



**Mopani District  
Municipality**

# **REVIEWED INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**2016 - 2021 (2020/21 VERSION 5)**

**JUNE 2020**

**"To be the food basket of Southern Africa and the tourism destination of choice"**



**Cllr Pule Shayi**  
Executive Mayor

**Our pride is in serving  
our people**



**Cllr Sedibeng WD**  
Speaker

**Our pride is in the wellbeing  
of our society**

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MMC Economic Development,  
Housing and Spatial Planning



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MMC Governance and  
Shared Services



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Arts and Culture

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

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# GLOSSARY

<b>ABET</b> – Adult Basic Education and Training	<b>LGTA</b> – Local Government Turn Around Strategy
<b>AIDS</b> – Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	<b>LSEN</b> – Learners with Specialised Education Needs
<b>BPM</b> – Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality	<b>LUMS</b> – Land Use Management Scheme
<b>CAPEX</b> – Capital Expenditure	<b>OPEX</b> – Operational Expenditure
<b>CBD</b> – Central Business District	<b>MDM</b> – Mopani District Municipality
<b>CBOs</b> – Community Based Organisations	<b>MEC</b> – Member of Executive Council
<b>COGTA</b> – Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	<b>MFMA</b> – Municipal Finance Management Act
<b>CoGHSTA</b> - Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs	<b>MIG</b> – Municipal Infrastructure Grant
<b>COVID 19</b> – Corona Virus Disease 2019	<b>MLM</b> – Maruleng Local Municipality
<b>CPFs</b> – Community Policing Forums	<b>MPCCs</b> – Multi-purpose Community Centres
<b>CRDP</b> – Comprehensive Rural Development Programme	<b>MSA</b> – Municipal Systems Act
<b>DDM</b> – District Development Model	<b>Mscoa</b> – Municipal Standard Chart of Account
<b>DEA</b> – Department of Environmental Affairs	<b>MTAS</b> – Municipal Turn-around Strategy
<b>DMA</b> – District Management Area	<b>MTSF</b> – Medium Term Strategic Framework
<b>DoE</b> – Department of Education	<b>NGOs</b> – Non- Governmental Organisations
<b>DoH</b> – Department of Health	<b>NPOs</b> – Non Profit Organisations
<b>DPWRI</b> – Department of Public Works, Roads & Infrastructure	<b>OFCOLACO</b> : Officials of Colonial Land Company
<b>DWA</b> – Department of Water Affairs	<b>OLS</b> – Operational Licensing Strategy
<b>ECD</b> – Early Childhood Development	<b>PEGDP</b> – Provincial Employment Growth and Development Plan
<b>EPWP</b> – Extended Public Works Programme	<b>PGDS</b> – Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
<b>ES</b> – Equitable Share	<b>PMS</b> – Performance Management Systems
<b>ESKOM</b> – Electricity Supply Commission	<b>PPPs</b> – Private Public Partnerships
<b>GEAR</b> – Growth, Employment and Redistribution	<b>RAL</b> – Road Agency Limpopo
<b>GEMC<sup>3</sup></b> :Global Environmental Management command control centre	<b>RD&amp;LR</b> – Rural Development and Land Reform
<b>GGM</b> – Greater Giyani Municipality	<b>SADC</b> – Southern African Developing Communities
<b>GGP</b> – Gross Geographic Product	<b>SANDEF</b> – South African National Defense Force
<b>GLM</b> – Greater Letaba Municipality	<b>SASSA</b> – South African Social Services Agency
<b>GTM</b> – Greater Tzaneen Municipality	<b>SCM</b> – Supply Chain Management
<b>GVA</b> – Growth Value Added	<b>SDBIP</b> – Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan
<b>HAST</b> – HIV & AIDS, STI and TB	<b>SDF</b> – Spatial Development Framework
<b>HIV</b> – Human Immune Deficiency Virus	<b>SDI</b> – Spatial Development Initiative
<b>IDP</b> – Integrated Development Plan	<b>SMMEs</b> – Small Medium and Micro Enterprises
<b>IDT</b> – Independent Development Trust	<b>SODA</b> – State of the District Address
<b>IGR</b> – Inter-Governmental Relations	<b>SONA</b> – State of the Nation Address
<b>ISRDP</b> – Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme	<b>STATSSA</b> – Statistics South Africa
<b>KNP</b> – Kruger National Park	<b>SWOT</b> – Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
<b>KPAs</b> – Key Performance Areas	<b>UN</b> – United Nations
<b>KPIs</b> – Key Performance Indicators	<b>UNESCO</b> – United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
<b>LED</b> – Local Economic Development	<b>WSIG</b> – Water Services Infrastructure Grant
<b>LEDET</b> – Limpopo Economic Development, Environment & Tourism	<b>WSDP</b> – Water Services Development Plan
<b>LEGDP</b> – Limpopo Employment Growth and Development Plan	
<b>LDP</b> – Limpopo Development Plan	
<b>LSEN</b> – Learners with Specialised Education Needs	

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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, Goals and the Strategic Objectives

Table 1: SUMMARY OF KPAs, GOALS AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

<b>KPA</b>	<b>GOAL</b>	<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE</b>
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 fourth cycle of the IDP, aligned to the 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016 IDPs of Mopani District Municipality. In over fifteen 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 communities 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 and also the malls that have been built within some of the rural villages. 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 or services provided in unsustainable manner. 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 goal shall remain the drive for the fifth phase of our Council. Having learned from the past, the vision of the District is “To be the food basket of Southern Africa and thé 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 fourth version of the IDP for the current 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 led process driven by the community that resulted in a plan that is aimed at guiding the socio-economic development of our society 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 in our municipal space.

The State of the National address by the President of South Africa Hon. Cyril Ramaphosa, came robust on the call to corporate development approach by all who matters in the development agenda of South Africa, with particular emphasis on engaging private sector with government in all three spheres in a coordinated manner, the “District development model”. It is this approach that our current IDP is hinged on.

Through a number of programmes that the District has, e.g IDP Representative forum, Mayoral Imbizos, Intergovernmental Fora, District Ward Committee conference, different summits, corporate interest groups, Khawuleza, IDP/ Budget public participation, etc., the people of Mopani have voiced their aspirations clearly and loudly. 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 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 competitive advantages and opportunities as confirmed during the District Economic Summit held in March 2018 and subsequent Mining Indaba in 2019.

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 & 2020 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, thus responding to issues as they emerge. Today the coronavirus, the worldwide pandemic has caused a swing on the resource commitments in all spheres of government and as District we are and will be ensuring that our contribution in the control of the spread, is notable. Since the disease knows no boundaries, we trust that our joint efforts and struggle against coronavirus will contribute immensely to the efforts by all in the country and the world at large.

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 and 2019/20 IDP. The efforts put to 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 our Limpopo Provincial government has adopted reviewed Limpopo Development plan in alignment with 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 is guiding 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 dedication 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.

South Africa cannot be complete without Limpopo nor without Mopani. Our efforts are relevant in that space. The horizon lies ahead. It is what we put in today that informs the output of tomorrow.

**Cllr P.J Shayi**  
**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-wide territorial space. 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. These areas have 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. (Source: MDB record of 2005). Following the wards reconfiguration of Mopani [source: Municipal Demarcation Board, 2015], all except Maruleng Local municipality, have one additional ward 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.

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.

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 gains. 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. The strategic planning session of 1-3 March 2017 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.

The review process of 2018 took place on 5-6 February 2018 where indepth analysis was made, coming up with core issues of concern in each key performance areas. Strategies were also developed to mitigate on the challenges raised. The Strategic planning session of 12-13 December 2019 culminated sharply on performance as the wing that need the most focus if positive change has to be realized. Emphasis was made on District Development Model as the the' approach that would remove the silos development planning and have robust engagement of private sector in the Local Development Agenda. In this approach the District is the planning platform at Local government level by all spheres of government, monitored from the Presidential office. Indeed the projects packaged herein are aimed at addressing that.

The annual IDP reviews will cater for changing circumstances and performance assessment to ensure relevance to the status quo on development.

## **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 18<sup>th</sup>/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 14<sup>th</sup> October 2005, are as follows:

<b>POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF MDM</b>		<b>Legislative reference</b>	<b>Effective/</b>	<b>Comment</b>
(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>Mandates:</b> ➤ Sections 83 and 84 of the Municipal Structures Act, 1998, ➤ Limpopo Provincial Notice No. 309 of 2000, Government Gazette No. 615 of 1st October 2000. ➤ Limpopo Provincial Notice no 356, Gaz. No. 1195 of 14th October 2005.	Effective	The IDP Framework is reviewed annually with Locals and approved by MDM Council.
(b)	Bulk supply of water that affects a significant proportion of municipalities in the district		Effective	MDM as the WSA and DWS are responsible for bulk water supply in the District
(c)	Bulk supply of electricity that affects a significant proportion of municipalities in the district.		Not Effective	ESKOM is responsible.
(d)	Bulk sewerage purification works and main sewage disposal that affects a significant proportion of the municipalities in the district.		Effective	Water purification plans are operational
(e)	Solid waste disposal sites serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.		Effective	Allocated to Locals
(f)	Municipal roads which form integral part of a road transport system for the area of the district municipality as a whole		Not Effective	DPWRI perform the function.
(g)*	Regulation of passenger transport services		Effective	DoT
(h)*	Municipal Airport serving the area of the district municipality as a whole		Not effective	DoT and Private
(i)	Municipal Health Services serving the area of the district municipality as a whole		Effective	MDM
(j)*	Fire Fighting services serving the area of the district municipality as a whole		Effective	MDM
(k)	The establishment conducts and control of fresh produce markets and abattoirs serving the area of the district municipality as a whole			MDM made funds available for 2019/20 for business plans on agro-processing. LDARD is more active on food production market. DRDLR has initiative on agri-hub + FPSU which are in planning phase.
(l)	The establishment, conduct and control of cemeteries and crematoria serving the area of the district municipality as a whole		Effective	LMs responsible.
(m)	Promotion of local Tourism for the area of the district municipality as a whole		Effective	The function need active Tourism associations and strategy to market further. National Tourism Department is part of the Technical committee of the District for integration.
(n)	Municipal public works relating to any of the above functions or any other functions assigned to the district municipality		Not Effective	However, MDM will be signing MOU with DPWRI on Vukuphile programme to empower new businesses.
(o)	The receipt, allocation and if applicable, the distribution of grants made to the district municipality		Effective	No distribution of grants
(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.		Not applicable	Not applicable
(g')	Public transport in Greater Tzaneen and Greater Letaba municipalities.	<b>Adjusted mandates:</b> Provincial Gazette No. 878, dated 07 March 2003	Not Effective	BPM, MLM and GGM should be responsible for theirs.
(h')	Municipal airport services in Greater Letaba, Greater Giyani and Ba-Phalaborwa municipalities		Not Effective	GTM and MLM should be responsible for own airports
(j')	Firefighting services in Greater Giyani, Greater Letaba and Greater Tzaneen, Ba-Phalaborwa and Maruleng municipalities.		Effective	Fully-fledged Fire services unit is established
	Solid waste disposal sites serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.		Effective	Allocated to Locals but District is still assisting.
<b>OTHER FUNCTIONS THAT ARE DONE YET NOT LISTED/ COVERED ABOVE</b>		<b>LEGISLATION (S)</b>	<b>COMMENT</b>	
(i)	Disaster Management services	Disaster Management Amendment Act 16 of 2015	Service is effective	
(ii)	Provision of the water and sanitation services	Water Services Act no. 108 of 1997.	Effective	

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 which were published in the Provincial Gazette No. 878, dated 07 March 2003. The following adjustments have been made:

Municipality	Municipality to perform the following Adjusted powers & functions
Greater Tzaneen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solid waste disposal;</li> <li>• The establishment, conduct and control of cemeteries and crematoria serving the municipal area;</li> <li>• Municipal works relating to any of the above functions or any other functions assigned to the local municipality</li> <li>• Municipal airport services.</li> </ul>
Greater Giyani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solid waste disposal;</li> <li>• The establishment, conduct and control of cemeteries and crematoria serving the municipal area;</li> <li>• Municipal works relating to any of the above functions or any other functions assigned to the local municipality</li> <li>• Public transport services</li> </ul>
Greater Letaba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solid waste disposal;</li> <li>• The establishment, conduct and control of cemeteries and crematoria serving the municipal area;</li> <li>• Municipal works relating to any of the above functions or any other functions assigned to the local municipality</li> </ul>
Ba-Phalaborwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solid waste disposal;</li> <li>• The establishment, conduct and control of cemeteries and crematoria serving the municipal area;</li> <li>• Municipal works relating to any of the above functions or any other functions assigned to the local municipality</li> <li>• Fire fighting services</li> <li>• Public transport services</li> </ul>
Maruleng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solid waste disposal;</li> </ul>
Mopani District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public transport in Greater Tzaneen and Greater Letaba municipalities.</li> <li>• Municipal airport services in Greater Letaba, Greater Giyani and Ba-Phalaborwa municipalities</li> <li>• Fire fighting services in Greater Giyani, Greater Letaba and Greater Tzaneen municipalities.</li> </ul>

NB: Maruleng Municipality was as in 2003, falling under the disestablished Bohlabela District Municipality. Thus Mopani will assume the responsibility as embodied in Bohlabela then.

The previous study has showed that Airport function would not be feasible for the District to perform due to capacity constraint. The responsibility still vests with Department of Transport and Community Liaison through Gateway Airport Authority Limited.

### 1.3 IDP PREPARATORY PHASE

**PREPARATORY PHASE:** In this section, we provide a brief overview of (1) legislative context within which the 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.

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, LDP 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 continued to better inform the IDP reviews from year to another.

National Government had identified five focal areas for development, 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 out 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. Mopani has also found her space in ensuring the implementation of the NDP through LDP. See page 18.

**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

**The SONA of 2018/19 has enriched the goals of NDP by yet pronouncing**

- Clean governance
- Fight against corruption
- Education and Training
- Increased Local economy and
- Thuma mina – Lend a hand.

**The SONA of 2019/20 provided for the following**

District Development Model; This is the planning approach that seeks to radically eliminate the silo operations and encourage better coordination and cooperation in government to improve coherence in planning and implementation across all spheres of governance. The approach will be applied in a District-wide area and monitored from Presidency office through Minister of CoGTA.

### **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 launched the reviewed Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) on 5<sup>th</sup> 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 or settlements over time. The process is already under way and it 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: **unemployment, poverty and inequality**.
- 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 2019/20 Mopani IDP is 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 takes 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 recent initiative by the Presidency to align the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP), the Provincial Employment, Growth and Development Plan (PEGDP) and the District Municipality IDPs as discussed above, this IDP also focuses on “need/ poverty” and “development potential” in its Developmental Analysis.

At the core of the 2019/20 IDP is the challenge and commitment to (1) deepen local democracy, (2) enhance political and administrative leadership, (3) accelerate service delivery, (4) build a developmental local government and (5) ensure 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><b>Economy &amp; employment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce unemployment to 6% by 2030;</li> <li>• Proportion of adults working to increase from 41% to 61%; and</li> <li>• Have an annual GDP growth of 5.4% over the period.</li> </ul>	<p>Create descent employment through inclusive economic growth and sustainable livelihoods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Grow the economy (through agriculture, mining, tourism and manufacturing).</li> <li>- To promote economic sectors of the District</li> <li>- Account for permanent and temporary jobs per categories within the District</li> </ul>
<p><b>Economic Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the number of people with access to electricity;</li> <li>• Ensure that all people have access to clean portable water and that there is enough water for agriculture and industry;</li> <li>• Have user friendly, cheaper and integrated public transport by 2030; and Develop an ICT sector that enables economic activity.</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure sustainable development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Sustainable infrastructure development and maintenance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Adequate and appropriate infrastructure for access to basic services</li> </ul> </li> <li>❖ Provide clean, safe and hygienic water (households access clean and safe water)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Human settlements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a national spatial framework;</li> <li>• Strengthening the spatial planning system;</li> <li>• Promote spatial planning and land use management reform;</li> <li>• Start a national conversation about cities, towns and villages;</li> <li>• Develop a more coherent and inclusive approach to land;</li> <li>• Radically revise the housing finance regime;</li> <li>• Revise the regulations and incentives for housing and land use management; and</li> <li>• Support the transition to environmental sustainability.</li> </ul>	<p>Promote vibrant and equitable sustainable rural communities</p> <p>Improve the quality of life of citizens</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sustainable, optimal, harmonious and integrated land development.</li> <li>- Improve community safety and well-being</li> </ul>
<p><b>Building a capable state</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a professional public service</li> <li>• Make the public service a career of choice</li> <li>• Improve relations between national. Provincial and local government</li> <li>• Improve state-owned enterprises</li> <li>• Professionalise the police service</li> </ul>	<p>Raise the effectiveness and efficiency of a developmental public service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Democratic and accountable organization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improving effectiveness and efficiency</li> <li>- increase revenue generation and implement financial control systems.</li> <li>- Inculcate entrepreneurial and intellectual capabilities.</li> <li>- Strengthen record keeping and knowledge management.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p><b>Fighting corruption and enhancing accountability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take legal and political steps to insulate anti-corruption agencies from political interference</li> <li>• Increase resources for anti-corruption agencies</li> <li>• Centralise the awarding of large tenders or tenders with long duration</li> <li>• Make it illegal for civil servants to operate or benefit directly from certain business activities</li> <li>• Expand protection of whistle blowers</li> </ul>	<p>Prioritise social protection and social investment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti-corruption strategy and forum</li> <li>• Implementation of Policies</li> <li>• Enforcement of Code of Conduct for officials and Councillors</li> <li>• Compliance with legislation</li> </ul>
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#### 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 2017/18 IDP Review process:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Updating baseline information to ensure sound decision-making in addressing service delivery gaps;</li> <li>□ Meeting the national targets in terms of service provisioning/ Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>□ Responding to key issues raised in the 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 State of the Nation Address and State of the Province Address;</li> <li>□ Implementation of resolutions attained in the Education summit, Land Summit, Water indaba, LED Summit, Mining summit, Transport Indaba, Health summit, Budget Lekgotla, IGFs;</li> <li>□ Performance assessment of implementation of 2018/19 IDP in terms of the SDBIPs and subsequent annual reports;</li> <li>□ Aligning Sector Departments' strategic plans to the district-wide priorities and service delivery programmes;</li> <li>□ Aligning municipal planning with the key national priority areas listed above;</li> <li>□ Responding to issues raised during the national, provincial and own assessments including issues from communities (SWOT);</li> <li>□ Strengthening focused community and stakeholder participation in the IDP processes;</li> <li>□ Updating and developing pending sector plans and programmes of the IDP;</li> <li>□ 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.</li> <li>□ Global warming/ Climate change</li> </ul>
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### 1.4.1 THE 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 the reviewed IDPs. The SONA of 2019 came strongly on the focus on economic growth with emphasis on land issue and public-private partnership (Khawuleza) as instruments for accelerated development. As an inspirational and motivational campaign individuals need to embrace the spirit of "Thuma mina" meaning "Send me" to serve communities. The SONA of 2020 has just built on the same tone for further growth.

### 1.4.2 THE MEC'S IDP ASSESSMENT REPORT ON ISSUES TO BE CORRECTED

	ISSUE	RECOMMENDATIONS	INTERVENTIONS
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 sharing and alignment.	A platform of information sharing is created, i.e IDP Technical committee
2	Lack of public transport projects	Municipalities must initiate public transport projects to support communities	Rural Roads assets management system grant is used to address transport matters as per the conditions
3	Local skills base is not adequately outlined	Need to establish a district wide skills base.	A Youth Expo or summit will be rolled out in 2019/20 and a skills database will be established for the entire District.
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.	Two projects have been initiated on: Accounting on water related transactions & Debt collectors.
5	Municipalities do not have 5-year financial plan as required.	Municipalities must develop 5-year financial plans.	Mopani has initiated a project on 5-year financial plan for 2020/21.
6	Alignment between IDP and SDBIP.	SDBIP must align to SDBIP	The current organogram has put IDP and PMS in one unit in MM's office.

## 1.5 STRATEGIC PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW (Own assessment)

### 1.5.1 Issues identified from previous performance

The District had gone through each and every project that was planned for implementation in 2018/19 and tracked performance. Most of the projects did not reach the set target due to a number of factors, in the main being, budget and performance. 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). That also informed the budget adjustment.
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 time lines for projects.
5	Limited revenue enhancement streams.	Dependency of the District on grants with little and ineffective revenue streams. 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, EIAs by LEDET and brought support by PT & CoGHSTA.
- (iv) Development and monitoring of Risk register, providing early warnings to the institution on various issues.
- (v) Stable political leadership, which provided oversight in ensuring that governance is maintained in all respects.

- **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

Municipality	Audit opinion 2018/19	Audit opinion 2017/18	Audit opinion 2016/17	Audit opinion 2015/16
Greater Giyani	Qualified	Qualified	Adverse	Qualified
Greater Letaba	Unqualified with findings	Unqualified with findings	Qualified	Qualified
Greater Tzaneen	Qualified	Qualified	Unqualified with findings	Unqualified with findings
Ba-Phalaborwa	Qualified	Qualified	Disclaimer	Disclaimer
Maruleng	Unqualified with findings	Unqualified with findings	Unqualified with findings	Unqualified with findings
<b>Mopani</b>	Qualified	Adverse	Disclaimer	Adverse

## 1.5.3 PERFORMANCE OUTPUT FROM THE 2018/19 ANNUAL REPORT

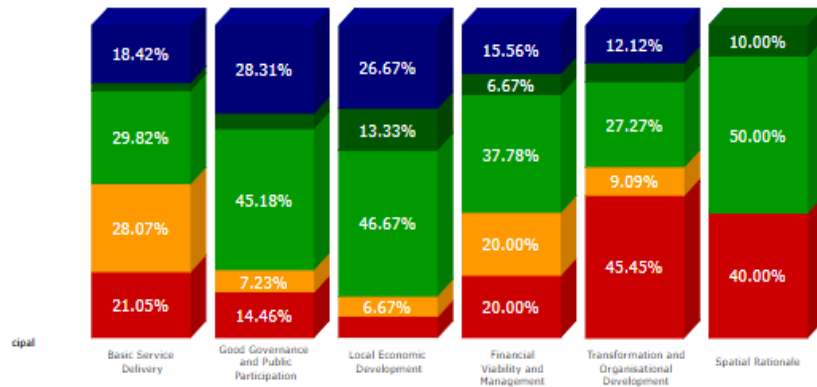
### Performance Tool

- [. Municipal Non –Financial and Financial Performance of Municipal General Indicators](#)

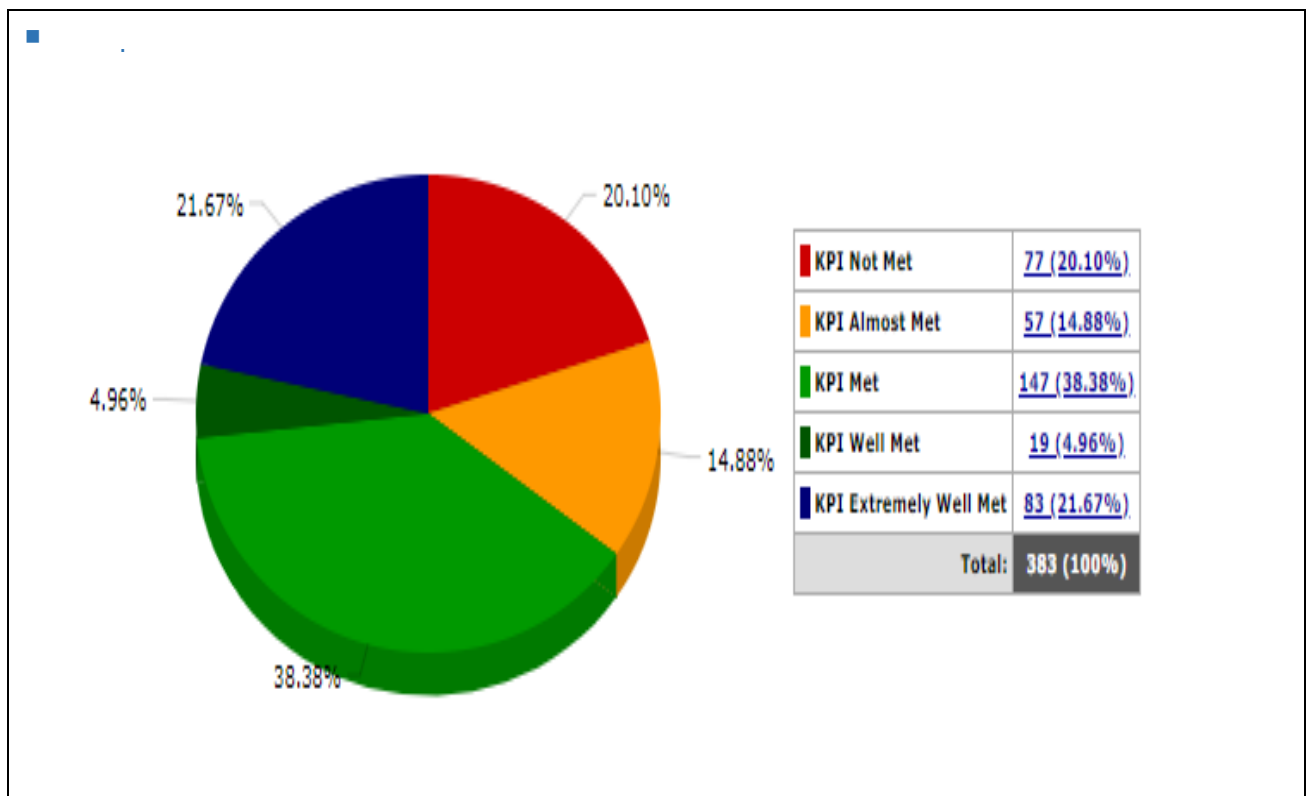
Overall a total of were 383 indicators were assessed. Out of a total of 383 indicators, 21.67% (83) was extremely met, 4.96% (19) was well met and 38.38% (147) was met. Furthermore, 14.88% (57) indicators had a performance that is not fully effective, while 20.10% (27) indicators had an unacceptable performance. See further details below.

### Performance per municipal key performance areas (KPA)

### Municipal KPA



	Basic Service Delivery	Good Governance and Public Participation	Local Economic Development	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development	Spatial Rationale
<b>KPI Not Met</b>	24 (21.05%)	24 (14.46%)	1 (6.67%)	9 (20.00%)	15 (45.45%)	4 (40.00%)
<b>KPI Almost Met</b>	32 (28.07%)	12 (7.23%)	1 (6.67%)	9 (20.00%)	3 (9.09%)	-
<b>KPI Met</b>	34 (29.82%)	75 (45.18%)	7 (46.67%)	17 (37.78%)	9 (27.27%)	5 (50.00%)
<b>KPI Well Met</b>	3 (2.63%)	8 (4.82%)	2 (13.33%)	3 (6.67%)	2 (6.06%)	1 (10.00%)
<b>KPI Extremely Well Met</b>	21 (18.42%)	47 (28.31%)	4 (26.67%)	7 (15.56%)	4 (12.12%)	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>114 (29.77%)</b>	<b>166 (43.34%)</b>	<b>15 (3.92%)</b>	<b>45 (11.75%)</b>	<b>33 (8.62%)</b>	<b>10 (2.61%)</b>





### **Performance Challenges encountered in 2018-2019**

- (i) The Mopani District municipality has experienced challenges that had an impact on the performance of the municipality amongst the challenges is achieving the planned targets in some other areas.
- (ii) Incomplete Infrastructure Projects related to water and sanitation as a result of termination of contracts of non-performing contractors.
- (iii) Community unrests as a result of insufficient supply of water to some communities.
- (iv) Procurement processes delayed implementation of projects.
- (v) Overtime payments due to working excessive hours caused by shortage of staff in critical positions/ posts.
- (vi) Workload on skeletal staffing in critical areas.
- (vii) Performance not cascaded to lower levels

### **MEASURES TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE**

- (i) The development of the procurement plan will serve as a tool to monitor procurement processes.
- (ii) Pool of consultants have been appointed for a period of three years to prevent delays in procuring professional service providers when new projects are allocated.
- (iii) MDM has currently procured pool of contractors for a period of 36 months, this will prevent delays in procuring contractors when a contractor is terminated, or a new project is allocated.
- (iv) Appointment of officials in crucial departments to curb overtime payments.
- (v) Develop and implement the Revenue Enhancement Strategy to increase own revenue.
- (vi) Enforce and fast track the implementation of Audit Committee recommendations, Internal Audit and Auditor General Findings.

Different mechanisms were employed to monitor and assess the achievement of general key indicators, performance targets that are consistent with development priorities, objectives and strategies as set out in the IDP. It is therefore imperative to reflect on improvements made to service delivery performance and achievements, challenges which will later regulate the corrective actions to be embarked upon to enhance service delivery in the 2019/20 financial year.

The municipality improved in terms of Auditor general, in the year under review, the municipality received a Qualified audit opinion. This is an improvement compared to the adverse obtained in the previous 2017/18 financial year.

It is an honour and privilege that comes with a huge responsibility, not only to turn the situation around, but also set the municipality on the right path, towards a clean administration. To the management and staff, I know that change of leadership brings anxiety and uncertainty, but this time around we must be optimistic about the future, no matter how difficult the situation might be.

## 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) did not fully adhere to the IDP Review Framework and process plans due to number of processes to get Councils fully functional through established council committees, at the start. These were also met with the usual service delivery challenges which would not be postponed due to Council settlement. By May 2019 the new Executive Mayor was appointed and sworn on 7/6/2019, after resignation of the former. The council committees were also adjusted and that as well delayed the adoption of the reviewed 2020/21 IDP to 21/6/2019. Strategic planning session (by the new regime) was held on 12-13 December 2019 where strategies were reviewed with introduction of the New District Development Model.

Projects were initiated through various directorates and further discussed at the District Engagement session on 23-24/ March 2020. Sector departments projects are yet to be confirmed and forwarded to the District through OtP.

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

2019/20 IDP Review Actual Activities		
Phase	Activities and purpose	Date
Preparatory	IDP Technical Committee: Preparatory phase	7/6/2019
	ISCO: Preparatory phase	26 June 2019
	IDP Rep Forum: Preparatory phase	23/7/2019
Analysis	IDP Technical Committee: Analysis phase	7/10/2019
	ISCO IDP Analysis phase	31/10/2019
	IDP Engagement Session Analysis	13/11/2019
	IDP Rep. Forum: Analysis	23/1/2020
Strategies	Strategic Planning Session: Strategies phase	11-13/12/2019
	District Development Model working session	16-17/1/2020
	Executive Mayor IDP meeting : Strategies	2/3/2020
	IDP Rep Forum: Strategies	2/3/2020
Projects	IDP Steering Committee: Projects	28/2/2020
	IDP Steering Committee : Finalisation of projects	11/3/2020
	Executive Mayor IDP meeting: Finalisation of projects	16/3/2020
	IDP Engagement Session: Projects	23-24/3/2020
Approval	Mayoral committee: Draft IDP and Budget	25/05/2020
	Council sitting: Approval of draft IDP/Budget 2020/21	28/5/ 2020
	Publication of draft IDP/Budget documents through Local Radio stations, calling for public comments through “talk show” and written whatsapp and emails & smses	2/6/ 2020
	Virtual draft IDP/ Budget publication through Facebook	3/6/2020
	Members of Public accorded time to participation on draft IDP/Budget on Facebook	2/6-22/6/2020
	OtP, CoGHSTA report-back on MDM emerging issues from the analysed Socio-	3/6/2020

Economic Profile	
Virtual IDP Technical Committee to consider IDP Framework, Process plan and Code of Conduct, 2020/21 fy	15/6/2020
Virtual ISCO/MANCO to consider IDP Framework, Process plan and Code of Conduct.	19/6/2020
ISCO consider changes to draft IDP/Budget as per public/ community inputs.	24/6/2020
LED Portfolio committee meeting: Final IDP/Budget 2020/21	24/6/2020
Virtual Mayoral Committee: Final IDP/Budget 2020/21	25/06/2020
Virtual IDP Representative Forum	25/6/2020
Virtual Council sitting: Adoption of final IDP/Budget 2020/21	28/06/2020
Submission of IDP to the MEC for COGHSTA & Provincial Treasury	8/7/2020
Publication of the adopted IDP/ Budget 2020/21	10/7/2020

**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. District Councillors, 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 **S**ocial cluster, **E**conomic Cluster, **I**nfrastructure, **J**ustice, **C**rime Prevention and **S**afety and **G**overnance & **A**dministration.

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 <b>Chairperson: Speaker</b>	Approve/ adopt IDP. Section 25(1) Municipal Systems Act 32/2000.
(b)	Mayoral committee	Executive Mayor, Portfolio Heads, Municipal Manager and Senior Managers. <b>Chairperson: Exec Mayor</b>	- 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. <b>Chairperson: Exec Mayor.</b>	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"> <li>❖ IDP Steering committee (MM, Snr Managers, IDP Manager). <b>Chairperson: Municipal Manager</b></li> <li>❖ IDP Technical committee (IDP Managers (DM &amp; LMs), and Middle Managers (DM)). <b>Chairperson: IDP Manager</b></li> <li>❖ District Development Planning forum Sector depts., LMs, MDM &amp; SOEs as per need. <b>Chairperson; IDP Manager</b></li> </ul>	- 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"> <li>❖ <b>Economic &amp; Spatial Planning Technical committee:</b> (LMs, MDM, Sector depts. &amp; SOEs) (Chair: Snr Manager Planning &amp; Development Core-chair: LEDET)</li> <li>❖ <b>Governance and Administration Technical committee:</b> (LMs, MDM, Sector depts. &amp; SOEs) (Chair: Snr manager Corporate Services Core-chair: MDM CFO, LMs CFOs &amp; LMs Corp. Snr Managers)</li> <li>❖ <b>Social Technical Committee:</b> (LMs, MDM, Sector depts. &amp; SOEs) (Chair: Snr manager Community Services Core-Chair: DoH, DoE &amp; Director from LMs)</li> <li>❖ <b>Justice, Crime Prevention and Safety Technical committee:</b> (LMs, MDM, Sector depts. &amp; SOEs) (Chair: Snr Manager Community Services Core-chair: DSSL&amp; CSD's of LMs)</li> </ul>	- Implement the IDP  - Develop Sector plans

		❖ <b>Infrastructure technical Committee</b> (LMs, MDM, Sector depts. & SOEs) (Chair: Snr Manager Engineering Services Core-chair: DPWRI & DWS)	
		❖ <b>Finance Technical Committee</b> (LMs, MDM, Sector depts. & SOEs, SALGA) (Chair: MDM CFO Core-chair: Provincial Treasury)	
(f)	Performance Audit Committee	❖ Members of the Audit Committee ❖ Monitoring & Evaluation Coordinator ❖ Internal Auditor	IDP/Budget Performance Monitoring
(g)	Provincial Government	MEC for Local Government.	Assess/Evaluate the IDP, comment and monitor its implementation.

<b>Table 4: Key Inter-Governmental Structures</b>		
<b>Intergovernmental structures</b>	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
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
<b>NON-POLITICAL STRUCTURES</b>		
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)
Technical Committees of Clusters	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. Tropic of Capricorn (Lat 23°26'12.0") passes through the District along Jamela village and Mopani Camp in KNP.

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 Tzaneen) 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 km<sup>2</sup>), 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.

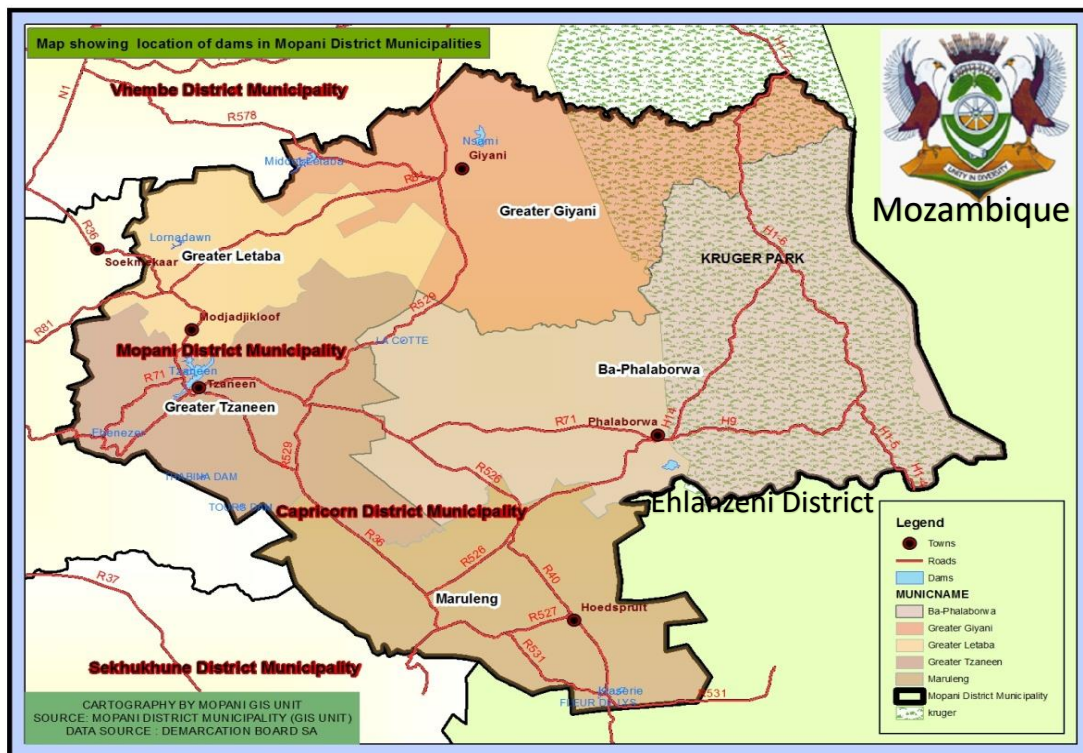


Table 5 below shows the extent of Mopani and its components in terms of Wards, Villages and Urban areas. It will be noted that the area occupied by Kruger National park, is devoted largely to nature conservation. Both Maruleng and Ba-Phalaborwa are least in terms of number of wards and villages and they 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.

**Source: Municipal Demarcation Board**

<b>Table 5: Wards per local municipality in Mopani, as revised during 2011 &amp; 2016 boundaries re-determination</b>										
Local Municipality	Total Area	Number of Reg. Voters		Councilors		Wards			Current No. Villages	Current No. Urban Areas
		2011	2016	2011-2016	2016-2021	2006	2011-2016	2016-2021		
Greater Giyani (LIM331)	4 171,6 km <sup>2</sup>	107820	127 728	60	62	30	30	31	93	1
Greater Letaba (LIM332)	1 890,9 km <sup>2</sup>	95192	110 301	57	60	26	29	30	80	3
Greater Tzaneen(LIM333)	3 242,6 km <sup>2</sup>	171887	184 324	68	69	34	34	35	125	5
Ba-Phalaborwa (LIM334)	7 461,6 km <sup>2</sup>	59188	70 416	36	37	16	18	19	23	4
Maruleng (LIM335)	3 244,3 km <sup>2</sup>	44963	52 535	27	27	12	14	14	33	3
<b>Mopani (DC33) / Total</b>	<b>20 011,0 km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>479 050</b>	<b>545 304</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>16</b>

**Source: Statssa Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016.**

#### **MAJOR 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 km<sup>2</sup> while Ba-Phalaborwa and Greater Giyani have increased to 7 462 km<sup>2</sup> and 4172 km<sup>2</sup> 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).

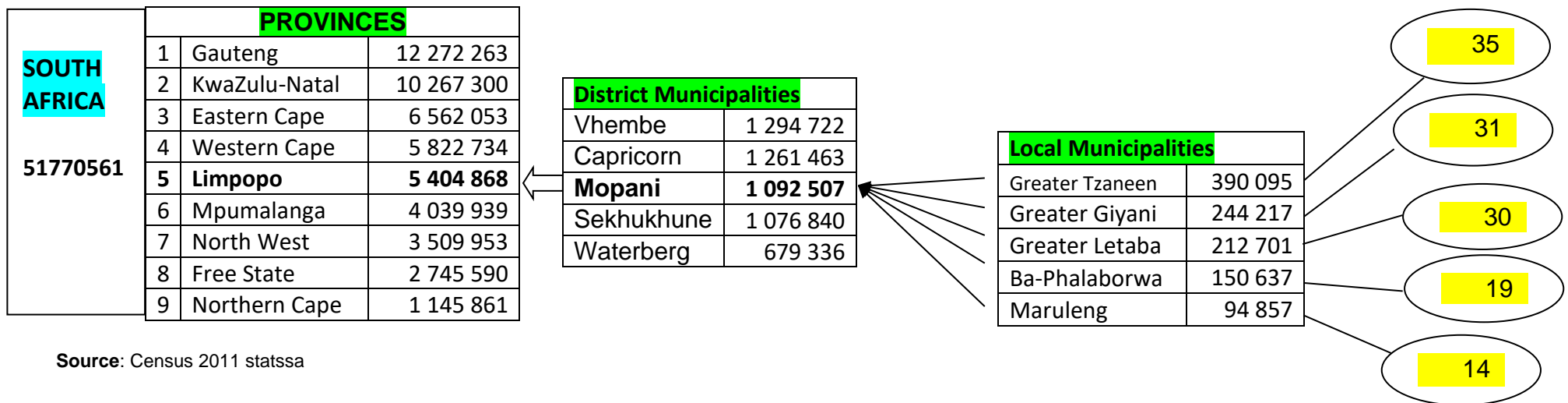
Following the reconfiguration of wards by Municipal Demarcation Board, 2015, all except Maruleng Local municipality, have one additional ward each, resulting with **GGM = 31 wards; GTM = 35 wards, BPM = 19 wards, GLM = 30 wards and Maruleng = 14.**

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)



Source: Census 2011 statssa

### 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: There is new Community survey 2016 which could not be used further due to incomparability with Census data of 2011.)

Local and district municipalities	CENSUS 1996			CENSUS 2001			CENSUS 2011			CS 2016 Populati on
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Greater Giyani	97733	121019	218752	106605	134123	240728	108124	136094	244217	256 127
Greater Letaba	89918	113623	203541	97584	121290	218874	95305	117396	212701	218 030
Greater Tzaneen	157041	185510	342551	171123	204463	375586	181558	208536	390095	416 488
Ba-Phalaborwa	55602	54140	109742	64357	67180	131537	73017	77620	150637	168 937
Maruleng	41048	46823	87871	43533	50849	94382	43577	51280	94857	99 605
<b>Mopani</b>	<b>441342</b>	<b>521115</b>	<b>962457</b>	<b>483202</b>	<b>577905</b>	<b>1061107</b>	<b>501581</b>	<b>590926</b>	<b>1092507</b>	<b>1 159 185</b>

### 2.2.2.2 Population and households growth/ trend:

Municipality	Area/ Extent	Population			Population CS 2016	Households			H/H per CS 2016	Pop. Density per km <sup>2</sup>	H/H Size		Rural population	Urban population	Farming population
		2001	2011	Growth		2001	2011	Growth			2001	2011			
Greater Giyani	4 171,6 km <sup>2</sup>	239289	244217	+2,06%	256 127	53292	63548	+19,2%	70 466	59	5	4	89,5%	10,5%	0
Greater Letaba	1 890,9 km <sup>2</sup>	220103	212701	-3,4%	218 030	53747	58261	+8,4%	67 067	113	5	4	94,3%	5,7%	0
Greater Tzaneen	3 242,6 km <sup>2</sup>	375586	390095	+3,9%	416 488	97425	108926	+11,8%	122 975	121	4	4	82%	10,4%	7,6%
Ba-Phalaborwa	7 461,6 km <sup>2</sup>	131088	150637	+14,9%	168 937	33572	41115	+22,5%	49 100	21	4	4	36,2%	51,0%	12,8%
Maruleng	3 244,3 km <sup>2</sup>	94382	94857	+0,5%	99 605	23050	24470	+6,2%	28 777	30	5	4	88,7%	2,3%	9,0%
DMA		997				611				-	2				
<b>Mopani/ Total</b>	<b>20 011,0 km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1 061 445</b>	<b>1092507</b>	<b>+2,9%</b>	<b>1 159 185</b>	<b>261 697</b>	<b>296320</b>	<b>+13,2%</b>	<b>338 385</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>5%</b>

#### 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 proportionally, 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 (+2.06%)	Gained
Greater Letaba	220103	212 701	-7 402 (-3.4%)	Decreased
Greater Tzaneen	375586	390 098	14 512 (+3.9%)	Gained
Ba-Phalaborwa	131088	150 635	19 547 (+14.9%)	Gained
Maruleng	94382	94 855	473 (+0.5%)	Gained
<b>Mopani</b>	<b>(1 061 445)</b>	<b>1 092 507</b>	<b>31 400 (+2.9%)</b>	<b>Gained</b>

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 Age .....Census 2011

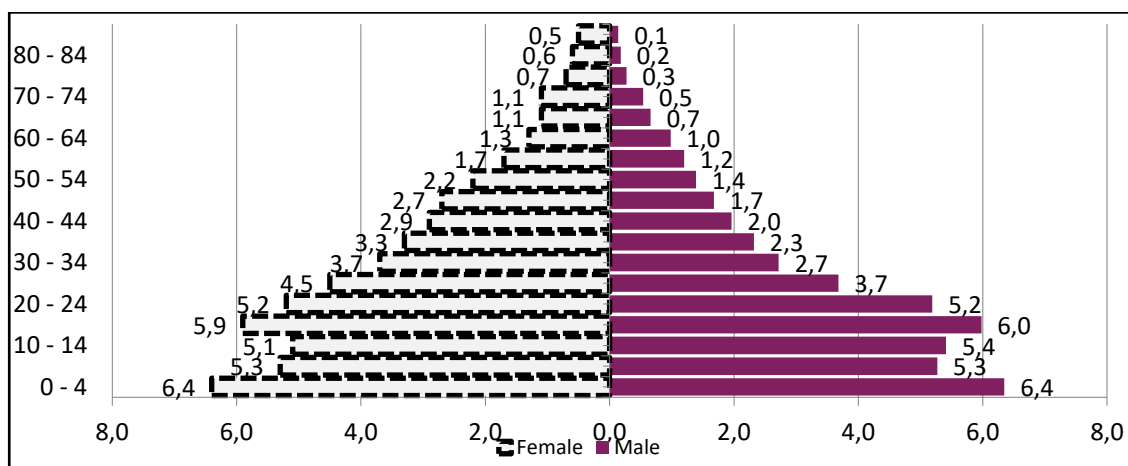


Table 7: Age structure and Gender composition (Number of people) (Statssa 2011 Census)

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

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% between 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 comfort 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 due to improved commuter transport). 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 households 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 compromised since more people are to be served with the little that is earmarked for the few (registered 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-lock against the growth of those areas, e.g Giyani town. It is noted that there are movements both from rural and from urban areas for different aspirations. 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			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Persons	Totals
<b>Sight:</b>														
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	
<b>Hearing:</b>														
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	
<b>Communication</b>														
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	
<b>Physical</b>														
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	
<b>Wheel chair</b>	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
<b>No. of disabled persons</b>	10 819		12 196		20 438		7 293		4 733		55 479			
<b>People can do sign language</b>	125	152	138	155	284	316	69	60	40	38	655	722	1377	1377
	277		293		600		129		78		1377			

Source: Census 2011 Statssa.

Age group	Mopani
5-9	4,2
10-14	2,8
15-19	2,5
20-24	2,6
25-29	2,6
30-34	2,9
35-39	4,0
40-44	5,1
45-49	6,5
50-54	9,8
55-59	12,9
60-64	16,9
65-69	24,4
70-74	31,6
75-79	39,7
80-84	50,2
85+	59,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,0</b>

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 is one **flagship life-care centre** in the district, namely **Shiluvana** centre that caters for homeless and severely disabled people. eVuxakeni is now converted into fully functional hospital. 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 in special schools.

## SERVICES TO PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

The District through the Department of Social Development provides services to people with disabilities through skills development programmes in protective workshops as depicted in the table below. Children with disabilities are placed in stimulation centres.

Municipality	Number of sites	Number of beneficiaries	Funded sites	Unfunded sites
Greater Tzaneen	3	335	2	1
Greater Giyani	13	678	4	9
Greater Letaba	10	387	5	5
Ba-Phalaborwa	2	161	2	0
Maruleng	2	179	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1740</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>

## 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.

**Table 9: Participation of disabled persons in various structures**

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, 2007

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 three disabled officials within the staff of Mopani district municipality. Braille facility is also available and is used for documentation of various public meetings as well as Council sittings. One of the disabled employees is also multi-lingual in sign language. The employee is sometimes 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.

## SERVICES TO OLDER PERSONS

A total number of 5 872 Older persons in the District participate in Active Aging programmes. The programme strengthens relationships and participation in different activities which enhances their well-being, healthy lifestyles, dignity and increase in life expectancy. Most of the Older Persons in the Service centres play a role in the Local, District, Provincial and National Golden games.

Municipality	Numbers of Service centres	Funded	Number of beneficiaries
Greater Tzaneen	14	07	1 442
Greater Giyani	23	05	2 025
Greater Letaba	17	10	1 019
Ba-Phalaborwa	01	01	539
Maruleng	12	04	757
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5 782</b>

## CONTRIBUTION TO HIV AND AIDS PROGRAMME

The District provides psychosocial support services and behavioural modification programmes to people infected and affected by HIV and AIDS. DSD provides school uniforms and groceries to families in need. Three thousand nine hundred and thirty-three (3 933) people benefitted from the programme.

### Beneficiaries of Psychosocial support services per municipalities

Municipality	Number of Beneficiaries
Greater Tzaneen	1 525
Greater Giyani	988
Greater Letaba	479
Ba-Phalaborwa	654
Maruleng	287
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 933</b>

### Beneficiaries of Social and Behavioural change programme per municipalities

Municipality	Number of Beneficiaries
Greater Tzaneen	1 161
Greater Giyani	1 014
Greater Letaba	1 293
Ba-Phalaborwa	320
Maruleng	595
<b>Total</b>	<b>4383</b>

## SOCIAL RELIEF OF DISTRESS

The District provides social relief services to families during the time of distress, this include trauma, bereavement, counselling, provision of school uniforms and groceries to families in need. One thousand one hundred and twenty - eight (1128) victims benefitted from the programme. The table below illustrate beneficiaries per local municipality.

### Beneficiaries for social relief of distress

Municipality	Number of Beneficiaries
Greater Tzaneen	31
Greater Giyani	70
Greater Letaba	815
Ba-Phalaborwa	0
Maruleng	212
<b>Total</b>	<b>1128</b>

### 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. 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. People with no income in Mopani constitute 42.8% of the total population-n

Since 1996 to date the population with no form of education decreased considerably as follows from 1996 ...30%, 2001.....22.8% and 2011 .....12.1%. The up-coming 2021 SA Census will reveal the current status.

Table 10: Labour status

Municipality	Employed				Unemployed					Discouraged job seekers Persons	Not economically active Persons
	Male	Female	Totals	% of District	Male	Female	Totals	% of munic	% 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
<b>Mopani District</b>	<b>94017</b>	<b>80224</b>	<b>174241</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>45475</b>	<b>67689</b>	<b>113164</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14594</b>	<b>141853</b>

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	<b>41986</b>
R 1 – R 4800	6130	4928	7647	2254	1755	<b>22714</b>
R 4801 – R 9600	10892	9260	12995	4381	3546	<b>41074</b>
R 9601 – R 19 600	13879	15128	27206	7676	6139	<b>70028</b>
R 19 601 – R 38 200	11914	12212	23922	7769	4951	<b>60768</b>
R 38 201 – R 76 400	4596	3814	9614	4895	1548	<b>24467</b>
R 76 401 – R 153 800	2740	2170	5474	4120	1128	<b>15632</b>
R 153 801 – R 307 600	2117	1419	4227	2921	941	<b>11625</b>
R 307 601 – R 614 400	1024	630	2285	1502	393	<b>5834</b>
R 614 001 – R 1 228 800	169	132	594	311	94	<b>1300</b>
R 1 228 801 – R 2 457 600	58	76	200	72	39	<b>445</b>
R 2 457 601 or more	58	84	188	73	43	<b>446</b>



## 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	= Households Dependency ratio =	74,2
Greater Letaba		70,7
Greater Tzaneen		60,1
Ba-Phalaborwa		58,2
Maruleng		65,8
<b>MOPANI</b>		<b>65,8</b>

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

Table 12 Language diversity in Mopani (Percentage of the total population)

Census	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 13: 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	
<b>Total/ Mopani DM</b>		<b>296320</b>	<b>219 705</b>	<b>74,1</b>	<b>37 447</b>	<b>17,0</b>	<b>182 258</b>	<b>83,0</b>	

Census 2011, Statssa

**INDIGENT H/H CRITERIA & SERVICES (Municipal Data)**

<b>Greater Tzaneen</b>	<b>Ba-Phalaborwa</b>	<b>Greater Letaba</b>	<b>Greater Giyani</b>	<b>Maruleng</b>
<b>CRITERIA: (Who qualify to be indigent household?)</b>				
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				
<b>FREE BASIC SERVICES RENDERED TO INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
• 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		
<b>NUMBER OF INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS (2011 statssa)</b>				
86 343	27 221	49 935	40 873	15 333
<b>NUMBER OF INDIGENT HOUSEHOLD BENEFITTING FROM MUNICIPALITY/ GOVERNMENT</b>				
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
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.

## Criteria and services offered to indigents

	<b>Criteria of indigents for Local Municipalities</b>	<b>Services offered to indigents</b>	<b>Municipalities</b>
	(1) Household income of R3000 (equivalent to two pensioners' monthly grant) (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	1) Electricity (ALL munics) 2) Water (ALL munics) 3) Sanitation/ Sewerage (ALL munics) 4) Refuse removal (ALL munics) 5) Property rates (ALL munics) 6) Rental of municipal properties: (GTM) 7) Site rentals (specific to GLM) 8) Burials (specific to GLM)	GTM, BPM, GGM, GLM & MLM

### 2.2.12 POVERTY ANALYSIS

#### Criteria for POOR WARDS: Domains for deprived wards

(income, education, health, employment & living environment)

	Domains	Description
1	Income	people living in a household that has a household income below 40% of the mean equivalent household income
2	Education	People aged 18 – 64 with no schooling at secondary level or above
3	Health	Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Upper reference age of 75 years was used
4	Employment	people aged 15-64 who are unemployed (official definition) people aged 15-64 who are not working because of illness or disability
5	Living environment	HHs without piped water in their dwelling or yard or within 200m HHs without VIP toilets or flush toilet HHs without electricity for lighting HHs without access to telephone People living in a shack HHs with 2 or more people per room

## Poverty-stricken wards

Multiple deprived wards in Mopani District Municipalities.

