000	180 030	0	0
50	Upgrading of internal water reticulation network- Makosha-B9		GGM		Own/ES	0	3 600 000	10 300 000	0	0
51	Borehole development and refurbishment		All LMs		Own/ES	0	32 000 000	35 000 000	0	0
52	Repayment of long term liabilities	Purchase of bulk water	MDM		Own/ES	150 000 000	159 300 000	168 698 700	0	0
39	Vehicles water services	Purchasing of vehicles	MDM		Own/ES	4 040 000	0	0	0	0

INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME										
1	Lulekani sewage works		BPM	Lulekani	Own/ES	400 000	424 800	449 863	0	0
2	Namakgale sewage works		BPM	Namakgale	Own/ES	400 000	424 800	449 863	0	0
3	Nondweni water works		BPM	Nondweni-Selwane	Own/ES	400 000	424 800	449 863	0	0
4	Giyani sewage works		GGM	Giyani	Own/ES	250 000	265 500	281 165	0	0
5	Giyani water works		GGM	Giyani	Own/ES	2 000 000	2 124 000	2 249 316	0	0
6	Zava water works		GGM	Zava	Own/ES	250 000	265 500	281 165	0	0
7	Muyexe water works		GGM	Muyexe	Own/ES	230 000	244 260	258 671	0	0
8	IK Ponds 134		GGM	Siyandani	Own/ES	60 000	63 720	67 479	0	0
9	Mapuve water works		GGM	Mapuve	Own/ES	600 000	637 200	674 795	0	0
10	Middle Letaba Water works		MDM		Own/ES	800 000	849 600	899 726	0	0
11	Modjadji water works		GLM	Modjadji	Own/ES	1 000 000	1 062 000	1 124 658	0	0
12	Kuranta water package plant		GLM	Kuranta	Own/ES	150 000	159 300	168 699	0	0
13	Kgapane sewage works		GLM	Ga-Kgapane	Own/ES	650 000	690 300	731 028	0	0
14	Senwamokgope sewage works		GLM	Senwamokgope	Own/ES	50 000	53 100	56 233	0	0
15	Nkambako water works		GTM	Nkambako	Own/ES	750 000	796 500	843 494	0	0
16	Thapane water works		GTM	Thapane	Own/ES	400 000	424 800	449 863	0	0
17	Thabina water works		GTM	Thabina	Own/ES	1 200 000	1 274 400	1 349 590	0	0
18	Tours water works		GTM	Tours	Own/ES	900 000	955 800	1 012 192	0	0
19	Semarela water works		GTM	Simarela	Own/ES	300 000	318 600	337 397	0	0
20	Nkowankowa water works		GTM	Nkowankowa	Own/ES	1 500 000	1 593 000	1 686 987	0	0
21	Nkowankowa sewage works		GTM	Nkowankowa	Own/ES	500 000	531 000	562 329	0	0
22	Lenyenye ponds		GTM	Lenyenye	Own/ES	120 000	127 440	134 959	0	0

23	The Oaks water works		MLM	The Oaks	Own/ES	700 000	743 400	787 261	0	0
24	Finale water works		MLM	Finale	Own/ES	300 000	318 600	337 397	0	0
25	Mametja-Sekororo scheme		MLM	Ga-Mametja & Sekororo	Own/ES	430 000	456 660	483 603	0	0
26	Water Quality		GGM	Giyani	Own/ES	430 000	456 660	483 603	0	0
27	Worster scheme		MLM	Worster	Own/ES	1 200 000	1 274 400	1 349 590	0	0
28	Sekgosese scheme		GLM	Sekgosese	Own/ES	1 000 000	1 062 000	1 124 658	0	0
29	Lower Molototsi		GLM		Own/ES	800 000	849 600	899 726	0	0
30	Sekgopo scheme		GLM	Sekgopo	Own/ES	700 000	743 400	787 261	0	0

ENGINEERING SERVICES										
1	Kampersus Sewage Plant	Construction of 2M ³ /Day Sewage Treatment Plant and reticulation of 13.3km and house connection.	MLM	Kampersus Ward 2	MIG	16 881 120	0	0	0	0
2	Upgrading of Water Reticulation MLM	Installation of 36.1km of uPVC pipe ranging from 75mm to 160mm diameter including Isolation valves, valve boxes, connection chamber and associated fittings; Communal stand pipes x 60	MLM	Molelane Ward 5 and Botshoana Ward 7	MIG	6 259 538	49 715 570	0	0	0
3	Hoedspruit Bulk Water Supply	Construction of new 400Ø steel bulk supply pipe lines of 5,98km, 12 Air valves, 7 scour valves and ancillary works.	MLM	Hoedspruit Ward 1	MIG	32 959 550	0	0	0	0

4	Thapane Regional Water Scheme (Upgrading of Water Reticulation and Extensions)	Upgrading of Water Reticulation Extension in GTM: Thapane <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Construction of Upvc pipe x13km •Installation of stand standpipes x50 •Installation of Boreholes x 4 •Installation of elevated tank x8 •Electrification of the boreholes x4 •Pressure Testing of the system 	GTM	Thapane Wards 8,9 & 10	MIG	3 000 000	30 898 643	3 000 000	0	0
5	Thapane Regional Water Scheme: Upgrading and Extension	Upgrading of existing bulk and service system up to service reservoirs Construction of 7.1ml concrete reservoir and 356mm dia water mains for 9.28km	GTM	Thapane Ward 8,9,10	MIG	48 000 000	84 835 284	4 000 000	0	0
6	Sefofotse to Ditshosine Bulk Water Supply (Ramaroka village)	Construction of water reticulation, from 63Ø to 160Ø for 98km	GLM	Ramaroka village	MIG	10 939 293	0	0	0	0
7	Sefofotse to Ditshosine bulk supply; Ramatlatsi Bulk and reticulation.	Exploration and development of ground water in Bellevue/Sefofotse. Extension of Bulk line pipeline from Bellevue/Sefofotse to Maphalle.	GM	Sefofotse, Bellevue, Maphalle	MIG	43 783 613	151 751 041	17 390 165	0	0

		Construction of Storage Reservoirs to the villages. Internal Reticulation Network to the respective Villages.								
8	Jopie to Mawa Ramotshinyadi	The work to be performed includes installation of 32km uPVC pipes of diameters ranging from 90mm to 160mm. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of air valves, hydrant chambers x 20 • Connection to existing pipe lines. • Installation of yard meter box x 80 • Installation of valve markers x 80 • Installation of Stand pipe with complete end taps x 80 • Refurbishment of 1x reservoir • Investigation of existing services, recover old pipe line • Reinstatement of surfaces to original conditions. 	GTM	Jopie to Mawa Ramotshinyadi Ward 2,3 & 9	MIG	119 461 815	130 517 401	95 439 762	0	0
9	Jopie Mawa Block 12- Ramotshinyadi Bulkline & reticulation	The project scope entails of the construction of 10km of 200mm dia uPVC	GTM		MIG	25 269 533	0	0	0	0

		pipes from Mokgwathi to Lekgwaeng; Construction of water reticulation networks with diameter varying from 75m to 110mm pipes and erection of 110 standpipes.								
10	Tours Water Scheme: Bulk Lines Refurbishment and Reticulations	Refurbishment of 16 storage reservoirs	GTM	Tours Ward 27	MIG	38 576 655	49 748 504	0	0	0
11	Tours Bulk Water scheme (Treatment plant)	Construction of : 1 pre-treatment works flocculation channels and basins 2 clarifiers 3 sand filters 1 new clear water tank 1 new pump station 1 chlorine room 2 sludge lagoons 1140m ²	GTM	Tours	MIG	6 373 770	0	0	0	0

12	Mopani rural household sanitation phase 5	Construction of VIP Sanitation units throughout the District	GLM, GTM, BPM, GGM, MLM		MIG	8 700 000	0	0	0	0
13	Ba-Phalaborwa upgrading of water reticulation & Extension	<p>install of 1.5ML steel elevated tank and all its accessories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a pump house • Supply and installation of two 11.5Kw pumps, MCC, all the electrical accessories and the telemetry. • Supply, delivery and installation of steel and uPVC pipes with diameters ranging from 140mm, 160mm and 200mm. • Connection to existing pipe lines • Isolation and decommissioning of old pipes. (illegal connections) 	BPM	Makhushwane, Kanana Garden View	MIG	14 096 730	0	0	0	0
14	Water Reticulation in villages GLM	Extension of the current water reticulation network.			MIG	0	0	8 957 221	0	0

	Lenyenye sewage works and outfall sewer	Maintaining the existing inlet works, parshall flume and measuring equipment. Construction of RBC packaged plant capable of treating 2,5 ML per day with ultra violet screening for nitrates. Construction of one retention pond to the capacity of 100 x 80 m. Installation of by-pass system for ponds and construction of bio-catalyst dosing point.	GTM	Lenyenye	MIG	10 614 742	0	0	0	0
15	Sekgosese Ground Water Development Scheme	Planning	GLM	Sekgosese	MIG	0	0	0	16 000 000	0
16	Selwane water phase 2	Construction of water reticulation network in Ka Mzimela and Ka Matsotsosela	BPM GGM	Mzimela, Matsotsosela, Mayephu & Ka Xitlakati	MIG	50 216 724	0	0	0	0
					Equit share	10 200 000	0	0	0	0
17	Upgrading of Phalaborwa sewage plant (pump)	Rehabilitation of the existing pump station, rehabilitation of the existing pipeline from pumpstation to the WWTW and Rehabilitation of emergency storage ponds. it will serve 4734 households	BPM		Equit share	20 000 000	0	0	0	0
					MIG	2 808 300	0	0	0	0
18	Namakgale sewage works		BPM		Equit share	0	0	0	20 000 000	0

19	Upgrading of Nkowankowa sewage plant	Construction of trickling filter, construction of a secondary settling tank, construction of kitchen facilities and ablution block, Provision of automated screens and rehabilitation of inlet works platform, Construction of sludge drying bed, Refurbishment of laboratory and provision of laboratory equipment. Provision of security lighting and Provision of standby power supply.	GTM		Equit share	9 092 067	0	0	0	0
					MIG	2 537 091				
20	Upgrading of Senwamokgope sewage plant	Construction of RBC unit x 1, drying bed x 1, disinfection unit x 1, inlet canal x 1, manholes x 3, Installation of sluice gates x 12, Installation of Crawler beams x 2, Installation of walk ways x 2, Installation of rotors x 6, Installation of aerators on the emergence pond x 5, Electrification of the system x 1, Installation of the power generator x 1,	GLM	Senwamokgope	Equit share	3 491 778	0	0	0	0

		Commissioning of the system x 1								
21	Lephephane Water Supply	Upgrading and refurbishment of the command reservoir, 7 supply reservoirs, Electrification of 4 borehole pump stations, reconstruction of 1450m bulk pipeline and connection to the command reservoir. Other activities will be to reconnect standpipes and reconnect boreholes to improve the level of service.	GTM	Lephephane	Equit share	21 000 000	0	0	0	0
22	Kampersrus bulk water supply	Interconnection for clear water tank to bulk line to scortia, interconnection from chamber to raw water tank, interconnection from scortia manhole to elevated tank in scortia.	MLM	Kampersrus	Equit share	1 250 106	0	0	0	0

COMMUNITY SERVICES

GOAL: Safe, healthy living environment

OBJECTIVE: To improve community safety, health and social well-being

DISASTER MANAGEMENT										
1	Maintenance of the building	Maintenance of the building	MDM	Tzaneen	Own/ES	0	0	0	650 000	700 00
2	Awareness Campaign	Awareness Campaign	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	250 000	264 750	279 576	350 000	360 000
3	Upgrading of the communication Centre GEMC ³ system	Upgrading of the communication Centre GEMC ³ system	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	1 400 000	1 482 600	1 565 626	1 700 000	1 800 00
4	Early warning system	Early warning system	MDM	Tzaneen	Own/ES	500 000	529 500	559 152	300 000	350 000
5	Relief Support	Relief Support	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	4 000 000	4 236 000	4 473 216	5 500 000	600 000
6	Vehicle Tracking System	Vehicle Tracking System	MDM	Tzaneen	Own/ES	50 000	0	0	80 000	90 000
7	Review of Disaster Management plan	Review of Disaster Management plan	MDM	Tzaneen	Own/ES	550 000	582 450	615 067	570 000	580 000
8	Disaster Risk Reduction Research with Univen	Disaster Risk Reduction Research with Univen	MDM	Tzaneen	Own/ES	1 500 000	1 588 500	1 677 456	1 800 000	1 900 000
9	Upgrade of command vehicle	Upgrade of command vehicle	MDM	Tzaneen	Own/ES	0	50 000	0	130 000	140 000
10	Vehicles maintenance	Repairs of vehicles			Own/ES	100 000	105 900	111 830	0	0
11	Upgrade of security system	Upgrade of security system	MDM	Tzaneen	Own/ES	0	0	0	0	0
12	Garden services	Improving of landscaping and garden services	MDM	Tzaneen	Own/ES	800 000	250 000	264 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
13	Disaster Management Seminar	Disaster Management Seminar	MDM	Tzaneen	Own/ES	250 000	264 750	279 576	280 000	290 000
14	Installation of emergency number, sign board in the District	Installation of sign board for District emergency contact no.	MDM	Tzaneen	Own/ES	0	0	0	100 000	0

MUNICIPAL HEALTH										
15	Water Quality Control	Water sampling & analysis	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	455 000	483 210	511 719	530 000	540 000
16	Food Control	Food sampling and analysis	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	620 000	658 440	697 288	650 000	660 000
17	Health Surveillance of Premises	Health Surveillance of Premises	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	15 000	15 930	16 870	30 000	35 000
18	Surveillance and Promotion of Communicable Diseases	Surveillance and Promotion of Communicable Diseases	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	80 000	84 960	89 973	95 000	100 000
19	Waste Management		MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	180 000	191 160	202 438	195 000	200 000
20	Chemical Safety	Chemical Safety	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	135 000	143 370	151 829	150 000	155 000
21	Disposal of the Dead	Disposal of the Dead	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	50 000	53 100	56 233	65 000	70 000
22	Environmental Health Pollution Control	Environmental Health Pollution Control	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	250 000	265 500	281 165	265 000	270 000
23	Vector Control	Vector Control	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	500 000	531 000	562 329	530 000	540 000
24	World Food day	World Food day	MDM	GTM	Own/ES	250 000	265 500	281 165	280 000	290 000
25	District Health Council	District Health Council	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	70 000	74 340	78 726	85 000	90 000
26	Health and Hygiene	Awareness campaign	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	200 000	212 400	224 932	230 000	240 000
HIV AND AIDS										
27	Partnership Event	Partnership Event	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	210 000	223 020	236 178	240 000	250 000
28	Red Ribbon month celebration	Red Ribbon month celebration	MDM	Phalaborwa	Own/ES	20 000	21 240	22 493	35 000	40 000
29	World AIDS Day celebration	World AIDS Day celebration	MDM	Greater Letaba	Own/ES	310 000	329 220	348 644	340 000	350 000
30	Food humpers child headed family support	Food humpers child headed family support	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	510 000	541 620	573 576	540 000	550 000
31	Migrant Health Forum and support of NGO's dealing with migrants at the farms: Choice Trust and Hlokomela	Migrant Health Forum and support of NGO's dealing with migrants at the farms: Choice Trust and Hlokomela	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	2 500 000	2 655 000	2 811 645	4 000 000	4 500 000

32	District AIDS Council and district Technical AIDS Council	District AIDS Council and district Technical AIDS Council	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	0	0	0	95 000	100 000
33	World TB day celebration	World TB day celebration	MDM	Phalaborwa	Own/ES	210 000	223 020	236 178	240 000	250 000
34	Candle Light Memorial celebration	Candle Light Memorial celebration	MDM	Tzaneen	Own/ES	150 000	159 300	168 699	180 000	190 000
FIRE SERVICES										
35	Provision and replacement of vehicles	Provide and replace vehicles	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	18 000 000	10 000 000	8 000 000	5 000 000	3 000 000
36	Awareness campaigns	Awareness campaigns	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	20 000	21 240	22 493	130 000	140 000
37	Furniture for satellite Fire Stations	Furniture for satellite Fire Stations	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	2 000 000	2 500 000	3 000 000	3 500 000	4 000 000
38	Provide wild fire units for operations	Provide wild fire units for operations	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	300 000	310 000	320 000	330 000	340 000
39	Control room activation system	Control room activation system	MDM	All locals and all Fire Stations	Own/ES	1 000 000	0	0	530 000	540 000
40	Veld & Forest Aviation Support for Mopani DM	Veld & Forest Aviation Support for Mopani DM	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	300 000	318 600	337 397	330 000	350 000
41	Upgrade of fences and systems. Giyani & Modjadji F/S	Upgrade of fences and systems. Giyani & Modjadji F/S	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	800 000	820 000	830 000	840 000	850 000
42	Upgrading of Modjadji & Giyani F/S	Upgrading of Modjadji & Giyani F/S	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	2 000 000	2 200 000	2 300 000	2 400 000	2 500 000
43	Provision of containerized sleeping facilities for Giyani & Maruleng F/S, Phalaborwa	Provision of containerized sleeping facilities for Giyani & Maruleng F/S, Phalaborwa	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	2 200 000	0	0	2 400 000	2 500 000
44	Provision of fire & rescue equipment	Provision of fire & rescue equipment	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	4 000 000	4 500 000	0	5 000 000	5 500 000
45	Refurbishment of Specialized Fire vehicles	Refurbishment of Specialized Fire vehicles	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	6 000 000	0	0	5 700 000	5 800 000

46	Provision of Fire Services Uniform and Protective Clothing	Provision of Fire Services Uniform and Protective Clothing	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	2 000 000	2 500 000	3 000 000	3 500 000	4 000 000
47	Fire protection association				Own/ES	900 000	955 800	1 012 192	0	0
48	Development of fire plan	Development of fire plan	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	500 000	0	0	8 000 000	9 000 000
49	Building of fire station	Construction	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	11 000 000	12 000 000	0	0	0
50	Upgrading of fire station	Upgrading	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	2 200 000	2 300 000	0	0	0
51	Fire specialized Vehicles	Purchasing of the vehicles	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	10 000 000	8 000 000	0	0	0
SPORT, ARTS & CULTURE										
52	Indigenous games	Indigenous games	MDM	Tzaneen	Own/ES	300 000	318 600	337 397	450 000	500 000
53	Golden games	Golden games	MDM	Phalaborwa	Own/ES	300 000	318 600	337 397	450 000	500 000
54	School Sport	League games	MDM	Tzaneen	Own/ES	350 000	371 700	393 630	380 000	390 000
55	Support Federation	Support Federation	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	400 000	424 800	449 863	430 000	440 000
56	Junior Dipapadi	Junior Dipapadi	MDM	GLM	Own/ES	200 000	212 400	224 932	230 000	240 000
57	Academy of Sport	Academy of Sport	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	600 000	637 200	674 795	630 000	640 000
58	District Mapungubwe	District Mapungubwe	MDM	MLM	Own/ES	200 000	212 400	224 932	230 000	240 000
59	Ku luma vukanyi	Ku luma vukanyi	MDM	BPM	Own/ES	100 000	106 200	112 466	130 000	140 000
60	Library forum	Library forum	MDM	GGM	Own/ES	50 000	53 100	56 233	65 000	70 000
61	District Sport Confederation	District Sport Confederation	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	50 000	53 100	56 233	65 000	70 000
62	Disability Sport and Special Olympics	Disability Sport and Special Olympics	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	250 000	265 500	281 165	280 000	290 000
63	Women and sport	Women and sport	MDM	All the locals	Own/ES	200 000	212 400	224 932	230 000	240 000
64	Employee Sport	Employee Sport	MDM	MDM	Own/ES	800 000	849 600	899 726	950 000	1 000 000

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT										
65	Environmental Awareness Campaigns	Environmental Awareness Campaign	MDM	All Locals	Own/ES	350 000	371 700	393 630	380 000	390 000
66	Development of IWMP	Development of IWMP	MDM	All Locals	Own/ES	800 00	849 600	899 726	450 000	500 000
67	Support to K2C biosphere reserve	Support to K2C biosphere reserve	MDM	All Locals	Own/ES	250 000	265 500	281 165	750 000	800 000
68	Support to green economy	Support to green economy	MDM	All Locals	Own/ES	500 000	531 000	562 329	400 000	450 000
69	Repairs & maintenance of Air quality equipment	Repairs & maintenance of Air quality equipment	MDM	All Locals	Own/ES	0	0	0	550 000	600 000
70	Rural Waste Management Project - EPWP	Rural Waste Management Project -EPWP	MDM	All Locals	EPWP+/ES	2 000 000	2 124 000	2 249 316	850 000	900 000
71	Support to Community Environmental Management Projects	Support to Community Environmental Management Projects	MDM	All Locals	Own/ES	600 000	637 200	674 795	3 500 000	4 000 000
TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT										
72	Arrive alive campaigns	Two events per year	MDM	All Locals	Own/ES	200 000	212 400	224 932	230 000	240 000
TRANSPORT & ROADS										
73	Development of travel demand management plan	Coordinate and facilitate the development of plan	MDM	All Locals	Own/ES	0	0	1 200 000	0	0
74	Development of freight transport and logistics plan	Coordinate and facilitate the development of plan	MDM	All Locals	Own/ES	0	1 000 000	0	0	0
75	Road asset management system	Data collection on rural road and bridge conditions for LMs.	MDM	All Locals	RRAMG	2 202 000	2 300 000	2 464 000	0	0
SAFETY										
76	District Community	Coordination of	MDM	All Locals	Own/ES	60 000	63 720	67 479	75 000	80 000

Safety Forum	community poicing								
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REVENUE

DESCRIPTION		2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
Interest Earned - External Investments	Interest on Current Account	(3 500 000)	(3 717 000)	(3 936 303)
	interest on Call Account	(6 800 000)	(7 221 600)	(7 647 674)
	Sub-total	(10 300 000)	(10 938 600)	(11 583 977)
Operating Grants and Subsidies	Equitable Shares	(759 547 000)	(843 149 000)	(923 013 000)
	EPWP	(1 725 000)	-	-
	Financial Management Grant	(1 795 000)	(2 050 000)	(2 050 000)
	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	(462 748 000)	(491 124 000)	(521 069 000)
	Rural Roads Asset Management Grant	(2 202 000)	(2 300 000)	(2 464 000)
	Water Services Infrastructure Grant	(95 000 000)	(107 000 000)	(110 000 000)
	LP-Health (EHP)	(14 232 000)	(15 059 000)	(15 059 000)
	Sub-total	(1 337 249 000)	(1 460 682 000)	(1 573 655 000)
Other Revenue	Tender Documents	(560 000)	(594 720)	(629 808)
	Insurance Claims	(160 000)	(169 920)	(179 945)
	Fire Services Charges	(200 000)	(212 400)	(224 932)
	Commission on Debit Orders-PayDay	(120 000)	(127 440)	(134 959)
			-	-
	Sub-total	(1 040 000)	(1 104 480)	(1 169 644)
TOTAL INCOME		(1 348 589 000)	(1 472 725 080)	(1 586 408 622)

SUMMARY REVENUE

DEPARTMENT	Grants	Interest on Investment	Services Charges	Other revenue	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
Mopani District Municipality	(1 337 249 000)	(10 300 000)	-	(1 040 000)	(1 348 589 000)	(1 472 725 080)	(1 586 408 622)
Ba Phalaborwa-Water	-	-	(113 929 411)	-	(113 929 411)	(120 993 034)	(128 131 624)
Ba Phalaborwa-Sewer	-	-	(21 031 674)	-	(21 031 674)	(22 335 638)	(23 653 440)
Greater Giyani-Water	-	-	(9 979 176)	-	(9 979 176)	(10 597 885)	(11 223 160)
Greater Giyani-Sewer	-	-	(2 976 281)	-	(2 976 281)	(3 151 882)	(3 328 387)
Greater Letaba-Water	-	-	(8 084 008)	-	(8 084 008)	(8 520 544)	(8 980 654)
Greater Letaba-Sewerage	-	-	(3 857 389)	-	(3 857 389)	(4 065 688)	(4 285 235)
Greater Tzaneen-Water	-	-	(61 210 406)	-	(61 210 406)	(64 821 820)	(68 451 842)
Greater Tzaneen-Sewerage	-	-	(12 662 138)	-	(12 662 138)	(13 409 204)	(14 160 120)
Maruleng-Water & Sewerage	-	-	(3 989 767)	-	(3 989 767)	(4 237 133)	(4 487 123)
TOTAL INCOME					(1 586 309 250)	(1 724 857 908)	(1 853 110 207)
TOTAL EXPENDITURE					1 680 188 649	1 765 667 953	1 343 161 729
DEFICIT/(SURPLUS)					93 879 399	40 810 045	(509 948 478)