STATSSA CENSUS 2011

**Table 13(a)**

Local Municipality	Number of Wards	Affected Wards	Villages/Areas
Greater Giyani Local Municipality	13 (1 is deprived in all domains)	1,3,12,13,14,16,18,20,21,22,23,24,25	Giyani A, Homu 14B, Homu 14C
Greater Letaba Local Municipality	16 (5 are deprived in all domains)	1,2,5,7,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,19,20,21,23	Matshwi -4, Tlhabeleng-4 Morwatshehla-2, Raselaka & Satlalani-1, Mollong-1, Iketleng-1, Maraka-1, Robothatha-1, Makhurupe-1, Mmamakata-1, Rasodi-1, Khekhutini-1, Molelema-1, Mohlaka mosoma
Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	8	22,24,25,26,29,30,31,32	Moime, Mokomotji, Mohlaba Cross
Maruleng Local Municipality	3 (1 is deprived in all domains)	1,2,6	Finale, Bismark
Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality	1	4	(Refer to STATSSA data)
MOPANI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	41		
There are 7 fully deprived wards in the District			

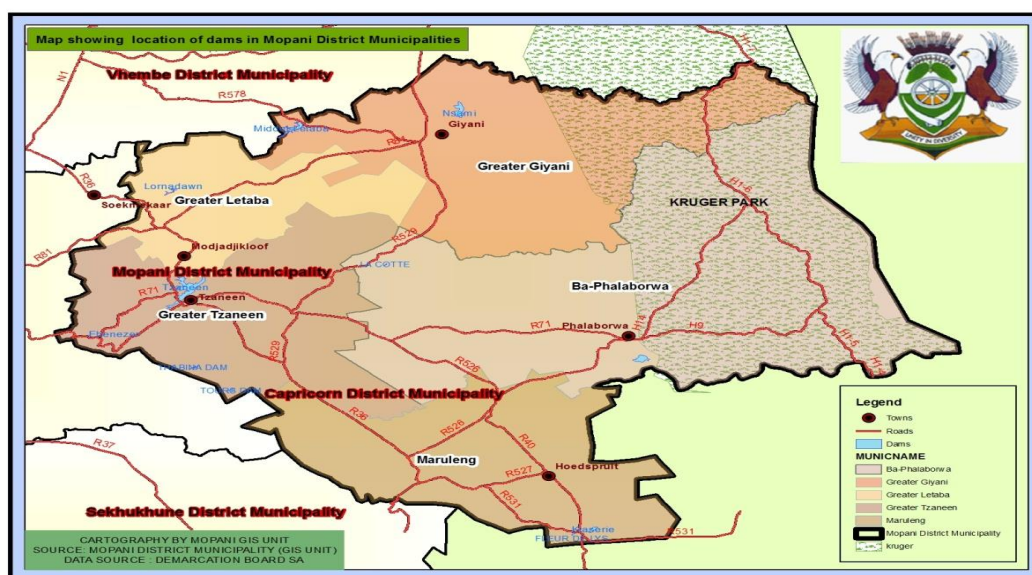
## CHAPTER 3: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

### 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	Modiadjiskoof	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 3242.6 km<sup>2</sup>. It extends from Haenertsburg in the west, to Rubbervale in the east (85km), and just south of Modjadjiskloof in the north, to Trichardtsdal in the south (47km). Greater Tzaneen Municipality encompasses the proclaimed towns of Tzaneen, Nkowankowa, Lenyenye, Letsitele, Haarnetzburg. 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 km). (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).

### 3.1.2.2 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 km<sup>2</sup> and has 93 sparsely located villages. It is home to Muyexe village, the pivote 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 varied 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. This is supported already by tarring of the road from Giyani to the area.

#### **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 Giriondo 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 3244.3 km<sup>2</sup> 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 majority of the population.

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 poor 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, GaKgapane, Nkowankowa, Lenyenye and Giyani. 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 lower level. In order to ensure economic development in these settlements basic services and social services should be improved. These settlements play important role in several sectors such as mining (Gravelotte), retail trade (Namakgale and GaKgapane) 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 i.e 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 areas need proper basic services of which roads (transport for fruit and tourist travel) 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 four.

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:

<b>Table 15: MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>	<b># Growth points and population concentrated areas (1<sup>st</sup> order settlements)</b>	<b>% population residing in growth points areas</b>
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:

Table 16: Areas that are illegally occupied			
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 Abbattoire area	Hosi Ngobe (Trust land)	Residents are working in the abbattoire & 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, though still valid, have unfortunately not been explored further.

### 3.1.5 LAND CLAIMS AND THEIR SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS (Ref. Regional Land Claims Commission report, Nov. 2018)

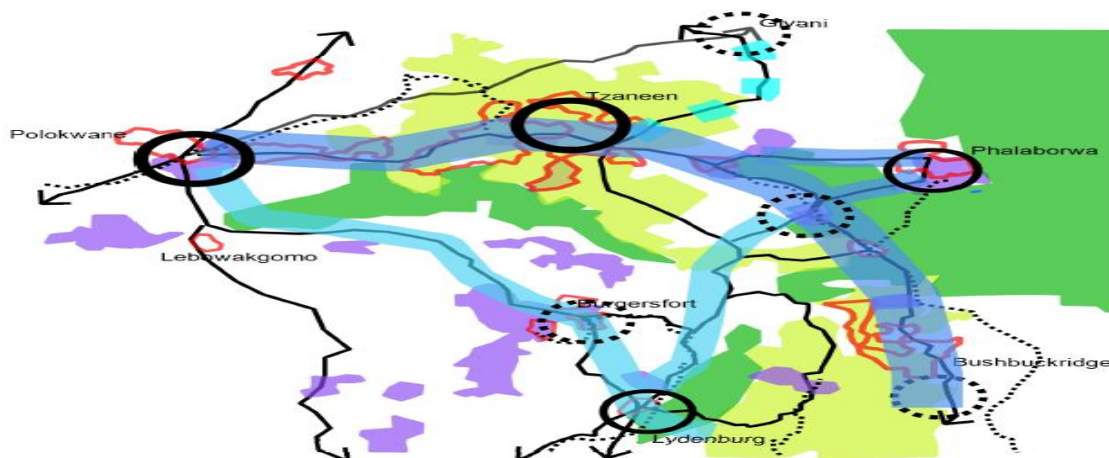
Table 17: MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL MUNICIPAL AREA	CLAIMS IN PROCESS	VALID CLAIMS IN PROGRESS		No. OF CLAIMS YET TO BE VALIDATED	% OF MUN. AREA CLAIMED (valid)
			Number	Extent (ha)		
Greater Giyani	4 171,6 km <sup>2</sup>	44	1	1410,1434	43	2,3%
Greater Letaba	1 890,9 km <sup>2</sup>	72	16	80639,9160	56	24,9%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

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, the footprints of the old legislations are still apparent. 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 resistance to the implementation of SPLUMA

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 non other than to relying wholly on the old legislations with all the ills borne in them. The promulgation of Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) which is now enacted as "law" has broad relief from the old regime. This is a step forward although it has met with challenges and resistance from Traditional leadership at begin. By year 2018 the Municipal Planning Tribunal was established and land-use applications are processed accordingly. The legacy of the old legislations is switching off slowly as all are bound to the SPLUMA to access land for development.

### GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM IN MOPANI

As enabler mainly in spatial information, capturing, manipulation, analysis and presentation for the purpose of spatial planning, Mopani has established GIS unit to complement the functions of the District. The following are areas which GIS unit takes full responsibility:

Mapping and monitoring of infrastructure developments/ assets; vulnerable disaster areas, updating information as project operations continue, incidents of sewer blockages, water losses, etc. By mapping these items, the municipality navigate easily to the item. Various municipal units tap on the GIS for data sets for various use.

### 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.
- ❖ Rural developments at urban edges to constrain and limit urban growth. E.g settlements around Namakgale.

### 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 gate-way through Giriondo Border post on tourism promotion.
- ❖ 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.

### ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK ON THE SPATIAL RATIONALE

- ❖ The SDF (Spatial Development Framework) for MDM is under review and is planned to complete in 2018/19. A Steering Committee is established to ensure horizontal and vertical consultative processes during the period of review. SPLUMA awareness sessions were held with Traditional Authorities to encourage communities.
- ❖ Utilisation of integrated GIS (Geographical information System) as a planning tool is yet a challenge in the District and the Local Municipalities. MDM GIS Forum has been established in 2017/18 and is composed of GIS officials from MDM local municipalities, OTP, COGHSTA, SALGA, LDARD, University of Venda. Necessary equipment are in place. GIS framework is yet to be developed to enhance information sharing, District and Local municipalities.

## 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.

### 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	148 926	<b>264 847</b>	55 194	52 491	96 347	37 590	23 125
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	2 159	<b>1 860</b>	379	279	602	457	142
Cluster house in complex		<b>202</b>	12	20	114	35	21
Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex)	1 217	<b>414</b>	37	9	283	60	24
Semi-detached house		<b>80</b>	5	14	23	20	18
Flat in block of flats	2 159						
Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/ servants quarters/granny flat	1 788	<b>3 817</b>	31	112	2 675	924	73
Caravan/tent	491	<b>300</b>	41	57	142	34	26
<b>Total Housing provided</b>	<b>156 740</b>	<b>271 520</b>	<b>55 699</b>	<b>52 982</b>	<b>100 186</b>	<b>39 120</b>	<b>23 429</b>
<b>Total Housing per municipality</b>	<b>261 697</b>	<b>296 320</b>	<b>63 548</b>	<b>58 261</b>	<b>108 926</b>	<b>41 115</b>	<b>24 470</b>
<b>Percentage of Housing provisioning</b>	<b>59,9%</b>	<b>91,6%</b>	<b>87,6%</b>	<b>90,9%</b>	<b>92,0%</b>	<b>95,1%</b>	<b>95,7%</b>

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	71 517	15 003	5 974	2 412	4 831	1 149	637
House/flat/room in backyard	3 221	2 029	253	589	652	449	86
Informal dwelling (shack; in backyard)	2 230	2 998	615	1 013	1 084	148	138
Informal dwelling (shack; not in backyard; e.g. in an informal/ squatter settlement or on a farm)	7 686	3 631	868	942	1 672	65	84
Other		1 141	138	322	501	84	96
<b>Total Housing needs</b>	<b>84 654</b>	<b>24 802</b>	<b>7 848</b>	<b>5 278</b>	<b>8 740</b>	<b>1 895</b>	<b>1 041</b>
<b>Total no. of Housing per Municipality</b>		<b>296 320</b>	<b>63 548</b>	<b>58 261</b>	<b>108 926</b>	<b>41 115</b>	<b>24 470</b>
<b>Percentage of Housing needs</b>		<b>8,4%</b>	<b>12,4%</b>	<b>9,1%</b>	<b>8,0%</b>	<b>4,9%</b>	<b>4,3%</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>296319</b>	<b>63547</b>	<b>58261</b>	<b>108926</b>	<b>41116</b>	<b>24469</b>

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.

<b>Table 20: HEALTH FACILITIES IN MOPANI FOR POPULATION NO. 1 068 569, STATSSA, 2007</b>					
<b>No. facilities available &amp; Hospitals capacities</b>					
	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>
Hospitals:	8	8	8	8	6
Hospital capacities (no. of beds):	831	831	831	831	831
Health Centres	8	8	8	8	8
Clinics	93	93	93	93	97
Gateway clinics (located in hospitals)	3	3	3	3	3
Mobile clinic teams	27	27	27	27	27
Community Home-based care: Funded: (NPOs)	65	65	65	65	65
Not Funded (+-):	42	42	42	42	42

NB: The capacities for the hospitals stayed at 1473 beds. That is due to the impact the home-based care facilities are making. As per rise in covid 19 infection, the demand continue to outweigh supply.

#### 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.

Covid-19 epidemic

	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	<b>1 092 507</b>
Number of Health centres plus clinics	28	21	34	10	11	<b>104</b>
No of people served by one clinic/ health centre	10 176	9 669	12 584	15 064	10 540	<b>11 381</b>

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 to 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	Karlotia 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	Karlotia clinic	Phelang Community Center	Hlokomela Training Trust
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	ZZZ 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.

### 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.



<b>Table 23: Mopani District Municipality HIV &amp; AIDS Prevalence over 10 years</b>										
<b>Year</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Trend	25.2	22.5	26.2	24.8	23.8	24.2	25.4	23.3	24.8	24.6
<b>Prevalence in year 2013 – 2017 per Municipality</b>										
<b>YEAR</b>	<b>MOPANI DM</b>	<b>Ba-Phalaborwa</b>	<b>Greater Letaba</b>	<b>Greater Giyani</b>	<b>Greater Tzaneen</b>	<b>Maruleng</b>				
2013/14	24,2%	27,3%	17,5%	21,3%	28,5%	26,8%				
2014/15	25,4%	27,1%	24,2%	17,9%	28,0%	30,0%				
2015/16	23,3%	31,4%	18,4%	14,4%	29,7%	22,7%				
2016/17	24,8%	-	-	-	-	-				
2017/18	24,6%	-	-	-	-	-				

<b>Table 24: List of HIV &amp; AIDS Intervention Programmes and Targets</b>		
<b>PROGRAMME</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>SUPPORT NEEDS</b>
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)

<b>Table 25: SERVICE LEVEL NEEDS</b>	
<b>Needs for infrastructure</b>	Available structures to be upgraded to add service (more space)
<b>Services levels/ standards</b>	Service levels are generally low. Need for HR training and review of legislation
<b>Equipment/ Resources</b>	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 25:

## COUNTRY-WIDE HIV AND AIDS PREVALENCE

Province	2011 (%)	2012 (%)	2013 (%)	2014 (%)	2015(%)	2016(%)	2017(%)
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>	37,4	40	15,8	15,8	37,4	37,4	40,1
<b>Gauteng</b>	30,3	36	14,8	14,7	28,7	29,9	28,6
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	32,0	33	13,5	13,5	36,7	35,6	37,5
<b>Free State</b>	33,5	34	14,2	14,2	32,5	32,0	29,8
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	26,0	29	11,1	11,5	29,3	29,1	31,4
<b>North West</b>	29,0	30	13,1	13,1	30,2	29,7	28,2
<b>Limpopo</b>	<b>20,4</b>	<b>20,7</b>	<b>7,5</b>	<b>7,7</b>	<b>22,1</b>	<b>22,3</b>	<b>20,3</b>
<b>Northern Cape</b>	16,1	21	7,7	7,9	17,0	17,8	17,5
<b>Western Cape</b>	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%. By 2017 HIV & AIDS prevalence was @ 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.

## COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The 2019–20 coronavirus pandemic is an ongoing global pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019. It is often called covid-19 which means coronavirus disease 2019. The disease originated in China, Wuhan, Hubei. The disease is symptomized by fever, cough, shortness of breath and lead to more complications of pneumonia, kidney failure. It is said to be caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus 2. It is transmitted through Human-to-human transmission via respiratory droplets. The first case was identified on 17 November 2019 in China. To prevent it people must avoid close contact with infected individuals; frequently washing hands with soap and water; not touching the eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed hands; and practicing good respiratory hygiene.

The disease has since spread rapidly to many countries in the world and South Africa also followed. On 15 March 2020, the Head of National Disaster Management Centre, Dr Maphaka Tau **classified** COVID-19 pandemic as a National Disaster in terms of Section 23(1) (b) of the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002, as amended through a Government Gazette Notice number 43096-dated 15 March 2020. Through the same Gazette Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma (MP) **declared** COVID-19 pandemic as a National Disaster in terms of Section 27(1) of the same Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002.

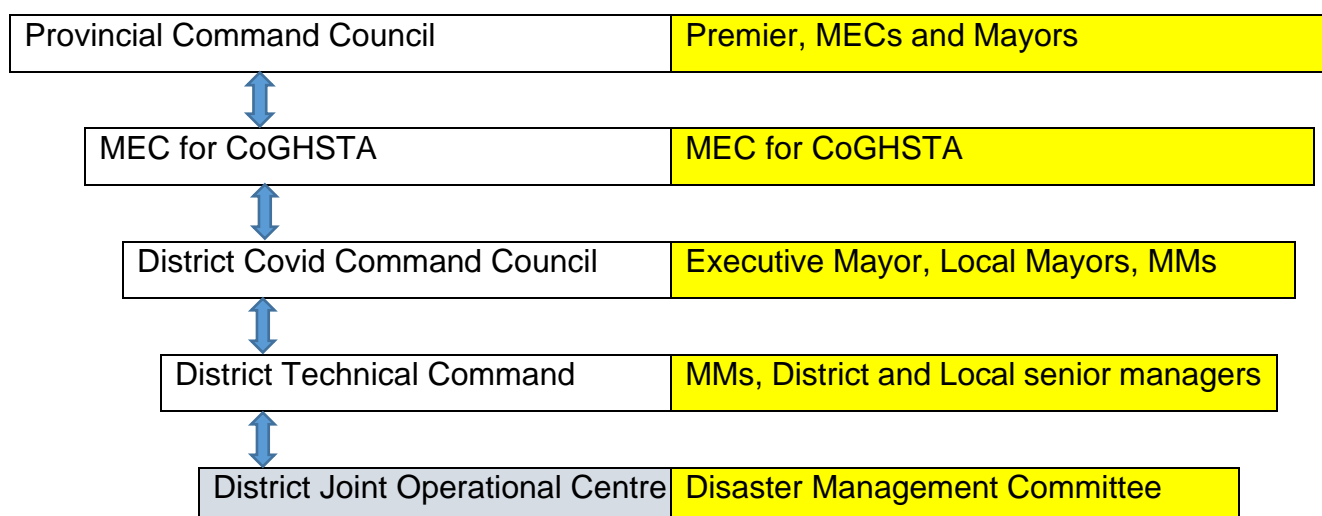
The President of South Africa, Cyril Matamela Ramaphosa, announced the declaration of the National State of disaster for Corona Virus on 15 March 2020. He further urged the society to take all necessary measures to minimise the potential impact and transmission thereof. Government departments (National and Provincial) positioned themselves for combating the spread of coronavirus by introducing a plethora of regulations in quest to limit contact of people. On the midnight of 26 March 2020 the President announced a nationwide lockdown, restricting all people to stay at home, international and national flights were stopped and almost everything ceased to move.

Municipalities, as local government also followed suit to implement the Covid 19 Regulations flowing from National government.

Mopani District together with sector departments established District Command Council to ensure implementation and compliance to coronavirus pandemic.

### 1. STRUCTURAL PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

Mopani District Municipality Disaster Management Centre revised its contingency plan and further developed a district institutional model aligned to the national model for Covid-19 response



The following are key critical areas which must be addressed in order to ensure resilience in containing the spread of coronavirus:

- COVID-19 Health Priorities
- Workforce (staff)
- Basic services
- Food and water security
- Economic activities
- Environmental health and integrity (environmental crime)
- Institutional arrangements and policy

**The day to day issues have been:**

- ◆ Provision of PPEs and Sanitisation
- ◆ Screening and Testing
- ◆ Quarantine sites and shelters
- ◆ Homeless shelters and food provisioning
- ◆ Provision of water and sanitation
- ◆ Transport and regulatory enforcements
- ◆ Support to SMMEs (Local spazas)
- ◆ Covid-19 Compliance assurance
- ◆ Special focus on schools reopening, to observe Covid-19 safety protocol.
- ◆ Monitoring of Immigrants and Foreign Nationals

**Challenges faced by the health sector of Mopani District:**

Monitoring of adherence to safety protocols in all public places such as schools, shopping centres, municipal and government offices, health facilities, pay-points for social grants. EPWP have been appointed to assist in these areas. Hand sanitisers, musks and temperature scanner, social distance are non-negotiables in these spaces.

Delivery of water into jojo tanks to all schools that do not have standing source of water.

Monitoring compliance in scholar transport and public mini-buses.

Housing the homeless such as street kids, hobos, etc. in the identified and equipped sites.

Creating space for people who would not quarantine themselves.

Creating more health facilities to strengthen the current capacity to absorb more patients.

**The status quo indicates**

As at 14 June 2020 MDM was the second lowest in contracting the disease with Vhembe being the lowest. National Treasury allocated additional MIG grant for Covid 19 projects. Mopani as the water authority had to ensure substantial investment in water provision as a results of Covid 19. Short and long term water projects were prioritized for more resources as would appear in page 259.

**3.2.1.3 SAFETY AND SECURITY**

The Mopani District is daunted with high rate of crimes, such as, murder, attempted murder, and rape, robbery with aggravated circumstances, assaults and so forth. There are also emerging crime types such as theft out of motor vehicle, Car hijacking 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 27 hereunder:

<b>Table 27: Police stations &amp; civilians and Magisterial offices in the district</b> (Source: SAPS Mopani Area Office)				
		POLICE STATIONS		MAGISTERIAL OFFICES
		MOTHER	SATELITE	
<b>Ba-Phalaborwa</b>	Phalaborwa	1	0	1
	Gravelotte	1	0	0
	Lulekani A & B	1	0	1
	Namakgale	1	0	1
	Seloane	0	1	0
	<b>Sub – Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Greater Giyani</b>	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
	Muhlahlandlela	0	1	0
	Ndengeza	0	1	0
	Nkuri	0	1	0
	<b>Sub- Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Greater Letaba</b>	Bellevue	0	1	0
	Modjadjiskloof	1	0	0
	Kgapane	1	0	1
	Sekgopo	0	1	1
	Thakgalane	1	0	
	Worcester	0	1	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>Greater Tzaneen</b>	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
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>Maruleng</b>	Hoedspruit	1	0	0
	Metz	0	1	0
	The Oaks	0	1	0
	<b>Sub – Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Mopani</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>

### 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 -2017 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 28 show Frequencies and tendencies for the past five years 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 28 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 Table 28**

Crime Category	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	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
Car hijacking	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
Crimen 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

<b>Flagship crime areas in Greater Letaba</b>	
<b>Contact Crime</b>	<b>Property related Crime</b>
Mshengu- Sekgopo	Hans fontein farm
Lehlangeng	Groenfontein farm
Motjeketa	Botha street CBD
Politsi	Ga-Sekgopo
Ga-Kgapane	Mohlabaeng
Ga-Rapitsi	Jamela
Madibeng	Bellevue
Modubung	Mamaila

### **GREATER TZANEEN (Tzaneen, Maake, Letsitele, Hannertsburg & Ritavi police stations) CRIME FREQUENCIES & TENDENCIES**

<b>Crime Category</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>Comment</b>
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
Car hijacking	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	Hannertsburg
<b>Contact crime:</b>				
Motupa village	Belle Ombra farm	Tickeyline	Nkowankowa industrial	-
Marinoni	Mantlakasi	Lorraine	Mariveni	-
Moleketla	Nkambako	Maake	Mbamba Matches	-
Bus Terminal Wheatley	Xihoko	Lenyenye	Mokgolobotho	-
<b>Property related crime:</b>				
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	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	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
Car hijacking	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
<b>Contact crime</b>			
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		



<b>Property related crime</b>			
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
Car hijacking	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	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	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
Car hijacking	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 2012 – MARCH 2017, .....(REF. DEPT SAFETY & SECURITY, SAPS)

Crime Category	April 2012 to March 2017						Ratings
	GTM	BPM	GGM	MLM	GLM	MDM	
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	<b>685</b>	<b>9</b>
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	349	190	59	15	6	<b>619</b>	<b>10</b>
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	296	101	114	20	29	<b>560</b>	<b>11</b>
Common robbery	259	105	66	10	46	<b>484</b>	<b>12</b>
Drug-related crime	318	24	33	14	45	<b>434</b>	<b>13</b>
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	279	37	70	19	15	<b>420</b>	<b>14</b>
Crimen injuria	109	71	80	9	3	<b>272</b>	<b>15</b>
Stock-theft	83	27	58	4	2	<b>174</b>	<b>16</b>
Culpable homicide	73	29	32	10	19	<b>163</b>	<b>17</b>
Arson	60	14	49	5	3	<b>131</b>	<b>18</b>
Murder	74	12	20	7	8	<b>121</b>	<b>19</b>
Attempted murder	64	24	25	4	2	<b>119</b>	<b>20</b>
Robbery at non-residential premises	71	15	19	8	1	<b>114</b>	<b>21</b>
Robbery at residential premises	83	11	11	5	0	<b>110</b>	<b>22</b>
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	39	20	14	9	0	<b>82</b>	<b>23</b>
Illegal possession of firearms & ammunition	48	8	10	4	1	<b>71</b>	<b>24</b>
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	12	9	10	0	0	<b>31</b>	<b>25</b>
Car hijacking	7	0	2	2	2	<b>13</b>	<b>26</b>
Public violence	4	4	4	0	0	<b>12</b>	<b>27</b>
Kidnapping	4	2	2	2	0	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>
Truck hijacking	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>

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.

<b>Table 29: Level of Education by Municipalities (No. Persons)</b>						
<b>GRADING</b>	<b>GGM</b>	<b>GLM</b>	<b>GTM</b>	<b>BPM</b>	<b>MLM</b>	<b>Mopani</b>
Grade 0	4109	4609	9117	2777	2200	<b>22812</b>
Grade 1/sub A (completed or in process)	8741	7627	9855	2390	3098	<b>31711</b>
Grade 2/sub B	12083	11229	14197	5443	4044	<b>46996</b>
Grade 12/Std 10/NTC III (without university exemption)	13084	10159	17684	10283	1712	<b>52922</b>
Grade 12/Std 10 (with university exemption)	3000	754	3388	1790	1264	<b>10196</b>
Certificate with grade 12	947	952	1917	2170	463	<b>6449</b>
Diploma with grade 12	3218	2776	4585	2101	414	<b>13094</b>
Bachelor's degree	1640	1480	2585	1095	80	<b>6880</b>
Btech	195	78	406	135	184	<b>998</b>
Post graduate diploma	801	317	952	78	281	<b>2429</b>
Honour's degree	547	459	638	222	176	<b>2042</b>
Higher degree (masters/PhD)	439	0	233	455	0	<b>1127</b>

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 schools (2016/ 2017/ 2018)																	
	Greater Giyani			Greater Letaba			Greater Tzaneen			Maruleng			Ba-Phalaborwa			Mopani District		
Year	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Secondary	59	60	66	83	83	74	79	78	75	23	23	22	14	17	14	258	261	251
Primary	92	93	97	133	126	116	156	154	143	40	40	39	38	38	39	459	451	434
Combine	5	4	1	-	-	2	7	9	7	2	2	1	5	4	5	19	19	16
Intermediate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
LSEN	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	4
<b>Totals</b>		158	165	216	209	192	244	243	227	65	65	62	57	60	59	739	735	713

### 3.2.1.4.3 Backlog on classrooms: 2010 to 2012

Table 30 (b)	Classrooms needed (Backlogs: 2016/ 2017/ 2018)																	
	Greater Giyani			Greater Letaba			Greater Tzaneen			Maruleng			Ba-Phalaborwa			Mopani District		
Year	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Secondary	20	62	31	19	37	134	73	136	181	-	24	93	-	10	8	112	269	719
Primary	43	105	309	56	134	177	115	193	284	49	42	103	53	65	12	316	523	944
Combined	4	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	17
LSEN	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	13
<b>TOTALS</b>	77	167	593	75	171	355	196	329	501	49	66	234	53	75	36	450	808	1 693

### 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		
		2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
<b>SECONDARY</b> (258 /261 schools)	Dilapidated/ Life threatening	16	73	<b>119</b>	9	21	<b>32</b>	2	16	<b>44</b>		5	<b>10</b>	4	27	<b>31</b>	1	4	<b>2</b>
	Over-crowded	31	18	<b>61</b>	9	6	<b>6</b>	18	6	<b>17</b>	1	3	<b>15</b>	3	3	<b>21</b>	-	-	<b>2</b>
	Mobile classrooms to replace "Under Trees"	36	73	<b>72</b>	10	21	<b>12</b>	10	16	<b>16</b>	6	5	<b>4</b>	10	27	<b>37</b>	-	4	<b>3</b>
<b>PRIMARY</b> (459/451 schools)	Dilapidated/ Life threatening	37	85	<b>111</b>	<b>11</b>	29	<b>13</b>	7	15	<b>34</b>	5	5	<b>14</b>	10	29	<b>46</b>	3	7	<b>4</b>
	Over-crowded	34	18	<b>63</b>	11	6	<b>18</b>	9	8	<b>9</b>	6	1	<b>15</b>	5	3	<b>17</b>	3	-	<b>4</b>
	Mobile classrooms to replace "Under Trees"	34	25	<b>20</b>	8	6	-	4	8	<b>12</b>	2	1	<b>4</b>	13	3	-	7	7	<b>4</b>
<b>COMBINED</b> ( schools)	Mobile classrooms to replace "Under Trees"	1	1	<b>89</b>			<b>49</b>	1	1	-	-		-		<b>39</b>	-		<b>1</b>	
<b>LSEN</b> (3/4 schools)	Mobile classrooms to replace "Under Trees"	2	2	<b>6</b>	1	1	<b>2</b>	1	1	-	-		-		-	-		<b>4</b>	
<b>TOTALS</b>		191	295	<b>546</b>	60	90	<b>132</b>	52	71	<b>132</b>	20	20	<b>62</b>	45	92	<b>194</b>	14	22	<b>26</b>

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-Phalaborwa	Kruger National Park
<b>ABET centres</b>	200	57	35	15	64	29	Nil
<b>Centres needed</b>	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:

<b>MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>MOPANI</b>	<b>MLM</b>	<b>GTM</b>	<b>GGM</b>	<b>GLM</b>	<b>BPM</b>
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, p34)

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-Phalaborwa	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 Madzivandela Agric. college in Vhembe District)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Sir Vaal Duncan FET</li> <li>◆ Letaba/ Maake FET</li> <li>◆ Mopane FET</li> </ul>	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 27,1% in CS 2007. (CS 2016 not cascaded to municipalities). 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 Sport, 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 35 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	<b>GGM:</b> 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	<b>GGM:</b> 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	<b>GGM:</b> Shawela Village	The status of the centre and the recommendations are the same as above. The facility needs refurbishment.
Khani Sport Centre	<b>GGM:</b> 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	<b>GGM:</b> Mavuzi Village	The status of the centre is such that it needs refurbishment.
Julesburg Sport Centre	<b>GTM:</b> Julesburg Village	The centre as the hub, needs additional pitches and equipment for different sporting codes (netball, volleyball, athletics, cricket and indigenous games). <b>Budgeted 2012/13.</b>
Relela Sport Centre	<b>GTM:</b> Relela village	The centre needs refurbishment and equipment for different sporting codes (netball, volleyball, athletics, cricket and indigenous games).
Leretjeng Sport centre	<b>GLM:</b> Leretjeng village	New Sport centre that need basic facilities. ( <b>Budgeted for 2012/13</b> )
Thomo Sport Centre	<b>GGM:</b> Thomo village	The centre needs refurbishment.
Selwane Sport Centre	<b>BPM:</b> ga-Selwane	The centre is part of the Siyadlala Mass Participation and Club Development Programmes. It needs additional pitches and equipment.
Mertz Sport Centre	<b>MLM:</b> Metz	The centre is part of the Siyadlala Mass Participation and Club Development Programmes. It needs additional pitches and equipment.
Willows Sport Centre	<b>MLM:</b> 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.

### 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	<b>GGM:</b> Giyani Township	20 000	Need additional pitches for cricket, rugby , hockey and equipment
Mokwakwaila Stadium	<b>GLM:</b> Mokwakwaila Village	2 000	Need additional pitches and equipment
Kgapane Stadium	<b>GLM:</b> Ga-Kgapane Township	5 000	Need additional pitches & refurbishment
Lenyenye Stadium	<b>GTM:</b> Lenyenye Township	5 000	Need refurbishment
Nkowankowa Stadium	<b>GTM:</b> Nkowankowa Township	10 000	Need extra long jump pit and athletic equipment
Lulekani Stadium	<b>BPM:</b> Lulekani Township	10 000	Needs additional pitches and equipment
Namakgale Stadium	<b>BPM:</b> Namakgale Township	5 000	Needs refurbishment , tartan tracks and athletic equipment
Senwamokgope Stad.	<b>GLM:</b> Senwamokgopi Village	1 500	Need additional pitches and equipment
Willows Stadium	<b>MLM:</b> 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, turfed 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 Legacy of the 2010 World Cup Football Games in Mopani

In 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. The memories thereof shall not fade away. Tourists have another destination, Burgersdorp to choose.

### 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	Location/ Village
MARULENG	Hoedspruit	Hoedspruit		Ditsepu Creche	Loss
	Metz Thusong centre	Metz		Legadima Creche	Metz
				Maruleng Creche	Butswana village
GREATER LETABA	Modjadjiskloof	Modjadjiskloof		Sekgosese Circuit Offices	Ga- Mamaila
	Sekgosese	Sekgosese		Mohodiela Day Care Centre	Mamokgadi
				Molatelo Day Care	Ga-Abele
GREATER GIYANI	Giyani	Giyani		Hletelo Creche	14C Giyani
	Xihlovo	Xihlovo		Mayepu Creche	Mayepu village
GREATER TZANEEN	Letsitele	Letsitele		Ritavi Circuit Offices	Nkowankowa
	Haenertzburg	Haenertzburg		Phephani Day Care Centre	Pharare
	Tzaneen	Tzaneen		Thabina Circuit Offices	Lenyenye
				Vuyeriwani Creche	Hovheni village
BA-PHALABORWA	Gravelotte	Gravelotte		Phalaborwa Circuit Offices	Namakgale
	Makhuva	Makhuva		Majeje Creche	Majeje
	Mashishimale	Mashishimale		Dzunanani E.L.C	Mahale village
	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:

<b>Table 38: Postal Offices in Mopani District (Total number = 53)</b>			
	<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Postal office</b>	<b>Location</b>
1	Ba-Phalaborwa	Gravelotte Lulekani Maseke Namakgale Phalaborwa North Phalaborwa Phalala	Gravelote Lulekani Maseke/Namakgale Namakgale Phalaborwa Phalaborwa Namakgale section B
		<b>7</b>	
2	Greater Giyani	Dzumeri Eka Homu Giyani West Giyani Masingita Nkuri Nwamanungu Muyexe	Dzumeri Giyani Giyani Giyani Giyani Nkuri Nwamanungu Muyexe
		<b>8</b>	
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
		<b>14</b>	
4	Maruleng	Hoedspruit Moetladimo Trichardsdal	Hoedspruit Metz Trichardsdal
		<b>3</b>	
5	Greater Tzaneen	Dan Deer Pak Haenertzburg Julesburg Khujwana Lenyenye Letaba Letsitele Magoebaskloof Mhlaba – Cross Moleketla Mosorini Muhlava Nwamitwa Ofcolaco	Letaba Deer Pak Haenertzburg Julesburg Letaba Lenyenye Letaba Letsitele Magoebaskloof Letaba Moleketla Mosorini Letaba Nwamitwa Trichardsdal

		Shiluvane Tarentaalrand Tzaneen South Tzaneng Mall Tzaneen Xihoko	Shiluvane Letaba Tzaneen Tzaneen Tzaneen Xihoko
		<b>21</b>	

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.

### 3.2.1.6 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.

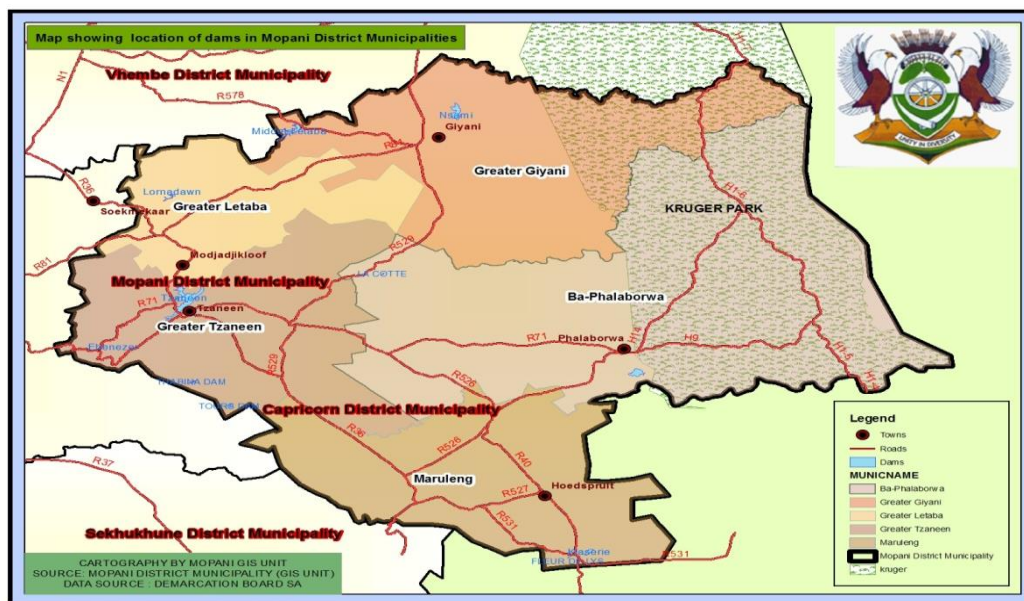
The district is fairly well provided with a public telephone system with more than 53% of all households having access to a public telephone at a nearby location. Majority of households in Mopani do have access to cellular phones and also network coverage in both Vodacom, MTN and Cell-C, is fairly good. 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 rainfall varies from the Great Escarpment areas (2000 mm/a), to the dry savannah of the Kruger National Park (400 mm/a). The temperature ranges from a maximum average of 21°C in the mountainous areas, to 25°C in the dry lowveld areas. Frost rarely occurs in the Mopani District. The District falls within both the Letaba and Olifants Catchment areas, with the former covering approximately 13 400km<sup>2</sup> while the latter covers approximately 54 550km<sup>2</sup> (Department of Water & Sanitation, 2011).

### 3.2.2.2 Geomorphology and Geology

The Geomorphology of Mopani District is characterized by a variety of landscapes including the mountainous Great Escarpment along the western boundary, and 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, magnetite, etc. and this is confirmed by the existence of several mining 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 the Groot Letaba, Politsi, Broederstroom, Selati, Thabina and Letsitele Rivers. Tributaries of the Groot Letaba include Klein Letaba, Middle Letaba, Nsama and Molototsi Rivers and most of these Rivers flows across the Kruger National Park where they join the Lepelle River (Olifants River) a short distance upstream of Mozambique border. The Shingwedzi River forms part of the northern boundary of the Mopani District, while the Olifants River forms part of the southern boundary. 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:

<b>LOCAL MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>WETLANDS AREAS</b>
Greater Tzaneen Municipality	Mokgolobotho , Dan, Julesburg, 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 Afromontane forests, wetlands, the critically endangered Woodbush Granite Grasslands, endangered species (Modjadji cycads, Cape Parrot, Pel's Fishing Owl, etc.) as well as boasting a vast 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 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 where 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, Madrid and Shiluvane. Mopani District is also considered the home of the big five due to part of the world-renown Kruger National Park falling within the district area. To promote the wealth of heritage activities, Mopani DM has established the 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 dependent 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 on the natural environment. There are several high-value pine and eucalyptus plantations in Mopani District, particularly within the Greater Tzaneen and Greater Letaba Municipalities. The Tzaneen and Letsitele regions of the Letaba catchments areas support citrus, avocados, mangoes and bananas. The Klein Letaba, Molototsi and Nsama river catchments are dominated by rural communities with cattle, goats and subsistence farming (State of Rivers Report, 2001). Mopani District municipality is a major producer of tomatoes in Limpopo and South Africa, as well as export quality avocados. Tomato production is mainly located in the Mooketsi area, which falls within the Greater Letaba and Greater Tzaneen Municipalities, while citrus production is mainly found in the Letsitele area.

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**

Agriculture and forestry also plays an important role for economic growth in Mopani District Municipality. Agriculture and forestry is dependent 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 on the natural environment. There are several high-value pine and eucalyptus plantations in Mopani District, particularly within the Greater Tzaneen and Greater Letaba Municipalities. The Tzaneen and Letsitele regions of the Letaba catchments areas support citrus, avocados, mangoes and bananas. The Klein Letaba, Molototsi and Nsama river catchments are dominated by rural communities with cattle, goats and subsistence farming (State of Rivers Report, 2001). Mopani District municipality is a major producer of tomatoes in Limpopo and South Africa, as well as export quality avocados. Tomato production is mainly located in the Mooketsi area, which falls within the Greater Letaba and Greater Tzaneen Municipalities, while citrus production is mainly found in the Letsitele area.

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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, triffid weed, Mauritius thorn, Mexican sunflowers, 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 Tzaneen, Deerpark, 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 rural communities, 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 recent version of the Indicative Risk Profile for Mopani, as prepared by the Mopani District Municipality Disaster Management Centre, soil erosion is identified as a problem in all local municipalities. Among those areas most severely affected include parts of Lulekani, Ben Farm and Namakgale, Mininginisi, Ramahlatsi and The Willows.

#### **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 management tool to stimulate the growth of green vegetation for grazing. Some plants communities are dependent of fire for reproduction like the pyrrhic plants mostly found in the Fynbos Biome. 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. There are three main biomes found within the Mopani District i.e. grasslands, savannah and Afromontane forests. The grassland and savannah biomes, in particular, are vulnerable to fire during the dry late winter / early spring months.
- 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. Although some fires may occur as a result of natural causes, most fires originate from human activities, such as clearing of land, honey collection or burning of waste.
- 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)
  - **Fire-fighting services**
  - 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:

Man'ombe nature reserve in Greater Giyani municipality.

Bokgaga and Marobo in Greater Tzaneen municipality.

Eden in Maruleng Municipality.

### 3.2.2.6.8 GLOBAL WARMING/ CLIMATE CHANGE

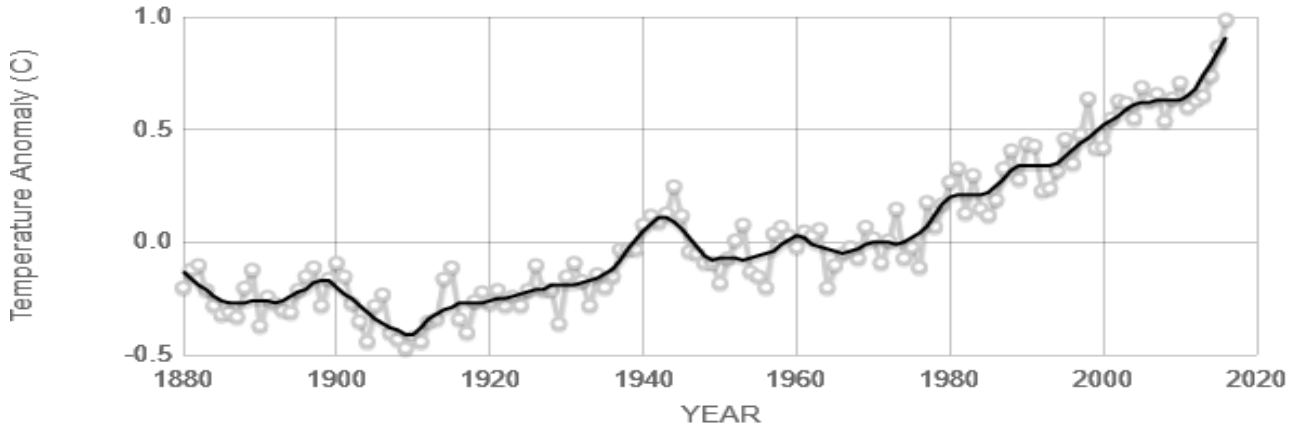
The greenhouse effect is a natural phenomenon through which Earth's climate is regulated. Without the greenhouse effect, Earth would be a cold, barren planet incapable of supporting life as we know it. Incoming light from the sun passes through Earth's atmosphere and is radiated back out to space from Earth's surface as infrared radiation. Greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, methane and water vapour trap some of this heat and emit it back towards Earth warming the lower atmosphere and Earth's surface. This is part of a natural process which keeps the planet habitable. Oceans and trees act as natural carbon sinks, either trapping excess carbon dioxide or converting the carbon dioxide to oxygen through photosynthesis.

Increasing human activities, particularly those which involve the burning of fossil fuels, have increased the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and this has resulted in the enhanced greenhouse effect. In essence, what this means is that the increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is resulting in increased warming due to a larger amount of solar radiation being absorbed by the atmosphere and is giving rise to a change in Earth's climate. Natural carbon sinks are no longer able to effectively trap excess carbon in the atmosphere, a problem which is being compounded by deforestation, particularly deforestation of rainforests. Polar ice sheets and glaciers are showing signs of increased melting which further contributes to increased warming. Snow and polar icecaps play a part in maintaining a stable climate by reflecting light from Earth's surface. The reduction in the extent of snow and icecaps means that more solar radiation is absorbed by Earth. The increased carbon being absorbed by oceans is giving rise to ocean acidification which is damaging coral reefs and changing marine ecosystems.

The continued increase of surface temperatures is pushing humankind into uncharted territory. Among the anticipated changes which are expected are more intense extreme weather events such as prolonged drought or severe flooding. All over the world, weather records are being shattered. In August 2017, the National Weather Service in the United States of America indicated that they had to update their colour charts on graphics to properly map the huge quantities of rain which fell when Hurricane Harvey made landfall over Texas. Hurricane Harvey caused catastrophic flooding in Houston, with some areas receiving in excess of 30 inches of rain. In February 2017, heat wave records in Australia were broken yet again, with Mildura recording 45°C and Sydney airport 43°C. And Earth's temperature is expected to continue warming. Common culprits in the emission of excess greenhouse gases are coal-powered power stations, the continued dependence on oil and methane produced by landfill sites and animal feedlots. Cleaner, more environmentally friendly alternatives are required to meet future energy needs.

The United Nation's Sustainable Development goals were formulated and adopted by signatories as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with the official implementation date being 1 January 2016. The Sustainable Development Goals seek to find a balance between economic, social and environmental factors. Among the 17 goals set out in the document is the need to 'take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts'. The 17 goals set out in the Sustainable Development Goals are linked to targets and indicators which are used as a measure of progress made in achieving the goals. There are several areas which provide Mopani with the opportunity to align itself with the Sustainable Development Goals, such as building the resilience of the poor against climate-related extreme weather, developing community-based early warning systems and implementing policies which will mitigate and adapt communities to climate change. The recently released Disaster Management Amendment Act (Act 16 of 2015) also requires the development of early warning systems and adaptation and mitigation planning in respect of climate change. Per the Act, the development of such plans is now required at all three spheres of government and includes the need for plans to include ecosystem and community-based adaptation plans. The Disaster Management Amendment Act can thus provide a means through which some of the Sustainable Development Goals can be achieved.

Africa has been identified as particularly vulnerable to climate change. In early 2012 and 2013, parts of Mopani saw excessive rainfall as a result of Sub-tropical Depression Dando (2012) and a low pressure system (2013). The flooding resulted in extensive infrastructure damage. Just two years later, Mopani was caught in a crippling drought which saw water supplies, including underground water resources, drying up. It is these types of extreme weather events and rapid swings in weather which are expected to continue to occur as Earth's climate undergoes a shift. There is a dire need to develop and implement adaptation and mitigation plans, with special focus on impoverished communities and critical infrastructure.



Source: [climate.nasa.gov](http://climate.nasa.gov)

Changes in the global land-ocean temperature index since the 1800s. Data source: NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies (GISS). Credit: NASA/GISS



Source: [climate.nasa.gov](http://climate.nasa.gov)

Direct measurement of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere from 2005 to present. Data source: Monthly measurements (average seasonal cycle removed). Credit: [NOAA](http://noaa.gov)

Using the Local Government Climate Change Support Program, spearheaded by the Department of Environmental Affairs, the Mopani District has already developed a climate change vulnerability assessment and response plan. This plan outlines the following key areas:

- Agriculture
- Biodiversity and environment
- Human health
- Human settlements
- Water

In terms of the climate change vulnerability assessment and response plan, changes in maize production was identified as a problem for the agricultural sector, as well as increased risks to livestock. From a biodiversity perspective, the loss of grasslands was identified as a particular area of concern since the grasslands are vulnerable to climate change and form a vital role in water production. The critically endangered Woodbush Granite Grasslands, gazetted as a protected vegetation type, are only found in and around the Haenertsburg area. Protecting this grassland, as well as those found in the upper reaches of the Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve / Wolkberg should be regarded as an imperative. Human health and human settlements may also suffer as a result of climate change with increased occupational health problems, loss of industrial productivity, increased isolation of rural communities and decreased income from tourism. Water scarcity may become a greater problem in the future with less water available for irrigation and domestic purposes. The time for action is now.

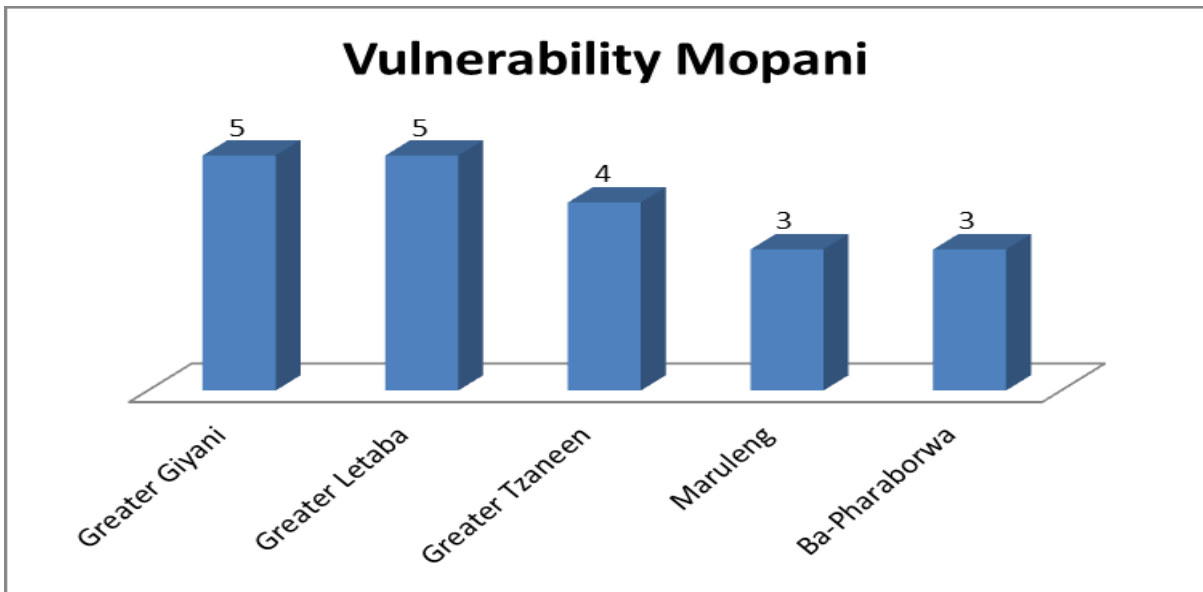


Figure: Climate Change Vulnerability

### 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.

# SOCIAL SERVICES

## SWOT

STRENGTHS		WEAKNESSES	
1	Availability of institutional policies, by laws and other relevant legislations	1	Poor implementation of policies, by laws and legislations
2	Approved organisational structure	2	Delay in filling of vacant positions (high vacancy rate)
3	Political will and support	3	Poor service delivery
4	Good billing system of fire services clients	4	Poor revenue collection (Fire services and MHS)
5	Passionate, committed and skilled work force	5	Overworked personnel (eg in Fire and Disaster Management centre)
6	Availability of governance structures, e.g. Portfolio Committees, Cluster technical Committees, AIDS Technical Committees, AIDS Council, Community Safety Forums, etc	6	Poor maintenance of infrastructure (eg Disaster Management centre, sewage treatment plants and fire station buildings)
		7	Poor attendance of meetings by stakeholders
		8	Lack of specialised training of Fire and MHS personnel
		9	Shortage of tools of trade, equipment and apparatus
OPPORTUNITIES		THREATS	
1	Well-developed infrastructure, e.g. electricity, roads, rail, health facilities, etc	1	High infection rate of HIV and AIDS, and other communicable diseases
2	Huge Mining and Agricultural sector, and Tourism	2	Non-payment of municipal rates and taxes
3	Good stakeholder relationship	3	Political instability
4	Collection of revenue from water, Fire, Municipal Health Services, and Air Quality licensing	4	Depletion of natural resources such as Water and the environment
		5	Service Delivery Community protests
		6	Drought and global warming
		7	Corrupt officials, eg Traffic, etc
		8	Natural disasters
		9	Increased road incidents
		10	Waste water treatment inefficiency
		11	Violence in public transport sector



### **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 Giryondo 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. For 2017/18 jobs created where reported to **be 508 which was below the target of 4 457. For 2018/19 the set target for jobs was 5 570 and MDM achieves 1513 jobs in the following categories: borehole operators = 270; environmentalist=64; data capurers, infrastructure=950 and social sector=227.** Mopani has however put structures in place to ensure that the EPWP programme is taken seriously as championed by a Councillor.

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 Tourism, Agriculture, Trade & Manufacturing. 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, Sptember 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).

Mopani District Municipality has established an LED Forum to ensure that LED initiatives are coordinated inclusively. Each of the four sectors (Mining, Tourism, Agriculture, Trade & Manufacturing) is led by The Chairperson of the Sector from the LED Forum. The chairpersons are not necessarily the officials of municipalities. Quarterly sessions in line with IDP phases are held

### 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 then 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.

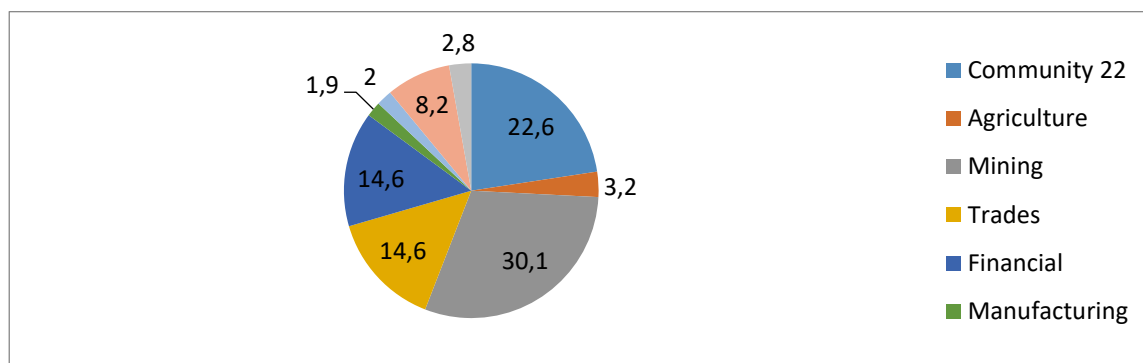
The mine's market share is constrained by the unavailability of rail freight on the existing routes to Richard's Bay and Maputo. More wagons and a more reliable service on these routes, as it is claimed, would enhance the access of the Phalaborwa mining sector and particularly the vermiculite trade (Asubonten,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

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

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

### 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 by sectors**

	Mopani	Greater Giyani	Greater Letaba	Greater Tzaneen	Ba-Phalaborwa	Maruleng
Agricultural; hunting; forestry and fishing	<b>18048</b>	2746	2230	7309	2477	3286
Mining and quarrying	<b>12667</b>	886	185	6326	5140	130
Manufacturing	<b>11941</b>	1353	1953	5153	2952	530
Electricity; gas and water supply	<b>1509</b>	184	195	809	280	42
Construction	<b>15534</b>	2107	2351	7263	2986	828
Wholesale and retail trade	<b>28384</b>	4220	4802	12675	4543	2144
Transport; storage and communication	<b>6996</b>	1062	1219	2867	1335	513
Financial intermediation; insurance; real estate and business services	<b>14706</b>	2243	2805	5866	2717	1075
Community; social and personal services	<b>45367</b>	7735	8527	17463	7882	3759
Private households	<b>22001</b>	3315	4082	8988	4170	1445
Other	<b>4</b>	1	1	2	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>177157</b>	<b>25852</b>	<b>28350</b>	<b>74721</b>	<b>34482</b>	<b>13752</b>

#### Statssa Census 2011

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 36, 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 the Summit (2018) yielded much in partnership and commitment with various youth development companies and has clearly illuminated the economic potential that goes unattended in the sectors of Mopani.

### 3.3.9 Constraints in the District Economy

According to the Limpopo Spatial Rationale (2007 under review), 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 m(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.anner in which land is made available to individuals for settlement, as well as the use for economic purposes

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 ZZZ 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 (6<sup>th</sup> 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 ISRD 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 IMPACT OF ECONOMIC RECESSION (market forces)

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 or they are traded at low cost. 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.

There is a need to keep up with our competitiveness in all of our economic sectors/ anchors yet praying for positive yields in the exchange markets.

**Below is a list of tourism attractions in Mopani District**



## TOURISM ATTRACTIONS IN MOPANI DISTRICT

**Table 41(b)**

Tourism Attractions	Activities	Location	Development Needs/Challenges
1. Tsonga Kraal Museum	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	Tzaneen <b>Contact details:</b> Office: +27 82 974 1919 fax: +27 86 750 4548 Opposite ATKV Eiland Spa; Hans Merensky Nature Reserve <b>Longitude:</b> 23°39'25.65" S, <b>Latitude:</b> 30°40' 16.108" E	<b>Challenges:</b> Museum is in place, no daily activities happening, no marketing plan in place, no packaging in place <b>Needs:</b> Expansion of the museum, include daily or weekly activities and marketing (involves tour operators) of the museum, appointment of tourist guides, development of accommodation
2. Kruger National Park	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	Phalaborwa <b>Longitude:</b> 23°59'20.49"S  <b>Latitude:</b> 31°33'13.88"E	<b>Challenges:</b> Only one gate in Mopani District i.e. Ba-phalaborwa Gate. <b>Needs:</b> 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)
3. Baleni Camp	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.	<b>Giyani</b> <b>Address:</b> Xawela, Sautini, Limpopo, South Africa <b>Phone:</b> 015 781 0690 <b>Longitude:</b> 23°25'23.63"S <b>Latitude:</b> 30°54'31.73"E	<b>Challenges:</b> poor access road to the African ivory route camps <b>Needs:</b> Marketing strategy and packaging of this camp
4. Modjadji Cycad Forest	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 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.	<b>Tzaneen</b> <b>Address:</b> Tzaneen, 0850 <b>Phone:</b> 074 834 0383 <b>Longitude:</b> 23°37'47.18"S <b>Latitude:</b> 30°21'03.98"E	<b>Challenges:</b> Poor access road to the African ivory route camps and maintenance of ablutions/toilets. <b>Needs:</b> Upgrading facilities (toilets/ ablution , picnic site, tuck shop, hiking signage), develop information office and interpretation centre
5. Man'ombe Reserve and Museum	Hiking; Conferencing; Museums and Monuments; Wildlife Photography; Birding; Fishing; Boating	Giyani <b>Longitude:</b> 23°17'36.01"S <b>Latitude:</b> 30°44'55.55"S	<b>Challenges:</b> There is only 2 x chalets with 2 bedrooms and two single beds in each room. <b>Needs:</b> Marketing and packaging of the place; signage and roads accessibility; Need of more

			rooms to accommodate large number of visitors.
6. Nsami Dam	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	<b>Challenges:</b> Only few activities happening <b>Needs:</b> Marketing and packaging of the place and development of the fishing route in Mopani District
7. Big old Baobab Tree	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	<b>Challenges:</b> The tree has fallen and will take years to reshape and assimilate.
8. Tzaneen Dam	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	<b>Challenges:</b> Few activities happening in the dam. <b>Needs:</b> Alignment of the dam with each municipal IDPs, Development of the fishing route in Mopani; marketing strategy and packaging.
9. Ebenezer Dam	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	<b>Challenges:</b> Few activities happening in this dam. <b>Needs:</b> Resource development plan for Ebenezer Dam, alignment of the dam with each municipal IDPs and packaging and marketing strategy.
10. Hans Merensky	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	<b>Challenges:</b> 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. <b>Needs:</b> Skills development workshop for staff members & management i.e. customer skills training
11. Letaba Range Nature Reserve	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	Phalaborwa Longitude: 23°44'22.85"S Latitude: 30°42'02.11"E	<b>Challenges:</b> poor stakeholders' relationships, ntomeni African ivory route in renovations progress, poor fence. <b>Need:</b> improvement of stakeholder relations, budget and access road to letaba camp and ntomeni camp
12. Middle Letaba	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	Longitude: 23°16'35.54"S Latitude: 30°24'06.32"E	

13. Phalaborwa opencast mine	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	Phalaborwa  <b>Longitude:</b> 23°59'49.77"S <b>Latitude:</b> 31°08'44.72"E	
14. Masorini Village Museum	Trip back in time to a beautifully restored Stone Age village in Kruger National Park 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	Phalaborwa  <b>Longitude:</b> 23°55'23.25"S <b>Latitude:</b> 31°16'04.45"E	
15. Olifant River Boat Cruise	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	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 birder's 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	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. 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.	Tzaneen  <b>Longitude:</b> 23°58'34.64"S <b>Latitude:</b> 29°59'38.41"E	

	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	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.	Magoebaskloof  <b>Longitude:</b> 24°09'42.64"S <b>Latitude:</b> 30°12'35.15"E	
19. Timbavati (Home of white lion)	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	Hoedspruit <b>Longitude:</b> 24°33'42.31"S <b>Latitude:</b> 31°09'02.01"E	
20. Thornbush and Kapama	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 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	Hoedspruit	
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 <b>Longitude:</b> 24°31'17.25"S  <b>Latitude:</b> 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 <b>Longitude:</b> 24°31'44.64"S <b>Latitude:</b> 31° 3'29.64"E	

23 Blyde Adventure Camp & Mohlatsi Adventures	River rafting, kloofing, tubing and abseiling	Maruleng Ronel: 079 388 2196 ronel@blydeadventurecamp.com www.extremelimpopo.com <b>Longitude:</b> 24°28'35.95"S <b>Latitude:</b> 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 of the numerous tourist attractions in the surrounding areas.	Maruleng mabatla@hlakula.co.za Cell: 072 420 2404 <b>Longitude:</b> 24°15'41.74"S <b>Latitude:</b> 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 <b>Longitude:</b> 24°24'17.20"S <b>Latitude:</b> 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 <b>Longitude:</b> 24°21'7.81"S <b>Latitude:</b> 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 <b>Longitude:</b> 24°14'51.90"S <b>Latitude:</b> 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 <b>Longitude:</b> 24°23'48.80"S	

		<b>Latitude:</b> 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 <b>Longitude:</b> 24°21'20.33"S <b>Latitude:</b> 30°56'49.28"E	
31. Khamai Reptile Centre	Reptile centre which focuses on education, conservation and research. Khamai Reptile Centre offers day visitor tours, interactive tours, photographic tours, reptile orientation courses, reptile handling courses, training courses and corporate events,	Farm Southampton, Hoedspruit; 015 795 5203 reptile@yebo.co.za www.khamai.co.za <b>Longitude:</b> 24°23'45.09"S <b>Latitude:</b> 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 <b>Longitude:</b> 24°31'42.18"S <b>Latitude:</b> 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 <b>Longitude:</b> 24°30'54.03"S <b>Latitude:</b> 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; contact 072 467 3310 sue@goddingandgodding.com; www.goddingandgodding.com <b>Longitude:</b> 24°28'3.36"S <b>Latitude:</b> 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 <b>Longitude:</b> 24°31'40.74"S <b>Latitude:</b> 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	

		<b>Longitude:</b> 24°13'04.68"S <b>Latitude:</b> 30°53'11.58"E	
37. African Dream Horse Safaris	African Dream Horse Safaris provide education to students who are interested in an equestrian centre as well as wildlife conservation. African Dream Horse Safaris is the ideal place for a gap year, internship or a unique holiday	Hoedspruit Wildlife Estate: Cell:084 300 1748 info@africandreamhorsesafari.co.za www.africandreamhorsesafari.co.za <b>Longitude:</b> 24°20'53.46"S <b>Latitude:</b> 30°57'31.51"E	
38. Siyafunda Endangered Species Project	A one week volunteer programme where volunteers are provided with the opportunity to assist with cheetah monitoring, ground hornbill monitoring and leopard monitoring Volunteers also assist with habitat rehabilitation and go on frequent bush walks and game drives.	info@siyafundaconservation.com <b>Longitude:</b> 24°08'59.71"S <b>Latitude:</b> 30°39'26.40"E	
39. Glencoe Baobab	Stoutest and second largest baobab tree in South Africa	Glencoe Farm, Hoedspruit <b>Longitude:</b> 24°22'26.21"S <b>Latitude:</b> 30°51'28.71"E	
40. Jessica the Hippo	Jessica is an orphaned hippo that was saved by the Joubert family. Day tours are offered where visitors will learn about Jessica and her story. Visitors can also feed, touch and play with Jessica the hippo.	Tel: 015 795 5249 joubert@jessicahippo.com <b>Longitude:</b> S24°19.552' <b>Latitude:</b> E 30°49.959'	
41. Mariepskop Mountain	Mariepskop Mountain is unique in its floral diversity... On the slopes and in the kloofs and crags, montane forest species can be found. The semi-detached grassland hilltops are poorly studied, but are represented by grassland species and highly protected cycads species The top of the mountain is a combination of tropical mist forest and capensis 'fynbos' species. There is accommodation available as well as biking, hiking, rock climbing and birding activities. The Klaserie falls are also situated at Mariepskop Mountain	Tel: 015 793 2581 <b>Longitude:</b> 24° 32' 21.1" S <b>Latitude:</b> 30° 52' 17.4" E	

**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
<b>Total/ Mopani DM</b>		<b>296320</b>	<b>219 705</b>	<b>74,1</b>	<b>37 447</b>	<b>17,0</b>	<b>182 258</b>	<b>83,0</b>

Census 2011, Statssa

	GTM		GGM		GLM		MLM		BPM		MDM	
<b>Total registered Indigent h/h</b>	<b>32 573</b>		<b>336</b>		<b>898</b>		<b>1 365</b>		<b>2 275</b>		<b>37 447</b>	
<b>Access/ Backlog</b>	<b>Access</b>	<b>Backlog</b>	<b>Access</b>	<b>Backlog</b>	<b>Access</b>	<b>Backlog</b>	<b>Access</b>	<b>Backlog</b>	<b>Access</b>	<b>Backlog</b>	<b>Access</b>	<b>Backlog</b>
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**

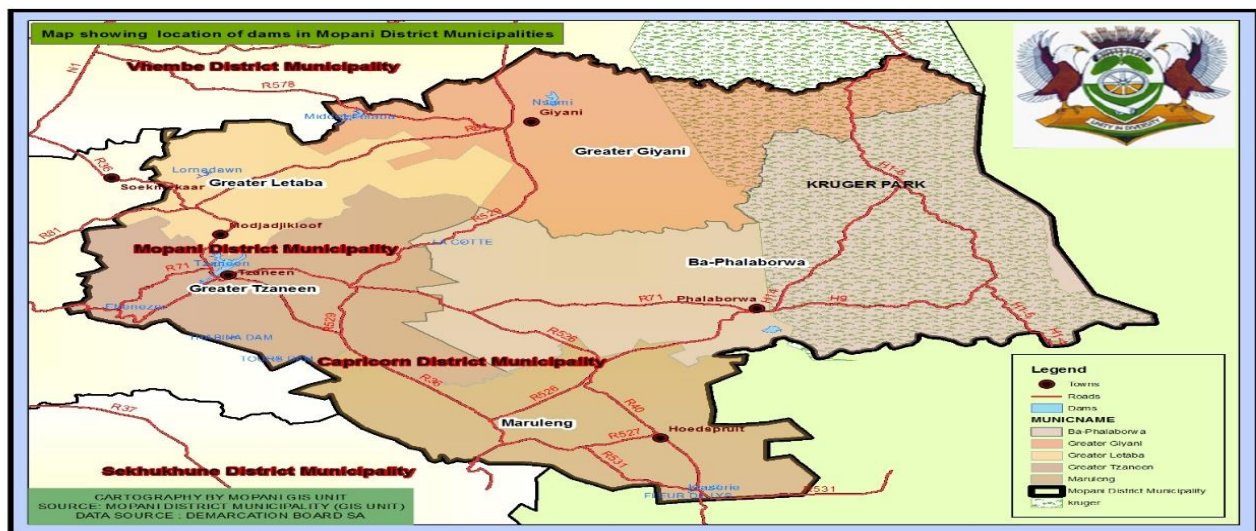
No	DAM	LOCATION	Munic's served	LENGTH	HEIGHT	CAPACITY	SURFACE AREA
1	Middle Letaba	Middle Letaba river	GTM, GLM	2,6 km	38 m	173 128 000 m <sup>3</sup>	1 878,7 ha
2	Tzaneen	(Groot) Letaba river	GTM	1,14 km	50 m	157 291 000 m <sup>3</sup>	1 163,6 ha
3	Ebenezer	(Groot) Letaba river	GTM	0,312 km	61 m	70 118 000 m <sup>3</sup>	386,2 ha
4	Nsami	Nsami river/ Middle Letaba	GGM	1,254km	24 m	24 130 000 m <sup>3</sup>	515 ha
5	Modjadji	Molototsi river	GLM	0,857km	26 m	8 160 000 m <sup>3</sup>	116 ha
6	Thapane	Relela village	GTM	0,5KM	19 m	1 410 000 m <sup>3</sup>	33,7 ha
7	Magoebaskloof	Politsi river	GTM	0,330km	43 m	5 500 000 m <sup>3</sup>	44,3 ha
8	Thabina	Thabina river	GTM	-	-	-	-
9	Nondweni	Groot Letaba river	BPM	-	-	-	-
		Lepelle/Olifant river	MLM, BPM	-	-	-	-
<b>ENVISAGED DAMS TO SUPPORT MOPANI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY</b>							
	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'amitwa	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 m<sup>3</sup> 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 more 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 15,8%	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
	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%		
<b>Demand</b>	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	<b>Total of the Needy</b>	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	<b>TOTALS AS PER STATSSA 2011</b>	<b>Settlements</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>354</b>	-
		<b>Households</b>	<b>63 548</b>	<b>58 261</b>	<b>108 926</b>	<b>41 115</b>	<b>24 470</b>	<b>296 320</b>	-
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**

## 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..

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								
<b>Grand Total</b>		63548		58261		108926		41115		24470	<b>261694</b>	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	<b>-59,0%</b>
	55,0%	23,9%	29,9%	12,7%	25,0%	13,2%	37,4%	13,7%	35,5%	7,0%	34,7%	15,0%	-
<b>Demand</b>	<b>Decreased between 2001 to 2011 years</b>												

### 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-Makushane	8			
						24	Mohlaba	23						
						7	Mothomeng	14						
						3 & 4	Ka-Xihoko	11						
<b>Totals</b>		<b>211</b>			<b>244</b>			<b>221</b>			<b>65</b>			<b>31</b>

### 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 AT SCHOOLS, 2018

Table 51: School sanitation

GREATER GIYANI MUNICIPALITY			
No.	Name of school	Status	Sanitation needs
<b>NSAMI CIRCUIT</b>			
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
<b>GROOT LETABA CIRCUIT</b>			
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.
<b>No.</b>	<b>Name of school</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Sanitation needs</b>
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.

<b>MAN'OMBE CIRCUIT</b>			
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
<b>GREATER TZANEEN</b>			
<b>NKOWANKOWA CIRCUIT</b>			
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.

<b>GREATER LETABA MUNICIPALITY</b>				
	<b>CIRCUIT</b>	<b>NAME OF SCHOOL</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Sanitation Needs</b>
1	<b>Modjadji circuit</b>	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	<b>Molototsi circuit</b>	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	<b>Rakwadu circuit</b>	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		Malematsha 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	
		<b>CIRCUIT</b>	<b>NAME OF SCHOOL</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
45		Dulang		4 seats needed
46		Kubune		3 seats needed



47	<b>Mamaila circuit</b>	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	<b>Sekgosesa East circuit</b>	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	

Source: Dept of Education, Regional Office, Giyani, 2017

### 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 licenced 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:**

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

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

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

### 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 53 below shows the current status:

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

MUNICIPALITY	NO OF VILLAGES	VILLAGES SERVICED	SERVICE PROVIDER	COMMENTS
<b>GTM</b>	125	65	GTM	Communities take their waste to the drop off centers provided by the municipality at identified spots and school premises. Skip bins are placed for refuse collections.
<b>GLM</b>	80	4	GLM	Shawela, Maphalle, Jamela and Rotterdam, Madumeleng, Sekgopo villages, etc. Recyclers collect the waste into one spot, and the municipality collects it from there.
<b>BPM</b>	23	2	BPM	Mashishimale (5766 H/H served) Mandela village (730 H/H served)
<b>GGM</b>	93	1	GGM	Dzingidzingi village, has community project which collect refuse and inform the municipality to collect as bulk. In other villages, the municipality render waste collection only when there are events. Otherwise communal & dumps are used.
<b>MLM</b>	33	11	MLM	Waste collection in rural villages is only taking place in the following villages: The willows, Finale Village, The Oaks Village, Molalalne Village, Sedawa Village, Worcester village, Enable Village, Butswana Village, Turkey 01, Turkey 02 and Bango village. Refuse collection is done twice a week (kerb site collection) in urban residential, rural and townships.
<b>MOPANI</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>72</b>		

LMs IDPs

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 four rural municipalities, i.e Greater Giyani, Greater Letaba, Ba-Phalaborwa and Maruleng. The recent in-roads into rural areas (as seen in the above) is a transformational move to quality of life for rural communities. More and more resources are needed to turn the situation around.

**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. Twice a week kerb side collection in urban residential, and township take place.. Municipality has licenced London landfill site. This account for collection from about 3% of households in both commercial and residential areas. There is no refuse removal provided in some of the villages (23 in number) and the 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 54 hereunder:

<b>Table 54: List of major roads within the district</b>		
<b>ID</b>	<b>Corridor</b>	<b>Description</b>
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
<b>Mopani/Total</b>	<b>1313,64</b>	<b>38,8</b>	<b>2071,83</b>	<b>61,2</b>	<b>3385,47</b>

Source: Road Management Systems (RAL, 2007)

### 3.4.5.4 Specific Roads service levels

Table 56

Road No.	Description	Total km
<b>Provincial Tar Roads – GTM</b>		
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>169,88</b>
<b>District Tar Roads – GTM</b>		
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>269,68</b>
<b>Provincial Gravel Roads- GTM</b>		
P17/3	Leydsdorp – P181/1	14,44
<b>Total</b>		<b>14,44</b>



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
<b>Total</b>		<b>579,00</b>
<b>Provincial Tar Roads – GLM</b>		
P43/2	Mooketsi –Modjadjiskloof – Politsi	30,24
<b>Total</b>		<b>30,24</b>
<b>District Tar Roads – GLM</b>		
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>119,26</b>
<b>District Gravel Roads</b>		
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>535,65</b>
<b>Provincial Tar Roads – Ba-Phalaborwa</b>		
P11/1	Gravelotte – Phalaborwa	60
P11/2	Rubbervale – Gravelotte	6,56
P17/3	Gravelotte – Mica	33
P43/3	D202 – Eiland	37
<b>Total</b>		<b>136,56</b>
<b>District Tar Roads – Ba- Phalaborwa</b>		
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>87,1</b>
<b>Provincial Gravel Roads – Ba- Phalaborwa</b>		
P43/3	Eiland – Letaba ranch	37
P17/3	Gravelotte – Leysdorp	12,56
<b>Total</b>		<b>49,56</b>
<b>District Gravel Roads</b>		
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>216,64</b>
<b>Provincial Tar Roads – GGM</b>		
P99/1	Gaza beef – Sterkrivier dam	34
<b>Total</b>		<b>34</b>
<b>District Tar Roads – GGM</b>		
D9	Makgakgapatse – Mushwani junction	38
D1267	Kremetart – Constatia(D2512)	32
D3815	Masingita – D3641	4
D3812	D3815 – Vuxakeni	3
D3641	D3815 –Giyani college of education	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>79</b>
<b>District Gravel Roads – GGM</b>		
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	Mageva 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
<b>Total</b>		<b>606,8</b>
<b>Provincial Tar Roads – Maruleng</b>		
P142/1	D2124 –D21	4,81
P142/1	P181/1 – D2124	1,78
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,59</b>
<b>District Tar Roads – Maruleng</b>		
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>42,25</b>
<b>District Gravel Roads – Maruleng</b>		
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>188,7</b>

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 **DISTRICT PRIORITY ROADS** FOR UPGRADING FROM GRAVEL TO TAR -----Table 57

In order of priority	LM	Road Description	Road number	Total kms	Outstanding kms	Project type/ description
Batch 1	BPM	Mashishimale to Lebeko	D3781	8KM	4 KM	Upgrading from gravel to tar
	GGM	Xikukwane- Mbatlo	D3804	15KM	12KM	Upgrading from gravel to tar
	GLM	Seapole-Mothlele-Abel-Lekwareng	D3203 and D3220	18km(8km & 10km)	16km	Upgrading from gravel to tar
	GTM	Thaphane cross-Mandlakazi –Nwamitwa	D3248	10,8 KM	10,8KM	Upgrading from gravel to tar
	MLM	Calais-Ballon-Moshate (Balloon –Sekororo)	D3878	15KM	12KM	Upgrading from gravel to tar
Batch 2	BPM	Mashishimale to Makhushane (Maune - Mabikiri)	D3794	9KM	5KM	Upgrading from gravel to tar
	GGM	R81-Shivulani-Nwazzekudzeku	D3805	16,5 KM	16,5 KM	Upgrading from gravel to tar
	GLM	Belvue-Ntata-Seapole	D3212 & D3213 to R81	19,8km	16,8km (6,8km and 10km)	Upgrading from gravel to tar
	GTM	C.N Phathudi-Pharare-Mogapeng	D3893	7,91KM	7,91KM	Upgrading from gravel to tar
	MLM		D1583	10.7 KM	10.7 KM	
	MLM	Trichardsdal-Lekgalameetse	D1583	10.7km	10.7km	Upgrading from gravel to tar
Batch 3	BPM	Eiland to Letaba Ranch	P43/3	37km	34km	Upgrading from gravel to tar
	GGM	Homu 14B-Vuyehli	D3812	23,3KM	14,3KM	Upgrading from gravel to tar
	GLM	Raphlahlelo-Phooko	D3239 and D3734	13km (3km & 10km)	13km	Upgrading from gravel to tar
	GTM	Musiphane –Risaba	D3249	13,8KM	5,8 KM	Upgrading from gravel to tar
	MLM	Madeira ring road (Sekororo Madeira and D21-Madeira)	D3902 and D3903	9,6 KM	9,6 KM	Upgrading from gravel to tar
Batch 4	BPM	Mashishimale R3 to R1	D3786	17KM	6KM	Upgrading from gravel to tar
	GGM	Nkomo B- Bambeni	D3837	15KM	15KM	Upgrading from gravel to tar
	GLM	Maphalle-Ditshosing-Polaseng-Senakwe	D3195	13km	13km	Upgrading from gravel to tar
	GTM	Moruji to Mavele	D3186	31KM	12KM	Upgrading from gravel to tar
	MLM	London to R36 (P181/1)	D3009	7KM	7KM	Upgrading from gravel to tar
Batch 5	BPM	Makhushane to Maseke	D3792	9KM	7KM	Upgrading from gravel to tar
	GGM	Hlaneki-Khani	D3238	17KM	8KM	Upgrading from gravel to tar
	GLM	Bochabelo- Nakampe	D3211	11,8km	8km	Upgrading from gravel to tar
	GTM	Mhangweni-Mafarana	D3775	4,4KM	4,4KM	Upgrading from gravel to tar
	MLM	London to R36 (P181/1)	D3009	7KM	7KM	Upgrading from gravel to tar
Batch 1	BPM	Boelang –Mashishimale tribal office	D3786	11KM		Rehabilitation
	GGM	Homu 14B-Mapayeni	D3812	9KM		Rehabilitation
	GLM	Lebaka-Mokwakwaila	D3200	12km		Rehabilitation
	GTM	Moruji-Khetlhakong	D3184	6KM		Rehabilitation

Batch 2	BPM	Namakgale entrance-Makhushane fourway	D3790	5KM		Rehabilitation
	GGM	Kremetart-Phalaubeni	D3840	54KM		Rehabilitation
	GLM	Lemondekop-Mamaila	D11	19KM		Rehabilitation
	GTM	R36-Mohlava Headkrall	D3763	2KM		Rehabilitation
Batch 3	BPM	D726-Phalaborwa	D86	7KM		Rehabilitation
	GGM	Dingamazi-Shimange	D3234	4.1KM		Rehabilitation
	GLM	Mamphathi-Mokwakwaila	D3180	58KM		Rehabilitation
	GTM	Mohlava cross-Moime Motseteng	D4157			Rehabilitation
Batch 4	BPM	Makhushane tribal office-corner couch	D3794	4KM		Rehabilitation
	GGM	R81-Shikukwani	D3804	3KM		Rehabilitation
	GLM	Medieng road from Rapitsi 4 waystop	D3179	5.1KM		Rehabilitation
Batch 1	GTM	Senakwe-Morapala	D3199	12.7KM		Maintenance
	MLM	Afcolaco-Trichardsdal-De Oaks	D21	57KM		Maintenance
Batch 2	GTM	Thapane-Deerpark	D3175	10KM		Maintenance
	MLM	Sekororo-Mahlomelong	D3898	4.5KM		Maintenance
Batch 3	MLM	Metz-Bismark	D3900	8KM		Maintenance
Batch 4	MLM	P181/1-Molalane Cross	D3911	15KM		Maintenance
Batch 5	MLM	D21-Bochabelo	D3912	5KM		Maintenance
Batch 6	MLM	R40 from BPLM at Mica	D1655	29KM		Maintenance

Batch 1	GGM	Sikhunyani	D1267			Road safety audits
	GLM	Mamphakhathi T-junction -Mokwakwaila	D3180			Road safety audits
	MLM	Afcolacao-Trichardsdal-De Oaks	D21			Road safety audits
Batch 2	GLM	R81(Polokwane-Mooketsi:downhill road at Sekgopo)	R81			Road safety audits
	MLM	De Oaks garage-Hoedspruit:	R527			Road safety audits
Batch 1	GLM	Polaseng Bridge	D3195			Bridge
Batch 2	GLM	Mokwasele to Rabothata Bridge	D1329			Bridge
Batch 3	GLM	Mpepule to Shamfana Bridge	D3180			Bridge

NB: The listed priorities have got the buy-in of RAL and Department of Public Works, Roads and Infrastructure.



## HOT SPOT PRIORITIES

### **Ba-Phalaborwa local municipality**

1. Mashishimale to Lebeko-D3781
2. Mashishimale to Makhushane-D3794  
(Maune-Mabikiri)
3. Eiland to Letaba Ranch-P43/3

### **Greater Giyani local municipality**

- All roads on priority list are hotspots

### **Greater Letaba local municipality**

1. Lebaka-Mokwakwaila-D3200
2. Mamphakhathi-Mokwakwaila- D3180
3. Rapitsi/Meloding-Mediyeng-D3179
4. Lemondekop-Mamaila- D11
5. GaKgapane cross R36 via Mamphakhathi to Politsi- D447
6. Mokwakwaila to Mpepule
7. R81 to Nakampe- D3211

### **Maruleng local municipality**

Moshate-Balloon-Calais road- D3878

### **Greater Tzaneen local municipality**

1. Thapane cross-Mandlakazi –Nwamitwa-D3248
2. C.N Phathudi-Pharare-Mogapeng-D3893
3. Musiphane –Risaba-D3249
4. Moruji to Mavele-D3186
5. Malengana-Tickyline/RamalemaD3880
6. And D3770
7. Mmaphala bridge
8. Phelana to Block D3198
9. Sunnyside graveyard-Bokgaga tarven-D3762
10. Leolo bridge
11. Madumane to Morapala to Block 6-D3215
12. Kings to Shivulani-D3890
13. Matlala bridge
14. Babanana to Madlakazi-D3128
15. Mogapeng 4 ways to Pharare-D3894
16. Moime road-D4157
17. Moruji-Khetlhakong-D3184
18. Mhangweni-Mafarana-D3775
19. Lenyenye to Khujwana-D3880
20. Maluti to Sedan-D3768
21. Pulaneng to Myakayaka ZCC

### 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-Kgapanne, 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 475m<sup>2</sup>. 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 m<sup>2</sup>. 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 Nkwankowa, 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 m<sup>2</sup>. 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 destining 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 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 – Kgapane 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 – Kgapane Minibus taxi rank*

This is a formal minibus taxi rank, which is off street at Ga-Kgapane 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: Mokwakwaila, Tzaneen Pick n Pay minibus taxi rank, Polokwane Pick Pay minibus taxi rank via Mooketsi minibus taxi rank, Ga-Kgapane 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-Kgapane 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 ( <b>BPM</b> )
Modjadjiskloof Minibus taxi rank	Formal	Municipality ( <b>GLM</b> )
Giyani Score Minibus taxi rank	Formal	Municipality ( <b>GGM</b> )
Hoedspruit Minibus taxi rank	Formal	Municipality ( <b>MLM</b> )
Die Oaks Minibus taxi rank	Formal	Municipality ( <b>MLM</b> )
Metz Minibus taxi rank	Formal	Municipality ( <b>MLM</b> )
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
<b>Total for MDM</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>64</b>

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.	Bakgakga 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 demand 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 are 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 Sekgosese/ Soekmekeer 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.

##### **3.4.6.8 Public Transport By-Laws**

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

### 3.4.6.9 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"> <li>❖ Pro laser 3</li> <li>❖ Radar (Camera)</li> <li>❖ Dragger Alcohol Tester with a screener</li> </ul>
GLM	-04 Full time -16 Traffic interns	-06 marked with sirens and blue lights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Drager alcohol tester Machine and two screeners</li> <li>❖ Speed Machine – Prolaser 3</li> <li>❖ 3. Road block trailer with equipments.</li> </ul>
BPM	-09 full time	12 vehicles with sirens and blue lights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ 2 Prolaser 3 speed machine</li> <li>❖ Dragger mechine and screener</li> </ul>
MLM	-5 full time	-2 Vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Pro laser 3 speed machine</li> </ul>

#### 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

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

Mopani District Municipality (the Municipality) strives towards improved financial management with the aim of enhancing financial capacity. The historic challenges that are yet to be addressed in full, include:

- Late payment of creditors
- Poor spending on conditional grants
- Unfavourable audit outcomes
- Poor internal control environment
- Improper record keeping

#### **3.5.1 POLICIES AND PROCEDURES**

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

- Tariffs Policy
- Water services tariffs
- Inventory management policy
- Asset management policy;
- Virement policy
- Credit control and debt collection policy
- Expenditure policy
- Policy on the writing off of irrecoverable debts
- Indigent Policy
- Investments Policy
- Supply chain management policy
- Cost containment policy

#### **ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS OF FINANCE**

#### **3.5.2 REVENUE MANAGEMENT**

The main function of the Revenue Management Unit is to enhance revenue-generating capacity of the municipality. The Municipality is more 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. The local municipalities through the Water Services Provider/ Water Services Authority Agreement The water and sanitation revenue generated through local municipalities is not transferred to the district. RSC levies were discontinued in year 2006 and equitable shares (grants) were increased to augment the levies. Negotiations are in progress with the Department of Local Economic Development and Tourism on the transfer of the water licencing revenue to the District.

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.

### **3.5.3 ASSETS MANAGEMENT**

The main function of the asset management unit is to ensure efficient management of the municipality's asset base. The Municipality is still battling with effective asset management systems as well as related internal controls. A service provider has been appointed to assist with asset management and control. The current organisational structure is under-review to ensure sufficient capacity within asset management division amongst others.

### **3.5.4 BUDGET AND REPORTING**

The main function of the Budget and Reporting unit is to ensure compliance with Treasury laws and regulation of financial reporting requirements. There are capacity gaps in budget and reporting division which require a combination of training and recruitment. The municipality has recently experienced several late submission of regulatory reports due to this challenge.

### **3.5.5 SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT**

The main function of the Supply Chain Management (SCM) unit is to ensure an efficient and effective system of demand management that complies with Supply Chain Management laws and regulations. The Municipality proud itself with the effective Supply Chain Management unit that is well capacitated to implement the demand management plan.

There is still however a room for improvement in terms of the efficiency on the part of user directorates with regard to the development of accurate specifications.

The operating SCM committees are made up of Bid-adjudication, Bid-evaluation and Bid-specification. The SCM unit is the secretariat of these committee. The committees sit whenever applications/ tender documents are received.

### **3.5.5 EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT**

The main function of the expenditure management unit timeous payment of creditors and employees. Proper record keeping and filling is at amongst the core responsibilities of this section.

The current financial challenges of the municipality due to high dependency on conditional grants is a threat to the effective functioning of this unit. Lack of a proper record management system is also keeping back the efficiency of the unit and resulting in unfavourable audit outcomes.

**Table 61(a): Summary of budgeted financial performance, position and cash flow of the Municipality:  
DC33 Mopani - Table A1 Budget Summary**

Description	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Current Year 2019/20				2020/21 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2020/21
<b>R thousands</b>								
<b>Financial Performance</b>								
Property rates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service charges	166 927	178 850	186 875	186 063	187 639	187 639	–	198 499
Investment revenue	7 128	5 438	13 200	9 000	13 000	13 000	5 765	13 702
Transfers recognised - operational	644 068	772 495	855 547	927 159	925 159	925 159	385 633	1 011 077
Other own revenue	41 033	46 151	59 649	50 787	42 731	42 731	86	45 428
	859 157	1 002 934	1 115 272	1 173 009	1 168 529	1 168 529	391 485	1 268 706
<b>Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)</b>								
Employee costs	303 555	358 653	389 571	433 711	380 956	380 956	283 254	397 854
Remuneration of councillors	14 289	13 179	13 224	28 920	24 772	24 772	37 034	14 233
Depreciation & asset impairment	226 767	204 196	223 747	177 736	178 067	178 067	–	186 056
Finance charges	214	226	71 906	466	466	466	–	491
Materials and bulk purchases	393 377	347 309	351 497	278 270	262 929	262 929	150 039	358 724
Transfers and grants	864	1 326	354	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenditure	426 349	319 311	272 563	430 932	342 451	342 451	210 383	323 610
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	1 365 415	1 244 199	1 322 860	1 350 035	1 189 642	1 189 642	680 710	1 280 968
<b>Surplus/(Deficit)</b>	(506 258)	(241 265)	(207 589)	(177 026)	(21 113)	(21 113)	(289 225)	(12 262)
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial and District)	317 650	483 882	596 763	596 866	496 633	496 633	97 858	528 638
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial Departmental Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporations, Higher Educational Institutions) & Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind - all)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers &amp; contributions</b>	(188 607)	242 617	389 175	419 840	475 520	475 520	(191 368)	516 376
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for the year</b>	(188 607)	242 617	389 175	419 840	475 520	475 520	(191 368)	516 376
<b>Capital expenditure &amp; funds sources</b>								
<b>Capital expenditure</b>	<b>4 910 329</b>	5 179 897	5 593 001	614 929	548 680	548 680	112 474	567 412
Transfers recognised - capital	<b>4 902 001</b>	5 176 425	5 415 927	544 580	539 580	539 580	111 667	532 342



Borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internally generated funds	8 328	3 472	177 073	19 150	9 100	9 100	841	35 070
<b>Total sources of capital funds</b>	<b>4 910 329</b>	<b>5 179 897</b>	<b>5 593 001</b>	<b>563 730</b>	<b>548 680</b>	<b>548 680</b>	<b>112 508</b>	<b>567 412</b>
<b>Financial position</b>								
Total current assets	468 333	539 906	727 848	813 600	813 600	813 600	813 600	979 859
Total non current assets	4 910 568	5 184 060	5 599 772	4 813 577	4 813 577	4 813 577	4 813 577	6 336 718
Total current liabilities	1 529 073	1 728 499	1 735 265	537 106	537 106	537 106	537 106	1 600 298
Total non current liabilities	92 475	108 235	124 755	57 937	57 937	57 937	57 937	60 949
Community wealth/Equity	3 757 354	3 887 232	4 467 600	5 032 135	5 032 135	5 032 135	5 032 135	5 655 329
<b>Cash flows</b>								
Net cash from (used) operating	410 206	587 013	671 267	475 023	529 514	529 514	710 852	503 933
Net cash from (used) investing	(511 811)	(459 706)	(635 665)	(563 730)	(548 680)	(548 680)	(548 680)	(567 412)
Net cash from (used) financing	-	(1 117)	(5 271)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Cash/cash equivalents at the year end</b>	<b>7 752</b>	<b>133 952</b>	<b>161 634</b>	<b>72 929</b>	<b>53 763</b>	<b>34 597</b>	<b>162 172</b>	<b>98 157</b>
<b>Cash backing/surplus reconciliation</b>								
Cash and investments available	7 761	131 304	161 636	45 908	45 908	45 908	45 908	154 347
Application of cash and investments	1 223 940	1 378 709	1 709 972	295 399	314 447	314 447	#####	1 575 176
<b>Balance - surplus (shortfall)</b>	<b>(1 216 179)</b>	<b>(1 247 406)</b>	<b>(1 548 336)</b>	<b>(249 491)</b>	<b>(268 539)</b>	<b>(268 539)</b>	<b>579 836 502</b>	<b>(1 420 829)</b>
<b>Asset management</b>								
Asset register summary (WDV)	4 816 440	5 168 154	-	385 994	370 613	370 613	370 613	381 356
Depreciation	168 321	178 583	-	177 736	178 067	178 067	178 067	186 056
Renewal and Upgrading of Existing Assets	90 316	256 140	-	69 308	45 000	45 000	45 000	35 380
Repairs and Maintenance	95 296	64 407	179 194	116 823	30 776	30 776	30 776	37 823

**TABLE 61 (b): INCOME ON OWN REVENUE**

INCOME YEARS	Actual					2019/20 anticipated	2020/21 Budget
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		
Interest on current account	R 843 309	R1 050 000	R3 500 000	R3 500 000	R3 500 000	R6 000 000	R6 324 000
Interest on Call account	R 899 015	R1 800 000	R6 800 000	R6 800 000	R3 000 000	R 3000 000	R7 378 000
Fire Services charges	R 92 766	R 200 000	R 200 000	R 200 000	R1 000 000	R1 000 000	R1 054 000
Mayor's charity cup	-	R3 180 000	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Tender Documents	R 1 114 290	R1 060 000	R 560 000	R 560 000	R560 000	R 560 000	R 590 240
Commission on debit orders	R 19 382	R 120 000	R 120 000	R 120 000	R120 000	R 120 000	R 126 480
Insurance Claims	R 101 330	R 310 000	R 160 000	R 160 000	R160 000	R 160 000	R 168 640
Skills levy -LGSETA	-	R1 050 000	-	-	-	-	R2 108 000
EHS Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	R 105 400
<b>Sub total</b>							<b>R17 854 760</b>
Interest earned - external investments		-	-	-	-	-	R 13 701 996
Interest earned - outstanding debtors							R 41 215 428
Transfers and subsidies							1 011 077 004
Other revenue	R 2 166	-	-	-	-	R86 596 393	R 4 212 480
Local Municipalities (basic services)	-	R206 605 412	-	-	-	-	R199 154 889
<b>Sub total</b>							<b>1 269 361 797</b>
<b>TOTALS Own funds</b>	<b>R3 072 258</b>	<b>R215 375 412</b>	<b>R11 340 000</b>	<b>R11 340 000</b>	<b>R8 340 000</b>	<b>R97 436 393</b>	<b>1 287 216 557</b>

**Tables 61 (c) – (d) GRANTS EXPENDITURES**

Year	2017/18		2018/19		2019/20
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income
Equitable share	757 360 000	759 546 553	840 762 000	840 762 000	919 537 000
FMG	1 795 000	1 795 000	1 865 000	1 865 000	2 330 000
WSIG	95 000 000	58 756 710	107 000 000	107 000 000	40 000 000
Drought relief WSIG	-	-	84 500 000	57 373 268	-
MIG	447 748 000	420 736 371	444 492 281	430 182 934	454 295 000
Rural Roads Assets Management Grant	2 202 000	2202 000	2 207 000	2 207 000	2 338 000
LP ECON (BIOSPHERE)	216 000	216 000	-	-	-
DPW (EPWP)	1 725 000	1 725 000	1 232 000	1 232 000	3 292 000
LGWSETA	725 042	752 042	393 977	393 977	-
LP-Health (Environmental Health Practitioners)	10 674 000	14 232 000	11 294 250	11 294 250	-
COVID 19 Relief	-	-	-	-	2 384 000
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1 306 771 042</b>	<b>1 256 403 676</b>	<b>1 483 746 508</b>	<b>1 452 310 429</b>	<b>1 354 776 000</b>
% Usage	96%		98%		

**Trend of Expenditures on MIG.**

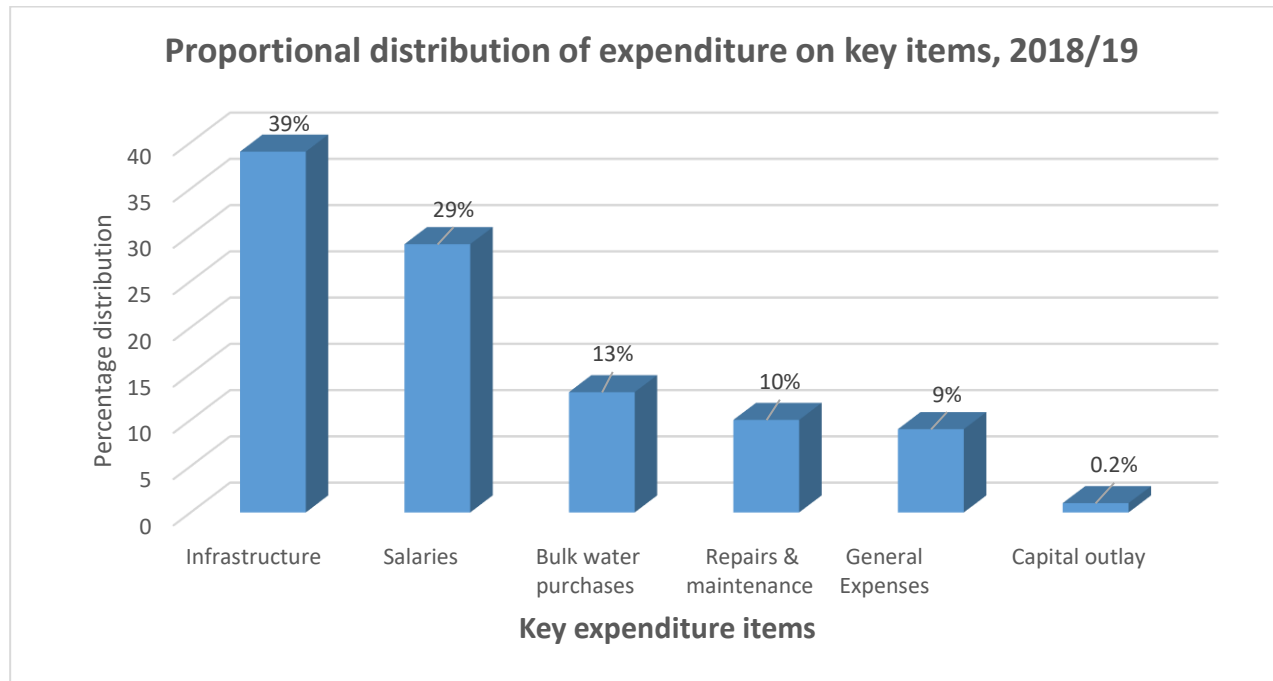
Year	2016/17		2017/18		2018/19		2019/20
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income
MIG	208 500 000	208 500 000	447 748 000	420 736 371	444 492 281	430 182 934	454 295 000
% expenditure	100%		94.0%		96.8%		

**TABLE 61 (d): Trends on Proportional Distribution and pattern of Budget/ Expenditure on the key items for 2016/17 to 2020/21 respectively:**

	2016/17		2017/18		2018/19		2019/20		2020/21 as budgeted
Salaries	380 938 197	29%	378 745 204	26%	367 714 455	21%	403 697 575	28.8%	397 854 000
General Expenses	229 017 046	17%	166 056 658	11%	263 964650	15%	126 925 713	9.0%	181 910 000
Repairs & maintenance	95 051 585	7%	178 895 090	12%	164 791 824	9%	132 758 097	9.5%	119 083 000
Capital outlay	9 176 400	1%	18 513 074	1%	27 680 000	2%	2 331 600	0.2%	567 412 000
Bulk water purchases	175 887 358	13%	152 852 000	10%	217 840 000	13%	185 662 900	13.2%	239 642 000
Infrastructure	433 611 651	33%	591 944 552	40%	694 472 890	40%	551 580 250	39.3%	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 323 682 237</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1 496 006 578</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1 736 463 819</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1 402 956 135</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1 505 901 000</b>

NB: Capital Outlay is combined with Infrastructure Expenditure for 2020/21 fy.

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 stood at 39% while salaries shared 29% and other items lesser.



**TABLE 61(e): TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE TRENDS PER YEAR: 2010/11 - 2018/19**

Year	Grants	Own Revenue	Total income	Total expenditure	Variance		Comment
2016/17	R 961 718 681	R2 150 88771	R 1 1768 07452	R 953 974 407	R2 228 33045	+18%	Over expenditure beyond 10% limit
2017/18	R1 254 190 123	R230 439 064	R1 484 629 187	R1 825 130 038	R340 500 851	+23%	Over expenditure beyond 10% limit
2018/19	R 1 515 027 907	R341 277 579	R1 856 305 486	R1 793 588 008	R 62 717 478	-3.4%	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. It is noted that for the year 2018/19 total expenditure fell well within the 10% at absolute value of 3.4%.

### 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: $\Sigma$ 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	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>27</b>	
<b>GENDER PROPORTION</b>	Females	30	21	23	34	15	10
	Male	23	41	37	35	22	17
<b>TRADITIONAL LEADERS</b>							
Traditional Leaders	10	10	10	7	5	4	
<b>GENDER SPREAD IN KEY SEATS</b>							
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 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.

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 District deployed MMCs to all Local municipalities Public participation meetings to present District projects together with Locals. The initiative assisted local communities in clarifying the programs of government in one face.

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 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. A platform of engagement between municipalities and sector departments is established through Office of the Premier to deal with IDP process issues in line with the IDP Process plan. 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:

<b>Table 63 (a): Outcome of District Area Stakeholder Analysis</b>				
Stakeholder	Support		Influence	
	<i>High – 3</i>	<i>Medium – 2</i>	<i>Low – 1</i>	
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

<b>Table 63 (b): Stakeholder Analysis relating to Mopani District Municipality</b>				
Stakeholder	Support		Influence	
	<i>High – 10</i>	<i>Medium – 5</i>	<i>Low – 1</i>	
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	



<b>Table 63 (b): Stakeholder Analysis relating to Mopani District Municipality</b>			
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.

<b>Table 64: CDWs in Mopani District Municipality</b>	
MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER
Greater Tzaneen	35
Greater Giyani	19
Greater Letaba	23
Maruleng	8
Ba-Phalaborwa	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>97</b>

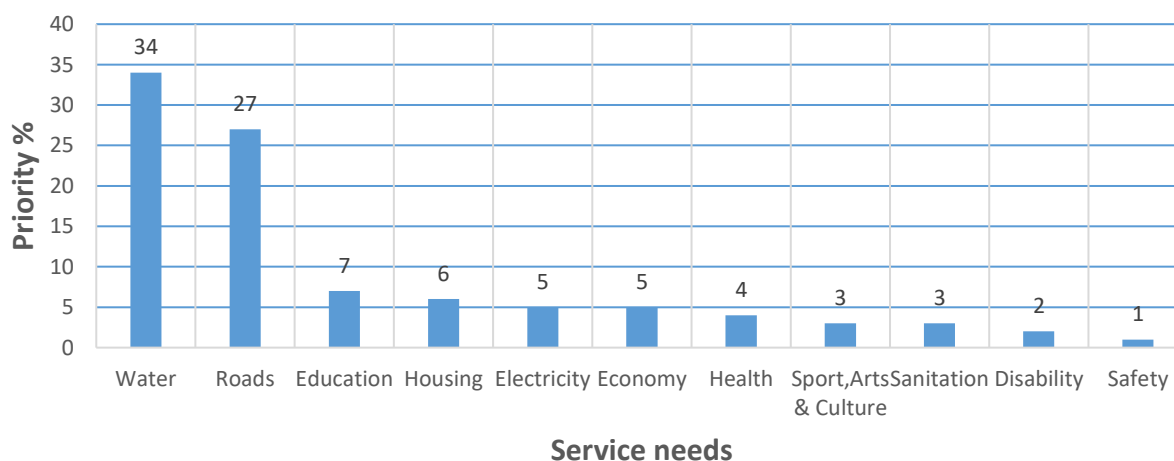
Source: Local municipalities IDPs, 2019/20

**PUBLIC VIEW ON RATING PRIORITY SERVICES REQUIRED**

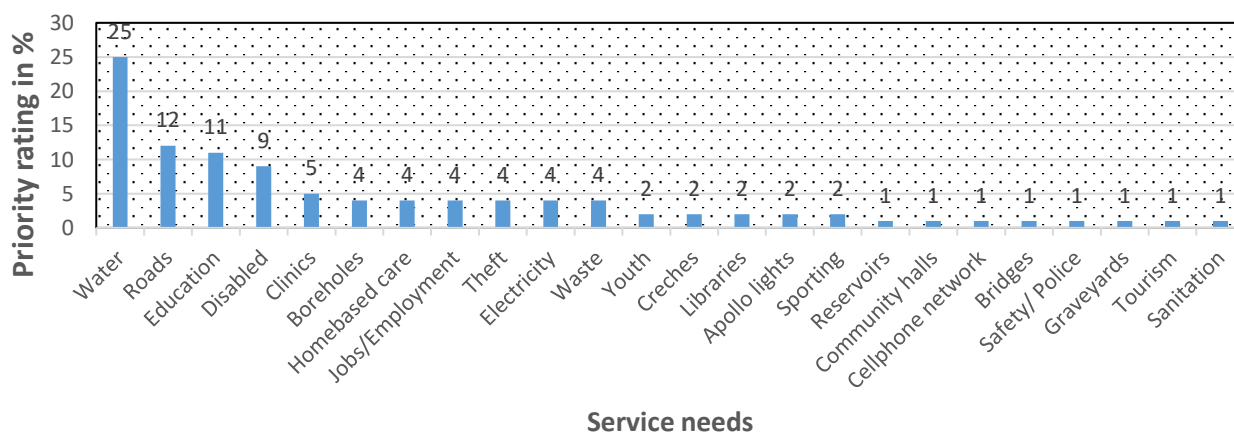
(2015 Public participation)

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
<b>TOTAL</b>						288		

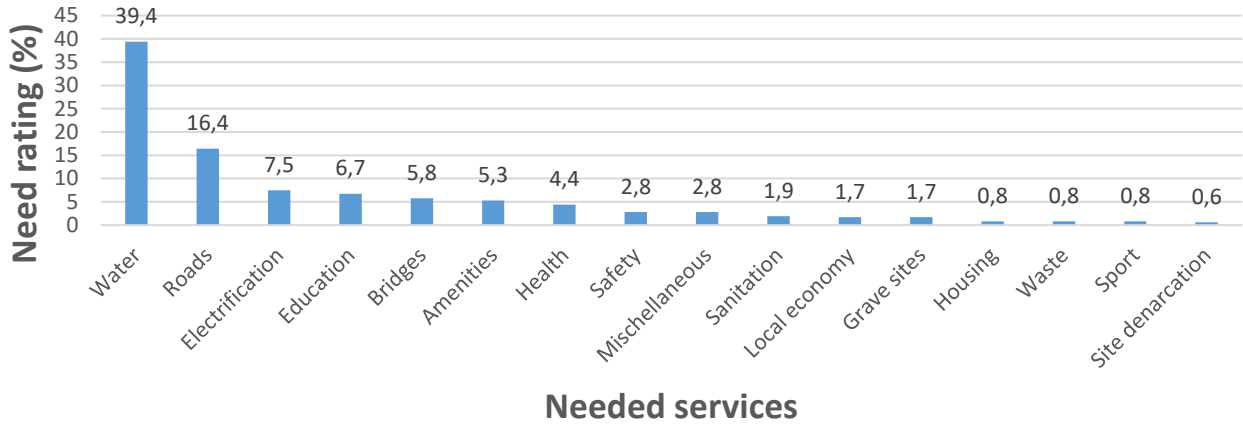
**PRIORITY AREAS AND RATING FOR SERVICES REQUIRED**  
(2015 Public participation)



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

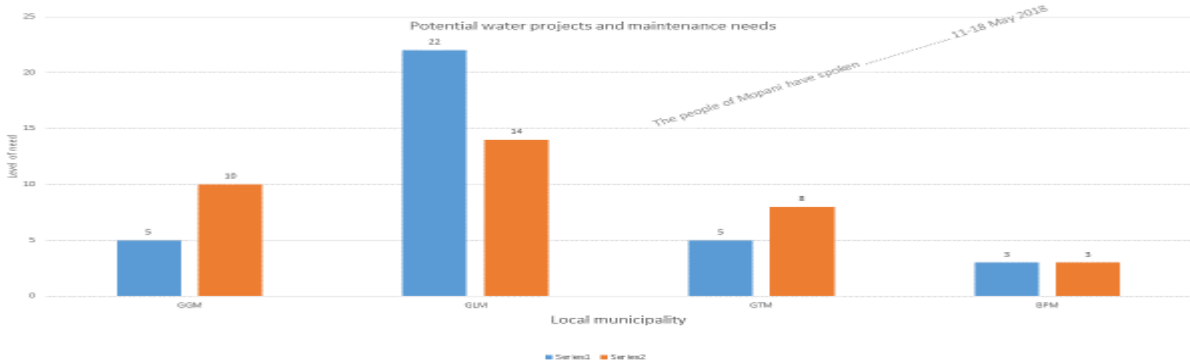


### Priority service needs (Public participation 3-15 May 2017)

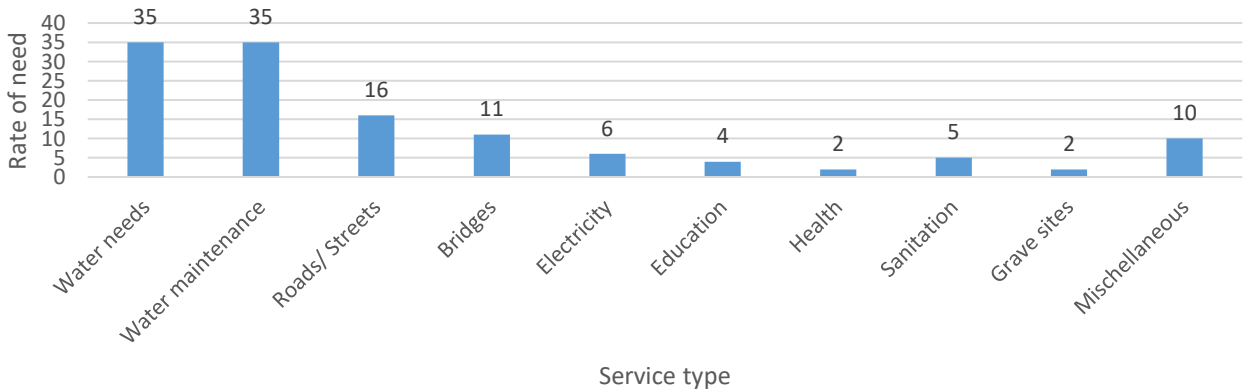


### MDM Public participation: 2017/18: 25 April - 22 May 2018

#### Potential water projects and maintenance needs



#### Mopani District Service needs, 2018



## MOPANI DISTRICT PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ATTENDANTS ANALYSIS (11 – 22 MAY 2018)

MUNICIPALITY	DATE & TIME	VENUE & (Ward no.)	INVITATIONS	TRANSPORT	NUMBER OF PERSONS				Total Attendants	Ward nos. represented	Comment on the spread of CBOs
					MALES	FEMALES	YOUTH	DISABILITIES			
Greater Giyani	11/5/2018 @ 11H00	Hlaneki	Local news-papers, Loud hail, Radio, Poster	3 buses, own cars, walking	129	186	94	8	315	6, 26, 7, 5, 3, 8, 25, 16	Not all wards were represented
Greater Letaba	15/5/2018 @ 11H00	Sefofotse	Local news-papers, Loud hail, Radio, Poster	3 buses, own cars, walking	141	179	58	13	320	19, 27, 20, 3, 9, 22, 7, 8, 15, 17, 1, 5, 24, 25, 13, 18, 4, 28, 16	Not all wards were represented
Greater Tzaneen	16/5/2018 @ 11h00	Mogapeng	Local news-papers, Loud hail, Radio, Poster	3 buses, own cars, walking	110	151	50	12	261	27, 22, 13, 35, 29, 26, 25, 9, 7, 28, 18, 3	Not all wards were represented
Ba-Phalaborwa	17/5/2018 @ 11h00	Selwane	Local news-paper, Loud hail, Radio, Poster	3 buses, own cars, walking	105	149	47	4	254	18, 9, 17, 1, 16, 7, 3, 4, 5, 15, 10, 12, 13,	Not all wards were represented
Maruleng	22/5/2018	Metz	Local news-papers, Loud hail, Radio, Poster		<b>NB:</b> Public participation at Maruleng was done through deployment of MMCs to various Local meetings to present District projects.						