Total income	(1 586 309 250)	(1 724 857 908)	(1 853 110 207)
Total expenditure	1 680 188 649	1 765 667 953	1 343 161 729
Before Depreciation	93 879 399	40 810 045	(509 948 478)
Less Dep	184 687 757	196 138 398	207 710 563
Deficit/(Surplus)	(90 808 358)	(155 328 353)	(717 659 041)
Revenue excl locals	(1 348 589 000)		
Exp excl locals	1 510 215 813		
	161 626 813		
Less Dep	184 687 757		

Deficit/(Surplus)	(23 060 944)		
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BUDGET SUMMARY

DEPARTMENT	Employee Related Costs - Wages & Salaries	Employee Related Costs - Social Contributions	Depreciation	Debt Impairment	Repairs & Maintenance	Contracted Services	Bulk Purchases	General Expenses Other	Capital Outlay	Infrastructure	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
General Council	8 508 768	-	55 868	-	-	-	-	5 591 727	-	-	14 156 363	15 076 676	16 042 082
Municipal Manager	3 969 496	578 218	690 628	-	-	-	-	322 000	-	-	5 560 342	5 623 225	5 992 736
Internal Audit	4 836 549	1 222 029	55 840	-	-	-	-	1 402 800	-	-	7 517 218	9 590 076	8 548 233
Budget & Treasury-CFO	3 498 672	189 497	1 399 469		150 000			4 363 250			9 600 888	10 217 312	10 850 694
Budget & Treasury-Budget and Reporting	1 958 391	482 220	-		-			218 000			2 658 611	2 840 529	3 031 601
Budget & Treasury-Expenditure Management	5 790 878	1 730 022	-		150 000			8 649 378			16 320 278	16 794 032	17 850 861
Budget & Treasury-Revenue Management	3 947 934	1 145 230	-		-			1 270 000			6 363 164	6 790 332	6 118 482
Budget & Treasury-Asset Management	1 958 391	482 220	-		-			2 778 250			5 218 861	5 559 515	5 911 007
Budget & Treasury-SCM	5 027 832	1 498 146	-	-	-	-	-	422 000	9 540 000	-	16 487 978	7 474 434	7 925 263
Planning & Development	4 082 653	766 423	236 425	-	6 000	-	-	5 033 000	-	-	10 124 501	10 759 054	11 418 950
LED	2 204 716	586 743	65 148	-	-	-	-	2 478 000	-	-	5 334 607	8 722 893	8 087 400
IDP	1 965 009	447 548	-	-	-	-	-	715 000	-	-	3 127 557	3 338 353	3 389 829
Communications & Marketing	4 078 230	804 929	2 787	-	-	-	-	2 409 000	-	-	7 294 946	7 774 154	8 272 131
Engineering Services	1 564 987	152 494	915 059	-	60 000	-	-	2 317 200	-	65 033 952	70 043 692	5 332 546	5 663 115
Water Services	89 064 925	26 847 436	172 723 333	-	650 000	-	150 000 000	12 010 000	-	100 000 000	551 295 694	659 343 014	679 414 914
Health, Environment & waste	18 375 284	5 192 980	-	-	-	-	-	11 815 000	-	-	35 383 264	38 166 804	40 645 396
Electrical Services	1 108 768	294 389	-	-	-	-	-	40 648	-	-	1 443 805	1 543 143	1 647 688
Roads & Transport	2 204 718	837 900	4 855 481	-	1 459 354	-	-	467 529	-	-	9 824 982	11 397 163	12 193 985
Community Services	3 287 088	608 571	428 659	-	12 000	-	-	4 886 000	-	-	9 222 318	9 821 371	10 438 312
Fire Services-Palaborwa	7 064 001	1 783 099	2 211 959	-	190 000	-	-	515 000	18 600 000	-	30 364 059	47 721 720	39 933 820

Fire Services-Giyani	7 911 792	1 973 934	-	-	190 000	-	-	516 000	-	-	10 591 726	11 083 973	11 833 038
Fire Services-Letaba	6 776 818	1 712 876	-	-	190 000	-	-	516 000	-	-	9 195 694	9 617 084	10 275 501
Fire Services-Tzaneen	8 555 168	2 102 431	-	-	190 000	-	-	2 300 000	-	-	13 147 599	12 348 886	13 439 145
Fire Services-Maruleng	4 176 621	1 168 929	-	-	190 000	-	-	516 000	-	-	6 051 550	6 246 562	6 672 413
Disaster Management	11 383 112	3 000 045	652 145	-	900 000	-	-	9 910 000	50 000	-	25 895 302	26 859 274	28 271 485
Corporate Services	1 707 279	159 589	144 680	-	120 000	-	-	743 200	-	-	2 874 748	3 058 583	3 238 045
Human Resource	9 666 297	2 867 934	42 697	-	-	-	-	11 790 000	-	-	24 366 928	22 752 140	24 078 311
Administration	16 380 659	6 747 083	61 565	-	2 600 000	-	-	11 522 000	500 000	-	37 811 307	39 693 807	42 016 597
Legal Services	1 765 198	187 364	8 060	-	-	-	-	5 777 000	-	-	7 737 622	7 586 012	8 032 547
IT	1 313 362	320 044	1 233	-	200 000	5 000 000	-	5 760 000	7 500 000	-	20 094 639	13 380 392	13 641 975
Office of Executive Mayor	5 661 371	979 453	86 770	-	99 000	-	-	1 542 000	-	-	8 368 594	8 953 855	9 553 322
Office of the Speaker	1 899 604	347 441	48 763	-	-	-	-	4 880 000	-	-	7 175 808	7 643 032	8 117 905
Office of the Chief Whip	498 273	13 398	-	-	-	-	-	8 500	-	-	520 171	553 931	586 314
Disability Desk	645 029	156 776	-	-	-	-	-	329 000	-	-	1 130 805	1 208 933	1 288 855
Gender Desk	645 029	156 776	-	-	-	-	-	499 000	-	-	1 300 805	1 589 473	1 691 847
Youth Desk	645 029	156 776	-	-	-	-	-	405 000	-	-	1 206 805	1 137 062	1 196 496
PMU	8 415 977	1 206 625	1 188	-	-	-	-	13 513 610	-	439 610 600	462 748 000	478 699 770	12 923 726
Lulekani Sewage Works	-	-	-	-	400 000	-	-	450 000	-	-	850 000	902 700	955 959
Namakkgale Sewage Works	-	-	-	-	450 000	-	-	465 666	-	-	915 666	972 437	1 029 811
Nondweni Water Works	-	-	-	-	450 000	-	-	575 000	-	-	1 025 000	1 035 450	1 096 542
Giyani Water Works	-	-	-	-	2 100 000	-	-	4 780 000	-	-	6 880 000	7 306 560	7 737 647
Mapuve Water Works	-	-	-	-	720 000	-	-	1 325 000	-	-	2 045 000	2 171 790	2 299 926
Middle Letaba Water Works	-	-	-	-	1 000 000	-	-	2 045 000	-	-	3 045 000	3 233 790	3 424 584
Zava Water Works	-	-	-	-	250 000	-	-	190 000	-	-	440 000	467 280	494 850
Muyexe Water Works	-	-	-	-	230 000	-	-	130 000	-	-	360 000	382 320	404 877
Giyani Sewage Works	-	-	-	-	250 000	-	-	1 010 000	-	-	1 260 000	1 338 120	1 417 069
IK Ponds	-	-	-	-	60 000	-	-	134 000	-	-	194 000	206 028	218 184
Modjadji Water Works	-	-	-	-	1 000 000	-	-	684 000	-	-	1 684 000	1 788 408	1 893 924
Kuranta Water Package Plant	-	-	-	-	150 000	-	-	1 020 000	-	-	1 170 000	392 940	416 123

Kgapane Sewage Works	-	-	-	-	770 000	-	-	660 000	-	-	1 430 000	1 518 660	1 608 261
Senwamokgope Sewage Works	-	-	-	-	50 000	-	-	240 000	-	-	290 000	307 980	326 151
Nkambako Water Works	-	-	-	-	850 000	-	-	2 395 000	-	-	3 245 000	3 446 190	3 649 515
Thapane Water Works	-	-	-	-	500 000	-	-	1 535 000	-	-	2 035 000	2 161 170	2 288 679
Thabina Water Works	-	-	-	-	1 430 000	-	-	1 605 000	-	-	3 035 000	3 223 170	3 413 337
Tours Water Works	-	-	-	-	1 130 000	-	-	2 353 000	-	-	3 483 000	3 698 946	3 917 184
Semarela Water Works	-	-	-	-	300 000	-	-	285 000	-	-	585 000	621 270	657 925
Nkowankowa Water Works	-	-	-	-	1 850 000	-	-	2 290 000	-	-	4 140 000	4 024 980	4 262 454
Lenyenye ponds	-	-	-	-	120 000	-	-	470 000	-	-	590 000	626 580	663 548
Nkowankowa Sewage Works	-	-	-	-	500 000	-	-	755 000	-	-	1 255 000	1 332 810	1 411 446
The Oaks Water Works	-	-	-	-	930 000	-	-	366 000	-	-	1 296 000	1 376 352	1 457 557
Finale Water Works	-	-	-	-	300 000	-	-	371 500	-	-	671 500	713 133	755 208
Sekororo Water Works	-	-	-	-	560 000	-	-	360 000	-	-	920 000	977 040	1 034 685
Water Quality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	650 000	-	-	650 000	690 300	731 028
Worcester	-	-	-	-	1 430 000	-	-	1 357 520	-	-	2 787 520	2 960 346	3 135 007
Sekgosese Scheme	-	-	-	-	1 000 000	-	-	1 770 000	-	-	2 770 000	2 941 740	3 115 303
Lower Molototsi Scheme	-	-	-	-	1 030 000	-	-	1 232 896	-	-	2 262 896	2 403 196	2 544 984
Sekgopo Scheme	-	-	-	-	700 000	-	-	640 000	-	-	1 340 000	1 423 080	1 507 042
Ba Phalaborwa-Water	10 423 416	2 060 417	-	11 251 196	9 668 334	-	-	6 843 743	-	-	40 247 106	42 864 334	45 584 970
Ba Phalaborwa-Sewer	1 080 649	181 820	-	2 388 231	3 735 332	-	-	1 196 413	-	-	8 582 445	9 127 181	9 679 219
Greater Giyani-Water	2 105 170	556 370	-	-	935 542	-	-	255 658	-	-	3 852 740	4 112 159	4 376 808
Greater Giyani-Sewer	1 559 921	334 225	-	-	-	-	-	47 924	-	-	1 942 070	2 060 679	2 181 102
Greater Letaba-Water	4 465 660	800 902	-	1 220 145	591 430	-	-	1 335 683	-	-	8 413 820	8 923 402	9 437 088
Greater Letaba-Sewage	383 151	63 414	-	1 139 323	208 693	-	-	209 025	-	-	2 003 606	2 116 266	2 235 296
Greater Tzaneen-Water	24 450 572	4 978 919	-	5 900 000	35 643 973	6 876 660	2 840 000	1 571 700	-	-	82 261 824	86 900 744	91 844 564
Greater Tzaneen-Sewage	4 283 978	910 463	-	1 500 000	9 421 927	-	-	829 748	-	-	16 946 116	13 403 980	14 153 857
Maruleng-Water & Sewage	3 387 153	620 956	-	-	550 000	-	-	1 165 000	-	-	5 723 109	5 215 323	5 565 994
TOTAL	314 683 578	79 415 054	184 687 757	23 398 895	88 621 585	11 876 660	152 840 000	183 830 568	36 190 000	604 644 552	1 680 188 649	1 765 667 953	1 343 161 729

LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES PROJECTS 2017/18

GREATER TZANEEN MUNICIPALITY

SPATIAL RATIONALE										
Project No.	Project Name and Location	Project Description	Project Duration		Total budget	Five (5) Year Budget				
			Date: Start	Date: Finish		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
PED-5	Township Establishment: Portion 292 & 293 Pusela Farm, Portion 9, 37, & 38 Hamawasha	Township Establishment: Portion 292 & 293 Pusela Farm, Portion 9, 37 & 38 Hamawasha	01/07/2020	30/06/2022	R4000 000				R1500 000	R2500 000
PED-8	Tzaneen and Ebenhezer Development	Rehabilitation and improvement of the dams	01/07/2021	30/06/2022						R5000 000

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Project No.	Project Name and Location	Project Description	Project Duration		Total budget	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
			Date: Start	Date: Finish					
ESD-10	Paving of Mopye access road to school	Upgrading of gravel road to tar	01/07/2017	30/06/2018	R6 300 210	R6 300 210			
ESD-11	Paving of Nelson Ramodike High Access road to school	Paving of Nelson Ramodike High Access road to school	01/07/2017	30/06/2018	R6 142 862	R6 142 862			
ESD-12	Taring of Nkowankowa B Streets	Upgrading gravel road to tar	01/07/2019	30/06/2020	R28 452 650			R28 452 650	
ESD-13	Moruji to Matshwi/ Kheshokolwe road from gravel to tar Phase 4 of 5	Upgrading of gravel road to tar	01/07/2014	30/06/2018	R59 544 706 R4 744 614	R34 839 965 R4 744 614	R25 689 259		
ESD-14	Taring Nkowankowa A Codesa and Hani Street	Upgrading of gravel road to tar	01/07/2017	30/06/2018	R27 307 026	R27 307 026			
ESD-15	Internal Streets Paving	Internal Streets Paving	01/07/2018	30/06/2019	R7 005 088		R7 005 088		
ESD-16	Paving of Topanama Access Road to Serurubele School	Paving of Topanama Access Road to Serurubele School	01/07/2019	30/06/2020	R23 752 000			R23 752 000	
ESD-17	Paving of Marirone to Kubjana Street Paving	Paving of Marirone to Kubjana Street Paving	01/07/2019	30/06/2020	R23 247 900			R23 247 900	
ESD-18	Paving of Thapane Street	Paving of Thapane Street	01/07/2019	30/06/2020	R26 700 000			R26 700 000	
ESD-19	Low Level bridge at Agatha cemetery	Construction of low level bridge	01/07/2019	30/06/2020	R 1000 000				R 600 000

ESD-20	Mawa B12 low level bridge	Construction of low level bridge	01/07/2018	30/06/2019	R3 100 234	R3 100 234			
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ELECTRICITY UPGRADE AND MAINTAINANCE

Project No.		Project Duration		Total budget	Five (5) Year Budget					
		Date: Start	Date: Finish		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
EED-44	New Electricity Connections (Consumer Contribution)	New Electricity Connections (Consumer Contribution)	01-07-2017	30-06-2022	R50 000 000	R10 000 000	R10 000 000	R10 000 000	R10 000 000	R10 000 000
EED- 45	Renewal R and M on prepaid meters at Tzaneen, Letsitele and Politsi	Renewal R and M on pre-paid meters	01-07-2017	30-06-2020	R900 000	R300 000	R 300 000	R 300 000		
EED-46	Miniature substation Urban distribution networks as directed by (NERSA+(Item B53 6/14)	Miniature substation Urban distribution networks as directed by (NERSA+(Item B53 6/14)	01-07-2017	30-06-2020	R26 000 000	R1000 000	R500 000	R1000 000		
EED-47	Replacing 11kv cables due to required increase in capacity	Replacing 11kv cables due to required increase in capacity	01-07-2017	30-06-2020	R2 750 000	R1000 000	R750 000	R1000 000		
EED-48	Substation Tripping Batteries (Item B53 6/14)	Purchase of substation tripping batteries	01-07-2017	30-06-2020	R650 0000	R400 000	R100 000	R150 000		
EED-52	Rebuilding of Lines- Green frog-Haenertsburg (12km)	Rebuilding of lines	01-07-2018	30-06-2020	R2 400 000		R1200 000	R1 200 000		
EED-53	Rebuilding of lines Gravelotte – De Neck (15 km)	Rebuilding of lines	01-07-2018	30-06-2020	R3 000 000		R1500 000	R1500 000		
EED-54	Rebuilding of 33 KV lines – Lalapanzi – Waterbok (2 km)	Rebuilding of lines	01-07-2018	30-06-2020	R 600 000		R 600 000			
EED-55	Rebuilding of Mashutti 11kv line (4km)	Rebuilding of lines	01-07-2016	30-06-2017	R 400 000		R 400 000			
EED-56	Rebuilding of Deeside 11kv line	Rebuilding of lines	01-07-2018	30-06-2020			R584 000	R600 000		
EED-57	Rebuilding of Yarmona/ Shivulari 11kv line (4km)	Rebuilding of lines	01-07-2018	30-06-2020			R584 000	R600 000		
EED-58	Rebuilding of Ledzee 11kv line from LZ44 to Vandergrey Farm (3,5km)	Rebuilding of lines	01-07-2016	30-06-2020	R2 000 000		R500 000	R1500 000		
EED-59	Rebuilding of lines – Letsitele Valley substation – Bosbou and all T offs (22 km)	Rebuilding of lines	01-07-2017	30-06-2020	R1500 000	R500 000	R500 000	R500 000		
EED-60	Rebuilding of Valencia 11kv lines	Rebuilding of lines	01-07-2017	30-06-2020	R2500 000	R1000 000	R500 000	R500 000		
EED-61	Rebuilding of Lushof South 11kv lines	Rebuilding of lines	01-07-2017	30-06-2019	R1000 000	R500 000	R500 000			

EED-62	Rebuilding of Rooikoppies 11kv lines	Rebuilding of lines	01-07-2017	30-06-2019	R2000 000	R1000 000	R1000 000			
Project No.	Project Name and Location	Project Description	Project Duration		Total budget	Five (5) Year Budget				
			Date: Start	Date: Finish		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
EED-63	Rebuilding of Mabiet 11kv lines	Rebuilding of lines	01-07-2017	30-06-2019	R2000 000	R1000 000	R1000 000			
EED-64	Rebuilding of Haenertsburg 11kv lines	Rebuilding of lines	01-07-2017	30-06-2019	R2000 000	R1000 000	R1000 000			
EED-65	Rebuilding of Campsies Glen 11kv lines	Rebuilding of lines	01-07-2017	30-06-2019	R2000 000	R1000 000	R1000 000			
EED-66	Rebuilding of Politsi Valley 11kv lines	Rebuilding of lines	01-07-2017	30-06-2019	R2000 000	R1000 000	R1000 000			
EED-67	Rebuilding of CP Minnaar 11kv lines	Rebuilding of lines	01-07-2017	30-06-2018	R400 000	R400 000				
EED-68	Rebuilding of Waterbok 11kv lines	Rebuilding of lines	01-07-2019	30-06-2020	R1000 000			R1000 000		
EED-69	Rebuilding of Mieliekloof / Deerpark 11kv lines	Rebuilding of lines	01-07-2017	30-06-2019	R1000 000	R500 000	R500 000			
EED-70	Rebuilding of Letaba Feeder 33KV line	Upgrading substation	01-07-2018	30-06-2020	R1500 000		R750 000	R750 000		
EED-71	Upgrading of Waterbok 33/11KV Substation	Upgrading substation	01-07-2017	30-06-2018	R1000 000	R1000 000				
EED-72	Upgrading of Blacknoll 33/11KV Substation	Upgrading substation1	01-07-2017	30-06-2018	R1000 000	R1000 000				
EED-73	Houtbosdorp 11KV Ring	Construction of a new 11KV line to form a Ring feed	01-07-2017	30-06-2018	R1500 000	R1500 000				
EED-74	New 2 x 20 MVA 66/33kV Transformers at Tzaneen-South Western Substation	Purchase of electrical equipment	01-07-2017	30-06-2020						
EED-75	Substation Fencing	Replaced damaged fencing in substations	01-07-2017	30-06-2020		R1000 000	R500 000	R500 000		
EED-76	Replace 2 x 20 MVA 66/11 kV (Linked to Revenue on New Electricity Connections)	Replace 2 x 20 MVA 66/11 kV (Linked to Revenue on New Electricity Connections)	01-07-2017	30-06-2020		R2550 000	R5000 000	R2350 000		
EED-77	Replacing of old SS1 electrical substation circuit breakers with compact switchgear	Replace dangerous old main circuit breakers	01-07-2017	30-06-2018	R6000 000	R6000 000				

EED-78	Fault Path indicators on Rural lines in the Tzaneen electricity distribution area	Installation of fault path indicators	01-07-2018	30-06-2020						
Project No.	Project Name and Location	Project Description	Project Duration		Total budget	Five (5) Year Budget				
			Date: Start	Date: Finish		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
EED- 79	Replace 11 kV and 33 kV Auto reclosers per annum (Item B53 6/14)	Replace 11 kV and 33 kV Auto reclosers per annum (Item B53 6/14)	01-07-2017	30-06-2020		R3000 000	R1500 000	R1500 000		
EED-80	New 66 kV line from Western sub to Georges Valley	Construction of new 66 kV line	01-07-2018	30-06-2019						
EED-81	Building of new 4 MVA, 33/ 11 kV Substation at Agatha	Building of new substation	01-07-2018	30-06-2019	R4000 000		R4000 000			
EED-82	Refurbishment of the Ebenhezer 33kV Feeder	Refurbishment of the Ebenhezer 33kV Feeder	01-07-2018	30-06-2020	R3000 000	R1000 000	R1000 000	R1000 000		
EED-83	Install 33kV voltage regulator on the 33kV Haenertsburg ring	Install 33kV voltage regulator on the 33kV Haenertsburg ring	01-07-2019	30-06-2020	R2000 000			R2000 000		
EED-84	Rebuild 66 kV wooden line from Tzaneen to Tarentaalrand	Rebuild 66 kV wooden line from Tzaneen to Tarentaalrand	01-07-2019	30-06-2020	R2900 000			R2900 000		

BA-PHALABORWA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

MIG Projects

	Project Name	Project Description and Location	Project Duration		Total Budget	Sources of Funding	MTEF Forward Estimates		
			Date: Start	Date: Finish			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
1	Topvile to score	1.8km Paved road in Namakgale to Topville	2008 May	2017 July	R14 667 934,62	MIG	-		
2	Upgrading of Benfarm	Upgrading of gravel to tar in Benfarm next Majeje	2016 Feb	2019 July	R 15 438 461,82	MIG	R5 916 831	R 5770 442,2	
3	Tambo Phase 2	Upgrading of road to tarred road	2016 Feb	2020 July	R 35 400 000,00	MIG	R5 500 000	R 7200 000,0	R16 400 000,0
4	Tshelang Gape Namakgale to R 71	Upgrading of road to tarred road	2016 Feb	2020 July	R 23 220 000,00	MIG	R5 460 000	R 7800 000,0	R10 500 000,0

Project Name	Project Description and Location	Project Duration		Total Budget	Sources of Funding	MTEF Forward Estimates		
		Date: Start	Date: Finish			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Total						R38 219,000	R31 402 957,00	R43 247 802,53

BA-PHALABORWA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Municipal Capital Projects Plan

KPA 2: Basic Services and Service Delivery

Capital Projects										
2017/18					2018/19		2019/20		2020/21	2021/22
Project Name	Project Description	Cost (R'000)	Implementing Agency	Project	Cost (R'000)	Project	Cost (R'000)	Project	Project	
1	Electricity single phase network	Upgrading of Single phase network.Phase 2	1 500	BPM	Upgrading of Single phase network.Ph 3	5 000	Upgrading of Single phase network.Ph 4	5 000		
2	Selati substation	Upgrading of Selati Substation to safe capacity of 30MVA	4 000	BPM	Upgrading of Wildevy Substation to	2 000	Upgrading of ext 2 substation	2 000		
3	Electrical Quality Supply instrumentation	Installation of Quality of Supply instrumentation on Electrical Network to comply to NRS 048	750							
4	Storm water culverts	Installation of storm water culvert at ward 2, 10 & 15	3 000	BPM	Installation of storm water culvert	2 000	3) installation of storm water culvert	3 000		
5	Refuse removal trucks	Purchasing of refuse removal trucks	2 500							

GREATER GIYANI MUNICIPALITY

KPA 3: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT							
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: To develop sustainable infrastructure networks which promote economic growth and improved quality of life.							
A. ELECTRICITY:							
No.	PROJECT/PROGRAM	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	SOURCE
1	ELECTRIFICATION OF 369 HH at: Mhlava Willem, Skhiming, Mbatlo, Shivulani villages		0	0	0	0	INEP AND GGM
2	ELECTRIFICATION OF 225 HH at: Vuhehli, Ndindani, Gawula, N'wakuwani, Mahlathi and Ntshuxi		0	0	0	0	INEP AND GGM
1.	ELECTRIFICATION OF: Hlomela, Siyandhani and Bagangu		0	0	0	0	INEP AND GGM
4	Electrification of 450 HH AT: N'wamankena and Dingamanzi		0	0	0	0	INEP AND GGM
5	Electrification of 260 HH AT: Gandlanani and Silawa		0	0	0	0	INEP AND GGM
6	Electrification of 600 HH AT Mninginisi		0	0	0	0	INEP AND GGM
7	Electrification of 1082 HH AT: Mbawula, Mshiyani, Kheyi, Xitlakati, Mzilela and Khashani		0	0	0	0	INEP AND GGM
8	Electrification of 898 HH AT: Shikhumba, Nkomo C, Nkomo B, Dzingidzingi and Maswanganyi		0	0	0	0	INEP AND GGM
9	HIGH MAST LIGHTS		0	0	0	0	INEP AND GGM
10	TRAFFIC LIGHTS ON THE R81 ROAD		0	0	0	0	GGM
11	Refurbishment of street lights at all sections of the giyani town		0	0	0	0	GGM

12	Mbawula upgrading from gravel to tar (3.8km)		0	0	0	0	MIG
13	Homu 14B to Homu 14A – Upgrading from gravel to tar (4.2 Km)		0	0	0	0	MIG
14	Section F upgrading from gravel to tar		0	0	0	0	MIG
15	Makosha – upgrading from gravel to tar (5.2km)		0	0	0	0	MIG
16	Bode paving of internal streets (2.8 km)		0	0	0	0	MIG
17	Nkomo A upgrading from gravel to tar (9.9 km)		0	0	0	0	MIG
	ROADS AND STORM WATER						
	PROJECT/PROGRAM	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	SOURCE
18	Giyani Section E upgrading from gravel to tar (2.8 km)		0	0	0	0	MIG
19	Access Roads to all Tribal Offices		0	0	0	0	MIG
20	Upgrading of Khensani Hospital Access, Side Walks and Lighting		0	0	0	0	MIG
21	Construction of Culvert Bridges to cemeteries		0	0	0	0	GGM
22	Landscaping of CBD and Giyani entrance		0	0	0	0	GGM
23	Section E Sport Precinct		0	0	0	0	GGM
24	Development of Roads and Storm water masterplan		0	0	0	0	GGM
25	Upgrading of Road D3187 from gravel to tar		0	0	0	0	GGM
26	Development of Road network leading to the proposed Masingita Mall		0	0	0	0	GGM

GREATER LETABA MUNICIPALITY

KPA: Basic Services

Priority: Road, Storm Water and Bridges

Project Name	Project Location	Medium Term Expenditure Framework	Implementing Agent
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		2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	
Ga-Kgapane Storm Water Channels	Ga-Kgapane	R1 000 000			GLM
Itieleng-Sekgosese Street Paving-Construction	Itieleng-Sekgosese	R3 704 950	R3 000 000		GLM
Mmaphakhathi Taxi Rank	Mmaphakhathi	R590 100			GLM
Lemondokop Street Paving-Construction	Lemondokop	R3 704 950	R5 000 000		GLM
Modjadji Ivory Route Phase 1	Modjadji	R3 000 000	R4 000 000	R3 000 000	GLM
Graders (x2)	GLM	R3 000 000			GLM
Graders	GLM		R3 000 000		GLM
Tipper Trucks (x2)	GLM	R1 500 000			GLM
Suction Tanker	GLM	R1 100 000			GLM
Roller Compactor (x1)	GLM	R300 000			GLM
Ramodumo Street Paving	Ramodumo		R300 000		GLM
Block 18 Street Paving	Block 18		R300 000		GLM
Jokong Street Paving	Jokong		R300 000		GLM
Makhutukwe Street Paving	Makhutukwe		R300 000		GLM
Paving Mokwasele Cemetery-Planning	Mokwasele	R300 000	R3 000 000	R3 000 000	GLM
Sephukubye Street Paving-Ward 16	Sephukubye		R300 000	R3 000 000	GLM
Moshakga Street Paving-Planning	Moshakga	R300 000	R3 000 000	R4 000 000	GLM
Mmamokgadi Street Paving	Mmamokgadi		R350 000	R3 000 000	GLM
Mapaana Street Upgrade	Mapaana			R300 000	GLM
Khethothone Street Paving	Khethothone			R300 000	GLM
Tshabelamatswale Street Paving	Tshabelamatswale		R300 000		GLM
Thibeng Street Paving	Thibeng		R300 000	R4 000 000	GLM
Low Level Bridges	GLM	R2 106 505	R3 000 000	R3 504 633	GLM
Las Vegas Street Paving	Las Vegas	R8 483 334	R3 500 000	R5 000 000	MIG
Sidewalks From Ga-Kgapane to Mokwakwaila	Ga-Kgapane to Mokwakwaila			R12 043 610	MIG

Priority Issue: Maintenance and Repair

Refurbishment of Cooperate Service Offices, Toilets, Kitchen and Registry	GLM	R200 000			GLM
Refurbishment of Mokwakwaila Sub-Offices, Toilets and Kitchen	Mokwakwaila Sub-Office	R500 000			GLM
Refurbishment of Municipal Workshop and Stores	GLM	R570 000			GLM

Upgrading of Streets-Sekgopo Moshate	Sekgopo Moshate	R8 500 000	R6 000 000	R2 500 000	MIG
Upgrading of Streets-Mamphakhate	Mamphakhate	R8 000 000	R3 500 000	R5 000 000	MIG
Upgrading of Streets-Ramphenyana	Ramphenyana	R2 000 000	R3 500 000	R5 000 000	MIG
Upgrading of Streets-Dichosing	Dichosing	R7 662 333	R3 500 000	R5 000 000	MIG
Upgrading of Streets-Ga-Ntata	Ga-Ntata	R7 683 333	R4 000 000	R4 500 000	MIG
Purchasing of Sliding Steel Gate	Kgapane Sub-office	R20 000			GLM
Steel Fence	Senwamokgope	R150 000	R100 000		GLM

Priority Issue: Electricity

Project Name	Project Location	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			Implementing Agent
		2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	
Upgrade of Electricity Standard to NERSA Compliance	GLM	R4 000 000	R6 000 000		GLM
Highmast in Various Villages	GLM			R3 872 606	GLM
Split Metering in Modjadjiskloof and Vending System	Modjadjiskloof	R2 000 000			GLM
Refurbishment of Electricity Network-Phase 2	GLM	R80 000			GLM
Council Building Metering	GLM	R40 000			GLM

25kVA Generator Trailer Set	GLM	R180 000			GLM
4x4 Multi-purpose Mini-TLB	GLM	R680 000			GLM
Electric Transformer	GLM	R2 000 000			GLM
Highmast Lights in 12 Villages	GLM		R4 151 000	R3 114 000	MIG

MARULENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Baseline	Annual Performance Indicator	Annual Target	MTEF Budget		
						2017/2018	2018/19	2019/20

1. KPA: SPATIAL RATIONALE (spatial planning)

Land acquisition for development	Setting aside amount for the acquisition of land	Municipality	New	Amount set aside for acquisition of land	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	-
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2 Priority: Roads, Storm water and Bridges

Metz internal streets	Construction of 4.5km gravel to paved road	Metz Ward 9	3.6km	KM of Metz internal streets paved	900m	2,749,210	-	-
Hlohlokwe access road	Construction of 4.5km gravel to paved road	Hlohlokwe Ward 11	3.6km	KM of Hlohlokwe access road paved	900m	4 835 022	-	-
Lorraine-Bellvile road	Construction of 3 km gravel to paved road	Lorraine-Bellvile Ward 12	Designs	KM of Lorraine-Bellvile access road paved	1km	13 189 365	-	-
The Oaks internal streets	Development of designs & paving of 2 km gravel rd	The Oaks Ward 3	Designs	KM of The Oaks internal streets paved	500m	5 000 000	4 000 000	-
Balloon access road	Construction of 3.km road from gravel to tar	Balloon Ward 13	Designs	KM of Balloon road paved	1 km	1,000,000	11,000,000	14,000,000
Kanana to Mahlomelong access rd	Construction of 3km road from gravel to paved road	Kanana Ward 14	Designs	KM of Kanana-Mahlomelong road paved	1 km	12,793,934	-	-
Finale	Construction of 3km	Finale	Designs	KM of Finale access	1 km	12 745 197	-	-

access road	road from gravel to pave	Ward 3		road paved				
Makgaung access road	Construction of 3km road from gravel to pave	Makgaung Ward 8	Designs	KM of Makgaung road paved	1 km	15 443 375	-	-
Rehabilitation of Sekororo rd	Rehabilitation of the road		Damaged rd	KM road rehabilitated	400m	1,750,000	-	-

Strategic Objective: Improve community well-being through accelerated service delivery

3 Priority Issues: Roads, Storm water & Bridges

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Baseline	Annual Performance Indicator	Annual Target	MTEF Budget		
						2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/20
Maruleng low level bridges	Construction of low level bridges	Maruleng municipal area	Designs	Number of low level bridges constructed	5	3,500,000	7,000,000	5,000,000
Butswana access road	Development of designs of 1.5km gravel to pave rd	Butswana Ward 7	Gravel	Designs of 1.5km developed	Designs	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000
Madeira access road	Construction of 1.5km gravel road to pave	Madeira Ward 10	Designs	KM road paved	400m	750 000	4,000,000	4 551 300
Willows access road	Development of designs of 1.5km gravel to pave	Willows Ward 2	Gravel	Designs of 1.5km developed	Designs	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,500,000
Newline-Ga-Fanie access rd	Development of designs of 1.5km gravel to paved	Newline-Ga-Fanie	Gravel	Designs of 1.5km developed	Designs	1,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000
Santeng graveyard access rd	Designs and oaving of 3km road	Santeng ward 5	new	Designs	Designs	1 500 000	4 000 000	-
Birsmark access rd	Rehabilitation of the road	Birsmark, W6	Damaged	Km rd rehabilitated	1km	1 750 000	4 000 000	-
Rehabilitation of Kampersrus road	Road rehabilitation	Kampersrus Ward 2	Damaged road	Km rd rehabilitated	1km	1 750 000	4 000 000	-
Worcester access rd	Road rehabilitation	Worcester Ward 6	Damaged	Km rd rehabilitated	1km	1 000 000	-	-

Strategic Objective: Improve community well-being through accelerated service delivery

4 Priority Issue: Electricity.

Free basic electricity	Provision of free basic electricity to indigent households	Maruleng Municipal area	1796	Number of indigent households with access to free basic electricity	3700	1,417,055	1,497,827	1,581,705
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SECTOR DEPARTMENT PROJECTS 2017/18

LEDET (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)

No	Project Name	Description	Municipality	Location	Funder	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
1	Accommodation units	Accommodation & Tourism	GGM	GIYANI	LEDET	Unknown	-	-	-	-
2	Redevelopment of LEDA Shopping Centers	Redevelopment of LEDA Shopping Centers	GGM, BPM & GTM	Giyani, Lulekani, Nkowankowa	LEDET	60 000 000	-	-	-	-
3	Possible development of Vacation Houses	Possible development of Vacation Houses	MLM	Maditlo	LEDET	unknown	-	-	-	-
4	Development of Vuhehli Cash and Carry	Development of Vuhehli Cash and Carry	GGM	Vuhehli	LEDET	1,000,000	-	-	-	-
5	Development of Shopping Center in Nkowankowa SectionB	Development of Shopping Center in Nkowankowa SectionB	GTM	Nkowankowa section B	LEDET	7,000,000	-	-	-	-
6	Building Hotel Suites and renting out	Building Hotel Suites and renting out			LEDET	6 600 000	-	-	-	-
7	Development of Shopping Mall in Mamaila village	Development of Shopping Mall in Mamaila village	GLM	Mamaila	LEDET	200,000,000	-	-	-	-
8	Servicing & development of Dan extension in Tzaneen	Servicing & development of Dan extension in Tzaneen	GTM	Dan village	LEDET	90,000,000	-	-	-	-
9	Establishment of Meriting Mall in Modjadji village	Establishment of Meriting Mall in Modjadji village	GLM	Modjadji	LEDET	156,000,000	-	-	-	-
LEDET (ENVIRONMENT)										

1	Kruger to Canyon Biosphere Reserve	Implementation of the UNESCO MAB programme to promote co-existence of people and developments with natural environment	BPM & MLM		LEDET	200 000	-	-	-	-
2	Energy Mix project	Development of alternative energy project	MLM		LEDET	120 000	-	-	-	-
3	Declaration of Nature reserves	Declare nature reserves to give the land use an official legal status of conservation	MDM	All	LEDET	-	-	-	-	-
4	Environment awareness and capacity Building	Create capacity and awareness to stakeholders about environment management legislations	All	All	LEDET	65 000	-	-	-	-
5	(a)Greenest Municipality Competition (b)Green School for the Earth competition	Audit and assess municipalities performance and support implementation of Green projects	All	All	LEDET	713 000	-	-	-	-
6	Modjadji	upgrading of tourism facilities	GLM	Modjadji	LEDET	1 200 00	-	-	-	-
7	Maburuburung	development of tourism infrastructure and facilities	MLM		LEDET	800 000	-	-	-	-
8	The Oaks	development of tourism facilities which include accommodation	MLM	The Oaks	LEDET	26 500 000	-	-	-	-
LEDA (AGRI-BUSINESS)										
1	Mununzvu (Pty) Ltd	700 ha A new avocado development	GTM	Tzaneen, Magoebas kloof	NDPW, LDA / LEDA / IDC / Community	218 000 000	-	-	-	-
2	Norjax Canning (Pty)Ltd	Tomato Paste	GTM	Tzaneen, Politsi	Norjax, Neo Tech, Apol,	22 000 000	-	-	-	-

					Leda, Investor				
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DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM										
No	Project Name	Project Description	Municipality	Location/Ward	Funder	BUDGET ESTIMATE				
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS										
1	Agri-Hub Development	Planning and admin block, training centre, storage, retail facility, admin facility, student and staff houses, cold storage and workshop, logistic and transport facility & inputs distribution centre, fuel pump, nursery, warehouse	Greater Tzaneen	Tzaneen/Broederstroomdrift 534 LT	DRDLR, (RID)	3 000 000	10 000 000	15 000 000	-	-
2	Mariveni Phase 2	Construction of eastern pump house	Greater Tzaneen	Mariveni	DRDLR, (RID)	1,550,000	-	-	-	-
3	Mopani Agri Park and FPSU	Erecting of fence for Mopani Agri hub, Packhouse and other facilities	Maruleng	Ofcolaco	DRDLR, (RID)	2,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	-
4	Masalal	Refurbishment of an access road	Ba-Phal'borwa	Masalal	DRDLR, (RID)	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	-
		Refurbishment of pack house		Masalal	DRDLR, (RID)	10,000,000	-	-	-	-
5	Mabunda Farmers	Debushing of Mabunda site	Greater Giyani	Mabunda	DRDLR, (RID)	200,000	-	-	-	-
6	Muyexe Paving	Paving 8.5 km of internal streets	Greater Giyani	Muyexe	DRDLR, (RID)	9 800 000	-	-	-	-
7	Thomo heritage park	Construction of Heritage park	Greater Giyani	Thomo	DRDLR, (RID)	4 500 000	-	-	-	-

8	Dingamazi Paving 8.6	Paving 8.6 km of internal streets	Greater Giyani	Dingamazi	DRDLR, (RID)	6 750 000	-	-	-	-
9	Gonono Paving	Paving 8.6 km of internal streets	Greater Giyani	Gonono	DRDLR, (RID)	6 450 000	-	-	-	-
10	Gonono Houses	Construction of 20 Houses	Greater Giyani	Gonono	DRDLR, (RID)	500 000	-	-	-	-

RURAL ENTERPRISE AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

11	MNM Mabuza and Sons	Tractor, implements, fertilisers, seeds, chemicals	Greater Tzaneen	Hezekia/ Shiluvane	DRDLR, (REID)	1,300,000	-	-	-	-
12	Twin Place Trading & Projects	Irrigation system, seeds and fertilizers, chemicals	Greater Tzaneen	Khutwane	DRDLR, (REID)	1,000,000	-	-	-	-
13	Lebopo/Leyda Projects	Tractor and implements	Maruleng	Baloon	DRDLR, (REID)	768,200	-	-	-	-
14	Magatane Project	Tractor and implements	Maruleng	Metz	DRDLR, (REID)	868,000	-	-	-	-
15	Masalal Pack House	Tractors and implements	Ba-Phal'borwa	Masalal	DRDLR, (REID)	1,800,000	3,000,000	4,500,000	-	-
16	Raleputso	Half truck, seeds, seedlings and fertilizers	Ba-Phal'borwa	Mashishimale	DRDLR, (REID)	600,000	2,500,000	-	-	-
17	Ahitirheni Cooperative	Seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, tractor and implements	Greater Giyani	Khakhala	DRDLR, (REID)	1,000,000	-	-	-	-
18	Vurhonga Construction	Paving and construction	Greater Giyani	Gonono	DRDLR, (REID)	1 600 000	-	-	-	-
19	Muyexe Arts & Crafts	Arts & Crafts	Greater Giyani	Muyexe	DRDLR, (REID)	1 150 000	-	-	-	-

RECAPITALISATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME & 1 HOUSEHOLD 1 HECTARE PROGRAMME

No.	Project Name	Project Description	Municipality	Location/Ward	Funder	BUDGET ESTIMATE				
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22

20	Makatleni Project	Infrastructure (repair staff & farm house & fencing), production inputs (mango grafting, fertilizers & chemicals) and machinery & implements (bakkie, trailer & quad bike)	Greater Tzaneen	Makatleni	DRDLR, (RECAP)	2,470,000	2,717,000	2,988,700	-	-
21	Kgatle CPA	Infrastructure (irrigation system), production inputs (fertilizers & chemicals) & machinery & implements (Tractor & tractor implements)	Greater Tzaneen	Kgate	DRDLR, (RECAP)	8,000,000	8,800,000	9,680,000	-	-
22	Mokgolobotho CPA	Infrastructure (irrigation system), production inputs (fertilizers & chemicals) & machinery & implements (Tractor & tractor implements)	Greater Tzaneen	Mokgoloboto	DRDLR, (RECAP)	9,000,000	9,900,000	10,890,000	-	-
23	Mamahlola CPA	Infrastructure (irrigation system), production inputs (fertilizers & chemicals) & machinery & implements (Tractor & tractor implements)	Greater Tzaneen	Mamahlola	DRDLR, (RECAP)	12,000,000	13,200,000	14,520,000	-	-
26	Solani Irrigation Scheme	Infrastructure (irrigation system), production inputs (seeds, fertilizers & chemicals) and machinery & implements (Tractor & tractor implements)	Greater Tzaneen	Solani	DRDLR, (RECAP)	500,000	550,000	605,000	-	-
24	Homu Irrigation Scheme	Infrastructure (irrigation system), production inputs (seeds, fertilizers & chemicals) and machinery & implements (Tractor & tractor implements)	Greater Giyani	Homu	DRDLR, (RECAP)	500,000	550,000	605,000	-	-
25	Bend Irrigation Scheme	Infrastructure (irrigation system), production inputs (seeds, fertilizers & chemicals) and machinery & implements (Tractor & tractor implements)	Greater Giyani	Bend	DRDLR, (RECAP)	500,000	550,000	605,000	-	-

27	Makgaung irrigation Scheme	Infrastructure (irrigation system), production inputs (seeds, fertilizers & chemicals) and machinery & implements (Tractor & tractor implements)	Maruleng	Makgaung	DRDLR, (RECAP)	500,000	550,000	605,000	-	-
28	Solsa	Infrastructure (workers compound, storeroom & office)	Maruleng	Solsa	DRDLR, (RECAP)	2,000,000	2,200,000	2,420,000	-	-
29	Metz	Infrastructure (irrigation system), production inputs (seeds, fertilizers & chemicals) and machinery & implements (Tractor & tractor implements)	Maruleng	Metz	DRDLR, (RECAP)	500,000	550,000	605,000	-	-
30	Thoma Moshomo Agricultural Cooperative	Infrastructure (irrigation system), production inputs (seeds, fertilizers & chemicals)	Maruleng	Lorraine° village	DRDLR, (RECAP)	1616 88	-	-	-	-
31	Julesburg irrigation scheme	Production inputs (seeds, fertilizers & chemicals)	Greater Tzaneen	Julesburg° village	DRDLR, (RECAP)	125 900	-	-	-	-
32	GRASP (Gravelotte Selwana Priska farmers secondary cooperative)	Infrastructure (irrigation system), production inputs (seeds, fertilizers & chemicals) and machinery & implements (Tractor & tractor implements)	Ba-Phalaborwa	Gravelotte, Selwane&° Prieska° villages	DRDLR, (RECAP)	883 472	-	-	-	-
33	Mahumani irrigation scheme primary cooperative	Infrastructure (irrigation system, storage shed, fencing), production inputs (fertilizers & chemicals) and machinery & implements (Bakkie, tractor & tractor implements)	Greater Giyani	Nkomo° village	DRDLR, (RECAP)	1 793 178	-	-	-	-
34	Xilovola Hlaneki Agricultural Primary Co-operative Limited	Infrastructure (irrigation system), production inputs (seeds, fertilizers & chemicals) and machinery & implements (Tractor & tractor implements)	Greater Giyani	Hlaneki° village	DRDLR, (RECAP)	3 875 426	-	-	-	-
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE										
1	Community grain	Improvement of community	GLM		DoA	160 000				

	milling facility	Milling facility								
2	Mariveni Phase 3	Complete East Pump House	GTM	Mariveni	DoA	1 550 000				
3	GRASP farmers development Phase 1	Repairing of Canal	BPM		DoA	1 000 000				
4	GRASP farmers development Phase 2	Irrigation systems development	BPM		DoA	10 000 000				
5	GRASP farmers development Phase 3	Development of balancing dams	BPM		DoA	10 000 000				
6	Masalal Packing Facility	Repairing of packing facility	BPM	Masalal	DoA	10 000 000				
7	Animal Handling facilities	Repair of animal handling facilities	All	All	DoA	1 500				

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION										
	Project Name	Project Description	Municipality	Location/Ward	Funder	Budget				
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
	WSIG MTEF									
1	Water services infrastructure grant 5B	WSIG	Mopani		WSIG	95 000 000	107 000 000	110 000 000	0	0
	WATER PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION (By Department of Water & Sanitation)									
1	Giyani BWS Drought Relief (Nandoni to Nsami)	Bulk water supply	GGM	Giyani	RBIG	200 000 000	256 200 000	0	0	0
2	Giyani Water Services (Emergency)	Emergency water services	GGM	Giyani	RBIG	200 317 5430	0	0	0	0
3	Mametja Sekororo Bulk Water Supply	Bulk water supply	MLM	Mametja/ Sekororo	RBIG	40 000 000	40 000 000	70 000 000	0	0
	WATER PROJECTS @ PLANNING STAGE (By Department of Water & Sanitation)									
4	Nwamitwa Regional Water Supply Scheme (Great Tzaneen)	Regional Water Scheme	GTM	Nwamitwa	RBIG	300 000 000	0	0	0	0
	WATER PROJECTS (By LEPELLE NORTHERN WATER)									

6	Giyani Water Services	Construction of 345 km pipelines A to F2 as well of revitalisation of boreholes. refurbishment of the WWTW	GGM	Giyani	DWS/ RBIG	2 788 000	0	0	0	0
7	Giyane BWS (Nandoni/Ntsami)	Pipeline from Nandoni Construction of 60 mg WTW bulk water pipeline to Giyani	GGM	Giyani	DWS/RBIG	521 000	0	0	0	0
8	Operations and maintenance support	Giyani Infrastructure Nandoni Scheme	GGM	Giyani	DWS/ RBIG	28/yr 25/yr	0	0	0	0
9	Nkambako/ Babanana Bulk pipeline	Implementation of bulk pipeline in Nkambako/ Babanana	GTM	Nkambako/Babanana	DWS/ RBIG	170 (R120m of R170m is required for construction)	0	0	0	0
10	Giyani Intervention new works (abling works)	New works to complete the intervention	GGM/BPM	Giyani Namakgale	DWS/RBIG	6 000 000	0	0	0	0
SANITATION (By Department of Water & Sanitation)										
1	Mopani(B a- Phalaborwa)	400° Sanitation° structures	BPM		DWS	4,000,000°	,500,°000			
2	Mopani° (Maruleng)	400° Sanitation° structures	MLM		DWS	4,000,000	,500,000			

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ROADS & INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT 2017/18

	PROGRAMME NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL BUDGET	MTEF FORWARD ESTIMATES		STATUS as at 2016/17
					2017 / 2018	2018 / 2019	
1.	Programme: Properties & Facility: Building Maintenance						
1.1	Traditional Council Office	Rehabilitation, renovation and refurbishment	Letaba		600 000	-	56%
1.2	Giyani Government Complex	Rehabilitation, renovation and refurbishment	Greater Giyani		331 000	3m	15%