## PROPORTIONAL- REPRESENTATION IN PUBLIC MEETINGS 11 – 22 MAY 2018

	Categories	Totals (IDP doc) 350	No. of attendants	Proportional representation of the municipality (%)	Population (IDP)	People attended	Comments
GREATER GIYANI	Males	108 124	129	0.12%	244 218	315 (0.13%)	Males poorly attended the meeting.
	Females	136 094	186	0.14%			Females were slightly higher in attendance.
	Youth	89 267	94	0.11%			Youth poorly attended the meeting.
	Disables	10 819	8	0.07%			The attendance of disabled was bad.
	Wards	31	8	25.81%			Most wards were represented.
GREATER LETABA	Males	95 305	141	0.15%	212 701	320 (0.15%)	Males poorly attended the meeting.
	Females	117 396	179	0.15%			Females poorly attended the meeting.
	Youth	77 863	58	0.07%			The attendance of youth was very bad.
	Disables	12 196	13	0.11%			The percentage of disabled was bad as well.
	Wards	30	19	63.33%			More than half the wards were represented.
GREATER TZANEEN	Males	181 558	110	0.06%	390 098	261 (0.07%)	Males badly attended the meeting
	Females	208 536	151	0.07%			Females badly attended the meeting as well.
	Youth	144 032	50	0.03%			Youth were the most bad in attendance.
	Disables	20 438	12	0.06%			Disabled badly attended the meeting.
	Wards	35	12	34.29%			Less than half the wards were represented.
BA-PHALABORWA	Males	73 017	105	0.14%	150 635	254 (0.17%)	Males were poorly represented.
	Females	77 620	149	0.19%			Females poorly attended the meeting.
	Youth	56 470	47	0.08%			The lowest number of youth attended.
	Disables	7 293	4	0.05%			Disabled badly attended the meeting.
	Wards	19	13	68.42%			The highest number of wards were represented
MARULENG	Males	43 577		<b>NB:</b> Public participation at Maruleng was done through deployment of MMCs to various Local meetings to present District projects. Presentation was also made in the final Local IDP Rep. forum of Maruleng on 29 May 2018.  Consultation of communities was done in this manner since it was not feasible to hold public meetings by the District. Therefore attendants data from this LM was collected by MLM.			
	Females	51 280					
	Youth	35 082					
	Disables	4 733					
	Wards	14					

## PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ANALYSIS OF STAKEHOLDERS 2019

Venues	Categories of people who attended the public participation (Civic society + Officials)						Councilors	Traditional Leaders	Total attendees per LM
	Male	Female	Youth	Disabled	Elderly	Total			
MLM: Hlohlakwe	98	120	67	0	25	218	34	1	<b>253</b>
GLM: Mokwakwaila	115	111	47	5	40	226	33	1	<b>260</b>
GTM: Lenyenye	106	122	34	4	73	228	34	0	<b>262</b>
GGM: Giyani	144	156	33	2	33	300	36	0	<b>336</b>
BPM: Lulekani	69	102	11	4	14	171	31	2	<b>204</b>
<b>TOTALS: MDM</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>1 143</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1 315</b>
Councilors	80	89	10	4	5	168			
Traditional Leaders	2	1	0	0	1	4			
<b>Totals</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>1315</b>			
<b>MDM population, Census 2011</b>						<b>1 092 507</b>			
<b>Comparison</b>						<b>0.12%</b>			

### PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ANALYSIS OF COUNCILLORS

Venues	Categories of people who attended the public participation					
	Male	Female	Youth	Disabled	Elderly	Total
MLM: Hlohlakwe	16	18	2	1	1	34
GLM: Mokwakwaila	16	17	2	1	1	33
GTM: Lenyenye	17	18	2	1	1	34
GGM: Giyani	19	17	2	0	1	36
BPM: Lulekani	12	19	2	1	1	31
<b>TOTALS: MDM</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>168</b>

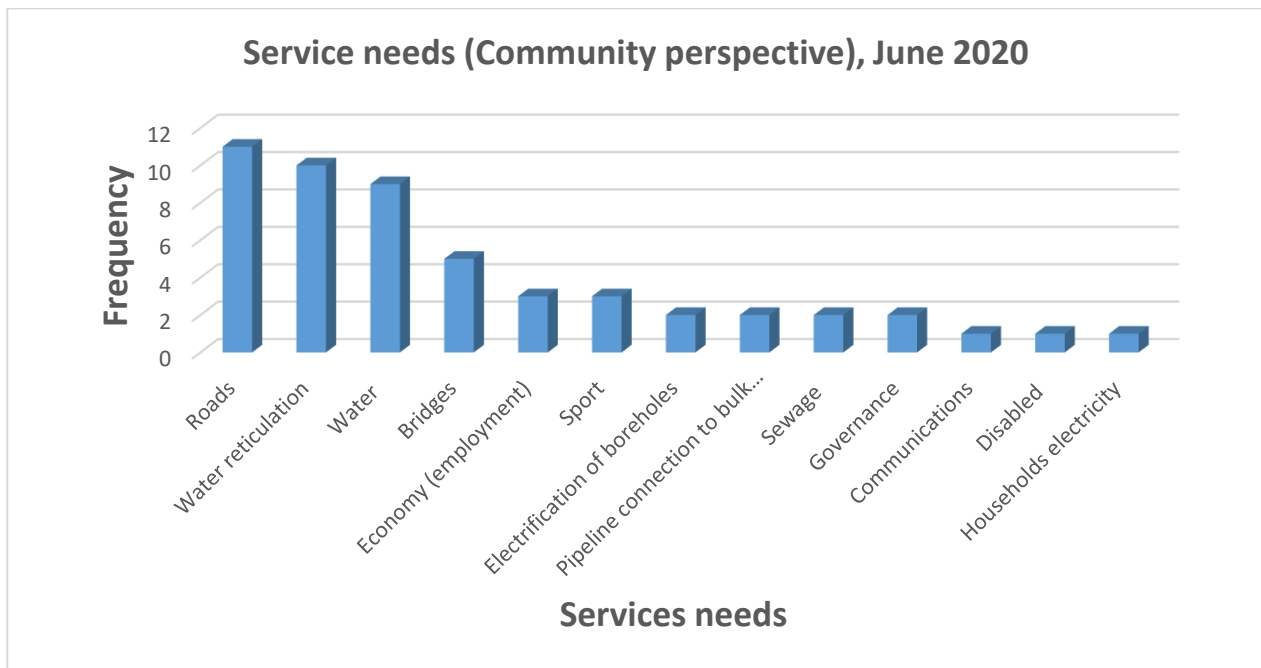
### PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ANALYSIS OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS

Venues	Categories of people who attended the public participation					
	Male	Female	Youth	Disabled	Elderly	Total
MLM: Hlohlakwe	1	0	0	0	1	1
LM: Mokwakwaila	1	0	0	0	1	1
GTM: Lenyenye	0	0	0	0	0	0
GGM: Giyani	0	0	0	0	0	0
BPM: Lulekani	1	1	0	0	0	2
<b>TOTALS: MDM</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>

Note:

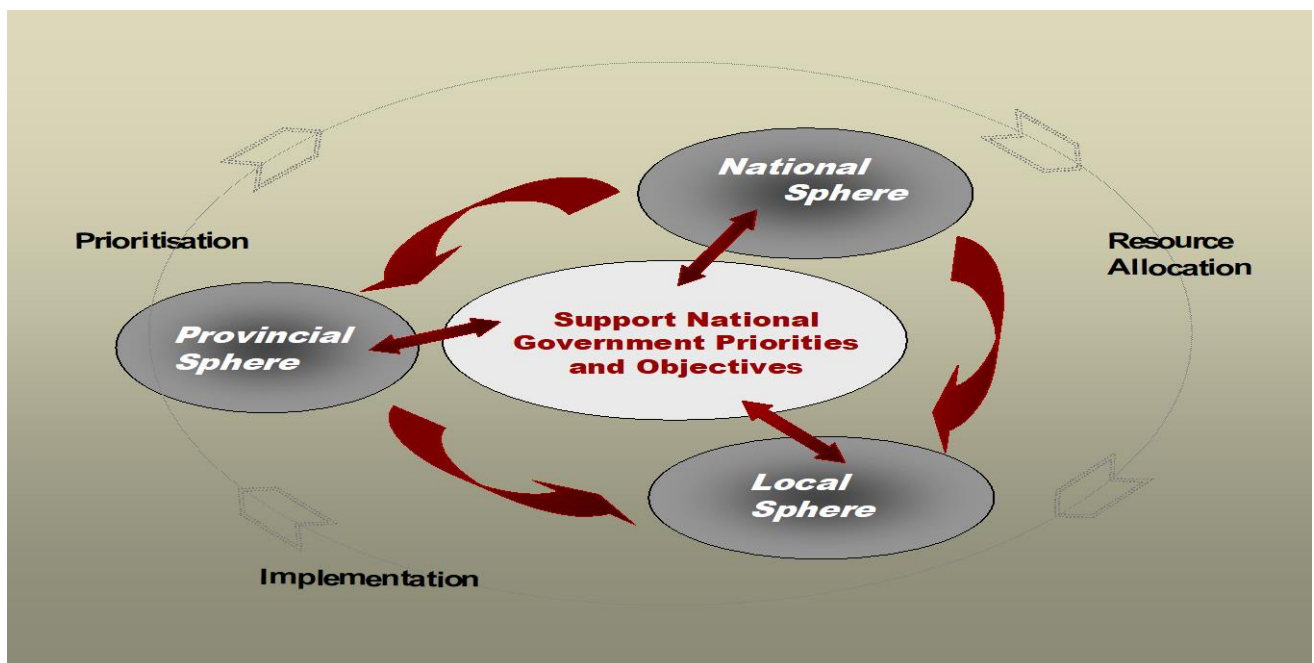
- ❖ All Traditional Leaders had exclusive meeting on draft IDP on 14/5/2019.
- ❖ MLM and GGM had Mayors in attendance.
- ❖ MLM, GLM and BPM had Traditional Leaders in attendance

## PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REPORT, JUNE 2020



### 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. The 2010/11 shows "Qualified" opinion. Thereafter the District went in Disclaimers and Adverse between 2011/12 – 2017/18 until 2018/19 when municipality rose to Qualification.
- 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 committees, 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.).



## TOP TEN INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGIC RISK, 2020/21

No	Link to Strategic objectives	Risk category	Risk description	Background to the risk/Risk Root Cause	Impact	Likelihood	Inherent risk	Current controls	Perceived control effectiveness	Residual risk	Actions to improve management of the risk
1	To improve community safety, health and social well-being	Health & Safety	Workers and members of the public getting infection from COVID - 19 virus	Non adherence to COVID - 19 Regulations and protocol by both the employer and employees	Critical 5	Common 5	Maximum 25	District COVID -19 JOC, District COVID -19 Technical Command council, District COVID -19 Command Council, COVID - 19 Regulations and Departmental protocols/circular; Screening and sanitisation of everyone who enters the workplace. Referral for testing	Good 0,40	Maximum 10	1. Conduct weekly District Covid -19 meetings, 2. Coordinate the mobilisation of resources at a district level as and when need arises, 3. Fumigate and sanitise the working environment, 4. Provide the workers with sufficient and proper PPEs, 5. Provide health and hygiene education to both workers and clients. 6. Screen all the workers and the clients daily when entering the work place, 7 Keeping proper records of all screened personnel and clients; 8 Reporting every suspected case to OHS Office and the Department of Health for further management. 9. Determine the number of personnel with comobility and assess the impact of dailly operations.
2	To improve community safety, health and social well-being	Health & Safety	Natural and man made fires causing damage to the environment, property and loss of human life	Human negligence, Lack of awareness education on fire and rescue matters, and insufficient provision of resources	Critical 5	Common 5	Maximum 25	Legislations, Policies, and responding to fire scenes	Good 0,40	Maximum 10	1. Conduct fire awareness education, 2. Provision of sufficient human resources and filling up vacant positions, 3. Provision of sufficient fire vehicles and equipment. Maintenance of vehicles. Enforcement of laws. Development of fireplan
3	To have efficient, effective, economic and integrated use	Service delivery	Uncoordinated land use practices	Lack of consistency between population growth and township	Critical 5	Common 5	Maximum 25	Township establishment	Good 0,40	Maximum 10	Budget allocation for township establishment

	of land space.			establishment which hampers integrated development							
4	To strengthen record keeping & knowledge management	Human Resources	Ineffective performance management system	Lack of culture on performance management	Major 4	Moderate 3	Medium 12	1. Electronic PMS System, Performance agreements for senior managements, PMS Framework n policy. Personnel Development Plan	Good 0,40	Low 4,8	1. Performance awareness workshops 2. Cascading of performance to lower levels "(2-4) 3. Regular assessment and the Implementation of the pms policy 4. Review of the PMS framework n policy 5. Impelmentation of the personel development plan
5	To increase revenue generation and implement financial control systems	Financial	Inability to collect revenue	Ineffective revenue collection mechanisms.  High level of indigent consumers.  Lack of implementation of debt collection mechanisms.  Illegal connections	Critical 5	Likely 4	Maximum 20	Signed SLA's with Local Municipalities.  Appoitment of debt collectors. Revenue enhancing strategy. Debt control and credit management policies.	Satisfactory 0,65	Maximum 13	1. Enforcement and monitoring of sla. 2 Development of five year financial plan 3. Convening the cfo's forum 4. Implementation of the revenue enhancment strategic and financial recorvery 5. Allocate the budget for instatation of water meters.6 Enforcement of the bylaws
6	To have integrated infrastructure development.	Service delivery	Insufficient water provision	Poor maintenance of water infrastructure  Illegal connections Draught stricken area Lack of water master plan	Critical 5	Common 5	Maximum 25	1. Reliance on underground water. 2. Water tankering	Satisfactory 0,65	Maximum 16,25	1. Development of Water Master Plan to adress water provision backlog 2. Municipality is implementing water reticulation projects with yard connections. Borehole development is also underway for augmentation of the current water supply Enforcing bi-laws (Bi-laws are currently undergoing the process for approval prior enforcement)
7	To accelerate sustainable infrastructure and maintenance in all sectors of	Service delivery	Projects not implemented inline with IDP	Misalignment of project implementation due to lack of EGDP	Major 4	Likely 4	High 16	Development of 20 years Economic Growth and Development Plan (LED Strategy Review)	Good 0,40	Medium 6,4	1. Finalisation of the procurement process and well as re-budgeting for the Economic Growth & Development Plan and LED Strategy review for 2020/21.

	development.										2. Finalise the sector plans, 3. Convene the IGR on LED
8	To accelerate sustainable infrastructure and maintenance in all sectors of development.	Litigation	Excessive litigation claims	1.Poor contract management. 2.None compliance with litigations 3.Poor provision of services	Critical 5	Common 5	Maximum 25	Contract register. SLA, Legal Office, Panel of legal firms	Satisfactory 0,65	Maximum 16,25	Maintenance of the contract register. Monitoring of the SLA. Capacitate legal service office. Assess the panel of legal firms
9	To improve community safety, health and social well-being	Health & Safety	Lack of readiness to pandemic diseases	Work environment not always ready to emmediatly respond to pandemic/s &therefore prone to these diseases	Critical 5	Common 5	Maximum 25	OHS Unit and its relevant Legislations. EAP Units and its Policy,EHP Units and WHO Guidelines	Satisfactory 0,65	Maximum 16,25	Ensure that there are combat ready work related prescriptions focus on OHS,EAP and EHP
10	To accelerate sustainable infrastructure and maintenance in all sectors of development.	Service delivery	Poor project management	Delay in appointment of Contractors, Insufficient PMU Capacity, poor performance by Contractors,Late payments to suppliers.	Critical 5	Common 5	Maximum 25	Project monitoring by PMU,MISA Support, monthly projects consultant and contractors meetings, SLA.	Satisfactory 0,65	Maximum 16,25	Ensure compliance Procurement plan, Facilitate the timely payment of Contractors. Facilitate the monthly meetings. Monitor the work of MISA

### 3.6.8 ANTI- FRAUD AND CORRUPTION PREVENTION STRATEGY.....reviewed 23 June 2015 and in 23 May 2017.

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 six officials out of 8 posts. The unit is headed by the Manager with Assistant manager reporting to him. Processes are on for filling in the rest of the posts. 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.
- The unit continues to audit key performance areas of the District municipality and the Audit Steering committee manages the findings, ensuring that issues raised as findings are addressed. However this is the area where the Steering committee is ever behind on perfecting the tasks.
- continued support to the municipal functionaries assisted MDM to achieve clean audit / unqualified audit opinion for 2008/9. In the subsequent years the audit opinion by AG went poor. The District is continuously trying all to graduate from the status. With the presence of the effective Audit committee it is hoped that improvement will be realised.

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-appointments have been made upon completion of the every contractual period.: The Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) 2003 (Act 56 of 2003) section 166(1)) give mandate to the Audit committee to provide Council with independent oversight and assistance in the areas of risk, control, compliance and financial reporting, and any other area that Council may request for strengthening oversight. 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 since 2007/08 financial year. At this stage the Audit Committee for the District focusses on District matters only.

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.

### **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. Furthermore the Audit committee monitors the implementation of the audit action plan.

### **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 in the implementation of the Strategic objectives that are linked to the key performance areas, without prior detection and attempt to resolve.

The Risk unit was established with one official who resigned in December 2016. The responsibility then fell in the hands of Internal audit unit until the Manager Risk was appointed in year 2018. 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. The unit serves as secretariat of the Risk Committee and also deal with issues of anti-corruption in the institution.

#### **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. Therefore engagements with Office of the Premier office on such matters will be embraced when need arises.

The partnership on a joint venture on agriculture project had been secured between MDM and India (Thiruvananthapuram District Panchayat) during the year 2009. Areas of interest in the 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.

It will be a continuous endeavour to ensure our linkages with other countries for mutual economic gains.

### 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 Municipality .....Modjadjiskloof Town  
 Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality .....Tzaneen Town  
 Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality .....Phalaborwa Town  
 Greater Giyani Local Municipality .....Giyani Town

#### 3.7.2 EQUITY

##### 3.7.2.1 STRUCTURES OF COUNCIL

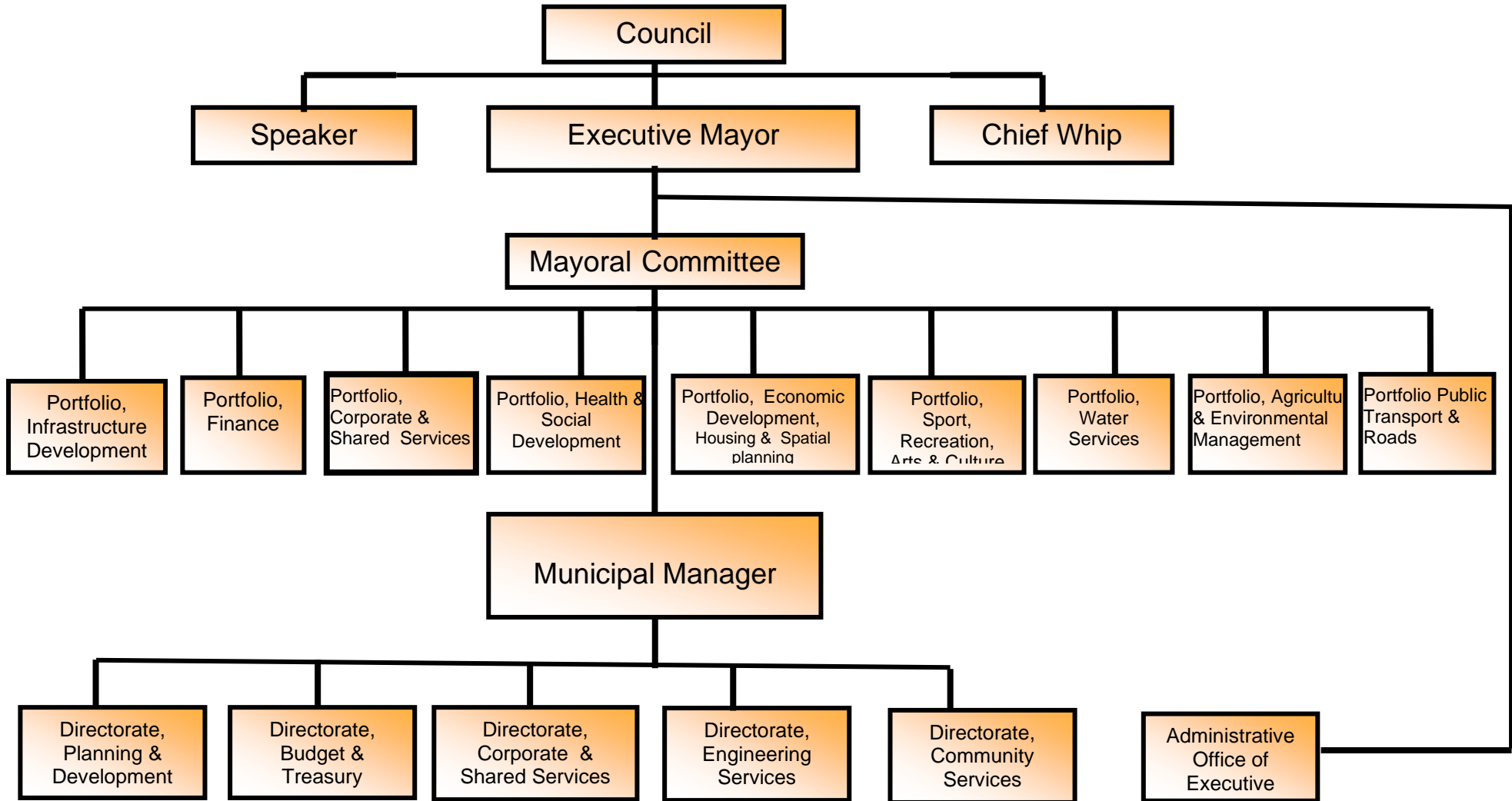
----- Table 65

		Males	Females	Disabled	Youth	T/Leaders	Total
<b>Council</b>		23	30	2	8	+10	53
<b>Mayoral Committee + Executive Mayor</b>		3	7	1	2	-	10
<b>Municipal Public Accounts Committee</b>		2	4	0	1	-	
<b>Ethics Committee</b>		4	3	1			
<b>Portfolio committees</b>	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
<b>REPRESENTATION OF LMs IN THE DISTRICT COUNCIL</b>		<b>MDM</b>	<b>GGM</b>	<b>GLM</b>	<b>GTM</b>	<b>BPM</b>	<b>MLM</b>
	Councillors	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





### 3.7.2.3 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

-----Table 66

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; ..... Director Office of the Executive Mayor
  - Executive Mayor's Office; ..... *Director in the Office of Executive Mayor*
  - Speaker's Office; ..... *Director in the Office of Executive Mayor*
  - Chief Whip's Office; and ..... *Director in the Office of Executive Mayor*
  - Portfolio Committees. .... *Director in the Office of Executive Mayor*
- Providing administrative support to inter-municipal *political* structures (e.g. the Mayors intergovernmental Forum); ..Technical committees
- Coordination of inter-municipal *technical* structures (e.g. Governance & Administration Technical Committee); .....*Directors*
- Providing administrative support to the five Directorates of Council; ..... *Accounting officer*
- Coordinating the district administrative IGR structures (e.g. the District Manager's Forum); ...*Director in the Office of Executive Mayor*  
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	1	0	0	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	34	38	58	45	40	46
Section 57 Disabled	0	0	0	0	1	0
% of section 57 managers	100%	1,2	0,6	0,01	2,0	3,7

Municipal data, 2019

**Mopani Family of municipalities Councils seats, 2016/17-2021**

<b>COUNCILLORS</b>							
	<b>MDM</b>	<b>GGM</b>	<b>GLM</b>	<b>GTM</b>	<b>BPM</b>	<b>MLM</b>	
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	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>27</b>	
<b>GENDER PROPORTION</b>	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	
<b>TRADITIONAL LEADERS</b>							
Traditional Leaders	10	10	10	7	5	4	
<b>GENDER SPREAD IN KEY SEATS</b>							
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**

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Total posts filled</b>	<b>Males employed</b>	<b>Females employed</b>	<b>Disabled employed</b>	<b>% disabled</b>
Mopani	633	423	210	11	1,7 %
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%

Municipal data, 2019

### 3.7.2.5 Vacancy rate (as on June 2019)

..... Table 68

MDM DIRECTORATES	NO. OF POSTS PER ORGANOGRAM	NO OF POSTS FILLED	NO. OF VACANT POSTS	COMMENTS
Executive Mayor's Office	25	28	21	
Municipal Manager's Office	35	28	19	
Budget and Treasury	40	31	15	
Spatial Planning and Economic Development	22	7	18	
Corporate Service	126	22	103	
Engineering Services	19	25	10	
(Water Services)	740	363	346	
Community services	189	101	88	
Office of the Speaker	25	5	11	
Office of the Chief Whip	23	1	12	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1244</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>Vacant positions to be filled (ALL) in 2019/20</b>

Municipal data, 2019

### 3.7.3 INSTITUTIONAL/ ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE CHALLENGES/ RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Function of Air Quality has been the responsibility of the District Municipalities since year 2010. To date the District is having one 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. Conversely that still put pressure on this specialised facility.
- Mopani has 11 disabled out of 633 employees, which is 1,7% 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.
- MDM has placed over 500 staff members transferred from DWS. 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%, affecting 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 almost all senior managers commute from Tzaneen 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.
- 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 2022/23 – 2026/27.

## 3.8 CROSS CUTTING ANALYSIS

### 3.8.1 Disaster Management Services

#### 3.8.1.1 Introduction–Legislation

Disaster Management in South Africa is governed by the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002, the Disaster Management Amendment Act 16 of 2015 and the National Disaster Management Framework. Aligned to these pieces of legislation are the Limpopo and Mopani Disaster Management Frameworks. The Disaster Management Framework acts as a guiding tool for, and is supportive of, the Disaster Management Act, as amended.

#### 3.8.1.2 Functions of the Disaster Management Unit

The Disaster Management Act provides for:

In terms of the Disaster Management Act, Disaster Management 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 the following KPAs (Key Performance Areas) and enablers:

- KPAs:**
- Integrated Institutional Capacity
  - Disaster Risk Assessment for disaster risk management
  - 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 sufficient equipment or capability e.g. GIS capability, dedicated Disaster Management Centre, etc. Due to the lack of a Disaster Management Centre it was challenging to manage and properly communicate on issues pertaining to Disaster Management. Without a dedicated communication centre, receiving information on disaster situations which had occurred or were threatening to occur was extremely difficult. As a result, communities were dependent on ad hoc ways of getting information to the District for assistance. This often impeded a rapid response to communities in need. 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 **was** established on 12 December 2008;
- There are now 28 Disaster Management members dedicated for the provision of services related to disaster management within the District:
- The emergency communication centre (ECC) was developed within the Disaster Management Centre;
- GEMC<sup>3</sup> Emergency Readiness System is being utilised within the ECC;

- The Mopani Disaster Management Framework, plan and operational specific plans have been developed;
- The Disaster Management Advisory Forum and related Task teams have been established i.e. natural hazards, technological hazards, biological hazards (communicable diseases) and environmental degradation;
- There is an improvement in the provision of services to communities. There is a direct reporting system through the ECC of incidents from 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, the environment and natural resources. The following hazards pose the greatest risks in the District i.e. to the economy, culture, welfare, sustainable development and sustainable 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 vulnerability to hazards are the following:

- Rapid growth and inadequate planning.
- Overpopulation.
- The unsustainable use of natural resources (causing environmental degradation, habitat destruction, dwindling resources and loss of biodiversity).
- Poor building methods.
- Concentration of resources and economic activity.
- Dependency on infrastructure and services.
- Lack of awareness, education and skills.
- Poor socio-economic circumstances.

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, providing for easy access to the local municipalities served. The Centre is fairly resourced and equipped to respond timeously should disasters occur or threaten to 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. GIS is readily accessible and already of use within the Centre, whether for planning, risk assessment, disaster response or related activities. 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 hazard 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**

In previous years, Mopani District Municipality was affected by the following and should be on guard against the impact of their 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 and Greater Letaba Municipal areas where large commercial plantations of great value are located
- (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.
- (ix) Declared drought district in 2015.

### **3.8.2.2 Identified Major Disaster Risks**

During 2018, the Mopani District Indicative Risk Profile was updated. A number of hazards were considered, including natural hazards, technological hazards and environmental hazards. A fully consultative process was followed in updated the Risk Profile, involving various government departments and other key stakeholders. The process undertook assessments per local municipality and the results were presented as such. For the Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality, new hazards were identified for consideration in the form of different types of air pollution caused by the burning of waste and mining activities. There are many environmental pressures faced by Ba-Phalaborwa, including those from sand mining, pollution and road traffic accidents. In the Greater Giyani Municipality, among the hazards found to have a high score were mostly related to environmental degradation in the form of deforestation, soil erosion and sand mining. The Greater Letaba Municipality shares similar hazards, with deforestation and soil erosion being identified as problems which need to be addressed. Flooding and severe storms were also indicated as notable hazards. Within the Greater Tzaneen Municipality, the critically endangered Woodbush Granite Grasslands was identified as a precious resource which needs to be protected due to its high biodiversity and important function in water production. With several

major dams located within the GTM, the risk of flooding in the event of a dam breach was also considered. It should be noted that the high engineering standards maintained in the construction of these dams make a dam breach highly unlikely, but it is a possibility which must be considered. Invasive alien plant species are also a concern within the Greater Tzaneen Municipality and include lantana, water hyacinth and trifid weed, each of which has a negative environmental impact with secondary consequences for human well-being. In Maruleng Municipality, the emphasis was on the critical infrastructure, drought, flooding and severe storms, as well as environmental degradation such as deforestation, sand mining and deforestation. Technological hazards, such as hazmat by road, were also evaluated as extremely high. When considering the Mopani District as a whole, some common themes start to develop, particularly in terms of environmental degradation. Pressing environmental issues which need to be addressed include deforestation, soil erosion and sand mining. These environmental problems have a ripple effect, impacting on local communities and the broader ecosystem. Extreme weather, such as severe storms and drought, was also a major concern.

### **Climate Change**

Using the Local Government Climate Change Support Program, spearheaded by the Department of Environmental Affairs, the Mopani District has already developed a climate change vulnerability assessment and response plan. This plan outlines the following key areas:

- Agriculture
- Biodiversity and environment
- Human health
- Human settlements
- Water

In terms of the climate change vulnerability assessment and response plan, changes in maize production was identified as a problem for the agricultural sector, as well as increased risks to livestock. From a biodiversity perspective, the loss of grasslands was identified as a particular area of concern since the grasslands are vulnerable to climate change and form a vital role in water production. The critically endangered Woodbush Granite Grasslands, gazetted as a protected vegetation type, are only found in and around the Haenertsburg area. Protecting this grassland, as well as those found in the upper reaches of the Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve / Wolkberg should be regarded as an imperative. Human health and human settlements may also suffer as a result of climate change with increased occupational health problems, loss of industrial productivity, increased isolation of rural communities and decreased income from tourism. Water scarcity may become a greater problem in the future with less water available for irrigation and domestic purposes.

### **The time for action is now.**

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**

The Greater Tzaneen Municipality and Greater Letaba Municipality are both mostly located in higher rainfall areas. It is within these higher rainfall zones that high value Eucalyptus and pine plantations can be found. The timber industry is one of the drivers of the local economy in Mopani, also providing for numerous employment opportunities. Veld and forest fires, also known as wildfires, thus pose a serious threat within these two local municipalities, particularly during the annual fire season. Wildfires also pose a threat to commercial and subsistence farmers, capable of affecting crops, livestock and infrastructure. Within the game farming industry, fire is frequently used as a management tool and are thus often intentionally lit. Prior to the fire season, fuel load reduction is frequently practiced by commercial farmers, commercial plantation owners and custodians of protected areas. The preparation of firebreaks is a legal requirement, but is not always undertaken by all landowners. This, combined with the presence of alien invasive plant species, makes fire-fighting extremely difficult and large wildfires may arise. Alien invasive vegetation, particularly lantana (*Lantana camara*), trifid weed (*Chromolaena odorata*) and bugweed (*Solanum mauritianum*) are known to substantially increase fire risk. They proliferate in the sub-tropical, higher rainfall environment encountered within the Greater Tzaneen and Greater Letaba Municipalities, but are also found in lower densities in Mopani's three remaining local municipality. The control and eradication of alien invasive species is a legal requirement which is also not always fulfilled.

## **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.

The development of flood lines will better guide future development to prevent the development of houses or other structures within areas which could potentially be inundated in the event of the breach of a major dam wall.

## **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 material frequently pass through the Mopani District. These range from fuel tankers, to trucks carrying extremely dangerous chemicals such as sulphuric acid or sodium cyanide solution. A full understanding of all the chemicals involved as well as the companies who transport them will enable a more informed approach. A partial list has already been developed, but is in need of further development.

## **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 disease primarily only affects cloven-hoofed animals, the consequences of this disease being detected outside the defined buffer areas could hold dire consequences for the local and national economy. For reasons such as this, disease surveillance is of the utmost importance for the early detection of, and reaction to, all communicable diseases. A close working relationship is required with the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development's Veterinary Services directorate, as well as the Department of Health.



### **Environmental degradation**

Environmental degradation remains a problem within numerous areas within the Mopani district, as has been highlighted in the Indicative Risk Profile. Among the environmental problems identified were soil erosion, sand mining, deforestation, pollution and bush encroachment. Many of these problems have arisen as a result of the over-exploitation of natural resources. A more sustainable solution is required which balances out human needs with those of the environment.

### **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 building more resilience e.g. preventing development within known flood lines, preserving wetlands and grasslands, 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**

The loss or damage of critical facilities, such as major roads or bridges, can effectively cut communities off from the outside world. Good quality, well-maintained, well-placed infrastructure is less likely to be adversely affected by severe weather events. This reduces the vulnerability of communities to severe weather, particularly in terms of flooding. Regular inspection and maintenance of critical facilities should be an imperative to ensure their continued use.

### **Seismicity**

Recent seismic activity in and around the Mopani District has prompted the need for further investigation. As such, the Council for Geoscience has been engaged for the possible initiation of a study which will answer key questions related to possible future seismicity and engineering standards for infrastructure development.

#### **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 2018/19 FINANCIAL YEAR

Mopani District Municipality has contracted the Performance management system with the Institute for Performance management compacy and there is a system administrator within the institution, official of MDM. The company is providing support on call. All compilations of performance reports are compiled internally by the system administrator. The system applies the Balanced Scorecard. The system of performance management is thus far limited to senior managers and to a lesser extent the Deputy managers. The process is underway to fully cascade the PMS application to deputy managers.

The following issues have been identified for improvement::

- Baseline information and Business Intelligence – Uploading accurate data into the system for correct reporting and development of trends and scenarios;
- Forward planning, Regional planning and project management – Effective co-ordination of planning and implementation of projects.
- Human Capital Development – appointment of skilled and competent people and continuous skills development/ training; and
- Project Prioritisation – Projects in the IDP must be linked to resources (enablers) to ensure implementation. Proper costing must 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 municipality's representatives (IDP Managers). During this session the critical strategies were developed around issues raised and quantified from Analysis phase and Performance analysis. Mayoral Lekgotla was held on 4-5 February 2016 to consider Strategic goals and objectives and set Short, Medium and Long term strategies for the issues tabled.

This landmark event was attended by senior Managers and Councillors from Mopani District Municipality. 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 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 of Mopani District Municipality 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, Limpopo Development plan and Spatial Land Use Management Act.

The 5-6 February 2018 Strategic planning session focused on 180° degrees turn-around on issues surfacing from poor performance. That was also re-iterated during IDP Lekgotla of 29 January 2019. The call to corporate and individual performance cannot be over-emphasised. Silos operations need to be removed. The annual report of 2017/18 has been evidential on this matter.

### 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 reduced. 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 (INSTITUTIONAL) SWOT

**Table 70**

	<b>Strength</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>
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	IDP Compliance	Effective Audit committee
4	International and internal communication strategy in place	Support from sector departments
5	Established and functional Intergovernmental Relations forums.	
	<b>Weakness</b>	<b>Threats</b>
1	Lack of succession planning	Land invasion
2	Lack of project planning and implementation capacity	Community protests
3	Shortage of personnel in directorates	Demand overweighing supply
4	Inadequate budget to programmes, operations & maintenance	Non payment of services
5	High dependency on grants	Climate change
6	Malicious and non-compliance	Loss of WSA status
7	Inadequate and ineffective financial control systems	Withdrawal of conditional grants
8	Poor communication/ Working in silos	High rate of HIV & AIDS infection
9	Unavailability of by-laws	Litigations
10	Inconsistent and unstable organisational structure	Environmental degradation
11	Lack of performance appraisal	Brain drain
12	Poor record keeping, information & knowledge management	
13	IDP processes not providing adequate platform for community engagement.	
14	Poor contract management	
15	Poor spending on allocated/ granted funds	
16	Inadequate Performance Management System.	

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

**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 unsustainability	Water conservation and demand management
Un-sustainable service delivery	Cost recovery from water services
Poor service Standards	Livelihood focused spatial planning
Low Revenue generation	Comprehensive Rural development
Poor Data Management	Environmental management
Poor Contracts Management	Coordination and alignment of municipal development processes.
	Democratic and Accountable local government
	Growth points development

The conclusion that can be drawn from this analysis is:

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**

**Table 72: KEY PRIORITY AREAS OF MOPANI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**

<b>KPA</b>	<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>Key Priority issues</b>	<b>Motivation</b>
Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development	To inculcate entrepreneurial and intellectual capabilities.	Skills development Filing system and safety. E-filing.	In order to achieve the goal Entrepreneurial and Intellectual Capability, it is necessary to accelerate the development of skills within the municipality. To ensure positive gain in the changing environment where Council gets elected every 5 years, it is imperative that strategies are developed such that knowledge gained is knowledge stored.
	To strengthen record keeping & knowledge management		
Basic Service Delivery	To accelerate sustainable infrastructure and maintenance in all sectors of development.		Most human settlements are located in scarce river catchments. Many water schemes suffer huge water losses not only due to the lack of technical capacity, but also because of the decaying infrastructure
	To have integrated infrastructure development.	Intergovernmental coordination in infrastructure development	It is imperative for socio-economic growth in the Mopani District Area that sector departments, municipal management & other key stakeholders and role-players work together to create an environment of improved service delivery and growth.  The delivery of infrastructural initiatives is challenged in that projects are not implemented and completed within specified timeframes, budget and quality & achievement of intended objectives. This results in MDM experiencing funds rolled over in a situation of high deficiency
	To improve community safety, health and social well-being	Health services, environmental and basic services	District is dominated by agric sector with citrus, mangoes, bananas, avocados, litchis and vegetables. Most of the farming land is subject to land claim and settlement processes need to be accelerated. The District is blessed with immense beauty and survival of thousands of species to be protected. Ensure effective management of non renewable natural resources.

Local Economic Development	To promote economic sectors of the District	Environment conducive for economic development	Being in proximity with the internationally acclaimed Kruger National park and the Great Limpopo Transfrontier park, the District has awesome opportunity to embrace. The District also has a variety of natural and cultural resources to promote.
Spatial Rationale	To have efficient, effective, economic and integrated use of land space.	Optimal use of land space	Need to increase access locally and outwardly for transportation of goods. Resolving conflicts.
Financial Viability	To increase revenue generation and implement financial control systems	Sound financial management and reduction of dependency	Local Municipalities owe the MDM approx. R1 bil in water services. To ensure that the funds owed to MDM for water services provided are resolved, WSP agreement (SLA) with LMs must be implemented.  Essential to the adherence to the demand management plan, is to ensure quorated bid committee sittings per schedule are adhered to.
Good Governance and Public Participation	Promoting democracy and sound governance	Inclusive Sound governance	In order to have open and transparent decision-making and sound governance practices in the district it will be essential to focus on improving efficiency and effectiveness. Improved effectiveness and efficiency within the district area will advance the utilisation and allocation of financial resources:

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.

In order to assist this process, a criterion was developed to guide the municipality in ranking the many issues requiring attention for (1) the well being of the community and (2) the sustainability of the municipality. This was done in full recognition that the MDM is not responsible and does not have the means to attend to all the identified issues. However, the fact that provincial and national line departments and parastatals are, in some cases, the ones that have to provide the service or funding, does not make the issue more or less worthy of attention.

### 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	
<b>Broad Priorities of Local Municipalities in MDM</b>	▪ <b>MDM District-wide Priority Issues</b>
(1) Provision of water and sanitation services	▪ Growing the economy
(2) Curbing HIV and AIDS	▪ Provision of infrastructure and social services
(3) Local Economic Development (LED)	▪ Promoting the interests of marginalized groups
(4) Provision of health services	▪ Provision of disaster management and emergency services
(5) Provision of energy	▪ Institutional development
(6) Provision of roads and public transport	▪ Provision of environmental management services
(7) Provision of emergency services	▪ Provision of safety and security.
(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, medium as well as the long term, to indicate its purpose, values that communities, Councillors and Administration subscribe 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.

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.

The Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) which outlines the priorities, strategic objectives and targets of government for 2014-2019, indicates National Government's Strategic intent to improve the quality of life of South Africans.

National Strategic priorities	
1	to deepen transformation and implement the NDP.
2	to accelerate growth, create decent work and
3	to promote investment in a competitive economy.

#### 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 thé tourist growth point in the Limpopo Province”

With the exception of placing an -emphasis on **thé** tourism destination of choice, the current vision for the Mopani District was confirmed as:

**“To be the Food basket of southern Africa and thé 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.

### MOPANI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY STRATEGY MAP (Strategic goals)

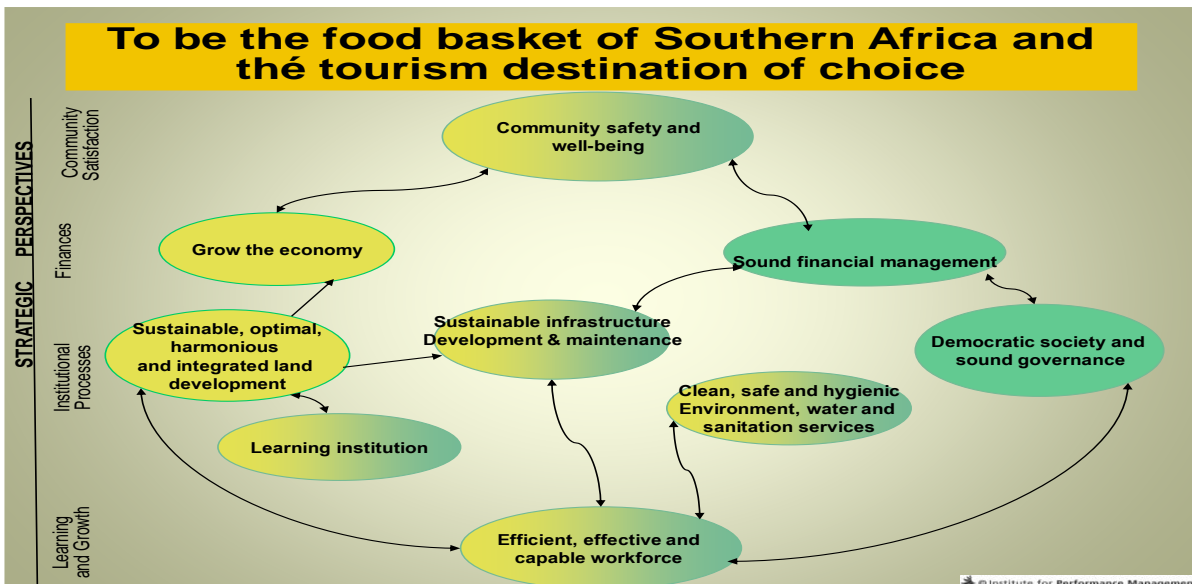


Figure 1:

### 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

<b>KPA</b>	<b>GOAL</b>	<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE</b>
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

# STRATEGIES TO DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES

## GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

### SWOT ANALYSIS

<p><b>STRENGTH</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Sufficient requisite skills</li> <li>➤ Effective institutional systems</li> <li>➤ Council support on IDP</li> <li>➤ Areas are accessible to reach communities</li> </ul>	<p><b>WEAKNESSES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ineffective IGR structures</li> <li>➤ Operating on skeletal staff in strategic &amp; critical units.</li> <li>➤ Poor attendance and participation of IDP meetings by stakeholders</li> <li>➤ Low collection of revenue from water consumers</li> <li>➤ Poor support to Local municipalities in IDP processes.</li> <li>➤ Ineffective IGR structures</li> <li>➤ Lack of knowledge management on institutional memory</li> <li>➤ Branding of the district municipality</li> <li>➤ Inadequate Mainstreaming of Gender, Disability, HIV&amp;AIDS, Youth activities</li> </ul>
<p><b>OPPORTUNITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Participation in Provincial Development Planning Forum,</li> <li>➤ Provincial Development Planning Forum, Engagement session</li> <li>➤ Operational components of sector departments exist at District level for support.</li> </ul>	<p><b>THREATS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Grants dependency</li> <li>➤ Community protests</li> </ul>

**STRATEGIES TO DEAL WITH ISSUES OF DEVELOPMENT**  
**Indicators to show-case our success**

**Office of Executive Mayor**

<b>KPA: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION</b>							
<b>Strategic Objective(s): Promoting democracy and sound governance</b>							
<b>No</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Baseline/ Status</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Strategies</b>		
					<b>Short term</b>	<b>Medium term</b>	<b>Long term</b>
1	Non-adherence to IDP Process plan	IDP phases are followed, however delayed and completed towards the legislative deadline and thus compromising quality output. Dates are mismatched against plan.	Full compliance with the IDP Process plan	Completed IDP phases	Ensure the IDP Process plan guides all other plans in the institution. Ensure that discussion documents are compiled timeously & submitted to IDP unit. <b>Report to superiors for corrective action</b>	Monitor and report to the superior for corrective action.	Monitor and report to the superior for corrective action
2	Directorates not taking heed of on-time submissions of IDP & SDBIP reporting	IDP Steering committee meetings often sit to confirm reports rather than discussing the content. SDBIP reporting is often not meeting deadlines.	To have reporting aligned to the set timeframes in IDP & SDBIP	Report on directorates not submitting on time.	Directorates reminded on timeous submissions of reports. Management to resolve on consequence for non-compliance. <b>Report to MM quarterly on compliance for corrective action</b>	<b>Monitor and evaluate the impact</b>	Monitor and evaluate the impact
3	Inadequate participation of community representatives and stakeholders in IDP meetings	Poor attendance in IDP meetings	To have all community structures represented & participating in all structures in all IDP meetings	Attendance register	Public participation office to conduct community survey. Assess and implement the community survey.	Continuously monitor community & stakeholders representation in IDP meetings.	Continuously monitor community representation in IDP meetings.
4	Involvement of Royal Leaders in Council activities.	There are no submissions from R/Leaders and LMs for District Council to discuss & resolve.	To have cooperative governance between LMs Royal Leaders & DM.	Issues/ Inputs raised from R/ Leaders & LMs through Local Reps on District plans.	Executive Mayor to monitor progress and address the matter at different platforms	Monitoring and evaluation and to apply corrective measures	Monitoring and evaluation and to apply corrective measures.

5	Poor reporting on matters from other structures where Cllrs participate representing MDM.	Councillors who serve in other structures have no platform to report to Council, but council structures.	To improve on information sharing among members of council.	Reporting to council and council structures.	To develop reporting template.	Monitor and report progress	Monitor and report progress
6	Programmes/ projects implementation reporting is not shared with communities.	The SDBIP reporting is shared among administrative structures but not with communities.	To have communities informed on developments occurring in their vicinity.	Communities participating in PSCs. IDP Rep fora to include progress reporting.	Resuscitate District Development Planning Forum focussing on IDP implementation and also report implementation in separate IDP Rep fora. Community Liaison officers to update communities on implementation.	Monitor and report progress	Monitor, evaluate and apply corrective measures.
7	Issues raised in the MEC's IDP Assessment reports are not addressed	The report has repeatedly pointed out on among others, Sector plans that are outdated with no plan in place to review.	To have all issues raised by MEC addressed	Annual decrease on number of issues raised by MEC in IDP.	Ensure that all sector plans that are due for review be on IDP, Budget & SDBIP.	Ensure that all other issues are addressed whenever raised.	Monitor and apply improvement measures
8	<b>IDP/ Budget/ SDBIP misalignment</b>	The final Budget is often subjected to further adjustments by Council and that get completed a night prior submission to Treasury and thus leaving no time for IDP alignment. SDBIP is compiled on direct information from Directorates & not from the adopted IDP.	To have 100% alignment of plans in all three documents, IDP/Budget & SDBIP.	MEC assessment report & PT Benchmarking report.	Ensure timeous completion of IDP and Budget and do cross-checks for alignment. Draft SDBIP as per the budget & IDP.	Ensure timeous completion of IDP and Budget and do cross-checks for alignment. Draft SDBIP as per the budget & IDP.	Ensure timeous completion of IDP and Budget and do cross-checks for alignment. Draft SDBIP as per the budget & IDP.
9	Lack of Shared vision	Sector departments are NOT linking their plans with the vision & objectives of municipalities. Lack of integration of plans.	All stakeholders should be guided by the Vision of Mopani DM.	Alignment of plans for municipalities and sector departments	Marketing of the vision be made at administrative level. All meeting Agenda to have foot note of Vision.	Ensure that sector depts. Programmes are linked to strategic objectives of the district.	Monitor the linkage of all plans with the strategic objectives of the District.

10	Non implementation of projects	Projects initiated & budgeted for implementation in the IDP and get budget shift during Adjustment on consecutive years. Implementation often delayed o.a.o Supply Chain processes and that exacerbate lack of confidence on mun.	To have well researched plans in the IDP Budget and SDBIP.	Minimum shift from adopted budget and adjusted budget	Comply with MBRR on limits set for shifts in adjustment budget process. This be approved by Council.	Implement and monitor compliance to MBRR Chapter 5 regulations 71& 72.	Implement and monitor compliance to MBRR Chapter 5 regulations 71 & 72.
11	Lack of performance measuring tool on programmes implemented by sector depts.	The absence of sector depts to participate deny a reporting opportunity on how they implement their programmes and projects. SDBIP does not include sector departments plans.	To have progress reported on the implementation of projects	Projects progress reports	Development of Performance Measuring Tool.	Monitor the implementation	Evaluate implementation of the programme and apply corrective measures.
12	Non implementation of Risks mitigation strategies	Poor mitigation of the identified strategic risk.	Strategic risks mitigated timeously as planned.	Reduction of Risks	Fast track progress on the mitigation of risk. Report progress on quarterly basis to Audit Committee & Council. Report progress on mitigation of risk management committee meeting	Continuous implementation of mitigation factors.	Continuous implementation of mitigation factors.
13	Non implementation of Service Level Agreements with LMs on water services	SLAs had been signed but not implemented.	Improve capacity to fully execute water service authority responsibilities.	LMs provide water & account to District in all monetary transactions.	Review the SLA, conduct capacity status and support user departments.	Implement the SLAs	Monitor the SLAs implementation
14	Irregular expenditure on contracts	Unavailability of signed contracts with service providers in some cases.	Avoid irregular expenditure and ensure compliance with GCC.	Signed contracts	Compliance and management of contracts	Ensure compliance, management and availability of contracts	Ensure compliance, management and availability of contracts



15	Huge legal expenses on litigation	Huge legal expenses that exceed budget by far.	Minimise number of litigations and expenses	Reduced legal expenses	Beef-up the HR power in the legal unit. Continuous assessment of litigations	Continuous assessment of litigation Assessment of performance by attorneys	Continuous assessment of litigation. Assessment of performance by attorneys
16	Increasing Community protests.	There have been high frequency of community protests around water provisioning	Peaceful communities with adequate water services	Number of community protests	Identify and address communities with critical shortage of water and other services. Maintain continual feedback meetings with Communities.	Provide adequate water and other services to the identified communities	Strengthen and sustain relationship with structures of the community.
17	Lack of assessment tool for the performance of section 79 and MPAC	Section 79 Committees & AC performance have not been assessed thus far.	To have MPAC and Section 79 Committees assessed for the purpose of improving their functionality	Assessment tool developed and implemented	Development and implementation of the assessment tool.	Continuous assessment	Continuous assessment and evaluation of the tool.
18	Lack of Assessment Tool for the performance of Audit Committee	The Audit Committee is not being assessed.	To have Audit Committee assessed for purposes of improving their performance.	Assessment Tool development & implemented.	Develop and implement assessment Tool.	Continuous assessment and evaluation.	Continuous assessment and evaluation.
19	Lack of Maintenance of the municipal website	Website not updated consistently	To improve co-ordinated communications	Marketing & advertising articles	Coordination of website revitalization.	Revamp the website.	Continuous regular update of the website
20	Inadequate communication of IGR issues	IGR recommendations not tabled in municipal councils as such do not bind	To improve intergovernmental relations	IGR resolution register	Municipal councils to adopt IGR recommendations	Municipal councils to adopt IGR recommendations	Municipal councils to adopt IGR recommendations
21	Non achievement of set performance targets	Trends of institutional score below target. PMS & M&E are in place and staffed. Unfunded budget.	To achieve the set performance targets	Service delivery improved in line with expenditures and adopted targets.	Signing of Performance agreements in line with SDBIP. Ring-fencing of service delivery budget. Quarterly reporting with monitored corrective measures.	Monitoring and application of consequence management to non-performers.	Signing of Performance agreements by end of June

22	Un-coordinated Complaints Register	Not all complaints are captured in the Register	To improve co-ordinated responses on community complaints	Complaint Register	To centralise Complaint Register. Acknowledging complaints within seven days of receipt. Providing responses to complaints.	Continuous monitoring and assessment.	Continuous monitoring and assessment.
23	Non-existence of community satisfaction survey	No survey was ever conducted	To improve ongoing corporate planning	Community satisfaction survey	Identify location of the community satisfaction survey. Conduct the survey and implement the findings	Implement the findings of the survey.	Monitor current sentiments and trends regarding community priorities
24	Lack of public awareness on participatory processes	People raised assortments of problems regardless of sphere and processes	Increased awareness about participatory processes	Public induction report	Create participatory structures	Continuous monitoring of participatory structures	Continuous monitoring of participatory structures
25	Non-implementation of Auditor General's findings, Internal Audit findings and Audit Committee Resolutions.	Slow implementation of Auditor General's findings, Internal Audit findings and Audit Committee Resolutions.	Resolve Auditor General's findings, Internal Audit findings and Audit Committee Resolutions.	Action Plans for Auditor General's and internal audit findings and Audit committee Resolution register.	Implement Auditor General's Action Plan; Internal Audit action plan and Audit Committee Resolutions implementation tool.	Implement Auditor General's Action Plan; Internal Audit action plan and Audit Committee Resolutions implementation tool.	Implement Auditor General's Action Plan; Internal Audit action plan and Audit Committee Resolutions implementation tool.
26	Structures do not fulfil their roles.	Structures do not articulate on documents submitted yet they recommend to Council. Issues reach Council with inconsistent information.	To have effective structures	Authentic information submitted to Council.	Workshopping & training the structures and instil commitment. E.g IDP training.	Instil commitment to addressing issues	Each structure complying with the mandates.
27	Poor participation between municipalities and sector departments	Sector departments are not reporting on issues raised by communities. Communication on community issues with sector departments is not yielding results. Projects are implemented but progress not reported	To have effective IGR structures	Attendance registers and frequency of IGR meetings	Strengthen IGR (Technical committees) structures in all levels	Maintain	Maintain

28	Poor integration of plans between municipalities and sector departments.	Progress and challenges on projects by sector depts are not part of the Snr Managers performance measures. Projects from sector depts. land to municipality through IDP Managers.	Municipal directorates to be conversant with programmes of sector depts. and other role players for integration.	Directors collating information on projects of sector depts. for IDP purpose	Map the Technical committee meetings in line with the IDP process	Monitor compliance and report to MM	Evaluate the impact of Technical committee on the development of IDP
29	Structures do not fulfil their mandates	Structures do not articulate adequately on documents submitted to Council. Issues reach Council with inconsistent information	To have effective structures	Authentic information submitted to Council.	Workshopping & training the structures and instil commitment. E.g IDP training	Instil commitment to addressing issues	Each structure complying with the mandates.