	PROGRAMME NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL BUDGET	MTEF FORWARD ESTIMATES		STATUS as at 2016/17
					2017 / 2018	2018 / 2019	
2.	Programme: Construction Management: Facility Revitalization Grant						
2.1	Letaba Hospital - B4 Psychiatric	Hospital Revitalization	Greater Tzaneen	24m	4.0m	0	Construction
2.2	Letaba Hospital - A5 Construction of workshop, 72 hours water standby storage and mechanical works	Hospital Revitalization	Greater Tzaneen	73.7m	46.0m	24.71m	Construction
2.3	Letaba Hospital-Medical record	Hospital Revitalization	Greater Tzaneen	49.6m	30.1m	9.5m	Construction
2.4	Maphutha M. Linen Bank	Hospital Revitalization	Ba Phalaborwa	29.8m	14.1m	0	Construction
2.5	Maphutha M. OPD	Hospital Revitalization	Ba Phalaborwa	353,9m	150.5m	197.5m	Construction
	Programme: Roads Infrastructure: Routine Road Maintenance						
3.1	Household based Road Maintenance	Household Routine Maintenance at Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality	Ba-Phalaborwa	12m	12m	18m	At Procurement stage
3.2	Household based Road Maintenance	Household Routine Maintenance at Greater Giyani Municipality	Greater Giyani	12m	12m	12m	At Procurement stage
3.3	Household based Road Maintenance	Routine Road Maintenance Project for Greater Tzaneen Local	Greater Tzaneen	15,043,848	13.9m	18m	4% to completion
3.4	Household based Road Maintenance	Routine Road Maintenance Project for Greater Letaba Local Municipality	Greater Letaba	16,004,021	14.9m	18m	6% to completion
3.5	Household based Road Maintenance	Routine Road Maintenance Project for Maruleng Local Municipality	Maruleng	13,709,125	12.63m	15m	5% to completion
3.6	Upgrading of Gravel Access Road	Upgrading of Gravel Access 2.1km from Dan village to Dan Clinic	Greater Giyani	13,986,805	1,326,411	0.00	98% to completion
	Programme 4: EPWP: Empowerment Programme						
4.1	Sekgopo Traditional Authority Office		Greater Letaba	194,600	0	0	New
4.2	Mopani General Maintenance		Mopani	986,600	0	0	New
5.	UPGRADING OF LOW VOLUME ACCESS ROADS						

5.1	Upgrading of 5.25km low volume access road D3009 from gravel to tar from R36 Worcester- London	Upgrading from gravel to tar	MLM Worcester/ London	32 000 000	0	0	0
5.2	Upgrading of 6km low volume access road D3768 from gravel to surfaced D8 – to Mulati	Upgrading from gravel to Surfaced	Greater Tzaneen	32 000 000	0	0	0
5.3	Dan village to Dan clinic phase 1	Construction	GTM (Dan)	13 800 000	0	0	0
5.4	Dan village to Dan clinic phase 2	Construction	GTM (Dan)	6 500 000	0	0	0
5.5	Road to Gon'on'o	Construction		0	26 800 000	0	0

ROADS AGENCY LIMPOPO SOC LTD PROJECTS FOR 2017/18

	PROGRAMME NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION/TYPE OF STRUCTURE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL BUDGET	MTEF ESTIMATES		STATUS as at 2016/17
					2017 / 18	2018 / 19	
	New and Replacement Assets: Flood Damage Repairs						
1.	T646: Additional Flood Damaged Projects	Additional Flood Damaged Projects: Reconstruction of two flood damaged bridges in Kga-Ntata (road D3213 & D3212)	Greater Letaba	118 903	29261 211		Construction in progress
2.	T728: Flood Damage Repairs	Replacement of culvert at Timbavati	Maruleng	31 007	15 000	12 507	Construction in progress
3.	T726: Flood Damage Repairs	Additional Flood Damaged Projects: Repair bridge UN134 on road D3247 (N'wa-Mitwa)	Tzaneen	23 000		4 500	Feasibility
4.	T759: Flood Damage Repairs	Agatha roads	Tzaneen	13 000	3 500	5 000	Feasibility
5.	T798: Flood Damage Repairs	Repair of flood damaged infrastructure: Major rehabilitation of surfaced roads.	Tzaneen	2 423		2 423	Feasibility
6.	T799: Flood Damage Repairs	Repair of flood damaged infrastructure: Major rehabilitation of surfaced roads.	Maruleng	16 325	0	0	Feasibility
7.	T800: Flood Damage Repairs	Repair of flood damaged infrastructure: Major rehabilitation of surfaced roads.	Maruleng	8 436	0	8 436	Feasibility

	PROGRAMME NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION/TYPE OF STRUCTURE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL BUDGET	MTEF ESTIMATES		STATUS as at 2016/17
					2017 / 18	2018 /19	
8.	T801: Flood Damage Repairs	Repair of flood damaged infrastructure: Installation of drainage structures and regravelling.	Maruleng /Giyani	945	0	945	Feasibility
9.	T773: Flood Damage Repairs	Repair of flood damaged infrastructure: Installation of drainage structures, regravelling and erosion protection.	Giyani	15 002	3 500	5 000	Feasibility
10.	T802: Flood Damage Repairs	Repair of flood damaged infrastructure: Installation of drainage structures and regravelling.	Giyani	3 364	0	0	Feasibility
11.	T803: Flood Damage Repairs	Repair of flood damaged infrastructure: Installation of drainage structures and regravelling.	Giyani	1 050	0	0	Feasibility
12.	T804: Flood Damage Repairs	Repair of flood damaged infrastructure: Installation of drainage structures and regravelling.	Giyani	10 299	0	0	Feasibility
13.	T805: Flood Damage Repairs	Repair of flood damaged infrastructure: Major rehabilitation of surfaced roads.	Letaba	12 585	0	0	Feasibility
14.	T806: Flood Damage Repairs	Repair of flood damaged infrastructure: Major rehabilitation of surfaced roads.	Letaba	7 857	0	0	Feasibility
15.	T807: Flood Damage Repairs	Repair of flood damaged infrastructure: Major rehabilitation of surfaced roads.	Letaba	10 354	0	0	Feasibility
16.	T808: Flood Damage Repairs	Repair of flood damaged infrastructure: Installation of drainage structures and regravelling.	Letaba	25 302	0	0	Feasibility
17.	T774: Flood Damage Repairs	Repair of flood damaged infrastructure: Major rehabilitation of surfaced roads.	Phalaborwa	12 250	3 500	4 500	Feasibility
18.	T809: Flood Damage Repairs	Repair of flood damaged infrastructure: Installation of drainage structures and regravelling.	Phalaborwa	1 087		1 087	Feasibility
19.	T810: Flood Damage Repairs	Repair of flood damaged infrastructure: Installation of drainage structures and regravelling.	Phalaborwa	3 699	0	0	Feasibility

	PROGRAMME NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION/TYPE OF STRUCTURE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL BUDGET	MTEF ESTIMATES		STATUS as at 2016/17
					2017 / 18	2018 /19	
20.	T811: Flood Damage Repairs	Repair of flood damaged infrastructure: Installation of drainage structures and regravelling.	Phalaborwa	3 910	0	0	Feasibility
21.	T751: Flood Damage Repairs	Repair of flood damaged infrastructure. Mohokone to Lekgwareng		5 000			Feasibility
22.	T657: Flood Damage Repairs	Babangu to Ndengeza to Noblehoek to Maphalle	Giyani / Letaba	281 288	60 000	80 000	Construction in progress
23.	T530B: Flood Damage Repairs	Rita/Tickeyline to Burgersdorp to Julesburg/ Rhulani to Hoveni to Balloon to Sekororo	Maruleng	161 500	2 000	5 000	Feasibility
24.	T818: Flood Damage Repairs	Mphagani to N'wamarhanga to Khaxani to Xitlakati	Greater Giyani	160 000		2 500	Feasibility
25.	T729: Flood Damage Repairs	Upgrading (gravel to tar) of the Presidential access road D3800 (4.8km) from road D3641 to Muyexe village in the Mopani District of Limpopo Province	Greater Giyani	32 786	30 143	0	Bid Evaluation
26.	T821: Flood Damage Repairs	Upgrading (gravel to tar) of road D3641 Mninginisi to altein to Shangoni KNP Gate in the Mopani District of Limpopo Province (Access to Shangoni Gate)	Greater Giyani	85 000	0	5 000	Feasibility
27.	T823: Flood Damage Repairs	Eiland to Selokane to Letaba Ranch	Ba-Phalaborwa	323 000	0	0	Feasibility
28.	T825: Flood Damage Repairs	Thomo/Altein (Shangoni KNP Gate) to Khakhala to Gawula to Mahlathi to Ndindani to Hlomela to Phalaubeni to Mbaula to Phalaborwa	Greater Giyani	289 000	3 000	5 000	Feasibility
29.	T882: Flood Damage Repairs	Polaseng: Construction of bridge	Greater Letaba	117 555	2 500	3 000	Feasibility
30.	T831: Flood Damage Repairs	D1267 to Nwamitwa	Tzaneen	19 000		10000	Feasibility
31.	T834: Flood Damage Repairs	Nkowankowa to Deerpark	Greater Tzaneen	20 000	5000	10000	Feasibility
32.	T859: Flood Damage Repairs	Lebaka to Jamela	Greater Letaba	6 000		6000	Feasibility
33.	T901: Flood Damage Repairs	Access on D3870 ,Rita/Tickeyline to Burgersdorp to Julesburg/ Rhulani	Maruleng	29 000	7500	0	Feasibility

	PROGRAMME NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION/TYPE OF STRUCTURE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL BUDGET	MTEF ESTIMATES		STATUS as at 2016/17
					2017 / 18	2018 /19	
34.	T843: Flood Damage Repairs	Swadini Road to Blyde (D1803)	Maruleng	17 000	0	0	Feasibility
35.	T847: Flood Damage Repairs	Lemondokop to Olifantshoek	Greater Letaba	17 000	5 000		Feasibility
36.	T848: Flood Damage Repairs	D1267 to Tarentaalrand	Greater Tzaneen	15 000	0	5 000	Feasibility
37.	T856: Flood Damage Repairs	Haenertsberg to Tzaneen	Tzaneen	18 000	5 000	5 000	Feasibility
38.	T909 (e): Flood Damage Repairs	Installation of road signs, road marking, traffic calming, fencing, solar street lights and pothole patching	Various	8 500	2 500	1 500	Feasibility

No.	Project name	Description	Municipality	Location		BUDGET				
				Village	Ward no.	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
ESKOM (ELECTRIFICATION)										
1	Electrification		GGM	Greater Giyani Pre Eng		3 420 000	0	0	0	0
2	Electrification	112 Connections	GGM	Mbhedle	Ward 23	2 549 946	0	0	0	0
3	Electrification	18 Connections	GGM	Mayepho	Ward 27	798 000	0	0	0	0
4	Electrification	15 Connections	GGM	Bonwani	Ward 20	695 165	0	0	0	0
5	Electrification	25 Connections	GGM	Matsotsosela	Ward 27	1 089 292	0	0	0	0
6	Electrification	82 Connections	GGM	Shawela	Ward 22	2 991 272	0	0	0	0
7	Electrification	70 Connections	GGM	Mnghonghoma ext	Ward 24	1 603 980	0	0	0	0
8	Electrification	280 Connections	GGM	Daniel ext	Ward 25	5 275 920	0	0	0	0
9	Electrification	53 Connections	GGM	Loloka ext	Ward 24	1 889 425	0	0	0	0
10	Electrification	81 Connections	GGM	Khakhala ext	Ward 18	2 362 318	0	0	0	0
11	Electrification	54 Connections	GGM	Rivala	Ward 2	1 375 628	0	0	0	0
12	Electrification	110 Connections	GGM	Thomo	Ward 17	3 415 440	0	0	0	0
13	Electrification	38 Connections	GGM	Nkomo A	Ward 26	1 178 181	0	0	0	0
14	Electrification	795 Connections	GGM	Greater Giyani Infills		4 531 500	0	0	0	0
15	Electrification	110 Connectios	GGM	Xivulani	Ward 15	2 520 540	0	0	0	0

16	Electrification	751 Connections	GGM	HOMU 14C	Ward 12	10 040 202	0	0	0	0
17	Electrification	90 Connections	GGM	Muyexe Ext	Ward 18	2 736 000	0	0	0	0
18	Electrification	53 Connections	GGM	Sikhunyani	Ward 26	2 372 054	0	0	0	0
19	Pre engineering		GLM	Greater Letaba Pre Eng		2 280 000	0	0	0	0
20	Electrification	110 Connections	GLM	Sephukubje	Ward 16 & 18	3 231 669	0	0	0	0
21	Electrification	36 Connections	GLM	Boqa	Ward 25	1 696 482	0	0	0	0
22	Electrification	86 Connections	GLM	Mapalle RDP	Ward 20	3 816 326	0	0	0	0
23	Electrification	26 Connections	GLM	Sodine	Ward 15	541 429	0	0	0	0
24	Electrification	140 Connections	GLM	Moratolong	Ward 09	4 104 000	0	0	0	0
25	Electrification	695 Connections	GLM	Greater Letaba Infills		3 961 500	0	0	0	0
26	Electrification	95 Connections	GLM	Tlabeleni	Ward 11	2 570 837	0	0	0	0
27	Electrification	43 Connections	GLM	Refilwe	Ward 22	1 781 251	0	0	0	0
28	Electrification	46 Connections	GLM	Matswi	Ward 11	2 137 011	0	0	0	0
29	Electrification	61 Connections	GLM	Lemondokop	Ward 14	1 730 785	0	0	0	0
30	Electrification	20 Connections	GLM	Tshabelamatswale	Ward 03	458 280	0	0	0	0
31	Electrification	38 Connections	GLM	Phooko ext 2	Ward 15	1 539 976	0	0	0	0
32	Electrification	205 Connections	GLM	Sefototse	Ward 23	3 625 158	0	0	0	0
33	Pre engineering		GTM	Greater Tzaneen Pre Eng		2 394 000	0	0	0	0
34	Electrification	13 Connections	GTM	Hweetsi	Ward 26	684 000	0	0	0	0
35	Electrification	845 Connections	GTM	Greater Tzaneen Infills		4 816 500	0	0	0	0
36	Electrification	93 Connections	GTM	Lephapane/Rasebalane ext	Ward 34	2 548 078	0	0	0	0
37	Electrification	10 Connections	GTM	Mabyepilong	Ward 05	342 000	0	0	0	0
38	Electrification	32 Connections	GTM	Pyapyamela Ext	Ward 6	1 287 099	0	0	0	0
39	Electrification	278 Connections	GTM	Ramotshinyadi	Ward 3	3 758 198	0	0	0	0
40	Electrification	49 Connections	GTM	Jokong/Moleketla	Ward 9	1 549 717	0	0	0	0
41	Electrification	180 Connections	GTM	Shikwambana	Ward 32	3 049 378	0	0	0	0
42	Pre engineering		BPM	BaPhalaborwa Pre Eng		3 990 000	0	0	0	0
43	Electrification	125 Connections	BPM	Gardenview/Kanana	Ward 2	3 961 500	0	0	0	0
44	Electrification	695 Connections	BPM	Ba-Phalaborwa Infills	Ward 19	2 703 852	0	0	0	0

45	Electrification	118 Connections	BPM	Nondweni/Seloane	Ward 18	342 000	0	0	0	0
46	Pre engineering		MLM	Maruleng Pre Eng		1 191 026	0	0	0	0
47	Electrification	24 Connections	MLM	Turkey 1&2 ext	Ward 7	2 805 351	0	0	0	0
48	Electrification	61 Connections	MLM	Balloon	Ward 13	4 246 500	0	0	0	0
49	Electrification	745 Connections	MLM	Maruleng Infills	ward	1 819 417	0	0	0	0
50	Electrification	61 Connections	MLM	Willows	Ward 2	1 037 527	0	0	0	0
51	Electrification	45 Connections	MLM	Worcester/Bismarvk	Ward 6	1 397 754	0	0	0	0
52	Electrification	61 Connections	MLM	Molelane/Santerng	Ward 5	1 237 356	0	0	0	0
53	Electrification	54 Connections	MLM	Metz	Ward 9	3 666 240	0	0	0	0
54	Electrification	160 Connections	MLM	Tickeyline/Mahlomelong/ Sofaya	Ward 10,14	3 798 107	0	0	0	0
55	Electrification	167 Connections	MLM	Bochabelo ext	Ward 4	171 000	0	0	0	0

No.	Project Name	Description	Munic	Location	Funder	Budget				
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
						R' 000	R' 000	R' 000	R' 000	R' 000
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION										
1. Upgrades and additions										
1.1.1	AndersonP rim.° -° 916410010	Upgrades & additions	GGM	Ndengeza	Education	1 354	0	0	0	0
1.1.2	Baleni° Primary° -° 916410034	Upgrades & additions	GGM	Shawela Block 23	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.1.3	BvumaP rimary° -° 916410058	Upgrades & additions	GGM	Loloka Block 29E	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.1.4	ChametiHig hS school° -° 916410072	Upgrades & additions	GGM	Mushiyani	Education	0	2 253	9 747	0	0
1.1.5	EdwardHo mu° Secondary-916410102	Upgrades & additions	GGM	Thomo	Education	26	0	0	0	0
1.1.6	Hanyani Thomo High - 916410188	Upgrades & additions	GGM	Thomo	Education	379	0	0	0	0

1.1.7	Hasani Mninginisi Secondary - 916411402	Upgrades & additions	GGM	Mninginisi	Education	228	0	0	0	0
1.1.9	Hatshama Primary - 916410225	Upgrades & additions	GGM	Makosha	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.1.10	Gawula Secondary - 916410133	Upgrades & additions	GGM	Gawula	Education	182	0	0	0	0
1.1.11	Famandha High - 916410119	Upgrades & additions	GGM	Siyandhani	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.1.12	Khomisani Primary - 916410409	Upgrades & additions	GGM	Bode, Dzingi-dzingi	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.1.14	M.K. Khambani Primary - 916410652	Upgrades & additions	GGM	Ngove	Education	8 763	3 807	0	0	0
1.1.15	M.K. Khambani Primary - 916410652	Upgrades & additions	GGM	Ngove	Education	8 763	3 807	0	0	0
1.1.16	Maphusha High - 916410560	Upgrades & additions	GGM	Shikhumba	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.1.17	Mafanele Primary - 916411455	Upgrades & additions	GGM	Mbatlo	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.1.18	Mbhangazeki High - 916410614	Upgrades & additions	GGM	Xikukwani	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.1.19	Nghalalume Primary School - 916410768	Upgrades & additions	GGM	Nghalalume	Education	0	0	36 69	0	0
1.1.20	Nghilazi Primary - 916410782	Upgrades & additions	GGM	Guwela	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.1.21	Nghilazi Primary School - 916410782	Upgrades & additions	GGM	Guwela	Education	0	0	20 60	0	0
1.1.22	Nkomo Primary - 916410843	Upgrades & additions	GGM	Nkomo, block 22B	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.1.23	Pfunanani Special School for Learners With Educational Disability - 994401200	Upgrades & additions	GGM	Section A, Giyani Township	Education	0	0	12 000		
1.1.24	Pfuxetani Primary - 916410843	Upgrades & additions	GGM	Mavalani	Education	82	64	0	0	0

	916410904									
1.1.25	Phayizani Senior Secondary-916410911	Upgrades & additions	GGM	Maphata	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.1.26	Manghezi Secondary - 916410553	Upgrades & additions	MDM	Nsavulani	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.2.1	Vhulakanjhani Lower Primary - 915531184	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Malubana, N'wamitwa	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.2.2	D.Z.J. Mtebule Sec School - 915530075	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Nkowankowa	Education	-	6 558	14 145	0	0
1.2.3	Dududu Primary - 915530457	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Nkowankowa	Education	118	0	0	0	0
1.2.4	Burgersdorp - 915541587	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Burgersdorp	Education	1 648	0	0	0	0
1.2.5	Khumelong Primary - 918510187	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Seaphole, Block 17	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.2.6	Khutjwana Primary School - 915540591	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Khujwana	Education	8 840	16 084	5 452	0	0
1.2.7	Lekgolo Maake Primary - 926540621	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Moime	Education	82	64		0	0
1.2.8	Magoza High School - 915530143	Upgrades & additions	GTM	DanVillage	Education	8 840	11 561	5 133	0	0
1.2.9	Maale Senior Primary - 915541549	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Makhwibidung	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.2.10	Malubana Primary - 915530693	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Nkambako	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.2.11	Malwandla Primary - 915530709	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Petanenge	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.2.12	Manyuyu Primary - 915530723	Upgrades & additions	GTM	N'wamitwa	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.2.13	Maponya Primary - 926541471	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Lenyenye	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.2.14	Mariveni Primary - 915530747	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Mariveni	Education	82	64	0	0	0

1.2.15	Mark Shope Secondary- 915530242	Upgrades & additions	GTM	N'wamitwa	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.2.16	Maselesele Primary - 918510514	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Setlalleng, Modjadji	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.2.17	Mashao Secondary - 918510521	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Ga-Ntata, Modjadji	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.2.18	Molate Secondary - 918521354	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Jamela	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.2.19	Nyantshiri Primary - 915530976	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Ntsako Village	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.2.20	Rasemana Primary - 926541150	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Mokomotji, Lenyenye	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.2.21	Bessie Maake High - 926540010	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Ga-Maake	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.2.22	Thabeng Primary School - 926541235	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Segabeng, Topanama	Education	100 39	44 68	13 14		
1.2.23	Vhulakanjhani Lower Primary - 915531184	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Malubana, N'wamitwa	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.2.24	Rita Primary School - 915531030	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Rita, Ga-Maake	Education	95 67	4 064	210	0	0
1.2.25	Rita Secondary School - 915531030	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Rita, Ga-Maake	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.2.26	Mashooro Secondary School - 918510538	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Ga-Mokgwathi	Education	8 840	9242	0	0	0
1.2.27	Vallambrosa Primary - 918511500	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Ga-Mokgwathi	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.2.28	Mokgwathi Primary - 918511074	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Mokgwathi	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.2.29	Matokane Secondary - 918510576	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Relela Village	Education	0	0	120 63	0	0
1.2.30	Mabje A Kgoro - 918510255	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Relela	Education	1 271	0	0	0	0

1.2.31	Motupakgomo Primary - 918511173	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Motupa	Education	9 208	12 805	0	0	0
1.2.32	Muqwazeni Secondary- 915530235	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Mugwazeni, Nkambako	Education	82	64	0	0	0
								0	0	0
1.3.1	Matome-Malatji High - 913420352	Upgrades & additions	BPM	Maseke	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.3.2	Hola Pondo High - 916410300	Upgrades & additions	BPM	Lulekani	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.3.3	Kgopsane Primary - 913420130	Upgrades & additions	BPM	Namakgale, Zone 1	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.3.4	Maseke Primary - 913420338	Upgrades & additions	BPM	Maseke	Education	134	0	0	0	0
1.3.5	Vatswatsi Primary - 917420734	Upgrades & additions	BPM	Mahale Village	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.3.6	Rethabile Primary School - 913420635	Upgrades & additions	BPM	Zone C, Namakgale	Education	56 51	24 00	17 56	0	0
									0	0
1.4.1	Lepono Primary School - 926540102	Upgrades & additions	MLM	Bismark	Education	-	2'656	11'491	0	0
1.4.2	Metz Junior Primary - 926540942	Upgrades & additions	MLM	Metz village	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.4.3	Metz Junior Primary Merging With Mamahlola Senior Primary - 926540942	Upgrades & additions	MLM	Metz village	Education	48	0	0	0	0
1,4,4	Rakgolokwana Sec - 926540379	Upgrades & additions	MLM	Enable	Education	424	0	0	0	0
1.5.1	Kgapane High - 918510101	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Kgapane	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.5.2	Kolobetona Secondary-	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Mamaila	Education	82	64	0	0	0

	919341039									
1.5.3	Kolobetona Secondary School - 919341039	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Sephukubje, Ga-Mamaila	Education	-	1 873	8 103	0	0
1.5.4	Kubune Primary - 918520498	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Phaphadi, Mamaila Thoto	Education	195	0	0	0	0
1.5.5	Lebaka Prim. A - 918520511	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Mohlabaaneng	Education	1 206	0	0	0	0
1.5.6	Lebaka Prim. B - 918520512	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Mohlabaaneng	Education	1 206	0	0	0	0
1.5.7	Manonyaneng Secondary School - 918510415	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Mohlabaaneng	Education	0	2 640	11 491	0	0
1.5.8	Manwagae Secondary - 918512145	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Jokong	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.5.9	Matarapane Secondary - 918512138	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Lekgwareng	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.5.10	Mauloko Primary - 918510996	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Senopelwa, Block 5	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.5.11	Mawa Primary School - 918511005	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Mawa Block 8	Education	8 840	11 400	1 851	0	0
1.5.12	Mmankopana Primary - 918511036	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Iketleng, Modjadji	Education	47	0	0	0	0
1.5.13	Modipe High - 918510637	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Mothomeng	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.5.14	Mohokone Primary - 918511050	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Mohokone	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.5.15	Mahekgwe Primary - 918510286	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Mahekgwe	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.5.16	Makobo Secondary - 918510323	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Ga-Wale, Block 13	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.5.17	Mamaila Primary School - 919340289	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Mamaila	Education	14 33	0	0	0	0
1.5.18	Motsipa Secondary	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Ramaroka	Education	82	64	0	0	0

	918510767			Village						
1.5.19	Nahakwe Secondary - 919341091	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Lemondokop	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.5.20	Phakeng Primary School - 918521255	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Makhakhapatse	Education	88 40	11 504	1 943	0	0
1.5.21	Pulane High - 918510835	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Mabjepilong	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.5.22	Rama Secondary - 918510866	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Mahekgwe	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.5.23	Ramaolwane Secondary- 918510880	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Femane	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.5.24	Ratseke Primary - 918511320	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Ga-Ratseke	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.5.25	Sekgosese Secondary (Science & Technology - 993303201	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Senwamokgope	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.5.26	Seripe Primary School - 918511371	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Ramaroka	Education	0	0	1 313	0	0
1.5.27	Shotong Primary - 918511418	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Shotong	Education	54	0	0	0	0
1.5.28	Shotong Primary - 918511418	Upgrades & additions	GLM	Shotong	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.5.29	Thabisong Primary - 918511432	Upgrades & additions (snag list)	GLM	Jokong	Education	82	64	0	0	0
1.5.30	Water and Sanitation Projects At Identified Schools	Upgrades & additions	All Districts		Education	0	0	125 38	0	0
	2. Refurbishment and rehabilitation									
2.1.1	John Mbhedhle Secondary-911361798	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	GGM	Mbhedhle	Education	8	0	0	0	0

		(settle account)								
2.1.2	Mahumani Secondary School - 916410515	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	GGM	Nkomo 22B	Education	0	1 885	8 156	0	0
2.1.3	Nkomo Maboko Secondary School (New School) - Nkomo Maboko Ss	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	GGM	Yet to be built at Nkomo A	Education	0	40 62	87 61	0	0
2.2.1	Magoletsa Secondary School - 918510279	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	GLM	Medingen, Kgapane	Education	0	2 539	10 984	0	0
2.2.2	MrM amaila Primary School - 918520535	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	GLM	Refilwe	Education	0	43 72	94 29	0	0
2.2.3	MolaiJu bilee Secondary School - 918510712	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	GLM	Senopelwa	Education	0	3 422	73 82	0	0
3. Maintenance and repairs										
3.1	Condition Assessment Of Facilities In The Province-CSIR cond. - assesment	Maintenance and repair	All districts		Education	3 683	4 170	5 000	0	0
3.2	Maintenance - School-Maintenance		All districts		Education	1 773	21 804	175 421	0	0
3.2.1	Khakhala Primary - 916410348	Maintenance & repair	GGM	Khakhala	Education	1 915	0	0	0	0
3.2.2	Magulasavi Secondary- 916420260	Maintenance & repair	GGM	Makhuba	Education	3 168	0	0	0	0
3.2.3	Ndzalamo Primary School - 916410751	Maintenance & repair	GGM	Section D1, Giyani Township	Education	0	17 55	7 595	0	0
3.2.4	Nghala-Lume Primary - 916410768	Maintenance & repair	GGM	Nghalalume	Education	2 836	0	0	0	0
3.2.5	Nyiko Primary - 916420512	Maintenance & repair	GGM	Mbaula	Education	0	0	67 77	0	0
3.2.6	Rithlavile Secondary	Maintenance & repair	GGM	Section E,	Education	0	29 27	6 313	0	0

	School - 916410980			Giyani						
3.2.7	Solani Primary School - 916411051	Maintenance & repair	GGM	Gawula	Education	52 66	22 37	19 20	0	0
3.2.8	Ukuthula Primary - 916420727	Maintenance & repair	GGM	Mageva	Education	0	0	109 26	0	0
3.3.1	Craighead Primary School - 901540546	Maintenance & repair	GTM	Letsitele Valley	Education	7 353	3 123	0	0	0
3.3.2	Favasi Primary - 915530471	Maintenance & repair	GTM	Mandlhakazi	Education	1 952	0	0	0	0
3.3.3	Khumelong Primary School - 918510187	Maintenance & repair	GTM	Seaphole, Block 17	Education	0	1 668	0	0	0
3.3.4	Mahwahwa Secondary School - 915530150	Maintenance & repair	GTM	Nkambako	Education	0	5 962	12 858	0	0
3.3.5	Mokwane Secondary School - 926540256	Maintenance & repair	GTM	Mogapeng	Education	3 453	1 467	2 616	0	0
3.3.6	Nyavana Primary School - 915530983	Maintenance & repair	GTM	Xihoko	Education	94 80	40 27	348	0	0
3.3.7	Serare Junior Secondary - 926541228	Maintenance & repair	GTM	Serare Village	Education	0	0	42 68	0	0
3.4.1	Ehleketani Primary School - 917420079	Maintenance & repair	BPM	Nondweni - Majeje, Lulekani	Education	2 547	1 082	0	0	0
3.4.2	Gaza Primary - 913420093	Maintenance & repair	BPM	Namakgale	Education	2 541	0	0	0	0
3.4.3	Nthabiseng Special School - 994402302	Maintenance & repair	BPM	Namakgale	Education	101 22	45 31	35 89	0	0
3.5.1	Leoma Secondary - 926540096	Maintenance & repair	MLM	Finale Village	Education	0	0	2 946	0	0
3.5.2	Lorraine Banareng Primary - 926540683	Maintenance & repair	MLM	Lorraine	Education	190	0	0	0	0
3.5.3	Ramatau Secondary -	Maintenance & repair	MLM	Metz, Moetladimo	Education	0	0	73 70	0	0

	926540386									
3.6.1	Kelekese Secondary School - 918510095	Maintenance& repair	GLM	Kgwekgwe	Education	4 368	1 855	0	0	0
3.6.2	Mahochomba Primary - 912520573	Maintenance& repair	GLM	Rotterdam	Education	1 599	0	0	0	0
3.6.3	Mahuntsi Primary - 912520580	Maintenance& repair	GLM	Rotterdam	Education	0	0	5 335	0	0
3.6.4	RammilaS econdary School - 918521316	Maintenance& repair	GLM	Sedibeng	Education	8 872	3 769	1 138	0	0
3.6.5	Motsheudi Secondary - 901340425	Maintenance& repair	GLM	Marotholong, Ga-Sekgopo	Education	0	0	3475	0	0
3.6.6	NahakweS econdary - 919341091	Maintenance & repair	GLM	Lemondokop	Education	1 805	0	0	0	0
3.6.7	EFMS (Education Facilities Management System) Implementation In Department -	Maintenance & repair	All District		Education	589	768	0	0	0
	4. New infrastructure									
4.1	Hoedspruit Secondary (Maruleng)- 995504205	New infrastructure assets (practical completion)	MLM	Hoedspruit	Education	96	0	0	0	0

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT, ARTS AND CULTURE

2017/18 INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS: LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES SERVICES

Programme purpose : To provide free, equitable accessible Library and promotion of sustainable reading culture

New Libraries

	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION	Budget Estimates		
					2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
1	Construction of Maphalle library	Building of library	Greater Letaba	Maphalle	7 765 300	0	0

2	Construction of Zamani library	Building of library	Greater Giyani	Zamani	7 765 300	0	0
3	Construction of Runnymade Libr	Building of library	Greater Tzaneen	Runnymade	187 500	14 000 000	0
4	Construction of Mavalani library	Building of library	Greater Giyani	Mavalani	187 500	14 000 000	0
1. UPGRADES OF LIBRARY 2017/18							
1	Timamogolo modular library	Upgrading of library	Maruleng	Timamogolo	375 379	0	0
2	Nkuri modular library	Upgrading of library	Greater Giyani	Nkuri	375 379	0	0
1. MAINTENANCE OF LIBRARIES, 2017/18							
1	Selwane Public library	Library Maintenance	Ba-Phalaborwa	Selwane	375 379	0	0
2	Mulati Public library	Library Maintenance	Greater Tzaneen	Mulati	100 000	0	0
3	Metz Public library	Library Maintenance	Maruleng	Metz	100 000	0	0
4	Gravelotte Public library	Library Maintenance	Baphalaborwa	Gravelotte	375 379	0	0

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH										
No	Project Name	Project Description	Munic	Location/Ward	Funder	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
1	Maphutha Malatjie Hospital	New infrastructure	BPM	Namakgale	Health	13,500,000	10,500,000	40,000,000	0	0
2	Evuxakeni Hospital	New infrastructure	GGM	Giyani	Health	23,000	0	6,000,000	0	0
3	Dr CN Phatudi Hosp	New infrastructure	GTM		Health	3,031,000		0	0	0
4	Mahale Clinic	New infrastructure	BPM		Health	12,000,000	25,000,000	0	0	0
5	Grace Mugodeni EMS Station	New infrastructure	GTM		Health	441,000	0	0	0	0
6	Maphutha Malatjie Hospital	Upgrades & additions	BPM	Namakgale	Health	4,000,000	5,000,000	0	0	0

7	Sekororo Hospital	Upgrades & additions	MLM	Sekororo	Health	18,000	35,000	5,000,000	0	0
8	The Oaks Clinic	Upgrades & additions	MLM	The Oaks	Health	300,000	0		0	0
9	Letaba Hospital	Upgrades & additions	GTM	Nkowankowa	Health	42,496,000	0	25,000	0	0
10	Giyani Nursing College Campus	Refurbishment & rehabilitation	GGM	Giyani	Health	7,000,000	6,000,000	0	0	0
11	Letaba Hospital	Refurbishment & rehabilitation	GTM	Nkowankowa	Health	3,961,000	2,500,000	0	0	0

INTEGRATION PHASE

INTEGRATION PHASE: In this section we provide summaries of the available sector plans of the municipality as approved by Council.

6.1. BACKGROUND

This section outlines how, after we have analysed the district spatial, socio-economic, health, safety and environmental issues of the district, MDM holistically responded to the priority **issues that constitute the district's challenges**. The major output of the Integration Phase is the integration of plans and programmes which include:

TABLE 73: LIST OF KEY SECTOR PLANS IN PLACE

No.	SECTOR PLAN	DATE DEVELOPED/ LAST REVIEWED (Date approved by Council)	
		Developed	Last Reviewed
1.	Performance Management Framework	28 February 2003	31 st March 2008
2.	District Health Plan	22 February 2005	28 February 2008 / Nov. 2010
3.	Integrated Transport Plan	15 December 2004	22 August 2007
4.	Workplace skills plan	12 December 2003	12 December 2008
5.	Local Economic Development Strategy	27 October 2006	March 2016
6.	Disaster Management Framework	3 October 2008	
7.	Disaster Management Plan	30 September 2009	
8.	HIV & AIDS Policy	12 December 2003	
9.	HIV & AIDS Strategy	(Plan under development)	
10.	Tourism Development Strategy	27 October 2006	-
11.	Spatial Development Framework	31 March 2008	March 2016
12.	Water Services Development Plan	28 February 2003	
13.	Integrated Waste Management Plan	28 April 2006	-
14.	Institutional Plan	3 October 2008	-
15.	Employment Equity plan	30 July 2009	-
16.	5 Year Financial Plan	12 December 2008	-
17.	Poverty Alleviation Plan	-	-
18.	Social Crime Prevention Strategy	(Plan under development)	-
19.	Children's Rights plan of Action		-
20.	Disability Framework	12 December 2009	-
21.	Communication Strategy	12 December 2009	-
22.	Anti-corruption/ Fraud prevention strategy	31 May 2012	23 June 2015
23.	Air Quality plan	March 2016	March 2016

The operational details of all these plans, programmes, systems and strategies are well-articulated in the programmes and projects detailed in the Projects Phase. The following plans are earmarked to be developed or reviewed during the 2017/18 financial year:

- Infrastructure plan
- Environmental Management Framework

It should be noted that despite the absence of these plans, there are projects and programmes that are components of these plans, e.g. there are infrastructure projects in the absence of an Infrastructure plan.

6.2. SECTOR PLANS ANNEXURES

Hereunder are the briefs on all sector plans that have been approved by Mopani District Council.

6.2.1. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

(approved on 31 March 2016)

1.1 Purpose of the Report

An IDP Strategic Objective of Mopani District Municipality is to “Plan for the Future”. Planning for the future begins with an understanding of the current state of Mopani District Municipal area as it is now. That includes understanding the place, the people, its resources, and the economic, social and environmental forces underlying the trends that are shaping the District’s development. Development growth and changes in development patterns are inevitable. Development pressures and challenges are a given in the District. However, a District with foresight and insight can guide and manage public and private investment to ensure the most sustainable outcome for its inhabitants. The overall intention of the Mopani District Municipality Spatial Development Framework, is to spatially represent the District’s Vision and how it intend to reach it. It provides direction towards a future District spatial structure and form that can facilitate sustainable growth and development at the economic, community and environmental dimensions.

INTRODUCTION

1.2 Structure of the Report

The Mopani District Municipality identified the need to develop a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) on community scale that will serve as a spatial development guide for the entire Mopani District development perspective. A key purpose of the review of the District SDF is to provide baseline information for the development of local municipal SDF’s and local area plans. The SDF guides the potential population and household growth of each settlement, and the potential direction for the future extension of each settlement. The concept is unique and will assist municipalities and their political structures, in their formulation of IDP projects and consultations with the individual communities.

The outcomes required from the Mopani District Municipality for the SDF are as follow:

- A concise description of the study area;
- Mapping on a topographical map (1:50 000) the general land uses of each community, with the general land uses prescribed as settlement, conservation and agriculture;
- An analysis of the spatial, economic, social and environmental dimension of the settlement in a concise manner;
- Projecting the population and household growth of the community over the 5 year term;
- Development proposals that guide the potential development direction for the future extension of the community, taking cognisance of the environmental sensitive areas. the land with high agricultural potential and future transport/activity corridors. The purpose is not to draft a general district-wide status quo analysis and spatial development framework, but to plan on community scale. It is further not the outcome to develop spatial development plans or local area plans, as this detail planning will be done on local municipal level as a subsequent step to the District SDF. The SDF will therefore aim to serve as an indicative, flexible and forward planning tool to guide spatial decision-making that promotes orderly development necessary for sustainable development and service delivery at community or town scale.

1.3 Status of the Report

The Structure of the Community based SDF for Mopani District Municipality is described as follow:

- a) The Community SDF comprises of the main report that describes the following:
 - the project purpose,
 - the study area,
 - the legislative requirements, and
 - strategic directions.
- b) The report thereafter consists of a section for each local municipality that includes the following:
 - a concise description of the local municipality,
 - a Map of the Municipal area and its Wards,
 - a table listing the settlements contained in each Ward,
 - a Settlement Information Sheet for each settlement that is referred to as Settlement Development Guidelines, this sheet should be read with the relevant Map referenced on the sheet.
- c) The Map Book consists of two maps per area with same number :
 - the Settlement Map shows status quo analysis data,
 - the Spatial Development Framework Map indicate development proposals.
 - an Index of each settlement, its Map reference number, Ward Number and settlement category.

This report serves as the Draft Spatial Development Framework of the Mopani District Municipality.

The report further includes development proposals for the future extension of each settlement, taking cognisance of the occurrence of recorded environmental sensitive areas and moderate to very high agricultural land capability. These development proposals are to be used as a flexible tool to guide spatial decision making and forward planning by local municipalities, and do not serve the purpose to overwrite any policy or Council decision relating to land use development by local municipalities. Detailed feasibility studies and land use planning on local level, should confirm the suitability of the areas for development.

The SDF further provides direction in terms of prioritisation of demarcation of sites and housing provision, based on calculated backlogs.

Spatial Development Vision Statement

Spatial Development within Mopani District will support a development pattern that provide a conducive, functional and sustainable environment for the District to optimise the full potential of its natural resources found in world renown tourism destinations, high potential agriculture land, and mining activities. A functional hierarchy of settlements and development nodes, will be interlinked through a well-defined network of development corridors that provide regional and cross-border accessibility and development linkages between the district and economic activity or growth areas. Lastly, the spatial development framework seek to establish an integrated and sustainable spatial pattern and improved accessibility to social, infrastructural, economic and municipal services to all communities in the district.

3.4 Spatial Development Goals

Spatial Development within Mopani District will support a development pattern that provide a conducive, functional and sustainable environment for the District to optimise the full potential of its natural resources found in world renown tourism destinations, high potential agriculture land, and mining activities. A functional hierarchy of settlements and development nodes, will be interlinked through a well-defined network of development corridors that provide regional and cross-border accessibility and development linkages between the district and economic activity or growth areas. Lastly, the spatial development framework seek to establish an integrated and sustainable spatial pattern and improved accessibility to social, infrastructural, economic and municipal services to all communities in the district.

The spatial development goals emanating from the spatial vision statement are defined as follow:

- The establishment of an optimal, functional and integrated spatial pattern, integrating the urban and rural areas.
- To strengthen and develop the district growth points and prevent urban sprawl.
- To establish sustainable settlements that are able to generate economic activities.
- To create a conducive environment for the establishment of tourist destination opportunities.
- To establish strong economic and transportation linkages with Sub-Saharan countries and regional, national and international tourism markets.
- To protect natural resources and development areas from any development that may sterilize or have significant negative impact on it.
- Spatial Justice
- Spatial Sustain-ability Spatial Resilience
- Good Admini-stration

The Mopani District Municipality appointed Kayamandi Development Services (Pty) Ltd to undertake a Local Economic Development **Strategy (LED) for the District. The LED is a component of the Municipality's overall** strategic plan as outlined in the Integrated Development Planning process. The strategy provides the District Municipality with guidelines to create and facilitate economic development, realise the underlying economic development potential, and encourage private sector investment and job creation. The LED Strategy is under review.

Furthermore, as part of the study a survey of 300 formal and informal businesses were undertaken in the District. The majority of businesses in Ba-Phalaborwa, Greater Giyani and Maruleng are in the retail sector and in Greater Letaba and Greater Tzaneen there are slightly more businesses in the Agriculture sector. Certain development constraints in the District include inter alia lack of education and skills, poverty, lack of infrastructure, lack of municipal capacity, access to funding, etc. These constraints need to be addressed to ensure sustainable economic growth and development in Mopani District.

Numerous opportunities exist for economic development in the District. These opportunities were identified through gaps in the business sector and overall needs of the surrounding population that are currently not met. Support to SMMEs is highlighted with regards to training, access to markets, access to funding and access to information. Support should also be given to small-scale farmers who are currently struggling with access to funding, implements (inputs), a market for their produce and a lack of agricultural skills and administration.

Forward and backward linkages also present opportunities for development. Agricultural inputs and outputs create opportunities in the manufacturing and processing sector. Furthermore the availability of raw materials and resources creates the opportunity for small-scale mining (minerals), tourism (water sources and natural beauty) and processing (Agricultural products). The District should also tap into the global market and needs to ensure that they harness the available external opportunities.

In light of the key sectors identified in the District and the existing opportunities identified the LED strategy developed seven strategic thrusts for economic development. These thrusts had been identified during the process of consultations with various roleplayers including government departments, the community, businesses and workshops.

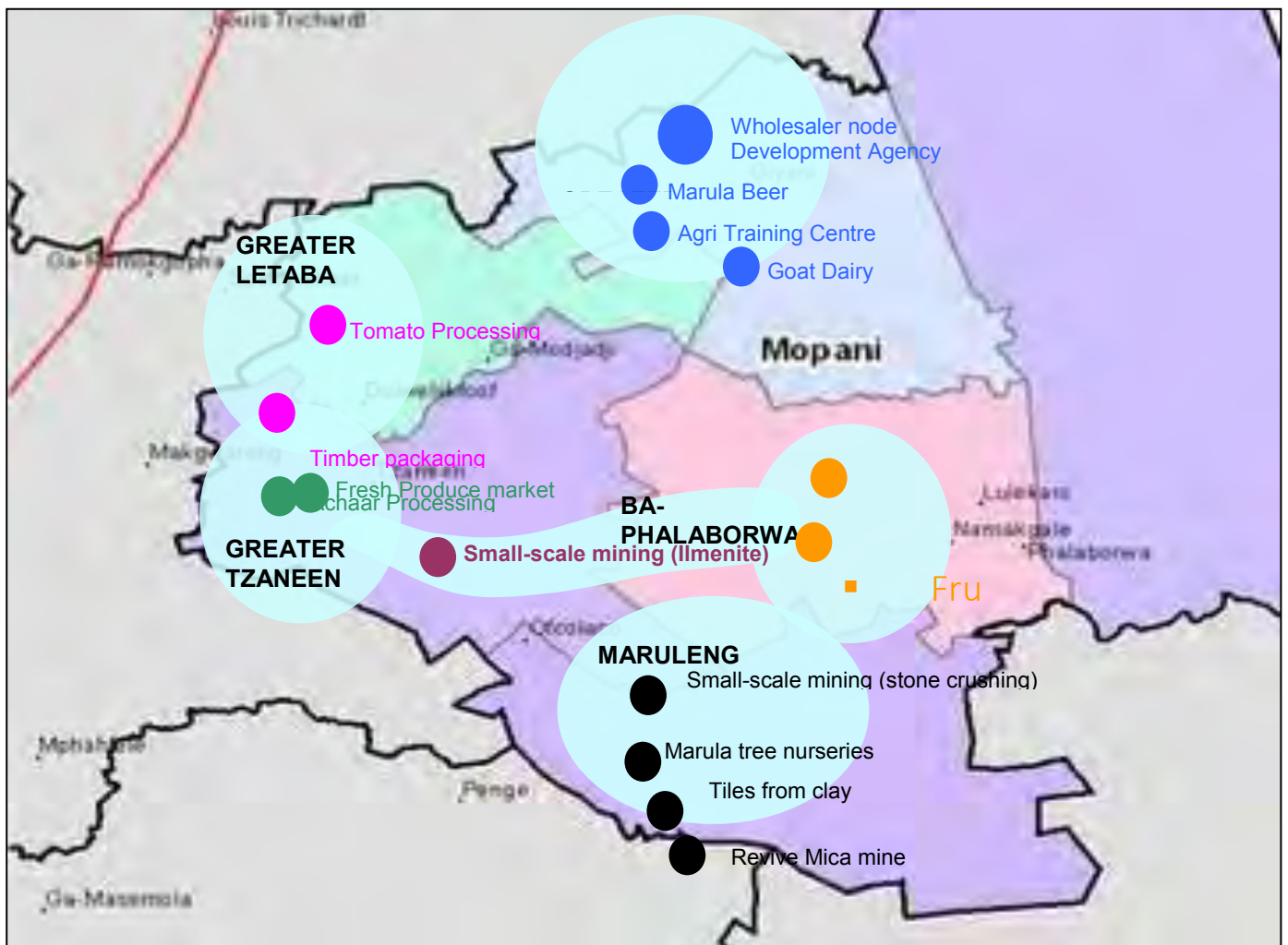
These thrusts and programmes are furthermore supported by projects. The projects that have been identified in the LED are aimed at economic development in the District. A number of these projects need to be facilitated by the District and local municipalities before it can be implemented. Furthermore the implementation of the projects that had been identified will ensure that more job opportunities are created, skills development takes place and that opportunities are created for SMME development. The aim of these projects is also to address poverty relief and to increase community ownership. Priority projects were identified based on job creation, skills development, community involvement, SMME development and overall economic impact on District level. Below is indicated the Thrusts along with the Programmes identified.

Table S1: Economic thrusts

THRUST	PROGRAMME
Economic Infrastructure Support	Not part of LED mandate. Development facilitation from District LED unit required.
	Entrepreneurial & SMME development and procurement
	Development of District level economic database and local business support structures/ services
	Matchmaking and networking development
	Establishment of depots of National wholesalers
	Retail Trade Development
	Agricultural Diversification
	Development of other agricultural resources for farming and agro-processing
	Revitalisation of irrigation scheme activities
	High technology farming practices and methods
	Expansion of small-scale farming
	Skills development and training
	Agro-processing development
	Mineral beneficiation and processing development
	Mining Service Development
	Agriculture service and product development
	Ethnic and cultural activity development
	Eco- tourism and adventure tourism development
	Art and craft development, manufacturing and promotion
	Marketing of tourism potential
	Internal LED capacitation
	Establishment of a Local Development Agency (LDA)

The following Map indicates the priority projects and their preferred locations. A number of these projects should be located in urban areas such as the Wholesaler node and the Development Agency while other projects such as the Tomato Processing and Marula Beer brewery can be located in more rural areas. The projects that will be situated in the more rural areas will give the community much needed economic growth, and skills development. It is however evident that the priority projects for the District are well dispersed throughout the whole District.