#### **REQUISITES FOR EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIES:**

- (i) Strengthening of IDP units with personnel.
- (ii) Performance/ implementation reporting be cascaded to communities.
- (iii) Comprehensive diagnostic performance report be done annually against IDP and after every span of Council, 5 yrs.
- (iv) Audit action plan be prioritised
- (v) Risk mitigation plan be developed or reviewed in alignment with IDP process.
- (vi) All programmes be budgeted for.
- (vii) Approval of IDP and Budget to be binding to sector departments ito projects loaded in the IDPs\*
- (viii) IDP be a tool of governance in municipal space.
- (ix) Strengthening of District Intergovernmental Forum
- (ix) Provision of basic services should be sustainable

## TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SWOT

<b>STRENGTHS</b>		<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	
1	IDP Compliance	1	Collaboration with local municipalities and others outside the District
2	Effective Monitoring and Evaluation System	2	Engagements with Government Sectors departments, both District and Provincial
3	Co-ordination and alignment of municipal processes	3	Capacity to improve audit opinion
4	Administrative commitment	4	Learning good practices with possible benchmarking with external institutions
5	Functional Inter-governmental relations Forum	5	Engagement of external service providers to enhance skills development
6	Approved Organograms		
7	Sufficient Requisite Skills		
<b>WEAKNESSES</b>		<b>THREATS</b>	
1	Succession and Retention Strategy/ planning	1	Ineffective IGR through non attendance of Sectors
2	Separate Record Management Processes (Finance, Personnel, Registry and PMU)	2	Lack of sufficient Sector contribution and alignment
3	Contract Management Keeping (Legal and PMU)	3	Un-coordinated reporting demands [Reports are demanded from various sectors]
4	Tedious Policies approval process due to over consultations with different structures	4	Poor attendance of Local municipalities and Government Sectors in Technical Committees
5	Spending on allocated funds due to cash flow problems		
6	Slow Recruitment processes due to Austerity measures/unfunded budget		
7	Human Capital Systems as control systems		
8	High Grant dependency		
9	Unfavorable/Negative audit opinion		

10	Information & Communication Technological Services		
11	Attracting scarce skills		
12	Poor attendance of IDP processes by sector departments.		
13	High turnover staff on retirements in Water, without replacement		

## TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

## Strategies

### Strategies to deal with the issues

No	ISSUES	BASELINE	OBJECTIVE	Performance indicator	Strategies			Key projects/ Programmes
					Short term (0-1 YR)	Medium term (1-2 YRS)	Long term (3-5 YRS)	
		<b>Strategic Objectives: To inculcate entrepreneurial and intellectual capabilities To strengthen record keeping &amp; knowledge management</b>						
1	Inadequate Coordination of change management processes	There are insufficient processes & programs for management of change whenever a need is identified.  Change Management Committee is constituted	To have Systematic management of any change processes in the institution.	Availability of Change Management process tools/ manual.	Training of Change Management Committees.	Develop a generic change management process tools/ manual	Training in change management processes and approaches Monitor and evaluate the impact	Fully Fledged Training to Change management Committee. Review Current Organogram in line with new governance model Fully Fledged Training on Records Management System.
2	Misalignment of the Current Organogram versus new governance	Current Organogram does not have sufficient units supporting the political components.	An Organogram that is consistent with the organizational objectives and	An Approved organogram aligned to new governance model	Review Organogram to fully cater for all aspects of New Model.	Consider placement of people from non-critical to critical areas	Consider recruitment if there are still positions not filled.	Review of the organogram.

	model.		new governance model.		Place and migrate employees according to the New organogram.	Train the staff on new model approach	Evaluate the new model approach	Awareness/Roadshow of the Retention and Succession plan.
3	Poor records management system	A developed manual system not fully and effectively utilized since some records are still being lost. Separate Keeping of records (Finance, Personnel, Registry and PMU) is still prevalent.	To have ONE records management system to support decision making	Well established Electronic Records management System.	Acquire an electronic records management system  Recruitment of records management personnel on vacant positions.	Vetting and training of Records Management Personnel	Monitor, evaluate and upgrade the system for timeous efficiency	Securing additional land for construction of additional office facilities or leasing
4	Inadequate HR capacity/staff in various directorates.	The current vacancy rate within the District is high and most units operate on skeletal staff, e.g Water, Fire, Risk, IDP, Legal.	To have a capacitated institution/workforce through targeted recruitment.	Fully Fledged and filled Organogram, with capacitated and competent staff.	Review of the Organogram  Prioritise critical positions as per Organogram for recruitment purposes.  Appoint competent staff..	Building the institutional capacity and filling of vacant positions.	Recruitment when need arises, due to natural attrition, resignations, dismissals, etc	
5	Loss of institutional memory.	Draft succession and retention plan is in place	To have approved succession and retention plan.	An approved Retention and Succession plan	Process the available draft plan to Council for approval. Conduct awareness/Roadshow on the plan. (See "Record keeping").	Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the approved Retention and Succession plan	Assessment of impact of the plan	
6	Shortage of Office	The District Municipality does not have offices	To Have conducive office	Availability of offices for all	Assessment of the number offices and	Redesigning office space	Securing additional land	

	accommodation /space.	and is solely dependent on Department of Public Works for provision.	space for employees and full-time Councilors.	Officials and full time Councilors.	Refurbishment of all the facilities used by the District. Demarcate existing offices where possible.	Maintenance of facilities. Negotiate for the transfer of Giyani office building. Complete the Tzaneen office structure. Leasing/renting office space	for offices. Renting offices.	
7	Cascading of performance management system	Performance management systems is currently applicable to senior and middle managers. PDPs ONLY signed with staff below Senior Managers level concluded PMS is not yet cascaded to post levels below 3.	To have performance management system cascaded to lower levels (up to Level 6)	Performance management system that have procedures and tools for corrective measures.	PMS applied to the sixth level. Training and support of the implementation of the system across the institutions.	Performance assessments Implementation of rewards/incentives	Performance assessments Review of the system	PDPs to be signed for level up to PL 6 Conduct re-training LLF Members by Salga. Aggressively target the attainment of EE Targets.
8	Increasing Labour Disputes and Cases	There is a prolonged disputes and cases due to factors beyond MDM control (External). with cases being finalized within turn-around time(3 Months)	To have sound and fair labour relations	Stable labour relation environment with less labour disputes and cases	Monthly LLF meetings Implementation of LLF resolutions Re-Training of the LLF members	Signing of essential services agreement Training of the LLF	Monitor and evaluate the implementation of essential service agreement. Implementation of LLF resolutions	

9	Poor employment equity statistics (not compliance to EE targets)	There is a representation of 1,7% of people with disability There is 44.5 % of women in the entire workforce Employment equity plan is reviewed and approved.	To ensure balance workforce in compliance with the Employment Equity norms/targets.	Employment equity statistics that align to employment equity standards.	Identify and target posts for recruitment of designated groups Training and awareness raising of staff on employment equity standards.	Training and awareness raising of staff on employment equity standards	Identified position to be designated for people leaving with disable Review the EE plan	
10	Inadequate Mainstreaming of special programmes across all occupational categories.	EE Plan is in place with numerical targets.	To ensure the Mainstreaming of gender and disability in all occupational categories	A workforce which is responsive to mainstreaming of all occupational categories	Gap analysis and development of strategy Training and awareness-raising Aggressively target the appointment of designated groups (People Living with Disability, Women and Youth)	Training and awareness-raising	Assess impact of mainstreaming strategy	Aggressively target the attainment of EE Targets Placement of staff as per the FOR
11	Job Evaluation/Adjudication Project	Delays in the finalization of adjudication of District Evaluated Job.description.	To have all District evaluated Job Descriptions adjudicated/moderated	Signed Job Descriptions with the Final Outcome Report(FOR)	Follow up with the Job Evaluation Provincial Advisory Committee(PAC). Signing of the Job Description by staff	Placement of staff as per the FOR		
12	Lack of HR Strategy and Planning	Draft HR plan is in place. Just need to be processed to Council.	To have fully fledged HR plan with relevant systems.	Availability of effective and efficient HR Plan	Approval of HR plan,	Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the approved HR plan	Assessment of impact of the systems	Awareness/ Roadshow of the HR Systems as approved



13	Unethical conduct/behaviour by some employees	Lack of time management and poor monitoring of attendance registers. Code of conduct is periodically made to employees)	To have an environment with good ethical behaviour	Manifestation of professional organisational conduct and behaviour.	Conduct awareness sessions	Monitoring of impact assessment	Impact assessment	Conduct sessions on Ethical behavior and discipline.
14	Ineffective Paperless System/ Culture/ Practice approach.	Paperless approached still mostly limited to Council and MAYCO.	To ensure that it is applicable to all Structures of Committee of Council	All Structures of Council utilising the paperless system in all meetings.	Immediate utilisation of a paperless approach by all Committees of Council	Impact assessment	n/a	Focus on paperless system
15	Lack Delegation of Powers	Delay in finalisation of draft Delegation of Powers. (Draft already in pack identified for approval)	To Review and approve delegation of powers	Approved, efficient and effective delegation of powers	Review approval and implementation of delegation of powers	Monitor and Evaluate the implementation	Impact assessment	Finalize the available draft
16	Unreliable Information, Communication & Technology Services (ICT)	Basic systems are in place Unplanned procurement of systems Non/ Under-utilized Systems Undocumented/Insufficient business Process Inadequate Reporting Capabilities	To have an Effective municipal Information communication Technological system	A fully fledged functioning and effective municipal Information communication and Technological system.	Commence implementing the Strategic Information Systems Plan (SISP) Implement IT Governance Continuous professional development Basic training of staff in IT Commence	Implementing the Strategic Information Systems Plan (SISP) Recruitment of employees Replacement of obsolete hardware and software. Continuous	Review IT Policies Review the IT SISP Replacement of obsolete hardware and software. Continuous professional	Establish Governance committees (ISO, IT Operations, IT Change Control Board) Develop Terms of reference and appoint committees members Review the IT structure with a view

					implementation of the Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP)	professional development. Basic training of staff in IT	development Basic training of staff in IT	to add critical posts Acquire and implement a LAN monitoring and optimizing solution  Implement a data backup solution  Reconfigure LAN backbone for redundancy
17	Shortage of technical kills	Shortage of skills in some technical fields.	To conduct skills Audit for all employee and Councilors	To have an institution with staff with skills in all various field. To have an institution with bona-fide staff and Councilors.	Prioritise the rare skills when recruiting	Prioritise the rare skills when recruiting	Prioritise the rare skills when recruiting	
18	Ghost workers in the institution	Prolonged periods conducting head count for employees and Councilors	To have Count for all employee and Councilors	Ghost workers eliminated	Institute head-counting	Do periodic head counting.	Periodic head count.	

**REQUIREMENTS FOR EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIES:**

- (i) Proper maintenance of office facilities/ office buildings
- (ii) More office space be created
- (iii) Demand management plan be honored
- (iv) Water reserves be made for offices
- (v) Electrical generator be installed in all office blocks to mitigate the load shedding.
- (vi) Twinning with other municipalities or sectors for skills enhancement
- (vii) Have stable organizational structure aligned to strategic thrusts of the District.

## Spatial Rational SWOT ANALYSIS: (KPA)

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
➤ Legislative transformation (SPLUMA)	➤ Inability to provide sustainable & resilient human settlements Inability to provide water and sanitation infrastructure (un-serviced stands)
➤ Human Resources	➤ Inability to provide sustainable & resilient human settlements Inability to provide water and sanitation infrastructure (un-serviced stands)
➤ Review of policies (SDF, LUS, Precinct Plans)	➤ Poor land use management (even with the implementation of SPLUMA, problem still persists)
➤ Availability of basic GIS functionality	➤ Lack of support /coordination from sector departments (COGHSTA, DRDLR, Treasury, OTP etc.)
➤ District Rural Development plan	➤ Lack of integrated GIS
➤ Strategic located land tool	➤ Unavailability of Municipal land for growth
	➤ Internal Departments working in silos (not integrated)
	➤ Huge backlog in terms of providing human settlements
	➤ Dispersed spatial layout
	➤ Lack of Law Enforcement
	➤ Selective or Lack of Partnerships
	➤ Lack of Bankable Business Plans

<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>THREATS</b>
➤ Transformation in terms of land use management & development	➤ Lack of unresolved land claims
➤ Development of integrated GIS infrastructure	➤ Unwillingness of Traditional Authorities to release land
➤ Funding from sector departments, parastatals and businesses	➤ Lack of participation/support by sector departments
➤ Partnerships in terms of development	➤ Mushrooming of informal settlements
➤ Land Tenure Upgrading	➤ Illegal land invasion
➤ Land reform	➤ Delays in development due to disputes amongst tribal authorities as a result of unclear boundaries/ demarcation

<b>LONG RANGE HORIZON OF SPATIAL OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES WITHIN THE DISTRICT</b>	
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>
➤ 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"> <li>• Reduced residential erf sizes for new housing projects should be negotiated with rural communities.</li> <li>• Existing low density residential areas can be dandified by means of infill planning.</li> <li>• New land development should be concentrated in development nodes and priority should be given to development nodes when new housing projects are allocated.</li> <li>• This should accommodate rural life styles like backyard ploughing fields and livestock enclosures</li> </ul>

<p>➤ The existing housing backlog in the Mopani Municipal Area should be addressed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
<p>➤ Illegal occupation (invasion) of land and the allocation of informal residential sites should be discouraged.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• A collaborative system between the two institutions is required to ensure elimination and management of illegal land occupation</li> </ul>
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## SPATIAL RATIONALE

### Developmental strategies for Spatial Rationale

No	Issues	Baseline	Objective	Performance indicator	STRATEGIES			Key projects/ Prog
					Short term	Medium term	Long term	
		<b>Strategic Objective: To have efficient, effective, economic and integrated use of land space</b>						
1	Provision of sustainable human settlements	0	To establish sustainable townships	5	5 sustainable human settlements for 5000 sites established	25 sustainable human settlements for 25 000 sites established in 10 years	50 sustainable human settlements for 100 000 sites established in 10 years	Township Establishment
2	Determination of land use and land development management	25	To determine land use and land development applications	30	30 land use and land development applications determined in 12 months	150 land use and land development applications determined in five years	300 land use and land development applications determined in 10 years	Land use and land development applications determination
3.	Development, reviewing and implementation of spatial planning systems	9	To develop, review and implement spatial planning systems	16	6 SDFs, 5 LUS, 5 valuation roll and bylaws developed and reviewed in 12 months	6 SDFs, 5 LUS, 5 valuation roll and bylaws developed and reviewed in five years	6 SDFs, 5 LUS, 5 valuation roll and bylaws developed and reviewed in in 10 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ SDF review</li> <li>▪ LUS review</li> <li>▪ Bylaws</li> <li>▪ Valu roll</li> </ul>

	Corporate GIS	1	To develop district corporate GIS	1	<input type="checkbox"/> Install compatible corporate GIS software <input type="checkbox"/> Support end user <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor and evaluate operation <input type="checkbox"/> Update datasets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor and evaluate operation</li> <li>• Update datasets</li> <li>• Support end user</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor and evaluate operation</li> <li>• Update datasets</li> <li>• Support end user</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of Disaster Management applications</li> <li>2. Development of town planning applications</li> <li>3. Land use management applications</li> <li>4. GIS framework development</li> <li>5. IDP dashboard applications development</li> </ol>
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**What need to be in place for the effectiveness of the strategies**

- (i) Needs identification & prioritization by local municipalities for effective and efficient support on Township Establishment by the District.
- (ii) Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal
- (iii) Participation of Stakeholders
- (iv) Budget allocation
- (v) Prompt procurement processes
- (vi) Upgraded MDM server

## LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT : SWOT

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
➤ Organogram	➤ Delays in filling of vacancies
➤ Database of SMME	➤ Innovations
➤ LED support structures	➤ Competency
➤ Partnership with other stakeholders	
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
➤ Valuable mineral deposits	➤ Global warming
➤ Funding support from sector departments, parastatals and businesses	➤ Disaster
➤ Biodiversity	➤ Drought
➤ Virgin land	➤ Theft
	➤ Foot and mouth disease
	➤ Loss of prime agricultural land
	➤ Wild life poaching
	➤ High inflation

## LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: STRATEGIES



No	Issues	Baseline	Objective	Performance indicator	Strategies			Key projects/ Prog
					Short term	Medium term	Long term	
<b>Strategic Objective: To have efficient, effective, economic and integrated use of land space</b>								
1	Product development	0	To support emerging entrepreneurs develop business plans	10	10 SMMEs supported with business plan development in 12 months.	50 SMMEs supported with business plan development in five years.	100 SMMEs supported with business plan development in 10 years	Business plan development
		0	To support emerging entrepreneurs develop infrastructure plans	10	10 SMMEs supported with infrastructure development in 12 months.	10 SMMEs supported with infrastructure development in 12 months.	10 SMMEs supported with infrastructure development in 12 months.	• Infrastructure development
		48	To support SMMEs with business skills training	10	10 SMMEs supported with business skills training in 12 months	50 SMMEs supported with business skills training in 5 years	100 SMMEs supported with business skills training in 10 years	• Basic business skills training
		0	To coordinate farmers Indaba for farming information sharing	25	25 farming SMMEs coordinated to participated in Farmers Indaba	50 farming SMMEs coordinated to participated in Farmers Indaba	100 farming SMMEs coordinated to participated in Farmers Indaba	• Farmers Indaba
2	Product marketing	5	To support tourism SMMES marketing their products	5	5 Tourism SMMEs products exhibited	25 Tourism SMMEs products exhibited in five years	50 Tourism SMMEs products exhibited in 10 years	• Durban Indaba exhibition
		4	To support SMMES marketing their products	10	10 SMMEs supported to market their products	50 SMMEs supported to market their products	100 SMMEs supported to market their products	Rand show exhibition

2	Product marketing	17	To support tourism SMMES marketing their products	20	20 SMMES supported in 12 months	100 SMMES supported to exhibit their products	200 SMMES supported to exhibit their products	Letaba show exhibition
		0	To support tourism SMMES marketing their products	10	10 SMMES supported to sell their products in the flea market 12 months	5010 SMMES supported to sell their products in the flea market in 5 years	100 SMMES supported to sell their products in the flea market in 10 years	Flea Market coordination
		22	To support tourism SMMES marketing their products	18	18 SMMES supported to sell and exhibit their products at Marula Festival	90 SMMES supported to sell and exhibit their products at Marula Festival	180 SMMES supported to sell and exhibit their products at Marula Festival	Marula festival exhibition
		100	To support SMMES marketing their products	100	100 farming SMMES supported in agri expo in 12 months	500 farming SMMES supported in agri expo in 10 years	1000 farming SMMES supported in agri expo in 10 years months	Agri Expo Exhibition
3	LED Systems development	1	To develop LED systems guiding investment promotion	1	1 LED Strategy developed	1 LED Strategy developed in five years	1 LED Strategy developed in five years	LED strategy review (EGDP)

**REQUIREMENTS FOR SUCCESSFUL STRATEGIES:**

- (i) Participation of Stakeholders
- (ii) Budget allocation ( especially for economic infrastructure)
- (iii) Prompt procurement processes
- (iv) Partnerships
- (v) Inclusion of Job creation indicator for all Directors

## BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE SWOT

	<b>STRENGTHS</b>	<b>WEAKNESSES</b>
1	A availability of operational resources within the district (equipment and machinery :TLBs, graders etc.)	None-collection of revenue / lack of cost recovery Delay in maintenance of the system
2	Skilled and semi-skilled personnel	Lack of water conservation and demand management
3	Availability of relevant legislation and policies to manage infrastructure	Insufficient infrastructure maintenance budget (budget is available however not sufficient)
4	Availability of infrastructure development grants	Lack of succession planning or skills retention
5	Procedures and policies in place to ensure infrastructure development	Ageing of water and waste water infrastructure
6	Stable council	Ground water is not of good quality
7	Good spending on grants (Improved spending on grants)	Unavailability of infrastructure master plan
8	Availability of operational resources within the district (equipment, machinery and infrastructure:TLBs, graders, waste water works, Potable water works etc.)	Delay in SCM processes (i.e. appointment of Service Providers)
9	Skilled and semi-skilled personnel	Shortage of personnel (staff complement)
10		Inadequate capacity of WWTW and WTW
11		Water pollution (Effluent run off to water)
12		Poor maintenance of infrastructure
13		Poor management of WSA/ WSP (Agreement)

14		Inadequate funding/Budget for operations and maintenance
15		Outdated Water Service Development Plan (WSDP)
16		Ineffective stakeholder participation
	<b>STRENGTHS</b>	<b>WEAKNESSES</b>
17		Theft and vandalism of infrastructure: Boreholes, transformers and water taps.
18		None-collection of revenue / lack of cost recovery Delay in maintenance of the equipment
19		Lack of water conservation and demand management plans
20		Unapproved Water and Sanitation Bi-Laws, leading to delays in law enforcement.
	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>THREATS</b>
1	Support from sector departments and parastatals	Lack of capacitated Contractors and PSPs
2	Usage of renewable energy sources (e.g.. solar energy and cow dung)	Limited water resources – Water quota
3	Conduction of community education and awareness campaigns to curb the theft, illegal connection and vandalism of infrastructure	Weather abnormalities (climate change), Global warming
4	Sourcing of funds for infrastructure development and maintenance	Demand higher than the supply capacity (Water and electricity)
5	Utilizing the Existing infrastructure to enhance cost recovery	Siltation of rivers and dams
6	Creation of job opportunities through the implementation of projects	Untimely power outages
7	Waste water recycling: supply to farmers and use of water for irrigation.	Violent community protests
8	Rain water harvesting	High Rate of sprawling of villages

## Basic Services and Infrastructure Strategies

No	Issues	Baseline	Objective	Performance indicator	Strategies			Key projects/ Program
					Short term	Medium term	Long term	
		<b>Strategic Objective: Strategic Objective: To accelerate sustainable infrastructure and maintenance in all sectors</b>						
<b>WATER</b>								
1	Inadequate, dysfunctional and aged infrastructure to abstract and supply water to communities-reticulation.	Inadequate water infrastructure	Refurbishment and Construction of new infrastructure	Conduct functionality assessment and audit for infrastructure maintenance plan. Development and adoption of draft district water master plan by council and ensure alignment with provincial master plan.	Conduct routine maintenance Completion of current projects  Drilling of borehole for areas without water supply. Development of infrastructure master plan.	Replacement of ageing infrastructure  Development of new infrastructure to meet the future demand	Development of infrastructure maintenance plan Utilization of RBIG, WSIG and MIG to implement sustainable water infrastructure projects.	Functionality assessment and infrastructure audit  RBIG, MIG and WSIG projects
2	Insufficient water quota for domestic, Agriculture, mining and forestry. Hence, survival of the fittest.	Skewed water allocations	Increase allocation of water and upgrading of water treatment works	Equitable water distribution and allocation.	Application of water use license in conjunction with DWS	Application of water use license in conjunction with DWS	Licensing of schemes	License application

3	Lack of water meters in rural areas. Hence non-payment of services.	Water meters are in selected areas	Metered household connections to all receiving water. Review of by-laws	All household have metered connection Review and implementation of by-laws Awareness campaigns	Replacement and installation of meters Awareness campaigns	Awareness campaigns Replacement and installation of meters Cost recovery	Awareness campaigns Replacement and installation of meters Cost recovery	Installation of meters Awareness campaigns Replacement of defected flow meters
4	High numbers of indigents who would not afford paying for water	74% of h/h are indigent	Updated indigent register	Indigent register	Coordinate the review of indigent register	Monitor and evaluate the implementation of indigent register	Free basic water supply to poor households. Implement of cost recovery strategies	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 lack of infrastructure maintenance plan.	Adequate maintenance of existing infrastructure.	Functional water infrastructure	Rehabilitation and replacement of ageing infrastructure  Sourcing of operation and maintenance funds.	Replacement of ageing infrastructure	Development of new infrastructure to meet the future demand	Functionality assessment and infrastructure audit

6	Poor management of water and response to mechanical and electrical breakdowns.	Water pumps breakdowns & electric power failures.	Repair and maintenance.  Water Conservation and Demand Management Plan	Proper management of water and repairs for both mechanical and electrical equipment's.	Rehabilitation and replacement of ageing infrastructure  Develop plans  Skills development  Repair & Maintain existing generator sets	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 and transformers are stolen at high rate	Reduce the frequency of theft and vandalism of boreholes and transformers.	Reduced frequency of theft and vandalism.	Awareness campaigns Enforcement of criminal laws  Repair and maintenance of infrastructure  Monthly review	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 due to drought severity	Development of Drought Mitigation Plan (DMP)	Capitalize on ground water utilization – (where aquifer are found to be strong)	Explore alternative water sources (Ground water, Mountains streams, Spring water, rain water harvesting etc).  To develop the water security plan. (Water recycling, etc).  Develop drought mitigation plan	Review drought mitigation plan  Maximize ground water utilization	Ground water augmentation	Development of boreholes  Development of drought mitigation plan

9	Loss of water through illegal connections, over usage of water and pipe leakages	Over-usage of water	Improved level of water supply and enforcement of criminal laws.	Reduced water loss.	Enforce by-laws  Awareness campaigns  Enhance universal coverage of water supply.	Enforce by-laws  Awareness campaigns  Enhance universal coverage of water supply	Water conservation and demand management	Refurbishment of infrastructure Installation of meters  Rehabilitation of infrastructure  Conduct awareness campaigns
WATER								
10	Pressure from households for standardized water supply services (yard connections)	H/H no longer tolerate RDP level of water services	A progressive improvement from communal standpipes to yard connections. (hence water metering and cost recovery)	Water provision in a level of yard connections	Assess capacity of existing infrastructure  Conduct needs analysis. (through WSDP)	Upgrade and extent infrastructure to meet the demand	Improved access to water and reduction in backlog	Water reticulation and metered household connections
11	Uncontrolled waste water into water catchments. E.g. sewage semi treated sludge flows from townships.	Effluent flowing into water bodies due to overloaded treatment works and systems.	Green drop certification (GDC) compliance status.	Compliance with the required standards (SANS:241)	Rehabilitation and replacement of ageing infrastructure	Replacement of ageing infrastructure  Development of new infrastructure to meet the future demand	Sanitation infrastructure development and rehabilitation	Refurbishment and upgrading to waste water treatment plant
12	Poor quality of potable water	Water treatment plants not operating	Improved level of Water Service (SANS241:2011)	Provision of potable water.	Assessment of WTW.	Implementation of the outcome of the assessment	Water quality monitoring by  Independent laboratory	Functional Assessment  Water conservation and demand



		efficiently				done.	Services	management Plan Water safety plan
13	Slow progress on water projects due to constant interruptions by communities leading to delays in completion of projects.	Contractors are being terminated after long delays with incomplete projects	Accelerated implementation of infrastructure projects.	Timeous completion of projects and reduction of backlogs.	Enforcing Compliance to construction regulations within due time and Strengthening of project monitoring mechanisms	Enforcing Compliance to construction regulations within due time and Strengthening of project monitoring mechanisms	Enforcing Compliance to construction regulations within due time and Strengthening of project monitoring mechanisms	Project implementation monitoring
14	Water flows are diverted from their natural course from catchment area.	From Sekgopo water is piped to farmers depriving people of access.  Makobasklo of catchment area is affected against Tzaneen dam	Natural streams should benefit all.  Protection of catchment areas	Water sources benefitting neighbouring areas.  Dams filled up with water.	Apply by-laws to restrict individuals from diverting the course of water flow			

15	Silt deposits that reduce the river capacities.	Most dams & rivers have their water holding capacities reduced.	To increase and maintain the capacities of the dams	More water stored in dams and rivers.	Regular cleaning of rivers and dams.			
SANITATION								
1	Lack of maintenance of water-borne sewage systems.	Waste water treatment not properly maintained and operated	Improve compliance with green drop Certification.	Improved maintenance of water – borne sewage systems	Rehabilitation of ageing infrastructure  Implement preventative maintenance plan	Replacement of infrastructure  Development of new infrastructure to meet the future demand	Replacement of infrastructure	Upgrading and refurbishment of sanitation infrastructure
2	Unaddressed sanitation backlog	Backlogs in RDP standard toilets	Backlog eradication	Improved access to sanitation	Upgrade and extend infrastructure to meet the demand	Upgrade and extend infrastructure to meet the demand	Upgrade and extend infrastructure to meet the demand	Mopani rural household sanitation
3	Pit latrines that are filled, posing health hazards, e.g. schools and public places	Problems of filled pit latrines at schools, clinics and households	Implementation and monitoring assessment plan	Assess capacity of existing infrastructure	Conduct awareness campaigns	Implementation and monitoring of assessment plan  Extended life span	Implementation and monitoring of assessment plan  Extended life span	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	Upgrade and extend infrastructure to meet the demand	Develop user friendly toilets for the disabled and the elderly	Conduct needs analysis	Upgrade and extend infrastructure to meet the demand	Upgrade and extend infrastructure to meet the demand	Mopani rural household sanitation
<b>ENERGY/ELECTRICITY</b>								
1	Poor electricity supply that need ESKOM power stations to be upgraded.	MDM is the coordinator in the area of supply whereas locals are implementing electrification projects	Provision of electricity/ Energy	Provision of electricity/ Energy	Liaison with ESKOM to provide upgraded standard of electricity  Strengthening projects by ESKOM	Upgrading of existing substations	Liaison with ESKOM to provide electricity	Upgrade standard of electricity  Upgrading existing substations
2	High cost of electricity compels poor households to top up the energy with wood.	MDM is the coordinator in the area of supply as locals are implementing the project	Provision of affordable electricity/ Energy	Provision of affordable electricity/ Energy	Liaison with NERSA and attendance of NERSA conference to negotiate affordable electricity for Municipal area	Liaison with NERSA and attendance of NERSA conference to negotiate affordable electricity for Municipal area	Liaison with NERSA and attendance of NERSA conference to negotiate affordable electricity for Municipal area	Coordinate electricity supply

3	Continuous establishment of uncoordinated new settlements aggravates the high demand of electricity supply. (Hence backlog - moving target)	MDM is the coordinator in the area of supply as locals are implementing the project	Provision of electricity/ Energy	Households with electricity.	Liaison with Eskom to provide electricity	Liaison with Eskom to provide electricity	Liaison with Eskom to provide electricity	Reduced backlog of households without electricity.
4	Theft and vandalism of transformers and cables	MDM is the coordinator in the area of supply as locals are implementing the project	Elimination / eradication of theft and vandalism	Reduced theft and vandalism	Awareness campaigns	Replacement of transformers and vandalized material	Improved technology to prevent theft and vandalism	Reduced number of vandalism and theft of electrical equipment's

**ROADS**

1	Huge backlog of un tarmac busy roads increase the need by communities	Inadequate paving of roads on priority list	To ensure that all roads on the priority list are paved  To compile and submit a new priority list	Paving of roads on priority list submitted to RAL	Compilation and submission of new priority list to RAL	Implementation of priority list by RAL	Implementation of priority list by RAL	Implementation of projects as per priority list by RAL  Special District Transport forum on road infrastructure Project site visits
2	Poor access to public facilities	Poor access to public facilities	To improve accessibility to public amenities	Improved accessibility to public amenities	Ensure improved access to public amenities	Ensure improved access to public amenities	Ensure improved access to public amenities	Rural Road Asset Management System

3	Fences protecting road users against straying animals are destroyed.	Damaging of fences alongside the roads	To discourage the damaging of fences alongside the roads	Curbing the damaging of fences alongside the roads	Liaison with RAL and DPWRI	Liaison with RAL and DPWRI	Liaison with RAL and DPWRI	Participating in awareness campaigns by LDoT. District Transport Forum
4	Roads used by heavy vehicles (trucks) that demand a high rate of maintenance.	High rate of maintenance costs on roads used by trucks	Upgrade roads to bear loading capacity of trucks on applicable rds	Reduce maintenance costs on roads used by trucks	Identify roads that are frequently used by trucks	Commence on upgrade of roads.	Upgrade of identified roads	Development of freight transport and logistics strategy

**The following need to be in place for the effectiveness of the strategies:**

- (i) Water restrictions needs to be considered for places with lower dam levels.
- (ii) Public awareness on By-Laws and enforcement to prevent Vandalism and theft of infrastructure
- (iii) Extension of water reticulation network and uproot/remove illegal connections
- (iv) The water Demand higher than the supply capacity - Upgrading of the water infrastructure to be prioritised
- (v) Metering and billing of all end users to ensure sustainable cost recovery
- (vi) Refurbishment and rehabilitation of both water and waste water plants.
- (vii) Regular interactions between local and district municipalities with traditional leaders to avoid unplanned settlements which might need services.
- (viii) Review of the allocated quota to allow upgrades of treatment works and new developments
- (ix) Proper maintenance of office facilities/ office buildings
- (x) More office space be created
- (xi) Water reserves be made for offices
- (xii) Electrical generator be installed in all office blocks to mitigate the load shedding.

**(BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY) Social services SWOT**

<b>STRENGTHS</b>	<b>WEAKNESSES</b>
Availability of institutional policies, by laws and other relevant legislations	Poor implementation of policies, by laws and other legislations
Approved organisational structures	Fragmented policy framework and lack of synergy between sectors
Political will and support	Delays in the filling of vacant positions, resulting to poor service delivery
Billing system for services rendered to clients	Poor revenue collection
Passionate, committed and skilled workforce.	Poor maintenance of infrastructure
Existence of governance structures, e.g. Portfolio Committees, Cluster Technical Committees, AIDS Technical Committees, AIDS Council, Community Safety Forums, Hospital Boards, Clinic Committees, SGBs, etc	Poor functionality of some of the governance structures, eg Local AIDS Councils, Clinic Committees, District Health Council, Food Control Committee, Environmental Management Forum, etc
	Poor attendance of meetings by some stakeholders
	Lack of specialised training; Corrupt officials
	Shortage of tools of trade, equipment and apparatus
	Resource constraints, both financial and human resources to ensure effective service delivery
	Poor coordination and implementation of social services activities; Legislative gaps.

<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>THREATS</b>
Well-developed infrastructure, e.g. electricity, roads, rail, health facilities, etc	Communicable and non – communicable diseases prevalence.
Huge Mining and Agricultural sector, and Tourism	Non-payment of municipal rates and taxes
Good stakeholder relationship	Political instability
Collection of revenue from Fire & rescue services, Municipal Health Services and Air quality management (contravention of By – laws and other legislations).	(i) Depletion of the natural resources such as water and the environment; (ii) Informal settlements
Research opportunities from various institutions	Service Delivery community protests
Contribution by sector Department and NGOs	Drought and global warming
Available social services legislations and framework	Natural disasters

Inter – sectoral Collaboration	Increased road incidents
TVET colleges and institutions of higher learning	Land, water and air pollution
	Violence in public transport sector
	Overlapping of functions with other sectors.

## BASIC SERVICES/ Social services Strategies

No	Issues	Baseline	Objective	Performance indicator	Strategies			Key projects/ Program
					Short term	Medium term	Long term	
<b>Strategic Objective:</b> To improve community safety, health and social well-being								
1	Inefficiency of the GEMC3 system	GMC3 system is outdated	To enhance the communication system in the Disaster Management Centre and Fire station.	System upgrade	Upgrading of GEMC3	Maintenance of the GEMC3	Maintenance of the GEMC3	Upgrading of GEMC3
2	Outdated sector Plans, eg Disaster Management Plan and Air Quality Management Plan.	Disaster Management plan never review since 2015	To prevent loss of life, infrastructure, degradation and economic disruption.	Reviewed sector plans with council resolution	Review the sector plans with council resolution	Implement the sector plans	Review and implement the sector plans	Review the Disaster Management Plan District Environmental Management Forum Review the Air Quality Management Plan Air Quality Indaba
3	Fire stations not coping with turn-around time for fire responses.	5 available fire stations are inadequate in terms of response time.	Fire services facilities to be within reasonable distances/ access to communities.	6 satellites fire Stations to be erected	Site acquisition and fencing (phase1)	Erection of the satellite fire station and operation (phase 2)	Operation of the satellite fire station	1 . Site acquisition and fencing (phase 1). 2. Erection of the satellite fire station (phase 2). 3. District Fire Prevention Association Forum (FPA)

4	Emergency fire services operate on old and unreliable vehicles.	Most of the Fire services vehicles are old and not performing to satisfactory level.	To have Fire services vehicles replaced regularly when they reach their normal lifespan.	Vehicle replacement policy in place. Half-yearly reports on the lifespan of the vehicles and budgeting for the replacements. Improved fire response time to fire incidents	Developing Fire plan. Compile reports on the status of life span of the vehicles. Set budget aside and purchase.	Procurement and replacement of old vehicles	Procurement and replacement	1. Purchasing of new fire vehicles 2. Purchasing of fire & rescue equipment 3. Development of fire plan
5	Lack of coordination of Water and Food Sampling Plan Lack of coordination Environmental Health and Hygiene Strategy (EHHS)	The district is depending on national sampling programme and national strategy	To ensure the supply of safe food and portable water which is free from pathogenic organisms	Approved Water Sampling Plan with council resolution Approved Food Sampling Plan with council resolution Approved Health and Hygiene Strategy with council resolution. Well coordinated food & water sampling programme	Develop Water and Food Sampling Plan Develop EHHS	Implement the plans Implement the EHHS	Implement the plans Implement the EHHS	1. Develop Water Sampling Plan 2. Develop Food Sampling Plan 3, Develop EHHS
6	Outdated By-laws	Emergency bylaws and Health bylaws are in place but outdated.	To ensure compliance to legislations and bylaws	By-laws reviewed with council resolution . Environmental Health Policy (EHP) developed and approved	Review and implement Health and Fire Services bylaws Develop Waste Management bylaws and Air quality management bylaws. Develop Environmental Health policy.	Implement bylaws	Implement bylaws	1. Review Health and Fire Services bylaws 2. Develop Waste Management bylaws 3. Develop Air quality Management bylaws 4. Develop EHP



7	Lack of law enforcement and compliance on Legislation and By- Laws	Received authorisation from the Minister to enforce the Health legislations	To ensure compliance with relevant Health legislations and bylaws.	Number of officials trained and appointed as Peace Officers. Execution and compliance with the Acts and bylaws	Training of officials as Peace Officers and law enforcement Appointment of Officials as Peace Offices & EMIs	Law enforcement	Law enforcement	1, Training of officials for EMIs and for Peace officers.
8	Ineffective governance structures	District Health Council; AIDS Council; Food Control Committee; District Environmental Forum are in place but ineffective	To strengthen governance of the District Health System	Number of governance structures established and supported Number of implemented resolutions taken by the identified structures. Reduction and infection rate of HAST (HIV & AIDS, STIs and TB). Improvement on mitigation of disaster incident	Establish and support/develop governance structures	Support governance structures	Support governance structures	Support with budget, coordinate and monitoring the following structures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Health Council;</li> <li>• AIDS Council;</li> <li>• Food Control Committee;</li> <li>• District Environmental Forum</li> <li>• District Outbreak Response Forum</li> <li>• Disaster Management Forum</li> <li>• Fire &amp; Rescue Forum</li> <li>• Community Safety Forum</li> <li>• IGR Social Cluster Technical Committee</li> <li>• District FPA</li> </ul>

9	Community Safety	District Community Safety Strategy not in place operations is based on national and provincial strategy	To improve community safety	Percentage improvement in community safety Reduction in the number of crime incidents Approved District Community Safety Strategy with Council resolution	Implement the Community safety strategy	Implement the Community safety strategy	Implement the Community safety strategy	1. Support District Community Safety Forum 2. Development of District community safety strategy
10	Inadequate financial support to Sport, recreation, arts and culture programmes (SRAC) support  Lack of Employee Sport Policy (ESP)	7 SRAC activities were supported out of 12	To ensure a mental and physical healthy community, talent identification & development.	Number of SRAC activities supported  Developed and approved ESP with Council resolution	Develop the ESP  Strengthen the support of SRAC programmes  Strengthen intergovernmental relations. (IGR)	Implement the ESP  Support SRAC activities	Implement the ESP  Support SRAC activities	1. Ku Luma Vukanyi 2. Indigenous Games 3. Golden Games 4. School sport 5. Junior Dipapadi 6. Disability Sport 7. Women and sport 8. Support to federations 9. District Mapungubye 10. District Library Forums 11. Employee Sport 12. District Sport Confederation
11	High road accident rates	1. Road Safety Strategy is in place.  2 Arrive Alive event was supported	To promote road safety	Reduced road accidents, crashes and fatalities	Support the implementation of road safety strategy	Support the implementation of road safety strategy	Support the implementation of road safety strategy	Support the following programmes: 1. Arrive Alive campaign 2. Road Safety Summit 3. Transport month roads Joint operation

12	Poor attendance by stakeholders of HAST activities and other IGR forums	Multi - sectoral district implementation of Hast plan in place	To Coordinate, Support and monitor the implementation of the District HAST Plan .	Improved consistency of attendance of HAST meeting.  Reduced infection rate.	Coordinate, support and monitor implementation of HAST plan	Coordinate, support and monitor implementation of HAST Plan	Coordinate, support and monitor implementation of HAST Plan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. DAC</li> <li>2. DTAC</li> <li>3. District World AIDS Day celebration</li> <li>4. Candlelight Memorial</li> <li>5. Partnership Week</li> <li>6. District Health Council</li> <li>7. TB Day</li> <li>8. Red ribbon</li> <li>9. Child Headed Home support</li> </ol>
13	COVID 19 spread	No death case, however infection is still increasing	To combat the spread of coronalvirus	No spread of coronavirus	Provision of safety protocol including	Comply with all Covid 19 Regulations	Comply with all Covid 19 Regulations	Water provisioning to all households, institutions like schools and health facilities, etc.

## SOCIAL SERVICES NEEDS FOR SECTOR SUPPORT

SOCIAL			
HOUSING		BASELINE	STRATEGIES
13.1	The rate of emerging informal settlements make the housing provisioning target elastic.	Existence of Informal settlements resulting with the need for housing.	<b>NEED FOR SECTOR DEPARTMENTS SUPPORT</b>
13.2	Housing provisioning does not look into sustainable human settlement in totality.	Villages are growing were there is no potential for economic viability.	
13.3	Houses are put where there are no plans for water provisioning and other critical services.	To have sustainable human settlements	
13.4	Incomplete top structures of housing projects	To have properly managed housing projects	
13.5	Poor quality of RDP houses due to workmanship.	To have building inspection program during the project	
13.6	Beneficiary identification	RDP std houses are allocated to capable people while the needy do lack.	
Emergency & Disaster Management			
14.1	Lack of billboards to provide for navigation to villages. This cause delay in reaching disaster points.	Lack of billboards, especially in villages	<b>NEEDS FOR SECTOR DEPARTMENTS SUPPORT</b>
14.2	Poor road systems to afford easy access to disaster points.	Access Roads that are not maintained	
14.3	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	
14.5	Lack of corporate attention to Disaster Management programmes during planning.	Departments not participating.....	

HEALTH		BASELINE	STRATEGIES
15.1	Lack of infrastructure for the required standards of health services	Clinics do not have adequate rooms to meet service stds	<b>NEED FOR SECTOR DEPARTMENTS SUPPORT</b>
15.2	Unaccounted population using health facilities.	Influx of Foreign nationals	
15.3	Health facilities that do not provide 24hours services		
15.4	Inadequate emergency services vehicles		
15.5	Shortage of medication from time to time		
15.6	Shortage of housing for medical personnel in rural areas		
SPORT, ARTS AND CULTURE			
16.1	Majority of our people do not have access to suitable & alternative sporting facilities and equipment for a variety of sporting codes.	<b>NEED FOR SECTOR DEPARTMENTS SUPPORT</b>	
16.2	Designated groups are not well integrated in the Sporting activities of Mopani.		
16.3	Lack of public art galleries & theatres		
16.4	Sporting infrastructure facilities are obsolete and need renovation.		
16.5	Lack of access to library services by villagers.		
16.6	Libraries that are without resources such as books, internet, furniture, etc.		
16.7	Dysfunctional library forum		
16.8	Dysfunctional Language forum		

EDUCATION		BASELINE	
17.1	Poor maintenance of school infrastructure. Dilapidated and Life-threatening classrooms.		<b>NEED FOR SECTOR DEPARTMENTS SUPPORT</b>
17.2	Poor maintenance of sanitation facilities. Toilets full.		
17.3	ECDs that are not registered with DSD. Hence they do not have qualified teacher.		
17.4	Lack of learning aids.		
17.5	Old schools that are not user-friendly to the disabled.	76% of schools are not adapted to disabled	
17.6	Overcrowding of learners in classrooms.		
17.7	Lack of Abet centers in certain areas	18 areas identified for need of abet.	
17.8	People who can neither read nor write.	12% of the population of MDM can't read or write.	
17.9	Mathematics & Science teachers are scarce to find.	Zalishaka bursary on contract Mastech in Seshego	
17.10	Not attaining standards on pupil: teacher ratio.		
17.11	Lack of indigenous knowledge to children in their school age.		
17.12	Drug abuse by learners.		

SAFETY AND SECURITY		
18.1	Few police stations to serve communities effectively, MLM at Hoedspruit, GGM in Giyani compared to sparse settlements.	<b>NEED FOR SECTOR DEPARTMENTS SUPPORT</b>
18.2	Shortage of police personnel	
18.3	Unethical officials (police personnel).	
18.4	Police services vs justice system	
18.5	Ineffective Community policing fora.	
18.6	Poor road access to communities	
18.7	Lack of apollo lights in crime prone areas	
18.8	Pedestrian paths that go through bushes.	
18.9	Domestic violence	
18.10	Economic Inequalities/ poverty	
18.11	Unregulated and mushrooming shebeens/ taverns.	
18.12	Areas where there is no network for cell phones and no public telephones provided.	
18.13	Stock theft.	
18.14	Community uprisings due to lack of basic services	
18.15	Poor road conditions that cause high accidents and lack of access for emergency vehicles	
18.16	Lack of sporting facilities	
18.17	Illegal electric connections	

## REQUIREMENTS FOR EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIES

- (i) Filling of critical positions be prioritised
- (ii) Skills development/training of officials be prioritised
- (iv) Procurement of the necessary tools of trade be prioritised
- (v) Request grant funding for Satellite fire stations from the National Treasury.
- (vi) Effective law enforcement
- (vii) Support LMs with funding for waste management (landfill sites development).

## FINANCIAL VIABILITY SWOT

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Functional oversight committees	Non-compliance with laws and regulations (SCM laws and regulations and MFMA calendar)
All critical positions are filled	Inadequate financial control systems
Functional and effective departments	Financial sustainability/viability – limited revenue resources
Policies in place and reviewed regularly	Funds do not always follow structure and plans
Turnaround time for payment of creditors	Reliance on consultants
	Unfunded budget due to high debt book
	Loss of assets
	Inflation of prices by our Service Providers
	Unfavourable Audit Opinion
	Ineffective communication with stakeholders about policies and procedures
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
SALGA, CoGHSTA, LPT and AGSA available to support	Downgrading by COGTA further frustrating revenue
Financial recovery plan	Grant dependency/ No own revenue
Collectable debt book	Suspension of key personnel at BTO
Available revenue from water and sanitation	Growing debt with utilities (LNW, DWA)
	Labour mobility
	Economic downturn



## FINANCIAL VIABILITY STRATEGIES

2020/21 – 2024/25

No	Issues	Baseline	Objective	Performance indicator	STRATEGIES			Key projects/ Program
					Short term	Medium term	Long term	
<b>Strategic Objective: To increase revenue generation and implement financial control systems</b>								
1	Unfunded budget	Adoption of unfunded budget by Council	Compilation of a credible and cash funded MTREF budget for 2020/21 in accordance with the approved budget timetable of Council.	Cash funded budget	Conduct a full assessment on the short comings in the 2019/2020 budgets Review of repayment agreement with LNW and DWS Splitting of LNW and DWS debt into short and long term	Compile the annual budget for 2020/2021 in accordance with realistically anticipated revenues to be collected	Funded budget	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Completion of a Strategic Alignment Workshop to determine objectives for the 2020/21 Budget Process.</li> <li>2. Convene Budget Steering Committee</li> <li>3. Training of staff on the preparation of credible budgets.</li> <li>4. Treasury review of budgets before finalised.</li> <li>5. Review the budgeting process against the review of finance related policies.</li> </ol>
2	Delays in implementation of the demand management plan	Slow procurement of the projects in the budget and SDBIP	Speed up the implementation of the demand management plan	Full implementation of the demand management plan.	Track the implementation of the demand management plan through the BAC meetings. Review of the progress on the demand management plan by the Accounting officer monthly.			Standardisation of the demand management plan in the BAC meetings.

3	Poor Financial Management	Poor implementation of existing financial control systems	To ensure that there is a marked improvement in the utilization of financial control systems	Credible and prompt financial reports.	<p>Development and Implementation of Standard Operating Procedures</p> <p>Implementation of the reviewed delegation of financial powers</p> <p>Full Implementation of mSCOA; Monitoring and review of financial controls, Training of finance personnel. Monitoring and review of internal financial controls.</p>	<p>Review financial controls and ensure that they are implemented in line with mSCOA</p> <p>Regular review of financial related policies</p>	<p>Redesign and testing - to ensure continuous improvement of financial control systems</p>	<p>Development and Implementation of SOPs</p> <p>Proper internal control measures must be put in place to ensure that relevant documents are processed promptly.</p> <p>All Supply Chain Management processes to be procured through the mSCOA financial system, no manual procurement should be done.</p>
4	Ineffective Cash Flow Management	Inability to service creditors	Ensure that all creditors are paid timeously	Improve cash flow management, provide effectively for commitments	<p>Accurate cash-flow projection aligned to adjusted budget and commitments</p> <p>Effective management of grants.</p> <p>All contingent liabilities to be investigated, a meeting held with claimants to address legal challenges and resolved amicably</p>	Accurate cash-flow projections aligned to MTREF Budget		<p>Compile a cash-flow projection for the remainder of the current financial year</p> <p>Management of the cash-flow on a daily basis with weekly reporting to the MM</p> <p>Manage payments in accordance with revised payment agreements. Implement an effective grant management and monitoring system</p>

5	Growing debt book	Increasing debts for Local municipalities (R264 million), LNW (R570 million) and DWS (R380 million)	Payment of debts as and when they become due.	Repayments made towards the total debts as a percentage of total debts.	Review Repayment arrangements with significant creditors (LNW & DWS) Propose efficient payment plan with both LNW and DWS which will ensure the current accounts are serviced adequately. Request Lepelle Northern Water to relax the services of the debt collector as it is taking a significant portion of the payments.  Ensure all LMs sign the reviewed SLAs Implementation and monitoring of the signed SLAs	1) Review the invoices with the memorandum of agreement with Lepelle Northern Water.  2) Take over Modjadji and Nkowankowa Plants from LNW  3) Engagements with the LMs on repayment of the historic debt.		1) Monthly reconciliation of creditors accounts. 2) Monthly reporting on progress on repayment of creditors. 3) Continuous engagements on repayment arrangement with local municipalities, LNW and DWS. 4) Engage LNW and DWS on activities that cause costs with the aim of containment. 5) Continuous engagements on repayment arrangement with local municipalities, LNW and DWS.
6	High dependency on grants that have limitation on the amount and conditional use	84% dependent on grants	To minimize dependency on grants	% reduction on dependency of conditional grants	Finalise and allocate responsibilities and attached timeframes for activities in the "Revenue Management Enhancement Strategy" to ensure it is consistent with this Financial Recovery Plan.	1) <b>Explore other revenue avenues.</b> Increase reliability of revenue streaming from LM's for water and sanitation services	To be financially viable.	Implementation of the developed revenue enhancement strategy Billing in the rural areas after doing the public participation

7	Revenue for water and sanitation not collected	0% collection rate	To ensure that MDM receives revenue for the water and sanitation services	All billed revenue is collected	Ensure that all LMs sign the reviewed SLAs. Full implementation of signed SLA Placement of residence accountants to monitor the transactions closely.	In case of continuous non-compliance MDM to consider the need to take back the water & sanitation function	MDM to take back 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 reviewed 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) Public participation on the introduction of prepaid metering syst. 6) Public participation of tariffs increase and rural billing
8	Poor Assets Management	Poor assets management	Improve on asset management	% improvement on AG assets related findings compared to the previous year of audit	1. Capacitate the asset management unit Monthly reconciliation of assets financial reports from SCM, Assets & Technical)	Ensure effective skills transfer from assets consultants.	Do away with the use of consultants	1) Ensure that all assets transactions are captured on mSCOA 2) Assets GRAP training. Monthly reconciliations
9	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 control systems	Financial control system that are capable of producing credible financial	1) Preparation and review of monthly and quarterly financial statements. 2) Training of finance personnel. 3) Monitoring & review	Regular review of the financial management control systems Regular review of financial	Redesign and testing- to ensure continuous improvement- of	Review of financial controls,

				reports promptly.	of financial controls, prioritization and full implementation of critical controls	related policies	financial control systems	
10	Slow pace in implementation of the cost containment circulars	Partial implementation of the cost containment circulars	Full implementation of the cost containment circulars	Full compliance with the cost containment measures.	3) Full implementation of the cost containment circulars			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review of procurement activities for compliance with the cost containment circulars.</li> <li>2. Monthly verification of utility bills (Eskom, LNW and DWS)</li> </ol> Introduction of meter readings on utility services
11	Non-compliance with laws and regulations(SCM and Budget and Reporting)	Non-compliant reporting environment	To ensure that the municipality complies with NT laws & regulations as well as a clean audit outcome	Financial reports that are fully compliant with the legislative requirements.	Develop & monitor compliance checklists and follow up on non-compliance monthly 4) Standardize the portfolio committee agendas with material compliance matters			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Compliance awareness in the municipality</li> <li>2. Training of officials on SCM and reporting related laws and regulations.</li> </ol>
12	Inadequate implementation of finance related resolutions of council & council structures (AC and Portfolio committee)	Non-implementation of resolutions	Implementation of all material strategic resolutions	All resolutions affecting directorate fully implemented	Standardize all finance related committee meetings with resolutions			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Resolutions tracking sessions</li> <li>2. Submit all monthly reports to the AC and Portfolio Committee</li> </ol>
13	Poor record	Unstructured	Ensure prompt	All records	Training of staff on			1. Training on records

	keeping	record keeping system	access to financial documents and records	available and accessible at all times.	record keeping. Dedication of a records storage and personnel.			keeping. 2. Identification of finance records champion and storage facility.
14	Overreliance on consultants	Overreliance on consultants	Ensure maximum return and municipal accountability on the work of consultants	Number of assessment made on work of all consultants and improved accountability by in-house staff.	Pair consultants with internal staff and filter in the SLA expectations for monitoring	Pair consultants with internal staff and filter the expectations in the SLAs for monitoring	Do away with consultants. Appoint competent staff in vacant posts	1. Consultants monitoring 2. Skills transfer training
15	Under and unfunded mandates remain problematic (libraries, health, roads, housing).	Functions that are not within the powers of municipalities, yet taking much funds for coordination. Functions that are within powers of municipalities yet not funded.	To have separation of functions clarified	Reduced / eliminated unfunded mandates.	Negotiate and partner with the relevant departs for transfer of functions			
16	Rising employee cost against financial health of the District	Contract employees, Excessive overtime bills per month, and long service bonuses. Internships also add much costs on the overheads	To balance the employee budget in relation to revenue budget	Decrease in the employees proportional share of total budget with capital budget.	Review the current salary & benefits structure. Review organisational structure.	Implement the recommended structure	Monitor & evaluate on annual basis.	

		like transport, computers, and other tools of trade.						
17	The increasing irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful expenditures.	Poor contract management. The integrity of the financial governance is under threat as identified by AG.	Zero tolerance on irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure	Ensure compliance with legislations in all matters of financial handling and management of contracts.	Monthly meetings between PMU & B&T, MM & SMs are to be convened.	Monitor progress on reduced mis-handling of financial transactions.	Evaluate and improve the strategy.	

#### **REQUIREMENTS FOR THE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIES**

1. Capacitate officials and limit reliance on consultants
2. Prioritise allocation of budget for water metering
3. Budget adjustment be based on facts and not on poor performance and compliance be monitored through regulations 71& 72 of chapter 5 of MBRR (Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations).
4. Take over water transaction implementation authority from local municipalities
5. Build a culture of compliance with applicable legislations, policies and procedures.
6. All priority projects be fully funded
7. Monitor the effectiveness of CFO forum by keeping track of implementation of resolutions.
8. Spending should be based only on the allocated budget as per the SDBIP.
9. Placement of residence accountants at LMs to closely monitor water and sanitation transaction
10. Rearrangement of the staffing within BTO to achieve synergies.
11. Continuous engagements with the LNW and DWS with the aim of concluding on the revised cost efficient payment plan.
12. The work of assess consultants has started in January 2020, in preparation for the 2019-20 audit.
13. Develop a checklist for SLA compliance that serve in portfolio committee and council sittings.

### 4.3 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 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	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	Community safety and well-being
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	To promote economic sectors of the District (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	Develop and maintain infrastructure
					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	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	To inculcate entrepreneurial and intellectual capabilities (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

LDP : Limpopo Development Plan.