Map 3: Location of anchor projects



6.2.3. TOURISM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Tourism is internationally recognized as one of the world's fastest-growing industries. After years of isolation, South Africa has emerged as a highly attractive tourism destination, full of promises and potential, and striving to position itself as a major player in this high-growth, global industry.

To this end, municipalities have a legislative mandate to promote their localities in order to attract investment and tourists who will then inject cash into the local economy, thus create jobs. In line with this mandate, the Mopani District Municipality has developed the Tourism-marketing strategy for the Mopani area of jurisdiction. The strategy focuses on the important issue of branding and notes that the creation of an effective and acceptable branding for the Mopani destination, as a whole, is a process that required full participation by the tourism industry as well as other key stakeholders.

It is proposed that the *"Valley of the Olifants"* be adopted as the main brand for the Mopani tourism destination, but this still requires discussion and full acceptance amongst all role players. The tourism strategy also provides a summary of the key attractions of each local municipality and matches these to the most likely growth markets. There is also an outline plan on how implementation of the marketing plan could be achieved and this is matched with a summary of the marketing tools that would be needed as well as the suggested budget for the first three years.

Whilst it is accepted that Mopani has some major competitors and as such there is a suggestion that Mopani could capitalize on the

movement of Gauteng residents, for example, into Vhembe and Mpumalanga by promoting the special or unique characteristics of Mopani. In this regard, Mopani is encouraged to take a lead in helping establish tourism forums within those communities that either have sufficient mass of tourism products or that show the most potential for the growth of new products. This initiative needs to be **handled sensitively because there must be no hint of a “heavy hand” trying to impose a system or process on any community.** It is known that the Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism has already tried to establish local tourism forums but without any marked degree of success. Thus, building up a structure that will work for tourism in Mopani must start, not at the top, but at grassroots level.

Growth of tourism, as a contribution to the district’s well-being, can be achieved in various ways, and the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) note possible yardsticks or barometers by which the health of the industry could be measured and monitored.

6.2.4. WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(Approved 28 February 2003)

This Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) has been prepared simultaneously with the IDP in compliance with the Water Services Act. The WSDP is a sectoral plan that falls within the inter-sectoral umbrella plan of the IDP and responds to the water and sanitation challenges raised in the analysis phase. The Mopani District Municipality is the new Water Service Authority (WSA) in the district and has appointed EVN Africa Consulting Services (Pty) Ltd. to review its previous WSDP. The WSDP is not only a legal tool, but also is a tool towards achieving sustainable water services (where water includes both water supply and sanitation services).

In addressing sustainable water services, there are three major goals that Mopani (as a WSA) has to achieve through:

- ❖ Delivery of sustainable water services;
- ❖ Integrated water resource management; and
- ❖ Efficient and effective water services institutional arrangement (WSA capacity and WSP arrangements).

The consumer development in the district requires the eradication of backlogs and the establishment of formal housing with improved services. Increased population numbers coupled with increased economic activities would result in increased levels of water supply and sanitation, particularly in the fringes surrounding urban towns where such services lag behind those provided in town. With the exception of Giyani, Modjadjiskloof, Tzaneen, Phalaborwa, Hoedspruit and other urban towns, most of the settlements do not have adequate access to potable drinking water and sanitary facilities.



Picture 2: Water is Life – Mopani rivers & dams are the source of life in the district (for the environment, people & economy)

The levels of services in these areas are either in terms of RDP standards or below such standards. Contributory factors include, inadequate infrastructure, malfunctioning of boreholes, on-going poor management and maintenance. Further to that, some rural

settlements do not have access to water at all. These communities fetch drinking water from wells, pits or rivers. Such lack of access to adequate potable water has a direct effect on the health standards of the community in those areas, thus, increasing the rate of opportunistic diseases like cholera. Care must also be taken that pit latrines are not erected near locations where ground water is used as a source of drinking water.

Bulk water supply in Mopani is characterized by numerous water schemes in various stages of full development to all customer points. However, these schemes are not linked and this explains why there might be a shortage of bulk in one area, while a surplus exists in another. According to the WSDP, the Mopani District water needs at RDP level is 36% technical, 63% management and 65% sanitation.

It is estimated that more than 70% of the 825 000 in the rural areas of the Mopani District municipal area have water supplies below acceptable minimum standards, albeit the situation where the technical need is estimated at less than 40%. This is in the region where the potential exists of regional bulk supply schemes providing water to all localities.

The required water sector cash flow to meet target dates of 2008 for water services and 2010 for sanitation is as follows:

Funding shortfalls are experienced forextentions to the bulk distribution of water from Middle Letaba dam, Silwane Nondweni towards Giyani, Modjadji and Ritavi (Letaba) to the respective service areas. There is also inadequate management of water supply systems as well as non-payment of water services. There is a need for urgent management and infrastructural development of the major Middle Letaba RWS. Mopani District is a joint user of some water sources with Vhembe district and this necessitate liaison with that adjacent municipality for co-planning and co-funding purposes.

Lepelle Northern Water is the bulk water service provider for:

- Phalaborwa-Namakgale-Lulekani
- Pietersburg Government RSW (Ebenezer Pipeline)

The other water services providers in the district are:

- Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality for Phalaborwa and the surrounds
- Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality for Tzaneen, Thabina, Tours
- Lepelle Northern Water for Modjadji, Ga-Kgapane, Nkowankowa and surrounds.

The Water Services Directorate in the Department of Water Affairs and Environment are still assisting as the Water Services Provider to all rural areas not described above. All assets are in the process of being transferred to the district municipality as the new Water Services Authority. Ground water would remain an important source for primary use and to augment the surface sources in future. The economy of scale makes regional surface water schemes more acceptable with ground water augmentation as standby source during drought sequences or supply interruptions.

The increasing profile of sanitation within the IDP allows for closer integration across sectors sanitation and water, housing, health, local economic development, and so on. MDM is now developing strategies for intergrated sanitation improvement, premised on a long-term vision, secure medium-term funding, and consensus on what the immediate priorities and resources are.

In conclusion, the district municipality is serious about taking over the water services provision and ensuring a sustainable supply of these services in the district. However, serious external financial injection is required in order to enable the municipality to live up to its mandate as a WSA as required by legislation and citizens of the district.

6.2.5. INTEGRATED TRANSPORT PLAN

The National Land Transition Transport Act (NLTTA) (Act no 22 of 2000) makes provision for transport authorities to develop transport plans. The district municipality is in the process of reviewing its Integrated Transport Plan for the district and the public transport information highlighted in the analysis phase will serve as a basis for the development of a reviewed Transport Plan that responds to the mobility trends of the district populace.

The policy of apartheid has moved the poor away from job opportunities and access to amenities. This has burdened the workforce with enormous travel distances to their places of employment and commercial centres, and thus with excessive costs. There is also inadequate public transport infrequencies and routes coverage, poor coordination, and other infrequencies. The Mopani District Municipal area is characterised by inadequate public transport despite the fact that the majority of the population is reliant on busses. Generally the available modes of transport are not up to standard, nor safe, reliable, affordable or accessible. The public transport needs of the disabled are also not catered for as proposed in the ITP. There is an oversupply of taxis on tarred roads and an undersupply of taxis on rural gravelled roads; therefore these areas are fully dependent on bakkies.

Bus services throughout the district are unreliable and not available in certain areas, this is worsened by bad road conditions. Ba – Phalaborwa, for example, experience a serious scarcity of transport. This is as a result of the withdrawal of the former subsidised Lebowa Transport Services, leaving the general public reliant on expensive taxis. Formal and informal taxi ranks need to be upgraded or refurbished in order to meet the standards of the incoming taxi fleet through the Taxi Recapitalisation Programme, wherein facilities should be user friendly in terms of catering for the disabled.

The reviewed Integrated Transport Plan has to serve as guide in **the municipal and sector departments' allocation of resource to meet** the public transport needs. It should:

- Promote coordinated, safe, affordable public transport;
- Be flexible enough to take cognizance of local conditions in order to make use of the available transport infrastructure;
- Ensure accountability so that people have control over what is provided;
- Take into account the transport needs of disabled people;
- Ensure comprehensive land-use/transport planning

As population increases, the number of travelers will also increase. The majority will be unable to use private transport and will be dependent on public transport. Given the need for increased mobility and the cost and environmental impact of accommodating private motorists, the future emphasis is on the provision of safe, convenient, affordable public transport. The components of the transport plan include an Operating Licensing Strategy (OLS), Rationalisation Plan (RP) and the Public Transport Plan (PTP). The compilation of the components outlined above is informed by other processes such as the route verification (verification of routes and taxis per permit) per association and later the updating of the Current Public Transport Record (CPTR). The components outlined above inform processes such as colour coding of taxis and taxi ranks, and the taxi recapitalisation process.

6.2.6. INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

(approved 28 April 2006)

The Mopani District has appointed Bazisa Technical Waste Solutions to develop an Integrated Waste Management Plan for the district. This is premised on the fact that the district municipality and its local municipalities have reached a crossroads in the provision of waste management services. To date, all of the municipalities are continuing to pursue traditional practices that focus on waste after it has been generated. Conditions vary significantly between the four municipalities.



Picture 3: Environmental Degradation - The looming environmental disaster in the Giyani Town

In all municipalities, efforts have been made to expand service and progress has been made in various areas. Ba - Phalaborwa provide service to the highest percentage of households. Recycling focuses on recovering material from landfills where there are generally poor conditions for salvagers. Only Tzaneen actively supports recycling. All other activities are carried out by private companies. Tzaneen promotes composting of garden waste on a limited scale. Some commercial farmers are increasing their commitment to composting to improve access to European markets.

There are five waste disposal sites, of which only the one in Tzaneen is permitted and properly managed. In total, not more than 14% of households are serviced. Most families bury and burn their waste in their yards. Health Care Risk Waste (HCRW) is burned at low temperatures producing hazardous air emissions and ash. Untreated HCRW has been found at many disposal sites while some ashes is past-entered communities through activity such as road work.

Successful development of an integrated Waste Management System requires the coordinated implementation of all elements of the strategy. The purpose of this plan is to enable the Mopani District Municipality to progressively develop an Integrated Waste Management System (IWMS) capable of delivering waste management services to all households and businesses. The IWMP is within the framework of National Policy and incorporates Mopani's developmental responsibilities including Broad – Based Black Economic Empowerment.

National policy requires municipalities to implement IWMS with a focus on prevention and minimization of waste, recycling of waste and treatment that is able to reduce the potentially harmful impacts of waste. Only after these efforts, should remaining wastes be disposed of at a landfill.

The following are the waste management objective of the Mopani District Municipality:

- To enable the Mopani District Municipality to effectively manage, monitor and coordinate waste management services in the district;
- To provide policies, and guidelines on minimum requirements to enable local municipalities to effectively manage waste in their territory;
- To regulate minimum required Standards for waste management;
- To provide for the establishment of Waste Management Information System; and
- To provide for the implementation of the National and Provincial Waste Management Strategy.

6.2.7 DISTRICT HEALTH PLAN

In view of the prevailing health hazards, lack of sufficient health services amenities, socio-economic prejudices of majority of the communities of Mopani, and the government's focus on "better life for all", it became apparent that the District take upon itself to come up with a sector plan that will address the issues as prioritized through the IDP process.

It is in this drive that Mopani District Council has approved the District Health Plan to address the following challenges:

- Low immunization coverage: Ba-Phalaborwa, Tzaneen and Maruleng
- Poor supervision of services: Monthly reporting programmes
- Low TB cure rate: All Health workers to increase the TB cure rate.
- Low VCT uptake: Strengthen the programmes that encourage people for HIV testing
- Cervical cancer screening: Intensify training and implementation
- High teenage pregnancy: Intensify school health awareness and roll out Youth Services Friendly clinics
- Non-functional Clinic Committees: Conduct training and develop clinics support committees.
- CTOP: Support the services in Shiluvana Health Centre
- Low facility delivery coverage: Improve service conditions in Clinics, e.g water.

The plan indicates the various programmes and projects that will be carried out in various municipalities, their locations, target groups, role players, funders, etc.

The broad vision in the health services is outlined as: "A caring Health and Social Development system, which promotes quality and sustainability for the people of Mopani". This serves as the main drive by which the Municipality will endeavor to satisfy the residents in all health and social services.

6.2.8. HIV AND AIDS POLICY

The South African Constitution respects the human rights of all people. The reaction to HIV/AIDS in our country has resulted in the infringement of many of the fundamental freedoms and human rights the Constitution affirms. Discrimination, degradation, assaults, dehumanization are all important human rights issues for society to be able to address. It is important for people suffering from HIV/AIDS to be respected as equal human beings. Government, private institutions and individuals must affirm their dignity and worthiness and offer unconditional support. It is on the basis of the above that the Mopani District Municipality developed its HIV/AIDS Plan.

The Department of Social Development published a report in 2003, which gives an overview of the HIV and AIDS status, that the growth and infection of HIV in South Africa has been relentless. The prevalence among women attending antenatal clinics increased from 1% in 1990 to 25% in 2000. This growth, measured through the Department of Health surveys, is indicative of the visibility of the epidemic and the increasing rates of infections.



Picture 4: ABC - Assessing HIV & AIDS prevalence is through surveying women attending antenatal clinics

HIV and AIDS are dramatically reshaping our population structure. The epidemic has also been found to influence changes in the gender patterns of death among adults over the past decade. As a result of the epidemic, there are few people in the economical and productive years as compared to young children and older persons. The number of orphans as a result of AIDS related deaths is expected to rise. It is indicated that HIV and AIDS is largely sexually transmitted. It subverts individual and social reproductive capacity. As a health derived epidemic it has its most serious consequences on the structure and political organisation of society. It exposes and feeds off social inequalities, most intensely affecting the poorest and the least powerful. The situation demands compassion, care and social openness.

Mopani District Municipality had the HIV infection rate of 23% in 2002 and 2003, the highest prevalence rate in Limpopo Province. The infection rate was measured through the annual National Department of Health surveys on women attending antenatal clinics. The District is characterised by challenges facing the whole country namely; high rate of Sexual Transmitted Infections, Tuberculosis, pain, suffering, neglect, discrimination, women and child abuse, prostitution, more deaths through HIV and AIDS related diseases, increased number of patients at hospitals suffering from HIV and AIDS related conditions and increased number of orphans.

As part of its HIV & AIDS Plan, the District came up with the following intervention strategies:

- A District AIDS Council and Local AIDS Council are in place;
- An Interdepartmental committee is also in place. However, these structures are not effective; and
- An institutional HIV & AIDS policy is in place.

Like all the sector plans highlighted in this section, the programme and project content of this plan is outlined in the Projects Phase.

▪ 6.2.9. POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND GENDER EQUITY PLAN

MDM has developed the Poverty Alleviation and Gender Equity Plan” as a multi-sectoral plan that outlines how the institution responds to poverty and gender issues in the district. The plan deals with a wide range of issues, ranging from gender relations, poverty, globalisation, HIV and AIDS, violence, access to basic needs, access to basic resources, access to employment, economic empowerment of women, access to land access to science and technology, women’s access to political power, implementation of laws and national Gender Machinery.

Poverty is the single greatest burden of South Africa’s people, and is the direct result of the apartheid system and the grossly skewed nature of business and industrial development, which accompanied it. Poverty affects million of people, the majority of whom live in rural areas and are women. Since Mopani is a rural district it, by implication, means that the majority of people who are surviving below the Minimum Living Level in district are living in rural areas. It is not merely the lack of income that determines poverty. An enormous proportion of very basic needs are presently unmet.

In attacking poverty and gender inequality, the district has, through its strategic plan, programmes and projects, set itself to contribute in the quest to eliminate hunger, providing sustainable human settlements (with access to safe water and sanitation, availability of affordable and sustainable energy sources, eliminating illiteracy, raising the quality of education and training for children and adults, protecting the environment, and improving the health services and making them accessible).

To achieve a society free of want, racism and sexism, there has to be a paradigm shift on how resources are allocated for service delivery projects as well as impact of cross-cutting issues like HIV/AIDS and LED. Despite MDM’s contribution in pushing the frontiers of poverty through its poverty alleviation and gender programmes and projects highlighted in the Projects Phase, there is poor inter-governmental alignment and coordination of poverty alleviation and gender programmes in the district. Since poverty and gender are cross-cutting issues, the response strategy of the municipality is also cross-cutting in that all municipal departments have projects that

address these two challenges:

The following municipal departments contribute in the promotion of gender equity and alleviation of poverty, namely, Planning and Development, Community Services and Technical Services whilst Corporate Services seeks to address the equity issues in the Human Resource plan. The Community Services Directorate contributes towards poverty alleviation within the HIV and AIDS program in the form of care of orphans and support of CBOs (Community Based Organisations) dealing with HIV and AIDS. Technical Services ensures that tenders are awarded to service providers who comply with the Preferential Procurement Regulation 2001. The Gender desk conducted various workshops aimed at empowerment of the previously disadvantaged individuals. The challenge we face under this programme is that gender issues are misinterpreted as issues affecting women only. The Planning and Development Directorate also have poverty alleviation project such as Makosha Tourism: SMME support and so forth Disaster Management Section plays an important role as the short-term strategy to relieve poverty during disaster.

The objectives of the Poverty Alleviation and Gender Equity Plan are:

- To ensure transformation of gender relations within the district;
- To develop a district gender policy that will promote gender equality and equity in all spheres of life of an individual;
- To develop a capacity programme which aims at revisiting Human Rights and power balance between men and women which is the basic for addressing issues such as HIV and AIDS violence and abuse;
- To ensure that there is equality in access to basic needs resources, employment, and land political power;
- To strengthen capacity building to women on access to science and technology and economic empowerment; and
- To develop a District Gender Machinery and Framework to ensure that gender issues are implemented.

The Poverty Alleviation and Gender Equity Strategies of the district are:

- Clarifying the concept – gender – and creating awareness on gender issues at both official and community level;
- Sourcing external capacity building interventions to assist MDM in building its capacity in this regard;
- Implementing the Moral Regeneration Programme which lay a basis for customary, cultural and religious practices to be subject to the right to equality;
- Implementing appropriate legislation aimed at addressing poverty and gender inequalities such as the Employment Equity Act, Affirmative Action Programme and Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2001;
- Initiating – with local municipalities – the strengthening and promotion of participation of women in poverty alleviation initiatives;
- Committing the district, sector departments and their parastatals and local municipalities in mainstreaming gender issues in all programmes; and
- Monitoring and reporting progress to the District Gender Machinery.

The municipal projects that aim to alleviate poverty and ensure gender equity are, amongst others:

- Municipal (internal) Equity Plan
- Care and support of orphans (HIV and AIDS program)
- Talent Search Project (Sport Recreation, Arts and Culture programme)
- Establishment of District Men in Partnership against AIDS (AMIPAA)
- Establishment of District Women in Partnership Against AIDS (DWIPAA)
- Moral Regeneration Movement
- Multilingualism project
- Social Crime Prevention Strategy
- Awareness campaigns on Education for All

- Awareness campaigns on prevention of Fires
- Erection of Fire Stations and Disaster management centre projects

The district also participates in the following events, that seek to create awareness, commemorate, and celebrate our history, struggles and heritage, and indirectly contributes to raising awareness on poverty alleviation and gender equity issues:

- **International Women's Day Celebration;**
- **Women's Day Celebration;**
- Women Economic Empowerment Summit;
- 16 Days of Activism on No Violence against Women and Children Abuse;
- Capacity building on gender issues for officials, communities and their organisations;
- Development of the District Gender Policy;
- Youth Month;
- Disability day; etc.

The municipality is also implementing some of its projects using labour intensive methods so as to employ people instead of machines, develop skills and ensure skills transfer. Municipal service delivery offers considerable opportunities for implementing Extend Public Works Programme (EPWP), which covers all spheres of government. EPWP aims to bring significant numbers of unemployed people into productive work and train them so that they can increase their capacity to earn income.

Most importantly, the objective of EPWP is to re-orientate existing budgets and conditional grants so that government resources can be used to generate more opportunities, especially for unskilled labour. The EPWP is an important pillar in governmental overall strategy to deal with unemployment and poverty in South Africa.



Picture 5: Labour intensive methods create jobs and ensure skills transfer to communities

The municipal projects which are implemented using labour intensive methods include:

- (1) Water Services and Sanitation projects
- (2) Roads and Public Transport projects
- (3) Electricity and Housing projects
- (4) Economic growth projects

The various projects that directly and indirectly contributing towards the alleviation of poverty and gender equity are programatically reflected in the Projects Phase of this IDP. The municipality will ensure that all relevant key performance indicators on cross-cutting issues are identified and targets set. This will ensure that the municipal performance on cross-cutting issues - poverty and gender - is measured and improved. The various IGR structures mentioned in the Preparatory Phase of this IDP should quantify the sectoral projects

(outlined in the Projects Phase) that will be implemented through capital intensive methods and, in future, collectively identify projects across the three spheres of government that could be implemented using the labour intensive approach.

6.2.10. SOCIAL CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY

Reducing crime has become one of the leading challenges of South Africa's democratic government because it has severe implications through the costs of victimization that undermine economic and social development. The White Paper on Safety and Security, September 1998, recognizes that the delivery of health, education, and housing, as well as job creation, have an important role to play in reducing incidence of crime. Within Limpopo Province, the department has adopted a monitoring role, but also attends to facilitation of social crime prevention programmes and research into the causes of crime and service delivery impediments.

The SAPS statistics suggest that there is an increase in social crime in the district – rape, assault, domestic violence, murder, etc. The causes of crime were analysed and, amongst others, being gender inequity, access to firearms, socio-psychological factors, inadequate support to victims of crime, youth marginalization, economic under-development and inequality, poverty and unemployment, institutionalized violence in society.

Fundamental to the development of appropriate policing services in South Africa has been a shift from an inheritance of authoritarian law and order responses, to a broader concept of safety and security. This was envisioned in the White Paper on Safety and Security and in the National Crime Prevention Strategy released in May 1996. The strategy motivated for a new paradigm for safety and security: *a change in emphasis from an exclusive focus on crime control to include crime prevention.*

In line with these principles, the Mopani District Municipality developed a Social Crime Prevention Strategy with donor funding from the Flemish Government accessed by the Department of Safety, Security and Liaison in Limpopo. The Social Crime Prevention Strategy views the concept of safety and security in terms of two broad and inter-locked components: that of policing of law enforcement, and that of crime prevention, and particularly social crime prevention, which is aimed at undercutting the causes of crime. This twin approach to fighting crime is critical: law enforcement and crime prevention are not mutually exclusive but reinforce each other. The approach also recognizes the impact of broader government economic development and social policies for crime prevention. Thus effective delivery of basic services such as housing, education, health as well as job creation, have in themselves, a critical role to play in ensuring living environments less conducive to crime.

International experience suggests that it is more cost effective, in the medium to long-term, to invest in projects which prevent crime than in simply spending more on the institutions of policing, courts and corrections. These reactive responses to crime, in addition to proving **more expensive in the long term, also do little to improve the quality of life of the country's citizens. The importance of** such preventive mechanisms is emphasized by two factors. First, not all crime types can necessarily be resolved by policing. In particular, crime in poor communities can often be traced to socio-economic circumstances that cannot be addressed by the police alone. Secondly, as is emphasized in the National Crime Prevention Strategy, the causes of crime need to be disaggregated for the purpose of preventative interventions.

In line with this strategy, MDM has, identified programmes and projects whose sole objective is to contribute in the fight against crime - acknowledging that crime is more than a security issue; it is also a socio-economic issue. It affects the health, wealth and safety of people, it affects the economy and it also affects their future. This strategy has been developed on the basis that: while the public rightfully demand improvement in the quality of service delivered by the police, members of the public also have a responsibility to assist the police to deliver a better service.

INTRODUCTION

This plan has been developed in order to provide key officials, role players and departments in the Mopani District Municipality as a general guideline for the expected initial response to an emergency and an overview of their responsibilities during an emergency or disaster.

For this plan to be effective, it is important that all concerned parties be made aware of its provisions and that every official, role player, and department at personnel be prepared to carry out their assigned functions and responsibilities before, during and after emergency. The following paragraphs provide an overview of the background and some of the highlights of this plan. This plan serves to confirm the arrangements in the Mopani Disaster Management approach to effectively prevent disasters from occurring and to lessen the impact of those hazards that cannot be avoided.

Disaster Management is a continuous and integrated multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation (Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002)

The preventative elements of this plan must be implemented and maintained on a continuous basis. The emergency or reactive elements of this plan will be implemented in the Mopani District Municipality whenever a major incident or disaster occurs or is threatening in its area of jurisdiction.

The responsibility for the coordination of the overall implementation of the plan is that of the Head of the Disaster Management Centre.

The Disaster Management Act requires the District to take the following actions:

- Prepare a disaster management plan for its area according to the circumstances prevailing in the area.
- Co-ordinate and align the implementation of its plan with those of other organs of state and institutional role players, and
- Regularly review and update its plan.(section 48)

The plan must:

- Form an integral part of the District IDP
- Anticipate the likely types of disaster that might occur in the District area and their possible effects.
- Identify the communities at risk.
- Provide for appropriate prevention and mitigation strategies.
- Identify and address weaknesses in capacity to deal with possible disasters.
- Facilitate maximum emergency preparedness/prevention/ Mitigation
- Establish the emergency management policy framework and organization that will be utilized to mitigate any significant emergency or disaster affecting the Mopani District.
- Establish the operational concepts & procedures associated with day to day operational response to emergencies by Districts municipal departments.
- Contain contingency plans and emergency procedures in the event of a disaster, providing for-

- (i) The allocation and co-ordination of responsibilities allocated to the various role players.
- (ii) Prompt disaster response and relief,
- (iii) Disaster recovery and rehabilitation focused on risk elimination or mitigation.
- (iv) The procurement of essential goods and services,
- (v) The establishment of strategic communication links.
- (vi) The dissemination of information.

CURRENT REALITY

The Corporate Plan makes provision in a generic sense of hazards that will impact on the District economy, cultural, welfare, sustainable development and sustainable livelihoods.

Hazard profiles, associated vulnerabilities and risk (probability or lost) will determine the priorities for Disaster Management programmes and projects. The possible cost benefit to be derived from a project in terms of lives protected, livelihoods secured and property or natural resources defended, will be the criteria that determines priorities.

In a generic sense, the following hazards on the economic, cultural, welfare, sustained development and sustained livelihoods plans were found to pose the greatest risks in the District.

- Fire Risk
- Natural phenomena
- Technology
- Mass events
- Transport
- Service utility
- Environmental threats
- Health

The mentioned hazards should not be viewed in isolation, but cognizance should be taken of the likelihood of compound disasters e.g. floods after extensive veld and forest fires, communicable disease spread after floods and job losses after technological disasters. The risks are tangible (loss can be quantified in terms of deaths and infrastructure damages) and intangible (psycho-social impact, trauma and social degradation) during and after disasters.

Communities in rapid growing informal settlements are the most vulnerable to many of these risks, but proximity to certain installations or facilities also exposes other communities to risks.

Environmental degradation, especially deforestation and overgrazing, also pose a major threat to sustainable economic development and sustainable livelihoods. In terms of capacity to address and therefore reduce risks, there currently is a strong emphasis on preparedness and response planning. This means that capacity and planning in terms of mitigation and prevention should be strengthened.

The following have been identified as critical Disaster Management issues and should receive priority attention in the IDP especially in terms of local economic development and land use management.

Identified hazards for the District Municipality area:

- ✓ Aircraft accidents – Tzaneen and Ba Phalaborwa areas.

- ✓ Explosions – All petrol depots (high risk) and petrol stations all over the District. Two fuel depots particularly at risk are the BP depots situated in Tzaneen and Phalaborwa. Here, large amounts of fuel, lubricants and gas (Phalaborwa) are stored and transported to and from by road and rail. Both are within close proximity to water sources enhancing the danger of environmental pollution in the event of a large spillage.
- ✓ Dam failure – all the dams in the District will have an impact on communities downstream. Two dams for which emergency preparedness plans have been drawn up by DWAF indicate that several communities would be in grave danger should there be a breach of the wall of either of these dams. The dams are Tzaneen Dam and Thabina Dam. Development within the floodlines of all dams must be taken into consideration before any new development is approved.
- ✓ Floods – all river systems and communities adjacent to the rivers. Letaba, Thabina, Tours, Middle Letaba, Nsami, Molototsi, Blyde, Olifants and Kudu rivers.
- ✓ Drought – the entire District will be affected; people, animals, agriculture, industry and the economy would all suffer as a result of a drought.
- ✓ Epidemics – affects all communities; examples are cholera, malaria, diarrhoea, XDR-TB, typhoid etc.
- ✓ Animal diseases including communicable diseases – foot and mouth disease, rabies, new castle disease, avian influenza, etc would all have a negative impact on the Mopani District and could all spread with relative ease if not detected within the early stages.
- ✓ Fire – the entire District is vulnerable to veld and forest fires as well as structural fires in residential areas, but those areas most vulnerable to fires include the plantation growing areas which dot the landscape within the Greater Tzaneen and Greater Letaba Municipal areas. The eucalyptus plantations in particular are at a greater risk as a result of the *Thaumastocoris australicus* infestations (louse-like insect)
- ✓ Fires in informal settlements – Mokgoba and Talana Villages
- ✓ Hazardous materials and oil spills – spills on all the main roads railway lines and river systems.
- ✓ Traffic – **accidents on all the main roads. Particular problems were identified on the Magoebaskloof, George's Valley, Tzaneen /Mooketsi, and Tzaneen – Lydenburg roads.** Also of great concern are the high numbers of accidents on the roads within the Greater Giyani Municipal area which are caused by stray animals on the roads. Within this area, the highest numbers of accidents for 2006 were recorded on the Giyani / Mooketsi and Giyani /Dzumeri roads.
- ✓ Mining accidents – Ba Phalaborwa mines and Gravelotte.
- ✓ Environmental pollution – Giyani, Modjadjiskloof and Kgapane
- ✓ Power failure – all main power lines and substations.
- ✓ Fire hydrants: a pilot study of the fire hydrants in a section of a residential area in Phalaborwa, which borders on an industrial area, showed that just two hydrants were fully functional. This begs the question that if this is the case in Phalaborwa, what is the situation like in the rest of the town and indeed, in the rest of the district. Without sufficient water, fire services are powerless to fight a fire effectively.
- ✓ Extreme weather such as windstorms.
- ✓ Tzaneen Municipality – Lenyenye, Mokgolobotho, Nkambako, Nwamitwa.
- ✓ Greater Giyani – **Mavalani, Xikukwani, N'wamankena.**
- ✓ Ba Phalaborwa – Mashishimale, Belfast, Matikoxikaya.
- ✓ Greater Letaba – Rotterdam, Mamaila, Bellevue, Mthabaneng.

HAZARD, VULNERABILITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT, DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN.

The Provincial Disaster Management Centre appoints Africon to develop the District Disaster Management Plan, develop an integrated information and communication system and conduct a hazard, vulnerability and risk assessment.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The Act (Act 57 of 2002) forced a change in the approach to the execution of the disaster management function to ensure the application of integrated protective safety strategies:

- Responding to reduce personal injury and the loss of life.
- Preventing damage to property and the environment (disaster risk reduction) and
- Assisting society to recover and continue with normal activities (resilience).

In order to successfully implement disaster risk reduction measures and to begin to effectively realize comprehensive and integrated disaster management as a fundamental policy process in Mopani District Municipality the following are immediate objectives of the MDM:

Disaster Management Objectives

- *To utilize and maintain existing and the further development of infrastructure that will effectively satisfy disaster management needs.*
- *To constantly and orderly identify risks and emergencies of potential disaster situations relating to the Mopani District Municipality and to evaluate the possible consequences*
- *To develop and implement coordinated response and recovery plans to restore normality as rapidly and cost effectively as possible. (Disaster risk reduction plans)*
- *To develop and implement a training process that involves the acquisition of skills, the understanding of concepts, rules and attitudes to increase preparedness so as to deal effectively with an emergency or potential disaster situation.*
- *To establish a culture of and creating an understanding of the need for regular evaluation and audit of the disaster management plan.*
- *To develop and implement a risk mitigation plan to effectively deal with potential losses*
- *To develop and maintain a district information management system that enhances pre-disaster risk reduction and post disaster recovery and rehabilitation measures.*
- *To ensure sufficient funding for the implementation of disaster risk reduction measures as well as effective response, recovery and rehabilitation.*

These objectives comply with the criteria of being adaptable for evolving problems, measurable, achievable and realistic.

Disaster Management centre objectives

In order for the Disaster Management Centre to perform their tasks effectively it must ensure that the following actions take place.

Pre - Disaster Risk Management.

Institutional capacity building.

- Appointment of DMAC.
- Establishment of DMC.
- Develop a disaster management policy.
- Ensure stakeholder participation.
- Arrangements for regional cooperation.

Disaster Risk assessment.

- Priorities hazards requiring disaster assessment.
- Community based disaster risk assessment.
- Develop a disaster risk profile.
- Monitoring, updating and dissemination of risk information.
- Conducting quality control.

Disaster Risk reduction.

- Disaster risk management plans incorporate into IDP.
- Priorities for focusing disaster risk protection efforts.
- Scoping and development of disaster risk reduction plans, projects and programmes.
- Inclusion of disaster risk reduction efforts in other structures and processes.

Post – disaster Response, Recovery and Rehabilitation.

Response.

- Early warnings.
- Integrated response.
- Impact assessment, classification and declaration.

Recovery.

- Coordination of recovery efforts.
- Emergency coordination.
- Media liaison.
- Regulation of relief measures.

Rehabilitation.

- Implementation of long term mitigation measures.
- Ensure stakeholder involvement.
- Rehabilitation impact analysis.

Data collection and verification.

- Risk assessment database.
- Establishment of an information system that will support all normal line function duties as well as all special projects to eliminate and/or reduce loss of life, damage to property and environmental degradation.

Education, training, public awareness and research.

- Determining internal and external training education, public awareness needs and resources.
- Development of a disaster risk management training and public awareness framework.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

In preparing the strategies it was of the utmost importance to:

- Review past practices to determine which activities worked and those that did not work and in both the cases results produced.
- Look at activities employed by other organizations in the same field of practice.

People contribute to, exacerbate and modify hazards. This is brought about by cultural practices, socio-economic factors (predisposition) as well as political influences.

Hazards cannot cause loss, but the extent of vulnerability of communities and eco-systems is in direct relation to the extent of loss. This then implies that most hazards cannot be prevented but circumstances can be managed in order to decrease vulnerability and risk of loss.

The question then arises: "What are the factors that lead to greater vulnerability?" These factors are:

- Rapid growth and inadequate planning.
- Overpopulation of certain (especially urban) areas.
- Over-utilization of natural resources (environmental degradation).
- Poor building methods.
- Concentration of resources and economic activity.
- Dependency on infrastructure and services.
- Lack of awareness, education and skills.

The listed factors contributing to vulnerability will increase risk. Risk then is the probability that significant losses will be suffered by those affected.

From the above it is clear that vulnerability can be defined as the susceptibility to losses due to exposure to a hazard and risk as the convolution of exposure, hazard and vulnerability.

Taking the inkling of the Disaster Management Act into consideration there are four strategies that must be followed:

Pre-disaster Risk reduction / Offensive approach

- Prevention strategy
- Mitigation strategy
- Preparedness strategy

Post disaster / Defensive

- Rehabilitation.

Disaster Management Strategies.

- Establish disaster management committees at district and municipal levels.
- Establish a Disaster Management Centre for Mopani District and local municipalities.
- Establish a communication network in the Mopani District down to ward level.
- Establish a GIS and information management system for Mopani District Municipality to secure efficient base line access.
- Execute hazard vulnerability and risk analysis and as well as continues planning for potential disasters as an ongoing basis.
- Institute appropriate training and awareness for disaster committees, ward representatives and volunteers as an ongoing process
- Develop appropriate disaster management plans ling to identified hazards, vulnerabilities and risks in the District.
- Institute a replacement and maintenance programme for Disaster Management facilities equipment and resources.
- Establish and maintain a Disaster Relieve Fund for Mopani District Municipality on an ongoing basis.

6.2.12 REVIEWED FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN, 2013-2018

FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The five year financial plan of the district serves as a mid-term financial framework for managing revenue management and expenditure planning. It includes capital and recurrent expenditure and is crucial for ensuring a close planning-budget link.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Policy and procedures manuals were implemented to maintain and adhere to internal control measures and financial sustainability. The following were implemented:

- Accounting and budget policies;
- Bank reconciliation;
- Asset management policy;
- Creditors system;
- Receipt, depositing and control over cash funds;
- Cash management and investment policy;
- Sundry creditors;
- Policy on the writing off of irrecoverable debts;
- Credit control policy;
- Indigent policy;
- Budgeting procedures and control;
- Travel and subsistence policy;
- Overtime policy
- Supply Chain Management policy;
- Tariff policy
- Virement policy

FINANCIAL STRATEGY

Revenue rising

The income for the municipality is mainly on the fire services charges and the grants. The plan is to raise some income from the water services function as assigned to the local municipalities in terms of retail and Lepelle Northern Water Board regarding the bulk supply.

Capital expenditure

<u>Capital Expenditure - Standard</u>	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
<i>Governance and administration</i>	4'642'000	1'907'020	13'069'871	13'723'365	14'409'533
<i>Community and public safety</i>	15'280'000	1'250'000	6'560'000	6'888'000	7'232'400
<i>Economic and environmental services</i>	500'000	350'000	-	-	-
<i>Trading services</i>	80'689'000	86'915'000	83'167'000	87'325'000	91'692'000
<i>Other</i>	442'582'000	423'000'000	456'303'000	479'118'000	503'074'000
Total Capital Expenditure - Standard	543'693'000	513'422'020	559'099'871	587'054'365	616'407'993

Asset Management Strategy

The objective of Asset management is to implement accrual accounting in terms of prevailing accounting standards and apply asset management practice in a consistent manner and in accordance with the legal requirements and recognised good practice.

The Asset register adopted by the municipality must meet not only financial compliance requirements, but also set a foundation of improved infrastructure assets management practice.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FORECAST

The financial position of Council stabilised over the past seven years with a positive bank balance. The strategy for the past seven years was to increase revenue collection when RSC Levies were still applicable and thereby building a strong reserve. The budget was then planned to equal the amount the municipality was receiving as income which then assisted in the allocation of more funds for service delivery. The medium term expenditure framework addresses the estimated income over the next few years on the different services currently rendered.

FUTURE FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE BUDGET

<u>Expenditure By Type</u>	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Employee related costs	306'137'180	326'036'458	347'228'256	364'589'669	382'819'152
Remuneration of councillors	9'085'243	9'675'784	10'159'573	10'667'552	11'200'929
Debt impairment	19'530'801	19'957'641	21'234'929	22'296'675	23'411'509
Depreciation & asset impairment	137'510'403	144'385'923	151'605'216	159'185'477	167'144'751
Finance charges	650'000	682'500	716'652	752'485	790'109
Bulk purchases	69'080'645	73'501'806	78'205'922	82'116'218	86'222'029
Other materials	112'229'706	141'510'464	156'378'301	164'197'216	172'407'077
Contracted services	13'465'551	11'775'346	12'644'768	13'277'006	13'940'857
Other expenditure	106'479'523	98'482'770	90'390'462	94'909'985	99'655'484
Capex	543'693'400	513'422'020	559'099'871	587'054'365	616'407'993
TOTAL	1'317'212'452	1'339'941'440	1'365'565'643	1'433'843'925	1'505'536'121

<u>Revenue By Source</u>	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Service charges - water revenue	122'733'535	100'919'512	107'375'351	112'744'119	118'381'324
Service charges - sanitation revenue	21'784'818	21'832'263	27'945'041	29'342'293	30'809'408
Service charges - other	35'000	37'100	39'326	41'292	43'357
Interest earned – external investments	1'050'000	1'600'000	1'650'000	1'732'500	1'819'125
Interest earned-outstanding debtors	19'311'403	20'547'343	21'862'373	22'955'492	24'103'266
Transfers recognized - operational	539'549'000	612'444'000	680'573'000	714'601'650	750'331'733
Other revenue	4'130'000	4'104'900	4'679'749	4'913'736	5'159'423
Transfer-capital grant	471'099'000	516'752'000	651'393'000	683'962'650	718'160'783
TOTAL	1'179'703'906	1'323'510'008	1'490'775'045	1'565'313'797	1'643'579'487

OPERATING FINANCIAL STRATEGY

The Municipal Systems Act, 2000, makes provision for municipalities to review and decide on mechanisms to provide municipal services. Municipalities have the following options, which they can decide upon:

- Public-Private Partnerships;
- Public-Public Partnerships with other public institutions including other municipalities and;
- **Partnerships with CBO's and NGO's.**

However when entering into a public-private partnership municipalities should consider the following criteria:

- Strategic development weight;
- Political control;
- Cost-efficiency
- Jobs;
- Community influence and;
- Income generation

The partnership can be based according to the following options:

- ✓ BOT: Build-operate-transfer which means that the asset or business activity is transferred back to the municipality after an agreed to timeframe;
- ✓ BOOT: Build-own-operate-transfer which means that the contractor owns the asset or business activity for a particular period of time and then transfers it back to the municipality;
- ✓ BOTT: Build-operate-train-transfer means that the contractor is responsible for ensuring that the staff of the municipality is trained to operate the asset or the function, and then transfer the function or asset back to the municipality.

CONCLUSION:

The municipality is currently in the process to establish the Water Entity and the Fresh Produce Market wherein these options will be thoroughly examined for the municipality to make an informed decision in line with the criteria outlined.

Background

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996 provides that municipalities must strive, within its financial and administrative capacity, to achieve the objects set out in section 152. However, the establishment of an effective administration cannot be over-emphasised for the achievement of the Integrated Development Plan of the municipality.

Challenges Faced by the district

The district municipality was established in 2000 with little or no resources in certain areas. This has been a major challenge since its establishment however there are other constraints which are listed below.

- a) Capacity to review and update municipal policies
 - ▷ Review of policies: While most policies have been developed, the greatest challenge is to review them so as to catch up with the changes in legislative and other guidelines.
- b) Lack of adequately skilled personnel
 - ▷ The main function of the district is support and coordination and this requires a high level of competency if it is to be realised but under the current situation, the district still has to build that required skill on most of its personnel.
- c) Retention of skilled personnel
 - ▷ Our district is located in one of the rural areas of the province and as result, once staff has acquired some skills, they get attracted to other institutions within the affluent areas. This is affecting the rate in which the municipality can retain better qualified people.
- d) Office accommodation
 - ▷ The municipality does not own any building and is currently accommodated at the government building owned by the Department of Public Works. The building is not adequate enough to accommodate the staff compliment as per the structure. In this regard the municipality is unable to plan properly for an effective and efficient institution.

Powers and Functions

The powers and functions of the District Municipality in terms of the Provincial Notice No. 309 of 2000, Government Gazette 615 1st October 2000, are as follows:

- Integrated development planning for the district municipality as a whole, including a framework for integrated development plans for local municipalities within the area of the district municipality, taking into account the integrated development plans of those local municipalities,
- Bulk water supply that affect a proportion of municipalities in the district,
- Bulk electricity supply that affects a significant proportion of municipalities in the district,
- Bulk sewerage purification works and main sewerage disposal that affects a significant proportion of municipalities in the district,
- Solid waste disposal sites serving the area of the district municipality as a whole,
- Municipal roads which form an integral part of road transport system for the area of the municipality as a whole,
- Regulation of passenger transport,

- Municipal airports serving the area of the district municipality as a whole,
- Municipal health services serving the area of the district municipality,
- Fire fighting services serving the area of the district municipality as a whole,
- The establishment, conduct and control of fresh produce markets and abattoirs serving the area of the district municipality,
- The establishment, conduct and control of cemeteries and crematoria serving the area of the district municipality as a whole,
- Promotion of local tourism for the area of the district municipality as a whole,
- Municipal public works relating to any of the above functions or any other functions assigned to the district municipality and,
- The receipt, allocation and, if applicable, the distribution of grants made to the district municipality.

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

Structures of Council

The Mopani District Council comprises of the political and administrative components responsible for decision-making and implementation respectively. The Executive Mayor and the Speaker head the political component of the municipality. The Mopani District Council consists of 44 Councillors, of which, 8 are members of the Mayoral Committee. The Municipality has all the powers assigned to it in terms of the Constitution as well as relevant national and provincial legislation. The municipality has the authority to take any possible actions to effectively exercise powers assigned to it. The overall executive and legislative authority vests in Council. The Council must, therefore, take all the major decisions of the Municipality.

The Mopani District Council has established Portfolio Committees to discuss and recommend policies to Council. Portfolio Committees, as the engine room of Council, serve as an interface between the political structures of Council with the administrative structures of Council. It is in these committees where policy issues are debated thoroughly prior to their submission to the Mayoral Committee that, in turn, forwards them to Council for adoption. Through Portfolio Committees, Councillors are able to give political direction to the administrative programmes of Council. Table S3 highlights the Portfolio Committees that have been established to contribute to effective decision-making in processes of governance and ensure effective implementation of service delivery projects and monitoring thereof:

Name of Committee	Support Department	Cluster
Finance	Finance Directorate	Governance and Admin
Governance & Admin.	Corporate Services	Governance and Admin
Social Services	Community Services	Social and Infrastructure
Strategy, Planning & IDP	Planning & Development	Economic Development
Roads and Transport	Technical Directorate	Social and Infrastructure
Water and Sanitation	Technical Services	Social and Infrastructure
Energy	Technical Directorate	Social and Infrastructure

FULL-TIME COUNCILLORS

The District Council has designated some Councillors to serve Council on a full-time basis. The deployment of Fulltime Councillors is **intended to ensure that Council is “hands-on and politically focused” in influencing and impacting on activities of the administration.** This is based on the understanding that the electorate elected public representatives to govern on their behalf and with them. But at the same

time, Councilors would require the technical advice from the appointed officials who are responsible for co-initiating (together with Councilors in the Portfolio Committees) and implementing Council resolutions. Hence there has been identified a need for Councilors to lead from the front.

MANAGEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY

The management of the municipality is led by the Municipal Manager and is made up of all the Directors and their Assistants. The main focus of the management team is to implement Council resolutions and report on the performance of the municipality to Council and other government structures as required by legislation.

STAFF DATA

In terms of the approved organisational structure, the table below will illustrate the statistics in terms of positions approved, filled and vacant posts.

TABLE S4: PERSONNEL COMPLIMENT

Approved Positions	283
Filled Positions	133
Vacant Positions	142
Unfunded positions	0

RECRUITMENT

The Municipality is targeting to fill all vacant position by the December 2008.

EMPLOYMENT EQUITY PLAN (Developed in 30 July 2009)

The municipality has developed its employment equity policy and plan, however both the plan and the policy needs to be reviewed. In terms of the targets as set in the plan, the municipality has only managed to improve in terms of some targets while the others are still far behind. The table below will outline the representation within the municipality per category.

Table S5: Staff representation per category

Occupation Categories	Male			Female				White Male	Foreign Nationals		TOTAL
	A	C	I	A	C	I	W	W	M	F	
Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers	15			5				1			21
Technicians & Associate Professionals	14			9							23
Clerks	17			30	1		2	5			55
Service & sales workers											
Skilled agricultural & fishery workers											
Craft and related trades workers	12			6							18
Plant & machine operators and assemblers											
Elementary occupations	2			12							14
TOTAL PERMANENT											
Non-permanent employees											
GRAND TOTAL	60			64	1		2	6			133

As can be noticed from the foregoing figures, compliance have been on other Occupational Categories whilst targeted recruitment is being made on the appointment of females on Management level as well as disabled in general.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE BUILDING/ STRUCTURE

Since establishment in October 2000 the municipality has been utilizing the government building in Giyani which is owned by the Department of Public Works. During the early years of its establishment, the building was able to accommodate all the staff members and Council. However due to the increasing responsibilities as per the Integrated Development Plan of the municipality, the structure has been reviewed and as such the projected staff compliment will not be accommodated in the current building.

On the other hand the municipality is busy introducing some new technologies in order to improve on its capacity to achieve good governance. These includes issues such as electronic record management system, security system and IT systems in general. In order to become more effective and efficient this municipality need to construct its own administrative building.