## 4.4 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.

## 4.5 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, Outcomes and Performance Indicators

KPA	GOAL	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	OUTCOMES	KPI (INDICATORS)
Municipal Transformation & Organisational Development	Efficient, effective and capable workforce	To inculcate entrepreneurial and intellectual capabilities.	Improved performance	% average organisational performance rating
	A learning institution	To strengthen record keeping & knowledge management	Incremental growth in knowledge and information hub	Percentage rating on prompt and accurate information and response time on issues.
Basic Service Delivery	Sustainable infrastructure development and maintenance	To accelerate sustainable infrastructure and maintenance in all sectors of development.	Adequate & appropriate infrastructure for access to basic services	% (number) household with access to basic services (water, sanitation, electricity and waste removal)
	Clean, safe and hygienic environment, water and sanitation services.	To have integrated infrastructure development.	Sustainable livelihoods	% rating on integrated services
	Safe, healthy living environment	To improve community safety, health and social well-being	Quality life	% (number) households that are indigent
Local Economic Development	Growing economy (through agriculture, mining, tourism and manufacturing).	To promote economic sectors of the District	Sustainable district economy	% GDP rating
Spatial Rationale	Sustainable, optimal, harmonious and integrated land development	To have efficient, effective, economic and integrated use of land space.	Economic land development	% rating on available land for development.
Financial Viability	Reduced financial dependency and provision of sound financial management	To increase revenue generation and implement financial control systems	Reduced financial dependency and sound financial management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ % outstanding debtors more than 90 days</li> <li>➤ % creditors paid within 30 days</li> <li>➤ Liquidity ratio</li> <li>➤ R-value liabilities / R-value assets as %</li> </ul>
Good Governance and Public Participation	Democratic society and sound governance	To promote democracy and sound governance	Informed decision making in all levels	% rating on status of developmental Local government.

## CHAPTER 5: PROJECTS PHASE

### 5.1 PROJECTS PRIORITISATION

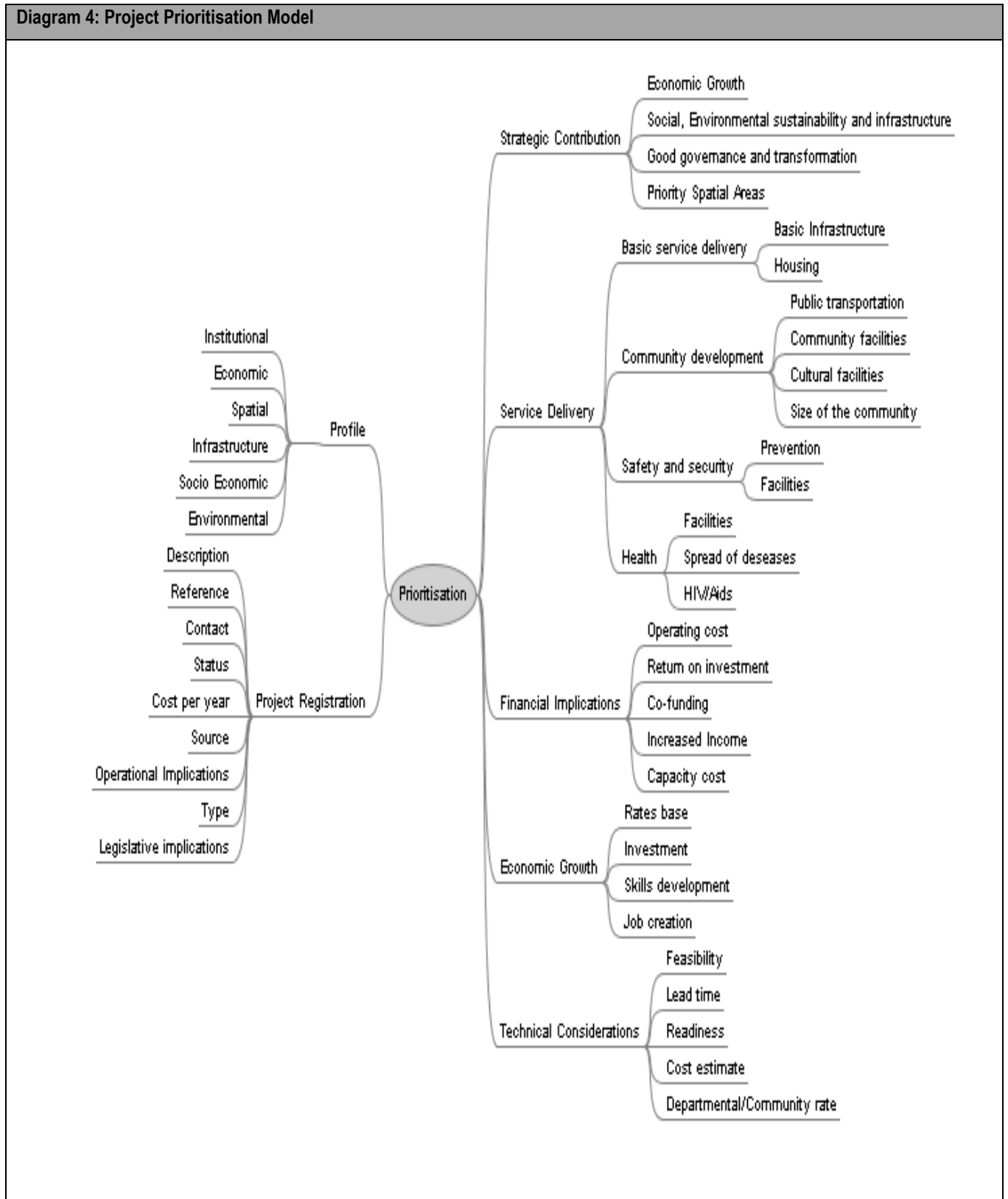
Project prioritization is a process and not a once off allocation of weights and scores. Successful prioritization is dependent on all of the steps in a process and the relevancy and appropriateness of a prioritization exercise will be weakened if all of the steps of the process are not committed to. Prioritisation is also to a large degree focused on financial and budget decisions to accomplish specific objectives or goals.

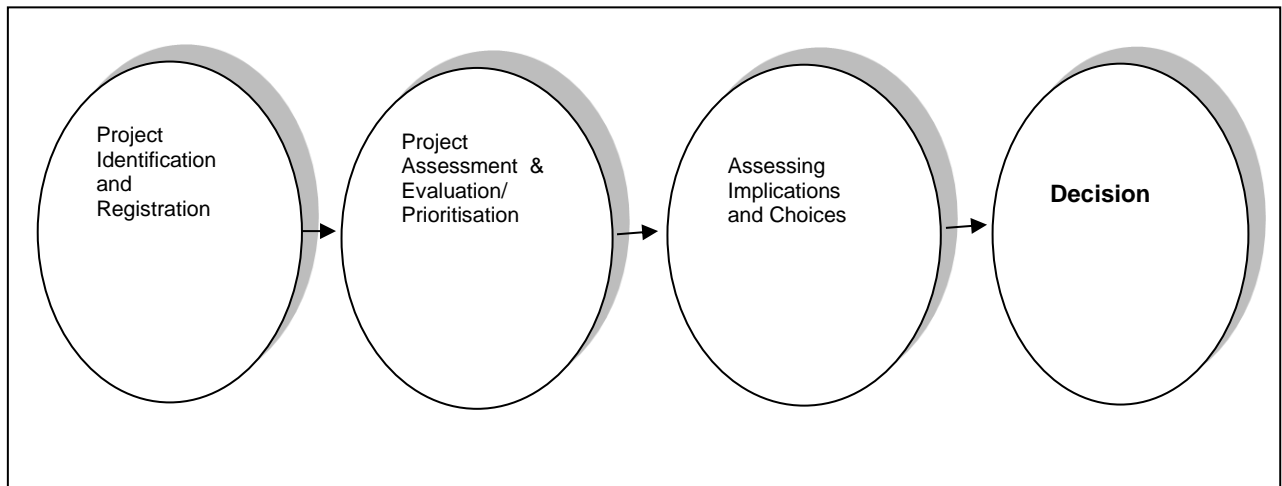
It is thus clear that decisions regarding budgets and finances are being taken at different levels of the organization and taking different issues and dynamics into account. Departmental budget decisions, for example, are operational oriented and doesn't always see the importance of strategic inputs. 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/ PROGRAMMES, 2020/21 – 2024/25

## GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

### Office of the Speaker

No	Project Name	Description	Target to achieve	Funder	Budget			Cost Estimate	
					2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
1	Public Participation	IDP & Budget, Council outreach, MPAC Public hearing, & Prayer day.	Engage with all relevant stakeholders.	Own/ES	1 500 000	1 600 000	1 750 000	0	0
2	Public participation Forum	Platform for practitioners in the district.	Sharing best practice.	Own/ES	55 000	60 000	75 000	0	0
3	District Ward Committee Forum	Quarterly meetings of the forum.	Reps from locals	Own/ES	70 000	78 000	82 000	0	0
4	District Ward Committee Conference	Council Speakers, all Ward Cllrs, Ward Committee reps & CDWs.	Annual once off event	Own/ES	600 000	680 000	700 000	0	0
5	Council Committees	Council oversight committees.	Activities of committees	Own/ES	500 000	550 000	600 000	0	0
6	MPAC District Wide Session	Platform for all committees in the district.	Uniformity in the MPAC approach.	Own/ES	450 000	550 000	620 000	0	0



# Office of Executive Mayor

No	Project Name	Description	Target to achieve	Funder	Budget			Cost Estimate	
					2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
1	Bursaries	Academic funding for learners.	Target both learners and employees	Own ES	2 400 000	2 550 000	2 850 000	0	0
2	District IGF	Quarterly platform for coordination of services delivery	Government institutions; private sectors and NGOs.	Own ES	100 000	150 000	200 000	0	0
3	Excellence awards	Giving awards to best performers.	Grade 12 learners and other categories.	Own ES	300 000	320 000	350 000	0	0
4	Local House of Traditional Leaders	Funding the activities of Traditional Leaders in the district.	Support to 30 Traditional Authorities	Own ES	500 000	650 000	700 000	0	0
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>									
6	District Communicators' Forum	Platform for peer learning and sharing for communicators	All government communicators in the district.	Own ES	100 000	100 000	100 000	0	0
7	News letter	Regular publication of newsworthy events.	Current affairs or events in the district	Own ES	600 000	650 000	700 000	0	0
8	Advertising and marketing	Branding MDM image and all advertisings	Advertising for SCM processes & marketing of MDM.	Own ES	500 000	1 250 000	1 300 000	0	0
9	Munghana Lonene Xitsonga music festival	Fund the event aimed at awarding Xitsonga best artists	Target artists as per the criteria determined by SABC.	Own ES	700 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	0	0
<b>Disabilities</b>									
10	District Disability forum	Platform for the DPSA.	Implementing the DPSA framework.	Own ES	110 000	120 000	130 000	0	0

11	Disability awareness	Information sharing	Sessions for people with disabilities in the district	Own ES	120 000	125 000	135 000	0	0
12	Disability Indaba	Annual strategic sessions.	Aimed at reflecting on how to do things better.	Own ES	250 000	260 000	275 000	0	0
13	Elders Forum	Caring for the elderly	Information sharing sessions	Own ES	10 000	10 000	10 000	0	0
14	Elders dialogue	Information sharing platform.	Elders in the district meeting for two days twice per year.	Own ES	10 000	10 000	15 000	0	0
15	Elders day	Funding elders event	Annual once off elders event	Own ES	70 000	85 000	90 000	0	0
<b>YOUTH</b>									
16	Youth month	Held annually in June	Once off event for the youth in the district.	Own ES	300 000	450 000	600 000	0	0
17	Youth advisory council	District Council for the youth.	Organised youth in the district.	Own ES	400 000	450 000	500 000	0	0
18	Youth council assembly	Annual event for the youth	Information sharing platform for the young people.	Own ES	500 000	550 000	650 000	0	0
19	Children' parliament	Capacity building platform for the children	Informed & knowledgeable children	Own ES	100 000	150 000	250 000	0	0
20	Children' day	Engagement platform for the children	Annual once off events for children structures in locals	Own ES	60 000	75 000	80 000	0	0
21	Children' advisory council	District forum for the children	Meeting quarterly	Own ES	200 000	270 000	300 000	0	0
<b>GENDER</b>									
22	16 days of activism	Provide catering, transport and support to victims	Annual once off event	Own ES	300 000	350 000	370 000	0	0
23	Women' month	Support women programmes for the month.	Annual once off event	Own ES	100 000	150 000	250 000	0	0

24	Gender Forum	Provision of catering & transport.	Convene meetings quarterly	Own ES	15 000	15 000	25 000	0	0
25	Men' Forum	Awareness platform for men	Convene meetings monthly	Own ES	14 000	14 000	14 000	0	0
26	Women caucus	Platform for women cllrs & officials	Convene meetings monthly	Own ES	60 000	65 000	70 000	0	0
27	SAWID	Organised structure for women empowerment	Annual once off events	Own ES	100 000	150 000	200 000	0	0

## MUNICIPAL MANAGER OFFICE

No	Project name	Project Description	Location	Target to achieve	Funder	Budget			Cost Estimate	
						2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
1	IDP Review	Facilitation & development of IDP document.	MDM	Approved reviewed IDP document.	Own/ES	650 100	720 000	800 000	810 000	900 000
2	District Development mode	Development and Coordination of the District -wide development plan	MDM	Broader stakeholder buy in, commitment and participation by all role players in development.	Own/ES	500 000	0	0	0	0
3	Internal Auditors forum	Coordination of audits	MDM	Shared information	Own/ES	10 540	11 109	0	0	0
4	Audit committee	Sittings of the committee	MDM	Advisory to council	Own/ES	1 581 000	1 666 374	0	0	0
5	Anti-corruption	Forum for ensuring good ethical conduct.	Municipal employees & councilors.	Municipal employees and Councilors	Own ES	250 000	250 000	250 000	0	0
5	External Assessment Activity	Assessing Internal Audit Activity	MDM	Effectiveness of Internal Audit Unit	Own/ES	800 000	1000 000	0	0	0
6	Physical Security guards for MDM assets and employees.	Provision of security services in all MDM premises/areas: Water schemes, fire stations, satellite offices, head office,	All Locals	Safety of employees, secured assets against theft and vandalism.	Own/ES	29 000 000	30 000 000	35 000 000	54 000 000	56 280 000

		Disaster center.								
7	Performance management system	Administering IT Action assist electronic PMS and advising end-users on reporting	MDM officials	Aligned reports with the KPIs and timeous payments to Action Assist.	Own/ES	1 500 000	1 200 000	0	0	0
8	Performance Bonuses for Officials	Remunerating officials with exceptional performance in their KPIs	MDM officials	Performance bonuses paid to senior managers and staff.	Own/ES	3 800 000	4 500 000	5 000 000	0	0
9	Printing and binding of the Annual report (booklet) this might be added in the communications budget		Head office	Printing of the Annual report	Own/ES	250 000	280 000	300 000	0	0

## Transformation & Organisational Development

Strategic Objective: [- To inculcate entrepreneurial and intellectual capability  
- To strengthen record keeping and knowledge management]

No	Project Name	Project Description	Location/ Ward	Target to achieve	Funder	Budget			Costing Estimates	
						2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<b>CORPORATE SERVICES</b>										
1	Landscaping	Keeping the Municipal premises clean, safe, beautiful & decorated.	MDM	Clean, safe and beautiful MDM Office premises & their environment	Own/ES	1 500 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	60 000	65 000
2	Name tags and access control biometric clocking system	Providing name tags for staff for proper identification to our clients and overall control of access into all Municipal Buildings	Municipal Buildings	September 2021	Own/ES	800 000	50 000	55 000	60 000	65 000
3	Renovation and upgrading of MDM Buildings	To upgrade, repair and maintain the damages at the Disaster Management Centre and other MDM Municipal Buildings	Municipal buildings	June 2021	Own/ES	5 000 000	550 000	600 000	0	0
4	Upgrading of Security Systems in the Disaster	Improve security system biometric and CCTV cameras etc.	Disaster Management Centre	Improved security at the Disaster Management Centre	Own / ES	0	100 000	100 000	100 000	50 000

	Management Centre									
5	Upgrading Fire stations security systems	Upgrade security systems at all Fire Stations	All	Upgrade electronic security in all fire stations by installation of cameras and biometric system	Own ES	250,000	280,000	300,000	00	0
6	Upgrading of Fire Stations	Upgrade of fences and buildings. Giyani & The Oaks	All	Upgrading of Giyani & The Oaks fire statns	Own ES	1 000 000	2 500 000	3 000 000	0	0
7	Building of satellite Fire Stations	Building of Kgapane Fire Station.	All	Planning & Site development	Own ES/ MIG /MSIG	1,000 000	5,000,000	100 000	0	0
8	Pest Control in Municipal Buildings	To annually spray the Municipal buildings in order to control pests.	Municipal buildings	December 2020	Own/ES	500 000	550 000	600 000	650 000	700 000
9	Employee Wellness and Medical Screening	To conduct Municipal Employee sports activities and Medical investigation on employees	MDM	December 2021	Own/ES	650 000	695 000	740 000	850 000	900 000
10	Workman's compensation	Compensations for Injuries on duty	Work Places	On going	Own ES	1400 000	1540 000	169 4000	1 750 000	1 800 000
11	Fire Services Uniform and Protective Clothing	Provision of Fire Services Uniform and Protective Clothing	All Fire stations	All Fire personnel	Own/ES	2,000,000	2,800,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	3,800,000
12	Staff accommodation	Expenses on three months Accommodation or S & T for newly appointed staff.	Work Places	On going	Own ES	600 000	990 000	1 080 000	1 170 000	1 260 000
13	OHS Assessment	Provision of accredited professional OHS Services.	Work Places	20 December 2020	Own ES	850 000	50 000	55 000	60 000	65 000
14	Training Programme	To conduct Capacity building programmes to all staff and councillors in line with the Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) and B & T.	Work places	On going	Own ES	1 500 000	1 650 000	1 800 000	1 950 000	2 100 000
15	Trauma and de-briefings of staff	Provide Counselling to employees affected by accidents and/or disaster related catastrophe.	Work Places	On going	Own ES	400 000	660 000	720 000	780 000	840 000
16	Water & Electricity Consumption	Monthly payment of the services	Municipal Buildings	Monthly	Own ES	1 000 000	1 100 000	1 200 000	1 300 00	1 400 000

17	Telephone	Monthly Payment of telephone & communication services	Municipal buildings	Monthly	Own ES	700 000	770 000	840 000	910 000	980 000
18	End of year function	Closing function for Festive season	MDM	Once per year	Own ES	400 000	0	0	0	0
19	Electronic record Management Syst.	Annual Payment of License Fees	Municipal buildings	December 2020	Own ES	200 000	220 000	240 000	260 000	280 000
20	Rental of Photo Copy Machines	Payment of rental and services	Municipal Buildings	On going	Own ES	4 000 000	5 500 000	6 000 000	6 500 000	7 000 000
21	Electricity Back up System	Provision of Energy/ Electricity when Eskom power is off down	Main Office Prioritised	On going	Own ES	2 500 000	1 000 000	-	4 500 000	5 000 000
22	Air-conditioning system	Installation /servicing of Air conditioners at Main Office	Main Office	September 2020	Own ES	1 000 000	500 000	2 500 00	2 000 000	2 500 000
23	Information Systems Services	Outsourced Information systems services monthly e.g Computers, Assessment and replication Solution	Work Places	On going	Own ES	3 500 000	4 500 000	5 000 000	5 808 650	5 809 225
24	Licencing : Computer Software	Payment for Licencing of software	Work Places	On going	Own ES	1 500 000	1 650 000	1 800 000	1 950 000	2 100 000
25	Disaster Recovery Plan(DRP) Review	Review of the information systems DRP	Work Places	31 March 2021	Own ES	0	0	0	230 000	240 000
26	Network Cabling	Upgrading of Computer network cabling	Main Office	31 January 2021	Own ES	2 500 000	2 600 000	2 700 000	2 800 000	2 900 000
27	Water Shedding /Interruptions at the Main Office	Drilling of Borehole and installation of two water Tanks	Main Office	September 2020	Own ES	1 200 000	0	0	0	0
28	mScoa	Implementation of mScoa compliant Integrated Financial Management System	Main Office	On going	Own ES	3 500 000	2 500 000	0	0	0

## SPATIAL RATIONALE

<b>Strategic Objective: To have efficient, effective, economic and integrated use of land space.</b>										
No	Project Name	Project Description	Location/ Ward	Target to achieve	Funder	Budget			Costing Estimates	
						2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<b>DEVELOPMENT PLANNING</b>										
1	SDF Review	To review district Spatial Development Framework	MDM	Draft reviewed SDF document	Own ES	1m	1m	1m	1m	1m
2	Determination of Land Use applications	To determine land use applications, cater and pay tribunal members not in the employ of the participating municipalities of sitting allowances, travel expenses, meeting venue & accommodation	GGM, GLM, MLM & BPM	20 land use applications determined	Own ES	1m	1m	1m	1m	1m
3	Selwane Township establishment	To produce layout plan and general plan for 500 sites at Selwane Town (village) ext.	BPM	500 sites layout plan and general plan	Own ES	1m	0	0	0	0
4.	Humulani/ Matikoxikaya township establishment	To produce layout plan and general plan for 500 sites at Matikoxikaya/ Humulani extension.	BPM	500 sites layout plan and general plan	Own ES	1m	0	0	0	0
5	GLM LUS development	To develop GLM land use scheme in line with SPLUMA requirements	GLM	LUS document	Own ES	1m	0	0	0	0
6	Xivulani Township establishment	To produce a layout plan & general plan for 500 sites at Xivulani extension	GGM	500 sites layout plan and general plan	Own ES	1m	0	0	0	0
7	Nwamitwa Township establishment	To produce layout plan and general plan for 2000 sites at N'wamitwa ext.	GTM	500 sites layout plan and general plan	Own ES	1m	0	0	0	0
8	Xihoko Township establishment	To produce layout plan and general plan for 2000 sites at Xihoko extension	GTM	500 sites layout and general plan	Own ES	1m	0	0	0	0

## Geographical Information Services (GIS)

Strategic Objective: To have efficient, effective, economic and integrated use of land space.										
No	Project Name	Project Description	Location/ Ward	Target to achieve	Funder	Budget			Costing Estimates	
						2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<b>PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT (GIS)</b>										
1	Geographical Information System Strategy	The development of Geographical Information System Strategy	MDM	Geographical Information System Strategy	Own ES	950 000	0	0	0	0
2	Land Information Management System	The development of Land Information Management System	MDM	Land Information Management System Application	Own ES	800 000	1 200 000	900 000	950 00	600 00
3	Town Planning Application Management System	The development of Town Planning Application Management System	MDM	Town Planning Application Management System	Own ES	700 000	0	1 300 000	950 000	700 000
4	Infrastructure Management System Application	The development of Infrastructure management System Application	MDM	Infrastructure Management System Application	Own ES	1 000 000	1 200 000	700 000	700 000	500 000
5	Disaster Management System Application	The development of Disaster Management System Application	MDM	Disaster Management System Application	Own ES	1 050 000	700 000	600 000	800 000	600 000
6	IDP Dashboard System Application	The development of IDP Dashboard System Application	MDM	IDP Dashboard System Application	Own ES	450 000	300 000	4 00 000	600 000	200 000
7	GIS Awareness	GIS Awareness	MDM	GIS Awareness	Own ES	50 000	52 700	100 000	58 230	60 000
8	GIS Maintenance	GIS maintenance	MDM	Software Maintenance	Own ES	200 000	210 000	22 183	235 216	245 263
9	Corporate GIS establishment		MDM	Upgrade GIS infrastructures, licenses, upgrades of GIS software & GIS hardware.	Own ES	0	950 000	0	450 000	1 450 000
10	Project Document Management System Application	Development of Project Document Management System Application	MDM	Project Document Management System Application	Own ES	0	700 000	1 000 000	0	0
				<b>TOTAL</b>	Own ES	<b>5 200 000</b>	<b>5 312 700</b>	<b>5 000 000</b>	<b>4 000 000</b>	<b>3 600 000</b>



# LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Strategic Objective: To promote economic sectors of the District						Budget			Costing Estimates	
No	Project Name	Project Description	Location/Ward	Target to achieve	Funder	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<b>1</b>	<b>AGRICULTURE</b>									
1.1	Agri-Expo Support	Marketing of Local Farmers produce through Co-provide Exhibition Space	Greater Tzaneen	Farmers Capacity Building	Own ES	150 000	200 000	250 000	250 000	250 000
1.2	Moshupatsela Farm	Integrated plan for Moshupatsela	Greater Tzaneen	Integrated plan	Own ES	750 000	1000 000	1250 000	1500 000	1750 000
<b>2</b>	<b>Cross Cutting</b>									
2.1	Institutional Capacity Building Organisational Development and Support	Coordinating Stakeholders meetings, Forums and Trainings	Mopani	SEDA Trainings	Own ES	100 000	250 000	250 000	300 000	300 000
				District LED Forums	Own ES	40 000	50 000	50 000	300 000	300 000
				Technical Economic Committee Forum	Own ES	30 000	50 000	80 000	100 000	100 000
				EPWP District Forum	Own ES	30 000	50 000	100 000	100 000	100 000
				Sector Engagements	Own ES	100 000	150 000	200 000	200 000	200 000
				LED Practitioners Meetings	Own ES	30 000	50 000	70 000	100 000	100 000
2.2	Flea Market	Facilitate and support wholesale market	Mopani	Showcase locally produced products	Own ES	200 000	200 000	250 000	250 000	300 000
2.3	Partnerships	Collaboration with Stakeholders	National	Stakeholders Collaboration	Own ES	1 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000
2.4	Review of LED Strategy and Development of 20yrs EGDP	Review of LED Strategy and development of 20yrs EGDP	Mopani	Reviewed LED Strategy	Own ES	1 200 000	0	0	0	0
<b>3</b>	<b>TOURISM</b>									

3.1	Letaba Show Exhibitions	Provide and Manage Exhibition pavilion	Greater Tzaneen	SMMEs Exhibition	Own ES	200 000	250 000	300 000	300 000	500 000
3.2	Marula Festival Exhibitions	Provide and Co-manage Exhibition pavilion with LEDA and LEDET	Ba Phalaborwa	SMMEs Exhibitions	Own ES	300 000	400 000	400 000	450 000	500 000
3.3	Rand Show Exhibitions	Provide and Manage Exhibition pavilion	Gauteng	SMMEs Exhibitions	Own ES	400 000	450 000	450 000	500 000	500 000
3.4	Tourism Indaba	Provide and Co-manage Exhibition Pavilion with LTA	Durban	SMMEs Exhibitions	Own ES	350 000	400 000	450 000	500 000	500 000
3.5	District Tourism Engagement	Review of progress in the implementation of Tourism Sector Strategies	MDM	District Tourism Engagement	Own ES	300 000	0	0	0	0
<b>4</b>	<b>MINING</b>									
4.1	Mineral Resources Prioritization Study	Commodity Prioritization business case Study	Mopani	Mining Commodity List	Own ES	500 000	0	0	0	0
<b>5</b>	<b>EPWP</b>									
5.1	Borehole operators (291)	Operating boreholes	MDM	290	Own ES	9 800 000	0	0	0	0
5.2	Social & environment sector (327 beneficiaries)	Recreational facilities and floors management	MDM	550	EPWP Grant	9 172 160	0	0	0	0

## BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

No	Project Name	Project Description	Municipality	Location/Ward	Target to achieve	Funder	Budget			Costing Estimates	
							2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT</b>											
1	Kampersus Water Reticulation (covid 19)	Construction of water reticulation pipeline including yard connections	Maruleng	Kampersus, Scortia	Water Provisioning	MIG	21 380 952	22 566 646	0	0	0
2	Water Reticulation Infrastructure for Middle Letaba Water Scheme Cluster 6 (Covid 19)	Construction of water reticulation network	Greater Giyani	Hlaneki, Bode, Maswanganyi	Water Provisioning	MIG	21 380 952	36 225 637	0	0	0
3	Lulekani Water Scheme (Benfarm) (Covid 19)	Construction of water reticulation network	Ba-Phalaborwa	Lulekani, Benfarm	Water Provisioning	MIG	11 000 000	30 000 000	60 000 000	0	0
4	Rural Household Sanitation (Maruleng)	Construction of VIP toilets	Maruleng	Maruleng	Sanitation Provisioning	MIG	17 104 762	9 234 122	25 000 000	15 000 000	25 000 000
5	Rural Household Sanitation (Greater Tzaneen LM)	Construction of VIP toilets	Greater Tzaneen	Greater Tzaneen	Sanitation Provisioning	MIG	17 104 762	24 023 649	25 000 000	25 000 000	25 000 000
6	Rural Household Sanitation (Greater Letaba LM)	Construction of VIP toilets	Greater Letaba	Greater Letaba	Sanitation Provisioning	MIG	17 104 762	20 207 020	12 000 000	25 000 000	25 000 000
7	Rural Household Sanitation (Greater Giyani LM)	Construction of VIP toilets	Maruleng	Greater Giyani	Sanitation Provisioning	MIG	17 104 762	21 542 305	25 000 000	25 000 000	25 000 000
8	Rural Household Sanitation (Ba-Phalaborwa LM)	Construction of VIP toilets	Ba-Phalaborwa	Ba-Phalaborwa	Sanitation Provisioning	MIG	17 104 762	39 448 007	25 000 000	25 000 000	25 000 000

9	Ritavi 2 Water Scheme (Covid 19)	Construction of water reticulation network	Greater Tzaneen	Ritavi, Muhlava Cross	Water Provisioning	MIG	21 380 952	40 000 000	69 056 250	18 414 720	0
10	Thabina To Lenyenye Bulk Water Supply (covid 19)	Construction of water reticulation network	Greater Tzaneen	Thabina, Lenyenye	Water Provisioning	MIG	53 452 381	45 000 000	50 000 000	17 676 634	0
11	Sekgosese Water Scheme	Construction of water reticulation network	Greater Letaba	Sekgosese	Water Provisioning	MIG	61 142 857	50 000 000	40 000 000	0	0
12	Makushane Water Scheme	Construction of water reticulation network	Ba-Phalaborwa	Makushane	Water Provisioning	MIG	48 452 381	40 000 000	40 000 000	0	0
13	Lephephane Bulk Water (covid 19)	Construction of water reticulation network	Greater Tzaneen	Lephephane	Water Provisioning	MIG	41 171 106	47 347 328	40 000 000	8 166 916	0
14	Tours water reticulation (covid 19)	Construction of water reticulation network	Greater Tzaneen	Tours	Water Provisioning	MIG	30 071 429	30 000 000	42 403 750	50 000 000	30 000 000
15	Hoedspruit Bulk Water Scheme	Construction of bulk water supply line and storage facilities	Maruleng	Hoedspruit, SANDF base, Drakensig	Water Provisioning	MIG	17 904 901	0	0	0	0
16	Thapane Regional Water Scheme	Construction of water reticulation network	Greater Tzaneen	Thapane	Water Provisioning	MIG	30 600 481	0	0	0	0
17	Tours water scheme , bulk lines refurbishment and reticulation	Construction of bulk water supply pipeline including storage facilities	Greater Tzaneen	Tours	Water Provisioning	MIG	13 380 148	0	70 000 000	0	0
18	Jopie to Mawa Ramotshinyadi	Construction of water reticulation pipeline including yard connections	Greater Tzaneen & Greater Letaba	Jopie, Mawa, Mokgwathi, Mookgo, Radoo	Water Provisioning	MIG	0	38 809 034	0	0	0
19	Giyani Water Scheme Pipeline A and B	Construction of water reticulation pipeline including stand pipes	Greater Giyani	Dzingidzingi	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	2 000 000	0

20	Giyani Water Scheme Pipeline C&D	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Giyani	Mapuve	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	2 000 000	0
21	Lower Molototsi Water Scheme	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Tzaneen	Dzumeri	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	2 000 000	0
22	Modjadji Water Scheme	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Tzaneen	Kubjana	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	2 000 000	0
23	Modjadji Water Scheme	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Tzaneen	Ikettleng	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	2 265 100	0
24	Mametja-Skororo Scheme	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Maruleng	Metz	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	2 000 000	0
25	Ritavi 1 Scheme	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Tzaneen	Mabjebilong	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	2 000 000	0
26	Lulekani/Namakgale Water Scheme	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Ba-Phalaborwa	Namakgale	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	2 000 000	0
27	Lulekani/Namakgale Water Scheme	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Ba-Phalaborwa	Lulekani	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	5 310 495	0
28	Giyani Pipeline C & D	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Giyani	Mageva	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	2 000 000	0
29	Giyani Pipeline C & D	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Giyani	Makhuva	Water Provisioning	WSIG	4 000 000	0	0	0,00	0
30	Giyani Pipeline C & D	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Giyani	Zava	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	2 000 000	0
31	Modjadji Scheme)	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Letaba	Mokwasela	Water Provisioning	WSIG	4 000 000	0	0	0	0
32	Lulekani/Namakgale Water Scheme	Refurbishment of the water storage facility	Ba-Phalaborwa	Mapikiri	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	1 600 000	0

33	Tours Water Scheme	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Tzaneen	Makhubidung	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	4 000 000	0
34	Namakgale Sewer System	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Ba-Phalaborwa	Tshelang Gape	Sanitation Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	3 000 000	0
35	Middle Letaba Water Bolobedu NW	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Letaba	Makgakgapatse	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	2 000 000	0
36	Giyani RWS Scheme	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Giyani	Giyani	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	2 000 000	0
37	Rltavi I RWS	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Tzaneen	Mariveni	Water Provisioning	WSIG	4 000 000	0	0	0,00	0
38	Giyani Pipeline C & D	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Giyani	Makosha	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	2 000 000	0
39	Rltavi II RWS	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Tzaneen	Lenyenye	Water Provisioning	WIG	0	0	0	2 000 000	0
40	Construction of VIP Toilets in Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality	Construction of VIP toilets	Ba-Phalaborwa	Matikoxikaya, Bernfarm.	Sanitation Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	2 000 000	0
41	Construction of VIP Toilets in Maruleng Local Municipality	Construction of VIP toilets	Maruleng	Molalane, Finale.	Sanitation Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	0	3 000 000
42	Upgrading of the Bulk pipeline.	Construction of bulk water supply pipeline	Greater Tzaneen	Thabina	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	0
43	Kuranta & Senakwe Upgrading of Bulk-Water Reticulation & Borehole Equipping	Upgrading of Bulk-Water Reticulation & Borehole Equipping	Greater Tzaneen	Kuranta	Water Provisioning	WSIG	4 000 000	0	0	0	0
44	Senwamokgope Village/ Township Sewer Bulkline -	Electrical Power Provision at the Sewage Plant	Greater Letaba	Senwamokgope	Sanitation Provisioning	WSIG	4 000 000	0	0	0	0

	Reticulation Upgrade & Electrical Power Provision at Sewage Plant										
45	Nhlaniki Upgrading Of Water Reticulation	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Tzaneen	Nhlaniki	Water Provisioning	WSIG	4 000 000	0	0	0	0
46	Ramaroka Village Bulk Water Supply Upgrade	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Letaba	Ramaroka	Water Provisioning	WSIG	4 000 000	0	0	0	0
47	Refurbishment of Kgapane Waste Water Treatment Plant	Refurbishment of the water treatment plant	Greater Letaba	Kgapane	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	2 000 000	0
48	Refurbishment of Nkambako Water Treatment Plant (Covid 19)	Refurbishment of the water treatment plant	Greater Tzaneen	Nkambako	Water Provisioning	MIG	4 800 000	0	0	200 000	0
49	Refurbishment of Middle Letaba Water Treatment Plant	Refurbishment of the water treatment plant	Greater Giyani	Middle Letaba	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	2 000 000	0
50	Refurbishment of Namakgale Water Treatment	Refurbishment of the water treatment plant	Ba-Phalaborwa	Namakgale	Water Provisioning	WSIG	4 000 000	0	0	0	0
51	Eco Park (Xikukwane) Water Reticulation	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Giyani	Xikukwane	Water Provisioning	WSIG	5 000 000	0	0	0	0
52	Ngove Water Supply & Reticulation	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Giyani	Ngove	Water Provisioning	WSIG	4 000 000	0	0	0	0
53	Rottedam (Manyunyu) Ground Water Scheme	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Giyani	Manyunyu	Water Provisioning	WSIG	4 000 000	0	0	0	0
54	Santeng Source Development	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Maruleng	Santeng	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	10 000 000	0	0
55	Construction of 4	Construction of water	Ba-	Nondweni	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	3 000 000	4 500 000

	Operator Houses at Nondweni Treatment Plant	reticulation pipeline	Phalaborwa								
56	Bolobedu Moshate Water Supply	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Letaba	Bolobedu	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	10 000 000	0
57	Giyani Water Treatment Plant	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Giyani	Giyani	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	10 000 000	0	10 000 000	0
58	Nkowankowa Water Works Upgrading	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Tzaneen	Nkowankowa	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	10 000 000	0	10 000 000	0
59	Burgersdorp Refurbishment, Replacement and upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Tzaneen	Burgersdorp	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	4 500 000	0
60	Maselapata Refurbishment, Replacement and upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Tzaneen	Maselapata	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	6 863 000	0	0	0
61	Refurbishment of Thapane Water Treatment Plant	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Tzaneen	Thapane	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	2 500 000	0	0	0
62	Hlohlokwe refurbishment, Replacement and upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Maruleng	Hlohlokwe	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	6 000 000	0	0	0
63	Mediengeng Refurbishment, rehabilitation and	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Letaba	Mediengeng	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	8 000 000	0	0	0



	upgrading of internal water reticulation										
64	Installation of bulk water meters in Reservoirs	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Mopani	Municipal wide	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	10 000 000	0	10 000 000	0
65	Selwane Water Scheme (Covid 19)	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Ba-Phalaborwa	Selwane	Repair and Upgrade Works@pumpstation. Wiring, Earth Continuity Conductor, Small Power and Lighting	MIG	3 286 530	0	0	10 000 000	0
66	Giyani Water Scheme Pipeline A and B	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Giyani	Bode	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	10 000 000	0
67	Xikumba Water Supply	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Giyani	Xikumba	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	8 000 000	0
68	Noblehoek Booster Pump station	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Giyani	Noblehoek	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	5 000 000	0	0
69	Vaalwater water reticulation	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Giyani	Vaalwater	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	10 000 000	10 000 000	0
70	Nkomo Upgrading of Wate Reticulation	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Giyani	Nkomo	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	10 000 000	10 000 000	0
71	Homu Upgrading of Water Reticulation	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Giyani	Homu	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	10 000 000	5 000 000	0
72	Daniel Bulk Water Supply & Reticulation	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Giyani	Daniel	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	10 000 000	0
73	Upgrading of Water Reticulation in Maruleng	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Maruleng	Maruleng	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	10 000 000	0
74	Shawela Water Reticulation	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Giyani	Shawela	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	10 000 000	0

75	Sekhunyani Water Reticulation	Construction of water reticulation pipeline	Greater Giyani	Sekhunyani	Water Provisioning	WSIG	0	0	0	8 000 000	0
76	Rural Road Asset Management System (RRAMS)	Road visual condition assessments and traffic counts	Mopani	To cover all LMs	RRAMS adopted by Council	RRAMSG	2 225 000	2 348 000	2 484 000	2 883 000	3 020 000
77	Review of District Integrated Transport Plan (DITP)	Review of transport sector plan of the IDP (Development and management of transport infrastructure and transport services)	Mopani	To cover all LMs	DITP approved by Council	Own / ES	1 000 000	1 100 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
78	District transport forum	Forum on transport infrastructure & transport services aimed at promoting public participation, improving service delivery	Mopani	To cover all LMs	4 meetings per annum (1 per quarter)	Own / ES	60 000	65 000	70 000	75 000	80 000
79	Road Safety Campaigns (Easter road safety campaign, October transport month, festive season road safety campaign)	Road safety awareness campaigns aimed at promoting road safety	Mopani	To cover all LMs	3 road safety campaigns per annum	Own / ES	400 000	450 000	500 000	550 000	600 000
80	Road Safety Competitions (Road Safety Debate & PET Competition, Driver of the Year Competition)	Road Safety competitions aimed at promoting road safety	Mopani	To cover all LMs	2 competitions per annum	Own / ES	100 000	110 000	120 000	130 000	140 000
81	Purchasing of new graders	Purchasing of new graders	Mopani	To cover all LMs	Purchasing of graders for 5 locals	Own / ES	10 500 000	7 000 000	0	0	0
82	Grader maintenance and repairs	Maintenance and repairs of graders	Mopani	To cover all LMs	100% maintenance and repairs of all 5 graders per annum	Own / ES	0	0	0	2 500 00	2 500 000

83	Energy Saving Plan	Review and Approve Energy Saving Plan	Mopani	Institutional Plan	Universal approach by all departments for implementation	Own / ES	0	0	0	90 000	100 000
84	Uninterrupted Power supply at various plants	Energy back-up system	Mopani	To cover all LMs	100% Uninterrupted power supply to critical facilities	Own / ES	0	0	0	12 500 000	15 000 000
85	Exploration of renewable energy source	Conduct a study on the energy sources: - Wind energy - Hydro-electricity - Methane/WWTW - Solar energy	Mopani	Institutional Plan Boreholes Offices Fire stations Water infrastructure	District Renewable Energy Report	Own / ES	1 000 000	1 100 000	1 300 000	1 500 000	1 700 000
86	Development of Water Services Development Plan	Development of Water Services Development Plan	Mopani	To cover all LMs	Water Services Development Plan	Own / ES (Awaiting funding from DBSA)	1 000 000	1 500 000	0	0	0
87	Development of Water Safety Plan	Development of Water Safety Plan	Mopani	To cover all LMs	Water Safety Plan	Own / ES (Awaiting funding from DBSA)	800 000	0	0	0	0
88	Development of Water Demand and conservation Management Strategy	Development of Water Demand and conservation Management Strategy	Mopani	To cover all LMs	Water Demand & conservation Management Strategy	Own / ES (Awaiting funding from DBSA)	1 400 000	0	0	0	0
89	Development of the Water & Sanitation Master Plan	Development of the Water and Sanitation Master Plan	Mopani	To cover all LMs	Water and Sanitation Master Plan	Own / ES (Awaiting funding from DBSA)	1 000 000	0	0	0	0
90	Alignment of the Water Master Plan with the Provincial Master Plan	Alignment of the Water Master Plan with the Provincial Master Plan	Mopani	To cover all LMs	Aligned of the Water Master Plan with the Provincial Master Plan	Own / ES (Awaiting funding from DBSA)	1 000 000	0	0	0	0

91	Development of the Waste Water Risk Abatement Plan	Development of the Waste Water Risk Abatement Plan	Mopani	To cover all LMs	Waste Water Risk Abatement Plan	Own / ES (Awaiting funding from DBSA)	500 000	0	0	0	0
92	Functionality Assessment and Infrastructure Audit	Functionality Assessment and Infrastructure Audit	Mopani	To cover all LMs	Functionality Assessment & Infrastructure Audit	Own / ES	1 600 000	2 500 000	5 000 000	0	0
93	Installation of Bulk Water Meters	Installation of Bulk Water Meters	Mopani	To cover all LMs	Bulk Water Meters	Own / ES	10 000 000	15 000 000	10 000 000	0	0
94	Installation of Water Infrastructure Tracking Device	Installation of Water Infrastructure Tracking Device	Mopani	To cover all LMs	Water Infrastructure Tracking Device	Own / ES	1 500 000	1 000 000	500 000	500 000	500 000
95	Full SANS 241 Water Quality Test	Full SANS 241 Water Quality Test	Mopani	To cover all LMs	Report on Full SANS 241 Water Quality Test	Own / ES	500 000	500 000	750 000	800 000	1 000 000
96	Bulk Purchasing of Chemicals	Bulk Purchasing of Chemicals	Mopani	To cover all LMs	Sufficient supply of Chemicals	Own / ES	8 000 000	12 000 000	20 000 000	21 000 000	23 000 000
97	Bulk Purchasing of Borehole Spares	Bulk Purchasing of Borehole Spares	Mopani	To cover all LMs	Sufficient supply of spares	Own / ES	14 000 000	20 000 000	30 000 000	36 000 000	33 000 000
98	Construction, refurbishment and upgrading of Operators houses	Construction, refurbishment and upgrading of Operator houses	Mopani	To cover all LMs	Refurbished operator houses	Own / ES	3 000 000	4 500 000	10 000 000	13 000 000	10 000 000
99	Application for Accreditation of water quality testing laboratory	Application for Accreditation of water quality testing laboratory	Mopani	To cover all LMs	Accreditation of water quality testing laboratory	Own / ES	1 500 000	1 600 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000
100	Development of drought mitigation Plan	Development of drought mitigation Plan	Mopani	To cover all LMs	Drought mitigation Plan	Own / ES	1 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000
101	Borehole development	Rehabilitation / maintenance of existing and drilling of new boreholes	Mopani	To cover all LMs	Refurbishment of faulty boreholes. Drilling of new boreholes.	Own / ES	30 000 000	35 000 000	45 000 000	120 000 000	120 000 000

102	Sekgopo Water (Covid 19)	Supply (Drilling of boreholes and Linking to Storage Reservoirs)	Greater Letaba	Sekgopo	(Drilling of boreholes and Linking to Storage Reservoirs)	MIG	0	0	0	5 500 000	0
103	Sefototse to Ditshosine Bulk Water Supply (Ramoroka Village) (Covid 19)	Drilling & electrification of 2 new boreholes, Electrification of 1 existing borehole, Connecting to the service reservoirs (2km)	Greater Letaba	Ramaroka	Drilling & electrification of 2 new boreholes, Electrification of 1 existing borehole, Connecting to the service reservoirs (2km)	MIG	10 650 000	0	0	0	0
104	Maruleng LM Ground-water augmentation to villages (Covid 19)	Drilling of boreholes and linking to existing storage reservoirs. Refurbishment of reticulation and cleaning of reservoirs.	Maruleng	Maruleng	Drilling of boreholes and linking to existing storage reservoirs. Refurbishment of reticulation and cleaning of reservoirs.	MIG	5 700 000	0	0	0	0
105	Refurbish old existing borehole and construct pumbing mains to connect to the existing reservoir in Kgapane (Covid 19)	Drilling of boreholes and linking to existing storage reservoirs. Refurbishment of reticulation and cleaning of reservoirs.	Greater Letaba	Kgapane	Drilling of boreholes and linking to existing storage reservoirs. Refurbishment of reticulation and cleaning of reservoirs.	MIG	4 279 500	0	0	0	0
106	Mametja Sekororo Regional Water Scheme	Construction of Water Storage facilities, Treatment works, bulk water supply, water reticulation, electrical and mechanical works.	Maruleng	Mametja, Sekororo, The Oaks, Finale, Mothomeng,	Extension of the Bulk Water Supply pipeline, Construction of the water reticulation pipeline	RBIG (Implemented by DWS in consultation with MDM)	0	0	0	50 000 000	411 341 000

No	Project Name	Project Description	Municipality	Location/Ward	Target to achieve	Funder	Budget			Costing Estimates	
							2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<b>WSIG FUNDS IMPLEMENTED BY Mopani District Municipality (R45 mil)</b>											
1	Water Reticulation Network and Borehole in Mariveni Phase 2	Refurbishment, Rehabilitation and Upgrading Water Reticulation Network & Borehole	Greater Tzaneen	Mariveni	Completion of the water reticulation project.	WSIG	4 000 000	0	0	0	0
2	Giyani Pipeline C & D (Makhuva)	Pipeline C&D	Greater Giyani	Makhuva	Completion of the water reticulation project.	WSIG	4 000 000	0	0	0	0
3	Internal Water Reticulation Network & Borehole in Mokwasela	Refurbishment/Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation Network and Borehole	Greater Letaba	Mokwasela	Completion of the water reticulation project.	WSIG	4 000 000	0	0	0	0
4	Internal Water Reticulation Network and Development of Borehole in Kuranta Village	Refurbishment, Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation Network & Development of Borehole	Greater Letaba	Kuranta	Internal Water Reticulation Network and Development of Borehole	WSIG	4 000 000	0	0	0	0
5	Nhlaniki Upgrading of Water Reticulation	Upgrading Of Water Reticulation	Greater Giyani	Nhlaniki	Water reticulation network	WSIG	4 000 000	0	0	0	0
6	Modjadji RWS -	Drilling of additional boreholes and link to existing storage (Ramaroka)	Greater Letaba	Ramaroka	Drilling of additional boreholes and link to existing storage (Ramaroka)	WSIG	4 000 000	0	0	0	0

7	Namakgale Waste-water Treatment	Refurbishment of Wastewater Treatment	Ba-Phalaborwa	Namakgale	Refurbishment of Wastewater Treatment	WSIG	4 000 000	0	0	0	0
8	Eco Park (Xikukwane) Water Reticulation	Water Reticulation	Greater Giyani	Xikukwani	Water reticulation network	WSIG	5 000 000	0	0	0	0
9	Ngove Water Supply & Reticulation	Water Supply & Reticulation	Greater Giyani	Ngove	Water reticulation network	WSIG	4 000 000	0	0	0	0
10	Senwamokgope Village /Township Sewer Bulk Line	Sewer Bulk Line – Reticulation Upgrade & Electrical power provision at Sewer Plant	Greater Letaba	Senwamokgope	Sewer Bulk Line – Reticulation Upgrade & Electrical power provision at Sewer Plant	WSIG	4 000 000	0	0	0	0
11	Rotterdam (Manyunyu) Ground Water Scheme	Groundwater Augmentation to the Plant (Drilling and Testing of boreholes)	Greater Letaba	Rotterdam	Groundwater Augmentation to the Plant (Drilling and Testing of boreholes).	WSIG	4 000 000	0	0	0	0
<b>WSIG FUNDS IMPLEMENTED BY Department of Water and Sanitation (R60 mil)</b>											
12	Nkowankowa Sewage Works	Sewage Works	Greater Tzaneen	Nkowankowa	Refurbishment of the existing sewage works.	WSIG	4 000 000	0	0	0	0
13	Refurbishment of water reticulation in Khujwana	Refurbishment of water reticulation	Greater Tzaneen	Khujwana	Completion of the water reticulation project	WSIG	4 000 000	0	0	0	0
14	Giyani Water Treatment Plant	Refurbishment of the Water Treatment Plant, inlet and outlet chambers, clear water tank, Filters &	Greater Giyani	Giyani	Refurbishment of the Water Treatment Plant, inlet & outlet chambers, clear water tank, Filters &	WSIG	10 000 000	0	0	0	0

		associated fittings			associated fittings						
15	Sekgopo Bulk Water Scheme Phase 1	Source Development (Drilling and testing of boreholes)	Greater Letaba	Sekgopo	Source Development (Drilling and testing of boreholes)	WSIG	8 000 000	0	0	0	0
16	Upgrading of sewer reticulation in Tshelang Gape	Upgrading of sewer reticulation	Ba-Phalaborwa	Tshelang-Gape	Upgrading of sewer reticulation	WSIG	4 000 000	0	0	0	0
17	Modjadji Regional Bulk Water Supply	Groundwater Augmentation to the Plant (Drilling & Testing of boreholes)	Greater Letaba	Modjadji	Groundwater Augmentation to the Plant (Drilling & Testing of boreholes).	WSIG	4 000 000	0	0	0	0
18	Mametja Sekororo RWS	Refurbishment of existing water reticulation (Oaks, Finale & Santeng)	Maruleng	The Oaks, Finale & Santeng	Refurbishment of existing water reticulation (Oaks, Finale & Santeng)	WSIG	6 000 000	0	0	0	0
19	Maselapata Water Supply	Refurbishment, Replacement and upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network	Greater Tzaneen	Matshelapata	Refurbishment, Replacement and upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network	WSIG	6 000 000	0	0	0	0
20	Zava Water Supply	Refurbishment of existing reticulation and additional stand pipes	Greater Giyani	Zava	Completion of the water reticulation project.	WSIG	4 500 000	0	0	0	0
21	Middle Letaba Water Treatment Works	Refurbishment of Water Treatment Works	Greater Letaba	Middle Letaba	Refurbishment of Water Treatment Works	WSIG	5 000 000	0	0	0	0
22	Bolobedu Moshate Water Supply	Construction of water reticulation pipeline, stand pipes	Greater Letaba	Bolobedu Moshate	Construction of water reticulation pipeline, stand pipes	WSIG	4 500 000	0	0	0	0



**PHALABORWA MINING COMPANY**

Sanitation project funded by Phalaborwa Mining Company (PMC)											
1	Ba-Phalaborwa sewer pump stations	Refurbishment of sewer pump stations	Ba-Phalaborwa	Phalaborwa Town, Namakgale, Lulekani	Refurbishment of sewer pump stations	PMC	5 000 000	0	0	0	0

**COMMUNITY/ SOCIAL SERVICES**

KPA: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY										
Strategic Objective: To improve community safety, health and social well-bein										
No	Project Name	Project Description	Location/Ward	Target to achieve	Funder	Budget			Costing Estimates	
						2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<b>DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE</b>										
1	Disaster management Awareness Campaigns	Awareness Campaigns edutainment material. Workshops for Councillors and Ward Committees. Disaster Management Forum. Fireworks awareness. Orientation Workshop for Grade 11 pupils on Disaster Management. Risk Reduction	Disaster Management Centre and the Locals	Councillors. Ward Committees. Schools. Communities & Community leaders. Disaster Management Forum and role players. Municipal Departments. Government Departments.	Own / ES	75 000	260 000	270 000	280 000	290 000
2	Upgrading of the Emergency Communication Centre / Central Communication Centre	Upgrading of the Emergency Communication Centre/ Central Communication Centre. To improve the emergency communication with communities in need and during emergencies and disasters. to comply	Disaster Management Centre and the Locals	Upgraded Communication Centre for the District and Local Municipalities and Communities	Own / ES	1500 000	500 000	600 000	610 000	650 000

		with the National Minimum Infrastructure Guidelines for Disaster Management Centre and Council Resolution OCD/08/2020 dated 31 January 2020								
3	Disaster Relief Support	Relief during emergencies & disasters Emergency relief is available for all emergencies like flooding, droughts, emergency water and emergency housing.	Disaster Management Centre and the Locals	Relief support during emergencies and disaster for the District and Local Municipalities & Communities	Own / ES	5 540 000	6 000 000	5 500 000	2 600 000	2 800 000
4	Early warning System	Installation of a early warning system in the District. The South African Weather Services implementing a new Impact Base Early Warning System. This System need to be linked with the Emergency Communication Centre to send out early warnings to communities during floods and fires.	Disaster Management Centre and the Locals	Early warning system during emergencies and disaster s for the District and all Local Municipalities and Communities	Own / ES	0	260 000	270 000	280 000	290 000
5	Installation of a new digital radio and repeater network for the district	The upgrading of the radio and repeater network for the district to a digital system. New repeater network, and radios need to be installed in the District, vehicles, Disaster Management Centre and all the Fire Stations, to comply with the National Minimum Infrastructure Guidelines for Disaster Management Centre and Council Resolution OCD/08/2020 dated 31 January 2020	Disaster Management Centre and the Locals	New radio network for the Disaster Management Centre and all Fire Stations	Own / ES	1 450 000	750 000	510 000	520 000	530 000
6	Review of the Disaster Management Plan	Review of the current Disaster Management Plan, the vulnerability and hazard analysis. This is in line with the Disaster Management Act.	Disaster Management Centre and the Locals	District all Local Municipalities and Communities	Own / ES	0	0	0	160 000	170 000

7	Disaster Risk Reduction research with the University of Venda	Research on Disaster Risk Reduction Projects. Risk Assessment on Environmental degradation, floods, water quality, fire & communicable diseases.	Disaster Management Centre and the Locals	The implementation of research projects for the District and all Local Municipalities and Communities	Own / ES	500 000	1 300 000	1 400 000	1 500 000	1 600 000
8	Purchasing of a new Command Vehicle	Replace the Mercedes command vehicle with a 4x4 all-terrain vehicle. (The recent Mercedes will be converted into a hazmat vehicle.)	Disaster Management Centre and the Locals	District all Local Municipalities.	Own / ES	2 200 000	1 500 000	3 500 000	100 000	100 000
9	Disaster Management Seminar. (International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction).	Disaster Management Seminars/ workshops on disaster management activities e.g. climate change, early warning, flooding etc.	Disaster Management Centre and the Locals	Seminar for the District and all Local Municipalities and Government Departments	Own / ES	200 000	220 000	240 000	260 000	280 000
10	Installation of Emergency number Sign Board in the District	Placement of sign board in the strategic places in the district	Disaster Management Centre and the Locals	Improved communication for the District all Local Municipalities and Communities	Own / ES	0	200 000	100 000	100 000	100 000
11	Climate Change Research	To do research of the impact of the Climate Change on the Mopani District Municipality	Disaster Management Centre and the Locals	Implementation of research project for the District all Local Municipalities, Government Departments and Communities	Own / ES	0	0	0	250 000	250 000
12	Solar Light project	To provide emergency Disaster Management Houses with a solar light	Disaster Management Centre and the Locals	Assist the District all Local Municipalities and Communities during emergencies.	Own / ES	50 000	52 700	70 000	80 000	90 000
13	AFIS Dashboard	AFIS Dashboard is the monitoring of fire points in the District. Will be able to build up a database to identify all the high risk fire areas,	Disaster Management Centre and the Locals	Improved fire management for the District and all Local Municipalities and Communities	Own / ES	0	260 000	270 000	280 000	290 000
14	Identification of flood lines	The identification of flood lines of all the major river systems in the District.	Disaster Management	Flood line identification for District all Local	Own / ES	527 700	1 250 000	750 000	750 000	750 000

		Project will assist Water Services and Planning & Development	Centre and the Locals	Municipalities and Communities						
15	Emergency lights for vehicles of Disaster Management Officials	Emergency lights for disaster official vehicles.	Disaster Management Centre	Disaster Management Centre	Own / ES	52 700	50 000	60 000	70 000	80 000
16	Research on the seismic hazard in the District	Research in conjunction with Geoscience on the seismic activities in the District and the impact of these activities on the Development activities of the District	Disaster Management Centre and the Locals	Research and improved response for District all Local Municipalities and Communities	Own / ES	750 000	500 000	500 000	250 000	250 000
17	Installation of cameras on high risk areas	The installation of cameras on high risk areas in the district to monitor vehicle accidents and to improve on safety and security to comply with the National Minimum Infrastructure Guidelines for Disaster Management Centre and Council Resolution OCD/08/2020 dated 31 January 2020	Disaster Management Centre and the Locals	Improved road safety and Installed cameras in high risk areas in the District and local municipalities.	Own / ES	1 800 000	1 500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000	1500 000
18	Upgrading and renovation of the Operational Centre and Tactical Centre	The upgrading of the Operational Centre and Tactical Centre to comply with the National Minimum Infrastructure Guidelines for Disaster Management Centre and Council Resolution OCD/08/2020 dated 31 January 2020	Disaster Management Centre and the Locals	To improve operational capabilities. For the Centre to improve effective response and operational management during emergencies and disasters.	Own / ES	1 500 000	1 500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000
19	Smoke detectors for informal settlements and communities vulnerable to fires.	Supply of smoke detectors to informal houses and households vulnerable for fires.	Disaster Management Centre and Fire Services Ward committees	Informal settlements and households vulnerable to fire. Ward committee Councillors.	Own / ES	100 000	110 000	120 000	130 000	140 000
20	Fire Safety Project	Purchasing and supply of fire safety kits	Purchasing and supply of fire safety kits	Trained ward committee and community members will receive a Fire Safety kit to assist during fires	Own / ES	0	150 000	170 000	180 000	190 000

21	Disaster Risk Reduction School Competition	School Competition on how to implement disaster risk reduction project	School Competition. Disaster Management Centre and the Locals	School competitions on disaster risk reduction. How to implement risk reduction projects in school.	Own/ ES	200 000	210 000	260 000	280 000	290 000
22	Training for Disaster Management Forums and Disaster Management Task Teams	Training for Disaster Management Forums and Task Teams, District and Local. Budget is for catering, Workshop facilitation, traveling & accommodation.	Disaster Management Centre and the Locals	Training for all the Disaster Management Forums and Task Teams to improve response and operational management during incidents & disasters.	Own / ES	250 000	260 000	270 000	280 000	290 000

## ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

KPA: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY										
Strategic Objective: To improve community safety, health and social well-being										
No	Project Name	Project Description	Location/Ward	Target to achieve	Funder	Budget			Costing Estimates	
						2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
1	Food safety and hygiene Awareness project	Public awareness on health risks of unsound foodstuffs	All five Locals	Stake holders, Sector Departments, Learners & outside communities.	Own/ ES	63 240	66 655	80 000	90 000	100 000
2	Food sampling	Food sampling for bacteriological and chemical quality analysis (96 samples)	All five Locals	Food handling premise e.g retail, factories, public institution	Own/ ES	150 000	158 100	180 000	200 000	212 000
3.	Development Public Health Bylaws	Develop the following Bylaws: Noise pollution control Day Care Centres Keeping of Animals Funeral Undertakers Environmental Pollution Health Nuisances Bylaws	All LMs	6 Public Health bylaws Approved by Council	Own/ ES	0	0	0	250 000	0
4	Regional Landfill site	Conduct feasibility study for the regionalization of landfill sites catering for MDM Locals.	All LMs	1 Feasibility study Report submitted to Council	Own/ ES	1 000 000	500 000	10 000 000	Strategic Planning Resolution	

5	Water and Food Sampling Plans	Develop water and food sampling plans	All LMs	1 Approved Plan by Council	Own/ ES	0	0	0	50 000	0
6.	District Health Council	Support District Health Council Forum	MDM	4 Health Council activities supported	Own/ ES	158 100	166 667	200 000	220 000	230 000
7	Environmental Awareness campaign	Conduct pollution control awareness at villages and towns	All LMs	5 Environmental awareness campaigns conducted	Own/ ES	105 400	111 092	120 000	130 000	140 000
8	Maintenance of Air Quality Station	Running & maintenance of the air quality station in Disaster	Tzaneen	Well functioning AQS - Tzaneen	Own/ ES	0	0	0	650 000	700 000
9	Development of IWMP	Review the District IWMP	All LMs	1 District IWMP approved by Council	Own/ ES	800 000	100 000	0	0	0
10	Support to Green Economy	Providing support to Greenest Municipality Competition & Green Schools for the Earth Programme	All LMs	1 District Greenest Municipality project supported	Own/ ES	50 000	110 000	120 000	0	0
11	Waste Management Recycling support	Support to Waste recycling projects to reduce waste at disposal sites	All LMs	2 Waste recycling projects supported	Own/ ES	120 000	200 000	250 000	300 000	350 000
12	Rural Waste Management Projects -EPWP	Support Job creation amongst the unemployed youth and women	All LMs	120 EPWP jobs created	Own/ ES	2 469 768	3 469 768	3 500 000	3 600 000	3 700 000
13	Chemical Safety	Conduct chemical safety awareness on farms, schools and ECD centres	All LMs	4 Chemical Safety Awareness conducted	Own/ ES	60 000	65 000	70 000	75 000	80 000
14	Disposal of the Dead	Inspect and conduct workshops on mortuaries and funeral undertakers	All LMs	Conduct 10 Mortuaries and funeral parlous inspections	Own/ ES	50 000	50 000	55 000	55 000	60 000
15	Development of Health and Hygiene Strategy (EHHS)	Develop District Health and Hygiene Strategy	All LMs	1 EHHS developed	Own/ ES	0	0	0	150 000	0
16	Community Safety Forum (CSF)	Coordinate and support the District and Local CSFs	All LMs	Support 4 activities of the CSF	Own/ ES	52 700	70 000	80 000	100 000	150 000
17	Development of District community safety strategy	Facilitate the development of District community safety strategy	All LMs	Develop 1 CSF Strategy	Own/ ES	0	0	0	200 000	0
18	Arrive Alive Campaigns	Support the Arrive Alive Campaigns and Road Safety programmes	All LMs	Support 2 Arrive Alive campaigns	Own/ ES	0	0	0	180 000	200 000
19	Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	Develop the District EMP	All LMs	Develop 1 District EMP	Own/ ES	600 000	100 000	0	0	0

<b>HIV&amp;AIDS/ SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS/ TUBERCULOSIS (HAST)</b>										
	<b>Project name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Fund</b>	<b>2020/21</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>2023/24</b>	<b>2024/25</b>
20	HIV & AIDS Policy Review	Review the District HIV/AIDS Policy	All LMs	Approved reviewed HIV & AIDS Policy	Own ES	(Developed internally)		0	0	
21	Candle light memorial	Awareness campaign	All LMs	Once off annual events	Own ES	100 000	150 000	180 000	0	0
22	District Aids council	Support to health programmes	All LMs	Support to District council programmes	Own ES	150 000	150 000	160 000	0	0
23	Food hamper	Support to child headed families	All LMs	Monthly support to the two adopted families.	Own ES	250 000	260 000	280 000	0	0
24	Red ribbon	Fund health memorials	All LMs	Annual once off event	Own ES	100 000	150 000	160 000	0	0
25	Migration health forum	Support to health programmes	All LMs	Convene quarterly engagements platforms	Own ES	100 000	140 000	145 000	0	0
26	World TB day	Health awareness campaign	All LMs	Annual once off events	Own ES	150 000	150 000	150 000	0	0
27	Partnership event	Promotion of social & special programmes	All LMs	Annual once off event	Own ES	100 000	150 000	150 000	0	0
<b>SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE</b>										
1	Golden Games	To promote well-being of older persons	GLM	Older Persons	Own ES	158 800	166 637	180 000	200 000	230 000
2	Indigenous Games	To encourage mass participation	GGM	All the participants in different age groups	Own ES	105 400	111 092	150 000	180 000	200 000
3	Women and Sport	To encourage to participate in male dominated sport	GTM	Women to participate in rugby ,football and cricket talent identificatio	Own ES	210 800	260 000	222 183	240 000	250 000
4	Junior Dipapadi	To promote well-being of children	MLM	3-6 years	Own ES	260 000	290 000	300 000	330 000	340 000
5	Sport Against Crime	To combat crime through sport	GLM	Youth	Own ES	300 000	310 000	320 000	330 000	330 000
6	Farm Sport	To promote well-being of farm workers	MLM	Farm workers	Own ES	300 000	310 000	320 000	330 000	340 000
7	Support to Federation	Talent identification.	MDM	All federations	Own ES	400 000	410 000	420 000	430 000	440 000
8	District Sport Confederation	To support the advisory council	MDM	All members of the council	Own ES	150 000	160 000	170 000	180 000	190 000
9	Ku Luma Vukanyi	To celebrate heritage	MDM	All residents of Mopani	Own ES	100 000	120 000	130 000	150 000	170 000
10	Library activities	To encourage reading	GTM	Learners	Own ES	150 000	180 000	190 000	200 000	220 000
11	Arts and Culture	To celebrate Arts and Culture activities	GGM	All members of the community	Own ES	330 000	360 000	360 000	370 000	380 000

12	EM cup & marathon	Event aimed at unearthing and promoting talents	MDM	Participants from all locals	Own ES	1 200 000	1 250 000	1 500 000	0	0
13	Marula Festival	Promotion of culture	BPM	Once off annual event	Own ES	1 000 000	1 500 000	1 600 000	0	0

## FIRE SERVICES PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES 2020/21 – 2024/25

KPA: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY											
Strategic Objective: To improve community safety, health and social well-being											
NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION		ANNUAL TARGET TO ACHIEVE	FUNDER	BUDGET			Cost Estimates	
			MUNICIPALITY	WARD/VILLAGE			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
1	Fire & Rescue Services Specialised Vehicles.	Provide for: Replacement of old non-operational vehicles and purchasing of New Vehicles & rescue boat.	MDM	ALL	Replace all vehicles which are due	Own ES	12,000,000	0	15,000,000	7,000,000	10,000,000
2	Refurbishment of Specialised Fire vehicles	Fire engines are refurbished to extend their operational life - span in Tzaneen, and Phalaborwa Fire stn. FMC / Unimog.	MDM	Greater Tzaneen & Ba-Phalaborwa	2 Fire engines refurbished	Own ES	1,800,000	0	0	0	0
3	Hazmat Vehicle Conversion &	Convert existing DM Command vehicle into a Hazmat vehicle and support equipment and chemical Protective clothing.	MDM	All	1 Command vehicle converted into a Hazmat vehicle	Own ES	1,500,000	0	0	0	0
4	Fire & Rescue Equipment	Procurement of Fire & Rescue Equipment	MDM	All	5 New fire vehicles procured	Own ES	1,400,000	4,750,000	4,750,000	5,000,000	5,500,000
5	Fire protection association	Provide wild fire units for operations and helicopter standing fees	MDM	All	100% Helicopter and wild fire units. Support to the operations of FPA as & when required	Own ES	1,850,000	1,900,000	2,000,000	2,050,000	2,200,000
6	Aerial firefighting support	Veld & Forest Aviation Support for Mopani DM	MDM	All	100% Support to the aviation fire fighting for veld fires as and when reqd	Own ES	210 800	222,183	300,000	350,000	380,000



7	District Fire Plan	Development of fire plan	MDM	All	Develop 1 District Fire Plan	Own ES	550,000	0	0	0	450,000
8	Fire Services Training Centre	District Fire Training Centre	MDM	All	Develop a concept document for the District Training Centre	Own ES /MIG	2 500,000	3,000,000	0	0	0
9	Fire awareness campaigns (PIER)	Public education and Fire Awareness	MDM	All	Conduct 30 fire awareness campaigns at schools.	Own ES	100,000	120,000	140,000	160,000	180,000
10	Provision of furniture	Procure furniture	MDM	All	Procure furniture to all the 5 fire stations.	Own ES	270,000	290,000	290,000	320,000	340,000

## FINANCIAL VIABILITY PROJECTS 2020/21 – 2024/25

<b>Strategic Objective:</b> To increase revenue generation and implement financial control systems											
No	Project Name	Project Description	Location /Ward	Target to achieve	Funder	Budget			Costing Estimate		
						2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	
<b>BUDGET AND REPORTING</b>											
1	Accounting for Water and Sanitation	Engaging audit firms on water and sanitation, accounting & reporting	Local Municipalities	Reconciling Inter municipality transactions with the Local Municipalities	Own ES	2 050 000	0	0	0	0	0
2	Assets verifications and updating of Assets Register	Updating & review of the asset register including reconciliations with AFS	MDM	Compilation of Fixed Assets Register	Own ES	3 800 000	4 100 000	4 200 000	4 550 000	-	
3	AFS Preparations	Preparation of GRAP Annual Financial Statements	MDM	Compilation of GRAP compliant Annual Financial Statements	Own ES	2 250 000	0	0	0	0	0
4	5 - year financial plan	Development of 5 –year financial plan - Financial management Arrangements - Financial management guidelines & procedures - Capital operational financial strategies - Revenue raising strategies - Assets management strategies	MDM	Ensuring that the municipality has sufficient and cost-effective funding in order to achieve its long-term objectives through the implementation of the medium term Operating and Capital budgets.	Own ES	450 000	0	0	0	0	0
5	Furniture	Provision of furniture (assets) for staff	MDM	Provision of furniture for staff	Own ES	250 000	180 000	150 000	120 000	145 000	

**REVENUE, 2020/21**

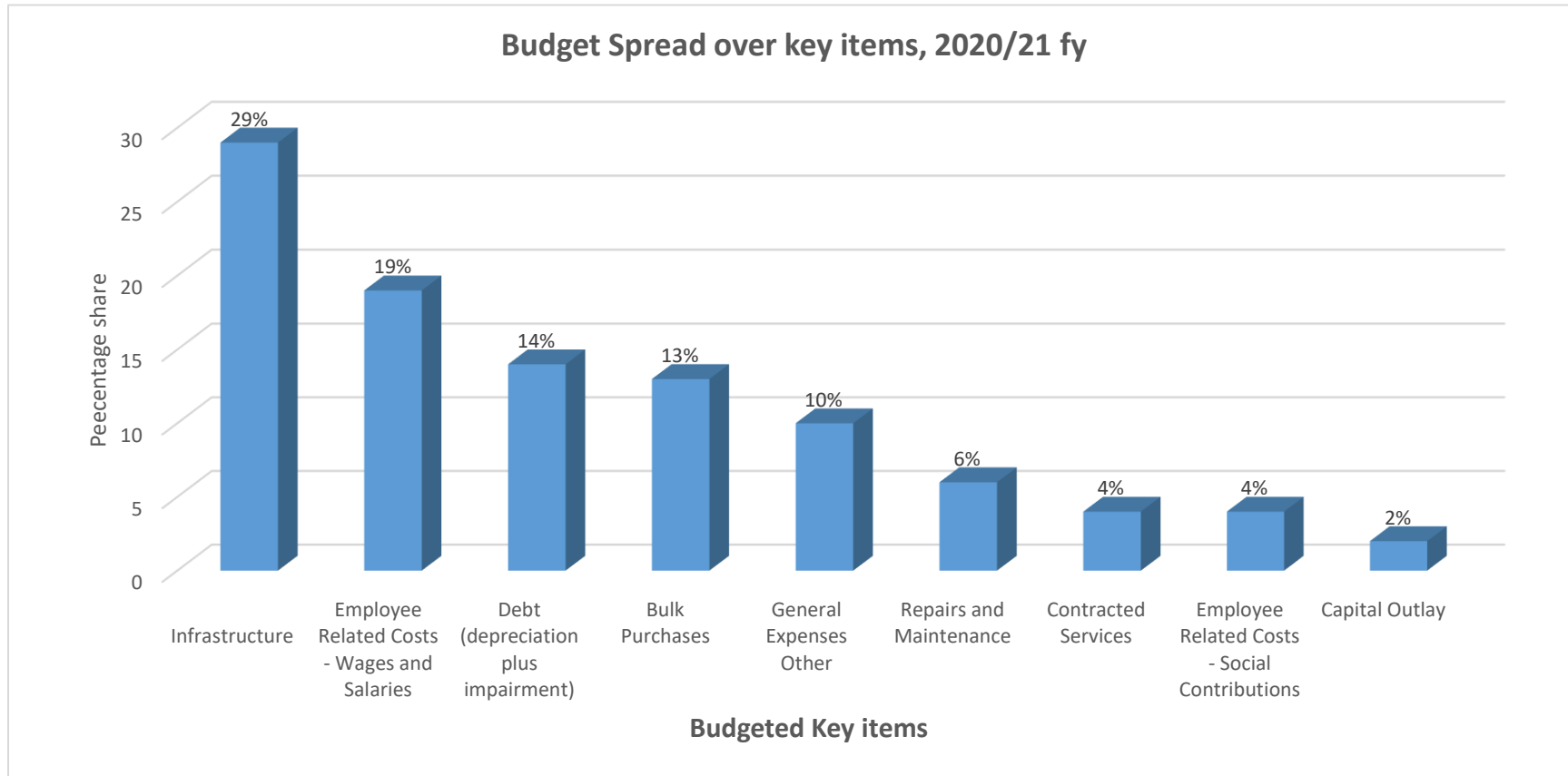
VOTES			DESCRIPTION	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
020	008	3300	Interest on Current Account	(6 324 000)	(6 665 496)	(7 006 992)
020	008	3310	interest on Call Account	(7 378 000)	(7 776 412)	(8 174 824)
<b>Interest Earned - External Investments</b>				<b>(13 702 000)</b>	<b>(14 441 908)</b>	<b>(15 181 816)</b>
020	016	3000	Equitable Shares	(1 122 659 000)	(1 086 980 000)	(1 174 382 000)
020	016	3152	EPWP	(9 800 000)	-	-
020	016	3201	Financial Management Grant	(2 762 000)	(3 026 000)	(3 290 000)
020	016	3475	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	(481 413 000)	(492 865 000)	(523 460 000)
020	016	3506	Rural Roads Asset Management Grant	(2 225 000)	(2 348 000)	(2 484 000)
020	016	3401	Water Services Infrastructure Grant	(45 000 000)	(60 363 000)	(55 000 000)
<b>Operating Grants and Subsidies</b>				<b>(1 663 859 000)</b>	<b>(1 645 582 000)</b>	<b>(1 758 616 000)</b>
020	017	3355	Tender Documents	(590 240)	(622 113)	(653 986)
020	017	3512	Insurance Claims	(168 640)	(177 747)	(186 853)
020	017		Skills Levy- LGSETA	(2 108 000)	(2 221 832)	(2 335 664)
020	017	3160	EHS charges	(105 400)	(111 092)	(116 783)
020	017	3542	Fire Services Charges	(1 054 000)	(1 110 916)	(1 167 832)
020	017	3150	Commission on Debit Orders-PayDay	(126480)	(133 310)	(140 140)
<b>Other Revenue</b>				<b>(4 152 760)</b>	<b>(4 377 009)</b>	<b>(4 601 258)</b>
<b>TOTAL INCOME EXCL. LOCALS</b>				<b>(1 681 713 760)</b>	<b>(1 664 400 917)</b>	<b>(1 778 399 074)</b>
<b>REVENUE FROM WATER AND SANITATION</b>				(239 774 271)	(254 760 163)	(270 682 673)
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>				<b>(1 921 488 031)</b>	<b>(1 919 161 080)</b>	<b>(2 049 081 747)</b>

**SUMMARY, 2020/21**

DEPARTMENT	Employee Related Costs - Wages and Salaries	Employee Related Costs - Social Contributions	Debt		Repairs and Maintenance	Contracted Services	Bulk Purchases	General Expenses Other	Capital Outlay	Infrastructure	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
			Depreciation	Impairment									
General Council	14 233 357	-	318 283	-	-	-	-	5 244 781	-	-	19 796 421	21 052 447	22 721 350
Municipal Manager	4 264 871	530 286	126 612	-	-	30 500 000	-	4 866 455	-	-	40 288 224	42 061 351	46 745 931
Internal Audit	5 091 570	1 089 749	97 791	-	-	-	-	2 836 194	-	-	9 115 304	9 821 192	7 590 425
Budget & Treasury-CFO	3 621 732	332 367	1 532 181	-	159 375	-	-	8 473 567	-	-	14 119 222	14 111 076	14 683 672
Budget & Treasury-Budget & Reporting	2 574 741	548 422	-	-	-	2 250 000	-	217 761	-	-	5 590 924	3 549 865	3 771 873
Budget & Treasury-Expenditure Management	4 934 702	1 137 184	-	-	-	-	-	6 576 629	-	-	12 648 516	13 439 153	14 279 213
Budget & Treasury-Revenue Management	4 807 565	1 244 474	-	-	50 000 000	2 050 000	-	164 024	-	-	58 266 064	109 882 002	107 729 046
Budget & Treasury-Asset Management	2 574 741	548 422	-	-	-	3 800 000	-	267 761	-	-	7 190 924	7 702 990	8 028 318
Budget & Treasury-SCM	6 188 319	1 374 366	-	-	-	-	-	202 220	10 750 000	-	18 514 905	7 944 905	8 400 434
Planning & Development	1 781 352	324 939	223 472	-	6 375	-	-	200 746	-	-	2 536 884	2 695 536	2 864 111
Spatial Planning	1 727 991	359 945	-	-	-	-	-	8 123 191	-	-	10 211 126	4 349 384	4 496 287
GIS	1 696 512	359 945	-	-	212 500	-	-	5 463 191	-	-	7 732 147	8 003 169	11 480 873
LED	1 738 575	365 345	29 748	-	-	-	-	24 815 351	-	-	26 949 018	7 940 509	8 693 145
IDP	2 571 636	510 674	-	-	-	-	-	1 319 505	-	-	4 401 815	4 175 060	4 471 122
Communications & Marketing	4 197 223	897 639	67 335	-	-	700 000	-	1 550 944	-	-	7 413 140	8 857 906	9 324 234
Engineering Services	1 915 084	163 794	2 365 174	-	63 750	2 225 000	-	276 896	-	-	7 009 697	7 431 768	7 885 533
Water Services	97 840 982	15 570 421	172 656 567	-	42 190 625	8 287 500	23 000 000	20 985 381	-	75 000 000	655 531 475	727 115 192	784 911 704
Health, Environment & waste	23 780 808	5 251 846	-	-	500 000	-	-	6 142 077	-	-	35 674 730	37 042 268	48 589 833
Electrical Services	1 403 280	331 990	-	-	-	-	-	925 637	-	-	2 660 906	3 083 506	3 413 146
Roads & Transport	3 614 566	1 143 958	5 938	-	500 000	-	-	2 477 938	-	-	7 742 400	8 434 632	8 879 401
Community Services	3 801 467	542 626	1 343 836	-	12 750	-	-	293 844	-	-	5 994 523	6 383 292	6 787 985
Fire Services-Palaborwa	8 321 948	1 927 114	5 735 159	-	217 813	-	-	411 354	19 670 000	-	36 283 387	29 553 387	41 096 659
Fire Services-Giyani	9 917 111	2 182 143	-	-	217 813	-	-	390 535	-	-	12 707 602	13 501 827	14 345 691
Fire Services-Letaba	8 202 153	1 907 921	-	-	217 813	-	-	356 191	-	-	10 684 078	11 351 833	12 061 322
Fire Services-Tzaneen	9 933 398	2 230 746	-	-	505 000	-	-	7 576 439	-	-	20 245 583	21 891 640	20 149 471
Fire Services-Maruleng	5 598 264	1 261 642	-	-	205 000	-	-	329 138	-	-	7 394 044	7 856 172	8 341 848
Disaster Management	11 356 233	2 527 404	652 145	-	500 000	-	-	17 026 846	3 650 000	-	35 712 628	20 528 991	23 556 098
Corporate Services	2 115 626	167 555	151 191	-	127 500	-	-	292 287	-	-	2 854 159	3 032 571	3 222 136
Human Resource	9 431 688	2 318 942	45 642	-	-	-	-	7 175 290	-	-	18 971 561	19 239 088	20 626 973
Administration	12 916 195	5 311 537	345 655	-	5 060 000	-	-	6 390 643	1 000 000	-	31 024 029	30 524 029	26 799 171
Legal Services	1 242 773	15 983	3 922	-	-	4 500 000	-	1 115 633	-	-	6 878 311	7 245 748	7 705 153
IT	1 696 561	361 145	14 332	-	318 750	3 500 000	-	11 627 816	-	-	17 518 604	17 239 704	16 020 310
Office of Executive Mayor	6 412 762	983 944	90 675	-	105 188	-	-	2 850 885	-	-	10 443 453	10 810 840	11 509 839
Office of the Speaker	6 752 305	1 324 483	248 365	-	-	-	-	3 648 779	-	-	11 973 933	12 867 049	13 760 561

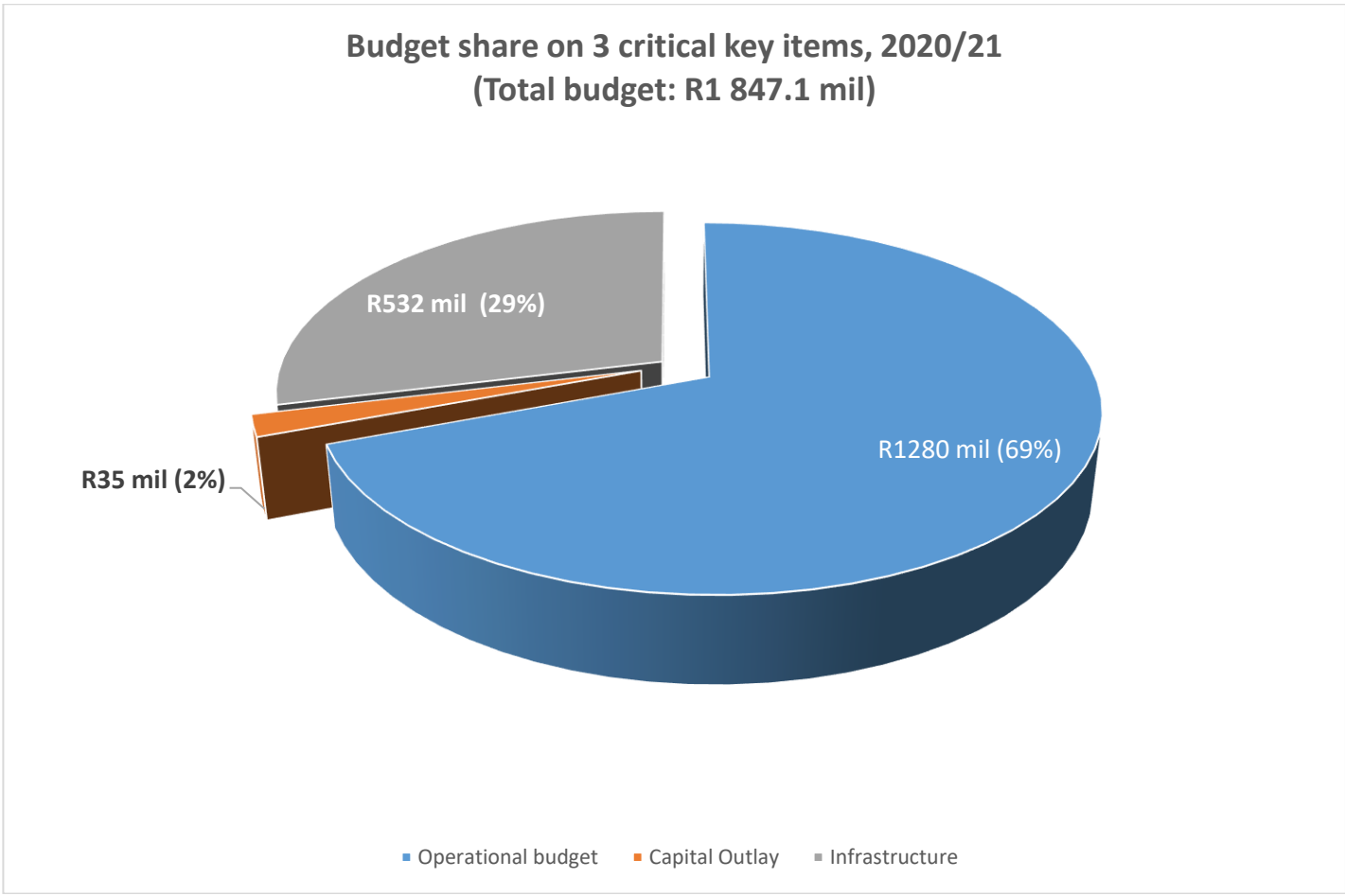
Office of the Chief Whip	627 760	10 042	-	-	-	-	-	18 860	-	-	656 662	697 703	741 310
Sports and Recreation	954 892	194 151	-	-	-	-	-	3 603 821	-	-	4 752 864	5 546 128	5 816 153
Disability Desk	867 635	183 078	-	-	-	-	-	538 704	-	-	1 589 417	1 683 791	1 792 503
Gender Desk	867 635	183 078	-	-	-	-	-	703 704	-	-	1 754 417	1 991 666	2 258 120
Youth Desk	867 635	183 078	-	-	-	-	-	1 580 560	-	-	2 631 273	3 083 263	3 589 442
PMU	7 386 747	1 363 488	2 097	-	-	14 065 037	-	1 253 281	-	457 342 350	481 413 000	518 440 066	550 633 507
Lulekani Sewage Works	-	-	-	-	127 500	-	-	-	-	-	127 500	135 469	143 936
Namakkgale Sewage Works	-	-	-	-	106 250	-	-	-	-	-	106 250	112 891	119 946
Nondweni Water Works	-	-	-	-	119 000	-	-	-	-	-	119 000	126 438	134 340
Giyani Water Works	-	-	-	-	127 500	-	-	-	-	-	127 500	135 469	143 936
Mapuve Water Works	-	-	-	-	106 250	-	-	-	-	-	106 250	112 891	119 946
Middle Letaba Water Works	-	-	-	-	198 688	-	-	-	-	-	198 688	211 105	224 300
Muyexe Water Works	-	-	-	-	63 750	-	-	-	-	-	63 750	67 734	71 968
Giyani Sewage Works	-	-	-	-	138 125	-	-	-	-	-	138 125	146 758	155 930
IK Ponds	-	-	-	-	31 875	-	-	-	-	-	31 875	33 867	35 984
Modjadji Water Works	-	-	-	-	1 350 000	-	-	-	-	-	1 350 000	1 434 375	1 524 023
Kuranta Water Package Plant	-	-	-	-	53 125	-	-	-	-	-	53 125	56 445	59 973
Kgapane Sewage Works	-	-	-	-	286 875	-	-	-	-	-	286 875	304 805	323 855
Senwamokgope Sewage Works	-	-	-	-	53 125	-	-	-	-	-	53 125	56 445	59 973
Nkambako Water Works	-	-	-	-	31 875	-	-	-	-	-	31 875	33 867	35 984
Thapane Water Works	-	-	-	-	31 875	-	-	-	-	-	31 875	33 867	35 984
Thabina Water Works	-	-	-	-	74 375	-	-	-	-	-	74 375	79 023	83 962
Tours Water Works	-	-	-	-	127 500	-	-	-	-	-	127 500	135 469	143 936
Semarela Water Works	-	-	-	-	737 800	-	-	-	-	-	737 800	783 913	832 907
Nkowankowa Water Works	-	-	-	-	1 321 250	-	-	-	-	-	1 321 250	1 403 828	1 491 567
Lenyenye ponds	-	-	-	-	53 125	-	-	-	-	-	53 125	56 445	59 973
Nkowankowa Sewage Works	-	-	-	-	53 125	-	-	-	-	-	53 125	56 445	59 973
The Oaks Water Works	-	-	-	-	127 500	-	-	-	-	-	127 500	135 469	143 936
Finale Water Works	-	-	-	-	53 125	-	-	-	-	-	53 125	56 445	59 973
Sekororo Water Works	-	-	-	-	170 000	-	-	-	-	-	170 000	180 625	191 914
Water Quality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53 125	-	-	53 125	56 445	59 973
Worcester	-	-	-	-	31 875	-	-	-	-	-	31 875	33 867	35 984
Sekgosese Scheme	-	-	-	-	106 250	-	-	-	-	-	106 250	112 891	119 946
Lower Molototsi Scheme	-	-	-	-	74 375	-	-	-	-	-	74 375	79 023	83 962
Sekgopo Scheme	-	-	-	-	106 250	-	-	-	-	-	106 250	112 891	119 946
Ba Phalaborwa-Water	12 563 248	3 237 034	-	46 214 385	417 339	4 648 242	-	6 064 195	-	-	73 144 443	77 715 971	82 573 219
Ba Phalaborwa-Sewer	3 307 666	722 026	-	2 671 983	913 557	-	-	959 199	-	-	8 574 431	4 828 785	5 130 339
Greater Giyani-Water	1 795 754	393 877	-	-	409 638	-	-	335 753	-	-	2 935 022	3 118 461	3 313 365
Greater Giyani-Sewer	1 657 416	257 503	-	-	-	-	-	226 654	-	-	2 141 573	2 286 195	2 414 022
Greater Letaba-Water	3 387 605	1 118 610	-	7 214 255	760 237	-	11 076 883	664 782	-	-	24 222 371	25 736 270	27 344 786
Greater Letaba-Sewerage	604 509	69 463	-	1 210 531	221 736	-	-	132 034	-	-	2 238 273	2 378 165	2 526 801

Greater Tzaneen-Water	17 236 617	2 849 076	-	6 268 750	3 898 119	-	5 564 948	6 089 346	-	-	41 906 856	23 957 049	25 454 365
Greater Tzaneen-Sewerage	2 995 662	387 198	-	1 593 750	2 638 876	-	-	560 309	-	-	8 175 796	8 686 783	9 227 396
Maruleng-Water & Sewerage	1 814 699	636 804	-	-	684 830	-	-	490 933	-	-	3 627 266	3 853 970	4 094 843
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>345 193 570</b>	<b>66 400 416</b>	<b>186 056 118</b>	<b>65 173 654</b>	<b>116 926 946</b>	<b>76 525 779</b>	<b>239 641 831</b>	<b>183 891 186</b>	<b>35 070 000</b>	<b>532 342 350</b>	<b>847 758 889</b>	<b>951 009 553</b>	<b>2 088 531 070</b>
	Employee Related Costs - Wages and Salaries	Employee Related Costs - Social Contributions	Depreciation	Debt Impairment	Repairs and Maintenance	Contracted Services	Bulk Purchases	General Expenses Other	Capital Outlay	Infrastructure	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023



**BUDGET SHARE ON KEY ITEMS, 2020/21**

Operational budget R1 279.7 mil (inclusive of employee related cost of R411.6 mil, @ 32.2%)  
Capital Outlay R 35.1 mil  
Infrastructure R 532.3 mil  
**Total budget R 1 847.1 mil**



# LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES KEY INFRASTRUCTURE DRAFT PROJECTS, 2020/21

## GREATER GIYANI MUNICIPALITY

No.	Project Name	Project Description	Location /Ward	Target to achieve	Funder	Budget			Cost Estimate	
						2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
1	Waste disposal site	construction of waste disposal site	Giyani		MIG	40 mil				
2	upgrading of road from gravel to paving blocks section F Giyani	Road upgrade	Giyani section F		MIG	16,8 mil				
3	Civic centre completion	civic centre completion	Giyani		Own	20 mil				
4	Public transport shelters	Construction of public transport shelters	Giyani		Own	1 mil				
5	Alternative road to R81 to CBD	Construction of alternative road	Giyani		Own	5 mil				
6	Rehabilitation of dumping site	Rehabilitation of dumping site	Giyani		Own	-				
7	Section E sport centre	Completion of sport centre	Giyani section E		Own	10 mil				
8	Upgrading of road from gravel to tar xikukwani road D3804 &D3805	Upgrading of road to tar	Xikukwani		Own	3 mil				
9	Upgrading from gravel to tar nkomo Bto nkomo A D3837	Upgrading of road to tar	Nkomo A & B		Own	17 mil				
10	Refurbishment Gawula sport center	Refurbishment of sport center	Gawula		Own	5 mil				
11	refurbishment shivulani sport center	Refurbishment of sport center	Shivulani		Own	5 mil				

## GREATER TZANEEN

No.	Project Name	Project Description	Location /Ward	Target to achieve	Fund er	Budget			Cost Estimate	
						2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<b>SPATIAL RATIONALE</b>										
1	Purchase of land for Regional Cemetery at Relela Cluster Bolobedu South	Purchase of land for Regional Cemetery at Relela Cluster Bolobedu	Relela		Own			5000 000	20 000 000	
2	Purchase of land for Regional Cemetery at Runnymede Cluster, N'wamitwa&Xihoko	Purchase of land for Regional Cemetery at Runnymede Cluster, N'wamitwa&Xihoko	N'wamitwa&Xihoko		Own			15 000 000	5 000 000	
3	Purchase of land for Regional Cemetery Dusseldorp	Purchase of land for Regional Cemetery Dusseldorp	Dusseldorp		Own			1000 000	1000 000	
4	Revitalization of Nkowankowa Hostel 1628	Revitalization of Nkowankowa Hostel 1628	Nkowankowa		Own					
5	Land Acquisition for future development (Yamona, Ledzee, Politsi Ext 1 & Le Dauphine Farms)	Land Acquisition for future development (Yamona, Ledzee, Politsi Ext 1 & Le Dauphine Farms)	Yamona, Ledzee, Politsi Ext 1 & Le Dauphine Farms)		Own					
6	Tzaneen and Ebenhezer Development	Rehabilitation and Improvement of the dams	Tzaneen & Ebenhezer Development		Own					
7	Transfer of State Land to GTM: Haenertsburg, Lenyenye Ext 3,4,5 & 6 and Portion 149 Puse	Transfer of State Land to GTM: Haenertsburg, Lenyenye Ext 3,4,5 & 6 and Portion 149 Pusela	Haenertsburg, Lenyenye Ext 3,4,5 & 6 and Portion 149 Puse		Own					
8	Township establishment of portion 2 of Novengela	Township establishment of portion 2 of Novengela	portion 2 of Novengela		Own					
<b>BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT</b>										
<b>ROADS AND STORM WATER</b>										
9	Mopye High School Access Road: Phase 1 of 2 and 2 of 2	Mopye High School Access Road: Phase 1 of 2 and 2 of 2	Mopye High School		MIG	5 000 000				
10	Paving of Nelson Ramodike High School Access road to	Paving of Nelson Ramodike High Access road to school	Nelson Ramodike High School		MIG	14 000 000	5 370 050			



	school phase 1 of 2 and phase 2 of 3 and 3 of 3									
11	Tarring of Nkowankowa B Streets	Upgrading gravel road to tar	Nkowankowa B Streets		MIG	0	2 000 000	7 000 000		
12	Construction of storm water drainage systems	Construction of storm water drainage systems			MIG	0				
13	Tarring Nkowankowa A Codesa and Hani Street	Upgrading of gravel road to tar	Nkowankowa A Codesa and Hani Street		MIG	4 478 953				
14	Paving of Topanama Access Road to Serurubele School	Paving of Topanama Access Road to Serurubele School	Topanama		MIG	0	2 000 000	7 752 000		
15	Paving of Marirone to Motupa Street phase 1 of 2 and 2 of 2	Paving of Marirone to Motupa Street phase 1 of 2 and 2 of 2	Marirone to Motupa		MIG	3 380 004	15 000 000			
16	Paving of Thapane Street phase 1 of 2	Paving of Thapane Street phase 1 of 2	Thapane		MIG	0	2 000 000	7 000 000		
17	Mulati Access road Paving Phase 1 of 3 and 2 of 3 and 3 of 3	Mulati Access road Paving Phase 1 of 3 and 2 of 3	Mulati		MIG	13 353 118				
18	Tickyline to Makhwibuding Construction of storm water drainage systems.	Construction of stone pitching, concrete drift, v-drains and installation of storm water pipes.	Tickyline to Makhwibuding		MIG	0	3 500 000			
19	Lenyenye Street paving	Upgrading gravel road to paved road	Lenyenye		MIG	0	2 000 000	7 000 000		
20	Upgrading of Access Road Mbambamencisi:Phase 1 of 3 & 2 of 3	Upgrading of Access Road Mbambamencisi:Phase 1 of 3	Mbambamencisi		MIG	0				
21	Upgrading of Khujwana to Lenyenye Access Road Phase 1 of 3 and 2 of 3 and 3 of 3	Upgrading of Khujwana to Lenyenye Access Road Phase 1 of 3 and 2 of 3	Khujwana to Lenyenye		MIG	0				
22	Upgrading of Zangoma to Mariveni	Upgrading of Zangoma to Mariveni	Zangoma to Mariveni		MIG	0	13 670 890	7 000 000		
23	Paving of Moseanoka to Cell C Pharare Internal Streets in Ward 28	Paving of Moseanoka to Cell C Pharare Internal Streets in Ward 28	Moseanoka to Cell C Pharare		MIG	8 029 170	15 000 000	19 117 728		
24	Nkowakowa Section D street paving	Nkowakowa Section D street paving	Nkowakowa Sect D		MIG	0	2 000 000	7 000 000		

25	Relela Access Road: Phase 1 of 4 Upgrading from gravel to paving	Relela Access Road: Phase 1 of 4 Upgrading from gravel to paving	Relela		MIG	13 953 582				
26	Matapa to Leseka Access Road to School: Phase 1 of 2 and 2 of 2	Matapa to Leseka Access Road to School: Phase 1 of 2 & 2 of 2	Matapa to Leseka		MIG	15 793 479				
27	Paving of Risaba, Mnisi, Shando, to Driving school Internal Street in Ward 5	Paving of Risaba, Mnisi, Shando, to Driving school Internal Street in Ward 5	Risaba, Mnisi, Shando, to Driving school		MIG	8 000 000	15 000 000	18 598 491		
28	Paving of Main road from Ndhuna Mandlakazi, Efrika, Zangoma, Mpenyisi to Jamba Cross Internal Street (in Ward 13, Mandlakazi) and Nwamitwa Bridge via Nhlengeleti School to Taxi Rank, Clinic via Lwandlamoni School to Nwamitwa /Mandlakazi Road (in Ward 12)	Paving of Main road from Ndhuna Mandlakazi, Efrika, Zangoma, Mpenyisi to Jamba Cross Internal Street (in Ward 13, Mandlakazi) and Nwamitwa Bridge via Nhlengeleti School to Taxi Rank, Clinic via Lwandlamoni School to Nwamitwa /Mandlakazi Road (in Ward 12)	Ndhuna Mandlakazi, Efrika, Zangoma, Mpenyisi to Jamba Cross		MIG	8 379 194	24 490 010	21 532 731		
29	Mawa B12 low level bridge	Construction of low-level bridge	Mawa B12		MIG					
30	Maweni low level bridge	Construction of low-level bridge	Maweni		MIG		5 000 000			
31	Construction of Pedestrian Crossing bridges	Construction of Pedestrian bridges			MIG		4 722 920			
32	Construction of speed humps	Construction of speed humps			Own			3 000 000		
33	Upgrading of Tzaneen Ext. 13 internal street from gravel to paving	Upgrading from gravel to paving	Tzaneen Ext. 13		Own			6 000 000		
<b>ROADS AND STORM WATER PLANT</b>										
34	New generator for Head office	New generator for Head office			Own	400 000	400 000			
35	Purchase of 1x Bulldozer	Purchase of Bulldozer			Own			2 800 000		
36	Purchase of 1 x Lowbed	Purchase of Lowbed			Own			2 300 000		
37	Purchasing of tar cutting machines and small compactors	Purchasing of tar cutting machines and small compactors			Own	200 000	200 000			

38	Replacement of earthmoving equipment	4x TLB, 2x graders G140. Dumper tractor for sewer plant			Own			5 800 000	5 200 000	
39	New generator for georges valley	standby generator for the pump			Own	300 000	300 000			
40	Purchase of Fleet: 1x Grader 1 x Waste Trucks	Purchase of Fleet: 1x Grader 1 x Waste Trucks			Own	6 000 000				
<b>HIGH MAST &amp; STRATEGIC LIGHTS</b>										
47	Installation of new Entrance streetlights R71 (Adshade bridge to the Voortrekker street robot)	Installation of new Entrance streetlights R71 (Adshade bridge to the Voortrekker street robot)	Adshade bridge to the Voortrekker street robot)		DBSA Loan					
48	R71 Deerpark Traffic circle lights (From Voortrekker street traffic lights upto SANRAL Traffic Circle)	R71 Deerpark Traffic circle lights (From Voortrekker street traffic lights upto SANRAL Traffic Circle)	R71 Deerpark Traffic circle lights		DBSA Loan					
49	High Mast Lights at Dan Village	Install Apollo lights	Dan Village		MIG					
50	High Mast Lights at Nkowankowa	Install Apollo lights	Nkowankowa		MIG	1 100 000				
51	High Mast Lights at Petanenge	Install Apollo lights	Petanenge		MIG	1 085 523				
<b>ELECTRICITY UPGRADE AND MAINTANCANCE</b>										
52	Replace 2 x 20 MVA 66/11 kV at Tzaneen main sub (+R4 Million from STD)	Replace 2 x 20 MVA 66/11 kV at Tzaneen main sub	Tzaneen		DBSA roll over	12 000 000				
53	Upgrading of Blacknoll 33/11KV Substation	Upgrading substation incl transformers			DBSA roll over					
54	Houtbosdorp 11KV Ring	Strengthening of the 11kv infrastructure	Houtbosdorp		DBSA roll over					
55	Tickeyline to Mahwibidung Stormwater	Tickeyline to Mahwibidung Stormwater	Tickeyline to Mahwibidung		Own					
56	New generators for Engineering Services	New generators for Engineering Services			Own					
57	Upgrading of Morutji to Matswi/Kheshokolwe Road	Upgrading of Morutji to Matswi/Kheshokolwe Road	Morutji to Matswi/ Kheshokolwe Road		Own					

58	Tzaneen main TRF replacement	Tzaneen main TRF replacement	Tzaneen		IIPSA grant					
59	Streetlights R36	Streetlights R36			DBSA roll over					
<b>ELECTRICITY UPGRADE AND MAINTANCANCE</b>										
60	New Electricity Connections (Consumer Contribution)	New Electricity Connections (Consumer Contribution)			Own (Service Contributions)	8 000 000	8 384 000	8 786 432		
61	Renewal Repairs and maintenance on Prepaid meters and infrastructure in phases (Talana Politsi, Mieliekloof and Tarentaalrand)	Renewal Repairs and maintenance on Prepaid meters and infrastructure) in phases (Talana Politsi, Mieliekloof & Tarentaalrand)	(Talana Politsi, Mieliekloof and Tarentaalrand)		Loan	300 000		1 200 000	500 000	
62	Miniature substation Urban distribution networks in phases	Miniature substation Urban distribution networks in phases			Loan	1 000 000		1 000 000	1 000 000	
63	Replacing 11kv cables due to required increase in capacity in Tzaneen CBD in phases	Replacing 11kv cables due to required increase in capacity	Tzaneen CBD		Loan	1 000 000		3 000 000	3 000 000	
64	Substation Tripping Batteries in phases	Installation of substation tripping batteries in substations			DBSA	450 000				
65	Provision of Electrical Tools (Customer Retail)	Provision of various electrical tools and equipment			DBSA	100 000				
66	Provision of Electrical tools (Operation and Maintenance)	Provision of various electrical tools and equipment			DBSA	100 000				
67	Replacement of Existing Air Conditioners in Municipal Buildings in phases	Replacement of Existing Air Conditioners in Municipal buildings in phases as determined in Q1			DBSA	150 000				
68	Rebuilding of Lines- Green frog-Haenertsburg in phases	Rebuilding of lines	Haenertsburg		DBSA	0				
69	Rebuilding of lines Gravelotte – De Neck in phases	Rebuilding of lines	Gravelotte		DBSA	0				
70	Rebuilding of 33 KV lines – Lalapanzi – Waterbok in phases	Rebuilding of lines	Lalapanzi – Waterbok		DBSA	0				

71	Rebuilding of Mashutti 11kv line in phases	Rebuilding of lines	Mashutti		DBSA	0				
72	Rebuilding of Deeside 11kv line in phases	Rebuilding of lines	Deeside		DBSA	600 000				
73	Rebuilding of Yarmona and Shivurali 11kv line in phases	Rebuilding of lines	Yarmona and Shivurali		DBSA	600 000				
74	Rebuilding of Ledzee 11kv line from LZ44 to Vandergryp Farm in phases	Rebuilding of lines	Ledzee 11kv line from LZ44 to Vandergryp Farm		DBSA	500 000				
75	Rebuilding of lines – Letsitele Valley substation – Bosbou and all T offs in phases	Rebuilding of lines	Letsitele Valley		DBSA	0				
76	Rebuilding of Lushof South 11kv lines in phases	Rebuilding of lines	Lushof South		DBSA	0				
77	Rebuilding of Rooikoppies 11kv lines in phases	Rebuilding of lines	Rooikoppies		DBSA	0				
78	Rebuilding of Mabiet 11kv lines in phases	Rebuilding of lines	Mabiet		DBSA	0				
79	Rebuilding of Haenertsburg 11kv lines in phases	Rebuilding of lines	Haenertsburg		DBSA	0				
80	Rebuilding of Campsies Glen 11kv lines in phases	Rebuilding of lines	Campsies Glen		DBSA	0				
81	Rebuilding of Politsi Valley 11kv lines in phases	Rebuilding of lines	Politsi Valley		DBSA	0				
82	Rebuilding of CP Minnaar 11kv lines in phases	Rebuilding of lines	CP Minnaar		DBSA	0				
83	Rebuilding of Waterbok 11kv lines	Rebuilding of lines	Waterbok		DBSA	700 000				
84	Rebuilding of Mieliekloof and Deerpark 11kv lines in phases	Rebuilding of lines	Mieliekloof and Deerpark		DBSA					
85	Rebuilding of Letaba Feeder 33KV line in phases	Rebuilding of lines	Letaba		Loan	1 500 000				
86	Substation Fencing at major substations in phases	Replaced damaged fencing in Letsitele Main substations	Letsitele		Loan	0				

87	Replace 2 x 15 MVA 66/11 Kv Transformers with 2 x 20 MVA at Tzaneen Main sub Phase 1 & 2	Replace 2 x 15 MVA 66/11 Kv Transformers with 2 x 20 MVA at Tzaneen Mainsub Phase 1 and 2	Tzaneen		Loan	7 350 000		5 000 000	5 000 000	
88	Replace 11 kV and 33 kV Auto reclosers per annum (x5)	Replace 11 kV and 33 kV Auto reclosers per annum			Loan	1 500 000		1 500 000	1 500 000	
89	Building of new 4 MVA, 33/11 kV Substation at Agatha (Meyers Rus T off Phase 1)	Building of new substation	Agatha		DBSA	0				
90	Refurbishment of the Ebenhezer 33kV Feeder (2,5 km)	Refurbishment of the Ebenhezer 33kV Feeder	Ebenhezer		DBSA	1 500 000				
91	Install 33kV voltage regulator on the 33kV Haenertsburg ring	Install 33kV voltage regulator on the 33kV Haenertsburg	Haenertsburg		DBSA	2 000 000				
92	Rebuild 66 kV wooden line from Tzaneen to Tarentaalrand (4,8km)	Rebuild 66 kV wooden line from Tzaneen to Tarentaalrand	Tzaneen to Tarentaalrand		DBSA	0				
93	Install scada monitoring system on GTM electrical network	Install scada monitoring system on GTM electrical network	GTM		Loan			1 000 000	3 000 000	
94	New 11kv Feeder from Western sub to Industrial area	New 11kv Feeder from Western sub to Industrial area			Loan	3 000 000				
95	Rebuilding of Valencia 11Kv lines in phases	Rebuilding of Valencia 11 kv lines	Valencia		DBSA	0				
96	Replacing of old SS1 electrical substation circuit breakers with compact switchgear	Instalation of new 11kv switchgear			IIPSA	0				
<b>ELECTRIFICATION</b>										
97	Electrification of Bakgaga Village	Electrification of Bakgaga Village – 96 Connections	Bakgaga		INEP	1 728 000				
98	Electrification of Senakwe Village	Electrification of Senakwe Village – 40 Connections	Senakwe		INEP	720 000				
99	Electrification of Senopelwa (Mantshwa)	Electrification of Senopelwa (Mantshwa) Village – 90 Connections	Senopelwa (Mantshwa)		INEP	1 620 000				
100	Electrification of Pelana	Electrification of Pelana Village – 75 Connections	Pelana		INEP	1 350 000				

101	Electrification of Musipani	Electrification of Musipani Village – 77 Connections	Musipani		INEP	1 386 000				
102	Electrification of Xihoko	Electrification of Xihoko Village – 50 Connections	Xihoko		INEP	900 000				
103	Electrification of Mavele (Phase 4)	Electrification of Mavele Village – 277 Connections	Mavele		INEP	4 992 000				
104	Electrification of Sonkwane	Electrification of Sonkwane Village – 63 Connections	Sonkwane		INEP	1 134 000				
105	Electrification of Runnymede	Electrification of Senakwe Village – 65 Connections	Senakwe		INEP	1 170 000				
<b>UPGRADE &amp; MAINTAINANCE OF SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES</b>										
107	Lenyenye stadium upgrade phase 2	Lenyenye stadium upgrade phase 2	Lenyenye		MIG		13 056 030			
<b>PUBLIC TRANSPORT</b>										
108	New Lenyenye Taxi Rank Phase 1 of 2 and of 2	Construction of taxi rank	Lenyenye		MIG					
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b>										
111	Purchase of mobile Air Qaulity monitoring station and calibrate annually	Purchase of mobile Air Qaulity monitoring station and calibrate annually			OWN	89 590	94 428			
112	Purchase 1x Sound Level meter and calibrate yearly	Purchase 1x Sound Level meter and calibrate yearly			OWN					
113	Develop an Air Quality management plan in 2 phases	Develop an Air Quality management plan in 2 phases			OWN					
114	Purchase of Walk Through Metal Detector at Civic Centre	Purchase of Walk Through Metal Detector at Civic Centre			Own					
115	Access Control Installation at Civic Centre	Access Control Installation at Civic Centre			Own					
<b>GTEDA -</b>										
116	Purchase of MSCOA printers Equipments	Purchase of MSCOA printers Equipments			OWN	235 000	235 000			