Table S6: LIST OF PROJECTS

Name	Target	Source of funding
Training: Council	CLLRS	Equitable share
Management Lekgotla	Managers	Equitable share
IDP/Budget/PMS Strategic planning session	Management	Equitable share
Performance Assessment Reports	Managers	Equitable share
District Managers Forum	Managers	Equitable share
Project Consolidate Funding	Project Consolidate municipality	Equitable share
Upgrading of SCM Database	Service Providers	Equitable share
Five Year Financial Plan	Finance	Equitable share
Upgrading of Financial Systems	Budget & Treasury	Equitable share
Review of Financial Policies and Procedures	Employees	Equitable share
Asset Management Implementation Plan	Staff	Equitable share
Master Systems Plan	MDM & Locals	MSP Grant
Conversion of GAMAP/GRAP Implementation Plan	MDM	Provincial Treasury
Free Basic Water	ALL LMs	MIG
Master Systems Plan	MDM	Equitable share
IDP Review	Government	MSIG
Branding	Investors	MDM/ Equitable share
O.R. Tambo games	Youth	MDM
Indigenous games	Abled and disabled, youth, men, and women	MDM
Wellness Day	Aged people	MDM
Junior Dipapadi Festival	Pre-school learners between ages 3 and 6 yrs.	MDM
Promotion of multilingualism	All the citizens of Mopani	MDM
World environment day	Women & youth	MDM
School of Environment	School youth	MDM
Development of Air quality Plan	All residents of MDM	MDM

Environmental management framework	MDM	MDM
Fire Services: Public Awareness Campaigns	All citizens of MDM	MDM
World Aids Day	All people	Equitable Share
Candlelight memorial	All people	MDM
World food day celebration	Women, Children Disabled	MDM
Food hygiene workshops	Street traders (women & youth)	MDM
District Food control	Women, youth and disabled persons	MDM
Food sampling	All Mopani residents	MDM
Water sampling and analyses	All Mopani residents	MDM
Initiation schools monitoring	Youth	MDM
Water week celebration	Women & children and the disabled	MDM
Cleaning up campaigns	Women & youth	MDM
Support of NGOs	NGO's dealing with HIV and AIDS	MDM
District Aids Council	All citizens of MDM	MDM
Moral regeneration movement	Community, Youth, People with disability and Aged	MDM
Awareness campaigns –Health promotion -Cancer month & world diabetic day - Wellness Day	Chronic clients ,the aged and people with disability	MDM
Health and Hygiene Awareness	All	MDM
Victim Empowerment centre support	Victims, NGO's and community	MDM
Housing	MDM	MDM
Support of drop in centres	MDM	MDM
Early Childhood Development	Early childhood development Associations	MDM
Radio, Communication, Info. Management System	MDM Households	Equitable Share
Awareness Campaigns	MDM Households	Equitable Share
Development of Disaster Management Plans	MDM Households	Equitable Share
Risk Analysis	MDM Households	Equitable Share
Disaster Relief support	MDM Households	Equitable Share
Conference system	Support services	Equitable Share
Electronic filing system	Support services	Equitable Share
Security Services	Support services	Equitable Share
Information Management and GIS	MDM (institution)	Equitable Share
LGW- SETA		LGW- SETA Grant
Retention & Succession Strategy	Community and Municipalities	
Institutional Plan	Community	
Employment Equity Plan	Designated group	MDM/ Equitable share
Long Service Recognition	Staff	MDM/ Equitable share
Employee Assistance Programme	Employees	MDM/ Equitable share
Performance Management System	Staff/ District Municipality	MDM/ Equitable share
Task Job Evaluation	Staff	Equitable share

Training: Staff	Staff	Equitable share
District Mayor's Forum	Local Mayors	MDM/ Equitable share
Local House of Traditional Leaders	Traditional Leaders	MDM/ Equitable share
Anti-Corruption Forum	Business, Labour & Civil Society	MDM/ Equitable share
Mayor's Charity Cup	Football Clubs, Charity Org., Tourists	MDM/ Equitable share
Excellence Awards	Stakeholders & Public Servants	MDM/ Equitable share
District Disability Forum	Disabled People's Organisations	MDM/ Equitable share
Disability Campaigns and Awareness	Rural Households	MDM/ Equitable share
Elders Day	Elderly People	MDM/ Equitable share
Elders Forum	Elderly People	MDM/ Equitable share
Gender Forum	Gender-Based Organizations	MDM/ Equitable share
Men's Forum	Men and Boys	MDM/ Equitable share
Women's Month	Women	MDM/ Equitable share
16 Days of Activism	Women & Children	MDM/ Equitable share
SAWID	Women	MDM/ Equitable share
Children's Rights Parliament	Children	MDM/ Equitable share
Youth Civic Education/Campaigns	Youth	MDM/ Equitable share
Youth Council	Youth Organisations	MDM/ Equitable share
Youth Month	Youth	Equitable share
District Children's Rights Day	Children	Equitable share
Public Participation	Communities	MDM/ Equitable share
Support to LMs-Ward	Communities	MDM/ Equitable share

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

- Speakers Forum
- Traditional Leadership
- District Managers Forum
- District IGF
- Internal Audit

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Business Plan

Intervention Plan

Given the challenges facing the municipality in terms of building its capacity for the sole purpose of meeting the Constitutional mandate, it is very important to embark on the programmes and projects identified above. This finding has assisted the municipality in developing the MTEF budget which is reviewed annually. The principle underlying the allocation is that for the municipality to deliver quality services to the community, there is a need to strengthen the capacity of the institution by having policies and the human resources to ensure implementation.

CONCLUSION: The institutional plan takes into consideration the issues around the HIV & AIDS infection within the district and how it will affect the capacity of the municipality in achieving its developmental goal. It must be noted that given all the resources planned, it is hoped that the municipality must be able to improve its capacity and the understanding of its community.

6.2.14. CHILDREN 'S RIGHTS PLAN OF ACTION

(AS PER THE NATIONAL CHILDREN'S RIGHTS PERFORMANCE TARGETS 2007/8)

MDM has developed the Plan of Action for Children's rights. The plan is aimed at ensuring that children's rights are protected and taken seriously in all matters of governance. The plan bears the following KPAs linked to the Activity plan.

KPA 1: INSTITUTIONAL CHILDREN'S RIGHTS TRANSFORMATION. MAINSTREAMING OF A CHILD CENTRED GOVERNANCE APPROACH.

KPA 2: **CAPACITY BUILDING FOR CHILDREN 'S RIGHTS FACILITATION, COORDINATION AND OVER SIGHTS.**

KPA 3: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

KPA 4: SERVICE DELIVERY DELIVERY ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE.

KPA 5: **CIVIL SOCIETY CHILDREN 'S RIGHTS STRUCTURE**

NB: The plan is implemented and managed within the Directorate, Community Services (Mopani District Municipality for further reference.

6.2.15 DISABILITY FRAMEWORK

(developed in 2009, now under review)

Central to developmental local government is the commitment to work with disadvantaged groups of people to find sustainable solutions to their social, economic and material challenges, and improve the quality of their lives. Government commitment is largely derived from the Integrated development plan and the Performance management system, as encapsulated in the Local government Municipal Systems Act 32/ 2000. The drive underpinning that, is the Constitutional mandate (Chapter 2) as well as the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the draft National Disability Policy. Despite legislative imperatives, barriers such as widespread ignorance, fear and stereotypes have resulted in people with disabilities being unfairly discriminated against society and in employment. The implementation of policies has had a marginal impact on the lives of the majority of people in South Africa.

Mopani District Municipality has, as on 12 December 2009, adopted the Disability Framework for local government 2009 – 2014, that was developed by the Department of Cooperative Governemance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA), in partnership with SALGA, and launced on 17th March 2009. The Framework was developed with the sole aim of supporting and enabling local government to implement the National Disability Strategy and other policies as an integral part of the local government mandate.

Priciples governing the Framework are as follows:

- Respect for the human dignity of people with disabilities
- General access to service delivery, information and the physical environment
- Equality of oppotunities for both men and women with disabilities
- Full and effective participation by and inclusion of people with disabilities society
- Respect for the evolving capacity of children with disabilities and respect for their rights to preserve their identity.
- The need to contribute to changes in negative attitudes and stereotypic beliefs about disability in the local government, communities and workplace.

The Framework is currently (year 2012) under review to adapt to changing circumstances. The overall objective of the Framework is to ensure that disability issues are mainstreamed into policies, plans, programmes and activities of Local Government, thus significantly helping to enhance the quality of life, full participation, and empowerment of men, women, youth, the elderly and children with disabilities in all spheres of life.

Study by CoGTA on disability maintreaming 2007, reveals that most policy documents of municipalities give very little or no attention to disability concerns, and in rare instances where disability is mentioned, it is expressed in generic terms and as part of broad

categorisation of designated groups or the poor. Mopani has undertaken an assessment in 2008 where it was found that disabled Councilors make 2,5% of the Municipal Councils and only 22 wards out of 118 have disability people in their Ward committees. During 2008/9 the Employment ratio was 1,3% against the national minimum of 2% as recommended by White Paper on Transformation of the Public Service 1995.

Content of the Framework

- ❖ Principles, Objectives, Outcomes and the rationale for developing the Framework
- ❖ Legislative instruments that inform the Framework
- ❖ Outline of the key performance areas for Local Government, for the purpose of mainstreaming disability in local government, both internally and externally.
- ❖ Guidance on what should be done, when and by whom.
- ❖ Monitoring and Evaluation

Air Quality Management Plan

(March 2016)

Executive Summary

The Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for the Mopani District Municipality (MDM) has been developed to comply with the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 39 of 2004 (AQA). A baseline assessment was undertaken in the development of the AQMP in order to assess and evaluate the current air quality status of Mopani District.

The development of the district's AQMP is set out in different phases with the first phase comprising an evaluation of the status quo of air quality in the MDM. This includes a description of the study area, identification of sources of air pollution and major pollutants of concern within the district. The capacity of the district pertaining to air quality management is also discussed in this section. Phase two discusses the gaps and problems identified during the status quo assessment. The gaps and problems identified include air quality monitoring, emission inventory, air quality management, the licencing function and insufficient stakeholder consultation. The final phase is the compilation of an AQMP for the MDM.

A baseline assessment based on available information was conducted to identify sources of ambient air pollution within the district. The information was collected from a number of different sources. These include meteorological data from South African Weather Services (SAWS), list of emission sources from the MDM and local municipalities, information of Atmospheric Emission Licences (AEL) and applications from Limpopo Economic Development Environment and Tourism (LEDET). The Project Steering Committee (PSC) was established to oversee the project and provide guidance. Cooperative governance and public participation also formed an essential component of the AQMP development process.

The baseline assessment undertaken confirmed that the MDM was rated as one of the district municipalities having poor or potentially poor air quality (State of the Air Report, DEA, 2005) due to the excessive SO₂ emissions in the Ba-Phalaborwa area. Mopani District Municipality has only recently commissioned (May 2014) a continuous ambient air quality monitoring station in Greater Tzaneen Municipality (GTM). Therefore, the data from this monitoring station is not sufficient to determine long term emission trends. There is limited information regarding the other three local municipalities due to lack of monitoring of ambient air pollution.

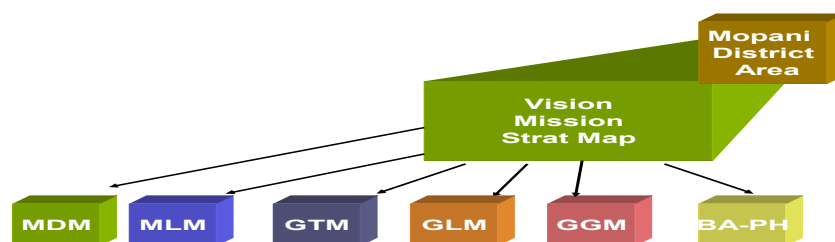
7. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Due to the provisions of S88 of the Systems Act which provides as follows:

“(1) A district municipality and the local municipalities within the area of that district municipality must co-operate with one another by assisting and supporting each other. “ The Mopani District Municipality has embarked upon a revolutionary process of integrating the IDP’s and Performance Management Systems of municipalities within the Mopani District.

For that reason as well as for integration purposes, the Strategic Intent (Vision, Mission and Strategic Objectives) and Strategy Maps of the municipalities within the Mopani District in relation to that of the Mopani District Municipality correlate with each other and are complementary. As has been mentioned in the different phases of this IDP document above, the integration of the IDP and Performance Management Systems of all the municipalities within the Mopani District took place throughout all the phases of the IDP.

The principle of Integrated Strategic Planning is depicted in diagram below:



© Institute for Performance Management

Performance Management must be seen as one of the instruments whereby the municipal strategy, business plans, IDP projects, budgeting and employee accountabilities are aligned and integrated. The development and implementation of an Organisational Performance Management System (OPMS) should be seen as a process that will need time to be developed and adapted to suit the needs of Mopani District Municipality. The development of the Organisational Performance Management System will need to progress through the following phases, as prescribed by the Performance Management Regulations:

- Planning
- Development
- Implementation
- Reporting
- Monitoring
- Review

During the Planning phase a comprehensive analysis was conducted in terms of the current status at Mopani District Municipality. This phase provided the basis for understanding and identifying the need for the development of an Organisational Performance Management System.

As part of the Development phase various workshops were scheduled with all relevant stakeholders whereby the Strategy (Vision, Mission and Strategy Map) was developed. The strategy is the foundation that will guide and lead the development of the Performance Management System. During the Development phase Strategic Objectives and Key performance Indicators were developed to support and ultimately enable the municipality to implement the Strategy. During this process Key Performance owners were identified who will take responsibility in driving the process through the implementation of the operational strategies. A crucial element of this phase is to

ensure that the budget is aligned and integrated in terms of the operational strategies through allocating and provisioning of funds for the projects and initiatives identified.

7.1 ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

The biggest challenge for any district municipality is to coordinate information in an intelligent manner. Resources are duplicated, and aims and objectives are not clearly communicated. For any district to be successful, an appropriate management system needs to be effected. To address this challenge, the Mopani District Municipality and its five local municipalities have all adopted a common Performance Management System based on the Balanced Scorecard methodology. Central to the system is its ability to fully integrate and align the IDP, performance management (both organisational and employee) and budget (SDBIP).

This so-called **“Tripod” Integrated Management System for District Governance ©**, incorporating the 11-Step Methodology for Municipal Excellence^{©3} not only facilitates compliance with all pieces of legislation governing performance management in South African municipalities, but also good corporate governance.

7.2 GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

“Good corporate governance can be equated to having clear corporate values which are stated and enacted, and ensure that the company is governed in a way that is efficient, responsible, accountable, transparent and with probity. It furthermore, recognises the legitimacy of interest of defined key stakeholders, and engaging in long-term relationships.” (The King Report on Corporate Governance for South Africa, 2002).

In the municipal environment, corporate governance is all about how municipalities set their priorities (as per the IDP), conduct their business (through the performance management system and the SDBIP process), and relate to the community they serve (as per the IDP and performance management system).

The Tripod Integrated Management System^{©4} ensures co-ordinated planning and development in the district. Data is collected, monitored, evaluated, assessed, audited and reported on, for informed decision-making and better service delivery - in other words, for better corporate governance.

1.3 THE 11-STEP APPROACH TO MUNICIPAL EXCELLENCE

Within the Tripod Integrated Management System for District Governance[©], Mopani has followed the 11-Step Approach to Municipal Excellence[©], a methodology developed by its partners in performance management, the Institute for Performance Management (IPM). The methodology offers a clear roadmap for municipalities seeking to comply with municipal acts and regulations.

The 11 Step approach as per the methodology is briefly dealt with below:

Step 1: Public Participation

Legislation is clear on the need to deepen democracy, through involving the public in the setting of strategic objectives and Key Performance Indicators, among others. Through various public forums, including portfolio committees and some ward committees at local level, Mopani is paving the way for community involvement in Performance Management. On this subject, a pilot is being implemented whereby ward scorecards have been developed in consultation with identified ward committees in some of the local municipalities.

Step 2: Integrated Development Planning

The Strategy of the municipality, aligned to the five Key Performance Areas for Local Government are contained in a Strategy Map which indicates how value will be created for stakeholders, communities and citizens and it provides a visual representation of the Strategy.

Accountability and measurements are developed for each Strategic Objective which are aligned to the KPA's. There is full alignment of the projects listed in the Projects phase of the IDP and the budget as well as the SDBIP. These projects are also aligned with the Strategic Objectives contained on the Strategy Map by means of the Scorecard.

Step 3: SDBIP

The Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP), as prescribed by the Municipal Finance Management Act is the integral tool for monitoring the implementation of the Strategic and operational strategies, Budget and Performance Management System.

Clear service delivery indicators are aligned to the Strategy, resulting in a real connection between the IDP and SDBIP.

Step 4: Lower SDBIP

The real breakthrough this year will be the introduction of Performance Based Budgeting and business processes. It is in this step where specific emphasis will be placed on input, process and output indicators that provide intelligence on outcome, impact and results.

Step 5: Monitoring, Assessment, Evaluation and Review

The Performance Management System will enable the Mopani District Municipality to Report, Monitor and Review the implementation of the Strategy through the monitoring of the progress with the strategic and operational strategies and once an automated Performance Management System has been developed and implemented, benchmarking amongst other municipalities within the Mopani District will take place.

Step 6: Performance Auditing

A District-wide Performance Audit Committee was appointed in the middle of 2007 and also serves the local municipalities. In order to ensure accuracy of reporting and transparency, the Institutional and Departmental performance reports are also audited and verified by Internal Auditing.

Step 7: Municipal Reporting

Because of the lack of an automated system, the work to date was done manually through an Excel spread sheet system – in itself, a remarkable feat considering the scope of the system. This unfortunately hampers the turn-around time of performance reports.

Different reports can be generated from the same data repository, i.e. monthly management reports, quarterly SDBIP reports, mid-term **and performance reports as part of the annual report. The system has managed to report according to the different KPA's and** to add scores in terms of the reporting to the Department of Corporative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA). The municipality is able to align its indicators and targets to that which are required by CoGTA to be reported on.

The District Municipality, who is currently funding the development of the Performance Management Systems of its own municipality as well as the local municipalities in the District, has made an assessment of all mid-market performance management products in South Africa and is lobbying for approval at Provincial level to acquire an electronic system, which will result in a quantum leap forward in reporting at the municipalities.

Step 8: District Integration and Co-ordination

For the progress of the all the municipalities within the district, coordination and real integrated and forward planning amongst all the municipalities are necessary. District wide strategic planning sessions occur annually.

Step 9: Leadership and Change Management

Performance management is inseparable from change management. To this end, it is important that Leadership is involved in the development and implementation of the IDP and also in the monitoring and evaluation of such development and implementation. Ownership by the Leadership for all the processes of the municipality is vital and this can only be achieved through the constant facilitation of change management in the organisation. Taking ownership has been witnessed during a district wide strategic planning session, where the state of the municipalities in the district was discussed and plans were made together on how to take the whole district area forward.

Step 10: Employee Performance Management System

The Employee Performance Management Policy has been adopted by Council during 2007 and is being implemented. The essence of this policy is the full alignment of the Organisational and Employee Performance Management System. Performance Agreements and Plans are developed for and concluded annually by S57 Managers and these Agreements are totally aligned to the Organisational Strategy and Organisational Performance Management System, with half yearly organisational as well as employee performance assessments and evaluations.

Step 11: Capacity Building throughout the Development of the System

In the Mopani District Municipality a core group of people have been extensively exposed to Performance Management and every year that core group is being expanded upon. Capacity building thus far on Performance Management has been extended to the Mayoral Committee, Portfolio Committee and Extended Management (Directors and Assistant Directors).

7.4 BALANCED SCORECARD AND THE 11-STEP APPROACH TO MUNICIPAL EXCELLENCE

The 11-Step Approach to Municipal Excellence[®] uses the Balanced Scorecard Methodology, trusted by more than 65% of private and public organisations worldwide to improve performance. (Fortune 500).

The Balanced **Scorecard is an approach to strategic management that was developed in the early 1990's by Drs. Robert Kaplan and David Norton.** It has been used to describe the activities of Mopani District Municipality through a number of measures for each of four perspectives (Community Satisfaction, Financial Results, Internal Processes and Learning and Growth).

It is a management system (not only a measurement system) that enables organisations to clarify their vision and strategy and translate them into action. It provides feedback around both the internal business processes and external outcomes in order to continuously improve strategic performance and results. When fully deployed, the Balanced Scorecard transforms strategic planning from an academic exercise into the nerve centre of an enterprise.

Mopani District Municipality is a pioneer in aligning and integrating the Balanced Scorecard methodology and the Key Performance Areas as identified by the Department of Local Government (DPLG), within the 11-Step Approach.

Balanced Scorecard has also been used to ensure that Mopani complies with legislation governing performance management, in particular, Chapter 6 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act 32 (2000), which states: that a municipality must establish a performance management system that is -

- i. within its resources
- ii. best suited to its circumstances
- iii. in line with the priorities, objectives, indicators and targets contained in its IDP.

However, more than ensuring that the performance management system at Mopani is in line with the priorities, objectives, indicators and targets contained in its IDP, as is prescribed by S38 (3) of the Act, it is the performance management system itself, that has ensured that the IDP accurately reflects the priorities, objectives and indicators necessary to fulfil its objective of service delivery to the community it serves.

7.5 MONITORING, ASSESSMENT, EVALUATION AND REVIEW

Monitoring can be defined as the regular observation and recording of activities taking place in a project or programme. It is a process of routinely gathering of information on all aspects of the objectives, programmes or projects: it also involves giving feedback about the progress of the project to the donors, implementers and beneficiaries. At Mopani District Municipality, monitoring is currently being done **whereby the Administration on a regular basis, gather relevant data on progress made with their KPI's and projects and report** such progress to Council. The role of Council is to scrutinize these reports, verify whether what was reported on actually took place, especially progress with capital projects, and give feedback to Administration and the Community on their findings. Furthermore, it is an auditing function to also monitor and verify what was reported on.

Assessment can be seen as a process of measuring or *quantifying* the level of attainment of set targets. Scores are allocated to see **how well the themes, objectives, KPI's and projects have been achieved.** The Regulations of 2006 prescribe that assessment should take place each quarter, of which two of these assessments can be informal assessments, but formally assessments should take place half yearly. During these assessments, the performance of the Municipality as a whole based on the Strategic and Institutional Scorecard is assessed as well as formal assessments of the performance of individuals (S57 and contractually appointed managers). Quarterly performance assessment reports, based on the SDBIP are developed and submitted to Council as well as half yearly and annual reports on the outcome of Strategic, Institutional and individual performance.

Evaluation is the determination of value, or the measurement of value added, in other words if the desired outcomes of the different processes have been achieved – asking the question: all the work done and money spent, was there an impact on the community? Annually Council should evaluate, against the identified desired outcomes, whether the activities undertaken by the municipality and the money spent, had a sufficient impact on the community.

Review means to look at something again critically, to re-examine something to make sure that it is adequate, accurate, or correct it with an aim of improving the results. Annually, through the IDP and Performance Management processes, based on the situation of the municipality each year, the Strategy is reviewed as well as the plans to address gaps, with specific focus on taking the municipality forward. This then culminates into the review of the Scorecard, to improve on the measurements and to ensure that action is taken in response to actual performance to make outcomes better than they would otherwise be.

CONCLUSION

Adherence to supporting legislation and regulations is not an easy task; problems associated with definitions, lack of skills, lack of funds, automation, and the need for expert advice, has left many South African municipalities lagging behind or not implementing true performance management at all.

Mopani's unwavering commitment to compliance with legislation governing municipal management has propelled the municipality to the adoption of a district-wide performance management system, whereby the Performance Management Systems of all the municipalities in the Mopani District area, including that of the District Municipality itself are standardised and coordinated. The main purpose for that is that the municipalities in the district can really strategise and plan together in an integrated manner in taking the whole area forward in being: *The Food Basket of Southern Africa and the Tourism Destination of Choice.*

The Performance Management System will be reviewed and adapted as needed to ensure continuous improvements and changes are made according to changing circumstances and actual implementation of projects or initiatives. The strategy and IDP needs to be translated in measurable Key Performance Indicators that need to ensure achievement and to optimise service delivery. This will require the municipality to identify targets for each **KPI's which will be used to manage and monitor the implementation of strategies as identified.** The development of the organisational performance management system therefore had an imminent impact on the IDP Review process. The performance management system provides the framework to ensure the IDP gets measured and implemented. The methodology and processes followed within Mopani District Municipality provides for the alignment of the performance management system with the identification, implementation, measurement, monitoring and reporting on measurable outcomes not only on employee but also on organisational level. In the development of the scorecard, all analysis and strategies were taken into consideration.

The Strategic Key Performance Indicators of Mopani District Municipality **form part of the Council's Scorecard which will assist in the** reporting of the performance of the municipality as a whole and the Municipal Manager is being made accountable for the achievement of the identified Targets. The linkage with the CoGTA **KPA's are indicated. The operational Key Performance Indicators will form part of** the SDBIP at the higher level and lower level SDBIP as prescribed by National Treasury.

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