**GREATER LETABA MUNICIPALITY**

No	Project Name	Project Description	Location /Ward	Target to achieve	Funder	Budget			Cost Estimate	
						2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<b>SPATIAL RATIONALE</b>										
1	Township Establishment on Farm Uitspan 172-LT	Township Establishment	Farm Uitspan 172-LT		GLM	R2 431 500				
2	Township Establishment Meidingen 398 LT	Township Establishment	Meidingen		GLM	R3 204 000				
3	Implementation of Land Use Scheme	Land Use Scheme			GLM	R1 195 000				
4	Development of precinct plans for Kgapane and Senwamokgope	Development of precinct plans	Kgapane and Senwamokgope		GLM	R1 500 000				
<b>BASIC SERVICES</b>										
RRoad Transport										
5	Cubicles Modjadjiskloof DLTC	Cubicles Modjadjiskloof DLTC	Modjadjiskloof		GLM	R400 000				
6	Traffic patrol Vehicles x1	Traffic patrol Vehicles			GLM	R400 000	R450 000			
7	Modjadjiskloof DLTC Resurfacing	Modjadjiskloof DLTC Resurfacing	Modjadjiskloof		GLM	R1 200 000				
<b>Road, Stormwater and Bridges</b>										
8	Low Level Bridge	Low Level Bridge	GLM		GLM	R1 600 000	R2 700 000			
9	Meloding Stormwater Canal	Melding Stormwater Canal	Melding		GLM	R400 000				
10	Ton quarter canopy truck	Ton quarter canopy truck			GLM	R750 000				
11	1 x Bakkie (4x2) (Plumbing Team Single cab	1 x Bakkie (4x2) (Plumbing Team Single cab			GLM		R450 000			
12	1 x Bakkie (4x2) (Plumbing Team-Kgapane Double cab	1 x Bakkie (4x2) (Plumbing Team-Kgapane Double cab	Kgapane		GLM		R600 000			
13	1x Tipper trucks 6m3 (Bellevue, senwamokgope and Mokwakwaila clusters)	1x Tipper trucks 6m3 (Bellevue, senwamokgope and Mokwakwaila clusters)	senwamokgope and Mokwakwaila		GLM	R1 800 000				
14	Water Tankers (2) Bellevue, Senwamokgope and Mokwakwaila clusters	Water Tankers (2) Bellevue, Senwamokgope and Mokwakwaila clusters	senwamokgope and Mokwakwaila		GLM	R2 500 000				



15	TLB (1) Mokwakwaila and Senwamokgope clusters	TLB (1) Mokwakwaila and Senwamokgope clusters	senwamokgope and Mokwakwaila		GLM	R1 500 00				
16	Rehabilitation of Modjadjiskloof streets Phase 2	Rehabilitation of Modjadjiskloof streets Phase 2	Modjadjiskloof		GLM	R978 000				
17	Paving-Mokwasele cemetery (planning)	Paving-Mokwasele cemetery (planning)	Mokwasele		GLM	R4 000 000	R5 165 364			
18	Itieleng-Sekgosese street paving –Construction	Itieleng-Sekgosese street paving – Construction	Itieleng-Sekgosese		GLM	R3 517 338	R2 000 000			
19	Lemondokop street paving	Lemondokop street paving	Lemondokop		GLM	R5 000 000	R5 093 000			
20	Mapaana street Paving	Mapaana street Paving	Mapaana		GLM	R150 000	R1 540 000			
21	Khethothoane street paving	Khethothoane street paving	Khethothoane		GLM	R150 000	R1 540 000			
22	Ward 5 (Malematsa) street paving	Ward 5 (Malematsa) street paving	Malematsa		GLM	R150 000	R1 540 000			
23	Ward 9 (Sekgopo) street paving	Ward 9 (Sekgopo) street paving	Sekgopo		GLM	R150 000	R1 540 000			
24	Maupa Street paving	Maupa Street paving	Maupa		GLM	R150 000	R1 540 000			
25	Mokgoba street paving	Mokgoba street paving	Mokgoba		GLM	R150 000	R1 540 000			
26	Ramoroka street paving	Ramoroka street paving	Ramoroka		GLM	R150 000	R1 540 000			
27	Ward 15 phase 2 street paving	Ward 15 phase 2 street paving			GLM	R150 000	R1 540 000			
28	Ward 13 (Senwamokgope) street paving	Ward 13 (Senwamokgope) street paving	Senwamokgope		GLM	R700 000	R2 353 649			
29	Ramoadi street paving	Ramoadi street paving	Ramoadi		GLM	R150 000	1 540 000			
30	Sephukhubye street paving	Sephukhubye street paving	Sephukhubye		GLM	R700 000	R2 353 648			
31	Mohlabaaneng street paving	Mohlabaaneng street paving	Mohlabaaneng		GLM	R700 000	R2 353 648			
32	Motsinoni street paving	Motsinoni street paving	Motsinoni		GLM	R150 000	R1 540 000			
33	Tshabela Matswale street paving	Tshabela Matswale street paving	Tshabela Matswale		GLM	R1 000 000	R4 000 000			
34	Refurbishment of LV network	Refurbishment of LV network			GLM	R1 200 000				
35	100 KVA Mini Sub	100 KVA Mini Sub			GLM	R110 000				
36	HV Cable Network Refurbishment	HV Cable Network Refurbishment			GLM	R400 000				
<b>Waste and Environmental Management</b>										
37	Skip Bins (x30)	Skip Bins (x30)			GLM	R1 000 000				
38	Trolley bins	Trolley bins			GLM	R1 000 000				

39	Tractor	Tractor			GLM	R500 000				
40	Skip Truck	Skip Truck			GLM	R1 200 000				
<b>Recreation and Other Facilities</b>										
41	Madumeleng/Shotong sports complex	Madumeleng/Shotong sports complex	Madumeleng/Shotong		GLM	R5 500 000				
42	Ward 5 Community Hall	Ward 5 Community Hall	Ward 5		GLM	R3 900 000				
43	Thakgalane Sports complex	Thakgalane Sports complex	Thakgalane		GLM	R3 250 000				
<b>LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>										
44	Support of SMME	Support of SMME			GLM	R210 800				
45	Review LED Strategy	Review LED Strategy			GLM	R200 000				
46	Letsepe Mpolaye Programme	Letsepe Mpolaye Programme			GLM	R884 253				
<b>MIG</b>										
65	Thakgalane Sports Complex	Thakgalane Sports Complex	Thakgalane		MIG	R13 300 00	R10 881 858			
66	Madumeleng/Shotong Sports Complex	Madumeleng/Shotong Sports Complex	Madumeleng/Shotong		MIG	R13 300 000	R9 486 057			
67	Jokong street paving	street paving	Jokong		MIG	R13 587 339	R10 377 569			
68	Ramodumo street paving	street paving	Ramodumo		MIG	R600 000	R28 272 315			
69	Access Bridge(Designs)	Access Bridge(Designs)	Rampepe		MIG	R6 700 000				
70	Manningburg street paving	street paving	Manningburg		MIG	R4 473 571				
71	Rasewana and Lenokwe street paving	street paving	Rasewana and Lenokwe		MIG	R2 406 640				

### BA-PHALABORWA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

No.	Project Name	Project Description	Location /Ward	Target to achieve	Funder	Budget			Cost Estimate	
						2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Basic Services and Service Delivery										
1	Purchase of a grader	Purchase of a grader	BPM		BPM	6 500 000				
2	Procurement of new TLB	Procurement of new TLB	BPM		BPM	1 500 000				

3	Tambo Phase 2 – Upgrading of Internal Street	Tambo Phase 2 – Upgrading of Internal Street	BPM		BPM	2 723 400				
Integrated National Electrification Programme										
4	Electrification: Namakgale D Selwane	Electrification:	Namakgale D Selwane		DMRE	5 000 000				
MIG Projects										
5	Tambo phase 2 Street paving	Upgrading of 7.46km from gravel to Tar: Layer works and road surfacing with 30mm continuously graded asphalt, complete with concrete open drains, edge beams, speed humps, road markings and road signs in Ward 7			MIG	R19 702 506	R10 747 427			
6	Refurbishment of Namakgale stadium	Upgrading of the Football field, spectator grandstand, Athletic track, Concrete Palisade Wall Fencing, Electrification of the facility (Floodlights), and Installation of a turf irrigation system, Netball Court, Tennis Courts, Security/Ticket booth and Ablution Facilities in Ward 4	Namakgale		MIG	R10 536 944	R8 137 429			
7	Benfarm upgrading of street	Upgrading of 2.3km from gravel to Tar: Layer works and road surfacing with 30mm continuously graded asphalt, complete with storm water controls, speed humps, road markings and road signs.	Benfarm		MIG		R13 743 845	R5 624 577		
8	Installation of storm-water culverts in mashishimale Lejori, makhushane, Lulekani access bridge to cemeteries & Humulani access bridge to cemetery	Installation of stormwater culverts in mashishimale Lejori, makhushane, Lulekani access bridge to cemeteries and Humulani access bridge to cemetery	mashishimale Lejori, makhushane, Lulekani  Humulani		MIG			R26 500 000		
9	Upgrading of b1 extention				MIG			R2 353 073		
<b>Department of Energy: EEDSM (Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management)</b>										

10	Replacement of street-lights to energy saving lights in Ba-phalaborwa	Electrical	Ba-phalaborwa		Dept. of Energy	5 000 000				
<b>Spatial rationale</b>										
11	Spatial Development Framework	Review of SDF			Own			630 000		
12	Land Use Management Scheme	Review of LUMS			Own			300 000	900 000	
13	Property Vesting	Transfer of Properties			Own	6 500 000	6 500 000	3 000 000	2 000 000	
14	GIS	GIS			Own	120 000	700 000	700 000	800 000	
15	Valuation roll				Own	800 000				
<b>Basic Services and Service Delivery</b>										
16	Replacement of 11kV overhead Line from Main Substation to Cleaveland Sub	Replacement of 11kV overhead Line from Main Substation to Cleaveland Sub			Own	2 700 000	4 500 000			
17	Installation of remote control in Substations	Installation of remote control in Substations			Own	4 000 000	4 000 000			
18	Replacement of old 11kV underground cables	Replacement of old 11kV underground cables			Own	15 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000		
19	Replacement of Old Miniature substations	Replacement of Old Miniature substations			Own	3 500 000	3 500 000	4 000 000		
20	Replacement of metering kiosks	Replacement of metering kiosks			Own	500 000	750 000	750 000		
21	Replacement of Stadium Floodlights at Impala Park	Replacement of Stadium Floodlights at Impala Park			Own	1 500 000				
22	Provision for rehabilitation for landfill site	Provision for rehabilitation for landfill site			Own	300 000				
23	Municipal Parks and Garden maintenance	Municipal Parks and Garden maintenance			Own	400 000				
24	Arbor Day	Arbor Day			Own	50 000				
25	Maintenance of cemeteries	Maintenance of cemeteries			Own	100 000				

<b>Financial Viability and Management</b>									
26	Assistance in Annual Financial Statement	Assistance in Annual Financial Statement			Own	2 000 000			
27	Debt collection	Debt collection			Own	1 700 000			
28	Meter reading	Meter reading			Own	3 400 000			
29	Commission on selling of Prepaid vending	Commission on selling of Prepaid vending			Own	2 300 000			
30	Asset Unbundling	Asset Unbundling			Own	2 000 000			
31	External Audit fees	External Audit fees			Own	6 500 000			
32	VAT Recovery	VAT Recovery			Own	2 000 000			
<b>Local Economic Development</b>									
33	Review of LED Strategy	Review of LED Strategy			Own	400 000			
<b>Organisational Transformation and development</b>									
34	Subscription ( Microsoft , Mimecast,Bulk SMS , Online Viewing, Internet Line	Subscription ( Microsoft , Mimecast, Bulk SMS , Online Viewing , Internet Line			Own	1 600 000	2 500 000	2 500 000	
<b>Good Governance and Public participation</b>									
35	IDP Review	IDP Review			Own	600 000			
36	Risk management	Risk management			Own	120 000	130 000	140 000	
37	Combating fraud and fighting corruption	Combating fraud and fighting corruption			Own	1 600 000	1 800 000	1 900 000	
38	Security management	Security management			Own	11 800 000	12 740 000	13 760 000	
39	Internal Audit	Internal Audit			Own	800 000			
40	Public Participation (IDP/PMS Public Participation & Imbizos)	Public Participation (IDP/PMS Public Participation & Imbizos)			Own	1 000 000			
41	Ward Committees	Ward Committees			Own		600 000		
42	Quarterly Local Ward Committee Forums	Quarterly Local Ward Committee Forums			Own	50 000			
43	MPAC	MPAC			Own	150 000	400 000	450 000	500 000
44	Communications	Communications			Own	600 000			

<b>Sports, Arts and Culture</b>										
45	Mayor's Cup	Mayor's Cup			Own	589 326	470 000	490 000		
<b>HIV/Aids Programmes</b>										
46	Ward AIDs Committee Induction	Ward AIDs Committee Induction			Own	243 000	80 000	70 000		
<b>Youth, Gender, Disability, Children &amp; Elderly</b>										
47	16 Days	16 Days			Own	25 000				
48	Women Events	Women Events			Own	250 000	350 000	400 000		
49	Youth Events	Youth Events			Own	170 000	170 000	190 000		
50	Children Event	Children Event			Own	60 000	70 000	80 000		
51	Elderly Events	Elderly Events			Own	60 000	70 000	80 000		

### MARULENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

No.	Project Name	Project Description	Location /Ward	Target to achieve	Funder	Budget Estimate				
						2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<b>Roads, Storm water and Bridges</b>										
1	The Oaks internal streets	Paving of 1km gravel road	The Oaks (Ward 3)	1km	MLM	-	-			
2	Santeng Graveyard Access Road	Paving of 400m road	Santeng (Ward 5)	400m	MLM	5,440,000	5,440,000			
3	Enable internal street	Construction of 3km from gravel road to paved	Enable (Ward 6)	3km	MLM	-	3,000,000			
4	Calais internal street	Construction of 3km from gravel road to paved	Calais (Ward 13)	Appointment of a contractor	MLM	5,436,850	9,000,000			
5	Balloon access road	Number of km of Balloon access road surfaced	Balloon (Ward 13)	1.5 km	MLM	15,200,000	-	-		
6	Rehabilitation Hoedspruit Internal streets	Number of metres of Hoedspruit Internal streets Rehabilitated	Hoedspruit (Ward 1)	1, 500m	MLM	6,000,000	8,500,000			
7	Rehabilitation of Ga-Sekororo road	Designs of 2km road	Ga-Sekororo(Ward 14)	500m	MLM	2,300,000				

8	Bismarck Access road	Number of meters of box cutting completed	Bismarck (Ward 6)	1km	MLM	7,500,000	14,500,000			
9	Maruleng low level bridges	Construction of low level bridges	Hlohlokwe (Ward 11), Sofaya (Ward 10), Oaks (Ward 3) & Metz (Ward 9)	4	MLM	7,000,000	9,000,000			
10	Butswana access road	Number of km paved road	Butswana (Ward 7 )	1km	MLM	8,550,000	8,550,000			
11	Madeira access road	Construction of km gravel road to paved road	Madeira (Ward 10)	1km	MLM	-	-			
12	Willows access road	Construction of km gravel road to paved road	Willows (Ward 2)	900m	MLM	8,600,000	8,600,000			
13	Newline-Ga-Fanie access road	Construction of km gravel road to paved road	Newline-Ga-Fanie (Ward 7)	1km	MLM	12,600,000	12,600,000			
14	Rehabilitation of Kampersrus road	Construction of meters gravel road to paved road	Kampersrus (Ward 2)	2km	MLM	8,250,000	10,250,000			
15	Worcester access road	Construction of kilometers gravel road to asphalt	Worcester (Ward 6)	1.5km	MLM	8,300,000	8,300,000			
16	Lorraine community hall	Development of designs of community hall	Lorraine (Ward 12)	Brickwall completed	MLM	6,000,000	-			
17	Sofaya to Mahlomelong acces road	Development of designs of 3km gravel road to paved road	Sofaya ( Ward10 )to Mahlomelong (Ward 14)	1km completed	MLM	5,436,850	7,750,000			
18	Botshabelo internal street	Construction of 3km gravel to paved road	Botshabelo (Ward 4)	Consultant Appointed	MLM	-	7,271,850			
19	Library	Construction of library	Place to be identified	No target Consultant Appointed	MLM	-	4,500,000			

#### Recreation & other facilities

20	Calais sports field	Construction of Calais sports field	Calais (Ward 12)	100%	MLM	15,848,850		-		
21	Maruleng indoor sports centre	Construction of Maruleng indoor sports centre	Madeira (Ward 10)	100%	MLM	-	-	-		
22	Fencing of cemeteries and land fill site	Fencing of community cemeteries	Hlohlokwe(Ward 11) , Madeira (Ward 10), Sedawa (Ward5), Turkey 04 (Ward8)& Scotia (Ward 2)	5	MLM	1,500,000	1,500,000			
23	Fencing of land fill site	Fencing of London landfill site	London (Ward 5)	1	MLM	-	-	-		

## SECTOR DEPARTMENTS PROJECTS

### COGHSTA IDP 2020/21

UISPG PROJECTS											
Capital and maintenance Projects			Municipality/ Location	Status	Coordinates		Project cost vs Expenditure to date		Budget over MTEF period		
No	Project Name				Latitude	Longitude	Total Project Cost in Rands	Expenditure in 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23
1	Installation of services/Dan ext 2	Tzaneen	Implementation	-23°.892053	30°.261528	2,616,242	0	2,616,242	0	0	
2	Installation of services/Tzaneen Ext 60/Abor Park	Tzaneen	Implementation	-23°.825594	30°.162593	5,745,483	0	5,745,483	0	0	
3	Township establishment for Hamawasha (ISUP)	Tzaneen	Planning	-23°.860092	30°.181796	524,450	0	524,450	0	0	
4	Installation of services Hamawasha (ISUP)	Tzaneen	Implementation	-23°.860092	30°.181796	10,249,773	0	0	10,249,773	0	
5	Installation of services/Nkowankowa ext A,B,& D	Tzaneen	Implementation	-23°.532119	30°.165739	3,066,172	0	0	3,066,172	0	

**Total: R22 202 120**

### Department of Agriculture

No	Project Name	Description	Location		Source of Funding	Project Duration		Budget	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
			Munic ipality	Ward/ Village		Start Date	End Date				
1	Raleputso	Supply and delivery of 6ha irrigation materials; construction of packshed, ablution facilities and reservoir			CASP infras	14/07/2020	15/12/2020	2 500 000			
2	Ratsatsi projects and chicken farm	5ha Drip irrigation, Packshed, cold room, reservoir			CASP infras	14/07/2020	15/12/2020	2 500 000			



3	Ahitireheni Agric. Coop.	Solar energy, Packshed and abluion facilities			CASP infras	14/07/2020	30/10/2020	1 000 000			
4	Mabodyane Fresh Produce Cooperative	1 x Reservoir, Packshed, 6ha Drip irrigation system, abluion facilities			CASP infras	14/07/2020	15/12/2020	2 500 000			
5	Animal Handling facilities - Mopani	Repair of animal handling and dip tank facilities			Es Animal Production	01/05/2020	31/05/2020	500 000			
6	Mahale Farmers cluster	Supply and delivery of 3.5km fence , construction of 3 abluion facilities, supply & delivery of 5ha irrigation meterial.			CASP Infrs	14/07/2020	15/10/2020	1 500 000			
7	Malemela-peba	Construction of 6x3000 broiler houses (3x3000)			CASP infras	04/05/2020	05/05/2020	2 000 000			
8	GRASP 2 -holofelang; AV Khmonani; Eunique; EFA Christian & DAVANO	Retention			CASP infras	29/11/2017	11/04/2019	636 034			
9	Masalal Structural Works	Retention			CASP infras	7/12/2018	7/10/2019	552 795			
10	GRASP 4: (Mongwe, Rikhots, 100% Madanda Xipfimbamahlo, Makwale and Greenlife farms)	Construction of six (6) 1ha infield irrigation for Mongwe, Rikhots, 100% Madanda, Xipfimbamahlo, Makwale and Greenlife farms			CASP infras	14/06/2019	15/06/2020	15 158 000			
11	GRASP 5: (Moradu, Vuxaka iku Da, Mandla a Heli and Reyaya Farms)	Construction of 4x (1hacater) net shade, irrigation projects for Moradu, Vuxaka iku Da, Mandla a Heli and Reyaya Farms			CASP infras	14/06/2019	15/08/2020	7 500 000			
12	Mariveni farmer's cooperative -Dam	Retention			CASP infras	01/06/2018	20/05/2019	123 533			
								36 470 362			

**Total: R36 470 392**

# DRDLR PROJECTS, 2020/21

LDS

Project Name	Start Date	End Date	Overall Budget from inception of the projection (overall approved amount for the project)	Expenditure to date from inception	Budget			Activities to be funded	Activities for collaboration	Stakeholders to collaborate with
					2020/21	2021/22	2022/23			
Seloane CPA	2018/19	31/7/ 2020	22 293 009.12	19 537 725	1 943 273	0	0	Infrastructure	Lodge has been launched	Department of Environment and Tourism
Makatleni	2017/18	31/7/ 2020	3 106 000.00	2 106 000	1 000 000	0	0	Production inputs	Producing mango	DARD
Ledzee	2016/17	31/7/ 2020	4 887 831.80	2 999 082	1 888 750	0	0	Production inputs	Producing mango	DARD
Mhagero	2016/17	31/7/ 2020	3 904 284.00	3 549 284	355 000	0	0	Production inputs	Producing mango	DARD
Mkhacani	2014/15	31/7/ 2020	2 358 700.00	1,983,100	388,720	0	0	Production inputs	Producing mango	DARD
Juliesburg	2016/17	30/3/2021	639 463.49	503 600	125 864	0	0	Finalising the list of membership Registration of CSD	Certain members passed on. The cooperative was paid 1 <sup>st</sup> tranche into a stokvel account	Cooperative members updated to register new bank account on CSD
Tavintsongo	2017/18	30/3/2021	8 729 000.00	7 898 000	831 000	0	0	Reconciliation of 1 <sup>st</sup> tranche	None	None
Metz	2017/18	30/3/2021	7 504 115.26	6 789 115	715 000	0	0	Reconciliation of 1st tranche	None	None
Nsolani	2018/19	30/3/2021	R 3 543 000.00	3 311 140	231 860	0	0	Reconciliation of 1st tranche	None	None

**Total: R7 479 467**

## NEW PROJECTS FOR 2020/21

Project Name	ALIGNED TO: (E.G: AGRI PARK/FPSU/RESTITUTION/ PLAS/INTERVENTION AREAS FROM RDP &DDM)	Overall Budget (total approved budget for the project including other outer years)	Budget			Activities to be funded	Areas of Collaboration	
			2020/21	2021/2022	2022/2023		Activities for collaboration	Directorate/Stakeholders to collaborate with
Senatlala	AGRIPARK	7 200 000	7 200 000	00	00	Machinery, infrastructure and Production inputs	Technical Support	DARD
Hlanganani Baphalaborwa	FPSU	2 500 000	2 500 000	00	00	Production inputs	Provide Machinery Technical support	REID(through FPSU) DARD

**Total: R 9 700 000**

Project Name	Start Date	End Date	Overall Budget from inception of the projection (overall approved amount for the project)	Expenditure to date	Budget for 2020/21 FY	Budget for 2021/22 FY	Budget for 2022/23 FY	Activities to be funded	Current Status	Areas of Collaboration		Current Challenges
										Activities for collaboration	Directorate to collaborate	
GRASP Co-operative	2018/19	August 2020	7,700 000	5,093,594	1 700 000	0	0	Fertilizers, chemicals	Implemented for 2018/19 and 2019/20. Planning for 2020/21	Extension services	Rural Infrastructure Development	Most of the individual farms are not fenced
Letsitele Agricultural Co-operative	2018/19	August 2020	4,333,501	2,457,660	900 000	0	0	Irrigation systems	Implemented for 2018/19 and 2019/20 . Planning for 2020/21	Extension services	Rural Infrastructure Development	Most of the farms are not properly fenced

**Total: R2 600 000**

**REID  
MULTI YEAR/ ROLL OVER PROJECTS, 2020/21**

Project Name	Start Date	End Date	Overall approved amount for the project	Expenditure to date	Budget			Activities to be funded	Areas of Collaboration	
					2020/21	2021/22	2022/23		Activities for collaboration	collaborate with
GRASP Co-operative	2018/19	Aug 2020	7,700 000	5,093,594	1 700 000	0	0	Fertilizers, chemicals	Extension services	Rural Infrastructure Development
Letsitele Agricultural Co-operative	2018/19	Aug 2020	4,333,501	2,457,660	900 000	0	0	Irrigation systems	Extension services	Rural Infrastructure Development
Masalal FPSU	2019/20	On-going	17 975 940	1, 300 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	4 000 000	Mechanisation, chemicals, fertilizers	Planning for 2020/21	Rural Infrastructure Development.
			R26 035 501	8 899 933	7 600 000					

**Total: 15 200 000**

**RID MULTI-YEAR ROLL OVER PROJECTS**

Project Name	Start Date	End Date	Overall Budget from inception of the projection (overall approved amount for the project)	Expenditure to date	Budget			Activities to be funded	Areas of Collaboration	
					2020/21	2021/22	2022/23		Activities for collaboration	Directorate to collaborate with
Masalal FPSU	2018/19	July 2020	33 257 525.00	7 429 817	13 200 000	0	0	Construction of storage house and warehouse	Extension services	RIED, LDS
Muyexe Internal street paving	2018/19	Sept 2020	46 368 464.00	10 180 707	12 000 000	0	0	Internal Street paving	Maintenance	REID, LDS
Gonono road	2017/18	Sept 2020	29 643 219	25 902 242	500 000	0	0	Internal Street paving	Maintenance	
Dingamanzi road	2017/18	Dec 2020	R 2 000 000	24 146 365	15 000 000	0	0	Street Paving	Maintenance	

**TOTAL: R40 700 000**

## NEW RID PROJECTS FOR 2020/21

Project Name	ALIGNED TO: (E.G: AGRI PARK/ FPSU/ RESTITUTION/PLAS/INTERVENTION AREAS FROM RDP)	Overall Budget	Expenditure to date	Budget			Activities to be funded	Areas of Collaboration	
				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23		Activities for collaboration	Directorate to collaborate with
Macena Pack house	Socio Economic	800 000	0	800 000	0	0	Repair of pack house		
Hunzukani farming project	AVMP	400 000	0	400 000	0	0	Borehole water storage & fence	Inputs	REID, LDS
Jabulani Project	AVMP	400 000	0	400 000	0	0	Borehole & water storage	Inputs	REID, LDS
Mopani Agri-Hub	Agri Park	20 000 000	0	500 000	0	0	Construction of a storage & warehouse	Inputs	REID, LDS

## NARYSEC PROGRAMME

### MULTI-YEAR ROL OVER PROJECTS, 2020/21

Project Name	Start Date	End Date	Overall approved amount for the project	Expenditure to date	Budget			Activities to be funded	Areas of Collaboration	
					2020/21	2021/22	2022/23		Activities for collaboration	collaborate with
Road Transportation	Oct. 2019	Sept 2020	216 000	64 800	151 200	0	0	Training	Monitoring Placement	RID, REID
Occupational Health and Safety	Oct. 2019	Sept 2020	123 000	36 900	86 100	0	0	Training	Monitoring Placement	RID, REID
Engineering Fabrication	Oct. 2019	Sept 2020	86 000	0	86 000	0	0	Training	Monitoring Placement	RID, REID
Construction Roadworks	Oct. 2019	Sept 2020	100 000	0	100 000	0	0	Training	Monitoring Placement	RID, REID

Fruit packaging & grading	Sept 2017	Aug. 2018	65 400	58 860	6 540	0	0	Training	Placement	All
Plant production	Sept 2017	Aug. 2018	414 200	372 780	41 420	0	0	Training	Placement	All
Meat classification	Sept 2017	Aug. 2018	152 600	137 340	15 260	0	0	Training	Placement	All
Wholesale & Retail 1	Oct. 2017	Nov. 2018	15 000	13 500	1 500	0	0	Training	Placement	All
Wholesale & Retail 2	Mar 2018	Feb 2019	225 000	202 500	22 500	0	0	Training	Placement	All
Furniture making	Mar 2018	Feb 2019	375 000	337 500	37 500	0	0	Training	Placement	All

**Total: R548 020**

**NEW NARYSEC PROJECTS, 2020/21**

Project Name	ALIGNED TO: (E.G: AGRI PARK/FPSU/RESTITUTION/PLAS/ INTERVENTION AREAS FROM RDP)	Overall Budget	Expenditure to date	Budget			Activities to be funded	Areas of Collaboration	
				2020/21	2021/22	2022/23		Activities for collaboration	Directorate to collaborate with
Accommodation operation & services	Restitution (KNP)	120 000	0	120 000	0	0	Training	Monitoring Placement	RID REID
Plumbing	Restitution (KNP)	21 000	0	21 000	0	0	Training	Monitoring Placement	RID REID
Professional cookery	Restitution (KNP)	60 000	0	60 000	0	0	Training	Monitoring Placement	RID REID
Nature conservation	Restitution (KNP)	441 696	0	441 696	0	0	Training	Monitoring Placement	RID REID
Water and wastewater Treatment and process control	Restitution (KNP)	240 000	0	240 000	0	0	Training	Monitoring Placement	RID REID

**Total: R 882 696**

## NARYSEC TRAINING PROGRAMME

Name of training programme	Total Budget	Budget 2020/21	Aligned to (E.G Agri Park/ FPSU/ Restitution, PLAS/ RECAP	No of Youth to be trained	External Stakeholder to collaborate with
Road Transportation	216 000	151 200	AgriPark FPSU	9	REID - business plan and funding RID - project support District & Local Municipality - placement; and monitoring
Occupational Health and Safety	123 000	86 100	AgriPark FPSU	6	REID - business plan and funding RID - project support District & Local Municipality - placement; and monitoring
Engineering Fabrication	86 000	86 000	AgriPark FPSU	4	REID - business plan and funding RID - project support District & Local Municipality - placement; and monitoring
Construction Roadworks	100 000	100 000	AgriPark FPSU	5	REID - business plan and funding RID - project support District & Local Municipality - placement; and monitoring
Accommodation operation and services	120 000	120 000	Restitution (KNP)	6	Kruger National Park (KNP); District & Local Municipality – placement
Plumbing	21 000	21 000	Restitution (KNP)	1	Kruger National Park (KNP); District & Local Municipality – placement
Professional cookery	60 000	60 000	Restitution (KNP)	3	Kruger National Park (KNP); District & Local Municipality – placement
Nature conservation	441 695.52	441 696	Restitution (KNP)	16	Kruger National Park (KNP); District & Local Municipality – placement
Water and waste water treatment and process control	240 000	240 000	Restitution (KNP)	8	Kruger National Park (KNP); District & Local Municipality – placement

**Total: R1 305 996**

DISTRICT HOUSEHOLD BUDGET					
PSSC- LIMPOPO					
Program		District Allocation	Budget for 2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
LDS		R 17 179 466.25	R19 779 467	R 0	R 0
RID		R 30 100 000.00	R42 800 000	R 0	R 0
REID		R 8 336 000.00	R15 936 000	R 5 264 000	R 4 000 000
NARYSEC		R 1 948 733.00	R 2 736 712	R 179 520	R 0
<b>Total</b>		<b>R 57 564 199.25</b>	<b>R80 516 179</b>	<b>R 5 443 520</b>	<b>R 4 000 000</b>

## DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS 2020-21

No	Project Name	Description	Location		Funder	Budget	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
			Municipality	Village/ward					
1	LP.Mahumane nature reserve	Establishment of community nature reserve adjacent to KNP. The reserve requires an electrified game reserve, roads, water reticulation	Greater Giyani	Giyani	DEA	15 000 000	15 000 000		
2	LP-Cultivating and protecting wild harvested medicinal plants	Establishment of primary processing facility for indigenous plants including marula and baobab, as well as medicinal plants	Greater Tzaneen	Tzaneen	DEA	15 000 000	15 000 000		
3	LP-Hihanyile Essential Oil development	The project aims to expand the existing cultivation and processing of Lippia javanica for essential oils and mosquito repellent candles in Giyani	Greater Giyani	Giyani	DEA	5 000 000	5 000 000		
4	LP-Vahlave community conservation project	Establishment of lodge accommodation for 100 guests, education centre, construction of 5 lecture halls & environment resource centre, nursery 3 ha growing of indigenous trees, 5 boreholes, erection of 40km fence, 22 strands electric fence, paving of area from access gate to the reception, picnic site, construct visitors information centre, construct 5km access road, construct security gate, bicycle track of 10km within the gate reserve, establish of 10km hiking track, upgrade reticulation and installation of solar energy system with geysers, air conditioning and reticulation	Greater Giyani	Giyani	DEA	20 000 000	20 000 000		



5	LP-Modjadji Infrastructure project	Upgrading of 21km hiking trails around the reserve & construction of viewpoints, excavation of the dam and grading of the road for tourists. Signage will also be upgraded along the tourist road trails. Construction of staff cottages, construction of 9 cottages with one bedroom and a kitchen/dining room with bricks and corrugated iron sheets. The cottage will be equipped with kitchen unit, solar geyser and built-in wardrobe and bath set, the fencing of 26km in Modjadji project, erection of game fence with one sliding tourist gate. The fencing will require a bonnox of 1.8m high x 100m length, with 50m interval, 2 fence posts, 10 standard posts and 22 droppers. The fence will require 2126 angle strut, 43 corner posts, 1040 fencing posts, 5200 standard posts and 11 440 droppers	Greater Tzaneen	Tzaneen	DEA	15 000 000	15 000 000		
6	LP-Converting of illegal dumping areas to recreational parks	Conversion of illegal dumping areas to recreational parks which include benches, swings, coffee shop, jungle gym, fencing, irrigation, tree planting, utilizing solar energy, vegetable gardens & umbrellas	Greater Giyani	Giyani	DEA	5 020 000	5 020 000		
7	LP-Development & greening the area between Khalanga lodge and Valoyi Vatsonga	Development of recreational park with the required amenities and green both Khalanga and Valoyi Vatsonga cultural village	Greater Tzaneen	Tzaneen	DEA	15 000 000	15 000 000		
8	LP-Lebaka land restoration	Rehabilitation of land through control of soil erosion and gabion construction(enhancing soil structure and function)	Greater Letaba	Lebaka	DEA	10 000 000	10 000 000		

**Total R100 000 000**

## ROADS AGENCY LIMPOPO

No	Project Name	Project Description	Municipal	location	Fund er	Budget			Costing Estimates	
						2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
1	Babangu to Ndhengeza	Upgrading of Babangu to Ndhengeza to Noblehoek to Maphalle (D3820, D3205) Ext 1 (26km) Ext 2 (3km), Ext 3 (1.7km)	GGM & GLM	Babangu, Ndhengeza, Noblehoek, Maphalle	RAL	274m (Excludes Ext 1) TBC	0	0	0	0
2	Thomo to Khakhala to Gawula	Upgrading of Thomo to Khakhala to Gawula (D3810) (3km)	GGM	Thomo, Gawula Khakhala,	RAL	27.4m	0	0	0	0

3	Mageva to Makhuva	Upgrading of Mageva to Makhuva (D3187, D3443) (3km)	GGM	Mageva, Makhuva	RAL	34.9m	0	0	0	0
4	Mokwakwaila to Mawa	Upgrading of Mokwakwaila towards Mawa ( D3200) (3km)	GLM	Mokwakwaila, Mawa	RAL	27.6m	0	0	0	0
5	Sekororo to Balloon	Upgrading of Sekororo to Balloon (D3878) (3km)	MLM	Sekororo, Balloon	RAL	37.8m	0	0	0	0
6	Morebeng to Senwamokgope	Upgrading of Morebeng (Soekmeaar) to Senwamokgope (Sekgosese) D15, D3232, D3150 (22.3km)	GLM	Morebeng, Senwamokgope	RAL	400.1m	0	0	0	0
7	Maintenance of road	Routine road maintenance on road D11	GLM	GLM	RAL	30m	0	0	0	0
8	Maintenance of road	Maintenance of Road D3200 from R81 to Mokwakwaila to Mawa	GLM	Mokwakwaila, Mawa	RAL	30m	0	0	0	0
9	Maintenance of Road	Maintenance of Road D3840 Kremetart towards Phalaborwa	GGM/BPM	Greater Giyani & Ba- Phalaborwa	RAL	30m	0	0	0	0
10	Maintenance of Agatha roads	Maintenance of D523, D589 Agatha roads	GTM	Greater Tzaneen	RAL	6 600 000	0	0	0	0
11	Maintenance projects	Maintenance projects based on updated RAMS	Various	Provincial	RAL	49 641 818	0	0	0	0
12	Emergency repairs	Emergency repairs and maintenance provincial roads infrastructure	Various	Provincial	RAL	10 000 000	0	0	0	0

**Total: R958 041 818**

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

No	Project Name	Project Description	Municipality	Location	Funder	Budget			Costing Estimates	
						2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
1	Dr CN Phatudi Hospital	Dr C N Phatudi Hospital _Health Technology: Enabling Works Program	GTM	Makhubidung	DoH	1 000 000	0	0	0	0
2	Dr CN Phatudi Hospital	Dr CN Phatudi Hospital: Replacement or Refurbishment of Stand By Generators & Related Infrastructur	GTM	Makhubidung	DoH	1 200 000	0	0	0	0
3	Duiwelskloof CHC	Duiwelskloof CHC: Provision of Mobile Standby Generators & Related Infrastructure Units	GLM	Modjadjiskloof	DoH	900 000	0	0	0	0
4	Evuxakeni Hospital	Evuxakeni Hospital: Business Case & Health Brief	GGM	Giyani	DoH	500 000	1 000 000	14 000 000	0	0

5	Evuxakeni Hospital	Evuxakeni Hospital: Replacement or Refurbishment of Stand By Generators & Related Infrastructure	GGM	Giyani	DoH	1 200 000	0	0	0	0
6	Evuxakeni Hospital	Evuxakeni Hospital_Central Mini-Hub Laundry	GGM	Giyani	DoH	1 000 000	5 000 000	8 000 000	0	0
7	Giyani Nursing College Campus	Giyani Nursing College Campus: Business Case & Health Brief	GGM	Giyani	DoH	1 000 000	6 000 000	5 000 000	0	0
8	Grace Mugodeni CHC	Grace Mugodeni Clinic: Alternative back up power supply & Related Infrastructure for Ideal Clinic Pr	GTM	Musiphani	DoH	800 000	200 000	0	0	0
9	Grace Mugodeni EMS Station	Grace Mugodeni EMS Station: New EMS Station within the existing Grace Mugodeni community health centre	GTM	Musiphani	DoH	100 000	0	0	0	0
10	Julesburg CHC	Julesburg CHC: Alternative back up power supply & Related Infrastructure for Ideal Clinic Programme	GTM	Julesburg	DoH	192 151	0	0	0	0
11	Kgapane Hospital	Kgapane Hospital_Upgrade NeoNatal facilities. MCCE Phase B	GLM	Ga-Kgapane	DoH	500 000	4 000 000	6 000 000	0	0
12	Letaba Hospital	Letaba Hospital A2_ Health Technology: Orthotic prosthetic centre, male ward	GTM	Nkowankowa	DoH	1 000 000	0	0	0	0
13	Letaba Hospital	Letaba Hospital A5_72hr Water Storage, Civil & Mech, rehabilitate Workshop,theatre, etc	GTM	Nkowankowa	DoH	4 000 000	2 000 000	0	0	0
14	Letaba Hospital	Letaba Hospital A5_Health Technology:72 hours Water Standby Storage	GTM	Nkowankowa	DoH	1 000 000	0	0	0	0
15	Letaba Hospital	Letaba Hospital A6_Health Technology: Replacement Female Medical Ward, upgrade waste store	GTM	Nkowankowa	DoH	200 000	1 500 000	200 000	0	0
16	Letaba Hospital	Letaba Hospital A6_Replacement Female Medical Ward, upgrade waste store, etc	GTM	Nkowankowa	DoH	15 000 000	26 000 000	15 000 000	0	0
17	Letaba Hospital	Letaba Hospital A7_Casualty Room	GTM	Nkowankowa	DoH	500 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	0	0
18	Letaba Hospital	Letaba Hospital B5B_Laundry Movable Assets: Furniture & Loose Items	GTM	Nkowankowa	DoH	300 000	0	0	0	0
19	Letaba Hospital	Letaba Hospital C1_Health technology and equipment:Medical and Admissions Records' Facility	GTM	Nkowankowa	DoH	1 000 000	0	0	0	0
20	Letaba Hospital	Letaba Hospital: Upgrade Hospital Laundry electro-mechanical repairs	GTM	Nkowankowa	DoH	500 000	800 000	2 000 000	0	0
21	Letaba Hospital	Letaba Hospital_B5B Upgrade Central Mini-Hub Laundry Building	GTM	Nkowankowa	DoH	5 000 000	8 000 000	0	0	0
22	Letaba Hospital	Letaba Hospital_Laundry Machines	GTM	Nkowankowa	DoH	10 000 000	3 000 000	0	0	0
23	Lonsdale Clinic	Lonsdale clinic: Alternative back up power supply & Related Infrastructure for Ideal Clinic Programm			DoH	194 069	0	0	0	0
24	Lulekani CHC	Lulekani CHC: Alternative back up power supply & Related Infrastructure for Ideal Clinic Programme	BPM	Lulekani	DoH	190 233	0	0	0	0
25	Mahale Clinic	Mahale Clinic	BPM	Mahale	DoH	500 000	2 000 000	5 000 000	0	0

26	Maphutha Malatjie Hospital	Maphutha Malatjie Hospital: conversion of old technical services into TB unit; conversion of old clin	BPM	Namakgale	DoH	200 000	1 000 000	10 000 000	0	0
27	Maphutha Malatjie Hospital	Maphutha Malatjie Hospital: Master Plan, Business Case & Health brief	BPM	Namakgale	DoH	500 000	1 000 000	0	0	0
28	Maphutha Malatjie Hospital (Nursing)	Maphutha Malatjie Hospital_New laundry, Psychiatric ward, Technical ServiWorkshop & associated works	BPM	Namakgale	DoH	300 000	1 000 000	89 000 000	0	0
29	Maphutha Malatjie Hospital	Maphutha Malatjie Hospital_Upgrade NeoNatal facilities. MCCE Phase B	BPM	Namakgale	DoH	500 000	12 000 000	5 000 000	0	0
30	Maphutha Malatjie Hospital	Maphutha Malatjie Hospital: Health Tech-OPD, Casualty, X-Ray, Pharmacy, Health Support and Helipad	BPM	Namakgale	DoH	1 000 000	0	0	0	0
31	Maphutha Malatjie Hospital	Maphutha Malatjie Hospital_OPD, Casualty, X-Ray, Pharmacy, Health Support & Helipad	BPM	Namakgale	DoH	97 001 000	30 327 000	3 500 000	0	0
32	New Nkhensani Hospital	Nkhensane hospital_Repairs & Maintenance to MCCE and neonatal facilities (Phase A)	GGM	Giyani	DoH	1 000 000	0	0	0	0
33	New Nkhensani Hospital	Nkhensane hospital_Upgrade NeoNatal facilities. (MCCE Phase B)	GGM	Giyani	DoH	500 000	12 000 000	19 000 000	0	0
	Nkowankowa CHC	Nkowankowa CHC: Alternative back up power supply & Related Infrastructure for Ideal Clinic Programme	GGM	Giyani	DoH	205 579	0	0	0	0
35	Old Nkhensani EMS Station	Old Nkhensani EMS Station_Health technology	GGM	Giyani	DoH	200 000	0	0	0	0
36	Ramokgopa Clinic	Ramokgopa Clinic: Alternative back up power supply & Related Infrastructure for Ideal Clinic Program	GLM	Ramokgopa	DoH	50 000	200 000	0	0	0
37	Sekororo Clinic	Sekororo clinic: Alternative back up power supply & Related Infrastructure for Ideal Clinic Programm	MLM	Sekororo	DoH	201 742	0	0	0	0
38	Sekororo Hospital	Sekororo Hospital: Maternity Complex; Medical Gas Plant Room	MLM	Sekororo	DoH	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	0	0
39	Shiluvana CHC	Shiluvani CHC: Alternative back up power supply & Related Infrastructure for Ideal Clinic Programme	GTM	Shiluvana	DoH	50 000	0	0	0	0
40	Shotong Clinic	Shotong CHC: Alternative back up power supply & Related Infrastructure for Ideal Clinic Programme		Shotong	DoH	50 000	0	0	0	0
41	Van Velden Memorial (Tzaneen) Hospital	Van Velden Hospital: Replacement or Refurbishment of Stand By Generators & Related Infrastructure	GTM	Tzaneen	DoH	1 200 000	0	0	0	0

**Total: R151 234 774**

**DEPARTMENT OF SPORT, ARTS AND CULTURE**

No	Project Name	Project Description	Municipal	Location	Funder	Budget			Costing Estimates	
						2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
1	Runnymede Library	Construction of Runnymede Library	Greater Tzaneen	Runnymede	DSAC	6,254,381	0	0	0	0
2	Mavalani Library	Construction of Mavalani Library	Greater Giyani	Mavalani	DSAC	12,101,568	0	0	0	0
3	Muyexe Library	Maintenance of existing Library	Greater Giyani	Muyexe	DSAC	1,500,000	0	0	0	0
4	Muti wa Va Tsonga	Maintenance of existing Museum	Ba – Phalaborwa	Ba-Phalaborwa	DSAC	500,000	0	0	0	0
5	Makhuva Library	Maintenance of existing Library	Greater Giyani	Makhuva	DSAC	1,500,000	0	0	0	0
6	Tzaneen Library	Maintenance of existing Library	Greater Tzaneen	Tzaneen	DSAC	416,350	0	0	0	0
7	Xihlovo Library	Maintenance of existing Library	Greater Giyani	Shawela	DSAC	318,550	0	0	0	0

**Total: R22 590 849**

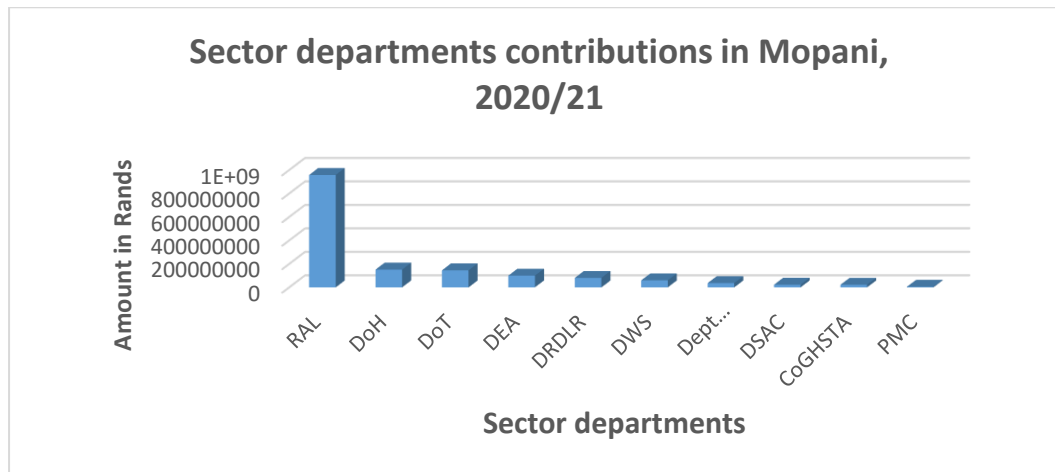
**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY & LIAISON**

Capital and maintainants of projects		Municipality			Period		Project cost vs Expenditure to date		Budget over MTEF period		
No	Project Name	Project description	Local municipality	Status	Starting date	End Date	Total project cost	Actual expenditure 2021	2021/22 R'000	2022/23 R'000	2023/24 R'000
1	Transport Planning Project	Re- Design Bus Subsidy service networks	All Districts municipalities	Baseline diagnostics completed	14 August 2019	31 March 2021	18.7m	18.7m	0	0	0
2	Subsidized Bus Service	Subsidized Bus Service	Greater Giyani, Greater Tzaneen and Maruleng	5 Bus subsidy contracts:	1 April 2020	31 March 2024	552m	126m	134m	142m	150m
3	Integrated Transport Plan (ITP) Project	Development of a District ITP	Mopani	Draft specifications	April 2020/21	30 Sept 2021/22	3,000	0,8m	2.2m	0	0
4	YCOP	YCOP: SAPS supervised	Greater Giyani Greater Letaba		July 2020	December	1,920	0	640	640	640

	Project	patrols by identified youth	Greater Tzaneen Ba-Phalaborwa Maruleng			2020	9,600 Prov.)		3,200 Prov.)	(3,200 Prov.)	(3,200 Prov.)
5	CPTED Project	CPTED: Cleaning and clearing of contact crime hotspots	Greater Giyani Letaba, Tzaneen Ba-Phalaborwa and Maruleng		July 2020	December 2020	400 (6,000 Prov.)	0	400 (2,000 Prov.)	400(2,000 Prov.)	400(2,000 Prov.)

**Total: R145 500 000**

Roads Agency Limpopo	R958 041 818
Department of Health	R151 234 774
Department of Transport and Community Safety	R145 500 000
Department of Environmental Affairs	R100 000 000
Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	R 80 516 179
Department of Water and Sanitation	R 60 000 000
Department of Agriculture	R 36 470 392
Department of Sport, Arts and Culture	R 22 590 849
Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs	R 22 202 120
Phalaborwa Mining Cooperation	R 5 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>R1 581 556 132</b>



# 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 <sup>st</sup> 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	30 July 2019
16.	Record management policy		
17.	5 Year Financial Plan	12 December 2008	-
18.	Poverty Alleviation Plan	-	-
19.	Social Crime Prevention Strategy	(Plan under development)	-
20.	Children's Rights plan of Action		-
21.	Disability Framework	12 December 2009	-
22.	Communication Strategy	12 December 2009	-
23.	Anti-corruption/ Fraud prevention strategy	31 May 2012	23 June 2015
24.	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 critical plans, inter alia, are earmarked to be developed or reviewed during the 2020/21 financial year:

- Water Services Development plan
- Development of Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)

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.

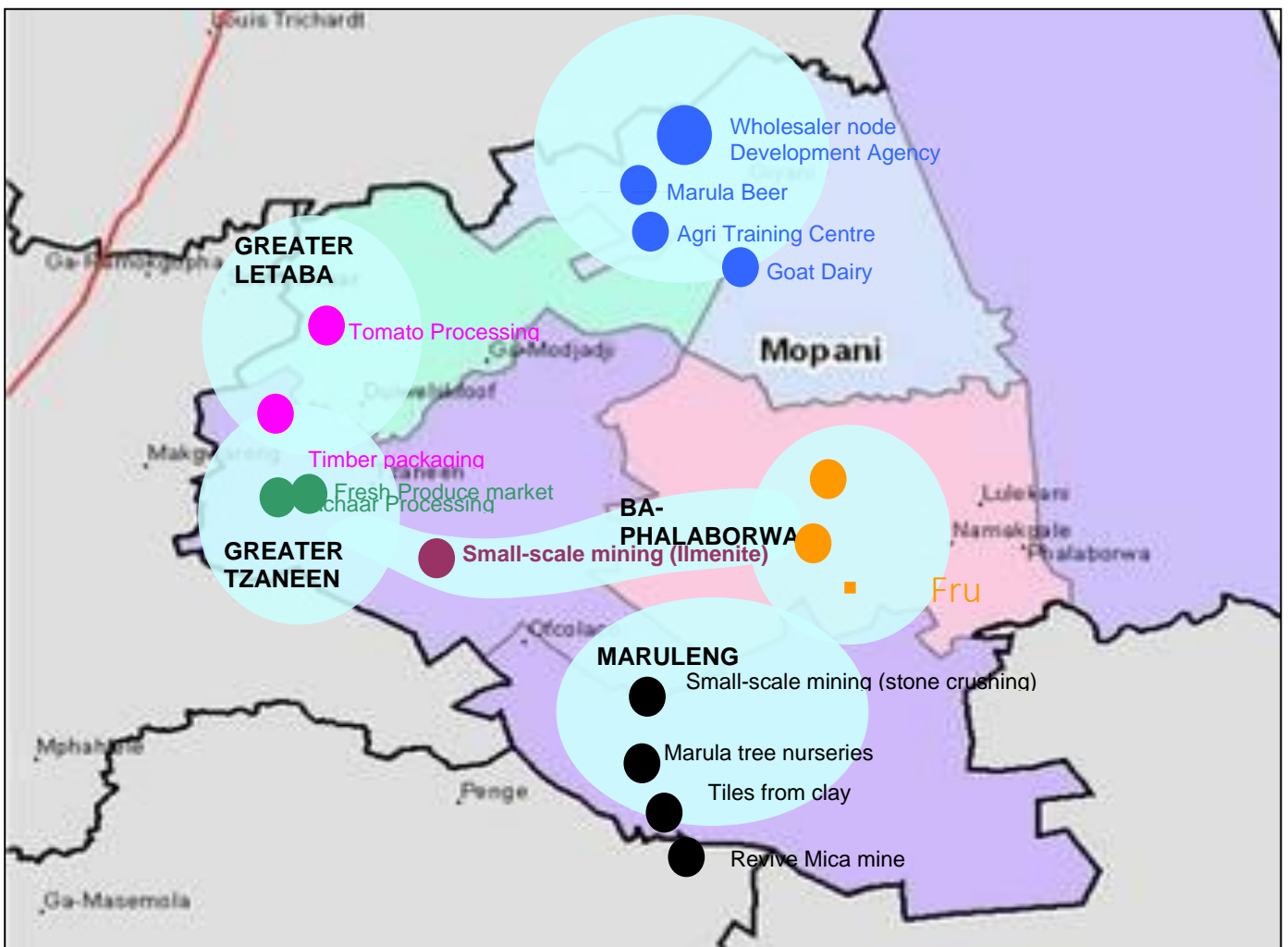
These thrusts and programmes are furthermore supported by projects. The projects that have been identified in the LED are aimed at economic development in the District. A number of these projects need to be facilitated by the District and local municipalities before it can be implemented. Furthermore 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 foretentions 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 risk 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

<b>Capital Expenditure - Standard</b>	<b>2013/2014</b>	<b>2014/2015</b>	<b>2015/2016</b>	<b>2016/2017</b>	<b>2017/2018</b>
<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
<b>Total Capital Expenditure - Standard</b>	<b>543'693'000</b>	<b>513'422'020</b>	<b>559'099'871</b>	<b>587'054'365</b>	<b>616'407'993</b>

## 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

<b>Expenditure By Type</b>	<b>2013/2014</b>	<b>2014/2015</b>	<b>2015/2016</b>	<b>2016/2017</b>	<b>2017/2018</b>
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
<b>Capex</b>	<b>543'693'400</b>	<b>513'422'020</b>	<b>559'099'871</b>	<b>587'054'365</b>	<b>616'407'993</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1'317'212'452</b>	<b>1'339'941'440</b>	<b>1'365'565'643</b>	<b>1'433'843'925</b>	<b>1'505'536'121</b>

<b>Revenue By Source</b>	<b>2013/2014</b>	<b>2014/2015</b>	<b>2015/2016</b>	<b>2016/2017</b>	<b>2017/2018</b>
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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1'179'703'906</b>	<b>1'323'510'008</b>	<b>1'490'775'045</b>	<b>1'565'313'797</b>	<b>1'643'579'487</b>

### 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, Councillors would require the technical advice from the appointed officials who are responsible for co-initiating (together with



Councillors in the Portfolio Committees) and implementing Council resolutions. Hence there has been identified a need for Councillors 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 and reviewed on 30 April 2019)

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.

<b>KPA 1: INSTITUTIONAL CHILDREN'S RIGHTS TRANSFORMATION. MAINSTREAMING OF A CHILD CENTRED GOVERNANCE APPROACH.</b>
<b>KPA 2: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR CHILDREN 'S RIGHTS FACILITATION, COORDINATION AND OVER SIGHTS.</b>
<b>KPA 3: MONITORING AND EVALUATION</b>
<b>KPA 4: SERVICE DELIVERY DELIVERY ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE.</b>
<b>KPA 5: CIVIL SOCIETY CHILDREN 'S RIGHTS STRUCTURE</b>

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 Government and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA), in partnership with SALGA, and launched on 17<sup>th</sup> 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.

Principles 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 opportunities 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 mainstreaming 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 SO<sub>2</sub> 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:



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**©<sup>2</sup> 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©<sup>3</sup> 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**

Audit Committee was appointed on April 2018 in order to ensure accuracy and completeness of reporting and transparency, the Institutional and Departmental performance reports are also audited and verified by Internal Auditing and reports are presented to council.

### **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 unswerving 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.

..... end .....